



Three New Species of *Mitracarpus* Zucc. (Rubiaceae) from Brazil

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Three new species of *Mitracarpus* Zucc. (Rubiaceae) from Brazil

Elsa L. Cabral, Sandra V. Sobrado & Elnatan Bezerra de Souza

Abstract

CABRAL, E. L., S. V. SOBRADO & E. B. SOUZA (2013). Three new species of *Mitracarpus* Zucc. (Rubiaceae) from Brazil. *Candollea* 68: 139-146. In English, English and French abstracts.

Three new species of *Mitracarpus* Zucc. (Rubiaceae), *Mitracarpus carajasensis* E. L. Cabral, Sobrado & E. B. Souza, *Mitracarpus federalensis* E. L. Cabral, Sobrado & E. B. Souza and *Mitracarpus fernandesii* E. L. Cabral, Sobrado & E. B. Souza, from Brazil, are described, illustrated and compared to related taxa.

Key-words

RUBIACEAE – *Mitracarpus* – Brazil – Taxonomy

Résumé

CABRAL, E. L., S. V. SOBRADO & E. B. SOUZA (2013). Trois nouvelles espèces de *Mitracarpus* Zucc. (Rubiaceae) du Brésil. *Candollea* 68: 139-146. En anglais, résumés anglais et français.

Trois nouvelles espèces de *Mitracarpus* Zucc. (Rubiaceae), *Mitracarpus carajasensis* E. L. Cabral, Sobrado & E. B. Souza, *Mitracarpus federalensis* E. L. Cabral, Sobrado & E. B. Souza et *Mitracarpus fernandesii* E. L. Cabral, Sobrado & E. B. Souza, décrites du Brésil, sont illustrées et comparées aux taxons proches.

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Introduction

As part of the study of American representatives of the tribe *Spermacoceae* (*Rubiaceae*), recent collections from Pará, Distrito Federal and Ceará States, Brazil, were analyzed. Three species of the genus *Mitracarpus* Zucc. not previously described were discovered. According to molecular studies (DESSEIN, 2003), this genus is monophyletic, characterized by a 4-merous calyx, with two large and two small lobes, transversally dehiscent capsular fruits and seeds with the ventral face depressed (SOUZA & al., 2010). It is represented by nearly 50 species in tropical and subtropical regions of the American continent, from southern United States to central Argentina, Mexico, the Caribbean and Brazil being the main centers of diversity (SOUZA, 2008). In Brazil, 25 species, 15 of which are endemic, have been recognized. In this work, three new taxa are described and illustrated. The seed morphology of the three species was analyzed using a Scanning Electron Microscope.

Mitracarpus carajasensis E. L. Cabral, Sobrado & E. B. Souza, *spec. nova* (Fig. 1, 2A-B).

Typus: BRAZIL. Pará: Canaã dos Carajás, 6°23'1''S 50°23'10''W, 753 m, 16.III.2009, fl fr, V. T. Giorni, P. L. Viana, L. M. Versieux, L. M. Garcia, L. V. C. Silva & D. S. Silva 196 (holo-: BHCB!; iso-: CTES!).

Mitracarpo parvulo affinis, sed ab eo habito erecto (vs caespitoso), caulibus glabris (vs pubescentibus), foliis 20-29 mm longis et 1-2 mm latis (vs foliis 7-15 mm longis et 1-4 mm latis), setis stipularibus 4-5 (vs 5-7), 2(-4) bracteis involucribus foliaceis glomerulis inflorescentiae quadruplo longioribus (vs 4 bracteis inequalibus in glomerulis terminalibus), seminibus dorso lineis 2 cruciformiter depressis (vs sine depressione dorsali), differt.

Simple or sparsely branched, erect *herb*, 15-25 cm tall. *Stems* subcylindrical to quadrangular, glabrous, internodes 2.5-5 cm long. *Leaves* sessile, leaf-blades 20-29 × 1-2 mm, linear, glabrous, apex attenuate, base acute, margins revolute, scaberulous, secondary veins obscure. *Stipules* 1-1.5 mm long, ribs and bristles pilose basally violet, bristles 4-5, ca. 1-1.5 mm, linear, glabrous. *Inflorescence* a terminal glomerule, 5-6 mm wide, subtended by 2(-4) foliaceous bracts, 4 times longer than the glomerule, 1-2 axillary glomerules also present. *Flowers* with hypanthium 0.5-1 mm long, glabrous, calyx 4-merous, 2 large lobes, 1.3-2 mm long, subtriangular, exceeding the corolla tube, greenish, margins ciliate; 2 small lobes, ca. 0.5-1 mm long, hyaline; corolla white, 2-3 mm long, infundibuliform, tube 1.3 mm long, inside with moniliform hairs around the tube's base, papillose inside and outside. *Stamens* subsessile, filaments 0.1-0.2 mm long, anthers 0.5 mm. *Style* 1.5-2 mm long, style-arms 0.1-0.3 mm long, papillose. *Capsule* 1 × 1 mm, glabrous. *Seeds* obovoid, 0.6-1 × 0.6 mm, light brown; the ventral face with an X-shaped groove covered with whitish granular excrescences and the

dorsal face with central cruciform depression and angular depressions caused by the extensions of the ventral groove, testa reticulate-foveate with irregularly outlined cells (Fig. 3A-D).

