

Cnidoscolorum notulæ:
C. adenoblepharus
Fernández Casas
& Pizarro Domínguez

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&
José María PIZARRO DOMÍNGUEZ

ADUMBRATIONES AD SUMMÆ EDITIONEM 29: 1-10
MADRID, 24-I-2009

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FERN NDEZ CASAS, F. J. & J. M. PIZARRO DOM NGUEZ (24-i-2009). *Cnidoscolorum notul : C. adenoblepharus* Fern ndez Casas & Pizarro Dom nguez. *Adumbr. Summ  Ed.* **29**: 1-10.

Keywords. Floristics, Description, Distributional Map, *Cnidoscolus adenoblepharus* Fern ndez Casas & Pizarro Dom nguez (*Euphorbiace *), Brazil (Bahia: Carinhanha).

Summary. Description, illustration and distribution of a little known *Cnidoscolus adenoblepharus* Fern ndez Casas & Pizarro Dom nguez (*Euphorbiace *), from Brazil (Bahia).

R sum . Description, illustration et distribution d'une esp ce peu connue de l' tat de Bahia (Br sil): *Cnidoscolus adenoblepharus* Fern ndez Casas & Pizarro Dom nguez (*Euphorbiace *).

Resumo. Descri o, ilustra o e distribui o de uma esp cie pouco conhecida, do estado de Bahia (Brasil): *Cnidoscolus adenoblepharus* Fern ndez Casas & Pizarro Dom nguez (*Euphorbiace *).

Resumen. Descripci n, ilustraci n y distribuci n de una especie poco conocida del estado de Bah a (Brasil): *Cnidoscolus adenoblepharus* Fern ndez Casas & Pizarro Dom nguez (*Euphorbiace *).

Complementary data about a recently described species, *Cnidoscolus adenoblepharus* Fern ndez Casas & Pizarro Dom nguez (*Euphorbiace *). It is illustrated with five plates, and its only known locality is represented in a distributional map.

Cnidoscolus adenoblepharus is classified without difficulty within the section *Jussieuia* (Houstoun) Pax.

***Cnidoscolus adenoblepharus* Fern ndez Casas & Pizarro Dom nguez, Fontqueria 55(59): 461-464, n  37 (10-v-2008)**

INDICATIO LOCOTYPICA: Brasil, Bahia, «(munic. Carinhanha) Carinhanha: ap s a Serra do Ramalho - Agrovila 23, 14 12'41"S, 043 45'05"W, 439 m»

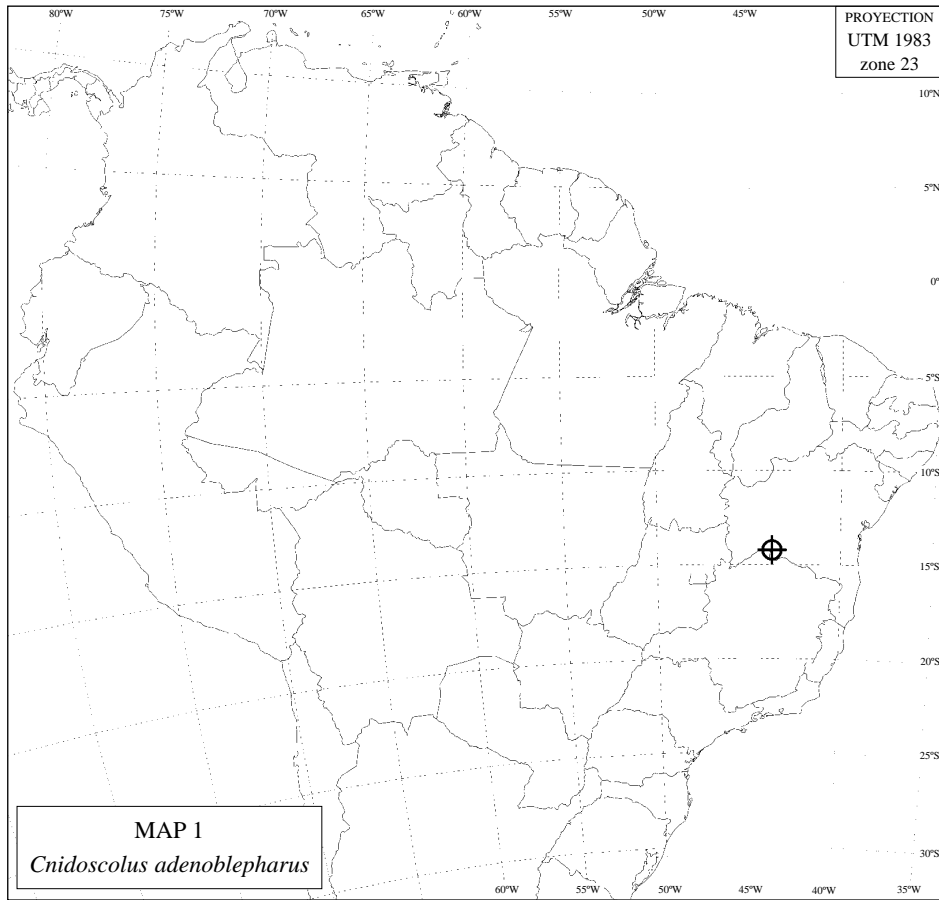
TYPUS: B. A. Anjos, L. A. Jesus J nior, D. M. Gon alves Rigueira, N. Franca Roque 698 & A. B. Xavier, 29-IV-2003 (ALCB 62308, holo-; CEPEC 101280; SPF 160730)

