Pogonopus Klotzsch

Piero Giuseppe Delprete

Institut de Recherche pour le Développement; piero.delprete@ird.fr

This treatment is composed of the following taxa: Pogonopus, Pogonopus tubulosus.

HOW TO CITE

Delprete, P.G. 2020. Pogonopus *in* **Flora do Brasil 2020.** Jardim Botânico do Rio de Janeiro. Available at: http://floradobrasil.jbrj.gov.br/reflora/floradobrasil/FB24529.

Has as synonym homotype *Chrysoxylon* Wedd. heterotypic *Carmenocania* Wernham heterotypic *Howardia* Klotzsch

DESCRIPTION

Shrubs, rarely treelets, much branched; outer branches often scandent, main trunk (when present) short. Stipules interpetiolar, free at base, sometimes adnate to the petioles, small, deltoid to shallowly triangular, persistent; stipules in apical buds with axillary colleters that secrete a sticky yellow resin. Leaves petiolate, elliptic to obovate, foliaceous; petioles short, thickened at base; domatia absent, or tuft domatia with sparse hairs (rarely pocket domatia). Inflorescences terminal, frondose, pyramidal, laxly paniculate, each lateral branch subtended by leaf-like bracts, terminating in a small cyme. Flowers protandrous; hypanthium obconical to obovoid (rarely turbinate). Calyx extremely reduced, caducous; lobes 5; 1-5 calyx lobes expanded into colorful calycophylls in some flowers. Calycophylls shortly stalked and blades ovate to obcordate to reniform. Corolla tubular with short lobes, membranaceous or fleshy when fresh; tube cylindrical, basally constricted, with a ring of hairs at base inside; lobes 5, erect to spreading, triangular to ovate; aestivation valvate-reduplicate with contact zones. Stamens 5, exserted well above the corolla, attached near the base of the corolla tube (just above the constriction); filaments thin, with a tuft of hairs at base; anthers ellipticoblong, dorsifixed at medial zone, dehiscing by longitudinal slit. Pollen tricolporate, exine reticulate. Style exserted well above the corolla; style branches linear to oblong. Ovary 2-celled, turbinate, glabrous, placentation axile; ovules many in each locule, horizontally inserted; immature fruits green and semi-carnose when fresh. Capsules obovoid, oblong to globose, truncate at apex, often with white lenticels; dehiscing loculicidally, disk septicidal dehiscence present in old capsules. Seeds many, horizontal, irregularly shaped, 3-5-angled, compressed.

COMMENTS

<u>Pogonopus</u> is commonly encountered as beautiful multi-stemmed shrubs (rarely single-stemmed trees), with highly ornamental red-purple calycophylls, easily recognizable because of its long-tubular pink-red flowers, small deltoid stipules with a tuft of hairs between them, and small capsules with horizontally inserted seeds. Its seeds are minute, non-winged, truncate at apex, and reticulate and minutely tuberculate exotesta (within the primary reticulation). Its bark is often reported to be a good remedy for malaria and intermittent fevers. Pogonopus is a genus of three species, and only one of them occur in Brazil.

Life Form

Shrub, Tree

Substrate

Terrestrial

DISTRIBUTION

Native, Not endemic to Brazil

Phytogeographic Domains

Amazon Rainforest, Central Brazilian Savanna

Vegetation Types

Terra Firme Forest, Seasonally Deciduous Forest

Geographic Distribution

<u>Confirmed ocurrences</u> North (Acre, Rondônia) Central-west (Mato Grosso do Sul, Mato Grosso)

REFERENCE

Delprete, P. G. 1999. Rondeletieae (Rubiaceae) - Part I (Rustia, Tresanthera, Condaminea, Picardaea, Pogonopus, Chimarrhis, Dioicodendron, Molopanthera, Dolichodelphys, and Parachimarrhis). Flora Neotropica Monograph 77. The New York Botanical Garden Press, New York. 226 p.

Pogonopus tubulosus (A.Rich. ex DC.) K.Schum.

Has as synonym

basionym Macrocnemum tubulosum A.Rich. ex DC.

homotype Calycophyllum tubulosum A.Rich. ex DC.

homotype Chrysoxylon tubulosum (A.Rich. ex DC.) Kuntze

homotype Howardia richardii Wedd.

heterotypic Chrysoxylon febrifugum Wedd.

heterotypic Howardia febrifuga (Wedd.) Wedd.

heterotypic Pogonopus febrifugus var. macrosema Hutch.

heterotypic Pogonopus febrifugus (Wedd.) Hook.f.

DESCRIPTION

A species fairly common in primary and secondary forests and their remnants, in seasonal-dry forests (500-1400 m), and up to cloud forests (1600-2800 m), sometimes in clay-soils, of Peru, Bolivia, western Brazil, and northern Argentina.

COMMENTS

A species fairly common in primary and secondary forests and their remnants, in seasonal-dry forests (500-1400 m), and up to cloud forests (1600-2800 m), sometimes in clay-soils, of Peru, Bolivia, western Brazil, and northern Argentina.

Life Form

Shrub, Tree

Substrate

Terrestrial

DISTRIBUTION

Native, Not endemic to Brazil

Phytogeographic Domains

Amazon Rainforest, Central Brazilian Savanna

Vegetation Types

Terra Firme Forest, Seasonally Deciduous Forest

Geographic Distribution

Confirmed ocurrences

North (Acre, Rondônia)

Central-west (Mato Grosso do Sul, Mato Grosso)

HERBARIUM MATERIAL

C.A. Cid Ferreira, 4939, NY, 1063379, (NY01063379), Rondônia B. Dubs, 1996, NY, 1005122, (NY01005122), Mato Grosso

REFERENCE

Delprete, P. G. 1999. Rondeletieae (Rubiaceae) - Part I (Rustia, Tresanthera, Condaminea, Picardaea, Pogonopus, Chimarrhis, Dioicodendron, Molopanthera, Dolichodelphys, and Parachimarrhis). Flora Neotropica Monograph 77. The New York Botanical Garden Press, New York. 226 p.