

In recent years students of the Mexican flora have increasingly tended to combine *Psilactis* and *Machaeranthera* under the latter name. Taxonomically it is about as difficult to keep *Psilactis* out of *Machaeranthera* as it is to keep the latter out of *Aster*. As there has been no general agreement on the limits of *Aster*, I have chosen for purposes of the *Flora Novo-Galiciana* to treat it in the broadest sense and include the other genera in it.

*Aster spinosus* Benth., var. **jaliscensis** McVaugh, var. nov.

A var. *spinoso* ramis plerumque foliosis non spinosis; phyllariis interioribus 18–22, prope medium plerumque latioribus, apicibus obtusis, membranaceis, usque ad 1 mm latis; pappi setis rigidis, inaequalibus 2–4 mm longis; achaeniis 2.5–4 mm longis, differt.

TYPE: NAYARIT: Among rocks in the stream above La Laguna, 3 km NE of Santa María del Oro, elev. ca 1000 m, 16 Sep 1960, *McVaugh 19049* (MICH).

Resembling *Aster spinosus* var. *spinosus*, but even the ascending broomlike flowering branches seldom producing spines, and most plants leafy at least below. In var. *spinosus* the inner phyllaries are 25–30, usually widest near base and tapering to a narrow, subacute tip; the pappus consists of very fine capillary bristles 4–6 mm long, and the achenes are 1.7–2.3 mm long. Var. *spinosus* is a plant chiefly of the Central Plateau of Mexico at elevations of 1500–2200 m, whereas var. *jaliscensis* is a plant of foothills on the Pacific Slope in southern Nayarit and western Jalisco, from near sea-level to about 1300 m.

NAYARIT: Compostela, *McVaugh & Koelz 649*, *Graber 15*; Santa María del Oro, *McVaugh 19049* (type), 23526.

JALISCO: Las Palmas, *McVaugh 25562*; Quimixto, *Mexia 1206*; Mpio. de Cabo Corrientes, S of El Tuito, *McVaugh 25401*; Ayutla, *Cronquist 9780*.

*Baccharis multiflora* H.B.K. Nov. Gen. & Sp. 4: 59. 1820.

The taxonomy of the group including *Baccharis multiflora*, *B. sordescens* DC., and *B. serraefolia* DC., has not been very satisfactorily worked out. Material from Nueva Galicia would be referred to *B. serraefolia* on the basis of Blake's treatment in the Trees and Shrubs of Mexico, because the heads are smaller than in typical *multiflora* and the phyllaries are not purplish. In all our material, however, the leaves are pinnately veined as in *B. multiflora*, whereas *B. serraefolia* was originally distinguished by DeCandolle because of its short, triplinerved leaves. Until the group can be revised, it seems better to treat our material as part of an inclusive *B. multiflora*.

The first-known variety of the species, *B. multiflora* var. *multiflora*, ranges in the uplands from eastern Michoacán (*Hinton 13361*) and the central part of the State of Mexico ("juxta Tianguillo et prope urbem Tolucae," *Humboldt & Bonpland!*, the type, at P<sup>1</sup>), to Hidalgo, Puebla and Guerrero. Our specimens seem to belong to two populations that occupy ranges nearer the Pacific Coast, in the mountains from western Jalisco to Michoacán. The leaves are mostly longer and narrower than in the typical variety, and the pistillate heads are smaller and paler. The involucre in staminate plants of *B. multiflora* varies in length from 3.5–4 mm through most of the range of the species.

*Baccharis multiflora* H.B.K., var. **brevipappa** McVaugh, var. nov.

A var. *multiflora* caulibus robustioribus usque ad 4.5 m longis, capitulis minoribus fem. ca 15-floris, phyllariis plerumque non valde purpureis, pappi setis 4.5 mm longis (non 6–8 mm); capitulis masc. 12–13-floris, involucro 3–3.5 mm longo, differt.

TYPE: JALISCO: Headwaters of Río Mascota south of El Rincón, 20–25 km SE of Talpa de Allende, elev. 1700–1900 m, 3–4 Apr 1965, *McVaugh 23463* (MICH).

<sup>1</sup>Abbreviations used for herbaria are those of the *Index Herbariorum* (ed. 5; Regn. Veg. 31: 1–251. Utrecht, 1964).