



## A new species of *Passiflora* L. (Passifloraceae), from Espírito Santo, Brazil

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### Abstract

In this paper we describe and illustrate *Passiflora junqueirae*, a new species for the Brazilian flora. The new species was collected in the Caparaó National Park, Espírito Santo, Brazil, and belongs to the genus *Passiflora*, subgenus *Passiflora*, supersection *Stipulata*, section *Granadillastrum*.

### Resumo

No presente artigo descrevemos e ilustramos *Passiflora junqueirae*, uma nova espécie para a flora brasileira. A espécie foi coletada no Parque Nacional do Caparaó, Espírito Santo, Brasil, e pertence ao gênero *Passiflora*, subgênero *Passiflora*, superseção *Stipulata*, seção *Granadillastrum*.

**Key words:** taxonomy, vines, *Granadillastrum*, *Stipulata*, Passion flowers.

### Introduction

The genus *Passiflora* Linnaeus (1753: 955) is the largest genus of the family Passifloraceae *sensu stricto*. The genus has a tropical and subtropical distribution, and contains more than 525 species (MacDougal & Feuillet 2004: 27). In Brazil, 141 species are recorded, of which 85 are endemic (Bernacci *et al.* 2014). Taxonomically, *Passiflora* is subdivided into four subgenera: *P.* subg. *Astrophea* (Candolle 1822: 435) (Masters 1872: 629), *P.* subg. *Deidamioides* (Harms 1923: 55), (Killip 1938: 25), *P.* subg. *Decaloba* (Candolle 1822: 435), (Reichenbach 1828: 132) and *P.* subg. *Passiflora*. The subgenus *Passiflora* retains most of the features of the Passifloraceae: presence of tendrils, large and colorful flowers (that can be purple, lilac, blue, violet, red, or mixtures of these colors), a conspicuous calyx tube and a complex corona of filaments, ranging from one to multiple series. Leaves entire or 3- to 7-lobed, not variegated and petiole glands usually present (MacDougal & Feuillet 2004: 30). The genus *Passiflora*, subg. *Passiflora* is further subdivided into six supersections. Among these, the supersection *Stipulata* MacDougal & Feuillet (2004: 31) is characterized by the following features: large, subreniform or oblong-ovate stipules; free bracts; entire or 3-lobed leaves; upright or rarely pendent flowers in hummingbird-pollinated species; generally with a large and complex corona of filaments (Ulmer & MacDougal 2004: 274). The Section *Granadillastrum* Triana & Planchon (1873: 127) retains most of the characteristics of the supersection and is the most species rich and diverse (Ulmer & MacDougal 2004: 275). Morphological studies performed, based on the material collected, fixed and deposited in herbarium, indicate a new species for the Brazilian flora, which is described and illustrated in this paper.

### Taxonomy

*Passiflora junqueirae* Imig & Cervi, *sp. nov.* (Fig. 1 A–G)

**Diagnosis:**—*Passiflora amethystina* et *P. loefgrenii* similis sed lobulis foliorum oblongo-lanceolatis et absentis

2. Ovary glabrous..... *P. loefgrenii*  
 - Ovary tomentose..... *P. amethystina*

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