



Synopsis of subtribe Hyptidinae (Lamiaceae) in Argentina

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Abstract

In the present work a revision of Hyptidinae for Argentina is presented. In this country this subtribe is represented by 20 taxa: three *Cantinoa* species, three *Condea* species, 11 *Hyptis* species and one variety, and two *Marsypianthes* species; all taxa are native and just one of these is endemic to Argentina. Full descriptions, along with distribution information and illustrations are provided. Lectotypes are designated for the following 13 names: *Clinopodium chamaedrys*, *Hyptis balansae*, *H. brevipes*, *H. brevipes* var. *vulgaris*, *H. cinerea*, *H. cinerea* var. *stenophylla*, *H. dumetorum* var. *inconcinna*, *H. lagenaria*, *H. lorentziana*, *H. muelleri*, *H. rugosula*, *Marsypianthes hassleri* and *Peltodon comaroides*.

Key words: Argentina, *Cantinoa*, *Condea*, Hyptidinae, *Hyptis*, Lamiaceae, *Marsypianthes*

Introduction

The subtribe Hyptidinae Endlicher belongs within Lamiaceae subfamily Nepetoideae (Dumort.) Luerssen, tribe Ocimeae Dumort., and it is almost exclusively Neotropical, occurring throughout tropical and subtropical America (Harley *et al.* 2004). In Hyptidinae, the flowers are arranged in a diverse array of modified bracteolate cymes, with a cupped inferior corolla lobe enclosing stamens, which provides an explosive pollination mechanism (Harley 1971), and nutlets with an expanded areole (Paton & Ryding 1988).

Pastore *et al.* (2011) demonstrated the monophyly of the Hyptidinae and of its nine constituent recognized genera, except for *Hyptis* Jacquin (1786: 101), which turned out to be paraphyletic, evidencing major changes should be made to the classification within this group. Accordingly, Harley & Pastore (2012) decided to make a redefinition of all genera within Hyptidinae, proposing 150 new combinations and 23 new synonymies, which ended in the recognition of 19 genera, with a greatly reduced but monophyletic *Hyptis* s.str. In this way genera are morphologically more homogeneous and more narrowly defined. In Argentina the new circumscription proposed by Harley & Pastore (2012) allows to easily recognize the different genera proposed by these authors. Consequently this classification is followed here.

During the taxonomical revision of Lamiaceae genera for the Flora Argentina project (www.floraargentina.edu.ar) the need of a synopsis of the species belonging to Hyptidinae became noticeable. This work presents a complete taxonomic revision of Hyptidinae in Argentina.

Material and Methods

This work is based on analysis of herbarium collections: BA, BAB, CTES, LIL and SI (acronyms follow Thiers 2014). Some herbaria were consulted through their web pages: K, US, and in these cases digital images were analyzed. Type material was consulted through the web portals, principally JSTOR. Typifications follow recent clarification of the rules governing holotype recognition outlined and suggested by McNeill (2014). Flower measurements were taken from material rehydrated by boiling. Fruit measurements were taken from dried specimens. The morphological terms employed follow Hickey (1974). For the description of pubescence the terms: strigose, hispid, woolly, villous, scabrous, or pilose are used, following Lawrence (1951), comprised by hairs that can be simple, multiseriate, dendroid or glandular. Illustrations have been drawn by E. A. Vega, F. Rojas and M. Moreno, from SI. The distribution and