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A revision of *Genlisea* subgenus *Tayloria* (Lentibulariaceae)

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Abstract

Five new species of *Genlisea* are described from Brazil, and all eight species of *Genlisea* subgenus *Tayloria* are described and illustrated, including remarks on ecology, biogeography, and habitat. Distribution maps, line drawings, photographs of the corolla, and SEM microphotographs of the seeds are presented for all species, and an identification key is provided for the subgenus.

Resumo

Cinco novas espécies de *Genlisea* são descritas para o Brasil e todas as oito espécies de *Genlisea* subgênero *Tayloria* são descritas e ilustradas, incluindo observações sobre ecologia, biogeografia e habitat. São apresentados mapas de distribuição, ilustrações, fotografias da corola e microfotografias SEM das sementes para todas as espécies, além de uma chave de identificação para o subgênero.

Key words: Brazil, Chapada Diamantina, new species, Serra do Espinhaço

Introduction

The sandstone massifs of the Espinhaço Mountain Range (Cadeia do Espinhaço or “Backbone Range”), of Minas Gerais and Bahia states in eastern Brazil form a large north to south ranging mountain chain (see Fig. 1), usually over 800 m elevation, rising to over 2000 m in some areas (Rapini *et al.* 2002). It is made up by quartzitic rocks of Pre-Cambrian age (Harley 1988), which are covered by shallow, sandy, nutrient poor, acidic soils. The area hosts a unique flora, especially in the dominating *campo rupestre* (“rocky fields”) vegetation type, which is found on the sandstone based soils in areas above (800–)900 m elevation (Harley 1988, Giulietti & Pirani 1988, Giulietti *et al.* 1987, 1997, Benites *et al.* 2007).

The Espinhaço Range is divided into two main parts: the northern section—the Chapada Diamantina—lies in the state of Bahia, the southern section—the Serra do Espinhaço—in Minas Gerais. The area in between (less than 200 km wide) is covered with a dry *cerrado* and *caatinga* shrubland vegetation and includes the Rio de Contas Basin with richer and deeper soils (Harley 1988), distinct from the specialized *campo rupestre* vegetation that occurs on the poor soils of the higher elevated areas of the Espinhaço Range. However, to the west of this basin lies a continuous series of fragmented sandstone foothills (reaching the 800–1000 m elevation range), that geologically connects the Serra do Espinhaço to the Chapada Diamantina, and possibly connected both areas floristically in the past during cooler periods (Antonelli *et al.* 2010).

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