

JALTOMATA ANDERSONII (SOLANACEAE):
A NEW SPECIES OF PERU

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ABSTRACT. *Jaltomata andersonii* (Solanaceae), here named, is distributed on the western slope of the Andes, in the Departments of Ancash and Lima, Peru, from 2300 to 3400 m of elevation. This species differs from others of the genus by having an unarticulated axis connecting the flower to the plant where all others have both a peduncle and a pedicel. The following combination of features also characterize this species: the hairs of leaves and axes are gland-tipped; the petiole is no longer than 1 cm; the flowers are solitary; the corolla is broadly crateriform-rotate, purple, and up to 3.7 cm in diameter; and the filaments are extremely villous at their bases.

Key Words: Andes, flora of Peru, *Jaltomata andersonii*, Solanaceae

The genus *Jaltomata* Schldl. includes about 45 herbaceous and shrubby species divided into two subgroups. The purple/black-fruited subgroup (six species) comprises perennial herbs having rotate corollas, and is distributed from Arizona, U.S.A. to Bolivia. The orange and red-fruited subgroup (39 species) includes shrubs having rotate, crateriform, infundibular, tubular, or urceolate corollas, and occurs on continental South America except for two species, one of the Galápagos Islands and the other of the Greater Antilles. The purpose of this paper is to report a new species of the Peruvian Andes discovered during fieldwork in 1998.

Mione and Coe (1992) placed the following binomials in synonymy with *Jaltomata aspera* (Ruiz & Pav.) Mione: *Saracha ciliata* Miers, *S. lacrima-virginis* Bitter, and *S. urbaniana* Bitter & Dammer. The type specimens of all of these binomials have a single relatively large flower per inflorescence, and were collected either on the west slope of the Andes or in the lomas [a fog-fed desert habitat of the west coast of

South America having a high level of endemism (Dillon 1997)]. The new species here described also has a single flower per inflorescence and is from the west slope of the Andes. Given these similarities, one may wonder if one of the aforementioned binomials represents the earliest name of the species here described.

None of the above binomials represent the earliest name of this species for the following reasons. The type specimens of the above *Saracha* binomials have both a peduncle and a pedicel, and were described as producing red nectar. According to the protologue of *Jaltomata aspera* (Ruiz and Pavón 1799) the type was collected in Amancaes and the flower is violet in the middle (“in centro violacea”). Amancaes is located within lomas habitat, and is within several hundred meters of sea-level [according to a specimen label of *J. aspera* collected at Amancaes (*Weberbauer 5246a*, us), and Dillon, Field Museum of Chicago, pers. comm.]. The description of the flower as violet in the middle suggests that the type produced red floral nectar, and red floral nectar has been documented for *J. aspera* (Vilcapoma S. and Granda P., Universidad Nacional Agraria La Molina, pers. comm.). In contrast, the species here described has a single unarticulated axis joining the flower to the plant (Figure 1A), lacks red nectar, and grows at high elevations, not in the lomas habitat. Thus, all of the above *Saracha* binomials are synonyms of *J. aspera*, as originally reported (Mione and Coe 1992).

TAXONOMIC TREATMENT

Jaltomata andersonii Mione, *sp. nov.* TYPE: PERU. Dept. Lima: prov. Huarochirí, highway from Lima to La Oroya between km 82 & 83, 2500 m, with *J. propinqua* (Miers) Mione & M. Nee, 16 Jan 1998, T. Mione, S. Leiva G. & L. Yacher 622 (HOLOTYPE: NY!; ISOTYPE: CONN!). Figure 1.

Herba perennis usque ad 20 cm alta, petiolo usque ad 1 cm longo, foliis et axibus pilos digitiformes, glanduliferos apice ferentibus, flore solitario, corolla purpurea, late crateriformi-rotata usque ad 3.7 cm cruciatim, filamentis maxime villosis basi.

Much branching, presumably perennial, herb to 20 cm, the hairs of the younger axes and leaves gland-tipped. Leaves alternate, sometimes geminate, the blades ovate, 4–7.5 cm long (to 10.5 cm on *Spooner et al. 7364a*) × 2–3.5 cm wide, 3–4 pairs of primary veins, the apex often somewhat acuminate, the base usually cuneate and symmetrical or

