Two new species of Dorstenia (Moraceae) from East Brazil

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ABSTRACT

Two new *Dorstenia* species from East Brazil are described: *D. brevipetiolata* C.C. Berg and *D. contensis* Carauta & Berg

During the treatment of *Dorstenia* for Flora Neotropica, two new species were discovered from East Brazil.

Dorstenia contensis Carauta & Berg spec. nov. (Fig. 1).

Herba ad 40 cm alta; caulis hirsutus vel hispidus, internodiis ad 2 cm longis; folia oblonga vel lanceolata, 14-27 cm longa, 3.5-9 cm lata, acuta vel acuminata, basi attenuata, facie superiore glabra, inferiore puberula vel hirtella, venis lateralibus pro latere 15-20; petiolus 1-3 cm longus; stipulae anguste triangulares vel subulatae, 2-5 mm longae, patentes vel deflexae. Pedunculus circ. 3 cm longus; receptaculum discoideum, circumscriptione irregulariter angulatum vel stellatum, diam. 3-4 cm.

Herb to 40 cm tall; stem 3-5 mm thick, varying from hirsute (or hirtellous) to hispid (or hispidulous), with straight and uncinate hairs, or almost glabrous; internodes to 2 cm long; latex white to yellowish. Leaves in spirals, tending to be distichous; lamina oblong to lanceolate, 14-27 cm long, 3.5-9 cm broad, chartaceous, apex acute to subacuminate, base attenuate, margin more or less irregularly and faintly crenato-dentate to subentire; upper surface glabrous, lower surface puberulous to hirtellous or almost glabrous; lateral veins 14-20

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pairs, loop-connected, often part of the tertiary venation more or less parallel; petiole 1-3 cm long, varying from hirsute to hirtellous to hispid to hispidulous, with straight and uncinate hairs or almost glabrous; stipules narrowly triangular to subulate, 2-5 mm long, rigidly coriaceous (subspinose in dry material), uninervate, soon patent to deflexed, hispidulous to almost glabrous. Inflorescences on short-shoots with minute stipules, green; peduncle 2-8 cm long, puberulous with retrorse, uncinate hairs; receptacle centrally to somewhat



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Fig. 1. Dorstenia contensis. Habit (Santos 1265).

excentrally attached, discoid (slightly concave?), in outline irregularly angular to stellate, 3-5.5 cm in diameter, outside puberulous with retrorse, uncinate hairs, margin more or less dentate; fringe distinct, 1-1.5 mm broad, sparsely and minutely puberulous; bracts in ca. 3 rows on the margin and the fringe, (semi-circular to) ovate, to ca. 0.7 mm long, ciliolate; staminate flowers among the pistillate ones, tepals 2, stamens 2, filament as long as or shorter than the perianth; stigmas equal, ca. 0.2-0.3 mm lon.

Typus: T.S. Santos 1265, Brazil, Bahia, F.io das Contas valley, Ipiaú, road to Itaibá, 7 Nov 1970 (holotype: CEPEC, isotypes: RB, U).

Additional collections: T.S. Santos 760, Brazil, Bahia, Uruçuca - Ubaitaba, 22



Fig. 2. Dorstenia brevipetiolata. Habit (Guillemin 752).

Apr 1970 (CEPEC); T.S. Santos 1743, Brazil, Bahia Gandú, BR-101, km 3, 8 Jul 1971 (CEPEC).

The new species is characterized by its attenuate leaf base and large and in outline angulate to stellate receptacle. It shows affinities to *D. lagoensis* Bureau.

Dorstenia brevipetiolata C.C. Berg spec. nov. (Fig. 2).

Herba ad 40 cm alta. Caulis sparse minuteque puberulus, internodiis ad 5 cm longis. Folia anguste lanceolata vel suboblonga, 13–19 cm longa, 2.5–5 cm lata, acuta vel subacuminata, basi subobtusa vel cord(ul)ata, facie inferiore sicut supra ad costam puberula; venae laterales pro latere 13–20; petiolus 0.3–0.5 cm longus; stipulae late triangulares vel ovatae, 1–1.5 mm longae, deflexae. Pedunculus 6–8 cm longus; receptaculum discoideum, circumscriptione suborbiculare vel ellipticum, diam. (maximo) 2.5–4 cm, margine subintegrum.

Herb to 40 (or more?) cm tall; stem 4-8 mm thick, sparsely and minutely puberulous with straight and uncinate hairs; internodes to 5 cm long. Leaves in spirals, tending to be distichous; lamina narrowly lanceolate to suboblong, 13-19 cm long, 2.5-5 cm broad, chartaceous (to subcoriaceous), apex acute (to subacuminate), base subobtuse to cord(ul)ate, margin more or less irregularly crenato-dentate; upper surface sparsely appressed-puberulous on the midrib, glabrescent, lower surface sparsely, on the main veins densely puberulous with more or less retrorse, straight and uncinate hairs; lateral veins 13-20 pairs, loop-connected, often with a few parallel tertiary veins; petiole 0.3-0.5 cm long, minutely puberulous, mainly with retrorse, uncinate hairs; stipules broadly triangular to ovate, 1-1.5 mm long, (often broader than long), uninervate, deflexed, with sparse hairs on the margin. Inflorescences: peduncle 6-8 cm long, minutely puberulous with retrorse, uncinate hairs; receptacle centrally attached, discoid, plane, in outline suborbicular to elliptic, 2.5-4 cm in (largest) diameter margin subentire, outside minutely puberulous with retrorse, uncinate hairs; fringe almost lacking; bracts in 2-3 rows on the margin, ovate to oblong, to 1 intm long, sparsely puberulous to glabrous; staminate flowers among the pistillate ones, tepals 2, stamens 2, filament longer than the perianth; stigmas (almost) equal in length, 0.6-0.8 mm long; endocarp body ca. 3×2 mm, tuberculate.

Typus: Guillemin (cat. no.) 752, Brazil, Rio de Janeiro, Corcovado, Painera, Apr 1839 (holotype P).

The new species is reminiscent of both *D. elata* and *D. hirta* (cf. Carauta, 1978). It differs from the former in its very short petiole and stipules, and from the latter in its short indument, longer internodes, shorter petiole, longer peduncle, and the greater number of lateral veins. This species is possibly extinct.

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REFERENCE

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