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# *Myrcia concisa* (Myrtaceae), a New Species from Minas Gerais, Brazil

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ABSTRACT. *Myrcia concisa* Sobral & Leoni, a new species of Myrtaceae from rainforests of the south-eastern Brazilian state of Minas Gerais, is described, illustrated, and evaluated for its conservation status according to IUCN criteria. The new species is apparently related to *M. pubescens* DC., from which it is set apart by the narrower blades and uniflorous to triflorous inflorescences.

RESUMO. *Myrcia concisa* Sobral & Leoni, uma nova espécie de Myrtaceae das florestas ombrófilas do estado de Minas Gerais, na região sudeste do Brasil, é descrita, ilustrada e avaliada em seu status de conservação de acordo com os critérios da IUCN. A nova espécie é considerada próxima a *M. pubescens* DC., da qual se distingue pelas lâminas mais estreitas e inflorescências unifloras ou trifloras.

*Key words:* Brazil, IUCN Red List, Minas Gerais, *Myrcia*, Myrtaceae.

The American genus *Myrcia* DC. ex Guill. (Myrtaceae) has a distribution ranging from the Antilles to Uruguay and comprises about 350 species, with at least 230 species in Brazil (Govaerts et al., 2010).

During the floristic inventory of two rainforest reserves in eastern Minas Gerais (Lombardi & Gonçalves, 2000), a fruiting species of Myrtaceae was collected and tentatively identified as *Gomidesia* O. Berg sp. 1; the specimen differed from all previously known species of *Gomidesia* by its pauciflorous inflorescences. Recently, flowers of this species were collected, which allowed us to consider this species as previously undescribed, and we describe the new species below.

The genus *Gomidesia* was erected (Berg, 1855–1856) to accommodate species previously included in *Myrcia* in which stamens presented the interior staminal sac of each theca opening extrorsely and apically, and the exterior sac opening introsely and basally (vs. longitudinally dehiscent in the other

species of *Myrcia*; McVaugh, 1968). Some authors challenged the independence of *Gomidesia* as a genus, frequently merging Berg's species in *Myrcia* (e.g., Kiaerskou, 1893; Niedenzu, 1893), while other authors accepted Berg's concept (Legrand, 1958; McVaugh, 1968; Mattos, 1984). Recently, Landrum and Kawasaki (1997) stressed the close affinity of *Gomidesia* and *Myrcia* and considered the first genus as a synonym of *Myrcia* in their generic treatment of Brazilian Myrtaceae. Furthermore, the results of Lucas et al. (2007) demonstrate that the species of *Gomidesia* are clearly nested within the genus *Myrcia*, although forming a monophyletic assemblage within it. We follow these results here and consider the presently described species as belonging to the genus *Myrcia*, rather than recognizing *Gomidesia* as a distinct genus.

***Myrcia concisa*** Sobral & Leoni, sp. nov. TYPE: Brazil. Minas Gerais: Mun. Faria Lemos, Faz. Santa Rita, 16 Jan. 2006, L. Leoni 6364 (holotype, GFJP; isotype, BHCB). Figure 1.

Species haec *Myrciae pubescenti* DC. proxima, a qua foliis angustioribus et inflorescentiis paucifloris recedit.

Shrubs 1.5–3 m tall; twigs cylindrical or slightly complanate, with brown or gray simple trichomes 0.5–1 mm, the most distal internodes 12–20 × ca. 1 mm, apically with acicular colleters to 1 × 0.05 mm. Leaves with petioles 3–5 × 0.5–0.6 mm; blades lanceolate to oblong, sometimes lanceolate-obovate, 45–80 × 20–25 mm, 2–4 times larger than wide, discolored when dry, with simple erect trichomes to 0.5 mm, scattered adaxially, more dense and uniform abaxially, with translucent glandular dots smaller than 0.1 mm diam., ca. 10 per mm<sup>2</sup>, evident when observed against a source of light, but scarcely visible otherwise, apex and base acute to obtuse; midvein sulcate adaxially and convex abaxially; lateral veins 10 to 14 per side, moderately sulcate adaxially and convex abaxially, leaving the midvein at angles 70°–

