



***Kiellmeyera ferruginosa* (Calophyllaceae), a new species from the Atlantic Forest, southern Bahia, Brazil**

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Abstract

Kiellmeyera ferruginosa, a new species of Calophyllaceae from the Atlantic Forest of southern Bahia, is here described and illustrated. The species is critically endangered and can be easily distinguished from other *Kiellmeyera* species by the rusty coloration of the trunk and branches, orange-colored latex, and the occurrence in flooded areas. It differs from the other species of the section *Prolifera* by the leaves with secondary veins relatively more distant from each other and prominent on the abaxial surface. Diagnostic characters and the state of conservation of the new species are discussed, and an identification key for *K. ferruginosa* and related species from series *Rupestres* and *Neglectae* is provided.

Resumo

Kiellmeyera ferruginosa, uma nova espécie de Calophyllaceae da Mata Atlântica do Sul da Bahia, é descrita e ilustrada. A espécie encontra-se criticamente ameaçada de extinção e pode ser facilmente distinguida das demais espécies de *Kiellmeyera* pela coloração ferrugínea do tronco e dos ramos, látex laranja e pela ocorrência em áreas alagadas; diferencia-se das demais espécies da seção *Prolifera* pelas folhas com nervuras secundárias mais distantes entre si e proeminentes na face abaxial. Os caracteres diagnósticos e o estado de conservação da nova espécie são discutidos, e uma chave de identificação para *K. ferruginosa* e espécies relacionadas das séries *Rupestres* e *Neglectae* é fornecida.

Introduction

The family Calophyllaceae has a pantropical distribution and is composed of approximately 460 species and 14 genera (Stevens 2001 onwards). In Brazil, there are eight genera and about 80 species, of which nearly 3/4 are endemic (Souza & Lorenzi 2012, Bittrich *et al.* 2014) and 13 are regarded as rare (Bittrich & Rodrigues 2009). Until recently, the Calophyllaceae were included within Clusiaceae *s.l.* (as subfamily Kiellmeyeroideae), and Clusiaceae was considered a morphologically and ecologically very heterogeneous family (Gustaffson *et al.* 2002). However, molecular studies (Notis 2004, Wurdack & Davis 2009, Ruhfel *et al.* 2011, Xi *et al.* 2012) confirmed the paraphyly of Clusiaceae *s.l.* and its members were segregated into three families: Clusiaceae *s.s.*, Calophyllaceae and Hypericaceae (APG II 2003, APG III 2009).

Kiellmeyera Martius & Zuccarini (1825: 27) is distributed exclusively in South America and includes about 50 species (Saddi 1982, 1989). Brazil is considered the center of diversity of the genus, with 46 species occurring mainly in the Cerrado and Atlantic Forest domains (Bittrich *et al.* 2014). The genus comprises trees, shrubs or subshrubs, glabrous or with simple, bifid or dendritic trichomes and with spiraled alternate leaves. Inflorescences are terminal, cymose, with monoclinal or staminate flowers, a pentamerous perianth, white or pinkish corolla, and usually asymmetric petals. Stamens are numerous, frequently with glandulose anthers, and the gynoecium is 3-carpellate with numerous ovules per locule. Fruits are septicidal woody capsules with numerous winged seeds (Trad 2012).