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## New records of *Malvaceae* from Cuba

### Abstract

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Three species of *Malvaceae*, viz., *Abutilon buchii*, *Peltaea trinervis* and *Wissadula fadyenii*, are reported as new to Cuba, *P. trinervis* is also a new report for the Antilles. Keys to the Cuban species of the three genera are provided.

Key words: Antilles, *Abutilon*, *Peltaea*, *Wissadula*, identification key.

A collecting expedition and the examination of several thousands of Cuban specimens of *Malvaceae* s.str. to the forthcoming treatment of the family for the “Flora de la República de Cuba” have resulted in the discovery of three species that previously had not been reported for the island.

*Abutilon buchii* Urb. in Notizbl. Bot. Gart. Berlin-Dahlem 7: 498. 1921. – Holotype: Haiti, “Port-au-Price, Fondsparisiens, trockene Halden, 4-8 fuss. Blh blass violett”, 100 m, 8.1916, *Buch 1305* (B†; isotype: GH 00052659 [photo!]).

*Specimens seen.* – CUBA: GUANTÁNAMO: Swampy plain, Imías (Llano de Imías), 11.1.1956, *Alain & Morton 4975* (GH, HAC); monte seco al sur de Yateritas, 13.4.1972, *Bisse & Berazaín HFC 21862* (HAJB, JE).

*Abutilon buchii* was previously known only from Hispaniola (Alain 1982), although it has been collected in Cuba more than 50 years ago. It grows in dry coastal thickets and dry forests by the south coast of Guantánamo Province. The species was included by Fryxell (2002) in *A. haitiense* Urb., a closely allied species; however, both can be easily distinguished by the shape and length

of the calyx lobes. *A. buchii* has a deeply ( $3/4-4/5$ ) divided calyx, with narrowly triangular and acuminate lobes, about equalling the petals, whereas in *A. haitiense* the calyx is cleft to about half into ovate-triangular and acute lobes, much shorter than the petals.

#### Key to the species of *Abutilon* in Cuba

1. Mericarps (2-)3-seeded . . . . . 2
- Mericarps (4-)5-8-seeded . . . . . 9
2. Stems prominently trisulcate, at least when young; petals 5-7 mm long; mericarps 5 . . . . . *A. trisulcatum* (Jacq.) Urb.
- Stems terete; petals 1-2.5 cm long; mericarps 7-24 . . . . . 3
3. Mericarps 7-16 . . . . . 4
- Mericarps 17-24 . . . . . 8
4. Calyx lobes broadly ovate or cordate,  $\geq 8$  mm wide, overlapping basally . . . . . 5
- Calyx lobes narrowly triangular,  $\leq 6$  mm wide, not overlapping . . . . . 6
5. Calyx lobes up to 1.5 cm long in fruit; corolla yellow . . . . . *A. abutiloides* (Jacq.) Garcke
- Calyx lobes 2-2.5 cm long in fruit; corolla pink . . . . . *A. inclusum* Urb.
6. Flowers aggregated into terminal panicles; corolla orange-yellow with a red centre; mericarps 10-16 . . . . . *A. giganteum* (Jacq.) Sweet
- Flowers solitary in the axils, corolla rose, or yellow without red centre; mericarps 7-11 . . . . . 7
7. Stems softly velutinous, with tight, simple and stellate hairs; corolla pink, seeds puberulent . . . . . *A. buchii*
- Stems puberulent to subglabrous, with sparse, minute stellate hairs; corolla yellow, seeds papillate . . . . . *A. permolle* (Willd.) Sweet
8. Stems with abundant long, simple hairs; calyx lobes 12-16 mm long; corolla orange-yellow with a red centre . . . . . *A. hirtum* (Lam.) Sweet
- Stems with no or few long, simple hairs; calyx lobes 4-8 mm long; corolla yellow without a red centre . . . . . *A. indicum* (L.) Sweet
9. Corolla yellow; mericarps 9-11, (4-)5-seeded . . . . . *A. mollissimum* (Cav.) Sweet
- Corolla rose; mericarps 12-15, (5-)6-8-seeded . . . . . *A. hulseanum* (Torr. & A. Gray) Torr.

