



A new species of *Passiflora* (Passifloraceae) from Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil

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Abstract

In this study we describe and illustrate *Passiflora pottiae*, a new species from Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil. *Passiflora pottiae* belongs to *Passiflora* subgenus *Passiflora* supersection *Stipulata* section *Granadillastrum*.

Resumo

No presente estudo é descrita e ilustrada *Passiflora pottiae*, uma nova espécie para flora do Mato Grosso do Sul, Brasil. *Passiflora pottiae* pertence a *Passiflora* subgênero *Passiflora* superseção *Stipulata*, seção *Granadillastrum*.

Key words: Passion flowers, taxonomy, vines

Introduction

Passiflora Linnaeus (1753: 955) is a tropical and subtropical genus of vines and lianas comprising more than 525 species, and it is the largest genus in Passifloraceae. Brazil is an important center of diversity, with 137 species (Bernacci *et al.* 2013). The majority species of this genus have a uniseriate to multiseriate corona of filaments, five stamens, and the stigma and ovary are elevated by a column called an androgynophore (MacDougal & Feuillet 2004). *Passiflora* is divided into four subgenera: *P.* subg. *Astrophea* (de Candolle 1822: 435) Masters (1871: 629), *P.* subg. *Deidamioides* (Harms 1923: 55) Killip (1938: 25), *P.* subg. *Decaloba* (de Candolle 1822: 435) Reichenbach (1828: 132), and *P.* subg. *Passiflora*. *Passiflora* subg. *Passiflora* is characterized by being lianas with large and colorful flowers that can be purple, white, blue, violet, red, or mixtures of these colors, a generally conspicuous calyx tube, a complex corona of filaments, usually large fruits, leaves entire or 3–7 lobed, not variegated, and glands at the petiole (MacDougal & Feuillet 2004). *Passiflora* subg. *Passiflora* is subdivided into six supersections, among them *P.* supersect. *Stipulata* Feuillet & MacDougal (2003 [2004]: 31), which is divided into five sections, one of which is *P.* sect. *Granadillastrum* Triana & Planchon (1873: 127), the most species rich. Representatives of *P.* supersect. *Stipulata* are characterized by having large, subreniform or oblong-ovate stipules, free bracts, entire or 3-lobed leaves, upright or rarely pendent flowers, and generally with large and conspicuous filaments in the corona. This new species from the flora of Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil is described and illustrated based on morphological studies of dried and alcohol-preserved material. According to the classification of Feuillet & MacDougal (2003 [2004]) this species belongs to *Passiflora* subg. *Passiflora* supersect. *Stipulata* sect. *Granadillastrum*, and it is morphologically similar to *P. subrotunda* Masters (1872: 601).