A NEW SPECIES OF CERATOZAMIA FROM SAN LUIS POTOSI1

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During an excursion to the southern part of the State of San Luis Potosi, in company with Messrs. Elwood Muehhe and Myron Kincaid of the University of California, the author collected several specimens of a species of Ceratozamia (Cycadaceae) apparently new to science. This is described below.

The completion of this study was made possible by the kind cooperation of the following persons, who supplied valuable taxonomic data: Dr. Reed C. Bellina, Director of the Gray Herbarium; Dr. Bolla M. Tyron, Curator of the same institution; and Dr. Janet Kahnah, a Fellow of the Botanical Museum of Harvard University. For his generous cooperation I make special acknowledgment to Dr. Jerry Rosholt, professor of the Rocca National de Ciencias Biológicas in Mexico, D. F. Dr. Roger McVough kindly translated the paper from Spanish into English.

Ceratozamia marazosae Medelii, sp. nov. Figs. 1-4.

Truncus 2-29 cm altus, 9-11 cm diam.; folia stipulata 20-35 cm longa, 16-43 jugo, novella pilosa deinde glabra, interdum ad dorsum vel sinistram partem; petiolus semiteres, inermis; rachis terebilinea, supra bisclada, inermis; foliola lineari-lanceolata, recta vel leviter falcata, 0-26 cm longa, 3-10 mm lata, inser- tiens 2-5 mm lata, nervis 4-10; strobili s longa subcylindrica, apice acuto, macrostatae, 10-20 cm longae, 2-3 cm diam., macrostatae; pedunculus inermis 9-14 cm longus, 1 cm diam. basi tumescens; microsporophylla 8-11 mm longa, 3-6 mm lata; parte fertilli curvata 5-8 mm longa, parte sterilis extemate bicornata, cornibus inaequalibus, 2-3 mm longis, truncato-pyramidata, fuso-prismosa; cornu 0.5-1 mm longum, divaricata vel planotrigona; strobiliae 8 subcylindricae, macrostatae, 8-12 cm longae, 6-7 cm diam., pedunculatae; pedunculomacronuculatae, cylindricae, ca. 9 cm longae, 1 cm diam., basi tumescentes, squamae pilosa subcylindrica vel rhombicae vel transverse subquadratae, 22-37 mm latae, 20-25 mm altae, glabrae, in medio bicornatae, cornus parcus, eretica, semina plus minus sphaericae ca. 2 mm diam., irregulariter sed prominentier costatae.

Trunk ovoid or subcylindrical; leaves widely spaced, irregularly twisted; base of the petiole persistently tumescence dorally, glabrous ventrally; leaves after- nate or sub-opposite, atteninate at the apex, coriaceous, entire, subcylindrical, green, more laxuous and darker in color on the adaxial surface, the nerves somewhat apparent on the abaxial; microsporophylls widest at the line between the fertile and sterile parts; bases of the megasporophylls separated by a rugged area about 1 cm across.

Type: MEXICO: San Luis Potosi: Pico El Aguila, Sierra de la Equitaria, ca. 30 km w of Rionade, rhodolith hillock in pine-oak woodland, alt. 1800 m, 22 Jul 1962, F. Medelín-Leal 1452 (2, Herb. Univ. Autón. S.L.P., holotype), Medelín-Leal 1451 (2, Herb. Univ. Autón. S.L.P.), isotypes, and isoparatypes, are to be distributed to the following herbaria: GH, MXU, MICH, US, and

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IPN (the last an unofficial abbreviation for Herbario de la Escuela Nacional de Ciencias Biológicas del Instituto Politécnico Nacional, México, D.F.).

The proposed species shows some affinity with *C. huebertiana* Regel and with *C. meadowis* Lundell. In the size of the leaves and number of leaflets, *Cerozoa canosa* apparently falls within the limits of variability of the other species of the genus, including *C. meadowis* Brongn., from which it seems to be sufficiently distinct. It differs notably from all other species in being quite unarmed, in the irregular but consistent twisting of its leaves, the very small size of the horns, the irregular scales of the fertile strobilus, and the almost spherical seeds.

The species is dedicated to General Ignacio Zaragoza at the first Centennial of his glorious deeds in defense of the national sovereignty.

Fig. 1-4. *Cerozoa canosa* Medellin. Fig. 1. Fertile strobilus, ×1/4. Fig. 2. Microsporophyll, central view, ×2. Fig. 3. Microsporophyll, lateral view, ×3. Fig. 4. Part of the leaf showing twisting of the rachis, ×3.