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Illustrated Checklist of Convolvulaceae From Chapada dos Veadeiros Region: A Core Conservation Area of Brazilian Cerrado Flora

Checklist Ilustrado das Convolvulaceae da Região da Chapada dos Veadeiros: Uma Área Central de Conservação da Flora do Cerrado Brasileiro

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Resumo

A família Convolvulaceae, amplamente distribuída em regiões tropicais, compreende cerca de 1.955 espécies, sendo o Brasil reconhecido como um importante centro de endemismo. No entanto, sua diversidade ainda permanece insuficientemente documentada. Este estudo apresenta uma lista ilustrada das espécies registradas no Parque Nacional da Chapada dos Veadeiros e áreas adjacentes, uma região prioritária para a conservação do Cerrado. O trabalho de campo foi realizado entre 2011 e 2013, complementado por registros provenientes da speciesLink, utilizados para atualizar a lista de espécies até 2025. Um total de 64 espécies, distribuídas em seis gêneros, foi documentado, incluindo 32 novos registros para a área, correspondendo a aproximadamente metade da diversidade registrada. Mais da metade (55%) é endêmica do Cerrado. As espécies foram registradas em diferentes fitofisionomias, com muitas ocorrendo em mais de um ambiente. Esta lista fornece uma base atualizada e confiável para a taxonomia, distribuição e conhecimento florístico de Convolvulaceae no bioma Cerrado.

Abstract

The Convolvulaceae family, widely distributed in tropical regions, comprises about 1,955 species, with Brazil recognized as a major center of endemism. Nevertheless, its diversity remains insufficiently documented. This study presents an illustrated checklist of species recorded in Chapada dos Veadeiros National Park and surrounding areas, a priority region for Cerrado conservation. Fieldwork was conducted between 2011 and 2013, complemented by records from the speciesLink, updating the species list to 2025. A total of 64 species, distributed across six genera, were documented, including 32 new records for the area, corresponding to approximately half of the recorded diversity. More than half (55%) are endemic to the Cerrado. Species were recorded across distinct phytophysiognomies, with many occurring in multiple environments. This checklist provides an updated and reliable basis for the taxonomy, distribution, and floristic knowledge of Convolvulaceae in the Cerrado biome.

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Introduction

The Convolvulaceae family, primarily distributed in tropical and subtropical regions, comprises approximately 57 genera and 1,955 species (Simões et al., 2024; Staples, 2012). This diverse group is represented in a range of habitats, from open vegetation to forest edges, and shows remarkable diversity in Brazil, where it includes 24 genera and 431 species (Simão-Bianchini et al., 2026). Among neotropical countries, Brazil stands out as a center of diversity for Convolvulaceae, with notable genera such as *Ipomoea* L. (161 spp.), *Evolvulus* L. (73 spp.), and *Jacquemontia* Choisy (68 spp.) (Simão-Bianchini et al., 2026).

The family displays a variety of growth habits, predominantly comprising vines, herbs, and subshrubs, with occasional occurrences of shrubs, small trees, and parasitic forms such as *Cuscuta* L. Their leaves are alternate, mainly simple, sometimes lobed to compound, without stipules. The flowers are sympetalous, campanulate to funnel- or salver-shaped, often with prominent mid-petaline bands. The stamens are attached on base of the corolla, the ovary is superior, and the fruits range are dehiscent, or rarely indehiscent capsules or rarely a fleshy berries, containing 1-4 seeds (Simão-Bianchini & Pirani, 1997; Staples, 2012).

As one of the world's most critical biodiversity hotspots, the Cerrado biome hosts over 12,000 species of flowering plants (The Brazil Flora Group [BFG], 2021), representing the richest flora among all global savannas (Klink & Machado, 2005). This biome not only boasts high species diversity but also exceptional levels of endemism among both flora and fauna, underscoring its ecological and conservation significance (Mendonça et al., 2008; Mittermeier et al., 2005). The Cerrado encompasses a variety of unique habitats, including rocky outcrop environments known as "campos rupestres", "inselbergs", and rocky complex of high altitudes, each supporting specialized plant communities and adapted species (Benites et al., 2007; Eiten, 1978; Porembski, 2007). Within this biome, the Chapada dos Veadeiros National Park and its surroundings in central Brazil play a vital role in conserving the Cerrado. known for its high-altitude landscapes and diverse vegetation types, from "cerrado rupestre" (rocky savannas) to "campo rupestre" (rocky fields), this region serves as a core area for the conservation of Cerrado flora and fauna (Pinto et al., 2009). The park's unique assemblage of habitats provides an invaluable setting for understanding species distribution and supports the conservation of numerous endemic species.

Convolvulaceae species are well-represented in the Cerrado, particularly in open environments, where they contribute significantly to the region's floristic composition. However, although knowledge of the family and its ecological importance in this biome has expanded in recent years, with the development of several studies (Alencar et al., 2019; Kojima, 2019; Kojima et al., 2024; Monteiro et al., 2025; Moreira et al., 2014, 2015, 2016, 2018; Paixão & Simão-Bianchini, 2025; Rodrigues-Lima, 2017; Silva et al., 2016; Silva et al., 2018), and the description of new species (Moreira et al., 2019; Moreira et al., 2021; Pastore et al., 2025; Petrongari et al., 2025; Rodrigues et al., 2024; Santos et al., 2020; Santos & Buril, 2024), significant gaps persist. Current information remains limited or outdated, especially for well-represented genera that have received comparatively less attention in the biome, such as *Cuscuta*, *Evolvulus*, and *Ipomoea*. Therefore, this study presents an illustrated checklist of Convolvulaceae from the Chapada dos Veadeiros region, providing a consolidated inventory of the species recorded and documenting their distribution and diversity within this landscape. By assembling and standardizing available information, this contribution advances the floristic and taxonomic knowledge of the Cerrado and establishes a reliable baseline for future studies and conservation planning.

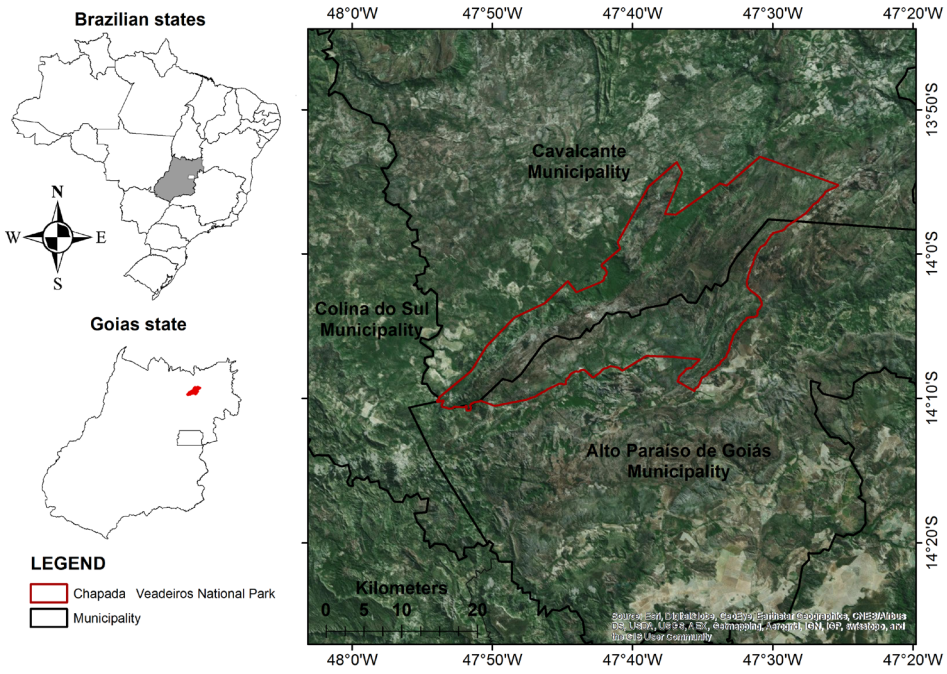
Methods and Materials

Study site

The Chapada dos Veadeiros National Park (CVNP) is located in central Brazil, situated between of Alto Paraíso de Goiás, Cavalcante, and Colinas do Sul municipalities in Goiás state (13°51'–14°10'S, 47°25'–47°42'W) (Dardenne & Faria, 1985) (Figure. 1). This region in under the tropical sub-humid climate (AW) according to the Köppen classification (Alvares et al., 2014), characterized by two well-defined seasons: a rainy summer (October-April) and a dry winter (May-September). Some areas are also influenced by a tropical altitude climate (CWa). Average annual temperatures range between 24–26 °C, while winter lows in high-altitude areas above 1,000 m can drop to 4–8 °C (Prefeitura Municipal de Alto Paraíso de Goiás, 1999).

Figure 1

Location Map of the Study Area, Delimiting the Chapada dos Veadeiros National Park (CVNP), Goiás State, Central Region of Brazil

