



## Miscellaneous New species of Brazilian Bromeliaceae

ELTON M.C. LEME<sup>1</sup> & LUDOVIC J.C. KOLLMANN<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Herbarium Bradeanum, C. Postal 15005, CEP 20031-970, Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil. E-mail: [leme@tjrj.jus.br](mailto:leme@tjrj.jus.br)

<sup>2</sup>Museu de Biologia Prof. Mello Leitão, Av. José Ruschi, 4, Santa Teresa, Espírito Santo, 29.650-000, Brazil.

E-mail: [ludokoll@yahoo.com.br](mailto:ludokoll@yahoo.com.br)

### Abstract

We describe and illustrate 14 miscellaneous new Bromeliaceae species from the Brazilian states of Bahia, Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo: *Aechmea ituberaensis*, *A. pendulispica*, *Alcantarea acuminatifolia*, *A. occulta*, *Cryptanthus aracruzensis*, *C. ilhanus*, *C. rigidifolius*, *C. tabuleiricola*, *C. viridipetalus*, *Neoregelia desenganensis*, *N. insulana*, *N. watersiana*, *Vriesea saltensis*, and *V. sanctaparecidae*. The morphological affinities of the new taxa are also discussed.

**Key words:** Bromelioideae, morphology, taxonomy, Tillandsioideae

### Introduction

Brazil is considered to be the leader on earth in number of higher plants, with about 55,000 species (Ministério do Meio Ambiente 1998), with high angiosperm biodiversity, including narrow endemics, concentrated, for example in the southeastern coastal area, mainly in southern Bahia and around Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, as well as in north-western Amazon, in the surroundings of Manaus, in the upper Rio Negro area and in the Amazon delta (Morawetz & Raedig 2007).

According to Sobral & Stehmann (2009), from 1990 to 2006, 2,875 new angiosperm species were described from Brazil, including 280 new Bromeliaceae species, out of a total of 3,352 known bromeliad species (Luther 2012). This rate of publications is considered a useful indicator of floristic richness as well as of lack of adequate floristic knowledge. This fact reveals the huge gaps in our knowledge about species that make up Brazilian biomes and the importance of taxonomy as a basic tool to assess biodiversity and conservation (Leme & Siqueira-Filho 2006a).

This paper is the result of intensive studies undertaken in recognized rich areas of Bromeliaceae species of the subfamilies Bromelioideae and Tillandsioideae in the southeastern states of Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, and in the northeastern state Bahia, Brazil, with the main purpose of providing basic data on the identity of new components of the Brazilian biological diversity.

### Material & Methods

The studied species were collected randomly in pre-selected sites during field activities with the specific purpose of biodiversity prospection in Bromeliaceae. The descriptions and illustrations presented here are based on careful examination of living, fertile material, including the use of a stereo microscope, prior to voucher specimen preparation. Descriptive terminology follows Smith & Downs (1974, 1977, 1979), with a few adaptations following Scharf & Gouda (2008). Voucher specimens were pressed and dried following conventional methods and deposited in RB and HB (acronyms follow Index Herbariorum: <http://>