– Sect. *Jussieuia* (Houstoun) Pax, Pflanzenreich IV, 147: 94, n  iii.3 (1910); F. Pax & K. Hoffmann, Nat. Pflanzenfam., ed. 2, 19c: 164 (1931)

ILLUSTR.: F. J. FERN NDEZ CASAS & J. M. PIZARRO DOM NGUEZ (2008: tab. i, tab. 463); lamin  nostr  i-v (pagin  3-7).

DISTR. GEOGR.: Brasil (Bahia: Carinhanha); cf. tabula 1 (pag. 2).

MAIN DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES



Clearly different from any other known species in the genus by its very long stipules, 10-15 × 2 mm, linear, laciniate; lacinias glandulose, narrow; summipetiolar glands composed of 4-6 long eyelashes glandulose in the top, up to 3.5 mm long each.

DESCRIPTION of the type collection, *N. Franca Roque 698* (ALCB 62308, CEPEC 101280, SPF 160730)

According to the collector's label, it is considered a treelet of 3 m, with white flowers and green fruits, provided of stinging bristles; freely, we interpret this way his phrase "com tricomas".

INDUMENT. *Big stinging bristles* 7-9 mm, abound on the branches, patent, hyaline, it contains an intense rose liquid; the foot light chestnut-colored, not broader than the base of the bristle, with mild vertical strias. *Medium-sized stinging bristles* 4-5 mm, on the leaves; *base* in truncated cone, straw-colored, with longitudinal soft strias. *Hair* more or less hirtous anywhere, it is always composed of two types of hairs, some thin, unequal in length and not always born perpendicular, which tend to be straight; others stouter, more similar in length, born perpendicular to the base and whose path is a little sinuous; these last abound on the inflorescence and petioles especially, frequently present droplets of excretion in the top, such excretion droplets are sometimes seen toughened, displaced downwards, or lie detached more or less near.

BRANCHES. For the aspect they present in dry, they seem to have been thick, since they are seen with longitudinal strias that seem to have been stressed by retraction; lots of stinging bristles; with little groups of tiny leaves intermingled with the ordinary ones, whose lamina is until 1 cm ø

