

CALLIANDRA PAGANUCCII (LEGUMINOSAE - MIMOSOIDEAE), A NEW SPECIES FROM THE CHAPADA DIAMANTINA, BAHIA, BRAZIL

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ABSTRACT

Calliandra paganuccii, collected in the Chapada Diamantina region, is described as a new species from Bahia state. It is morphologically similar to *Calliandra hygrophila*. Both species present a densely ramified subshrub habit and leaves with few leaflets. They differ in the indument of the branches and leaves, length of the peduncle, number of sepals and petals, and color of the filaments.

Calliandra Benth. is characterized by flowers with numerous, monadelphous, showy stamens and fruit dehiscent from the apex. According to Barneby's (1998) circumscription, the genus is restricted to the Neotropics and is distributed in three major diversity centers: one mostly Mexican (35 species), another in Northwestern South America (29 species) and a third in the Chapada Diamantina region (46 species). Most species from the Chapada Diamantina occur in *campo rupestre* vegetation, which harbors 32 endemic species, 20 of which considered rare (Queiroz et al. 2009).

The new species was first collected in 2006 at the Serra do Gobira (Mucugê, Bahia, Brazil) without flowers and fruits, which prevented formal description. A flowering plant was recollected by the author and collaborators only in 2008, confirming to be a new species.

***Calliandra paganuccii* E.R. Souza sp. nov.**
Type: BRAZIL: Bahia, Mucugê, estrada Cascavel – Barra da Estiva, 13°00'14.1" S, 41°23'10.8" W, 800-900 m, 10 Mar 2008, E.R. de Souza, L.P. de Queiroz, S. Leythton, S.H.N. Monteiro, M. Ibrahim 524 (holotype

HUEFS; isotypes K, MBM RB, SP). Figs. 1 and 2.

Calliandra hygrophilla habitu subfruticoso ramosissimo caespitoso et foliis paucijugis similis sed indumento puberulo trichomatibus glandulosus, pedunculis 3–5 cm latis, floribus tetrameris et filamentis albis differt.

Subshrub with mostly underground stems, aerial branches densely ramified, 8–20 cm high; young branches, leaf axes and peduncles puberulous and with glandular hairs. **Stipules** herbaceous, lanceolate, 1–2 × 0.3 mm. **Leaves** distichous, bipinnate; petiole 3–5 mm long; pinnae 1 pair, 0.7–2.5 cm long; leaflets 4–8, obovate to oblanceolate, base cordate or truncate, apex obtuse or emarginate, coriaceous, 1–1.4 × 0.5–0.8 cm, upper surface glabrous, lower surface sparsely puberulous and with glandular hairs, venation palmate, midrib slightly displaced. **Inflorescence** a terminal, exserted pseudoraceme; glomerules pedunculate, solitary or 2–3-fasciculate, peduncles 3–5 cm long, ebracteate; bracteole lanceolate, ca. 1.5 mm long. **Flowers** homo-morphic, sessile; perianth 4-merous, cream colored,