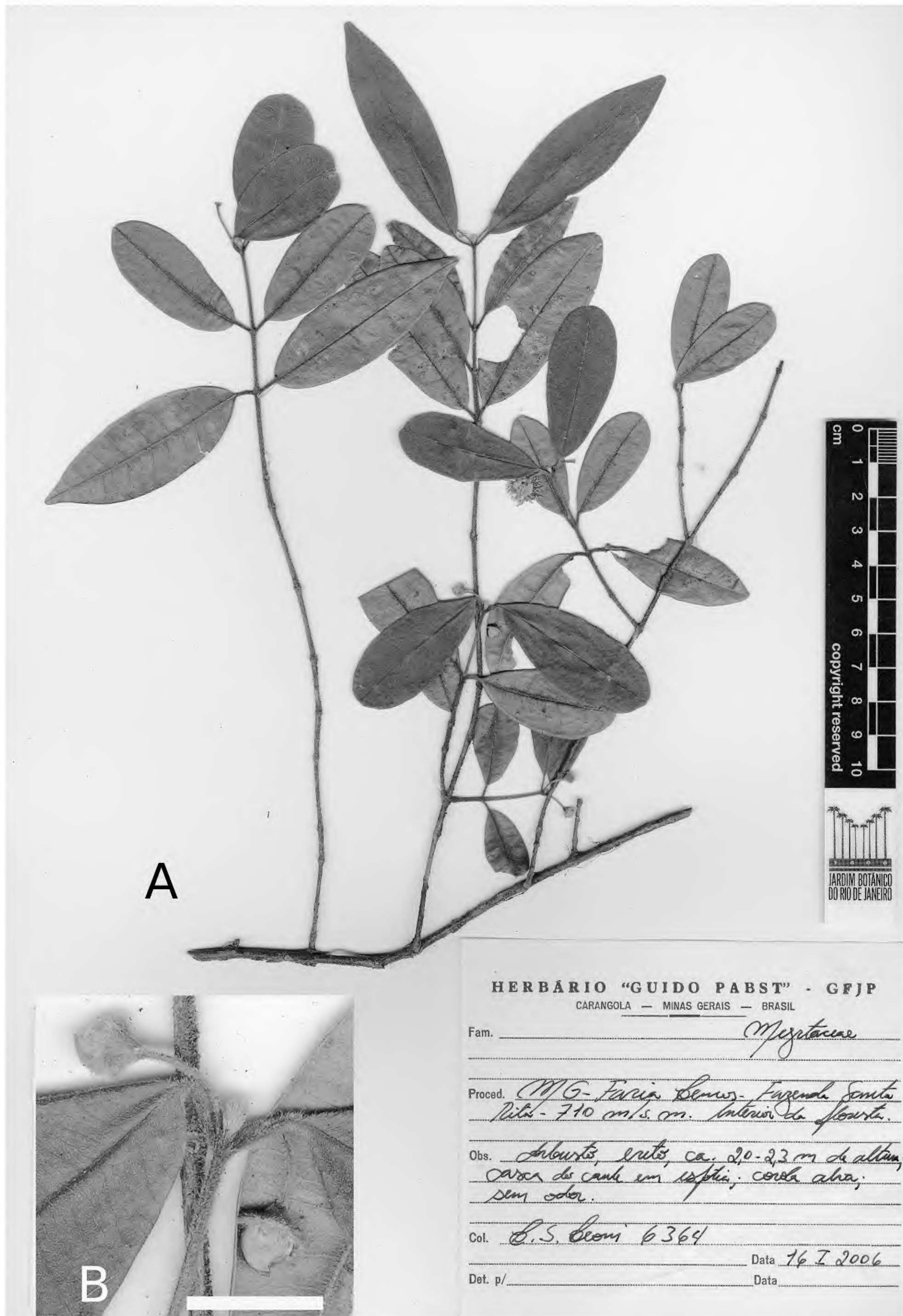


Figure 1. *Myrcia concisa* Sobral & Leoni. —A. Isotype at BHC. —B. Detail of flowers. A, B taken from *Leoni 6364*; scale in B = 10 mm.

80°; marginal vein to 0.9 mm from the revolute margin, the margin itself revolute. Inflorescences axillary, uniflorous or triflorous, then the flowers crowded apically, the lateral ones sessile, the axis 7–

18 × 0.2–0.4 mm, densely covered with trichomes to 0.5 mm; bracts linear, to 2 × 0.3 mm, deciduous; pedicels absent (although in uniflorous inflorescences the axis may be confused with a pedicel); bracteoles