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*Brittonia*, Vol. 26, No. 1 (Jan. - Mar., 1974), 27-29.

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*Brittonia* is currently published by New York Botanical Garden Press.

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**A NEW SPECIES OF CAMPTOSEMA (LEGUMINOSAE:  
LOTOIDEAE) FROM THE PLANALTO OF BRAZIL<sup>1</sup>**

H. S. IRWIN AND MARY T. KALIN ARROYO

Irwin, H. S. & Mary T. Kalin Arroyo (The New York Botanical Garden, Bronx, New York). A new species of *Camptosema* from the Planalto of Brazil. *Brittonia* **26**: 27-29. 1974.—*Camptosema douradense* (Leguminosae: Lotoideae) is described. The species is known only from the type locality and its vicinity, the summit of the Serra Dourada near the town of Goiás Velho in the State of Goiás, Brazil.

*Camptosema* Hook. & Arn. is a small genus of highly variable, suffrutescent, shrubby, and scrambling legumes most numerous in the cerrados and gallery forest margins of the Planalto of Brazil. In examining material from the Planalto field program of the New York Botanical Garden, we have encountered collections representing an undescribed species.

***Camptosema douradense* Irwin & Arroyo, sp. nov.**

Suffrutex gracilis ad 2 m altus, ramis erectis, scandentibus, dense sordide fulvo-velutinis. Folia pinnatim trifoliolata; stipulae late triangulares, acutae, 1 mm latae, dense sericeo-velutinae; petioli 2.5-6 cm longi, dense sericeo-velutini; foliola subcoriacea vel crassa, elliptica vel ovata, acuta vel obtusa, basi rotundata vel subcordata, 6-11 cm longa, 4-5 mm lata, integra vel ad marginem minute incrassata, superne dense velutina, costa elevata venisque primariis prominentibus, subtus dense sericeo-velutina, costa venisque primariis elevatis, venis secundariis et tertiariis valde reticulatis, interdum indumento occultatis; petioluli dense sericeo-velutini, folioli terminalis ad 3 cm longi, foliolorum lateralium 2-3 mm longi; stipellae lanceolatae, 1-2 mm longae, 0.5 mm latae, velutinae. Inflorescentia axillaris, pseudoracemosa, 30-50 cm longa, 40-50-flora, ramulis floriferis brevissimis, 2-4-floris; bracteae triangulares, acutae, revolutae, 3 mm longae, 2 mm latae, velutinae; pedicelli 1-2 mm longi, velutini, ad apicem bibracteolati, bracteolis ovatis vel triangularibus, acutis, 2 mm longis, 1-1.5 mm latis, extus dense sericeo-velutinis, intus glabris, striatis. Calyx campanulatus, tubo 18-25 mm longo, extus dense velutino, intus dense sericeo, dentibus 4, inaequalibus, acutis, dente superiore ovato-triangulari, 7-9 mm longo, 5 mm lato, intus dense sericeo, extus ad marginem glabro, subherbaceo, medio dense velutino, dentibus lateralibus falcato-ovatis, 6 mm longis, 2-5 mm latis, intus sericeis, extus ad marginem superiorem dense velutinis, ad marginem inferiorem glabris, dente inferiore ovato-triangulari, 10 mm longo, 2-5 mm lato, intus dense sericeo, extus dense velutino. Corolla coccinea; vexillum ovatum, acutum, basi cuneatum, 2.8-3 cm longum, 1.1-1.3 cm latum, minute auriculatum, extus minute cinereo-sericeum, intus glabrum, ungue 5 mm longo; alae oblongo-lanceolatae, obtusae, basi cuneatae, 2.5-3 cm longae, 4-5 mm latae, auriculatae, ungue 5-8 mm longo; petala carinae oblongo-lanceolata, obtusa, 2.5-3 cm longa, 3.5-4.5 mm lata, glabra, minute auriculata, apicem versus connata, ungue 5-8 mm longo; filamentum staminis vexillari infra medium cum ceteris connatum; antherae ellipticae, 1 mm longae, 0.5 mm latae; ovarium lineare, dense sericeo-villosum; stylus basi pubescens, apicum versus glaber. Legumen ignotum.

<sup>1</sup> Research supported by National Science Foundation Grant No. GB-6458X3 to H. S. Irwin.

