

Passiflora kikiana, a new species of Passifloraceae from the Brazilian Amazon

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RESUMO – (*Passiflora kikiana*, uma nova espécie de Passifloraceae da Amazônia brasileira). Uma nova espécie de Passifloraceae da Amazônia brasileira é descrita e ilustrada. *Passiflora kikiana* pertence ao subg. *Passiflora*, supersect. *Passiflora*, sect. *Laurifolia*, ser. *Laurifoliae*. Está proximamente relacionada a *P. odontophylla* e *P. nitida*; uma chave de identificação é apresentada para diferenciá-las.

Palavras-chave: Região Norte, Brasil, subgênero *Passiflora*, seção *Laurifolia*, taxonomia

ABSTRACT – (*Passiflora kikiana*, a new species of Passifloraceae from the Brazilian Amazon). A new species of Passifloraceae from the Brazilian Amazon is described and illustrated. *Passiflora kikiana* belongs to the subg. *Passiflora*, supersect. *Passiflora*, sect. *Laurifolia*, ser. *Laurifoliae*. It is closely related to *P. odontophylla* and *P. nitida*; a key to these species is provided.

Key words: Northern Brazil, subgenus *Passiflora*, section *Laurifolia*, taxonomy

The Passifloraceae comprise between 400 (Killip 1938; Cervi 1997, 2000) and 520 species (MacDougal & Feuillet 2004), which are widely distributed throughout the Neotropics. Brazil is an important center of diversity of the family, where four genera and 138 species occur. *Passiflora* L. is the most diverse genus of Passifloraceae in this country, where there are 129 native species (Cervi *et al.* 2010). This work describes and illustrates *P. kikiana* Cervi & Linsingen, a new species from the Brazilian Amazon that belongs to subg. *Passiflora*, supersect. *Passiflora*, sect. *Laurifolia* (Cervi) Feuillet & J.M. MacDougal, ser. *Laurifoliae* Killip ex Cervi (MacDougal & Feuillet 2004).

Passiflora kikiana Cervi & Linsingen, *sp. nov.*

Type: **BRAZIL. Amazonas:** Manaus–Porto Velho road, 3/VI/1976, fl. fr., *T.R. Bahia 93* (holotype UPCB; isotype IAN).

Passiflora kikiana Cervi & Linsingen *Passiflorae odontophyllae* Harms ex Glaziou et *P. nitidae* Kunth affinis; a prima specie indumento puberulo, stipulis setiformibus asymmetricis, petiolo cum 2 vel 3 paribus glandularum fungiformorum vel capitatarum, bracteis setiformibus, foliorum margine integro et corona quadrifaria distinguitur; a secunda pedunculis 3.5–3.7 cm longis, bracteis setiferis, petiolo 2 vel 3 paribus glandularum, foliis e basi 5-nervis, corona quadrifaria et petalis rubris distinguitur.

Vines; stems cylindrical, minutely pubescent. Stipules *c.* 1.3 × 0.3 cm, membranous, arrow-shape, base asymmetric, with 3–5 glands along the margin, apex long-acuminate, hirsute. Leaves simple; petioles 2.5–2.8 cm long, with 2 or 3 pairs of fungiform or capitate glands; lamina 8.5–11 × 5–7 cm, membranous, ovate, base cordate, margin entire, apex acute, adaxially glabrous, abaxially pubescent, 5-nerved, actinodromous. Floral peduncle 3.5–3.7 cm long; pedicels *c.* 1 cm long; bracts 3 (2 opposed and 1 inserted above the other two), *c.* 1 × 0.3 cm, membranous, narrowly elliptical, apex

acute, margin dentate. Flowers solitary or two per leaf axil, 5.5–6 cm diam.; calyx tube campanulate, 6–8 mm long, lobes 2.3–2.5 × 0.6–0.9 cm, membranous, lanceolate, obtuse at the apex, abaxially glabrous, greenish, adaxially reddish; petals red, the same size as the sepals; corona with 4 rows of filaments, the filaments in the outermost row reddish, subulate, 1.7–1.8 cm long, the filaments in the second row clavate at apex, *c.* 2 mm long, the filaments in the third row tuberculate, *c.* 1 mm long, the filaments in the innermost row filiform, clavate at apex, *c.* 5 mm long; operculum *c.* 1.2 cm long, erect, with a membrane at the base and capitate filaments at the apex, the membrane *c.* 2 mm long, with an adaxial tooth *c.* 1 mm long; limen 1.5–2 mm long, membranous, loosely surrounding the androgynophore; androgynophore *c.* 1.6 cm long; ovary globose, glabrous. Fruits green-yellowish when mature, 4.5–5.5 cm diam., globose. Seeds brown, foveate; aril white, *c.* 5 × 3 × 2 mm. Fig. 1

Additional specimens examined: BRAZIL. Acre: Manoel Urbano, 19/III/2002, fr., *D.C. Daly et al. 11445* (NY, UPCB); Rio Branco, 19/V/1991, fr., *C.A. Cid et al. 10107 A* (NY, UPCB); Rio Branco to Porto Velho, 4/II/1979, fl., fr., *B.W. Albuquerque et al. 1332* (NY, UPCB). **Amazonas:** Manaus to Castanho, Km 18, 31/III/1985, fr., *B. Nelson 1382* (INPA, MG, NY, UPCB). **Pará:** Santana do Araguaia, 18/II/1980, fr., *T. Plowman et al. 8838* (MG, NY, UPCB).

Passiflora ser. *Laurifoliae* is characterized by being an herbaceous climber with cylindrical stems and tendrils; petioles and stipules with glands; entire or lobed leaves, which are glabrous to sparsely tomentose; three bracts subtending the pedicels; a campanulate calyx tube; a tubular or filamented operculum; and a membranous limen. *Passiflora kikiana* is morphologically similar to *P. odontophylla* Harms ex Glaziou and *P. nitida* Kunth, but they can be easily distinguished using the following key:

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Figure 1. *Passiflora kikiana* Cervi & Linsingen: a. branch with flowers and a fruit; b. schematic detail of a longitudinal section of the flower; c. stipule; d. bract; e. petiole, showing the glands (holotype Bahia 93).

1. Corona filaments arranged in many rows *P. odontophylla*
 1'. Corona filaments in 4–6 rows.
 2. Petiole with 1 pair of sessile glands, leaves slightly serrate along the margin..... *P. nitida*
 2'. Petiole with 2 or 3 pairs of fungiform or capitate glands, leaves entire *P. kikiana*

The specific epithet is in honor of the beautiful, lovely and dear granddaughter of the first author, Maria Francisca Cervi Sigel, who is affectionately called Kiki by her grandparents.

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