Distribution and habitat. – Brazil, in Pará State, in the microregion of Canaã dos Carajás and Parauapebas. It grows in rocky field on “canga”. The canga vegetation is characterized by the patches of saxicolous scrubby vegetation on the iron outcrops, usually on mountain summits (SECCO & MESQUITA, 1983).

Notes. – *Mitracarpus carajasensis* is related to *M. parvulus* K. Schum., the corolla tube being shorter than the lobes of the calyx. Both have opposite leaves and lack brachyblasts. However, the latter is a caespitose herb, branched from the base, with marked pubescence and seeds without depressions on the dorsal faces.

Paratypes. – BRAZIL. Pará: Canaã dos Carajás, 6°21'30.69''S 50°23'58.91''W, 700 m, 18.V.2010, L. C. V. Silva & al. 880 (BHCB, CTES); 6°20'34.32''S 50°25'24.04''W, 700 m, 19.V.2010, L. C. V. Silva & al. 889 (BHCB, CTES); 6°23'48.94''S 50°22'21.84''W, 728 m, 22.III.2012, A. J. Arruda & al. 773 (BHCB, CTES); 6°17'2.38''S 50°20'13.13''W, 580 m, 22.III.2012, A. J. Arruda & al. 779 (BHCB, CTES); 6°22'32.10''S 50°22'58''W, 715 m, 22.III.2012, P. B. Mayer & al. 1163 (BHCB, CTES); Serra da Bocaina, 6°19'35.39''S 49°58'5.53''W, 697 m, 20.IV.2012, A. J. Arruda & al. 960 (BHCB, CTES); Parauapebas, 6°11'1.63''S 50°7'47.31''W, 701 m, 23.III.2012, P. B. Mayer & al. 1166 (BHCB, CTES); 6°4'23.74''S 50°11'35.08''W, 554 m, 24.III.2012, P. B. Mayer & al. 1195 (BHCB, CTES); 6°9'13.18''S 50°10'20.79''W, 693 m, 25.III.2012, P. B. Mayer & al. 1229 (BHCB, CTES).

Mitracarpus federalensis E. L. Cabral, Sobrado & E. B. Souza, *spec. nova* (Fig. 4).

Typus: BRASIL. Distrito Federal: APA Gama e Cabeça de Veado, ARIE do Córrego do Cedro, R. A. do Núcleo Bandeirante, 15°54'00.5''S 47°57'16.0''W, 23.IV.2003, fl fr, M. L. Fonseca & D. Alvarenga 4582 (holo-: IBGE; iso-: CTES!).

Mitracarpo eitenii affinis, sed ab eo habitu maiore 50-60 cm alto (vs 15-50 cm), glomerulis floralibus terminalibus et axillaribus minoribus, 8-12 mm in diametro, aequalibus (vs 13-20 mm diam., et terminalibus majoribus quam axillaribus), 2(-4) bracteis involucribus (vs 2-8), lobis calycis longioribus 2-2.5 mm (vs 3-4 mm) longis, tubo corollae 4-4.6 mm longo, in tertio superiore pilis hyalinis instructo, lobis corollinis apice pilosis extus pilis purpureis confertis pilosis intus papilloso (vs 3-4 mm longis, tubo puberulo, lobis tantum dense puberulis), seminibus 0.7 × 0.5 mm, reticulatis (vs 0,8 × 0,6 mm, laevibus), differt.

Branched, erect or scandent *herb*, 50-60 cm tall, lateral branches opposite. *Stems* quadrangular, 1-2 mm broad, densely pubescent on young branches and near the glomerules, internodes 7-13 cm long. *Leaves* 22-33 × 5-8 mm, lanceolate, chartaceous, apex acuminate, margins revolute, scaberulous, both