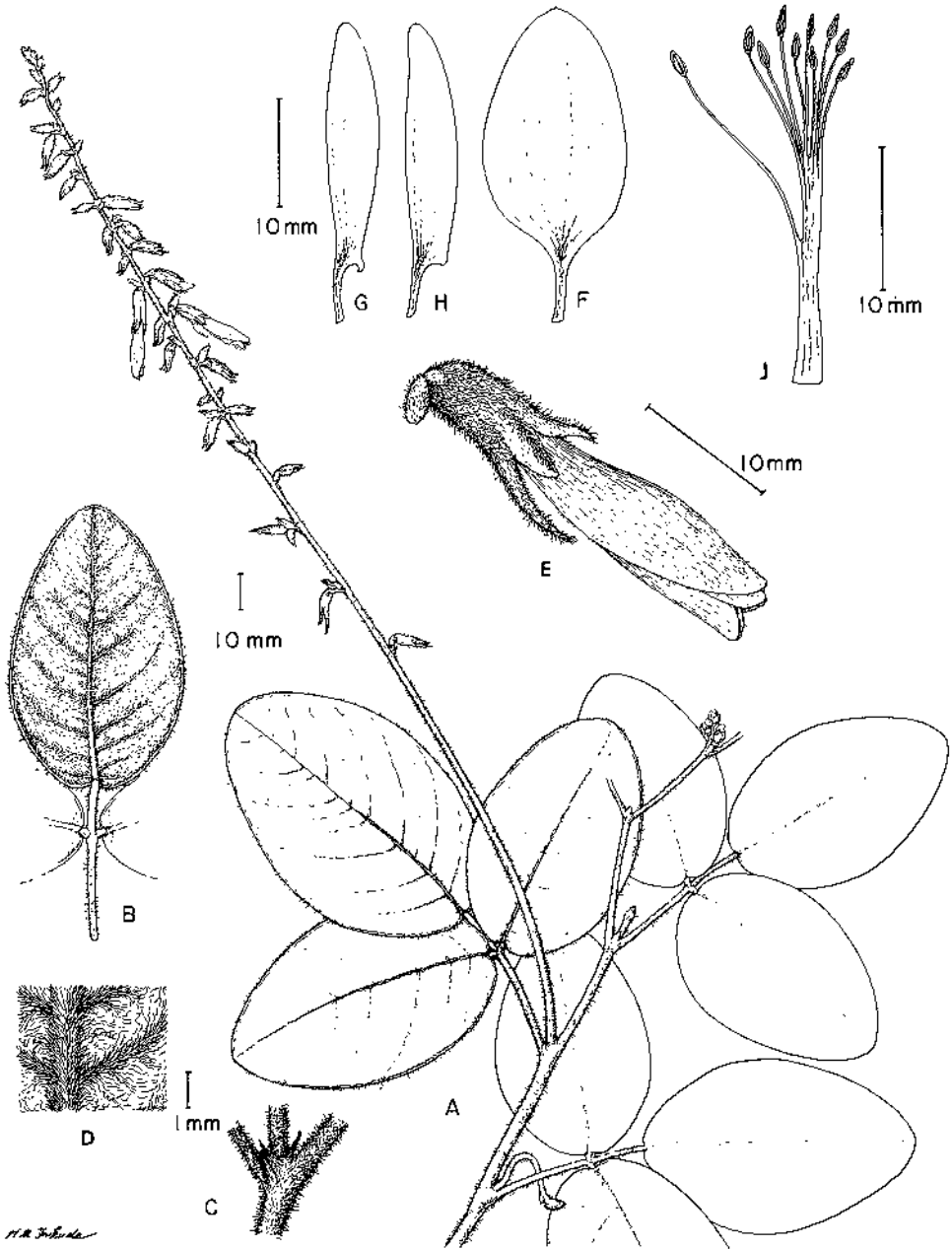


FIG. 1. *Camptosema douradense* Irwin & Arroyo. A, habit; B, detail of undersurface of leaflet; C, detail of stipules; D, detail of venation on undersurface of leaflet; E, flower; F, vexillum; G, wing; H, keel petal; J, stamens.

TYPE: BRAZIL: GOIÁS: Near summit of Serra Dourada, ca. 20 km SE of Goiás Velho, ca. 700 m; slender subshrub ca. 1.5 m tall, corolla scarlet, gallery margin, 19 Jan 1966, *H. S. Irwin, R. Souza, R. Reis dos Santos 11815* (HOLOTYPE: UB; ISOTYPES: NY, US).

Distribution: Known only from the type locality and its vicinity.

Additional specimen examined: GOIÁS: Ca. 20 km SE of Goiás Velho, Serra Dourada, *Irwin et al. 11817* (NY, UB).

*Camptosema douradense* is known only from Serra Dourada, a relatively high sandstone range in southeastern Goiás that is classically well known for the pronounced endemism in its flora, not unlike that noted for Chapada dos Veadeiros and for Serra dos Pirineus, a short distance to the east. Like many of its cogeners that also occur at the interface of the cerrado and gallery forest in the Planalto of Brazil, *C. douradense* shows much variation in habit, leaflet shape, leaflet texture, and the degree of leaflet tomentum. Plants of this species growing in exposed situations in true cerrado tend to be weakly ascending or semiscandent subshrubs with relatively small, densely velutinous, obtuse leaflets. On the other hand, those occurring in more sheltered situations within the gallery forest grow as true lianes and have larger, soft, acute leaflets that are less densely velutinous. This variation aside, *C. douradense* is most easily distinguished from other species of the genus by its semilianoid habit in combination with the dense, velutinous tomentum of its stems, leaflets and inflorescence, and by the filament of the vexillar stamen that is joined to the staminal tube for as much as one half its length. The closest relatives of the new species are *C. goiasanum* Cowan (vicinity of Goiânia, Estado de Goiás) and *C. bellatulum* Hoehne (Estado de Mato Grosso), two climbing subshrubs that like *C. douradense* also have the filament of the vexillar stamen joined to the staminal tube. Both species, however, are easily distinguished from *C. douradense* by leaflets that are almost glabrous above and only puberulent below.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We thank Mr. Rupert Barneby, The New York Botanical Garden, for reviewing the Latin description. The figure was prepared by Mr. H. M. Fukuda.