Taxonomic notes on South American *Miconia* (Melastomataceae). II

*Notas taxonômicas sobre Miconia (Melastomataceae) sul-americanas. II*

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**Abstract**

We propose nine new synonyms, and five lectotypifications for South American *Miconia* (Melastomataceae). *Miconia paulensis* is synonymized under *M. cinerascens* var. *cinerascens*; *M. conferta* as a synonym of *M. inconspicua*; *M. riedelii* and *M. langsdorffii* as a synonym of *M. paucidens*; *M. camposnovaesii* and *M. coralliocarpa* as a synonym of *M. pseudonervosa*; and *M. hispida*, *M. regnellii* and *M. brevipes* var. *longifolia* under *M. trianae*. We propose lectotypes for *M. conferta, M. hispida, M. langsdorffii*, *M. pseudonervosa*, and *M. trianae*.

**Key words:** lectotypes, South America, synonymy, taxonomy.

**Materials and Methods**

The synonymizations and lectotypifications that are presented here were based on the analyses of specimens from the herbaria BM, BR, C, ESA, F, Fl, G, GUA, HB, K, L, M, MBM, MO, NY, P, R, RB, S, SP, UPCB, US, and W (acronyms following Holmgren et al. 1990).

**Results and Discussion**


It occurs in Paraguay, Argentina and Brazil, in the states of Mato Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais, and São Paulo (Martins et al. 1996).

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There are specimens collected by Regnell in P, numbered as II.109* (the same as the type), but dated from 1862 and 1873. These collections were not listed as isotypes, since they were subsequent to the publication of M. cinerascens (Miquel 1849).


It occurs only in Brazil, in the states of Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo (Martins et al. 1996), Paraná (Goldenberg 2004), and Santa Catarina (Wurdack 1962).


Cogniaux (1886-1888) distinguished Miconia inconspicua from M. conferta by its pedicellate, non glomerulate flowers with obverse-oblong anthers and exerted style, whereas the later would have sessile, glomerulate flowers with broadly-triangular to subglobose anthers and included style. The differences regarding the inflorescences actually do not exist: both syntypes of M. conferta do not have glomerulate flowers, even if one of them (Glaziou 7627) looks glomerulate because the inflorescences are rich and bear too many opened flowers that conceal the inflorescence axes. As for the other characters, the shorter stamens and style from what Cogniaux called M. conferta fall within the variation found for M. inconspicua, which can be confirmed now that many more samples are available for study than were at the end of the 19th century. Moreover, there are specimens with both exerted and included styles in different flowers (Glaziou 7556, K), flowers with longer anthers and short styles (Hoehne s.n., K).
M. paucidens based on its leaves with basal nerves, different from M. langsdorffii (G.H. Langsdorff 1311 (LE)).

There are some specimens collected by Regnell in S, numbered as II.110 (the same as the type), but dated from 1864 and 1866. These collections were not listed as isotypes, since they were subsequent to the publication of M. inconspicua (Miquel 1849). There is one possible isotype in P that also mentions the year 1864, but this date has been marked and commented as “etiquette erronné”.


It occurs in Paraguay and Brazil, in the states of Mato Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais, São Paulo (Martins et al. 1996) and Paraná (Goldenberg 2004).


The synonymyization of Miconia langsdorffii under M. paucidens has been suggested by J.J. Wurdack (ms. in the picture of the type in US), since these plants have not been recently collected north of Minas Gerais or Mato Grosso do Sul. The collection Balansa 1931, from Paraguay, was wrongly cited by Cogniaux (1891) as Miconia elaeodendron (DC.) Naudin.

The type of M. paucidens does not have reproductive parts, therefore is not useful for the discussion about the calyx lobes. Its locality (Pará) is probably wrong, as also suggested by J.J. Wurdack (ms. in the picture of the type in US), since these plants have not been recently collected north of Minas Gerais or Mato Grosso do Sul. The collection Balansa 1931, from Paraguay, was wrongly cited by Cogniaux (1891) as Miconia elaeodendron (DC.) Naudin.