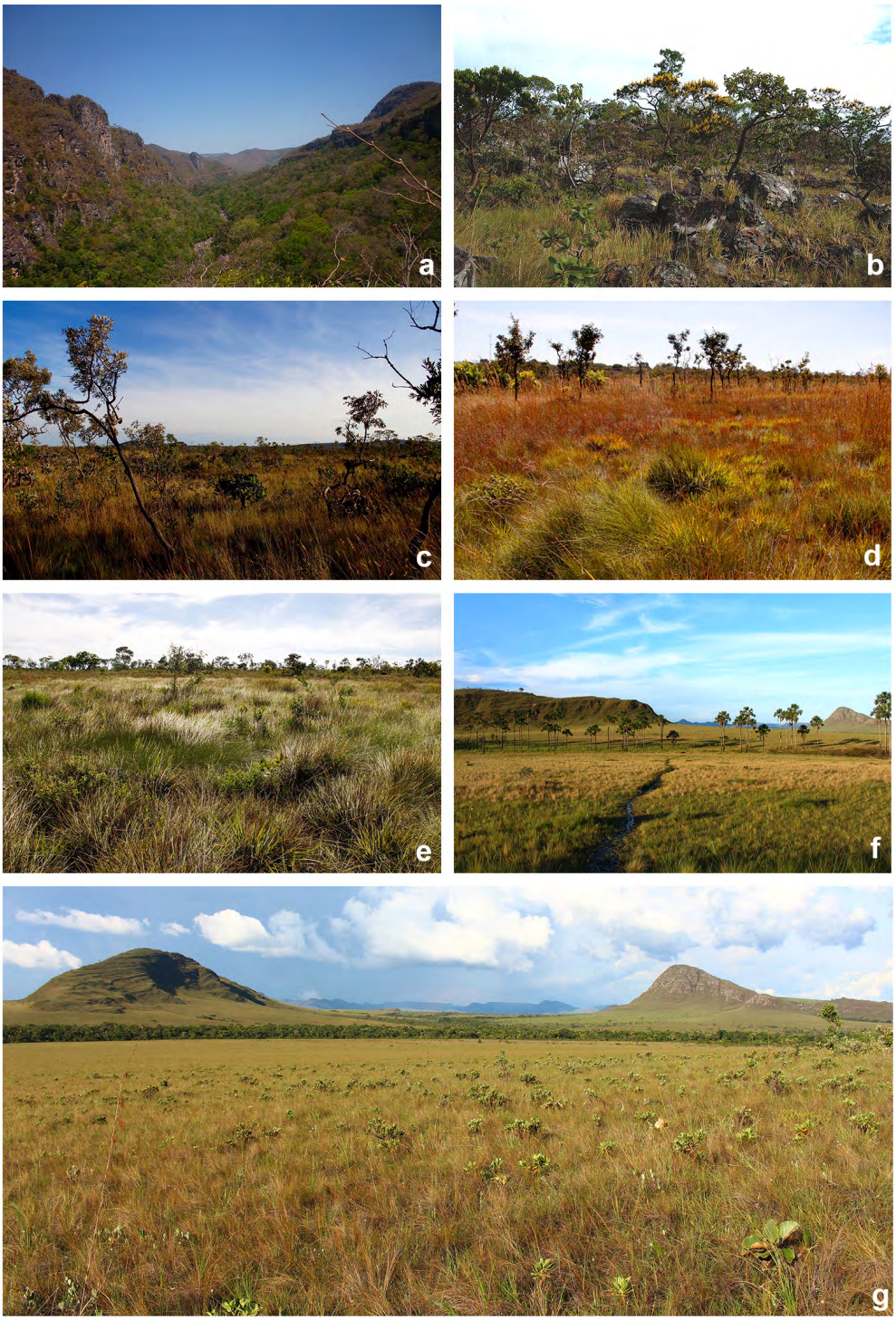


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The CVNP is situated within a highland complex with altitudes ranging from 500–1,650 m, featuring a variety of poor and shallow soils. It supports various Cerrado phytophysiognomies in the broad sense (*lato sensu*), including forest formations (e.g., gallery forest and cerradão), grassland formations (e.g., flooded grassland, grassland cerrado, grassland with fewer tree-shrubs, grassland with more tree-shrubs), humid areas, and rocky outcrop vegetation (rocky savannas and rocky fields). The Cerrado in its narrow sense (*sensu stricto*) is distinguished by the presence of short trees interspersed with shrubs and subshrubs amid the herbaceous layer (as defined by Ribeiro & Walter, 2008) (Figure 2). The predominant vegetation type is Cerrado *sensu stricto* (Assunção & Felfili, 2004). Annual rainfall average 1,500–1,750 mm, with mean temperatures range between 24–26 °C (S. R. Silva et al., 2001). Cerrado woodlands on shallow soils derived from quartzitic and arenitic rocks are common, characterized by red-yellowish latossolo, alic (aluminum saturation of 50% or higher), with clayey and medium textures occurring on flat and slightly wavy relief. Additionally, extensive areas of litolicosalic and dystrophic soils, which are gravelly, sandy, and medium-sandy, can be found on flat to slightly wavy and mountainous to steep reliefs (Ribeiro & Walter, 2008).

Figure 2

Phytophysiognomies of the Cerrado (Lato Sensu) in Chapada dos Veadeiros National Park (GO), Central Brazil



Note. a. Gallery Forest (Photo: Rodolph Sartin); b. Cerrado on Rocky Outcrops (Photo: Moisés Mendonza); c. Cerrado Sensu Stricto (Photo: Mariana Serpa); d. Grasslands With Cerrado Scrub (Photo: Mariana Serpa); e. Low Scrub Cerrado (Photo: Mariana Serpa); f. Humid Grasslands (Photo: Rodolph Sartin); g. Grasslands (Photo: Rodolph Sartin).

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Data collection

Botanical samples were collected between 2011 and 2013 in the CVNP and surrounding areas and processed following standard taxonomic procedures (Mori et al., 1985). Additional records were compiled from national herbaria (CEN, HEPH, IBGE, SP, SPF, R, UB, UFG), with acronyms following Thiers (2025). Species identifications were based on specialized literature (Austin, 1975, 1998; Austin & Cavalcante, 1982; Meissner, 1869; O'Donell, 1941, 1960; Ooststroom, 1934; Robertson, 1971; Simão-Bianchini, 1998), supported by direct examination of specimens and digital images.

Given the time elapsed since field sampling, the species list was subsequently updated through targeted searches in the *speciesLink* database (specieslink.net/search) (2025) to incorporate additional occurrence records for the study region. Records retrieved from this source were treated as complementary and are explicitly indicated in the species list as post-collection records (2014-2025).

Data analysis

For the illustrated checklist, vouchers were selected with priority given to personal collections and records available in the speciesLink (2025). Taxon occurrence status was classified according to categories adopted by Flora e Funga do Brasil, including endemic to Chapada dos Veadeiros, endemic to the Cerrado, and widespread (occurring across multiple phytogeographic domains). Information on phytophysiognomy and vegetation type was derived from exsiccate labels and complemented with data from Flora e Funga do Brasil. Species habits were verified through direct examination during herbarium visits, with additional information obtained from the consulted databases.

Results

The Convolvulaceae in CVNP and surrounding areas comprise six genera and 64 species (Table S1, Supplementary Material). *Ipomoea* is the most species-rich genus (29 spp.), followed by *Evolvulus* (17 spp.). The remaining genera are less represented, including *Jacquemontia* (8 spp.), *Distimake* Raf. (4 spp.), *Bonamia* Thouars (3 spp.), and *Cuscuta* (3 spp.). Approximately 47% of the species are endemic to the Cerrado, whereas 8% are restricted to the Chapada dos Veadeiros region. The remaining 45% are distributed across multiple phytogeographic domains. Notable Cerrado endemics include *Bonamia sphaerocephala* (Dammer) Ooststr., recorded in Bahia, Goiás, and Minas Gerais, and *Evolvulus chapadensis* Glaz., restricted to the CVNP region in Goiás. In total, 32 species represent new records for the study area, corresponding to approximately half of the species documented here.

Most species (41%) were recorded in more than one phytophysiognomy. Grassland vegetation types collectively account for 34% of the records. Individually, the main vegetation types where Convolvulaceae occur are Cerrado *sensu stricto* (28%), rocky savannas (25%), and gallery forests (17%) (Table S1). Regarding life forms, subshrubs predominate, accounting for 52% of the records across prostrate, erect, and twining forms. Herbaceous species represent 42%, whereas other habits are less frequent, including parasitic species (5%). Some taxa exhibit variation in growth form across environments.

Patterns of life form distribution varied across phytophysiognomies. Subshrubs were predominantly associated with open vegetation types, particularly Cerrado *sensu stricto*, rocky savannas, and grasslands, whereas herbaceous species were more frequent in grassland environments. Lianas were mainly recorded in gallery forests, indicating an association with structurally more complex habitats. Cerrado endemics were largely restricted to open physiognomies, while widely distributed species occurred across a broader range of environments, including anthropic areas. Parasitic species (*Cuscuta* spp.) were recorded in multiple vegetation types, reflecting their dependence on host availability rather than specific habitat structure.

Within *Ipomoea*, several species are endemic to the Cerrado, including *I. argentea* Meisn., *I. campestris* Meisn., *I. argyreia* (Mart. ex Choisy) Meisn., and *I. paulistana* (Silva Manso) Stellfeld, predominantly associated with central Brazilian regions. Additional endemics include *I. fiebrigii* Hassl. ex O'Donell, *I. hirsutissima* Gardner, and *I. pinifolia* Meisn., typically occurring in open habitats. In contrast, *I. setifera* Poir. shows a wide distribution from Mexico to Argentina and is commonly associated with moist environments. Other widely distributed species in the study area include *I. nil* (L.) Roth, *I. procumbens* Mart. ex Choisy, and *I. sericophylla* Meisn. (Flora e Funga do Brasil).

In *Evolvulus*, Cerrado endemics such as *E. rariflorus* (Meisn.) Ooststr. and *E. lagopodioides* Meisn. are primarily associated with grassland physiognomies. The genus *Jacquemontia* includes endemic species such as *J. fusca* (Meisn.) Hallier f., *J. sphaerocephala* Meisn., and *J. spiciflora* (Choisy) Hallier f. Similarly, *Distimake maragniensis* (Choisy) Petrongari & Sim.-Bianch. and *D. tomentosus* (Choisy) Petrongari & Sim.-Bianch. are restricted to the Cerrado. Species with broader distributions include *Evolvulus lagopus* Mart., *E. pterygophyllus* Mart., *E. saxifragus* Mart., *E. tenuis* Mart. ex Choisy, and *Jacquemontia evolvuloides* Meisn.

The checklist is presented in alphabetical order and includes brief descriptions of all 64 species. Cerrado endemics are indicated by "#", and species recorded only in surrounding areas are marked with "*". Geographic distribution and phytogeographic domains are provided for each species.

Key for identifying the genera of Convolvulaceae occurring in CVNP

1. Holoparasitic plants, lacking true leaves; stems filiform and twining, usually yellow or orange ..... *Cuscuta*
   Non-parasitic plants, with well-developed leaves **2**
2. Inflorescences dense, glomerulate or thyrsoid; styles free or partially free, with two globose stigmas ..... *Bonamia*
   Inflorescences not glomerulate; style entire, or when divided with linear to filiform stigmas **3**
3. Herbs or small subshrubs; stems erect or prostrate, never twining; leaves simple, entire, usually with reduced lamina; styles two, free at the base or united up to the middle, each with two linear to subclavate stigmas ..... *Evolvulus*
   Climbers, lianas, shrubs, subshrubs or herbs; stems often twining; leaves simple or compound, lamina usually well developed; style single, entire; stigmas globose, ovate or ellipsoid **4**
4. Corolla blue or purple; indumentum with stellate, forked or glandular trichomes (rarely simple); stigmas ellipsoid, dorsiventrally flattened; capsule 8-valved ..... *Jacquemontia*
   Corolla white, pink, red, yellow or purple; indumentum with simple, glandular and/or stellate trichomes; stigma globose; capsule 4-valved **5**
5. Anthers spirally twisted after anthesis; corolla usually white ..... *Distimake*
   Anthers erect after anthesis; corolla usually pink or purple, rarely white ..... *Ipomoea*

Bonamia Thouars, Hist. Veg. Isl. France 1: 33. 1804.

Type species: *Bonamia madagascariensis* Poir., Encycl., Suppl. 1: 677. 1810.

* *Bonamia agrostopolis* (Vell.) Hallier f., Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 16: 529, 563 (1893). Figure 3a-b.

Geographic distribution: Northeastern region (state of Bahia), Southeastern region (states of Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais, and Rio de Janeiro), and Southern region (state of Paraná).

Phytogeographic domains: Central Brazilian Savanna and Atlantic Rainforest.

Comment: Woody climber; stems tomentosous or glabrous, elliptic,

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rarely ovate. Inflorescence axillary, forming terminal panicles. Corolla shortly tubuloso-campanulate, white, sericeous-ferrugineous.

* *Bonamia cerradoensis* J.R.I.Wood., Kew Bull. 68: 256 (2013). Figure 3c-d.

Geographic distribution: Bolivia (Wood, 2013) and Brazil, including the Central-Western region (states of Goiás and Mato Grosso do Sul).

Phytogeographic domains: Central Brazilian Savanna.

Comment: Woody climber branches voluble, or scandents, reddish brown, glabrescent to tomentose, trichomes simple or bifid. Leaf blades oval to broad oblong oval. Cymes axillary, ca. 20 flowers. Corolla white, infundibuliform, sericeous in the outer area of the petals.

Bonamia sphaerocephala (Dammer) Ooststr., Recueil Trav. Bot. Néerl. 33: 212 (1936). Figure 3e-f.

Geographic distribution: Central-Western region (state of Goiás), Northeastern region (state of Bahia), and Southeastern region (state of Minas Gerais).

Phytogeographic domains: Central Brazilian Savanna.

Comment: Subshrub, erect, stems grey or brown, densely tomentose to lanoso, trichomes grey to golden. Leaf blades elliptic oblong or elliptic lanceolate. Cymes, often 2–4 cm in diameter, the flowers sessile or on pedicels corollas blue, funnelform, pilose on the interplicae.

Cuscuta L., Sp. Pl. 1: 124. 1753.

Lectotype: *Cuscuta europaea* L., Fl. N.U.S. 2: 48. 1913 (designado por Britton & Brown).

