



## Article

### Two new species of *Jacquemontia* Choisy (Convolvulaceae) endemic to Bahia, Brazil

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#### Abstract

Two new shrubby species of *Jacquemontia* (*J. staplesii* Buril, *J. grisea* Buril), endemic to Bahia, Brazil, are described. Their morphological affinities are discussed and illustrations are provided.

**Key words:** taxonomy, species richness, Campos rupestres, Chapada Diamantina, Espinhaço range

#### Introduction

*Jacquemontia* Choisy is mostly found in tropical America, with fewer species in tropical Asia, Australia and Africa. The genus is recognized mainly by the presence of stellate or T-shaped trichomes; a glabrous, 2-locular, 4-ovulate ovaries; a single 2-lobed style, which usually has flattened, ovoid lobes; and typically 8-valved capsules. The genus comprises around 120 species (Staples & Brummitt 2007, Staples et al. 2008) and 59 species are recognized as occurring in Brazil although taxonomic problems persist (Bianchini & Ferreira 2012). The Brazilian species are found in a variety of vegetation types, but the greatest richness and highest levels of endemism occurs in savannah-like vegetation, such as the cerrado, caatinga and chaco.

*Jacquemontia* was established in 1834 by Choisy who transferred species from *Ipomoea* L. and *Convolvulus* L. into this new genus because of the distinctive morphology of the stigmatic lobes. In 1869 Meissner recognized 33 species on Flora Brasiliensis and also described three sections based on the inflorescence structure. Subsequently Hallier (1893) made several new combinations in *Jacquemontia* as part of his study of Convolvulaceae.

During his revision of *Evolvulus*, Oostroom (1934) found some specimens that were incorrectly identified as *Evolvulus* but were morphologically similar to species in this genus because they were shrubs with small oval leaves, and small blue flowers. However, these specimens clearly belonged to *Jacquemontia*, due to their entire styles, oval stigmatic lobes and stellate trichomes. Based on these findings, Oostroom described three new species (*J. decipiens* Ooststr., *J. hallieriana* Ooststr. and *J. villosissima* Ooststr.) in 1936, and established the section Capituliflorae. In this section he included species with capituliform and terminal cymes.

The most recent taxonomic treatment of the genus was carried on by Robertson (1971), who revised the species from North and Central America, although many new species have been described more recently (O'Donnell 1950, O'Donnell 1953, Austin and Cavalcante 1982, Simão-Bianchini 1995, 1999, 2009, Simão-Bianchini & Pirani 1997, 2005, Krapovickas 2009, Buril & Alves 2011a, 2011b, Buril et al. 2012).

During an ongoing revision of the Brazilian taxa, two new shrubby species from Bahia were discovered and they are described here. The specimens have often been included among *Evolvulus* sheets in herbaria or misidentified as *Jacquemontia decipiens* or *J. hallieriana*.