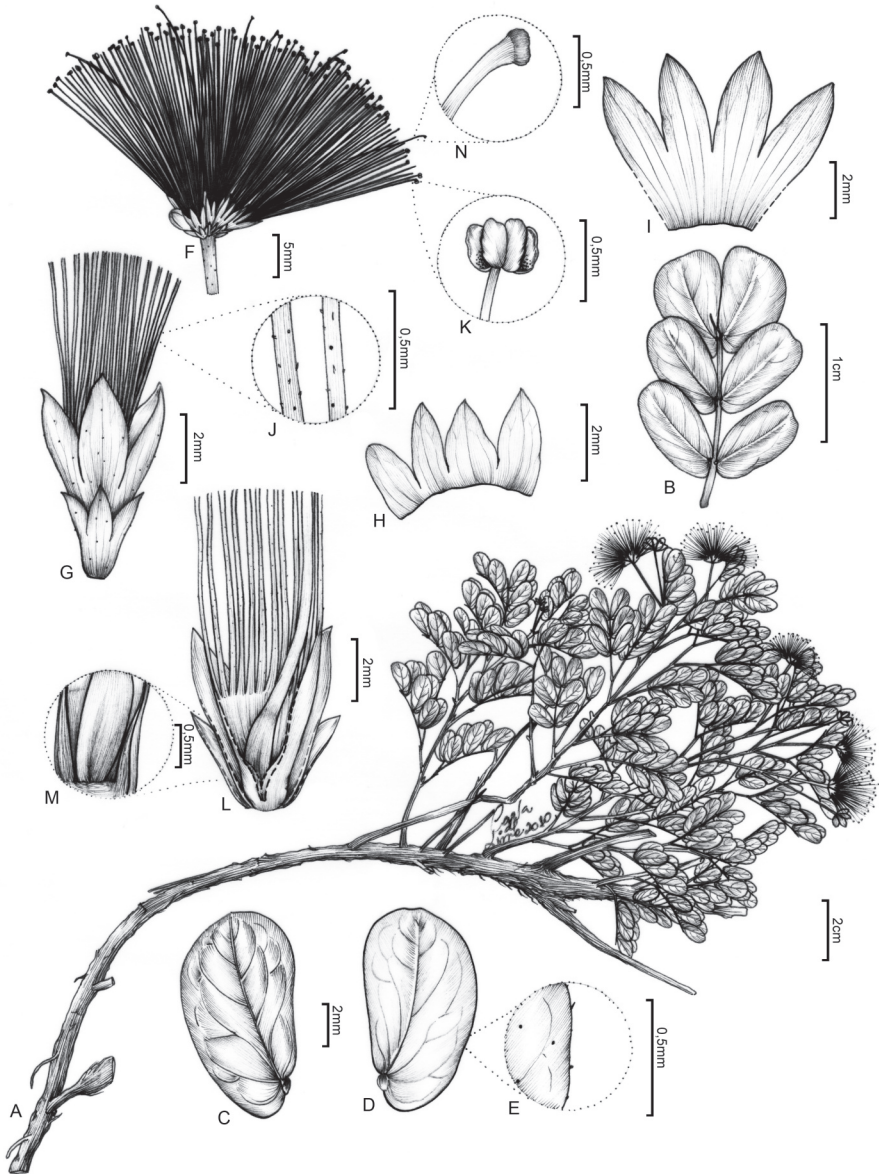


Figure 1. *Calliandra paganuccii*. A. Flowering branch. B. Pinna. C-D. Leaflets: C. Upper surface. D. Lower surface. E. Detail of the indument. F. Glomerule. G. Flower. H. Open calyx. I. Open corolla. J. Detail of the indument of the filaments. K. Anthers. L. Base of the flower opened to show the stemonozone, tube staminal and ovary. M. Detail of the stemonozone. N. Stigma. Drawn from the type (Souza et al. 524) by Carla de Lima.



Figure 2. *Calliandra paganuccii*. A. Habit. B. Underground and aerial branches. C. Pinna. D. Inflorescence. *Calliandra hygrophila*. E. Habit. F. Stems. G. Pinna. H. Inflorescence (Photos A-D S. Leython (*Leython et al. 854*), E and G D. Cardoso (*Cardoso et al. 2804*) and H L.P. de Queiroz).

campanulate; calyx ca. 3 mm long, puberulous and with glandular hairs, lobes ca. 2 mm long, acute, wine colored at the apex; corolla ca. 6 mm long, puberulous and with glandular hairs, lobes ca. 3 mm long, oblong, wine colored at the apex; stemonozone fleshy, 1–1.5 mm long; filaments white, 2.5–3 cm long, sparsely puberulous and with glandular hairs, jointed at the base in a tube c. 4 mm long, anthers wine colored, transversely oblong to elliptic; intrastaminal disk absent; ovary sessile, oblong, ca. 2 mm long, glabrous, style ca. 3.3 mm long, stigma dilated. **Fruit** not seen.

PARATYPES. BRAZIL: Bahia, Mucugê, estrada Cascavel – Barra da Estiva, 13°00' 14.1" S, 41°23'10.8" W, 800-900 m, 10 Mar 2008, *S. Leython, L.P. de Queiroz, E.R. de Souza, S.H.N. Monteiro, M. Ibrahim 854* (HUEFS, VEN); Pico do Gobira, 13°4'45" S, 41°22'30" W, 13 Mar 2007, *A.K.A. Santos 1112* (HUEFS); Platô da serra do Gobira, 12°45' S, 41°30' W, 16 Sep 2006, *E.R. de Souza, D. Cardoso, A.A. Conceição 512* (HUEFS); PNCD, Machambongo – Gerais, solo me 50–60%, 13°17' S, 41°21' W, 1200 m, 25 Mar 2005, *R. Funch & L.S. Funch 818* (HUEFS).

ECOLOGY AND DISTRIBUTION. The species is probably endemic to the municipality of Mucugê. It was collected in two sites, near the road Cascavel-Barra da Estiva and in the plateau of the Serra do Gobira. It occurs in campo rupestre areas on sandy soils and on rock outcrops, at an elevation of 800–1200 m. It was found in flower in March.

COMMENTS. *Calliandra paganuccii* is ascribed to section *Calliandra sensu* Barneby

(1998) due to the presence of terminal pseudoracemes. It shares with *C. hygrophila* the densely ramified subshrub habit and leaves with few leaflets. They differ by young branches, leaf axes and peduncles puberulous and with glandular hairs in *C. paganuccii* (glabrous in *C. hygrophila*), peduncles 3–5 cm long (vs. 1–1.5 cm), flowers tetramerous (vs. pentamerous) and filaments white (vs. red).

ETYMOLOGY. This species is named after Dr. Luciano Paganucci de Queiroz for his contribution to the knowledge of the taxonomy of Brazilian legumes.

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