*Peltaea trinervis* (C. Presl) Krapov. & Cristóbal in Kurtziana 2: 168. 1965  $\equiv$  *Malachra trinervis* C. Presl, Reliq. Haenk. 2: 126. 1835. – Described from Brazil, “Bahía” (specimen not traced). = *Pavonia involocrata* Klotzsch in Linnaea 14: 301. 1840. – Lectotype (Fryxell 1999: 254): Brazil, “Cruz da casma, Bahía”, 7.1835-37, *Luschnath 166* (MO 123850 [photo!]). = *Pavonia bracteosa* Benth. in J. Bot. 4: 118. 1842. – Lectotype (Fryxell 1999: 253): Brazil, “Province de Ceara”, 8.-11.1858, *Gardner 1458* (F 638632 [photo!]); isolectotypes: GH 00015017!, K 000380025[photo!], NY [2x, n.v] OXF [n.v.], US 00098012 [photo!].

*Specimens seen.* – CUBA: PROV. PINAR DEL RÍO: Próxima Minas de Matahambre, en arroyo, 6.1.1966, *Samek 25958* (HAC); Pinares de Matahambre, en arroyos, 1.1966, *Samek 26009* (HAC); Mun. Minas de Matahambre, Sumidero, orillas del arroyo Sumidero, 17.12.1978, *Bisse & al. HFC 38773* (B, HAJB, JE); Mun. Mantua, Las Coloradas, carretera de Mantua a Dimas,  $\pm$  km 15, arenas silíceas, 21.5.2002, *Urquiola & al. HFC 82721* (HAJB).

*Peltaea trinervis* is widely distributed in Central and South America (Krapovickas & Cristóbal 1965, Fryxell 1988). It occurs in westernmost Cuba, in wet, mostly disturbed sites of pine forests on quartz-allitic soils. These records are apparently the first for the Antilles.

#### Key to the species of *Peltaea* in Cuba

1. Leaf blade lanceolate to narrowly subpandurate; flowers solitary; corolla white or yellow . . . . . *P. subpandurata* (Griseb.) Krapov. & Cristóbal

- Leaf blade ovate to broadly ovate or heart-shaped; flowers solitary or aggregated in head-like inflorescences enclosed by foliose bracts; corolla pink or yellow . . . . . 2
- 2. Petioles  $\leq 0.5$  cm long; flowers solitary; corolla pink; fruits 7-8 mm in diameter, puberulent . . . . . *P. speciosa* (Kunth) Standl.
- Petioles 1-4.5 cm long; flowers aggregated in head-like inflorescences enclosed by foliose bracts; corolla yellow; fruits 4-5 mm in diameter, glabrous . . . . . *P. trinervis*

*Wissadula fadyenii* R. E. Fr. in Kongl. Svenska Vetenskapsakad. Handl. 43(4): 30, t. 1, f. 6. 1908. – Lectotype (Fawcett & Rendle 1926: 96): Jamaica, *Macfadyen* (K 000380099 [photo!]).

*Specimens seen.* – CUBA: PROV. SANTIAGO DE CUBA: Municipio Guamá, Caserío La Ceiba, en potreros, 1.6.2005, *Areces & al.* HFC 83569 (B, HAJB).

*Wissadula fadyenii* was previously known from Grand Cayman, Jamaica, Trinidad and Colombia (Fries 1908, Fawcett & Rendle 1926, Adams 1972, Proctor 1984). At “La Ceiba”, a village some 70 km west of Santiago de Cuba city, it is a common weed in pastures and has probably extended to other dry waste places of the southern provinces. Its introduction to the island seems to have occurred recently, as no earlier Cuban specimen was found in the herbaria visited or among the material received on loan.

#### Key to the species of *Wissadula* in Cuba

1. Leaf blade elliptic to ovate-elliptic or broadly ovate to heart-shaped, the lateral margins distinctly curved . . . . . 2
  - Leaf blade triangular-ovate, the lateral margins  $\pm$  straight . . . . . 3
2. Leaf blade elliptic to ovate-elliptic, widest near the middle, upper surface with simple hairs (some stellate hairs may be present on young leaves) . . . . . *W. excelsior* C. Presl
  - Leaf blade broadly ovate to heart-shaped, widest toward the base, upper surface with stellate hairs . . . . . *W. hernandioides* (L’Hér.) Garcke
3. Fruit 4-5 mm in diameter, depressed, star-shaped; mericarps 1-seeded . . . . .
  - . . . . . *W. fadyenii* (L.) Thwaites
  - Fruit 6-10 mm in diameter, obovoidal; mericarps 3-seeded . . . . . *W. periplocifolia*

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