

Aureliana darcyi, a New Species of Solanaceae from Brazil

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ABSTRACT. A new species of the genus *Aureliana* from the coastal vegetation and secondary forest of Paraty Municipality is described. It is distinguished from other species in this genus by the long-acuminate calyx lobes and sparse pubescence.

The genus *Aureliana* Sendtner was recently revised by Hunziker & Barboza (1991), who recognized eight taxa, all found in Brazil and concentrated in the central-western, southeastern, and southern regions.

During a floristic survey carried out by the Rio de Janeiro Botanical Garden in the Cairuçu Environmental Protection Area, Paraty Municipality, Rio de Janeiro state, a morphologically distinct species of *Aureliana* was discovered.

Aureliana darcyi Carvalho & Bovini, sp. nov.

TYPE: Brazil. Rio de Janeiro: Paraty, Apa-Cairuçu, ilha das Almas, na orla da ilha, 15 Mar. 1989, A. L. Almeida, B. Kurtz *et al.* 7 (holotype, RB; isotype, MO). Figures 1–7.

Arbor ca. 2–3 m alta; ramis dichotomis puberulis. Folia solitaria, membranacea, glabrescentia, trichomatibus simplicibus vestita. Inflorescentiae ex fasciculis 4–12-floris constantes, receptaculo recto; pedicellis filiformibus apice vix dilatato. Flos in alabastra globosus; calyce campanulato, lobulis longe acuminatis aequalibus aestivatione liberis; corolla viridi; staminum filamentis ca. 2.5 mm longis, antheris ca. 1.5 mm longis. Bacca globosa; placenta expansa protuberantes formante; seminis testa reticulata.

Shrub or small tree ca. 2–3 m, branches dichotomous with distinct longitudinal ribs, puberulent, with simple hairs and lenticels. Leaves solitary, membranaceous, dark green above and light green underneath, 3.0–12.0 × 0.8–4.5 cm, lanceolate, acuminate, base slightly decurrent, venation campodromous, glabrate to pubescent, hairs simple; petiole flattened, 1.0–1.5 cm, puberulent. Inflorescence 4–12-fasciculate, receptacles straight,

peduncle 0.3–1.2 cm. Flowers green, axillary. Calyx whitish green, campanulate, ca. 3 mm, lobes 1.0–2.0 mm, regularly long-acuminate, glabrate externally. Corolla green, when mature white with green macula, 1.7–1.9 cm, rotate-stellate; lobes 5.0–6.0 mm, lanceolate, reticulate-veiny, margins ciliate. Pedicel 0.9–1.0 cm, filiform, slightly enlarged at the apex. Anthers light brown, ca. 1.5 mm, basifixed, filaments white, ca. 2.5 mm, filiform. Ovary less than 1.0 mm, globose to ovoid; style ca. 1.0 mm, stigmatic region apical. Fruit green, globose, ca. 1.0 cm diam., pericarp thick, placenta with protuberances. Calyx not persistent in fruit, ca. 70 seeds, 0.2–0.3 mm long, oblong, testa reticulate.

This plant was growing in the sun near sea level on an island (ilha das Almas) in the Atlantic Ocean. At the time of collection, it appeared to be in full flower with different stages of flowering present. The type specimen was collected in secondary forest, in full sunlight. It is hairier and the leaves are wide-lanceolate.

The characters that distinguish *A. darcyi* from other species of the genus are the long-acuminate calyx lobes and the absence of indumentum on the exterior of the calyx.

Aureliana darcyi is closely related to *A. wettsteiniana* (Witasek) A. T. Hunziker & Barboza, as shown by characteristics of the calyx lobes and flower bud. Overall appearance plus the sparse pubescence place it near *A. fasciculata* (Vellozo) Sendtner var. *fasciculata*.

The specific epithet honors William G. D'Arcy, eminent botanist from the Missouri Botanical Garden, for his important work on Solanaceae.

Paratypes. BRAZIL. **Rio de Janeiro:** caminho para a Toca do Ouro, próx. à estrada Parati-Cunha, 03 Jul. 1992, L. C. Giordano, E. F. Guimarães *et al.* 1312 (RB); passando a 18 ponte entrar à direita (sentido RJ/SP) à ca. de 13 km do trevo de Paraty, subindo o Rio Corisco, 29 Jun. 1993, R. C. C. Reis, R. Marquete *et al.* 32 (RB).



Figures 1–7. *Aureliana darcyi* Carvalho & Bovini (holotype). —1. Habit. —2. Receptacle of the inflorescence. —3. Bud. —4. Calyx, showing the long-acuminate lobes. —5. Relation of the calyx to the corolla, external face. —6. Relation of the filaments to the anthers, internal face. —7. Globose fruit.

Acknowledgments. The authors thank Angela M. Sturdart Vax of the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) for the Latin description, and Dorothy Sue Dunn de Araújo of the State Environmental Protection Foundation (FEEMA) for translating the text into English.

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<https://doi.org/10.2307/3392260>.

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