



A new species of *Campomanesia* (Myrtaceae) from Bahia, Brazil, and its relationships with the *C. xanthocarpa* complex

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Abstract

Results of studies with multiple approaches involving a species complex which includes *Campomanesia xanthocarpa* (Myrtaceae) indicate that specimens collected in Morro do Chapéu, the northern region of the Chapada Diamantina, Bahia, are distinct from those distributed farther south in Brazil. A description, comments, distribution map and an illustration of the new species, *C. costata*, are provided herein.

Key words: Chapada Diamantina, Myrteae, rocky grasslands, savanna, taxonomy

Resumo

Resultados de estudos com múltiplas abordagens envolvendo um complexo de espécies que inclui *Campomanesia xanthocarpa* (Myrtaceae) indicam que indivíduos coletados em Morro do Chapéu, na porção norte da Chapada Diamantina, Bahia, são distintos daqueles com distribuição mais ao sul no Brasil. Descrição, comentários, mapa de distribuição e ilustrações da nova espécie, *C. costata*, são aqui apresentados.

Palavras-chave: campo rupestre, Chapada Diamantina, cerrado, Myrteae, taxonomia

Introduction

The South American genus *Campomanesia* Ruiz & Pavón (1794: 62–63) comprises ca. 45 taxa distributed predominantly in forests and savanna vegetation (Landrum 1986, Govaerts *et al.* 2008). It is a member of the tribe Myrteae, which includes more species than any other in the Myrtaceae (Wilson *et al.* 2005, Lucas *et al.* 2007, Wilson 2011). It can be separated from other genera of Myrtaceae by the pentamerous flowers, the usually high number of locules (3–18, normally over 5), the presence of a glandular locular wall that covers the seed and serves as a false seed coat for it in the mature fruit and an embryo with a large hypocotyl and small cotyledons (Landrum 1986).

According to Sobral *et al.* (2013), 33 species of *Campomanesia* are known from Brazil, with 23 of them endemic. However, this number may be an underestimate given the discovery of new species in the past few years (Landrum 1987, Kawasaki 2000, Landrum 2001, Landrum & Oliveira 2010, Proença *et al.* 2010, Proença *et al.* 2011). Two of these new species occur in Bahia, Northeastern Brazil, and added to the other ones, make this state the second richest in *Campomanesia* after Minas Gerais in agreement with data from Sobral *et al.* (2013).

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