



Fourteen new species and two taxonomic notes on Brazilian Myrtaceae

MARCOS SOBRAL¹, CARLOS R. GRIPPA², MARCELO C. SOUZA³, OSNY T. AGUIAR⁴, RICARDO BERTONCELLO⁵ & THAIS B. GUIMARÃES⁶

¹DCNAT–UFSJ — São João del-Rei, MG, Brazil (marcos_sobral@hotmail.com)

²Socioambiental Consultores Associados — Florianópolis, SC, Brazil (carlos80bio@yahoo.com.br)

³Jardim Botânico do Rio de Janeiro — Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil (msouza@jbrj.gov.br).

⁴Instituto Florestal de São Paulo — São Paulo, SP, Brazil.

⁵Dep. Botânica Unicamp — Campinas, SP, Brazil (ricardobertoncello@yahoo.com.br)

⁶Pós-Graduação em Botânica UFRGS — Porto Alegre, RS, Brazil (tbguima@hotmail.com)

Abstract

Fourteen new Myrtaceae are described, illustrated and compared to related species from Brazil: *Calypttranthes boanova*, *C. curta*, *C. detecta*, *C. maritima*, *Eugenia culta*, *E. rotula*, *E. serraegrandis*, *E. unana*, *Myrcia clavata*, *M. lascada*, *M. teimosa*, *M. truncata*, *Myrcianthes riparia* and *Myrciaria alagoana*. *Calypttranthes boanova* is related to *C. grandiflora*, but presents sessile, glabrous leaves; *C. curta* is related to *C. dichotoma*, differing through the small inflorescences; *C. detecta* is close to *C. tricona*, but has largest leaves and inflorescences; *C. maritima* is related to *C. strigipes*, but presents larger leaves and inflorescences and smaller flowers; *Eugenia culta* is related to *E. sprengelii*, but presents verticillate leaves and longer pedicels; *E. rotula* is distinct from all Brazilian species by its small rounded leaves; *E. serraegrandis* is related to *E. platyphylla*, differing in its larger leaves and densely pilose flowers; *E. unana* is close to *E. stictopetala*, but the leaves are wider and more laxly venose and the flowers present larger calyx lobes; *Myrcia clavata* is close to *M. riodecensis*, but has wider leaves and pentamerous flowers; *M. lascada* is related to *M. palustris*, from which it differs by the larger leaves and three to five-flowered inflorescences; *M. teimosa* is related to *M. eximia*, differing through shorter inflorescences and four-celled ovaries; *M. truncata* is distinguished from all Brazilian species through its basally truncate leaves; *Myrcianthes riparia* is close to *M. pedersenii*, but has glabrous leaves and flowers, tetramerous flowers and smaller, purple fruits, and *Myrciaria alagoana* is related to *M. glomerata*, but has larger petioles and glabrous and caudate leaves. *Calypttranthes boanova*, *Eugenia serraegrandis*, *E. unana*, *Myrcia lascada*, *M. teimosa* and *M. truncata* were collected in the southern Bahian rainforests; *Calypttranthes curta* and *C. maritima* are from the coastal rainforests of the southeastern state of São Paulo; *C. detecta* is from the rainforests of southeastern Minas Gerais; *Eugenia culta* was collected along the Atlantic Rainforest (Mata Atlântica) domain in the southeastern Brazilian states of Espírito Santo and Minas Gerais; *Eugenia rotula* was collected in rocky fields from the Bahian hinterland; *Myrcia clavata* and *Myrciaria alagoana* are from the Atlantic Rainforest of the northeastern state of Alagoas, and *Myrcianthes riparia* grows in riverine habitats in the highlands of the southern Brazilian states of Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina. Additionally, there are proposed the rehabilitation of the name *Eugenia astringens* and the new name *Myrcia neopauciflora*, based on *Aulomyrcia pauciflora*.

Key words: Taxonomy, Atlantic Rainforest, rocky fields, *Calypttranthes*, *Eugenia*, *Myrcia*, *Myrcianthes*, *Myrciaria*.

Introduction

The Brazilian Myrtaceae comprise 20 genera (Govaerts et al. 2011) and about 930 species (Sobral et al. 2010), and are frequent in all Brazilian vegetational types, although they seem to be especially frequent along the Atlantic Rainforest domain (Mata Atlântica), a forest ecosystem along the Brazilian coastline, with extensions to the South American hinterland that originally covered about 1,500,000 km². For this biome there are 636 Myrtaceae species known, 503 of them endemic (Stehmann et al. 2009). Along the examination of