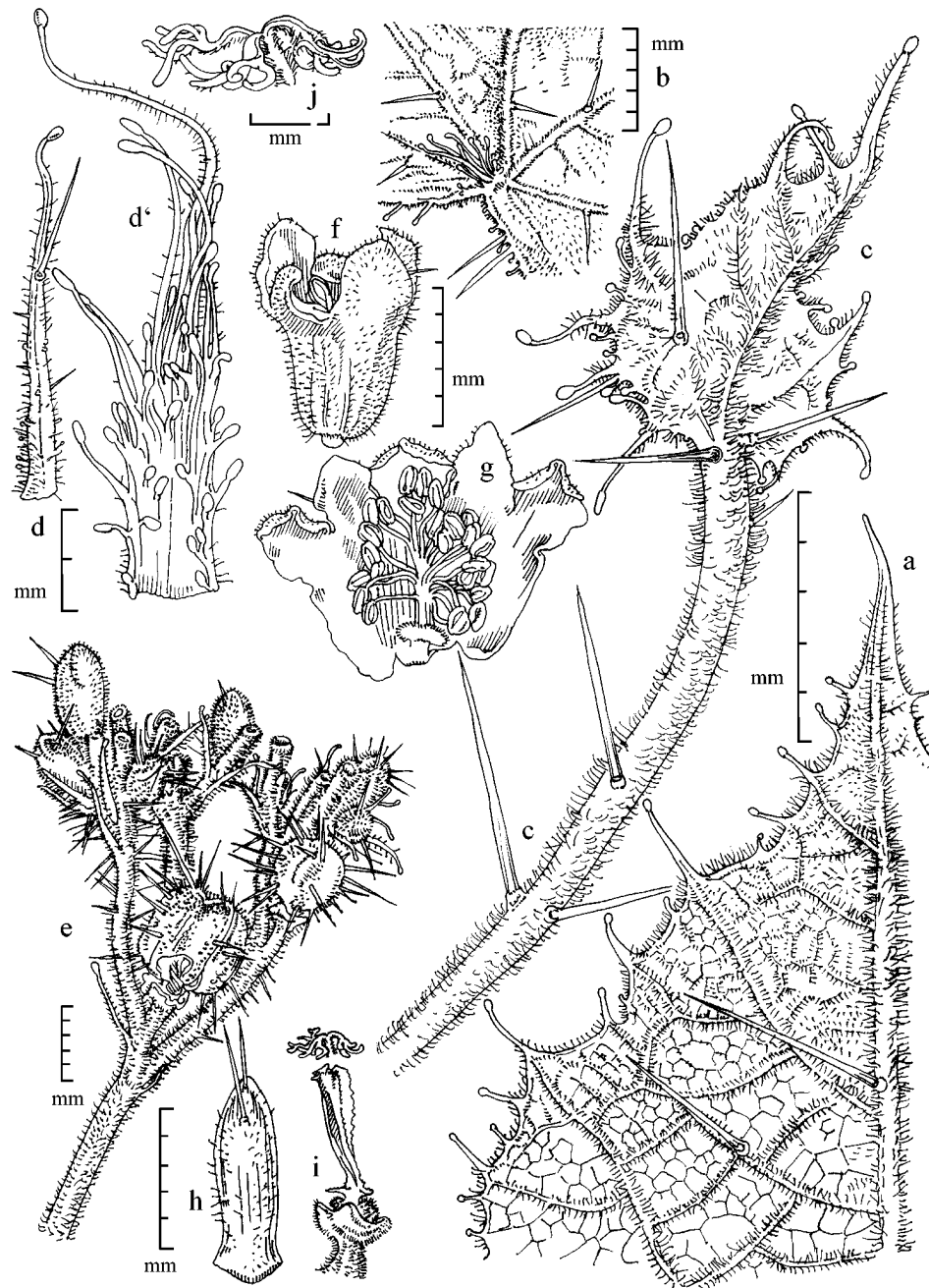


PLATE I. *Cnidoscolus adenoblepharus* Fernández Casas & Pizarro Domínguez. a) Leaf tip, back. b) Summipetiolar glands. c) Young leaf, back. d) Stipules. e) Inflorescence. f) Staminate flower, outside view. g) Open staminate flower showing the androceum. h) Female petal. i) Columella. j) Detached styles. Collection N. Franca Roque 698 & al. (ALCB 62308, holotype).