Cuscuta bracteata Engelm., Trans. Acad. Sci. St. Louis 1: 509 (1859).

Geographic distribution: restricted to Central-Western region (state of Goiás).

Phytogeographic domains: Central Brazilian Savanna.

Comment: Very close to *Cuscuta goyaziana* Yunck., *C. bracteata* has abundant bracts around the calyx, as well as visible bracteoles at the base of the pedicels.

Cuscuta burrellii Yunck., Contr. Sci. Nat. Hist. Mus. Los Angeles County 3: 1 (1957).

Geographic distribution: Central-Western region (state of Goiás) and Northern region (state of Tocantins).

Phytogeographic domains: Central Brazilian Savanna.

Comment: *Cuscuta burrellii* seems *C. racemosa* var. *miniata* because the papillose inflorescences, but the floral morphology is quite distinct. *Cuscuta burrellii* is recognized by its papillose inflorescences the caudate lobes of the calyx and corolla, and the subsessile stamens (Silva et al., 2021).

Cuscuta racemosa Mart., Reise Bras. 1: 286 (1823).

Geographic distribution: Central-Western region (states of Distrito Federal, Goiás, Mato Grosso do Sul, Mato Grosso), Northern region (state of Tocantins), Northeastern region (states of Bahia, Pernambuco), Southeastern region (states of Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo), and Southern region (states of Paraná, Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina).

Phytogeographic domains: Central Brazilian Savanna, Atlantic Rainforest, Pampa.

Comment: To recognize *C. racemosa* it is important to observe the general shape of the tubulous flowers, doted by conspicuous and agglomerate glands, especially in the calyx. In contrast to *C. obtusiflora* that also present conspicuous glands, its glands are like soft golden dots. Yet, in relation to *C. racemosa,* its glands are bulky, creating a rough appearance (Silva et al., 2021).

Distimake Raf.

Type species: *Merremia macrocalyx* (Ruiz & Pavon) O'Donell

Distimake aturensis (Kunth) A.R.Simões & Staples, Bot. J. Linn. Soc. 183(4): 573. 2017.

Geographic distribution: Central-Western region (states of Distrito Federal, Goiás, Mato Grosso do Sul, Mato Grosso), Northern region (states of Acre, Amazonas, Amapá, Pará, Roraima, Tocantins), Northeastern region (state of Bahia), and Southeastern region (state of Minas Gerais).

Phytogeographic domains: Amazon Rainforest, Central Brazilian Savanna.

Comment: Unlike all species of the genera *D. aturensis* and *D. tomentosus*, which are herbs and subshrubs, respectively, erect and about 40 cm tall, the other species of the genus are all climbers or prostrate plants with voluble branches (Petrongari, 2016).

* *Distimake ericoides* (Meisn.) Petrongari and Sim.-Bianch., Phytotaxa 340(3): 297. 2018. Figure 3g-h.

Geographic distribution: Guiana and Brazil (O'Donell 1941), Central-Western region (states of Distrito Federal, Goiás, Mato Grosso do Sul, Mato Grosso), and Northern region (states of Pará, Rondônia, Tocantins).

Phytogeographic domains: Central Brazilian Savanna.

Comment: Subshrub prostrate with twining apex; stems tomentosous to glabrous, stellate trichomes. Leaves (3-)5-leaflets; inflorescence dicasial with 1-2 flowers. Corolla campanulate-infundibuliform, white, glabrous.

Distimake maragniensis (Choisy), Phytotaxa 340(3): 298. 2018.

Geographic distribution: Central-Western region (states of Distrito Federal, Goiás, Mato Grosso), Northeastern region (state of Maranhão), Southeastern region (states of Minas Gerais, São Paulo), and Southern region (states of Paraná).

Phytogeographic domains: Central Brazilian Savanna.

Comment: Endemic to the Brazilian Savanna and presenting star-shaped trichomes, this species was collected with flowers from August to June and with fruits from October to June.

Distimake tomentosus (Choisy) Petrongari and Sim.-Bianch., Phytotaxa 340(3): 299. 2018. Figure 3k-l.

Geographic distribution: Central-Western region (states of Distrito Federal, Goiás), Northeastern region (state of Bahia), Northern region (state of Tocantins), Southeastern region (states of Minas Gerais, São Paulo), and Southern region (state of Paraná).

Phytogeographic domains: Central Brazilian Savanna.

Comment: Subshrub erect; stems tomentose, star trichomes. Leaf blades tomentose, entire, elliptic, ovate, oblong or oblanceolate. Inflorescence uniflora. Corolla infundibuliform, white, glabrous.

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Evolvulus L.

Type species: *Evolvulus nummularius* L. Sp. pl. 2: 391. 1762.

Evolvulus alsinoides (L.) L., Flora 24(2, Beibl. 7): 100 (1841).

Geographic distribution: Central-Western region (states of Distrito Federal, Goiás) and Southeastern region (states of Minas Gerais, São Paulo).

Phytogeographic domains: Central Brazilian Savanna.

Comment: *Evolvulus alsinoides* is a species close to *Evolvulus filipes*, similar to *E. saxifragus*, but can be distinguished by its 7-9 mm corolla, in addition to being a more robust plant with up to 50 cm in height, leaves 7-20 mm x 3-10 mm (C. V. Silva, 2008).

Evolvulus aurigenius Mart., Flora 24(2, Beibl. 7): 100 (1841). Figure 3m-n.

Geographic distribution: Central-Western region (states of Distrito Federal, Goiás) and Southeastern region (states of Minas Gerais, São Paulo).

Phytogeographic domains: Central Brazilian Savanna.

Comment: Subshrubs, stems erect some decumbent; pubescent; leaf blade, cordiform to ovate. Inflorescence single flowered. Corolla hipocrateriform, white, lilac or blue, sparsely villous.

Evolvulus chapadensis Glaz. ex Ooststr. Meded., Bot. Mus. Herb. Rijks Univ. Utrecht 14: 218 (1934). Figure 3o-p.

Geographic distribution: restricted to Central-Western region (state of Goiás).

Phytogeographic domains: Central Brazilian Savanna.

Comment: Herbs in dense clumps, erect stems much–branched at base, villous to tomentose. Leaves in spiral, plane, ovate, ovate-oblong to narrowly oblong. Inflorescence lax, in spikes, cylindrical. Corolla blue. This species is on the red list of endangered species, being a species that only occurs in the Park.

Evolvulus ericifolius Mart. ex Schrank., Pl. Rar. Hort. Monac. 2: t. 94 (1821). Figure 4a-b.

Geographic distribution: endemic to Brazil, occuring in the Central-Western region (states of Goiás, Mato Grosso), Northern region (state of Tocantins), Northeastern region (states of Bahia, Ceará, Maranhão, Pernambuco, Piauí), and Southeastern region (states of Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro).

Phytogeographic domains: Caatinga, Central Brazilian Savanna, Atlantic Rainforest.

Comment: Herbs, stems pilose with leaf blades linear or scamiform. Inflorescence dichasia, sepals purplish, two flowers by inflorescence with light blue to almost white color and glabrous.

* *Evolvulus filipes* Mart., Flora 24(2 Beibl.): 100 (1844). Figure 4c-d.

Geographic distribution: Known from Mexico to Paraguay (Ooststroom, 1934), occurring across all regions of Brazil and nearly all federal units.

Phytogeographic domains: Amazon Rainforest, Caatinga, Central Brazilian Savanna, Atlantic Rainforest.

Comment: Subshrub erect, stems villous to glabrous. Leaf blades villous on both sides, narrowly elliptic, narrowly ovate or linear. Inflorescence in axillary cymes, 1-2 flowers. Corolla rotate, blue to white, sericeous.

* *Evolvulus gypsophiloides* Moric., Pl. Nouv. Amér.: 52 (1837).

Geographic distribution: Central-Western region (states of Goiás, Mato Grosso), Northeastern region (states of Bahia, Ceará, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Piauí, Rio Grande do Norte), and Southeastern region (states of Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro).

Phytogeographic domains: Caatinga, Central Brazilian Savanna and Atlantic Rainforest.

Comment: *Evolvulus gypsophiloides* stands out for its leaves with two distinct colors on each side and for forming dichasial clusters at the tips of its branches. Its sepals are notable for their acuminate tips. This species bears a resemblance to *E. ericifolius* (Santos et al., 2023).

Evolvulus hypocrateriflorus Dammer., Beibl. Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 57: 37 (1897).

Geographic distribution: Restricted to the Central-Western region (states of Distrito Federal, Goiás).

Phytogeographic domains: Central Brazilian Savanna.

Comment: *Evolvulus hypocrateriflorus* is characterized by being a prostrate and delicate herb with ovate leaves, generally conduplicate and by the dense sericeous-villous indumentum that covers the entire plant. (C. V. Silva, 2008).

Evolvulus lagopodioides Meisn., Fl. Bras. 7: 333 (1869). Figure 4e-f.

Geographic distribution: Central-Western region (states of Distrito Federal, Goiás) and Southeastern region (state of Minas Gerais).

Phytogeographic domains: Central Brazilian Savanna.

Comment: Herbs, few erect stems winged pilose to glabrescent, linear. Inflorescence in congested spikes, terminal. Corolla hipocrateriform, blue, pilose. *Evolvulus lagopodioides* according to Ooststroom (1934), these species can be distinguished only by the length of the bracts, which are larger than the sepals in *E. pterygophyllus*, while in *E. lagopodioides* they are smaller (C. V. Silva, 2008).

Evolvulus lagopus Mart., Flora 24 (2): 96. 1841.

Geographic distribution: Is endemic to Brazil and occurs in the Central-Western region (state of Goiás), Northeastern region (states of Bahia, Piauí), and Southeastern region (state of Minas Gerais).

Phytogeographic domains: Caatinga, Central Brazilian Savanna.

Comment: *Evolvulus lagopus* is characterized by villous or woolly leaves and the absence of distinctly decurrent leaves on the petiole. In contrast, *E. pterygophyllus* has a decurrent leaf base, a winged petiole, and a dense, congested, spike-shaped terminal inflorescence with densely villous sepals (Kojima, 2019).

Evolvulus martii Colla., Fl. Bras. 7: 337 (1869).

Geographic distribution: Central-Western region (states of Goiás, Mato Grosso), Northern region (states of Pará, Roraima), Northeastern region (states of Alagoas, Bahia, Ceará, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Piauí), and Southeastern region (states of Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro).

Phytogeographic domains: Caatinga, Central Brazilian Savanna, Atlantic Rainforest.

Comment: This species has erect branches, very distally branched. Leaves with ovate, lanceolate or oblong blades; adaxial surface glabrescent or with sparse hairs; abaxial surface sericeous or with sparse hairs; subcordate or rounded base; obtuse apex. Inflorescence with long peduncles; long pedicels; multiflorous thyrsus type. Flowers with lanceolate sepals and glabrescent indumentum; rotaceous, blue or white corolla; lobed

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corolla limb; glabrous mesopetal streaks; diameter between 5- and 10-mm. Erect fruits when ripe.

Evolvulus pterygophyllus Mart., Flora 24(2, Beibl. 7): 96 (1841).

Geographic distribution: Central-Western region (states of Distrito Federal, Goiás, Mato Grosso do Sul, Mato Grosso), Northern region (state of Tocantins), Northeastern region (states of Bahia, Piauí), and Southeastern region (states of Minas Gerais, São Paulo).

Phytogeographic domains: Caatinga, Central Brazilian Savanna.

Comment: *Evolvulus pterygophyllus* is characterized by congested and terminal spike-shaped inflorescences, by having winged petioles and branches, and by densely villous sepals. It resembles *E. pterocaulon*, which differs in that it has larger and wider leaves (C. V. Silva, 2008).

