

**A new combination in *Senegalia* (Fabaceae: Mimosoideae)**

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**ABSTRACT**

Morphological differences separating the two recognized varieties of *Senegalia tenuifolia* (L.) Britton & Rose necessitate separation of *Senegalia tenuifolia* (L.) Britton & Rose var. *producta* (J. W. Grimes) Seigler & Ebinger from *Senegalia tenuifolia* (L.) Britton & Rose var. *tenuifolia* and recognition of *Senegalia producta* (J. W. Grimes) Seigler and Ebinger **comb. nov.** as a distinct species. *Published online www.phytologia.org Phytologia 103(4): 104-105 (December 22, 2021). ISSN 030319430.*

**KEY WORDS:** *Senegalia*, *Acacia*, Fabaceae, Mimosoideae, Neotropics, new combination.

Genus *Senegalia* has approximately 95 species in the New World. These are readily distinguished from other species of *Acacia* sensu lato by the presence of prickles at the nodes and/or on the internodal areas (Seigler et al. 2006). Among the lianaceous species of this genus, two varieties of *Senegalia tenuifolia*, have been described. These were originally described at the varietal level (Grimes 1992), however, further study and the availability of additional specimens indicate that there are sufficient characters to recognize the two taxa at the species level.

*Senegalia tenuifolia* has globose inflorescences that are 5-10 mm across whereas *S. producta* has short cylindrical spikes that are less than 2X longer than wide (9-14 x 6-9 mm wide). According to Rico-Arce (2007) the leaves of *Acacia tenuifolia* var. *producta* are longer (200 mm) versus 150 mm in *Acacia tenuifolia* var. *tenuifolia*. The number of pinna pairs are as high as 38 in *S. producta* and 10-23 pairs in *S. tenuifolia*. *Senegalia producta* occurs in semi-deciduous to riparian evergreen forests, disturbed second growth forest and thickets from sea level to 500 m Colombia, French Guiana, Guyana, and Suriname. In contrast, *Senegalia tenuifolia* is found in dry deciduous forests to evergreen tropical forests, thorn-scrub thickets, disturbed second growth forest and thickets from sea level to 1500 m in the Caribbean (Cuba, Guadeloupe, Martinique), and from central Mexico south into South America to Ecuador, Peru, Brazil, Paraguay and Bolivia. We base our conclusions on examination of numerous specimens from throughout the range (see cited specimens below).

***Senegalia producta*** (J. W. Grimes) Seigler & Ebinger, **comb. nov.** Basionym: *Acacia tenuifolia* (Linnaeus) Willdenow var. *producta* J. W. Grimes, Brittonia 44(2): 267-269. Fig. 1. 1992. *Senegalia tenuifolia* (L.) Britton & Rose var. *producta* (J. W. Grimes) Seigler & Ebinger in Seigler et al., Phytologia 88(1): 76. [Jun.] 2006. – **TYPE:** Surinam. “Common in riverine forest, 2-10 km below confluences with Oost River, Lucie River,” 225 m, 4 Sep. 1963, H. S. Irwin, G. T. Prance, T. R. Soderstrom & N. Holmgren 55373 (holotype, NY [barcode] NY00444453 [fls.]; isotypes, F-1694738 [bc] V0361032F, K, P, U [bc] U0003345, US [bc] US01050218).

**Specimens examined:** **Colombia:** Choco: Municipio Acandí, Vereda Coquiual, 150-200 m, 23 May 1989; R. Fonnegra, F. J. Roldán & J. Betancur 2814 (MO). **French Guiana:** Saul, 2 km S Les Eaux-Clares, 280 m, 26 Sep 1995; L. R. Phillippe, J. L. Crane, S. Mori, C. Gracie, B. Wever, & R. Yahr 27006 (ILLS). **Guyana:** Maparri Creek, U. Takutu-U. Essiquibo, 3° 20' N, 59° 15' W, 4 Jun 1996, D. Clarke & T. McPherson 1994 (MO, NY); 2 km W of Saul, 3° 38' N, 53° 12' W, 1986, M. Freiberg 270 (B). **Suriname:** 3 Aug 1923, Bonhwesen 62 (A, MO); Kabalebo Dam Project, Nickerie, 30-130 m, 3 Sep 1980, J. C. Lindeman, A. R. A. Görts-van Rijn, M. J. Jansen-Jacobs & A. M. C. Hettterscheid-Hollants 100 (NY, US); Kabalebo Dam Project, Nickerie, 30-130 m, 29 Oct 1981, J. C. Lindeman & A. C. de Roon 703 (MO, NY).

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