

A new subspecies of the genus *Frailea* Britton & Rose

Roberto Kiesling

Instituto de Botánica Darwinion, C. C. 22, (B1642HYD), San Isidro, Argentina.
Miembro de la Carrera del Investigador Científico, CONICET.

Detlev Metzling

Fak. 5: Institut für Biologie und Umweltwissenschaften, AG Pflanzenökologie,
Universität Oldenburg, D-26111 Oldenburg, Germany.

In 1983 a nice taxon of the genus *Frailea* was found by Angeles Kiesling near Concordia (Entre Rios, NW Argentina). Comparisons with other species have shown that it is morphologically most closely related to *F. mammifera* Buining & Brederoo, a species occurring near Dom Pedrito (Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil). The main difference is the colour of the spination, which is reddish brown in the new taxon (*versus* yellow in *Frailea mammifera*). This *Frailea* has become common in cultivation and is often distributed under the provisional name 'Frailea angelesii'. In view of its disjunct distribution and distinctive characters, but also its overall similarity to *Frailea mammifera*, it should be classified as a subspecies rather than as species. To make the name available for the use in the New Cactus Lexicon it is described here at this rank:



Frailea pygmaea ssp. *tuyenis*
Paraguay, Paraguari, S of Quindy, Metzling 25.



Frailea mammifera ssp. *angelesiae*
Argentina, Entre Rios, dept. Concordia,
Metzling 119; cult. (photos: Metzling)

Frailea mammiifera subsp. **angelesiae** R. Kiesling & Metzling **subspecies nova**, a *Frailea mammiifera* Buining & Brederoo subsp. *mammiifera* spinis castaneis non tuberculatis, lana florum cinerea recedit. **Holotype:** Argentina, Prov. Entre Rios, dept. Concordia, Concordia, coll. 1983, prep. ex cult. 1985, *Kiesling & Lopez* 5930 (SI). **Etymology:** Named for Angeles Kiesling, who discovered this taxon in 1983.

A more detailed description of this taxon will be published in a separate paper (Metzing & Kiesling, in prep.). We thank Juan Martínez Laborde from Madrid, Spain, for correcting the Latin diagnosis.

Comments on some *Parodias* from southern Brazil

Andreas Hofacker, Neuweiler Str. 871, 71032 Böblingen, Germany

Parodia curvispina (Ritter) Hunt was described by Friedrich Ritter (1979: 189) in 1979 as *Notocactus curvispinus* F. Ritter. For this species, Ritter indicated the collection numbers FR 1479 and HU 338. In the same publication Ritter described *Notocactus permutatus* Ritter (1979: 188, 189), *N. cristatoides* Ritter (1979: 190, 191) and *N. rubropedatus* Ritter (1979: 189, 190). The locations indicated of all the four 'species' are the Brazilian state of Rio Grande do Sul, in the triangle between the cities of São Gabriel, Dom Pedrito and Lavras do Sul. In 1986 Lisal & Kolarik (1986), having shown that the collection number HU 338 actually included a mixture of three different taxa, described *N. arnostianus* Lisal & Kolarik and *N. ritterianus* Lisal & Kolarik. The location of these two species is north of Dom Pedrito. And in 2003, *Notocactus vilanovensis* C.E. Koch (2003) was described from the region of the village Vila Nova, which is about 45 km east of São Gabriel.

P. curvispina was never rediscovered in habitat, whilst Ritter's other taxa mentioned above were found again. The author has been several times at the place where HU 338 was collected but has never seen plants of *P. curvispina* there, only *N. arnostianus* and *N. ritterianus* which are indeed very easy to mix up when they are small. In Englera 16: 565 it is stated that Ritter got the plants described as *N. curvispinus* from the well-known collector of Brazilian cacti Leopoldo Horst and first gave them another number (FR 1455a). This means that he (Ritter) had never been there himself. And there is a notice in Ritter's diary from 5 May 1971. There he mentions that he got the plants from Horst, who found it at the border between Dom Pedrito and Lavras ('bei der Grenze von Dom Pedrito – Lavras'). That is not the place where *N. arnostianus* and *N. ritterianus* were found. And this means that *P. curvispina* didn't grow together with *N. arnostianus* and *N. ritterianus*. In any case there have been some articles in Internoto (Brederoo & Theunissen 1982; Lisal & Kolarik 1986) which give us a clear impression of what *P. curvispina* is. It looks like *P. concinna* but has the flowers, fruits and seeds of a *Neonotocactus* like *Parodia mammulosa* (Lemaire)