



## *Lathyrus ibicuiensis* (Fabaceae, Faboideae), a new species endemic to Southern Brazil

MARIA DE LOURDES A.A. DE OLIVEIRA<sup>1\*</sup>, SILVIA T.S. MIOTTO<sup>2</sup> & JOÃO R.V. IGANCI<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Museu de Ciências Naturais. Fundação Zoobotânica do Rio Grande do Sul. Av. Salvador França, 1427, Bairro Jardim Botânico, 90690-000, Porto Alegre, RS, Brazil.

<sup>2</sup>Programa de Pós-Graduação em Botânica. Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul. Av. Bento Gonçalves 9500, Bloco IV, Prédio 43433, Campus do Vale, Bairro Agronomia, 91501-970, Porto Alegre, RS, Brazil.

\* Corresponding author, email: [mlabruzzi@gmail.com](mailto:mlabruzzi@gmail.com)

### Abstract

A new species of *Lathyrus* is described. This species occurs in rocky fields, in a restricted protected area from Southern Brazil. *Lathyrus ibicuiensis* resembles *L. linearifolius* in having simple tendrils, but differs in ovate to lanceolate stipules, by ramified branches, and by elliptic, oblong to rarely obovate leaflets, as well as in its geographic distribution. A description and illustration are provided together with a key for identification of similar species occurring in Southern Brazil.

**Key Words:** Fabaeae, grasslands, Leguminosae, taxonomy

### Introduction

The genus *Lathyrus* Linnaeus (1753: 729) is circumscribed within the tribe Fabaeae (Fabaceae, Faboideae), and comprises about 160 species, mostly in North temperate regions: Europe and Asia, principally Mediterranean and Irano-Turanian, and North to East Africa, with additional centres in North America and temperate South America (Lock & Maxted 2005).

Fabaeae is a well-defined tribe, forming part of the “temperate epulvinate series” and contains five genera: *Lens* Miller (1754) *Pisum* Linnaeus (1753: 727), *Vavilovia* Fedorov (1939: 52), *Vicia* Linnaeus (1753: 734) and *Lathyrus* Linnaeus (Lock & Maxted 2005). According to Steele & Wojciechowski (2003), Wojciechowski *et al.* (2004) and Kenicer *et al.* (2005), Fabaeae clearly forms a monophyletic group, where *Pisum* is sister to *Lathyrus*, and both appear as well supported clades.

In Brazil, *Lathyrus* is represented by 14 species (Neubert & Miotto 2001), of which three are endemics, occurring in grasslands mainly from the Southern Region (Iganici & Miotto 2014). Those species are characterized by perennial or annual herbs to subshrubs, with erect or more commonly scandent habits, with angular or 2-winged branches. Leaves with one pair of leaflets ending in setaceous, simple or ramified, tendrils. Leaflets with parallel or curved veins; sagittate, semisagittate or rarely lanceolate stipules. Racemes pauci to pluriflorous, sometimes with axillary solitary or detached flowers. Style forming a straight angle with the ovary, spatulate, ventrally pubescent; stigma truncate or bipartite. Legumes with elastic dehiscence.

### Taxonomy

*Lathyrus ibicuiensis* M.L. Abruzzi de Oliveira, *sp. nov.* (Fig. 1)

*Lathyrus ibicuiensis* is similar to *Lathyrus linearifolius* Vogel in having simple tendrils, but differs by having ovate to lanceolate stipules (*vs.* semisagittate stipules), by highly ramified branches (*vs.* slightly branched), and by elliptic, oblong to rarely obovate leaflets (*vs.* linear-elliptic leaflets).

“Type:—BRAZIL. Rio Grande do Sul: Itaara, Reserva Biológica do Ibicuí Mirim, no campo dos Barcelos, 3 October 1989 (fl, fr), M.L. Abruzzi 1798 (holotype HAS!, isotypes K!, RB!).”

- 1'. Ramified tendrils.  
 3 Winged branches; leaflets linear-lanceolate, linear-elliptic to narrow-elliptical, with 6.6–12.5 x 0.4–1.15 cm .....*L. macrostachys*  
 3'. Not winged branches; leaflets elliptical, broad-elliptic to elliptic-lanceolate, with 3.1–6.8 x 0.95–4.9 cm ..... *L. nervosus*

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