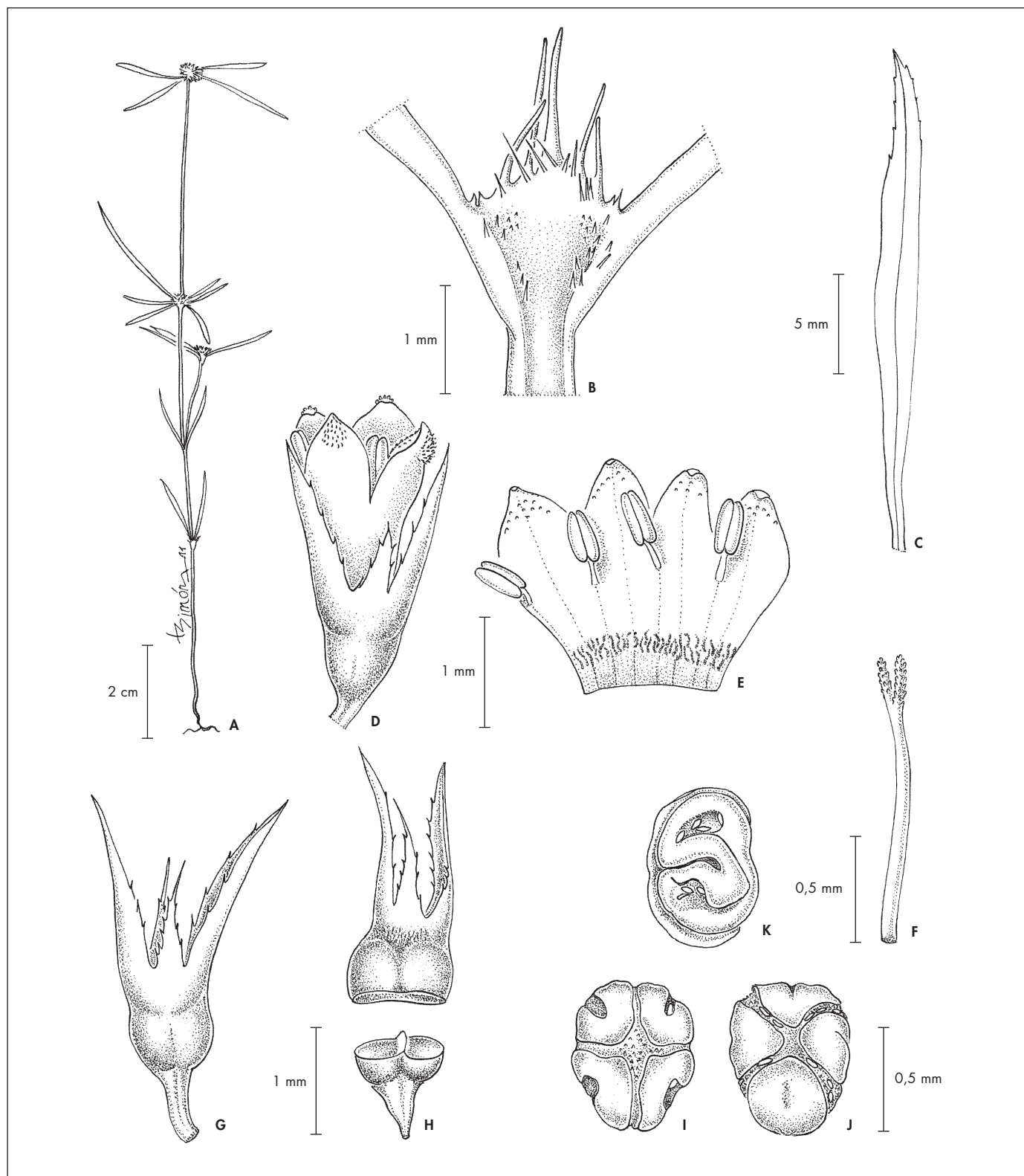


Fig. 1. – *Mitracarpus carajasensis* E. L. Cabral, Sobrado & E. B. Souza. **A.** Habit; **B.** Stipular sheath; **C.** Leaf-blade; **D.** Flower; **E.** Corolla; **F.** Style and stigma; **G.** Calyx; **H.** Dehiscent fruit; **I-K.** Seed; **I.** Dorsal view; **J.** Ventral view; **K.** Lateral view.

[Giorni & al. 196, BHCB] [Drawing: L. Simón]