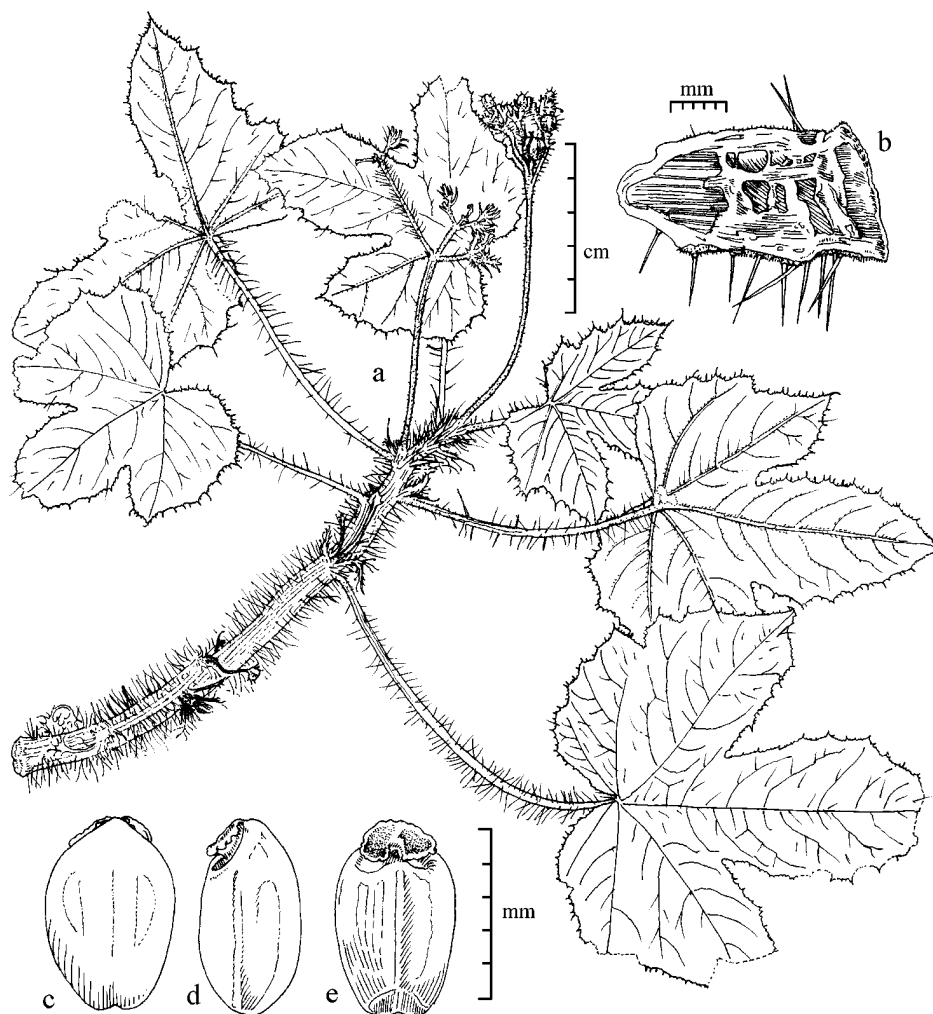


PLATE II. *Cnidoscolus adenoblepharus* Fernández Casas & Pizarro Domínguez. a) Fertile branch. b) Branch section showing the septate medulla. c) Seed, dorsal view. d) Seed, lateral view. e) Seed, ventral view. Collection *N. Franca Roque 698 & al.* (ALCB 62308, holotype)

across, almost round with long ciliate margin and petioles up to 2.5 cm long, it seems as if they were the stipules of the normal big leaves; *medulla* remarkably septated transversely.

LEAVES. *Stipules* brown, frequently dark, relatively very long, 10-15 × 2 mm, linear, with the extreme lacinate; *lacinas* narrow, with glandulose extremity. *Petioles* as long as the leaf length, measured from the petiole insertion (or rather, from the lamina center), 8 cm × 1.9-2.2 mm, cylindrical and lengthwise striate, with abundant glandulose hairs up to 0.8 mm, ordinary hairs (non glandulose) smaller, and stinging bristles, the wolle radiant in any direction. *Summipetiolar glands* few, 4-6, drumstick shaped, long pedunculate, of the same figure that those of the leaf margin but still bigger, of unequal length, c. 1 up to 3.5 mm, the biggest ones present the basal 1-2 thirds with hirsute hairs, sparse, brush-like; the glandular head is cylindrical with rounded extremes, reaching 0.5 mm long. *Lamina* cordate, trilobed; other two lobes, more external, are rarely

