



A new combination in *Entada* (Leguminosae) from Roraima, Brazil

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Abstract

Entada simplicata, formerly recognized as a variety of *E. polystachya*, is reinterpreted as a distinct legume species, based on consistent differences regarding their leaves (number of pairs and width of leaflets), and fruits (mesocarp presence, stipe and funiculus length). Illustrations and a distribution map are provided for *E. simplicata*, which is endemic to Roraima State, northern Amazonia, Brazil.

Key words: Fabaceae, Mimosoideae, Brazilian Amazonia, taxonomy

Entada simplicata (Barneby) Sch.Rodr. & A.S.Flores, *comb. et stat. nov.* (Fig. 1, 2)

Basionym:—*Entada polystachya* (L.) DC. var. *simplicata* Barneby (1996: 175)

Type:—BRAZIL. Roraima: Caracará, Estrada Perimetral Norte, 10 km do entroncamento com estrada Manaus-Caracará próximo a Novo Paraíso, 23 August 1987, *Cid Ferreira* 9220 (holotype INPA!, isotypes: NY [photo!], MG!, MIRR!).

Entada simplicata, as here defined, is sufficiently different from other New World members of *Entada* Adans. (Leguminosae: Mimosoideae) to be recognized as a distinct species. This species belongs to *E.* sect. *Entadopsis* (Britton) Brenan, because of its chartaceous and craspedial fruits and pleurogrammatic seeds up to 20 mm in diameter (Brenan 1966). The other species of this section are *E. polyphylla* Benth (1840: 133), and *E. polystachya* (L.) De Candolle (1825: 425).

Entada polyphylla and *E. polystachya* were considered as distinct species (Benth 1876, Britton & Rose 1928 [as *Entadopsis polyphylla* (Benth.) Britton (in Britton & Rose 1928: 191) and *E. polystachya* (L.) Britton (in Britton & Rose 1928: 191)], Macbride 1943, Brenan 1966) until the treatment of Barneby (1996). In his revision, Barneby (1996) treated *E. polystachya* as comprising three varieties: *E. polystachya* var. *polystachya*, *E. polystachya* var. *polyphylla* (Benth.) Barneby (1996: 175), and *E. polystachya* var. *simplicata* Barneby (1996: 175). The latter taxon was described by Barneby (1996) as new on the basis of a single flowering collection from Roraima State, northern Brazil.

Later, Barneby (2001) reconsidered *Entada polystachya* and *E. polyphylla* as separate species, as did Grimes (2002), and Forero & Romero (2009). The number of leaflets of longer pinnae is the most useful character to clearly distinguish *E. polyphylla* [(12–) 13–20 pairs] from *E. polystachya* (<11 pairs).

In the context of *Entada* taxonomy, the difference in the number of pinnae and leaflets is often employed as one of the most important features in recognizing species in Africa, Asia and South America (e.g. Brenan 1959, 1966, 1970, Barneby 2001, Tateishi *et al.* 2008, Forero & Romero 2009, Ohashi *et al.* 2010). In these papers, especially Brenan (1959, 1966, 1970), taxa which have discrete morphological differences in the