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Thirteen new Myrtaceae from Bahia, Brazil

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Abstract

We describe, illustrate and compare with related species *Calyptranthes anguerana, Eugenia altissima, E. caloneura, E. indistincta, E. mucugensis, E. rara, Myrcia alatiramea, M. hypophaea, M. petrophila, M. pseudovenulosa, M. ramiflora, M. trimera* and *M. unana*. All species are presently known only from the state of Bahia, except *Myrcia hypophaea*, which extents northward until the state of Paraíba. *Calyptranthes anguerana* is related to *C. concinna*, differing through its monopodial and glabrous inflorescences; *Eugenia altissima* is apparently close to *E. laruotteana*, being distinguished by the larger flowers with ovaries glabrous inside; *Eugenia caloneura* is apparently related to *E. leonorae*, differing through its larger leaves and flowers buds with discrete calyx lobes; *Eugenia indistincta* is related to *E.subavenia*, differing by its pauciflorous inflorescences, smaller flowers and globose fruits; *Eugenia mucugensis* is related to *E. sonderiana* and *E. luetzelburgii*, being distinguished from the first by its wider blades, inflorescences with visible axes and longer pedicels, and from the second by its petiolate leaves and elliptic blades with midvein adaxially sulcate; *Eugenia rara* is apparently related to *E. subterminalis*, from which it is kept apart through its pilose flowers with calyx that tears irregularly at anthesis; *Myrcia alatiramea* is apparently related to *M. anceps*, being distinguished by its larger blades, pauciflorous inflorescences and flowers with calyx tube; *Myrcia hypophaea* is related to *M. decorticans*, but has subsessile leaves, abaxially darker blades and larger inflorescences; *Myrcia petrophila* is related to *M. reticulosa*, differing in its longer petioles, blades with rounded bases, pauciflorous inflorescences and pilose flowers; *Myrcia pseudovenulosa* is apparently related to *M. venulosa*, but has uniformly pilose flowers and bilocular ovaries; *Myrcia ramiflora* is apparently close to *M. hirtiflora*, differing through its larger blades and smaller, ramiflorous inflorescences; *Myrcia trimera* is related to *Marlierea luschnathiana*, but has larger and narrower blades, glabrous inflorescences, trimerous flower buds and flowers without petals, and *Myrcia unana* is close to *M. maximiliana*, but has narrower blades and larger calyx lobes. Additionally, conservation issues are briefly commented for each species.

Keywords:—Atlantic rainforest, campo rupestre, cerrado, *Calyptranthes*, *Eugenia*, *Myrcia*

Introduction

Myrtaceae are represented in Brazil by about 1,000 species (Sobral *et al.* 2015); along the examination of specimens from some states of northeastern Brazil (Alagoas, Bahia, Paraíba and Pernambuco) we have spotted some unidentified collections that according to our conclusions are undescribed species of the genera *Calyptranthes* Swartz (1788: 79), *Eugenia* P.Micheli ex Linnaeus (1753: 470) and *Myrcia* De Candolle (1827: 406), which we propose here as new.

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