



## Taxonomic novelties in *Jacquemontia* Choisy (Convolvulaceae) from Southeastern Brazil

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### Abstract

Two additional species are recognised in *Jacquemontia*. The new combination *Jacquemontia frankeana* is proposed, based on *Convolvulus frankeanus*, since this species is clearly referable to *Jacquemontia* rather than *Convolvulus* based on its stigma morphology and possession of stellate hairs. It is distinguished from closely related species of *Jacquemontia* by the glabrescent leaves, the stellate adpressed hairs with 4–5-rays, and the two outer sepals being smaller than the inner. *Jacquemontia glabrescens* is also recognized at specific rank, based on *Jacquemontia grandiflora* var. *glabrescens*. It is distinguished from the morphologically similar *J. ferruginea* and *J. cataractae* by a combination of glabrescent leaves, bigger flowers, rhombic to ovate outer sepals and glabrous to glabrescent. Synonymy of these taxa and typification are also addressed.

### Resumo

Duas espécies adicionais são reconhecidas em *Jacquemontia*. A nova combinação *Jacquemontia frankeana* é proposta, baseada em *Convolvulus frankeanus*, uma vez que esta espécie é claramente referida a *Jacquemontia* ao invés de *Convolvulus*, considerando a morfologia de seus estigmas e a presença de tricomas estrelados. É distinta das espécies próximas pelas folhas glabrescentes, pelos tricomas estrelados adpressos, 4–5-radiados, e pelas duas sépalas externas sendo menores que as internas. *Jacquemontia glabrescens* é reconhecida em nível específico, baseada em *Jacquemontia grandiflora* var. *glabrescens*. Distingue-se de *J. ferruginea* e *J. cataractae*, que são espécies morfológicamente semelhantes, pela combinação das folhas glabrescentes, flores maiores, sépalas rômbricas a ovadas e glabras a glabrescentes. A sinonímia destes táxons e tipificações também são apresentadas.

**Key words:** Atlantic rain forest, Restinga, Solanales, Taxonomy

### Introduction

Convolvulaceae Jussieu (1789: 132) is a diverse family, widely distributed in the tropics and with relatively few species in temperate regions (Austin & Cavalcante 1982, Deroin 2001). It includes many pioneer and weedy species, and several lianas in rainforest vegetation (Fosberg & Sachet 1977), most of them growing along forest edges. According to Stefanović *et al.* (2003) it is a monophyletic family currently divided into twelve clades, although some genera remain polyphyletic. The tribe Jacquemontieae Stefanović & D.F. Austin (2003: 802) was proposed to accommodate the genus *Jacquemontia* Choisy (1834: 476), that was traditionally considered as a member of the tribe Convolvuleae Choisy (1845: 325) but that was rendered polyphyletic by its inclusion.

Choisy (1834) described *Jacquemontia* in honor of the French naturalist Victor Jacquemont, including those species with two ellipsoidal stigmas previously belonging to *Convolvulus* Linnaeus (1753: 153) and *Ipomoea* Linnaeus (1753: 159). The genus is characterized by the presence of 3–8-radiate, stellate trichomes, with equal to unequal rays; the ovary is glabrous with a simple style and two ellipsoid and terminal flattened stigmas; the fruit is a usually 8-valvate capsule; seeds are glabrous, verrucose or rugose, usually bearing small wings at the margins (O'Donnell 1960, Robertson 1971).