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## ANDROPOGON × PARAGUARIENSIS, A NEW NAME FOR ANDROPOGON × VELUTINUS (POACEAE, ANDROPOGONEAE)

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**Abstract.** Nagahama, N.; A. M. Anton; M. I. Hidalgo & G. A. Norrmann, *Andropogon* × *paraguariensis*, a new name for *Andropogon* × *velutinus* (Poaceae, Andropogoneae). *Darwiniana*, nueva serie 3(2): 214-215.

The new name *Andropogon* × *paraguariensis* Norrmann & Nagahama is proposed to replace the illegitimate name *Andropogon* × *velutinus* Norrmann & Nagahama, a natural hybrid from southern South America.

**Keywords.** *Andropogon*; Andropogoneae; inter-specific hybrids; nomenclature; southern South America.

**Resumen.** Nagahama, N.; A. M. Anton; M. I. Hidalgo & G. A. Norrmann, *Andropogon* × *paraguariensis*, un nuevo nombre para *Andropogon* × *velutinus* (Poaceae, Andropogoneae). *Darwiniana*, nueva serie 3(2): 214-215.

Se propone el nuevo nombre, *Andropogon* × *paraguariensis* Norrmann & Nagahama para reemplazar al nombre ilegítimo *Andropogon* × *velutinus* Norrmann & Nagahama, un híbrido natural del cono sur de Sudamérica.

**Palabras clave.** *Andropogon*; Andropogoneae; híbridos inter-específicos; nomenclatura; sur de Sudamérica.

Regrettably, *Andropogon* × *velutinus* Norrmann & Nagahama in Nagahama et al. (2012) was not validly published because the existence of a homonymous was overlooked (cf. Articles 53.1 and 53.2, McNeill et al., 2012). Hooker (1896:194) proposed the name *Andropogon velutinus* Hook. f., a basionym for *Chrysopogon velutinus* (Hook. f.) Bor (1960: 119). The epithet *paraguariensis* is available to be used within *Andropogon*, and herein this oversight is emended.

***Andropogon* × *paraguariensis*** Norrmann & Nagahama, nom. nov.

*Andropogon* × *velutinus* Norrmann & Nagahama, *Darwiniana* 50(1): 117. 2012, non Hook. f. (1896). TYPE: Paraguay, Depto. Concepción, 38 km E de Concepción por ruta 5, 20-IV-1995, G. A. Norrmann 219 (holotype CORD!; isotype CTES!).

*Andropogon* × *paraguariensis* belongs to the *Andropogon lateralis* complex. It grows in Paraguay, west-central and southeastern Brazil, forming small but dense populations in confined sympatric areas –swamps– among populations of the parental species (*A. bicornis* L. and *A. glaziovii* Hack.; Nagahama et al., 2012). This species is dis-

tinguished by its main axis of the synflorescence with 37-71 branches; first branch on the main axis of synflorescence with 34-49 branches; second branch on the main axis of synflorescence with 8-10 internodes; articulate rachis internodes 1.9-3 mm long, with hairs 5.3-8.2 mm long; pedicel  $1.6-2.8 \times 0.1-0.2$  mm, with hairs 5.3-8.2 mm long; and pedicellate spikelet  $0.5-1 \times 0.05$  mm. The epithet refers to the Paraguay River, which runs through the region where the type specimen was collected.

A detailed description, examined materials and illustrations of the taxon are presented in Nagahama et al. (2012).

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