



Article

New record of *Chaptalia ignota* Burkart (Asteraceae) for the Brazilian flora

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Abstract

The first record of *Chaptalia ignota* (Asteraceae, Mutisieae) for the Brazilian flora is reported here. The species was found during a taxonomic and floristic revision of *Chaptalia* in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. We provide updated taxonomic notes, an illustration and photographs of the species, and a distribution map.

Key words: Compositae, floristics, Mutisieae, pampean biogeographical province, taxonomy

Introduction

Chaptalia Ventenat (1802: 7) is the largest genus of the 'Gerbera-complex' with about 70 species (Katinas *et al.* 2008). The infrageneric relationships of the *Gerbera*-complex are still under discussion, and Katinas *et al.* (2008) indicated that the total number of *Chaptalia* species could be reduced to between 20 and 35 species. The genus is restricted to the Americas, distributed from the southern United States to central Argentina, except the Amazon region (Katinas *et al.* 2008). The most extensive revision of the genus was published by Burkart (1944), but was focused on the Argentinean species. Burkart discussed a total of 54 species and provided illustrations, genus and species descriptions, and geographical distributions. In Brazil, Monge & Roque (2012) reported the occurrence of 15 species distributed in the northern, northeastern, west-central, southern, and southeastern regions. In the state of Rio Grande do Sul, 10 species of *Chaptalia* have been reported (Malme 1931, Cabrera 1974, Mondin 1996, Zuloaga *et al.* 2008, Boldrini *et al.* 2009, Monge & Roque 2012), which inhabit a wide variety of floristic physiognomies, from forest understory to open grasslands. The morphological delimitation of the *Chaptalia* species is mainly based on leaf shape and the color and morphology of the corollas of the ray florets (Roque 2005). The presence of bracts on the scape is also a useful character for distinguishing some species.

Here we report an 11th species of *Chaptalia* for Rio Grande do Sul: *C. ignota* Burkart (1932: 11), which constitutes the first record of this species in Brazil.

Taxonomic treatment

Chaptalia ignota Burkart, Physis 11: 102 (1932). (Figs. 1 and 2)

Herbs perennial, 30–45 cm tall, roots dark brown. *Leaves* rosulate, sessile; blade membranaceous, discolorous, oblanceolate to lanceolate, 7–19 x 1–3 cm, base attenuate, margin crenate-dentate, sinuate-dentate, dentate, irregularly dentate, or smooth; apex subacute. *Inflorescences* monocephalous, scapigerous; scapes 12–43 cm long, tomentose, with leafy bracts; bracts 5–16, subulate, tomentose. *Capitula* radiate, heterogamous, nodding at anthesis; involucre conical to campanulate, 1–3 x 1.7–4 cm; involucral bracts 4–5-seriate, imbricate, subulate, green, abaxial surface tomentose, apex acute to acuminate, dark red.