



Drosera quartzicola (Droseraceae), a new and threatened species from the Serra do Cipó, Brazil

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Abstract

Drosera quartzicola (Droseraceae), a new species from the Serra do Cipó highlands, Minas Gerais state, southeastern Brazil, is described here. The morphological characters that distinguish it from similar *Drosera* species are discussed, together with habitat information, detailed illustrations, and its conservation status. A key to the *Drosera* species of the Serra do Cipó is provided.

Resumo

Drosera quartzicola (Droseraceae), uma nova espécie da Serra do Cipó, Minas Gerais, sudeste do Brasil, é aqui descrita. Os caracteres morfológicos que distinguem essa nova espécie de táxons similares são discutidos junto com informações sobre habitat, ilustrações detalhadas e seu *status* de conservação. Uma chave de identificação para as espécies de *Drosera* da Serra do Cipó é apresentada.

Key words: campo rupestre, carnivorous plants, IUCN Red List, Minas Gerais

Introduction

The Serra do Cipó highlands (part of the greater Cadeia do Espinhaço highlands) in central Minas Gerais state, southeastern Brazil, became the focus of numerous studies by the Botany Department of the University of São Paulo and other institutions. These studies were initiated in the latter half of the 20th Century, because then it was realized this area harbored an enormous biodiversity. As a result, the Serra do Cipó National Park was created in 1975 and these highlands are now one of the most thoroughly botanized areas of Brazil.

In a floristic study of the Serra do Cipó, Silva (1999) identified only three species of *Drosera* L.: *D. chrysolepis* Taubert (1893: 505), *D. communis* Saint-Hilaire (1824: 1), and *D. montana* Saint-Hilaire (1824: 260), the latter including *D. montana* var. *montana*, *D. montana* var. *tomentosa* (A.St.-Hil.) Diels (1906: 89), *D. montana* var. *hirtella* (A.St.-Hil.) Diels (1906: 89), and *D. montana* var. *schwackei* Diels (1906: 89). Rivadavia (2003) added three new species of *Drosera* native to the Serra do Cipó: *D. camporupestris* Rivadavia (2003: 85), *D. grantsau* Rivadavia (2003: 82) and *D. tentaculata* Rivadavia (2003: 79).

Based on morphological data, Santos (1989) corroborated the species status for *D. hirtella* Saint-Hilaire (1824: 262). Rivadavia *et al.* (2003) and Rivadavia (2005) added support from molecular phylogenetic reconstructions and karyotype data for a closer tie between *D. hirtella* and *D. communis*, as these two species are found in a clade of mostly diploid species, whereas *D. montana* is included in a tetraploid clade. Rivadavia