It occurs only in Brazil, in Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Goiás, Distrito Federal, Minas Gerais, São Paulo (Martins et al. 1996), and Rio de Janeiro. Additional specimens: BRAZIL. DISTRITO FEDERAL: 24.VII.1981, J.F. Kirkbride 4347 (MBM, NY), M. GROSSO: No precise locality, “Expedition Base Camp”, 16.IX.1968, R.M. Harley 10059 (NY); “Reserva do Cabaçal”, 9.V.1995, G.G. Hatschbach 62557 (MBM), M. camposnovaesii surely has smaller leaves and petals and blades with acute to obtuse base and short acuminate apex, rather than subsessile or dense on the nerves”. The author also mentioned red petals for M. pseudonervosa, which is not true, since they range from light pink to white, as is the case of the type of M. coralliocarpa. Moore (1895) also cited the inflorescences with more flowers in M. pseudonervosa, which is true for Pohl s.n. (BM, probably a syntype, and the plant based on which he probably drew the comparisons between the two species), but which is not the case of several collections of this species (i.e. Campos Novaes s.n., the type of M. camposnovaesii). The diagnostic characters of M. coralliocarpa are not consistent with the variation found in M. pseudonervosa, since the sampling is much richer today.

While describing Miconia camposnovaesii, Hoehne (1922) distinguished it from M. nervosa (Sm.) Triana and M. ceramicarpav. candolleana Cogn. by its leaf pubescence “cinereous-whitish below, with soft and slightly appressed trichomes that are more dense on the nerves”. The author also mentioned differences in the shape and size of the leaves, although not explaining these differences. Curiously enough, he did not mention differences between his new species and M. pseudonervosa, despite the fact that he listed some specimens of the later in the following page after the description of M. camposnovaesii. The type specimen, Campos Novaes s.n., agrees with Cogniaux’s (1866-1888) description of M. pseudonervosa on having distinct petioles and blades with acute to obtuse base and short acuminate apex, rather than subsessile or short-petiolate leaves with decurrent base and long-acuminate apex of M. nervosa. The type of M. camposnovaesii surely has smaller leaves and inflorescences, as well as denser and longer trichomes than is the usual in M. pseudonervosa. These characters can be frequently found among the rather rich sampling of this species in São Paulo, usually in specimens collected in drier and less shaded places. The distinction between M. pseudonervosa and M. nervosa is not clear, and deserves further study in order to verify their distinction.

If one looks at the entire variation and geographical range of Miconia pseudonervosa, M. coralliocarpa would sit at the opposite side where M. camposnovaesii should be. Its type has been collected in Mato Grosso, the northern limit of M. pseudonervosa, and it has broader leaves, with rather sparse indument both on the leaves and hypanthia. The distinction between M. pseudonervosa and M. coralliocarpa, as proposed by Moore (1895), lies mostly on the size of flower parts: the petals, stamens and style would be larger in the latter. The author also mentioned red petals for M. pseudonervosa, which is not true, since they range from light pink to white, as is the case of the type of M. coralliocarpa. Moore (1895) also cited the inflorescences with more flowers in M. pseudonervosa, which is true for Pohl s.n. (BM, probably a syntype, and the plant based on which he probably drew the comparisons between the two species), but which is not the case of several collections of this species (i.e. Campos Novaes s.n., the type of M. camposnovaesii). The diagnostic characters of M. coralliocarpa are not consistent with the variation found in M. pseudonervosa, since the sampling is much richer today.

One syntype of Miconia pseudonervosa (L. Riedel 1907, LE) have not been seen for this study, as well as the original collections from Pohl at W. The duplicates at NY, K, and P have often more than one number in each sheet, which makes some confusion when listing the syntypes.


It occurs only in Brazil, in Bahia (doubtfully), Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais, and São Paulo.

The type of Miconia brevipes var. longifolia (Warming 2189) has only fruits but, as suggested by Wurdack (1973), it undoubtedly belongs to the referred complex. Miconia brevipes does not occur in Brazil outside the Amazon basin, and it never bears unbranched trichomes, like this collection from Minas Gerais.

