

New records of *Stigmaphyllon puberulum* Griseb. (Malpighiaceae) from the Atlantic Forest, northeastern Brazil

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Abstract: New records of *Stigmaphyllon puberulum* from the Atlantic Forest, northeastern Brazil, are presented, extending its distribution in the states of Alagoas, Paraíba and Rio Grande do Norte.

Key words: Malpighiales, *Stigmaphyllon*, *Ryssopteris*

Stigmaphyllon A.Juss. is one of the wing-fruited genera of Neotropical Malpighiaceae. Most species are woody vines with long-petioled, elliptical to cordate leaves, clusters of yellow flowers arranged in dichasia and styles holding lateral appendages in the apex, the folioles. The fruit is a schizocarp that splits into three samaras with a large dorsal wing (Anderson 1997).

The genus is pantropical, occurring in Africa, Southeastern Asia, Australasia, and in the West Indies and from southern Mexico to northern Argentina within the Neotropics (Anderson 2011). In Brazil it is represented by 46 species, occurring mostly along water streams on the Amazon and Atlantic Forests. At least 34 species are distributed within the Atlantic Forest, 24 are endemic to this biome (Mamede *et al.* 2014) and nine are currently threatened (Almeida *et al.* 2014; Canhos *et al.* 2014).

During visits to herbaria of northeastern Brazil (acronyms according to Thiers 2014) it was found new records of *S. puberulum*, a rare species previously known just for Bahia and Pernambuco states. I present new data that extends the distribution of *S. puberulum* to the northern portion of Brazil.

Stigmaphyllon puberulum Griseb., *Linnaea* 13: 205. 1839.

It is easily recognized by its cordate leaves, with prominent veins and reticulum usually reddish abaxially, flowers with rudimentary peduncles and fruits with lateral winglets absent.

This species was first described to the lowland forests from state of Bahia and Pernambuco. *S. puberulum* extends its distribution to the States states of Alagoas, Bahia, Paraíba and Rio Grande do Norte, occurring in lowland forests over Tertiary sediments of the Barreiras Formation, known as *Tabuleiros* (Figures 1 and 2).

A few misidentified records of *S. puberulum* from southern Brazil can be found within Brazilian Herbaria Database (SpeciesLink 2014). These specimens predate the year of 1997, when a taxonomic revision for Neotropical *Stigmaphyllon* became available (Anderson 1997). Thus, before this work, the name *S. puberulum* was mistakenly applied to two different species in the Atlantic Forest, *Stigmaphyllon alternifolium* A.Juss. and *Stigmaphyllon arenicola* C.E.Anderson. The first occurs from states of Espírito Santo to Rio de Janeiro in Seasonally Dry Forests and the later occurs from states of São Paulo to Santa Catarina in Restinga vegetation (Anderson 1997).

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: BRAZIL. Alagoas: Arapiraca, Serra da Microondas, 10/V/1982, fl., R.P. Lyra-Lemos 464 (MAC); Maceió, Usina Cachoeira, 15/X/2004, fl., A.C.Martins-Monteiro 108 (MAC); Paripueira, 30/XI/2006, fl., R.P. Lyra-Lemos 10031 (MAC); Piaçabucu, AL-212 em direção a Penedo, 21/X/1987, fl., I.S.Moreira 18 (MAC). **Bahia:** Gongogi, 22/



Figure 1. Images of *Stigmaphyllon puberulum* (photos by A. Miranda): A. Habit, B. detail of abaxial veins, C. detail of inflorescence and flowers.

IV/2010, fl., H. Adorno s.n. (HST). **Paraíba:** Alagoa Grande, 19/X/1942, fl., L.P. Xavier 1046 (JPB). **Pernambuco:** Cabo de Santo Agostinho, área do projeto Suape, 8/III/1978, fl., Medeiros-Costa 206 (IPA); Camutanga, Mata Olho D'água, 2/III/2001, fl., M.N.Rodrigues 1634 (MAC); Igarassu, Mata das Vespas, 18/VI/2007, fl., P.Y. Ojima 61 (UFP); São Lourenço da Mata, Tapera-Olaria, 11/II/1933, fl., B. Pickel 3260 (IPA). **Rio Grande do Norte:** São José de Mipibu, estrada à direita do posto São José, 5/III/2012, fl., W.M.B. São-Mateus 81 (UFRN).

SPECIMENS PREVIOUSLY CITED IN LITERATURE: BRAZIL.

Bahia: Itabuna, 23/IX/1965, fl., R.P.Belém 1794 (CEPEC); Ilhéus, Blanchet 7 (G). **Pernambuco:** Tapera, 30/XI/1928, fl., B.Pickel 131 (F).

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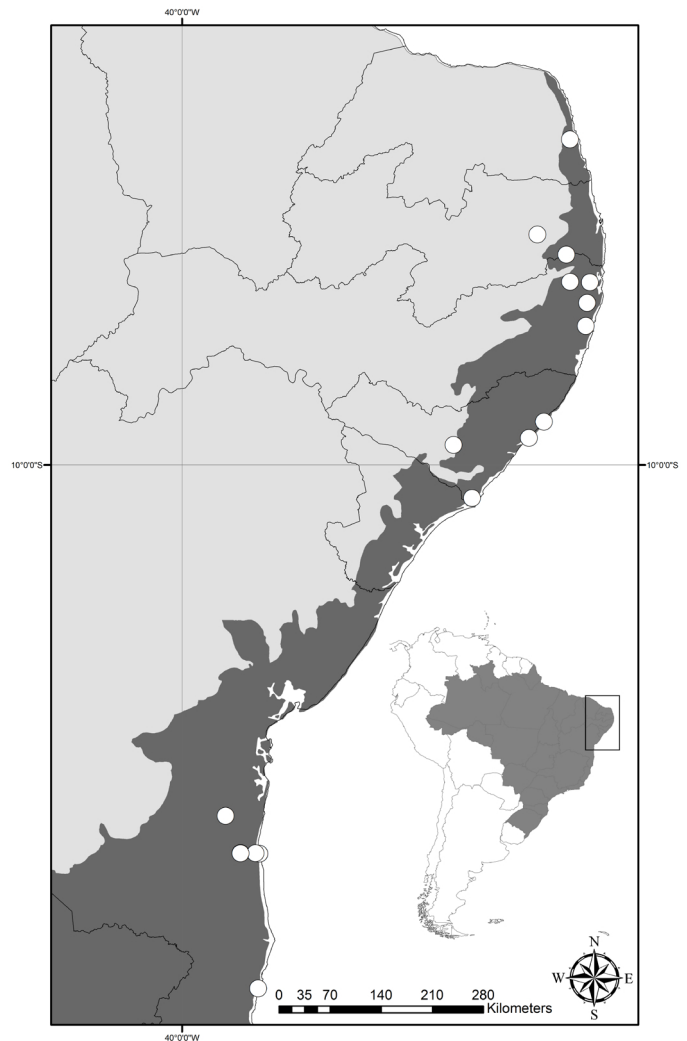


Figure 2. Distribution map of *Stigmaphyllon puberulum*: dark gray corresponds to the Atlantic Forest and light gray to Caatinga vegetation.

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