



Three new northern Brazilian Myrtaceae

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Abstract

Calyptranthes irregularis, *Eugenia abunan* and *Myrcia macaca* are described, illustrated and compared with related species. *Calyptranthes irregularis*, from the state of Amazonas, is related to *C. cuspidata*, from which it is distinguished by blades with adaxially sulcate midvein, larger flowers and a calyx with irregular splitting; *Eugenia abunan*, from the state of Rondônia, is related to *E. multiramosa*, differing in its larger flowers and absent calyx tube; *Myrcia macaca*, from the state of Roraima, is related to *M. porphyrea* and *M. crispa*, differing mainly by its trilocular ovary.

Key words: Amazonas, Rondônia, Roraima, *Calyptranthes*, *Eugenia*, *Myrcia*

Introduction

About 1,000 species of Myrtaceae are presently recognized in Brazil; from these, about 240 are known in northern Brazil (i.e., states of Acre, Amapá, Amazonas, Pará, Rondônia, Roraima and Tocantins; see IBGE 2015a), and about 70 are endemic to these states (Sobral *et al.* 2015). Evidently, the floristic richness of the family there is underestimated, since botanical collections in northern Brazil are still incipient. As a whole, northern Brazil comprises an area of 3,856,560 km² (IBGE 2015a), from where 675,913 botanical gatherings are recorded (CRIA 2015). These amounts result in an average of 0.17 collection/km², considerably smaller than the Campbell sufficiency sampling index for tropical countries (one collection/km²; Campbell 1989) and even smaller than the average collection index for Brazil, which is about 0.6 collection /km² (Sobral & Stehmann 2009). Considering this, it is not surprising that examination of collections from northern Brazil frequently results in discoveries of undescribed species. During examination of collections of Myrtaceae from the INPA herbarium, we have found some species that we here propose as new.

Material and methods

Specimens examined are deposited in the herbaria cited in the text, that are identified through the acronyms cited in Thiers (2015). Species are distinguished according to the morphological species concept (“the presence of one or more unique characters or a unique combination of them”; see Nixon & Wheeler 1990 and McDade 1995), and terminology follows standard taxonomy glossaries (e.g. Hickey & King 2000, Ellis *et al.* 2009, Gonçalves & Lorenzi 2011). Type images of related species are available on the cited herbaria websites and are referred by herbarium number or barcode number. Conservation status assignments follow IUCN criteria (IUCN 2001).

Results

1. *Calyptranthes irregularis* Sobral, M.A.D.Souza & B.Luize, nov. sp. Type:—BRAZIL. Amazonas: mun. Codajás, paisagem lago Badajós, margem esquerda (norte) Solimões, 03°33'75" S, 62°44'15" W, 23 July 2011, B.G. Luize 411 (holotype INPA!, isotype RB!). Figure 1.