Evolvulus rariflorus (Meisn.) Ooststr., Meded. Bot. Mus. Herb. Rijks Univ. Utrecht 14: 159 (1934). Figure 4g-h.

Geographic distribution: Limited to Central-Western region (states of Distrito Federal, Goiás, Mato Grosso).

Phytogeographic domains: Central Brazilian Savanna.

Comment: Herbs, stems erect and pilose, leaf blades elliptic, inflorescence axillary. Corolla hipocrateriform, blue, pilose.

Evolvulus saxifragus Mart., Flora 24(2, Beibl. 7): 99 (1841).

Geographic distribution: Central-Western region (states of Goiás, Mato Grosso do Sul), Northeastern region (states of Bahia, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Piauí), and Southeastern region (states of Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais).

Phytogeographic domains: Caatinga, Central Brazilian Savanna, Atlantic Rainforest.

Comment: *Evolvulus saxifragus* is characterized by having prostrate branches, a long peduncle and pedicel, and a corolla up to 13 mm in diameter. It resembles *E. filipes*, but the latter has delicate erect branches and a corolla no larger than 4 mm in diameter (C. V. Silva, 2008).

Evolvulus tomentosus (Meisn.) Ooststr. Meded., Bot. Mus. Herb. Rijks Univ. Utrecht 14: 219 (1934).

Geographic distribution: Central-Western region (states of Distrito Federal, Goiás, Mato Grosso) and Southeastern region (state of Minas Gerais).

Phytogeographic domains: Central Brazilian Savanna.

Comment: *Evolvulus tomentosus* is easily recognized by its erect, densely villous-tomentose branches, with golden trichomes, and sessile uniflorous inflorescences with flowers clustered in the distal portions of the plant (C. V. Silva, 2008).

Ipomoea L., Sp. Pl. 1: 159. 1753.

Type species: *I. pes-tigridis* L., Sp. Pl. 1: 162. 1753.

Ipomoea argentea Meisn., Fl. Bras. 7: 247 (1869). Figure 4i-j.

Geographic distribution: Venezuela, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Brazil (Simão-Bianchini & Ferreira, 2012). In Brazil, it occurs in the Central-Western region (states of Distrito Federal, Goiás, Mato Grosso do Sul, Mato Grosso), Southeastern region (states of Minas Gerais, São Paulo), and Southern region (state of Paraná).

Phytogeographic domains: Central Brazilian Savanna.

Comment: Subshrub erect; stems tomentosous, trichomes simple. Leaf blades with adaxial face tomentosous, abaxial sericeous elliptic, oblong to ovate, entire. Inflorescence paniculiform terminal formed by cymes, with 1-3 flowers. Corolla campanulate-infundibuliform, pink with the interior of the tube purple, red or white; glabrous.

Ipomoea argyreia (Choisy) Meisn., Fl. Bras. (Martius) 7: 246. 1869 [1 Aug 1869].

Geographic distribution: Central-Western region (states of Distrito Federal, Goiás, Mato Grosso) and Southeastern region (state of Minas Gerais).

Phytogeographic domains: Central Brazilian Savanna.

Comment: This species has an inflorescence in the form of a spiciform thyrsus with lanceolate bracteoles. Its flowers have external sepals similar to the internal ones, ranging from elliptical to obovate, with a sericeous indumentum and rounded apices. The internal sepals are obovate, and the corolla is infundibuliform, with a campanulate limb measuring 2 to 4.9 cm, pink in color and sericeous indumentum in the mid-petaline bands.

Ipomoea aurifolia Dammer., Beibl. Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 57: 39 (1897).

Geographic distribution: Restricted to the Central-Western region (states of Distrito Federal, Goiás).

Phytogeographic domains: Central Brazilian Savanna.

Comment: It has a general appearance similar to *Ipomoea hirsutissima*, with which it may hybridize, but it often exhibits a more slender habit. The indumentum is appressed rather than spreading, with lanceolate leaves and flowers concentrated mainly in the upper leaf axils. The sepals are rounded to obtuse (never tapering to a point) and are densely covered with golden hairs (Wood et al., 2020).

* *Ipomoea bahiensis* Willd. ex Roem. & Schult., Syst. Veg., ed. 15 bis [Roemer & Schultes] 4: 789. 1819. Figure 4k-l.

Geographic distribution: Endemic to Brazil, occurring in the Central-Western region (states of Goiás, Mato Grosso), Northern region (states of Amazonas, Pará, Tocantins), Northeastern region (states of Alagoas, Bahia, Ceará, Maranhão, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Piauí, Rio Grande do Norte, Sergipe), and Southeastern region (states of Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro).

Phytogeographic domains: Amazon Rainforest, Caatinga, Central Brazilian Savanna, Atlantic Rainforest.

Comment: Herbaceous climber, little white latex, stems glabrous. Leaves, membranous, entire, ovate, Inflorescence dichasia, 6–7 flowers. Corolla infundibuliform, purple, glabrous. *Ipomoea bahiensis* has distinctive sepals that are fleshy and very pale, with spots near the base and prominent green tips often adorned with a tooth-like projection. Additionally, it is recognized by its compact cymes on short peduncles.

Ipomoea campestris Meisn., Fl. Bras. 7: 254 (1869). Figure 4m-n.

Geographic distribution: Central-Western region (states of Distrito Federal, Goiás, Mato Grosso do Sul, Mato Grosso), Northern region (state of Tocantins), Southeastern region (states of Minas Gerais, São Paulo), and Southern region (state of Paraná).

Phytogeographic domains: Central Brazilian Savanna.

Comment: Subshrub erect or rarely prostrate; stems villous, trichomes simples. Leaf blades sparsely-villous on both sides, elliptic, lanceolate or linear, entire to 3-lobes, cymes with 1-3 flowers. Corolla campanulate-infundibuliform, pink, with interior of tube purple; sericeous.

Ipomoea coriacea Choisy, Prodr. 9: 358 (1845). Figure 4o-p.

Geographic distribution: Central-Western region (states of Distrito Federal, Goiás, Mato Grosso do Sul, Mato Grosso).

Phytogeographic Domains: Central Brazilian Savanna.

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Comment: Subshrub erect stem**,** leaf blade ovate, elliptic, oblong. Inflorescence axillary. Corolla infundibuliform, campanulate, purple; glabrous.

* *Ipomoea cuneifolia* Meisn., Fl. Brasil. 7: 245. 1869.

Geographic distribution: Central-Western region (states of Goiás, Mato Grosso do Sul, Mato Grosso), Northern region (states of Pará, Tocantins), and Northeastern region (state of Maranhão).

Phytogeographic domains: Amazon Rainforest, Central Brazilian Savanna.

Comment: Similar to *Ipomoea haenkeana*, but with leaves less than 2 cm wide, densely covered in hairs on the upper surface, and a simple inflorescence with side branches either absent or very short, giving it a raceme-like appearance.

Ipomoea dasycarpa J.R.I.Wood & Scotland, Phytokeys 88: 12. 2017.

Geographic distribution: restricted to the Central-Western region (state of Goiás), exclusively found in CVNP.

Phytogeographic domains: Central Brazilian Savanna.

Comment: *Ipomoea dasycarpa* is similar to *Ipomoea verbasciformis* but can be distinguished by its larger leaves, bracteoles, and sepals. It also features strongly mucronate leaves, sepals that are acuminate and submucronate (rather than obtuse), and a comose ovary, which is not glabrous.

* *Ipomoea decora* Meisn. Hooker's Icon., Pl. 5: t. 479 (1842).

Geographic distribution: Central-Western region (states of Goiás, Mato Grosso do Sul, Mato Grosso), Northern region (states of Amazonas, Pará, Tocantins), Northeastern region (state of Maranhão), and Southeastern region (state of Minas Gerais).

Phytogeographic domains: Amazon Rainforest, Central Brazilian Savanna.

Comment: A striking species in the field, distinguishable by its discolored leaves and its trumpet-shaped corolla, which has a white tube and a pink upper part. In herbarium specimens, it is usually easy to identify due to its flowers with almost no pedicel, arranged in groups and accompanied by leathery, concave sepals.

* *Ipomoea delphinioides* Choisy., Mém. Soc. Phys. Genève 8: 53 (1837).

Geographic distribution: Endemic to Brazil, occurring in the Central-Western region (state of Goiás), Southeastern region (states of Minas Gerais, São Paulo), and Southern region (states of Paraná, Santa Catarina).

Phytogeographic domains: Central Brazilian Savanna, Atlantic Rainforest.

Comment: It is usually with 3-lobed leaves but in specimens with entire leaves, the leaves are oblong. The obtuse sepals are a useful distinguishing feature. Entire-leaved forms (*I. aspersa*) may resemble *I. uruguayensis* but can be recognised by the pubescent leaves which are not grey-tomentose.

Ipomoea ensiformis J.R.I.Wood & Scotland., Mém. Soc. Phys. Genève 8: 53 (1837).

Geographic distribution: restricted to the Central-Western region (state of Goiás), exclusively found in CVNP.

Phytogeographic domains: Central Brazilian Savanna.

Comment: This species is prostrate, glabrescent (pubescent only on young parts), the leaves are petiolate (not subsessile), with an obtuse (not strongly acute) apex. The sepals are < 8 mm long, the outer glabrous (not 8–11 mm long, pubescent). The corolla is smaller (3–4 cm long) and relatively broad and funnel-shaped. This has the appearance of a nearly glabrous prostrate form of *Ipomoea campestris*.

Ipomoea fiebrigii Hassl. ex O'Donell, Lilloa 14: 169 (1948).

Geographic distribution: Occurs in Paraguay and Brazil, in the Central-Western region (states of Distrito Federal, Goiás, Mato Grosso do Sul), and Southeastern region (state of Minas Gerais).

Phytogeographic domains: Central Brazilian Savanna.

Comment: This species is characterized by its linear, nearly filiform leaf segments, axillary flowers with short peduncles, and the white, pilose covering on the corolla and inner sepals.

Ipomoea goyazensis Gardner. Hooker's Icon., Pl. 5: t. 479 (1842). Figure 4s-t.

Geographic distribution: endemic to Brazil, occuring in all regions Central-Western region (states of Goiás, Mato Grosso), Northern region (states of Pará, Tocantins), Northeastern region (state of Maranhão), Southeastern region (state of Minas Gerais), and Southern region (states of Paraná, Santa Catarina).

Phytogeographic domains: Amazon Rainforest, Central Brazilian Savanna, Atlantic Rainforest.

Comment: Climber; stems glabrous. Leaf blades glabrous, ovate, base cordate, apex acuminate, mucronate. Cymes with 1-10 flowers. Corolla shortly tubuloso-infundibuliform, pink, with interior of tube purple, glabrous.

Ipomoea graminifolia J.R.I.Wood & Scotland, Phytokeys 88: 20. 2017.

Geographic distribution: restricted to the Central-Western region (state of Goiás), exclusively found in CVNP.

Phytogeographic domains: Central Brazilian Savanna.

Comment: Second (Wood et al., 2020) This species is similar to *I. procumbens* in being glabrous in all parts and with solitary axillary flowers and similar shaped unequal sepals. However, *I. graminifolia* differs in the much smaller calyx and corolla, the wiry stems, and the sessile, filiform leaves.

Ipomoea hirsutissima Gardner. Hooker's Icon., Pl. 5: t. 471 (1842). Figure 5: a-b.

Geographic distribution: Occurs in Bolivia (Wood, Carine et al., 2015) and Brazil, found in the Central-Western region (states of Distrito Federal, Goiás) and Southeastern region (states of Minas Gerais, São Paulo).

Phytogeographic domains: Central Brazilian Savanna.

