TWO TAXONOMIC CHANGES IN ASCLEPIADOIDEAE (APOCYNACEAE) FROM BRAZIL

A. Rapini[1,2] and M.A. Farinaccio[3]

[1]Departamento de Ciências Biológicas, Universidade Estadual de Feira de Santana, Av. Transnordestina s/n, Feira de Santana, 44036-900, Brazil. e-mail: rapinibot@yahoo.com.br

3Departamento de Botânica, Universidade de São Paulo, Rua do Matão, 277, Butantã, São Paulo, 05508-970, São Paulo, Brazil. e-mail: mafarinaccio@hotmail.com

ABSTRACT

Matelea ganglinosa (Vell.) Rapini and *Oxypetalum harleyi* (Fontella & Goyder) Farinaccio are proposed to make the combinations available at the level of species for the forthcoming survey of Apocynaceae from Morro do Chapéu, Bahia, Brazil.

We propose the new combination *M. ganglinosa* (Vell.) Rapini and the new status *O. harleyi* (Goyder & Fontella) Farinaccio to treat *the taxa Matelea maritima* subsp. *ganglinosa* (Vell.) Fontella and *Oxypetalum cordifolium* subsp. *harleyi* Fontella & Goyder at the species level for the forthcoming survey of Morro do Chapéu, Bahia, Brazil. A new synonym is also indicated for the former species.

Matelea ganglinosa (Vell.) Rapini, comb. nov. *Cynanchum ganglinosum* Vell., Fl. flumin. text: 119. 1829; vol. 3: 72. 1831. *Gonolobus ganglinosus* (Vell.) Decne. in A.DC., Prodr. 8: 597. 1844. *Pseudibatia ganglinosa* (Vell.) Malme, Kongl. Svenska Vetenskapsakad. Handl. 34(7): 81. 1900. *Matelea maritima* subsp. *ganglinosa* Fontella, Bradea 5(23): 263. 1989. Lectotype: Fl. flumin. 3: t. 72 (Fontella-Pereira 1989).

= *Ibatia quinquelobata* E.Fourn. in Mart. & Eichl., Fl. bras. 6(4): 308, tab. 89. 1885. Syntype: BRAZIL. Rio de Janeiro: 1878-1879, Glaziou 11204 (K!); Taipu: Lund n. 70 (n.v.), Apr 1833, Riedel 1303 (K!, LE-2!).

= *Gonolobus cearensis* Malme, Ark. Bot. 29A(4): 5 1937. Type: BRAZIL. Ceará: "Some pr. Fortaleza", 27 Aug 1935, Drouet 2379 (holotype: S!, photos HUEFS!, SPF!), syn. nov.

Matelea ganglinosa can be easily distinguished from *M. maritima* (Jacq.) Woodson by the gynostegium flat (vs. rostrated) at apex. The two species are disjunct and there is no evidence of gradation between these two states of character. Therefor, differently from Fontella-Pereira (1989), we are opting to consider this taxon at the species level. *Matelea ganglinosa* is distributed in Southeast and Northeast Brazil, and possibly also Paraguay, occurring in *restinga* along the coast from Rio de Janeiro to Ceará, and penetrating the continent in caatinga, edge of forest and disturbed vegetation, on sand soil and rock outcrops. The wide distribution and range of habitat may explain the variation in shape and indumentum of leaves and differences in the shape of pollinaria, the main characters used by Malme (1937) to recognize *M. cearensis.* Therefore, the two taxa are considered conspecific here. *Ibatia quinquelobata* was included in the synonymy of this species following Malme

[2]CNPq Research Fellow PQ-2

(1900).

Oxypetalum harleyi (Fontella & Goyder) Farinaccio, stat. nov. *Oxypetalum cordifolium* subsp. *harleyi* Fontella & Goyder, Kew Bull. 60: 103. 2005. Type: BRAZIL. Bahia: 33 km NW of Lagoinha (5.5 km SW of Delfino) on side road to Minas do Mimos, caatinga, approx. 41o23'W, 10o16'S, 7 March 1974, Harley et al. 16882 (holotype: RB!; isotypes: CEPEC!, K!, SPF!).

The concept of *O. cordifolium* (Vent.) Schltr. was greatly amplified by Fontella-Pereira et al. (2005). They recognized five regional subspecies, including the new *O. cordifolium* subsp. *harleyi*. However, at least three species can be recognized, both morphologically (Tab. 1) and geographically: *O. cordifolium* in Mesoamerica, Great Antilles and northern South America; *O. pedicellatum* Decne., which seems to form a taxonomic complex in South and Southeast Brazil, and; *O. harleyi* in Bahia, Northeast Brazil. The latter can be promptly distinguished from the others by the purple (vs. greenish to yellowish) corolla. The color of corolla can vary from purple to green in species such as *Matelea nigra* (Decne.) Morillo & Fontella and *Orthosia scoparia* (Nutt.) Liede & Meve, but in this case, the difference is consistent with the geographical distribution, showing a pattern that can be treated at the species level.

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Table 1. Morphological characters to distinguish *Oxypetalum harleyi* (Fontella & Goyder) Farinaccio, *O. pedicellatum* Decne., and *O. cordifolium* (Vent.) Schltr.

	O. harley	***O. pedicellatum***	***O. cordifolium***
Number of colleters in the calyx lobes	2-3 isolated	in clusters	0-1
Color of corolla and corona	deep purple	yellow-green to greenish	yellow to yellow-green
Tooth of corona lobes	absent or vestigial	present	usually present
Gynostegium color	deep purple	?	cream
Retinaculum (mm)	1.15-1.25 × 0.17-0.2	0.84-0.99 × 0.16-0.18	0.8-1.2 × 0.15-0.2
Pollinia (mm)	0.6-0.62	0.5-0.6	ca. 2

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