



## Eight New Atlantic Rainforest Species and Nomenclatural Notes in Brazilian Myrtaceae

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### Abstract

Eight Brazilian Atlantic Rainforest species are described and illustrated: *Calyptranthes santalucia*, *Eugenia barrana*, *E. culicina*, *E. lacistema*, *E. viscacea*, *Myrcia basicordata*, *M. monoclada* and *Myrciaria evanida*. *Calyptranthes santalucia*, from the state of Espírito Santo, is related to *C. brasiliensis*, differing for its acute leaves and pauciflorous inflorescences; *Eugenia barrana*, from the states of Minas Gerais and Bahia, is related to *E. chlorophylla*, but has smaller leaves and larger flowers; *Eugenia culicina*, from the state of Pernambuco, is related to *E. roseiflora*, differing through the smaller petioles, adaxially sulcate lateral veins, pilose flowers and larger fruits; *Eugenia lacistema*, from Bahia, is related to *E. platyphylla*, differing by the inflorescences with lignified bracts and smaller pedicels; *Eugenia viscacea*, from Bahia, is related to *E. ellipsoidea*, differing through the inflorescences with densely imbricate bracts and smaller pedicels; *Myrcia basicordata*, from Espírito Santo, is related to *M. pubescens*, but presents appanate glabrous twigs and glabrous and sessile leaves with cordate base; *Myrcia monoclada*, from Bahia, is related to *M. riodocensis*, but has larger leaves and pentamerous flowers, and *Myrciaria evanida*, from Espírito Santo and Minas Gerais, resembles *M. floribunda*, differing by the vanishing secondary veins and smaller flowers. The new species are also evaluated as to their conservation status according to IUCN criteria. Additionally, the synonymization of *Eugenia apiocarpa* under *E. astringens* and of *Eugenia pleurantha* under *E. umbellata* and the lectotypification of *Eugenia ellipsoidea* are proposed.

**Key words:** Brazil, *Calyptranthes*, *Eugenia*, *Myrcia*, *Myrciaria*

### Introduction

Myrtaceae is represented in Brazil by 22 genera with about 970 species, of which about 680 are known to thrive along the coastal forest formations collectively known as Mata Atlântica (Sobral *et al.* 2012a), a forest formation that extends along the Brazilian coastline that originally covered an area of about 1,500,000 km<sup>2</sup>. During the examination of Myrtaceae collections from this biome, I encountered some unidentified species that I consider as undescribed and herein propose as new.

Comments on the delimitation and size of the genera treated here can be found in a former paper (Sobral *et al.* 2012b). The conservation status is tentatively achieved through the application of International Union for the Conservation of Nature conservation criteria (IUCN 2001), and additional comments on the collection sites and collection efforts are added when possible. Since the plausibility of IUCN conservation criteria depends on the amount of information from a given area, the amount of collections in the areas where the new species were found is provided, in order to better evaluate their possible rarity. The total amount of collections in a given site is provided as a ratio between the number of gatherings, obtained via the specieslink site (CRIA 2012) and the municipality areas, obtained via IBGE (2012).