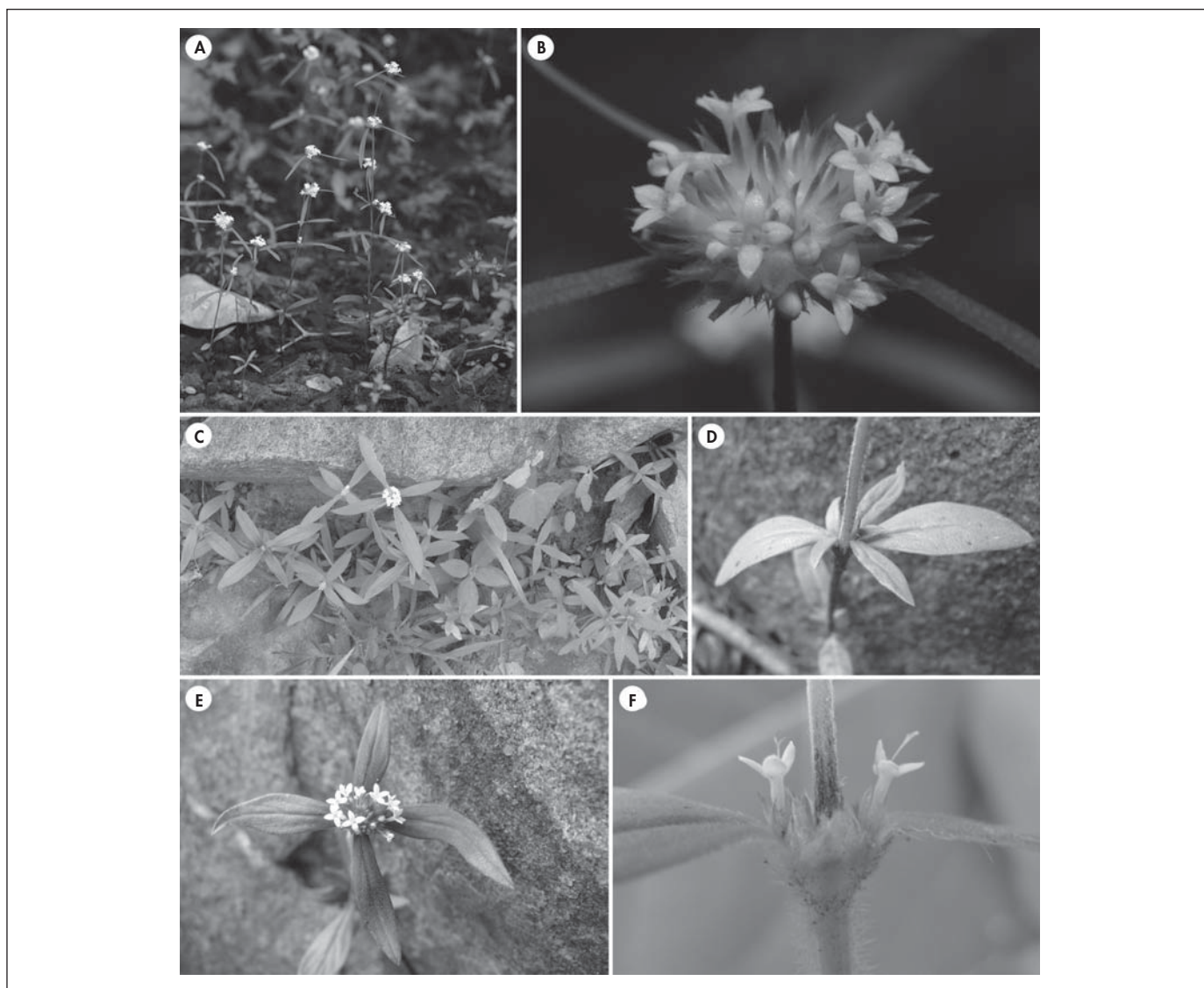


Fig. 2. – *Mitracarpus carajasensis* E. L. Cabral, Sobrado & E. B. Souza: **A.** Habit; **B.** Terminal glomerule. *Mitracarpus fernandesii* E. L. Cabral, Sobrado & E. B. Souza: **C.** Habit; **D.** Pseudoverticillate leaves; **E.** Terminal glomerule, 1 pair of bracts located between the flowers are shown; **F.** Flowers of the axillary glomerule.

[Photos: **A-B:** P. L. Viana; **C-F:** E. B. Souza]

surfaces puberulous, main nerves pilose on the lower surface, secondary nerves obscure; stipular sheath 2-3 mm long, subtriangular, covered with hyaline hairs, bristles 5-6, 1.5-3(-3.5) mm, linear, glabrous. *Inflorescence* a terminal glomerule, 8-12 mm wide, globose, multi-flowered, 2-3 axillary glomerules also present; involucre bracts 2(-4), foliaceous, 15-20 × 4-5 mm, twice the length of the glomerule, violet at the base, puberulous on both faces. *Flowers* pedicellate, pedicels 0.7-1 mm long, hypanthium 1-2 mm long, obconical, puberulous; calyx 4-merous, 2 large lobes, 2-2.5 mm long, half as long as the corolla tube, carinate, margins ciliate, greenish, the base brown; 2 small lobes, 1-2 mm long, triangular, ciliate;

corolla white, 5.5-6 mm long, infundibuliform, tube 4-4.6 mm long, the exterior with trichomes in the upper part, the interior with moniliform hairs in the lower third, lobes 1-1.5 mm long, the outer surface with a tuft of purple hairs, inner surface papillose. *Stamens* sessile, anthers ca. 1 mm. *Style* 1.5(-5.5) mm long, style-arms 0.6-1.5 mm long. *Capsule* 1.5 × 2 mm, globose, glabrescent. *Seeds* obovoid, 0.7 × 0.5 mm, brown, the ventral face with an X-shaped groove, which is densely covered with granular excrescences, the dorsal face lacking both a central depression and angular depressions caused by extensions of the ventral groove, the testa irregularly reticulate-papillate (Fig. 3E-I).

