



Piriqueta pampeana, a new species of Turneraceae (Passifloraceae s.l.) from Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil

THAÍSSA N. CABREIRA¹, MARLON G. FACCO¹ & SILVIA T. S. MIOTTO¹

¹Programa 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. E-mail: thaiissa_nc@yahoo.com.br; stsmiotto@bol.com.br

Abstract

Piriqueta pampeana, a new species of Turneraceae, is described and illustrated here. The species occurs in the municipalities of Alegrete, Maçambará, Manoel Viana and São Francisco de Assis, in the western region of Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil. It resembles *Piriqueta suborbicularis* and *Piriqueta taubatensis*, but can be distinguished by the presence of a pair of discoid basilaminar nectaries, a pair of petiolar nectaries and small nectaries distributed along the leaf margin, sepals with acute apex and a yellow spot at the base of the petals. Due to the intense environmental degradation of its habitat, and according to IUCN guidelines, we ranked the species as “Endangered” (EN).

Resumo

Piriqueta pampeana, uma nova espécie de Turneraceae, é aqui descrita e ilustrada. Até o momento, sabe-se que a espécie ocorre nos municípios de Alegrete, Maçambará, Manoel Viana e São Francisco de Assis, localizados na região oeste do estado do Rio Grande do Sul, Brasil. Assemelha-se à *Piriqueta suborbicularis* e à *Piriqueta taubatensis*, mas pode ser distinguida por apresentar um par de nectários discoides, localizado na base da lâmina, um par de nectários no pecíolo e pares de pequenos nectários distribuídos ao longo da margem foliar, sépalas com o ápice agudo e mácula amarela na base das pétalas. Devido à intensa degradação ambiental das suas áreas de ocorrência, de acordo com o IUCN, considera-se a espécie como “Em Perigo” (EN).

Key words: Passifloraceae s.l., Pampa biome, taxonomy

Introduction

Turneraceae consists of 12 genera and 227 species, distributed in the Americas and Africa (Arbo 2007, Thulin *et al.* 2012, Arbo 2013, Rocha *et al.* 2014). In the neotropical region, Brazil has the greatest richness of Turneraceae; it has two genera and 157 species (Arbo 2015), with centers of diversity in the Cerrado and Caatinga domains (Arbo & Mazza 2011). The family has been related to Passifloraceae and Malesherbiaceae (Soltis *et al.* 2000, Davis & Chase 2004, Korotkova *et al.* 2009, Thulin *et al.* 2012, Tokuoka 2012), and all three constitute the Passifloraceae s.l. clade (APG III 2009). However, the monophyly of the three families is strongly supported and morphological characters utilized by traditional classifications (Cronquist 1981, Takhtajan 1997), which consider them as independent families, are well established and do not disagree with the phylogenetic systematics. The relationship among the families is also supported: Malesherbiaceae forms a sister clade to the clade constituted by Turneraceae and Passifloraceae s.s. (Tokuoka 2012).

Piriqueta Aublet (1775: 298) is mainly characterized by the presence of a corona inserted in the petals and sepals and the pectinate-tricostate trichomes (Arbo 1995, 2007, Thulin *et al.* 2012, Tokuoka 2012). The genus comprises 45 species and constitutes an American clade (Thulin *et al.* 2012). There are 38 species of *Piriqueta* listed for Brazil, occurring in all biomes of the country and the Chapada Diamantina, in Bahia state, as the diversity center of the genus (Arbo & Mazza 2011, Arbo 2015). The Pampa biome corresponds to the southern half of the state of Rio Grande do Sul and is formed by several vegetation types, presenting a significant diversity of plant species (Boldrini 2009,