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Clusia heterocolorata (Clusiaceae), a new species from the Brazilian Atlantic Forest

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Abstract

Clusia heterocolorata is described, illustrated, its diagnostic characteristics, morphological affinities, and conservation status are discussed, and a geographical distribution map is presented. This new species belongs to the section *Phloianthera*, characterized by a dome-shaped androecium with numerous resiniferous stamens and staminodes.

Key words: Bahia, Clusieae, Malpighiales, northwestern Brazil, taxonomy

Resumo

Clusia heterocolorata é descrita, ilustrada, suas características diagnósticas, afinidades morfológicas e *status* de conservação são discutidos e um mapa de distribuição geográfica é apresentado. Essa nova espécie pertence à seção *Phloianthera*, caracterizada pelo androceu em formato de cúpula com numerosos estames e estaminódios resiníferos.

Palavras-chave: Bahia, Clusieae, Malpighiales, Nordeste do Brasil, taxonomia

Introduction

Clusia L. (1753: 510) (Clusiaceae, tribe Clusieae) is a neotropical genus distributed from Florida (USA) to Rio Grande do Sul (Brazil) whose component taxa mostly occur in wetlands, or dryer areas such as savannas and rocky fields. Approximately 68 species are distributed throughout Brazil (Bittrich *et al.*, 2015).

Clusia comprises about 300 species of mostly dioecious hemiepiphytes, shrubs and trees that always have glabrous, opposite and carnose leaves (Planchon & Triana, 1860). The fruits are septifragal carnose capsules, with more than one seed per locule (with few exceptions), usually with a brightly colored aril (Barroso *et al.*, 1999). Wide variations in morphologies of the androecium and pistil—the former especially important in subgeneric classification—among species that may have very similar leaf morphologies can lead to errors in identification and delimitation of the species (Bittrich, 1996).

Recent inventories undertaken in previously unexplored areas of dense montane rainforests in Bahia State, Brazil, have revealed new occurrences of many vascular plants (Amorim *et al.*, 2009; Matos *et al.*, 2010; Coelho & Amorim, 2014), providing opportunities to analyze collections of otherwise neglected families such as Clusiaceae that show ample diversity in the Atlantic Forest biome. A number of endemic species from the Atlantic Forest in Bahia have been described in recent years, especially in the Corcovado Range (e.g., Sundue & Prado, 2005; Goldenberg & Reginato, 2009; Mynssen & Matos, 2012; Marinho *et al.*, 2015), the only known locality of the new species proposed here.

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