



A new species of *Standleya* (Rubiaceae, Coussareeae) with a new record for Bahia, Brazil[#]

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Abstract

Standleya glomerulata, a new species and a first record for the semiarid region of Bahia, Brazil, is described and illustrated. It differs from all other known species of the genus by its prostrate decumbent and reptant habit, glomerulate sessile inflorescences, and a calyx with two unequal lobes. *S. prostrata* has a similar habit, but can be distinguished by the pedunculate inflorescences and a calyx with four equal lobes. The new species is known from only a few localities in two protected areas and must therefore be considered threatened.

Key words: Rubioideae, Neotropics, Northeastern Brazil, taxonomy

Resumo

Standleya glomerulata é descrita e ilustrada para a região semiárida da Bahia, Brasil. Essa é a primeira espécie do gênero descrita para o estado da Bahia, e difere de todas as espécies conhecidas pelo hábito prostrado decumbente e reptante, inflorescência glomerular, séssil e cálice com dois lobos desiguais. *S. prostrata* tem o hábito semelhante, porém pode ser distinguida através da inflorescência pedicelada e cálice com quatro lobos iguais. É conhecida de poucas localidades e de apenas duas unidades de conservação, por isso, considerada ameaçada.

Introduction

The Neotropical genus *Standleya* Brade (1932: 119) comprises prostrate or erect herbs, characterized by a 2-locular multi-ovulate ovary and laterally compressed coriaceous septicidal capsules with numerous small tuberculate to granulate unwinged seeds. When describing the genus, Brade (1932) suggested that it is related to the genus *Bradea* Standl. ex Brade (1932: 122), also proposed in that work. *Bradea* includes herbs with erect stems and is characterized by a 2-locular multi-ovulate ovary and coriaceous septicidal capsules with numerous compressed, slightly reticulate, winged seeds (Brade 1932).

In addition to the newly described species, there are four other species of *Standleya* that are generally associated with gneissic outcrops of the mountain ranges of the eastern Brazilian coastal forests (Espírito Santo and Rio de Janeiro): *S. erecta* Brade (1932: 121), *S. limae* Brade (1932: 121), *S. kuhlmannii* Brade (1949:17), and *S. prostrata* (Schumann 1889: 275) Brade (1932: 120). They differ from *Bradea* in the number of calyx lobes (four in *Standleya* vs. two in *Bradea*) and by the sub-orbicular plano-convex granulate seeds (vs. orbicular and winged in *Bradea*) (Brade 1932, 1949). Schumann (1889) described the type species of *Standleya* (Brade 1932) as *Lipostoma prostratum* K.Schum.

Both *Standleya* and *Bradea* are endemic to eastern Brazil and include a handful of poorly known species. *Bradea* is found exclusively in the rocky outcrops of the Atlantic forest areas of Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais, and Rio de