



A new species of *Passiflora* subgenus *Passiflora* series *Quadrangulares* (Passifloraceae) from the Brazilian Amazon

^{1,3}ANA KELLY KOCH, ²ANDRÉ LUIZ DE REZENDE CARDOSO & ²ANNA LUIZA ILKIU-BORGES

¹Instituto de Botânica de São Paulo, Núcleo de Pesquisa Orquidário Frederico Carlos Hoehne. Av. Miguel Estéfano, 3687, Água Funda, São Paulo-SP, Brazil.

²Museu Paraense Emilio Goeldi, Coordenação de Botânica. Av. Perimetral, 1901, Terra Firme, Belém-PA, Brazil.

³Author for correspondence, email: anakbio@gmail.com

Abstract

A new species of *Passiflora* is described from reforested post bauxite-mined area in the National Forest of Saracá-Taquera in the Brazilian state of Pará. The species is illustrated and its affinities with related species are discussed, and a key to the species of supersection *Laurifoliae*, series *Quadrangulares* is presented. The series *Quadrangulares* is composed of four species that constitute a small complex of large-flowered and large-fruited passionflowers with 3–4-angulate-winged stems that occurs naturally in the moist lowlands from Nicaragua to Brazil and French Guiana. However, among the four species of the series, *Passiflora trialata* is closely related to the new species by the 3-angular stems, the color and shape of sepals and petals, the 3-angular petioles and peduncles, and the single operculum.

Key words: Calha Norte, Eastern Amazon, *Passiflora* supersection *Laurifoliae*, Passionflower, Saracá-Taquera National Forest

Introduction

Passiflora Linnaeus (1753: 955) is the largest genus of Passifloraceae with ca. 530 species. Its species vary from lianescent herbs to trees and woody vines (Hansen 2006), which are distributed in large parts of the New World from the southern and eastern United States and the West Indies to northern Chile and Argentina, with a few species also occurring in Southeast Asia, Australia and Oceania (Ulmer & MacDougal 2004). In Brazil, the genus is represented by 136 species (Cervi *et al.* 2012).

Taxonomic studies of *Passiflora* in the Amazon biome are scarce, except for the treatment of the family in the Adolpho Ducke Forest Reserve in Manaus (Hopkins & Souza 1999), and the description of three new species in recent years: *Passiflora kikiana* Cervi & Linsingen (2010: 1062), *Passiflora cristalina* Vanderplank & Zappi (2011: 149), and *Passiflora fissurosa* M.A.D. Souza (in Souza & Hopkins 2011: 449).

A species collected in reforested areas after bauxite mining in the Saracá-Taquera National Forest, Pará State, Brazil, could not be identified. It proved to be a new species which is described here.

Material and methods

The new species was collected in a six year old reforested area of Saracá-Taquera National Forest, Pará State, in northeastern Brazilian Amazon. The material was prepared according to Fidalgo & Bononi (1989). The description and illustrations are based on fertile material, the descriptive terminology was based on Killip (1938), Cervi (1997), and Ulmer & MacDougal (2004). Collections of the herbaria IAN and MG were consulted. Type specimens of the new species were deposited in MG and RB.