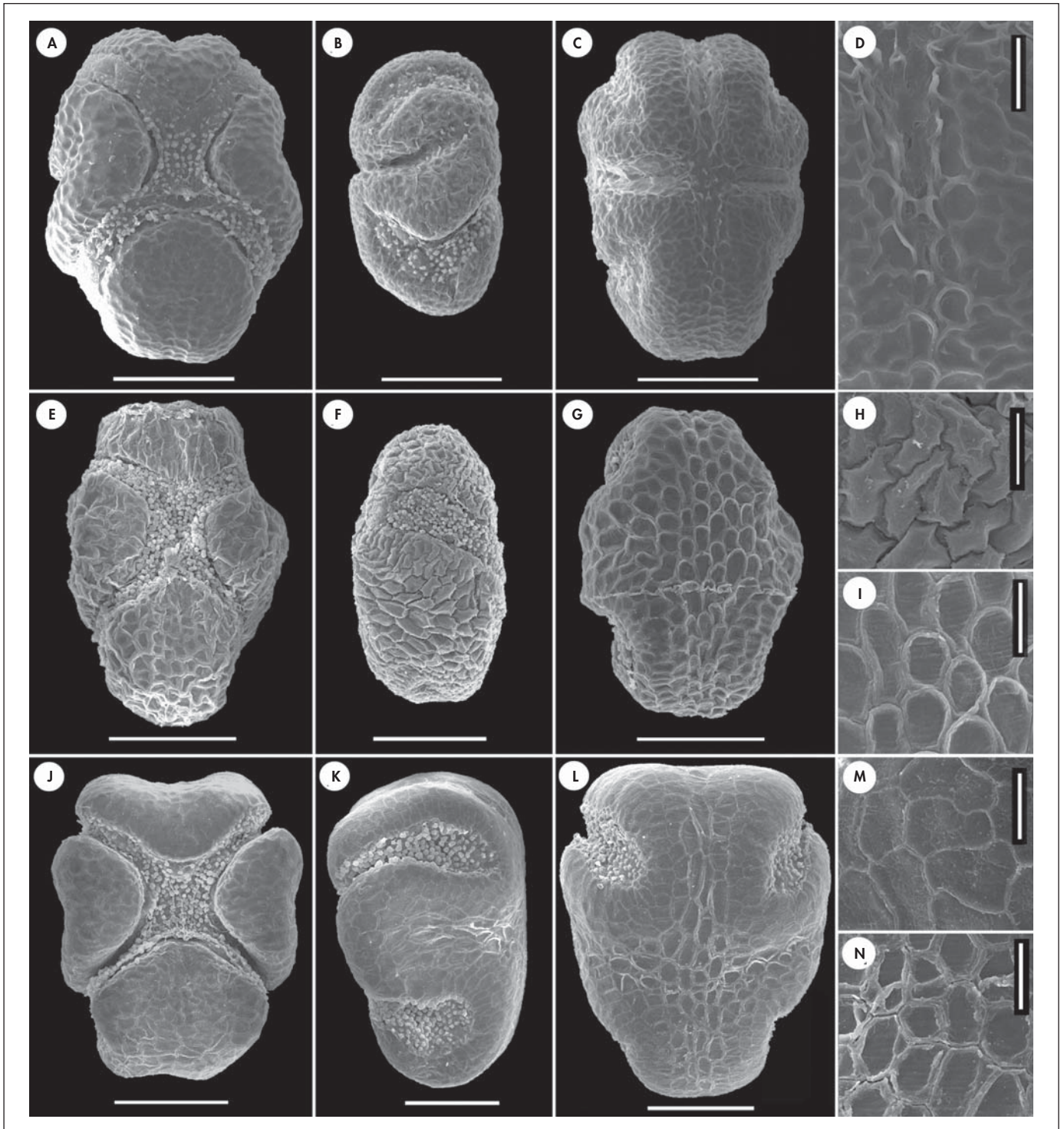


Fig. 3. – Seed morphology (SEM-graphs). *Mitracarpus carajasensis* E. L. Cabral, Sobrado & E. B. Souza: **A.** Ventral view; **B.** Lateral view, notice the extensions of the ventral groove and the dorsal face depression; **C.** Dorsal view; **D.** Detail of reticulate-foveate testa. *Mitracarpus federalensis* E. L. Cabral, Sobrado & E. B. Souza: **E.** Ventral view; **F.** Lateral view, notice the extensions of the ventral groove; **G.** Dorsal view; **H.** Detail of testa of the lateral face, showing the hydrated papillas; **I.** Detail of testa of the dorsal face, showing the dehydrated papillas. *Mitracarpus fernandesii* E. L. Cabral, Sobrado & E. B. Souza: **J.** Ventral view; **K.** Lateral view, notice the extensions of ventral groove and dorsal depression; **L.** Dorsal view; **M.** Detail of reticulate-areolate testa of the dorsal angle; **N.** Detail of reticulate testa of the dorsal depression [Scale bars: **A-C, E-G, J-L:** 0.25 mm; **D, H-I, M-N:** 50 μ m].