Comment: Herb, Subshrub, erect stem. Leaf blade lanceolate; inflorescence axillary infundibuliform limb campanulate. Corolla purple, lilac or pink; sericeous or hirsute.

Ipomoea indica (Burm.) Merr. Interpr., Herb. Amboin.: 445 (1917).

Geographic distribution: occurs in all regions of the country: Central-Western region (states of Distrito Federal, Goiás, Mato Grosso do Sul, Mato Grosso), Northeastern region (states of Alagoas, Bahia, Ceará, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Rio Grande do Norte, Sergipe), Northern region (states of Amazonas, Amapá), Southeastern region (states of Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo), and Southern region (states of Paraná, Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina).

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Phytogeographic domains: Amazon Rainforest, Caatinga, Central Brazilian Savanna, Atlantic Rainforest, Pampa.

Comment: This species may be mistaken for *Ipomoea purpurea* and *I. magnifolia*, but it is typically easy to identify by its leaves, which are grey-pubescent or tomentose on the underside, and its clustered flowers that have very persistent bracteoles. However, it exhibits significant variability, so the leaves can sometimes be glabrous, lobed, or entire, bracteoles may be reduced, and flowers can occasionally be solitary, ranging in color from blue to deep violet with prominent darker midpetaline bands.

* *Ipomoea nil* (L.) Roth., Catal. Bot. 1: 36 (1797).

Geographic distribution: occurs across all regions of Brazil and in nearly all federal units, including the Central-Western region (states of Distrito Federal, Goiás, Mato Grosso do Sul, Mato Grosso), Northeastern region (states of Alagoas, Bahia, Ceará, Maranhão, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Piauí, Rio Grande do Norte, Sergipe), Northern region (states of Acre, Amazonas, Pará, Rondônia, Tocantins), Southeastern region (states of Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo), and Southern region (states of Paraná, Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina).

Phytogeographic domains: Amazon Rainforest, Caatinga, Central Brazilian Savanna, Atlantic Rainforest, Pampa.

Comment: These species are easily recognizable due to their blue flowers, 3-lobed leaves, and long, pilose sepals that narrow from close to the base.

Ipomoea paulistana (Silva Manso) Stellfeld., Mém. Soc. Phys. Genève 8: 54 (1837). Figure 4q-r.

Geographic distribution: Central-Western region (states of Goiás, Mato Grosso do Sul, Mato Grosso), Northeastern region (state of Maranhão), Northern region (state of Tocantins), and Southeastern region (states of Minas Gerais, São Paulo).

Phytogeographic domains: Central Brazilian Savanna.

Comment: Subshrub, erect stem, villous. Leaf blade**,** elliptic, lanceolate, Inflorescence axillary. Corolla infundibuliform, purple; glabrous. This species is highly distinctive due to its imbricate leaves that decrease in size towards the top. It can sometimes be mistaken for Ipomoea argentea, but its leaves are never silvery tomentose as seen in that species.

Ipomoea pinifolia Meisn., Fl. Bras. 7: 250 (1869). Figure 5c-d.

Geographic distribution: Central-Western region (states of Distrito Federal, Goiás, Mato Grosso do Sul, Mato Grosso), Northeastern region (state of Maranhão), Northern region (state of Tocantins), and Southeastern region (state of Minas Gerais).

Phytogeographic domains: Central Brazilian Savanna.

Comment: Subshrub with twining apex, erect or prostrate stems. Leaf blade linear. Cymes axillary. Corolla tube infundibuliform, limb campanulate, purple, light pink, white, glabrous.

* *Ipomoea piresii* O'Donell., Arq. Mus. Paranaense 9: 229 (1952).

Geographic distribution: Central-Western region (states of Goiás, Mato Grosso do Sul, Mato Grosso), Northeastern region (states of Maranhão, Piauí), Northern region (states of Amazonas, Rondônia, Tocantins), and Southeastern region (state of Minas Gerais).

Phytogeographic domains: Amazon Rainforest, Central Brazilian Savanna.

Comment: This species has a stem with voluble branches, solid pith and hyaline latex. Leaves with short petioles, simple division, entire or 3 to 5 lobed; ovate blade; sagittate or hastate base; acuminate apex; pubescent indumentum of the adaxial face; pubescent indumentum of the abaxial face. Inflorescence with linear bracteoles, cyme type. Flowers with external sepals larger than the internal ones, lanceolate and villous; sepals with acuminate apex; lanceolate internal sepals; infundibuliform corolla of medium size, between 2 and 4.9 cm; purple or pink corolla color.

Ipomoea procumbens Mart. ex Choisy., Prodr. 9: 351 (1845).

Geographic distribution: Occurs in Bolivia, Paraguay, Argentina, and Brazil, with records in the Central-Western region (states of Distrito Federal, Goiás), Northeastern region (state of Bahia), Southeastern region (states of Minas Gerais, São Paulo), and Southern region (states of Paraná, Rio Grande do Sul).

Phytogeographic domains: Caatinga, Central Brazilian Savanna, Atlantic Rainforest, Pampa.

Comment: Characterized by its linear or oblong leaves, which are typically cuneate at the base, occasionally subtruncate, but never cordate or sagittate.

Ipomoea procurrens Meisn., Fl. Bras. 7: 254 (1869). Figure 5e-f.

Geographical Distribution: Occurs in Bolivia (Wood, Simão-Bianchini et al., 2015), Paraguay and Brazil, found in the Central-Western region (states of Distrito Federal, Goiás, Mato Grosso do Sul, Mato Grosso), Northern region (state of Tocantins), and Southeastern region (states of Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo).

Phytogeographic domains: Central Brazilian Savanna, Atlantic Rainforest.

Comment: Herb decumbent, scandent or erect with volatile apex, with xylopodium. Simple entire leaves, oval or fully oblong. Inflorescence axillary, 1-3 flowers, infundibuliform corolla, glabrous, pink petals.

Ipomoea pyranea Taub., Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 21: 449 (1896). Figure 5g-h.

Geographic distribution: Is endemic to Brazil, with confirmed occurrences only in the Central-Western region (states of Goiás, Mato Grosso) and the Northern region (state of Tocantins).

Phytogeographic domains: Central Brazilian Savanna.

Comment: Subshrub with erect stem, indumentum hirsute. Leaf blades elliptic. Inflorescence axillary. Corolla infundibuliform, pink with hairy.

Ipomoea rupestris Sim-Bianch. & Pirani, Hoehnea 32: 296 (2005).

Geographic distribution: Is endemic to Brazil, occurring in the Central-Western region (Goiás), Northeastern region (state of Bahia), and Southeastern region (state of Minas Gerais).

Phytogeographic domains: Caatinga, Central Brazilian Savanna.

Comment: This species remains consistent despite its varied forms due to its broadly oblong to oblong-elliptic leaves, which typically have undulate to crenate margins, and its commonly branched inflorescence.

Ipomoea sericophylla Meisn., Fl. Bras. 7: 260 (1869). Figure 5 i-j.

Geographic distribution: Occurs in Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, and Venezuela, and in Brazil, occurring in the Central-Western region (states of Distrito Federal, Goiás, Mato Grosso do Sul, Mato Grosso), Northeastern region (states of Alagoas, Bahia, Ceará, Maranhão, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Piauí, Rio Grande do Norte, Sergipe), and Southeastern region (states of Minas Gerais, São Paulo).

Phytogeographic domains: Caatinga, Central Brazilian Savanna, Atlantic Rainforest.

Comment: Climber, twining stems; medulla semi fistular. Leaf blade ovate. Inflorescence dichasia. Corolla campanulate**,** light pink; sericeous.

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***Ipomoea setifera* Poir., Encycl. 6: 17 (1804). Figure 5 k-l.**

Geographic distribution: Occurs from Mexico to Argentina (Ferreira, 2013) and is found in all regions of Brazil.

Phytogeographic domains: Amazon Rainforest, Caatinga, Central Brazilian Savanna, Atlantic Rainforest, Pantanal.

Comment: Climber; stems hirsute sometimes stoloniferous, glabrescent, trichomes simple. Leaf blades glabrous, ovate or reniform, entire. Cymes umbelliform with 1-10 flowers. Corolla campanulate, infundibuliform, pink, with tube interior purple; glabrous.

***Ipomoea veadeirosii* J.R.I.Wood & Scotland., PhytoKeys 88: 30 (2017).**

Geographic distribution: Restricted to the Central-Western region (state of Goiás), occurring only within the Chapada dos Veadeiros National Park (CVNP).

Phytogeographic domains: Central Brazilian Savanna.

Comment: The inflorescence structure, with a tendency to develop on leafy branches, is found in various woody species, especially in the Arborescens group. *Ipomoea veadeirosii* appears closer to *I. calyptrata* due to the persistent bracteoles compressed against the calyx with a suppressed pedicel. It is most notably distinguished by the glabrous corolla, nearly hairless sepals, and an approximately tomentose indumentum, differing from the white tomentellous indumentum covering the stem, leaves, bracteoles, sepals, and outer corolla of *Ipomoea calyptrate*.

 # *Ipomoea verbasciformis* (Meisn.) O'Donell., Lilloa 23: 502. 1950.

Geographic distribution: Restricted to the Central-Western region (state of Goiás) and the Southeastern region (state of Minas Gerais).

Phytogeographic domains: Central Brazilian Savanna.

Comment: This species is distinctive due to its erect growth habit and persistent ovate bracts, which nearly envelop the calyx owing to the very short pedicels.

 # *Ipomoea virgata* Meisn., Fl. Bras. 7: 241 (1869).

Geographic distribution: Restricted to the Central-Western region (state of Goiás), Northern region (state of Tocantins), and the Southeastern region (states of Minas Gerais, São Paulo).

Phytogeographic domains: Central Brazilian Savanna.

Comment: This species has a stem with erect or prostrate branches, leaves that are sessile or have a short petiole; an ovate, elliptical, orbicular or suborbicular blade; a subcordate, rounded or truncated base; a rounded or obtuse apex; a villous or glabrescent indumentum on the adaxial surface; a tomentose or villous indumentum on the abaxial surface. Inflorescence with narrow lanceolate or elliptical bracteoles, thyrse type. Flowers with external sepals that are the same as the internal ones, ovate and tomentose; sepals with an acute or obtuse apex; internal sepals that are ovate; a campanulate corolla; corolla color: white, white with a greenish or cream tube.

***Jacquemontia* Choisy, Mémoires de La société de Physique Genève 6(2): 476. 1834.**

Type species: *Jacquemontia azurea* Choisy

*** *Jacquemontia choisyana* Meisn., Fl. Bras. 7: 302 (1869).**

Geographic distribution: Still little known, *Jacquemontia choisyana* has only three records: Two syntypes, one without exact origin (M.A.P Wied s.n. - MEL! BR), another from Minas Gerais (Ackermann s.n. - BR) and this one studied here, from Goiás.

Phytogeographic domains: Savanna

Comment: *Jacquemontia choisyana* belongs to a group of species that have compact cymes, forming inflorescences in the form of chapters with several sessile or nearly sessile flowers and wide bracts. Among them, it is quite similar to *Jacquemontia bracteosa* Meisn., differing mainly in the hirsute indumentum with fine and erect trichomes.

***Jacquemontia evolvuloides* (Moric.) Meisn., Fl. Bras. 7: 307 (1869).**

Geographic distribution: Central-Western region (states of Distrito Federal, Goiás, Mato Grosso do Sul, Mato Grosso), Northern region (states of Rondônia, Tocantins), Northeastern region (states of Alagoas, Bahia, Ceará, Maranhão, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Piauí, Rio Grande do Norte, Sergipe), and Southeastern region (state of Minas Gerais).

