



Salvia albicalyx and *Salvia topiensis* (Lamiaceae), two new species from Durango, Mexico

JESÚS GUADALUPE GONZÁLEZ-GALLEGOS

Herbario Luz María Villarreal de Puga (IBUG), Instituto de Botánica, Departamento de Botánica y Zoología, Universidad de Guadalajara-CUCBA, km 15.5 carretera Guadalajara-Nogales, Las Agujas, Nextipac, Zapopan, CP 45110, Jalisco, México.
E-mail: xanergo@hotmail.com

Abstract

Two new species of *Salvia*, exclusively endemics to Durango, Mexico, are described and illustrated. *Salvia albicalyx* is similar to *Salvia leucantha*, especially in habit, but it can be distinguished by floral bracts, pedicel, calyx and corolla size, corolla color, and lower corolla lip shape. *Salvia topiensis* resembles *Salvia decora*, but differs in various aspects: cuneate to long-attenuate blade bases; larger floral bracts, calyces, corollas and fruits; more crowded inflorescences; and internally epapillate corolla tubes.

Resumen. Se describen e ilustran dos especies nuevas de *Salvia*, endémicas exclusivas a Durango, México. *Salvia albicalyx* es similar a *Salvia leucantha*, especialmente en hábito, pero puede distinguirse por el tamaño de la bráctea floral, pedicelo, cáliz y corola, color de la corola, y la forma del labio inferior. *Salvia topiensis* se asemeja a *Salvia decora*, pero difiere en varios aspectos: base cuneada a largo-atenuada de sus láminas; brácteas florales, cálices, corolas y frutos más grandes; inflorescencias más compactas; y tubos de la corola epapilados en el interior.

Key words: Sage, *Salvia* sect. *Albolanatae*, *Salvia* sect. *Farinaceae*, *Salvia* sect. *Peninsulares*, *Salvia* sect. *Polystachyae*

Introduction

Salvia Linnaeus (1753: 23) is one of 57 so-called big plant genera with about 900 species worldwide (Frodin 2004). The extent of this richness is mirrored in Mexico, which harbors almost 300 species (Ramamoorthy & Elliott 1998; Villaseñor 2004), making it the country with the greatest number of sages. However, the exact number of *Salvia* species in Mexico is still uncertain. In the last three decades, publications on *Salvia* added 40 new species to the country (Ramamoorthy 1983, 1984a, 1984b, 1984c, Ramamoorthy & Lorence 1987, Levin & Moran 1989, Espejo & Ramamoorthy 1993, Turner 1995a, 1995b, 1995c, 1996, 2008a, 2008b, 2008c, 2009a, 2009b, 2010, 2011, Klitgaard 2007, Bedolla-García *et al.* 2011, Martínez-Gordillo & Lozada-Pérez 2011, González-Gallegos & Castro-Castro 2012, González-Gallegos *et al.* 2012a, 2012b, Iltis *et al.* 2012), which indicates the need for a revision of the genus. The taxonomic treatment of *Salvia* for the Flora Mesoamericana project (Klitgaard 2012) is a significant contribution; unfortunately, for Mexico, it only deals with the southeastern species.

The recent examination of Lamiaceae of Western Mexico in the herbaria CIIDIR (Unidad Durango, Instituto Politécnico Nacional), IBUG (Instituto de Botánica, Universidad de Guadalajara) and MEXU (Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México) revealed the presence of two undescribed *Salvia* species. They belong to the subgenus *Calosphace* (Bentham 1833: 198, 245) Epling (1939: 4), due to its two stamens with distally connate connectives, and each one bearing only one fertile theca. *Calosphace* corresponds to one of three major clades found within *Salvia* (Walker *et al.* 2004, Walker & Sytsma 2007). It is a New World group that occurs from southern Canada to northern Chile, Argentina and Uruguay, with its