

# *Uleanthus* Harms

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Este tratamento é composto pelos seguintes táxons: *Uleanthus*, *Uleanthus erythrinoides*.

## COMO CITAR

Cardoso, D.B.O.S. 2020. *Uleanthus* in **Flora do Brasil 2020**. Jardim Botânico do Rio de Janeiro. Disponível em: <http://floradobrasil.jbrj.gov.br/reflora/floradobrasil/FB83853>.

## DESCRIÇÃO

**Trees** up to 15 m tall, the bark pale gray, longitudinally fissured. **Stipules** not seen. **Leaves** imparipinately compound, 3–7-foliolate, glabrous; the pulvinules relatively long and brownish; leaflets nitid above, pale green beneath. **Inflorescences** cauliflorous, racemose, rarely branched and paniculate. **Flowers** zygomorphic, nearly papilionate, pedicellate; the calyx showy, radish, minutely puberulous externally; petals 5, pinkish, sometimes lilac in the same inflorescence of an individual tree; the standard strongly navicular and differentiated from the remaining petals, which are much shorter, linear-lanceolate and enclosed within the calyx hypanthium; stamens 10, exserted, the filaments completely free, the anthers dorsifixed; gynoecium white, the stigma punctiform, the ovary linear-lanceolate. **Fruit** a dehiscent, laterally compressed legume.

## COMENTÁRIO

Despite being relatively widespread in the Brazilian Amazon, this monotypic legume genus is rare, only known in herbaria from sporadic old collections. It is a small tree up to 15 m tall frequently associated with periodically flooded forests (mata de várzea), seldom occurring in the terra firme forests. Vegetatively, *Uleanthus* can be easily confounded with the swartzoid *Bocoa viridiflora* and *Swartzia aptera*, but the bark of *Uleanthus* does not produce red resin. The 4.5–5.5 cm long flowers of *U. erythrinoides* are made up of showy red calyces and red-pinkish or blue-lilac standard petal oddly occurring in the same individual. Adolpho Ducke and our own field's observations have detected that the standard maintains one color from pre-anthesis until flower senescence. The phylogenetic placement of *Uleanthus* remains unassessed. Traditionally, it has been placed in Sophoreae mainly because of the free stamens. The floral morphology and elastically dehiscent elongate pods suggest that *Uleanthus* might belong to the newly reestablished tribe Angylocalyceae, an earliest-diverging papilionoid clade comprised of the Amazonian *Alexa*, Australian *Castanospermum*, and African *Angylocalyx* and *Xanthocercis*.

## Forma de Vida

Árvore

## Substrato

Terrícola

## DISTRIBUIÇÃO

Nativa, não é endêmica do Brasil

## Domínios Fitogeográficos

Amazônia

## Tipos de Vegetação

Floresta Ciliar ou Galeria, Floresta de Terra Firme

## Distribuição Geográfica

Ocorrências confirmadas

Norte (Amazonas, Pará)

IMAGENS DE CAMPO/ILUSTRAÇÕES



Figura 1: *Uleanthus* Harms



Figura 2: *Uleanthus* Harms



Figura 3: *Uleanthus* Harms

BIBLIOGRAFIA

DUCKE, A. 1949. Notas sobre a Flora Neotropica - II: As Leguminosas da Amazonia Brasileira (ed. 2). Bol. Tecn. Inst. Agron. N. 18: 1–248.

CARDOSO, D.; CARVALHO-SOBRINHO, J.G.; ZARTMAN, C.E.; KOMURA, D.L.; QUEIROZ, L.P. 2015. Unexplored Amazonian diversity: rare and phylogenetically enigmatic tree species are newly collected. *Neodiversity* 8: 55–73.

# *Uleanthus erythrinoides* Harms

## DESCRIÇÃO

**Trees** up to 15 m tall, the bark pale gray, longitudinally fissured. **Stipules** not seen. **Leaves** imparipinately compound, 3–7-foliolate, glabrous; the pulvinules relatively long and brownish; leaflets nitid above, pale green beneath. **Inflorescences** cauliflorous, racemose, rarely branched and paniculate. **Flowers** zygomorphic, nearly papilionate, pedicellate; the calyx showy, radish, minutely puberulous externally; petals 5, pinkish, sometimes lilac in the same inflorescence of an individual tree; the standard strongly navicular and differentiated from the remaining petals, which are much shorter, linear-lanceolate and enclosed within the calyx hypanthium; stamens 10, exserted, the filaments completely free, the anthers dorsifixed; gynoecium white, the stigma punctiform, the ovary linear-lanceolate. **Fruit** a dehiscent, laterally compressed legume.

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The floral variation in the specimen *Ducke s.n. MG 16407* from the Tapajós river (lateral petals lanceolate and standard obovate vs. filamentous and suborbicular in the type specimen) has been suggested as indicative of a probably new species of *Uleanthus*. We share Ducke's (1939, 1949) opinion that such variation observed in only a single specimen is taxonomically insignificant and thus his collection should remain as *U. erythrinoides*.

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### Ocorrências confirmadas

Norte (Amazonas, Pará)

## MATERIAL TESTEMUNHO

E. Ule, 6093, MG (MG005972), K,  (K000535274), Amazonas, **Typus**

A. Ducke, s.n., RB, 11452,  (RB00201872), Pará

D.B.O.S. Cardoso, 4060, ALCB (ALCB048387), Pará

D.B.O.S. Cardoso, 4070, ALCB (ALCB048393), Pará

## IMAGENS DE CAMPO/ILUSTRAÇÕES



Figura 1: *Uleanthus erythrinoides* Harms



Figura 3: *Uleanthus erythrinoides* Harms



Figura 4: *Uleanthus erythrinoides* Harms



Figura 5: *Uleanthus erythrinoides* Harms



Figura 6: *Uleanthus erythrinoides* Harms



Figura 7: *Uleanthus erythrinoides* Harms

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