[**A-D:** *Giorni & al.* 196, BHCB; **E-I:** *Fonseca & Alvarenga* 4582, IBGE; **J-N:** *Souza & al.* 1737, HUVA]

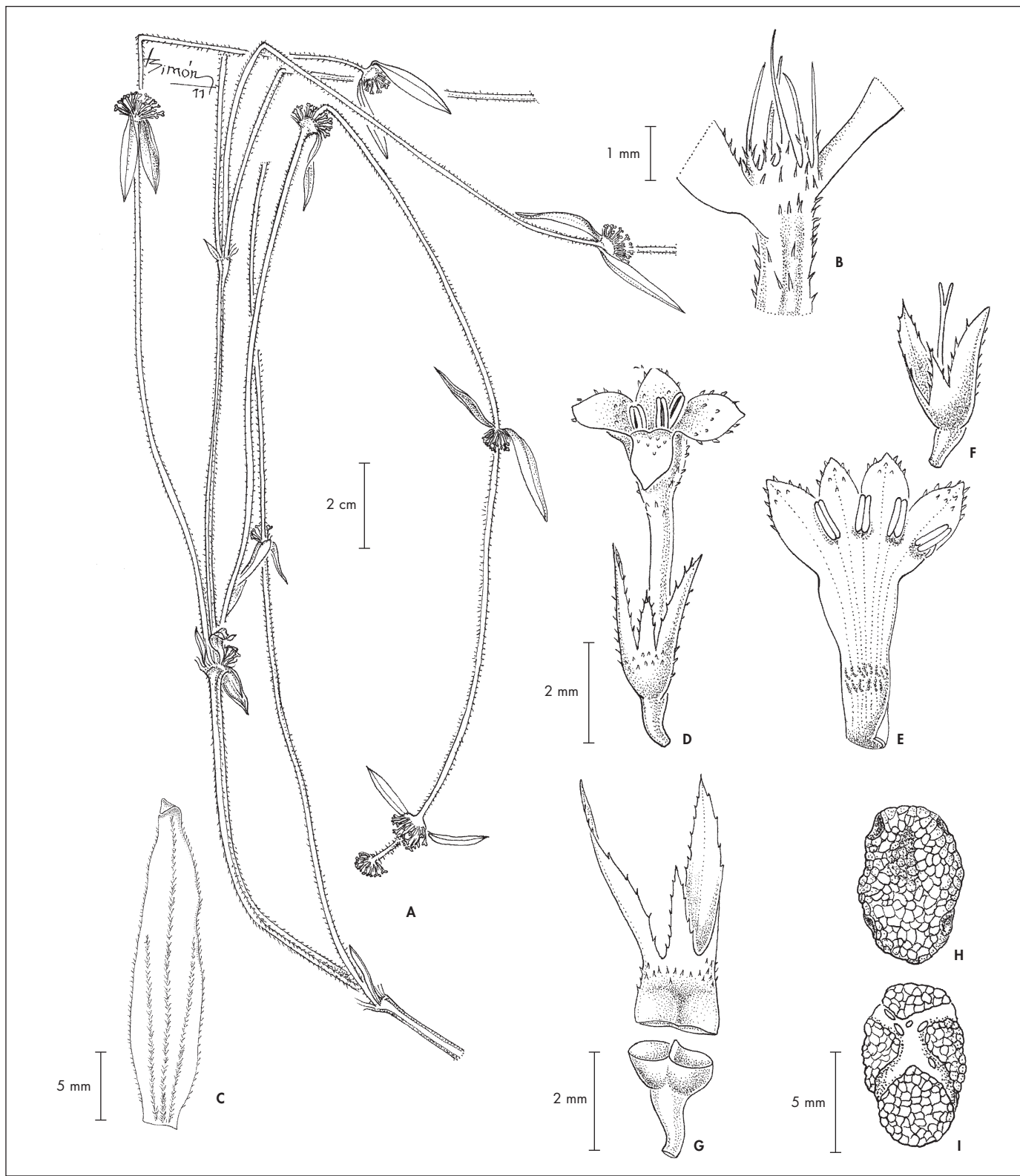


Fig. 4. – *Mitracarpus federalensis* E. L. Cabral, Sobrado & E. B. Souza. **A.** Habit; **B.** Stipular sheath; **C.** Leaf-blade; **D.** Flower; **E.** Corolla; **F.** Hypanthium, calyx, style and stigma; **G.** Dehiscent fruit; **H-I.** Seed; **H.** Dorsal view; **I.** Ventral view.

[**A:** Fonseca & Alvarenga 4620, CTES; **B-I:** Fonseca & Alvarenga 4582, IBGE] [Drawing: L. Simón]

Distribution and habitat. – Brazil, Distrito Federal. This species grows in an area with flat relief, red laterite soil and a small strip of degraded cerrado lying between the highway and railway at an altitude of 1030 m.

