

## NEW COMBINATIONS IN *MYRIOPIUS* (HELIOTROPIACEAE) FROM CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

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**Abstract.** Five new combinations in *Myriopus* (Heliotropiaceae) are proposed in this paper: *Myriopus andrade-limae*, *M. isabellinus*, *M. mapirensis*, *M. selleanus*, and *M. subsessilis*. *Myriopus isabellinus* and *M. selleanus* are restricted to Costa Rica and Haiti, respectively, and other three species are distributed in South America; *M. andrade-limae* is endemic to Brazil.

**Keywords:** Boraginales, diversity, Neotropics, nomenclature

*Myriopus* (Heliotropiaceae; BWG, 2016) was established by Small (1933). Following Diane et al. (2003), it currently includes all the species formerly in *Tournefortia* sect. *Cyphocyema* I.M. Johnst. (Johnston, 1930). The genus is exclusively Neotropical and consists of approximately 30 species (authors' pers. obs.), with Brazil representing the principal center of taxonomic diversity (14 species) and endemism (6 species).

Species of *Myriopus*, in terms of habit, are lianas or subscandent shrubs with supporting branches; the leaves are alternate to pseudo-opposite, elliptic, and lanceolate to ovate or obovate; inflorescences are axillar or terminate, generally secundiflorous, many flowered, all them ebracteose, and fruits are fleshy 4-lobed with curved embryo (Diane et al., 2016).

According to The Plant List (2020), *Myriopus* currently encompasses only eight names at the rank of species, hardly representing the real taxonomic diversity of the genus. On the basis of Diane et al. (2003), Heliotropiaceae sensu BWG (2016), and Diane et al. (2016), five species of *Tournefortia* are here transferred to *Myriopus*, three of them restricted to South America (*M. andrade-limae* endemic from Brazil) and the other two to Central America (one endemic to Costa Rica, and the other to Haiti).

***Myriopus andrade-limae*** (J.I.M. Melo) J.I.M. Melo, *comb. nov.*

Basionym: *Tournefortia andrade-limae* J.I.M. Melo, *Hoehnea* 34(2): 156. 2007. TYPE: BRAZIL. Paraíba: São José dos Cordeiros, June 1997, *Braz. s.n.* (Holotype: IPA53027).

Homotypic synonym: *Heliotropium andrade-limae* (J.I.M. Melo) Govaerts, *Skvortsovia*, *International Journal of Salicology and Plant Biology* 4(3): 91. 2018.

**Distribution:** Brazil.

Govaerts (2018) inadvertently combined *Tournefortia andrade-limae* under the genus *Heliotropium*. However,

morphological characters of *T. andrade-limae* observed in an analysis of the type specimen and protologue indicate that this species is referable to *Myriopus*, on the basis of its narrow and involute corolla lobes and apically coherent anthers.

***Myriopus isabellinus*** (J.S. Mill.) J.I.M. Melo, *comb. nov.*

Basionym: *Tournefortia isabellina* J.S. Mill., *Novon* 9(2): 232. 1999. TYPE: COSTA RICA. Puntarenas, Parque Internacional La Amistad San Vito Coto Brus. Finca Cafrosa, 4 July 1990, *R. Delgado 47* (Holotype: MO [2235010]; Isotypes: INB [0001595747], NY [01287743]).

**Distribution:** Costa Rica.

***Myriopus mapirensis*** (Lingelsh.) J.I.M. Melo, *comb. nov.*

Basionym: *Tournefortia mapirensis* Lingelsh., *Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg.* 7: 244. 1909. TYPE: BOLIVIA. La Paz, Charopampa near Mapiri, 570 m, November 1907, *O. Buchtien 1995* (Isotypes: NY [00337247]; US [00110808]).

**Distribution:** Bolivia and Peru.

***Myriopus selleanus*** (Urb. & Ekman) J.I.M. Melo, *comb. nov.*

Basionym: *Tournefortia selleana* Urb. & Ekman. *Ark. Bot.* 20A(5): 43. 1926. TYPE: HAITI. Massif de la Selle, Montagne Noire, in low limestone forest, scandens, 1750 m, 4 September 1924, *E. L. Ekman 1770* (Holotype: S [04-2398]; Isotypes: G [00236177], GH [00096904], K [000583469], NY [00111148], US [00110824]).

Homotypic synonym: *Heliotropium selleanum* (Urb. & Ekman) Feuillet, *Phytoneuron* 2020-11: 3.

**Distribution:** Haiti.

Feuillet (2020) inadvertently combined *Tournefortia selleana* under *Heliotropium*. However, morphological characters of *T. andrade-limae* observed in an analysis

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of the type specimen and protologue indicate that this species is referable to *Myriopus*, on the basis of its narrow and involute corolla lobes, apically coherent anthers, and 4-lobed fruits.

***Myriopus subsessilis*** (Cham.) J.I.M. Melo, *comb. nov.*

Basionym: *Tournefortia subsessilis* Cham., *Linnaea* 8: 119. 1833. TYPE: BRASIL. s.l., s.d., *F. Sellow s.n.* (Holotype: B [destroyed], F [negative #001061, seen]).

**Distribution:** Brazil and Trinidad and Tobago.

The type of *Tournefortia subsessilis* was cited as “Brazil, *F. Sellow s.n.*,” and it was probably housed at B, which was destroyed during World War II. Nonetheless, there is one photograph of this material at F.

*Myriopus subsessilis* has a disjunct geographic distribution: it is found in Brazil, where it has been recorded in three northeastern states (Pernambuco, Sergipe, and Bahia) and probably also in a southeastern state (Minas Gerais; *Flora do Brasil*, 2020), as well as in Trinidad and Tobago (according to Baksh-Comeau et al., 2016).

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