Phytogeographic domains: Amazon Rainforest, Caatinga, Central Brazilian Savanna, Atlantic Rainforest.

Comment: It can be identified in the field by its loose inflorescences, formed by monochasia of 1 to 3 flowers with glandular trichomes, especially on the peduncles, pedicels and sepals. The indument is quite variable and can exhibit the four types of trichomes (simple, stellate with three equal rays, stellate with two very short rays and one long one, and glandular) or a combination of these, but always with the presence of glandular trichomes.

 # *Jacquemontia fusca* (Meisn.) Hallier f., Flora Brasiliensis 7: 247 1869. Figure 5m-n.

Geographic distribution: Central-Western region (states of Distrito Federal, Goiás), Northeastern region (state of Bahia), and Southeastern region (state of Minas Gerais).

Phytogeographic domains: Central Brazilian Savanna.

Comment: Subshrubs erect, stemd ferrugineus, sericeous-velutinous, trichomes trifid. Leaf blades, ovate, elliptic to long elliptic, rarely orbicular. Dichasia axillary congested, spikes, 6-15 flowers. Corolla infundibuliform, white, with trichomes bifid

***# *Jacquemontia gracilis* Choisy., Prodr. 9: 399 (1845).**

Geographic distribution: Central-Western region (states of Goiás, Mato Grosso do Sul, Mato Grosso), Northeastern region (states of Maranhão, Pernambuco).

Phytogeographic domains: Central Brazilian Savanna.

Comment: *Jacquemontia gracilis* has a voluminous climbing habit, with leaves ranging from elliptical to ovate, ovate sepals with an acute apex, a glabrous surface and a scarious margin, and a white corolla.

***Jacquemontia heterotricha* O'Donell., Bol. Soc. Argent. Bot. 3: 88 (1950).**

Geographic distribution: Occurs in Argentina and Brazil, specifically in the Central-Western region (state of Goiás), Southeastern region (state of Minas Gerais), and Southern region (state of Rio Grande do Sul).

Phytogeographic domains: Central Brazilian Savanna, Atlantic Rainforest, Pampa.

Comment: *Jacquemontia heterotricha* has a monochasium inflorescence with two to three flowers. It is quite similar to *J. fruticulosa* Hallier f., but can be differentiated morphologically, since *J. fruticulosa* has larger bracts (1-2.5 cm long) and leaves with a velutine and dense-ferruginous indumentum.

 # *Jacquemontia sphaerocephala* Meisn., Flora Brasiliensis 7: 306. 1869. Figure 5o-p.

Geographic distribution: Central-Western region (states of Distrito Federal, Goiás, Mato Grosso do Sul, Mato Grosso), Northern region (state

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Figure 3

a–b: Habit and Flowers of Bonamia agrostopolis *(Vell.) Hallier f. c–d: Flowers and Inflorescence of* B. cerradoensis *J.R.I.Wood. e–f: Flowers and Inflorescence of* B. sphaerocephala *(Dammer) Ooststr. g–h: Inflorescence and Flower of* D. ericoides *(Meisn.) Petrongari & Sim.-Bianch. i–j: Habit and Flower of* Distimake maragniensis *(Choisy) Petrongari & Sim.-Bianch. k–l: Flower and Inflorescence of* D. tomentosus *(Choisy) Petrongari & Sim.-Bianch. m–n: Flower and Inflorescence of* Evolvulus aurigenius *Mart. o–p: Inflorescence and Flowers of E. chapadensis Glaz. Photographs by Henrique Moreira*



of Tocantins), Northeastern region (state of Bahia), and Southeastern region (states of Minas Gerais, São Paulo).

Phytogeographic domains: Central Brazilian Savanna.

Comment: Subshrubs erect, ca. 60cm; stems ferrugineous, velutinous to densely pubescent, stellate trichomes with 3-4 rays. Leaf blades ovate, oblong to elliptic. Dichasia axillary congested, glomeruliform, 4-10 flowers. Corolla infundibuliform, white to lilac, glabrous.

***Jacquemontia sphaerostigma* (Cav.) Rusby. Figure 5q-r.**

Geographic distribution: Occurs in the southern United States, Brazil, Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Mexico, the West Indies, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, and Venezuela (Wood & Clegg, 2021). In Brazil, it is found in the Central-Western region (states of Distrito Federal, Goiás, Mato Grosso do Sul, Mato Grosso), Northern region (states of Amazonas, Amapá, Pará, Tocantins), Northeastern region (state of

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Alagoas, Bahia, Ceará, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Piauí, Rio Grande do Norte, Sergipe), and Southeastern region (states of Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais, São Paulo).

Phytogeographic domains: Amazon Rainforest, Caatinga, Central Brazilian Savanna, Atlantic Rainforest.

Comment: Herbs; twining stems, greenish, hirsute-pilose, trichomes simple, stellates? trifid and glandular. Leaf blades ovate, lanceolate to elliptic. Inflorescence dichasia axillary congested, umbelliform, 6-7 flowers. Corolla infundibuliform, blue to lilac, glabrous.

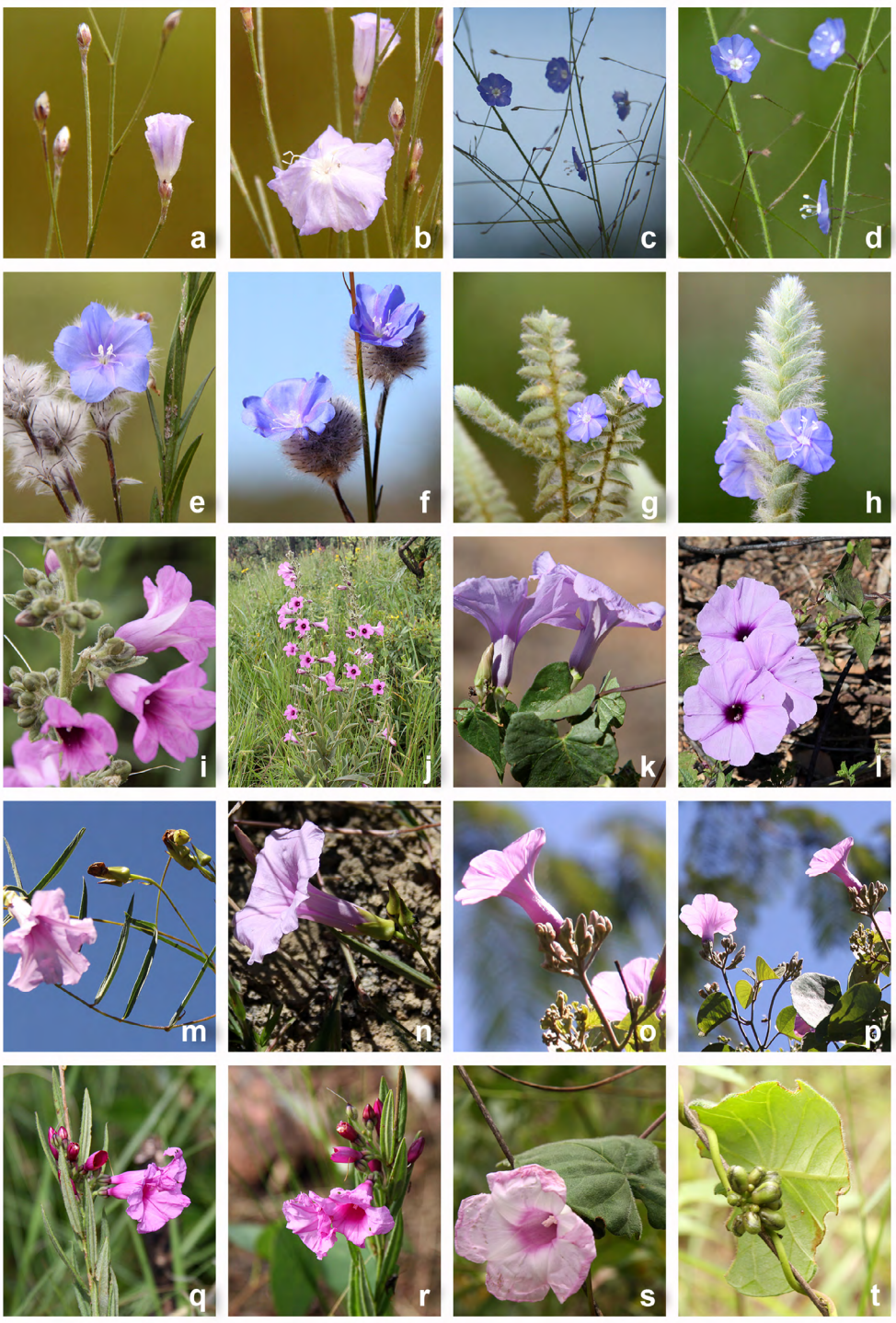
***Jacquemontia spiciflora* (Choisy) Hallier f., Proc. Kon. Ned. Akad. Wetensch. C 67: 305 (1964). Figure 5s-t.**

Geographic distribution: Endemic to Brazil, occurring in the Central-Western region (states of Goiás, Mato Grosso), Northern region (state of Pará), and Southeastern region (states of Minas Gerais, São Paulo).

Phytogeographic domains: Amazon Rainforest, Central Brazilian Savanna.

Figure 4

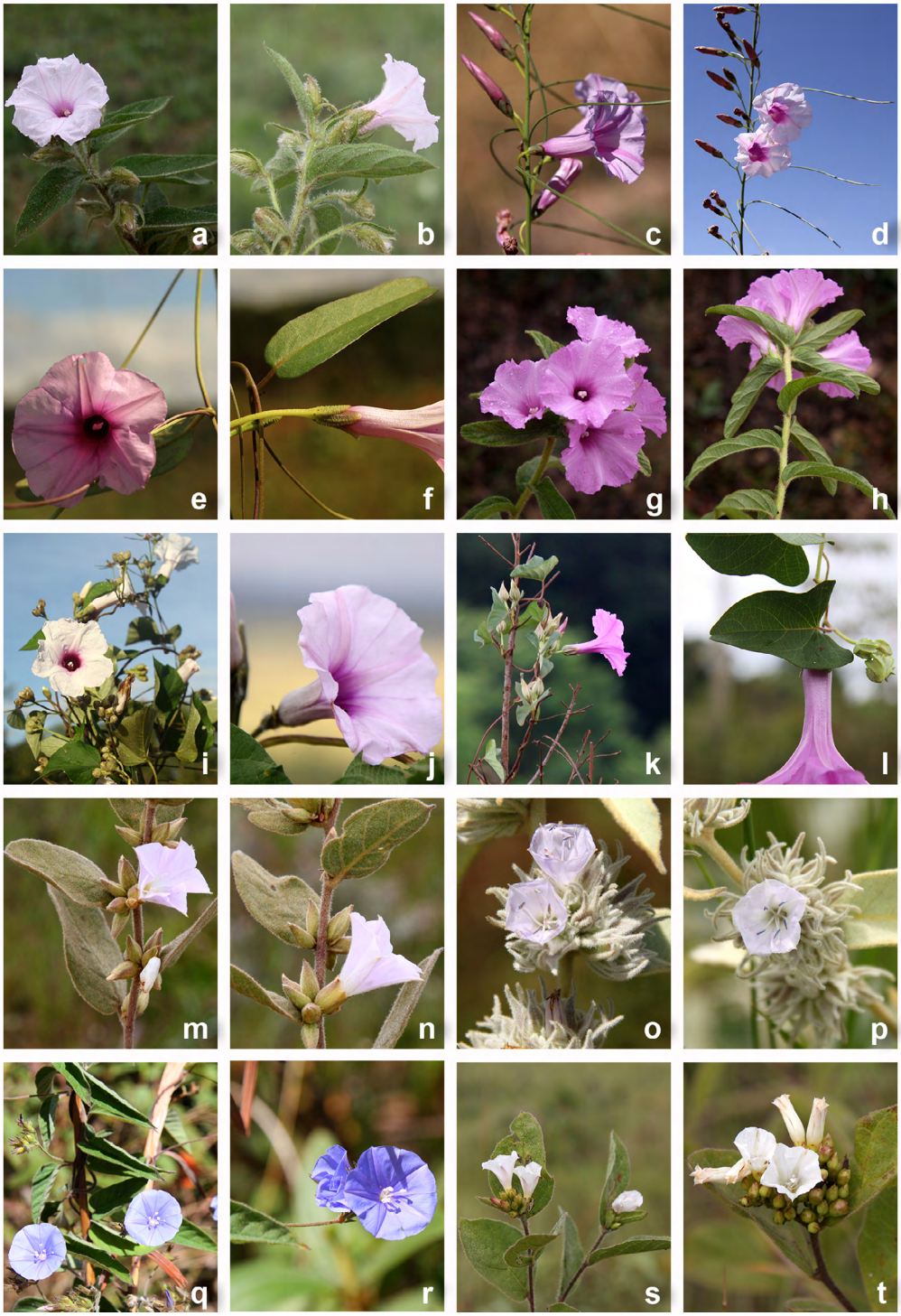
a–b: Flowers of Evolvulus ericifolius *Mart. ex Schrank. c–d: Flowers of* E. filipes *Mart. e–f: Flowers and Inflorescence of* E. lagopodioides *Meisn. g–h: Flowers and Inflorescence of* E. rariflorus *(Meisn.) Ooststr. i–j: Flowers and Habit of* Ipomoea argentea *Meisn. k–l: Flowers of* I. bahiensis *Willd. ex Roem. & Schult. m–n: Flowers of* I. campestris *Meisn. o–p: Flowers and Inflorescence of* I. coriacea *Choisy. q–r: Flowers and Inflorescence of* Ipomoea paulistana *(Silva Manso) Stellfeld. s–t: Flower and Habit of* I. goyazensis *Gardner. Photographs by Henrique Moreira*