Notes. – *Mitracarpus federalensis* is characterized by the ventral face of the seeds having an X-shaped groove and the dorsal face lacking a depression. Given that the species does not possess seeds with a cruciform dorsal depression (like as *M. baturitensis* Sucre or *M. frigidus* (Roem. & Schult.) K. Schum.) nor semicircular dorsal depressions (like as *M. longicalyx* E. B. Souza & M. F. Sales), it is clearly related to *M. eitenii* E. B. Souza & E. L. Cabral. However, it differs from that species by its habit, the size and development of the inflorescence and the size and indumentum of the flowers and seed surface.

Paratypes. – BRAZIL. Distrito Federal: APA Gama e Cabeça de Veado, 15°45'38.3"S 47°57'26.3"W, 23.IV.2003, M. L. Fonseca & D. Alvarenga 4565 (CTES, IBGE); 15°54'48.9"S 47°57'50.2"W, 29.IV.2003, M. L. Fonseca & D. Alvarenga 4620 (CTES, IBGE).

Mitracarpus fernandesii E. L. Cabral, Sobrado & E. B. Souza, spec. nova (Fig. 5, 2C-F).

Typus: BRAZIL. Ceará: Planalto da Ibiapaba, Mun. Pacujá, Distrito Bom Gosto, Serrinha, 04°03'03"S 40°42'25"W, 190 m, 26.VIII.2009 (fl, fr), E. B. Souza, M. F. Mata, I. M. Andrade, J. W. A. Nogueira & M. O. M. Mesquita 1737 (holo-: HUVA!; iso-: CTES!).

Mitracarpo longicalyci affinis, se dab eo foliis pseudover-ticillatis (vs oppositis), glomerulis terminalibus 1-1.5 cm in diam. et axillaribus 0.5-1 cm in diam. (vs 9-12 mm et 6-9 cm), corolla 5-6.5 mm longa et tubo 4.5-5.2 mm longo (vs 3-5 mm et 2-3.5 mm longo), lobis longioribus calycis dimidio tubo corollae aequalibus (vs ultra medium tubi corollae), seminibus dorso sine depressione semicirculari (vs cum depressione semicirculari), differt.

Erect, branched herb, (5-)10-37 cm tall, lateral branches opposite, stems quadrangular, pilose, 1-3 mm broad, internodes 1-9 cm long. Leaves pseudovercillate, leaf-blades 9-40 × 3-11 mm, lanceolate, chartaceous, base attenuate into a pseudopetiole, secondary veins 3-4 pairs, upper surface puberulous, lower surface pilose on the nerves, margins scaberulous; stipular sheath pilose, 1.5-3 mm long, bristles 5-7, 1-3 mm, linear, glabrous. Inflorescence of terminal and 1-3 axillary glomerules, globose, many-flowered, the terminal glomerule 1-1.5 cm wide, the axillary 0.5-1 cm wide; involucral bracts 4-6, unequal, puberulous, violet or purple at the middle or lower third, 2 pairs generally longer than the glomerule (larger 20-46 × 4-11 mm; smaller 6-15 × 1-3 mm), but sometimes 1 pair of bracts shorter than the glomerule, this located between the flowers. Flowers pedicellate, pedicel 0.7-1 mm long, hyphantium 1-1.5 mm long, turbinate, glabrous; calyx 4-merous, 2 large lobes, 2-2.3 mm

long, up to half the length of the corolla tube, margins scabrid, lanceolate, greenish, 2 small lobes, 1.3-1.5 mm long, triangular, scabrid. Corolla white, 5-6.5 mm long, infundibuliform, inside with moniliform hairs in the lower third of the tube, outside glabrous; tube 4.5-5.2 mm long; lobes 1-1.5 mm long, glabrous. Stamens subsessile, anthers 0.8 mm. Style 4-5 mm long, style-arms 0.4-1 mm long, papillose. Capsule 1 × 1 mm, obovoid, glabrous. Seeds obovoid, 0.7-1 × 0.5-0.7 mm, brown, ventral face with an X-shaped groove, densely covered with granular excrescences, dorsal face with a weak central cruciform depression and angular depressions caused by the extensions of the ventral groove, testa reticulate in the depression and reticulate-areolate in the rest of the surface (Fig. 3J-N).

Distribution and habitat. – Brazil, Ceará, growing in Caatinga, in transition to Cerrado on sandy soils between rocks.

Etymology. – *Mitracarpus fernandesii* is dedicated to the eminent botanist Afrânio Fernandes, who has greatly contributed to our knowledge of the Ceará Flora.

