



## Three new species of *Sloanea* (Elaeocarpaceae)

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### Abstract

This work is part of a study of the genus *Sloanea* in the extra-Amazonian region of Brazil. Based on a consultation of Brazilian and European herbaria collections, and collection expeditions to areas in which *Sloanea* occurs, we describe three new species: *Sloanea filiformis*, *S. subsessilis*, and *S. uniflora*.

**Key words:** Brazil, Amazon, Cerrado

### Introduction

*Sloanea* Linnaeus (1753: 512) is a genus that occurs in both the Old and New World, and comprises 150 species (Mabberley 2008). About 70 of these species are found in a variety of vegetation types within the Neotropics. The genus revision carried out for the extra-amazonian region of Brazil (Sampaio 2009) led to the recognition of three new species that occur mainly in the Amazon region in gallery forests of Brazilian savannas ('cerrado'). We classify them according to the subgeneric divisions proposed by Smith (1954). *Sloanea uniflora* and *Sloanea subsessilis* belong to *Sloanea* subgenus *Quadrisepala* Smith (1954: 76), based on the complete coverage of the floral organs by the sepals in bud just before anthesis. In *Sloanea filiformis*, the sepals do not fully cover the floral organs in bud just before anthesis, leaving the stamens exposed while still immature, this species is therefore included in *Sloanea* subgenus *Sloanea* (Smith 1954).

### Taxonomic Treatment

*Sloanea filiformis* D.Sampaio & V.C.Souza, *sp. nov.* (Fig. 1)

*Affinis* *Sloanea rufa* stylo 4-basen versus *partitus* et *antherarum connectivum aristatus* differt.

**Type:**—BRAZIL. Bahia: Barreiras, margem do Rio de Janeiro, floresta de galeria, 2 November 1987, *Queiros 2105* (holotype UEC!, isotypes HUEFS!, K!).

Tree 4–5 m high. Branchlets rufous-tomentose, not lenticelate, striate; apical bud rufous-tomentose, covered by many cataphylls; axillary buds tomentose. Leaves alternate to subopposite, concentrated or not at the apex of the branches; stipules ca. 5 mm long, 2–3 mm wide, rufous-tomentose, ovate or lanceolate, persistent on young branches; petioles 1–6 cm long, densely rufous-pubescent, striate, finely caniculate on the upper portion; leaf blade 8–20 cm long, 5.5–12 cm wide, rufous-tomentose on the abaxial surface, sparsely puberulent on the adaxial surface, elliptical or obovate, base obtuse, apex obtuse or rounded, margin finely serrate; venation craspedodromous, midrib grooved on the adaxial surface, prominent on the abaxial surface;