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Figure 5

a–b: Flower of Ipomoea hirsutissima Gardner. c–d: Flowers and Inflorescence of I. pinifolia Meisn. e–f: Flower and Sepal I. procurrens Meisn. g–h: Flowers of I. pyranea Taub. i–j: Inflorescence and Flowers of I. sericophylla Meisn. k–l: Inflorescence, Flowers and Habit of I. setifera Poir. m–n: Flowers of Jacquemontia fusca (Meisn.) Hallier f. o–p: Inflorescence and Flower of J. sphaerocephala Meisn. q–r: Habit and Flowers of J. sphaerostigma (Cav.) Rusby. s–t: Inflorescence of J. spiciflora (Choisy) Hallier f. Photographs by Henrique Moreira



Comment: Subshrubs erect, reddish stems to ferrugineous, pubescent to hirsute, trichomes trifid. Leaf blades elliptic to obovate. Inflorescence dichasia axillary or terminally congested, spikes, 6-8 flowers. Corolla infundibuliform, white, glabrous.

Discussion

The addition of 32 new records of Convolvulaceae for the Chapada dos Veadeiros region substantially expands the previously documented diversity for the area (Felfili et al., 2007), indicating that earlier inventories underestimated species richness. This increase, corresponding to approximately half of the species recorded in the present study, highlights the importance of integrating field collections with herbarium data and updated occurrence records to refine floristic knowledge in the Cerrado. Within this context, the high representation of *Ipomoea* is consistent with its status as the most diverse genus in Convolvulaceae, particularly in the Cerrado (95 spp.) and Caatinga (57 spp.) (Flora e Funga do Brasil). However, the composition observed in the CVNP suggests that the area is not merely representative of the regional flora, but concentrates a substantial portion

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of the diversity of the biome, including approximately one quarter of the family Convolvulaceae species recorded for the Brazilian Cerrado. This pattern reinforces the role of the CVNP as a local center of diversity within the biome.

Comparisons with other floristic surveys conducted in Cerrado areas, such as Serra do Cipó (Simão-Bianchini & Pirani, 1997), Grão Mogol (Simão-Bianchini, 2009), and the Cerrado–Atlantic Forest transition zone in Serra da Mantiqueira (Moreira et al., 2016), indicate that species richness and generic composition in the CVNP are comparable or higher. In Bahia state, 147 species have been reported for the Cerrado (Moreira & Pigozzo, 2015). Although differences in sampling effort and spatial scale limit direct comparisons, the relatively high number of endemic species recorded in the CVNP suggests a distinct contribution of this region to the diversity of Convolvulaceae in the Cerrado (Alencar et al., 2019; Kojima et al., 2024).

The distribution of species across phytophysiognomies reveals clear ecological structuring within the family, with a marked predominance in open environments. Subshrubs are primarily associated with grasslands and their savanna variants, reflecting environmental conditions that favor growth forms adapted to high light availability and shallow or nutrient-poor soils. Herbaceous species are also more frequent in these physiognomies, reinforcing the association of the family with open and less structurally complex habitats. This pattern is further supported by the concentration of Cerrado endemics in open physiognomies, indicating that these environments play a central role in maintaining regional endemism. In contrast, lianas are predominantly associated with gallery forests, where vertical structure supports climbing habits. Widely distributed species occur across a broader range of habitats, including gallery forests and anthropic areas, indicating broader ecological tolerance. The occurrence of species in multiple phytophysiognomies (41%) further supports the presence of taxa with wide ecological amplitude within the family.

Parasitic species of *Cuscuta* were recorded across distinct vegetation types, including anthropic environments, reflecting their dependence on host availability rather than specific habitat structure. Additionally, several taxa identified in the study area correspond to ruderal species, such as *Ipomoea cairica* (L.) Sweet, *I. nil* (L.) Roth, *I. procurrens* Meisn., *Jacquemontia evolvuloides* Meisn., *J. sphaerostigma* (Cav.) Rusby, *Distimake aegyptius* (L.) A.R.Simões & Staples, and *D. cissoides* (Lam.) A.R.Simões & Staples, which are commonly associated with disturbed environments and seasonal climatic regimes characteristic of the Cerrado and Caatinga (Austin & Cavalcante, 1982).

Despite recent advances in the knowledge of Convolvulaceae in the Cerrado and Caatinga (Buril et al., 2012; Buril & Alves, 2013; Ferreira, 2013; Ferreira & Miotto, 2009; Moreira et al., 2014; Pastore & Simão-Bianchini, 2016; Petrongari & Simão-Bianchini, 2016; Wood et al., 2017), significant gaps remain, particularly for well-represented genera that have received comparatively less taxonomic attention, such as *Cuscuta*, *Evolvulus*, and *Ipomoea*. The incorporation of additional records through the speciesLink further demonstrates that species lists based solely on historical collections may underestimate local diversity. Additionally, three further records were incorporated after the completion of field sampling, reflecting updates accumulated over an interval of nearly 12 years. Although this increase may partially reflect continued sampling effort and taxonomic updates, it reinforces the relevance of the region and highlights the importance of continuous data integration for improving floristic inventories in the Cerrado.

The CVNP has been consistently recognized as an important center of plant diversity and endemism in the Cerrado (Moreira et al., 2014; Munhoz & Proença, 1998), a pattern also documented in other plant groups, such as *Mimosa* L. (Fabaceae) (Simon & Proença, 2000), *Syagrus* Mart. (Arecaceae) (Martins, 2012), *Polygala* L. (Pastore & Cavalcanti, 2008; Pastore & Marques, 2009), and Malpighiaceae (Sebastiani et al., 2015), as well as repeatedly reported for other families (Giulietti et al., 1987; Harley, 1995; Munhoz & Proença, 1998; Simon & Proença, 2000). These studies collectively reinforce the importance of the region as a priority area for conservation. However, the persistence of taxonomic and distributional gaps indicates that the diversity of Convolvulaceae in the region remains only partially documented.

In this context, the integration of field collections, herbarium data, and updated occurrence records represents a necessary approach for improving floristic inventories in the Cerrado. Continued sampling efforts, combined with taxonomic revisions and the incorporation of new data sources, are essential to refine our understanding of species distribution patterns and to support effective conservation strategies in this biodiversity-rich biome.

Conclusion

This study expands the knowledge of Convolvulaceae in the CVNP and surrounding areas by documenting 32 new records since the last checklist, reinforcing the region as a key area for Cerrado biodiversity. The high proportion of endemic species and the predominance of *Ipomoea* are consistent with patterns reported for the biome. Species occur across distinct vegetation types, from rocky savannas to gallery forests, with many taxa recorded in more than one environment, indicating broad ecological amplitude. Given that nearly one quarter of the Cerrado Convolvulaceae are recorded in the CVNP, these results highlight the importance of continued floristic surveys, taxonomic refinement, and data integration to improve species inventories. The CVNP remains a priority area for conservation and a relevant reference for understanding the distribution and diversity of Convolvulaceae in the Cerrado.

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Author Contributions

Conceptualization: ALCM, JRLP. Data curation: ALCM, JRLP. Formal analysis: ALCM, JRLP. Investigation: ALCM, JRLP. Methodology: ALCM, JRLP. Validation: ALCM, RSB. Writing – original draft: ALCM, JRLP, CWF. Writing – review & editing: JRLP, CWF, RSB, TBC.

Data Availability

The complete datasets analyzed during the current study are presented within the manuscript in the Supplementary Material.

Ethical Compliance

Not applicable.

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Supplementary Material

Table S1

Convolvulaceae recorded in Chapada dos Veadeiros National Park (CVNP) and surrounding areas. Occurrence status based on Flora e Funga do Brasil and speciesLink (2025). Abbreviations: Occ. Sta. = occurrence status; Veg. = Vegetation type; EC = endemic to the Cerrado; EV = endemic to Chapada dos Veadeiros; W = widespread (occurs in more than one phytogeographic domain); EH = erect herb; PH = prostrate herb; CH = caespitose herb; CSB = caespitose subshrub; DH = decumbent herb; TH = twining herb; ESB = erect subshrub; PSB = prostrate subshrub; TSB = twining subshrub; LI = liana; PT = parasitic; AV = voluble apex; AA = anthropic area; CL = Cerrado lato sensu; CST = Cerrado sensu stricto; FGL = flooded grasslands; GF = gallery forest; GL = grassland; GLC = Cerrado grassland; GLL = grassland with sparse tree–shrub cover; GLM = grassland with denser tree–shrub cover; RS = rocky savannas