Paratypes. – BRAZIL. Ceará: Mun. Pacujá, Distrito Bom Gosto, Serrinha, 04°03'10"S 40°42'12"W, 220 m, 26.VII.2009, E. B. Souza & al. 1740 (CTES, HUVA); Mun. Pacujá, Distrito Bom Gosto, Serrinha, 04°03'10"S 40°42'12"W, 220 m, 16.III.2011, E. B. Souza & al. 2066 (HUVA); Mun. Pacujá, Distrito Bom Gosto, Serrinha, 04°03'10"S 40°42'12"W, 220 m, 16.III.2011, E. B. Souza & al. 2069 (HUVA).

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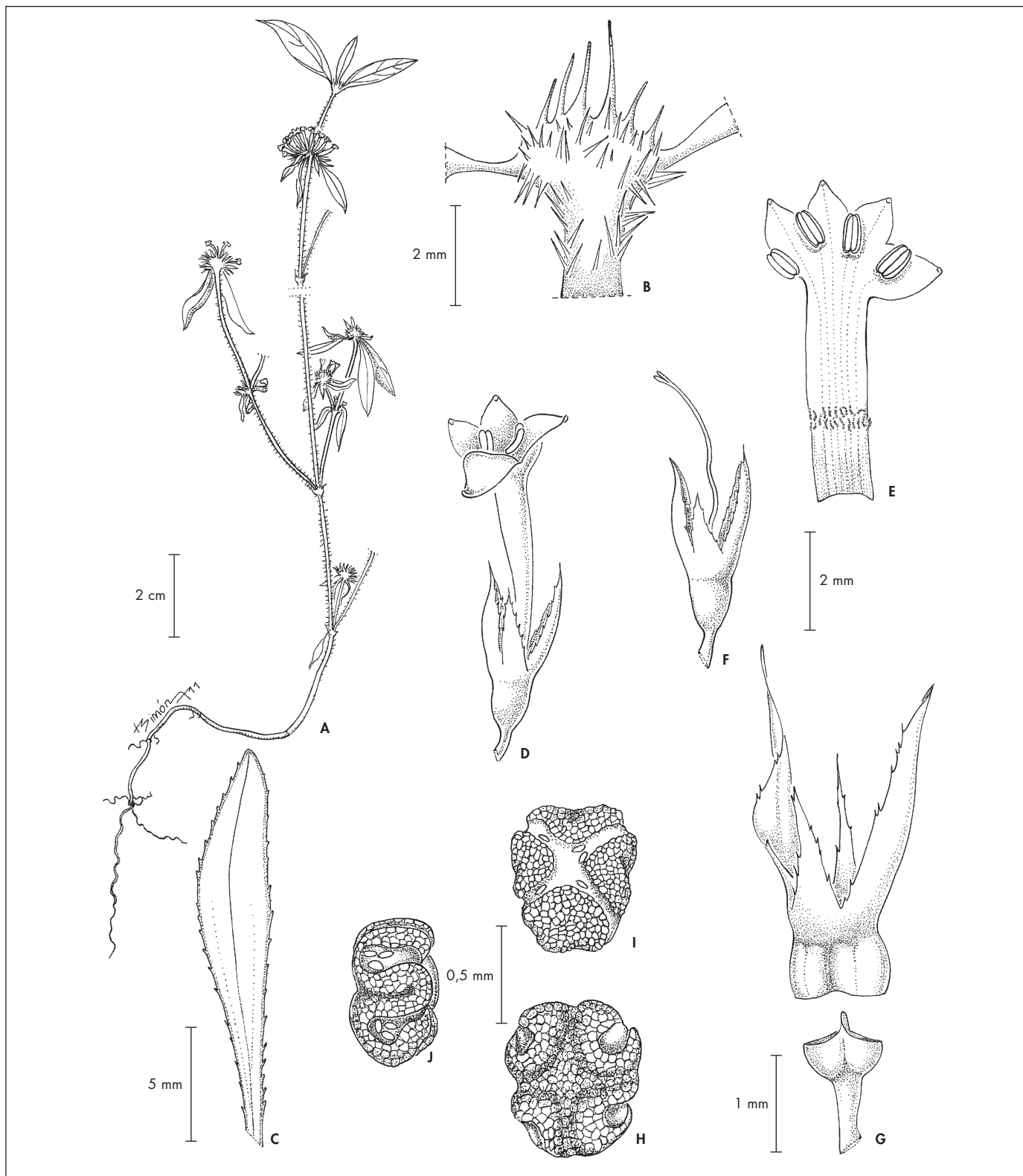


Fig. 5. – *Mitracarpus fernandesii* E. L. Cabral, Sobrado & E. B. Souza. **A.** Habit; **B.** Stipular sheath; **C.** Leaf-blade; **D.** Flower; **E.** Corolla; **F.** Hypanthium, style and stigma; **G.** Dehiscent fruit; **H-J.** Seed; **H.** Dorsal view; **I.** Ventral view; **J.** Lateral view.

[Souza & al. 1737, HUVA] [Drawing: L. Simón]