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References

Collectors list

Amaral, G.: 27-AX (1); Arzolla, F.: 553 (5); Balansa, B.: 1931 (3); Barreto, M.: 6715 (5); Brade, A.C.: 19124 (5); 109462 (2); Bunbury, C.J.F.: s.n. (2); Burchell, W.J.: 963 (1); 1396 (1); Campos Novaes, J.: s.n. (4); Clausen, P.: s.n. (5); 30 (3); 197 (5); 253 (1); Com. Geol. Geog. S. Paulo: 606 (5). Emmerich, M.: 1601 (1); Gardner, G.: 5451 (1); Gaudichaud, C.: 777 (1); Glaziou, A.: 579 (2); 2909 (2); 3961 (1); 7627 (2); 16929 (5); 16931 (5); 17556 (2); 17562a (1); Goldenberg, R.: 40 (5); 43 (4); 62 (2); 130 (1); 596 (2); 822 (1); 28492 (3); Hahn, W.: 2135 (1); Handro, O.: 816 (2); 633 (5); Harley, R.M.: 10059 (4); Hassler, E.: 10824 (3); Hatschbach, G.G: 30671 (1); 32455 (4); 32626 (2); 39284 (3); 44704 (5); 47215 (3); 51504 (1); 58671 (3); 62557 (4); Henschen, S.E.: s.n. (5); Herb. Mus. Vindob.: 1168 (2); 1256 (K, specimen in NY is M. sellowiana) (5); Heringer, E.P.: 17332 (4); Hoehne, F.C.: s.n. (2); 3079 (1); 28269 (2); Irwin, H.S.: 29650 (5); Kirkbride, J.F.: 4347 (4); Langsdorff, G.H.: s.n. (1); 201 (3); 1311 (3); Lindberg, G.A.: 647 (3); Löfgren, A.: 606 (5); Lund, P.: s.n. (1); 2285 (3); Martius, C.F.P.: s.n. (3); 943 (5); Menandro, M.S.: 72 (5); Moore, S., 173 (4); Mosen, C.W.H.: 1032 (3); Nakajima, J.A.: 1765 (4). Oliveira, A.M.: 103 (2); Oliveira, F.C.A.: 388 (4); Pereira, E.: 9191 (5); Pfiano, D.S.: 404 (5); Pohl, J.B.E.: s.n. (4); 1405 (4); 1705 (4); 1178 (4); 1197 (4); 2899 (4); Pott, V.: 5670 (4); Raben, F.C.: s.n. (3); 424 (3); Regnell, A.F.: 1144 (3); 1109*-1847 (1); 1109*-19.II.1862 ou 16.XII.1873 (1); 1109-10.VI.1861 (1); 1109-1.XI.1864 (1); 1109-1847 (2); II.110-9.IX.1864 (2); II.110-16.X.1864 (2); II.110-16.I.1866 (2); II.110-s.d. (2); II.23 (4); III.544a (5); III.1661 (3); Reitz, R.: 5213 (2); 14887 (1); Riedel, L.: s.n. (5); 4 (3); 48 (1); 416 (2); 69 (3); 565 (2); 585 (2); 1189 (1); 1411 (1); 1417 (1); 1604 (3); 1705 (5); 1762 (1); 1907 (4); 1943 (3); 2700 (4); Romero, M.: 2636 (1); Saint Hilaire, A.: B1-916 (5); B1-972 (5); Schinini, A.: 29971 (3); Schwacke, C.A.W.: s.n. (5); s.n. R 167734 (5); Sello, F.: s.n. (1); 391 (1); 1019 (2); Sellow, F.: s.n. (3); Severin, A.E.: 160 (4); Soares, M.P.: s.n. (2); Souza, V.C.: 5044 (3); Spina, A.P.: 310 (4); Strier, K.: 649 (5); Tressens, S.G.: 4681 (1); Vauthier, A.C.: 39 (5); Walter, B.: 2164 (4); Warming, E: 2189 (5); Wasmu, R.: s.n. MBM 21667 (1); 471 (1); MBB 21667 (1); Weddell, H.A.: 1064 (5); Weir, J.R.: 363 (1); Weyland, M.C.: 558 (5); Widgren, J.F.: 510 (5); 949 (1); 1144 (1); Zardini, E.M.: 2937 (1).