n	Species	Voucher	Herbarium (acronym)	Occ. Sta.	Habit	Veg.	Geographical Coordinates
1	*Bonamia agrostopolis* (Vell.) Hallier f. *	B.M.T. Walter 812	CEN	W	LI	GLL	13°52'00.0"S, 48°18'00.0"W
2	*Bonamia cerradoensis* J.R.I.Wood*	G.P. Silva 4775	CEN, SP	EC	ESB or PSB	GLL	13°34'01.0"S, 48°05'05.0"W
3	*Bonamia sphaerocephala* (Dammer) Ooststr.	H.S. Irwin 12464	NY, SP, SPF, UB	EC	ESB	GLM	14°07'57"S, 47°30'36"W
4	*Cuscuta bracteata* Engelm.	J.R. Pirani 1686	SPF	EC	PT	CL	---
5	*Cuscuta burrellii* Yunck.	E.Y. Dawson 14278	R	EC	PT	AA, GLC	14°30"S, 47°30"W
6	*Cuscuta* cf. *racemosa* Mart.	W.R. Anderson 7470	NY	W	PT	GLM	13°51'27.9"S, 47°15'52.9"W
7	*Distimake aturensis* (Kunth) A.R.Simões & Staples	J.E.Q. Faria 9844	HEPH	W	DH or PH	CL, GLC	---
8	*Distimake ericoides* (Meisn.) Petrongari & Sim.-Bianch.*	G.P. Silva 5209	CEN	EC	ESB with VA	GLL	13°32'10.0"S, 48°03'25.0"W
9	*Distimake maragniensis* (Choisy) Petrongari & Sim.-Bianch.	H.S. Irwin 24668	NY	EC	PSB with VA	GLL	14°17'50.9"S, 47°31'00.1"W
10	*Distimake tomentosus* (Choisy) Petrongari & Sim.-Bianch.	W.R. Anderson 12484	MBM	EC	ESB	CST, RS	14°07'57.0"S, 47°30'34.9"W
11	*Evolvulus alsinoides* (L.) L.	H.S. Irwin 24735	NY, SP, UB	W	EH or DH	GLL	14°15'40.7"S, 47°31'00.1"W
12	*Evolvulus aurigenius* Mart.	M. Verdi 7356	CEN	EC	PH	GLM	14°08'02.0"S, 47°40'28.0"W
13	*Evolvulus chapadensis* Glaz. ex Ooststr.	H.S. Irwin 12612	NY	EV	CH	CST, RS	14°07'00.1"S, 47°42'06.9"W
14	*Evolvulus ericifolius* Mart. ex Schrank	J.A. Rizzo 7808	UFG	W	EH	GL	---
15	*Evolvulus filipes* Mart.*	G.P. Silva 5087	CEN	W	DH or EH	CST, RS	13°35'15.0"S, 48°05'07.0"W
16	*Evolvulus goyazensis* Dammer ■	O.L.M. Silva 108	SP	EC	EH	CL, GL	14°10'14"S, 47°46'35"W
17	*Evolvulus gypsophiloides* Moric.*	J.S. Silva 667	UB	W	EH	CST, RS	13°47'51.0"S, 47°27'29.9"W
18	*Evolvulus helichrysoides* Moric. ■	W.M.B. São-Mateus 425	HUEFS	W	ESB	GL, RS	14°06'57"S, 47°38'36" W
19	*Evolvulus hypocrateriflorus* Dammer	G. Martinelli 16224	CEN	EC	CH	CST, RS	14°10'58.0"S, 47°35'55.0"W
20	*Evolvulus lagopodioides* Meisn.	A.G. Amaral 2887	UB	EC	ESB	FGL	14°06'00.8"S, 47°41'55.3"W
21	*Evolvulus lagopus* Mart.	H.S. Irwin 12379	NY	W	ESB	GL	14°07'00.1"S, 47°39'20.2"W
22	*Evolvulus martii* Colla	H.S. Irwin 32141	UB	W	EH	GF	14°07'00.0"S, 47°31'00.0"W
23	*Evolvulus nummularius* (L.) L.* ■	J.E.Q. Faria 10422	HEPH	W	PH	AA, CL, GL	14°13'35"S, 47°54'5"W
24	*Evolvulus pterygophyllus* Mart.	H.S. Irwin 24483	NY	W	ESB	GL	13°50'44.0"S, 47°31'00.1"W
25	*Evolvulus rariflorus* (Meisn.) Ooststr.	H.S. Irwin 24672	MO	EC	CH	GLL	14°17'50.9"S, 47°31'00.1"W
26	*Evolvulus saxifragus* Mart.	H.S. Irwin 24017	NY	W	EH	CST, RS	13°51'47.8"S, 47°30'00.0"W

Continued

* species found in the surroundings of the CVNP.
■ record based exclusively on *speciesLink* (2025).
--- geographical coordinates not available.

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Table S1 (Continued)

Convolvulaceae recorded in Chapada dos Veadeiros National Park (CVNP) and surrounding areas. Occurrence status based on Flora e Funga do Brasil and speciesLink (2025). Abbreviations: Occ. Sta. = occurrence status; Veg. = Vegetation type; EC = endemic to the Cerrado; EV = endemic to Chapada dos Veadeiros; W = widespread (occurs in more than one phytogeographic domain); EH = erect herb; PH = prostrate herb; CH = caespitose herb; CSB = caespitose subshrub; DH = decumbent herb; TH = twining herb; ESB = erect subshrub; PSB = prostrate subshrub; TSB = twining subshrub; LI = liana; PT = parasitic; AV = voluble apex; AA = anthropic area; CL = Cerrado lato sensu; CST = Cerrado sensu stricto; FGL = flooded grasslands; GF = gallery forest; GL = grassland; GLC = Cerrado grassland; GLL = grassland with sparse tree–shrub cover; GLM = grassland with denser tree–shrub cover; RS = rocky savannas

n	Species	Voucher	Herbarium (acronym)	Occ. Sta.	Habit	Veg.	Geographical Coordinates
27	*Evolvulus tomentosus* (Meisn.) Ooststr.	W.R. Anderson 7182	NY	EC	ESB	CST, GL	13°52'12.0"S, 47°19'12.0"W
28	*Ipomoea argentea* Meisn.	W.R. Anderson 24794	NY	EC	ESB	GLM	14°07'00"S, 47°31'00"W
29	*Ipomoea argyreia* (Choisy) Meisn.	H.S. Irwin 24670	NY	EC	ESB	GLC	14°17'50.9"S, 47°31'00.1"W
30	*Ipomoea attenuata* J.R.I. Wood & R.W. Scotland	Gates & Estabrook 4	UB	EV	EH	CL, GL	---
31	*Ipomoea aurifolia* Dammer.	M. Verdi 7360	CEN	EC	LI	CST, GL	14°08'02.0"S, 47°40'28.0"W
32	*Ipomoea bahiensis* Willd. ex Roem. & Schult.*	G.P. Silva 4913	CEN	W	TSB	GF	13°34'60.0"S, 48°06'27.0"W
33	*Ipomoea campestris* Meisn.	H.S. Irwin 24377	NY	EC	EH	GL	13°46'56.2"S, 47°31'00.1"W
34	*Ipomoea coriacea* Choisy	H.S. Irwin 24241	UB	EC	ESB	CST, RS	13°53'25.4"S, 47°30'00.0"W
35	*Ipomoea cuneifolia* Meisn.*	J.F.B. Pastore 814	CEN	W	ESB	AA	13°47'51.0"S, 47°27'29.9"W
36	*Ipomoea dasycarpa* J.R.I.Wood & Scotland	J.R. Pirani 1715	SPF	EV	LI	CST	---
37	*Ipomoea decora* Meisn.*	D. Alvarenga et al. 788	UB	W	LI	GF	13°47'51.0"S, 47°27'29.9"W
38	*Ipomoea delphinioides* Choisy*	J.F.B. Pastore 788	CEN	W	PSB	CST, RS	13°47'51.0"S, 47°27'29.9"W
39	*Ipomoea fiebrigii* Hassl. ex O'Donell	H.S. Irwin 32976	NY	EC	EH	GLL	13°53'26.7"S, 47°31'00.1"W
40	*Ipomoea goyazensis* Gardner	H.S. Irwin 24161	NY	W	LI	GLL	13°54'30.5"S, 47°30'00.0"W
41	*Ipomoea hirsutissima* Gardner	H.S. Irwin 12326	NY	EC	EH	GF	14°07'00.1"S, 47°39'20.2"W
42	*Ipomoea indica* (Burm.) Merr.	J.R. Pirani 6476	SPF	W	LI, TSB	AA, GF	14°05"S, 47°30"W
43	*Ipomoea nil* (L.) Roth*	E.P. Heringer 18161	UB	W	TH	GF	14°07'00.0"S, 47°31'00.0"W
44	*Ipomoea paulistana* (Silva Manso) Stellfeld	H.S. Irwin 24023	NY	EC	EH	CST, RS	13°51'47.8"S, 47°30'00.0"W
45	*Ipomoea pinifolia* Meisn.	C. Munhoz et al. 2567	MO	EV	TSB	GL	14°04'217"S, 47°30'336" W
46	*Ipomoea piresii* O'Donell*	J.F.B. Pastore 1341	CEN	EC	TH	GL	14°07'57.0"S, 47°30'36.0"W
47	*Ipomoea procumbens* Mart. ex Choisy	H.S. Irwin 24668	NY	W	TSB	CST, RS	14°17'50.9"S, 47°31'00.1"W
48	*Ipomoea procurrens* Meisn.	W.R. Anderson 6235	NY	W	TSB	GF	14°04'19.1"S, 47°33'45.1"W
49	*Ipomoea pyrenea* Taub. *	F.F. Mazine 897	CEN	EC	EH	CST, RS	13°49'49.0"S, 47°27'38.0"W

* species found in the surroundings of the CVNP.
■ record based exclusively on *speciesLink* (2025).
--- geographical coordinates not available.

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n	Species	Voucher	Herbarium (acronym)	Occ. Sta.	Habit	Veg.	Geographical Coordinates
50	*Ipomoea rupestris* Sim-Bianch. & Pirani	J.F.B. Pastore 406	CEN	W	TSB	CST, RS	13°47’51.0”S, 47°27’29.9”W
51	*Ipomoea sericophylla* Meisn.	H.S. Irwin 24228	NY	W	LI	GF	13°58’50.8”S, 47°30’00.0”W
52	*Ipomoea setifera* Poir.	H.S. Irwin 12685	UEC	W	LI	GF	14°07’00.1”S, 47°39’20.2”W
53	*Ipomoea squamisepala* O'Donell	J.E.Q. Faria 10574	HEPH	EC	ESB	CL, GL	14°13’35”S, 47°54’5W
54	*Ipomoea veadeirosii* J.R.I.Wood & Scotland	H.S. Irwin et al. 33148	FTG	EV	TSB	GL	---
55	*Ipomoea verbasciformis* (Meisn.) O’Donell	S.R. Neto 631	UB	EC	ESB	GL	14°07’00.0”S, 47°31’00.0”W
56	*Ipomoea virgata* Meisn.	J.A. Rizzo 8575	UFG	EC	ESB	GLC	---
57	*Jacquemontia bracteosa* Meisn.	J.F.B. Pastore 409	CEN	EC	TSB	CST, RS	13°47’51.0”S, 47°27’29.9”W
58	*Jacquemontia evolvuloides* (Moric.) Meisn.	J.A. Rizzo 7550	UFG	W	TSB	AA, CST, FGL GF, GL, GLC, GLL, GLM, RS	14°07’57.0”S, 47°30’36.0”W
59	*Jacquemontia fusca* (Meisn.) Hallier f.	H.S. Irwin 33102	NY	EC	ESB	GLL	13°45’18.6”S, 47°31’00.1”W
60	*Jacquemontia gracilis* Choisy*	G.P. Silva 4609	CEN	EC	TH	CST, RS	13°34’18.0”S, 48°06’07.0”W
61	*Jacquemontia heterotricha* O’Donell	M.M. Arbo 3607	HRCB	W	ESB with AV or LI or TSB	CL, GLC	---
62	*Jacquemontia sphaerocephala* Meisn.	H.S. Irwin 12464	NY	EC	ESB	GL	14°00’00.0”S, 47°00’00.0”W
63	*Jacquemontia sphaerostigma* (Cav.) Rusby	H.S. Irwin 24789	NY	W	TH	GF	14°07’00.1”S, 47°31’00.1”W
64	*Jacquemontia spiciflora* (Choisy) Hallier f.	H.S. Irwin 24151	UB	W	ESB	GLL	13°54’30.5”S, 47°30’00.0”W

* species found in the surroundings of the CVNP.
■ record based exclusively on *speciesLink* (2025).
--- geographical coordinates not available.