



## New taxa of *Zapoteca* (Leguminosae, Mimosoideae) from Mexico

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### Abstract

Two new species and one subspecies of Mexican *Zapoteca* (Leguminosae, Mimosoideae) are described and mapped. *Zapoteca balsasensis*, endemic to Guerrero, is characterized by having leafless portions of the branchlets bearing persistent stipules, whereas *Z. cruzii*, also from Guerrero, is distinguished by its ability of producing adventitious roots on the stem nodes. *Zapoteca formosa* subsp. *sinaloana*, endemic to Sinaloa, differs by its narrowly-oblong leaflets, which contrast with the oblong-obovate to widely obovate leaflets in the other subspecies. For the three taxa, information on their geographic range, habitat and hypothetical taxonomic affinities are provided.

### Resumen

Se describen y mapean dos nuevas especies y una subespecie mexicanas de *Zapoteca* (Leguminosae, Mimosoideae). *Zapoteca balsasensis*, endémica de Guerrero, se caracteriza por tener porciones áfilas de las ramillas con estípulas persistentes, mientras que *Z. cruzii*, también de Guerrero, se distingue por su habilidad para producir raíces adventicias en los nodos de los tallos. *Zapoteca formosa* subsp. *sinaloana*, endémica de Sinaloa, se diferencia de las otras subespecies por sus folíolos angostamente-oblongos, que contrastan con los folíolos oblongo-obovados a ampliamente obovados de las otras subespecies. Para los tres taxa descritos se proporcionan datos sobre su distribución geográfica, hábitat y sus afinidades taxonómicas hipotéticas.

**Key words:** Fabaceae, Guerrero, legumes, Sinaloa, taxonomy

### Introduction

*Zapoteca* Hernández (1986: 757) is a genus segregated from *Calliandra* Bentham (1840: 138), belonging to the tribe Ingeae (Leguminosae, Mimosoideae). It comprises 20 currently recognized species, which are grouped into five distinct subgenera (Hernández 1989, 1990). Its area of geographical distribution extends from northern Mexico and southwestern United States to northern Argentina, including most of Mexico, Central America, West Indies and South America. Southern Mexico is by far the richest center of distribution of species in the genus (Hernández 1989). Examination of specimens from several herbaria resulted in the detection of two new species from Guerrero, Mexico and one subspecies of *Z. formosa* (Kunth 1822: 102) Hernández (1986: 757) from Sinaloa, all belonging to subgenus *Zapoteca*. These are described here and their putative taxonomic relationships are discussed.

### Taxonomy

#### 1. *Zapoteca balsasensis* H.M. Hern., *sp. nov.* (Figs. 1 and 2)

Shrubs erect; branchlets densely villous or velutinous with tawny hairs, becoming glabrous, frequently with leafless portions bearing persistent, dry, light-brown stipules; stipules 5–15 mm long. Pinnae 2–3-jugate; leaflets 20–48 pairs per pinna, 5–10 × 1–1.8 mm, narrowly-oblong to lanceolate. Peduncles 1.1–2.9(–4.7) cm long at anthesis. Flowers sessile or subsessile; calyx 2–3 mm long; corolla 5.5–7 mm long; filaments white at the basal half, red at the distal half. Pods 8 × 0.7 cm, glabrous.