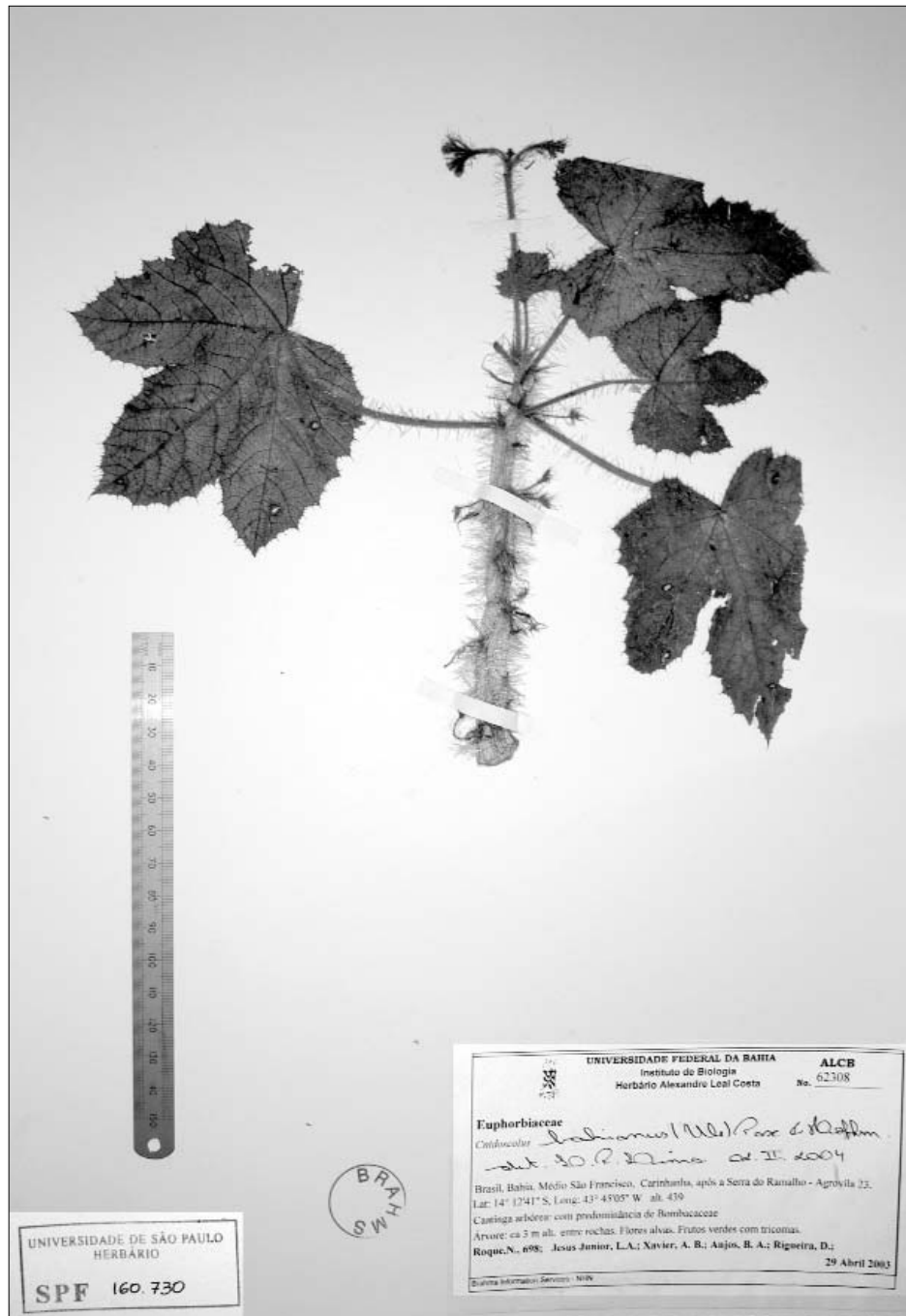


PLATE III. *Cnidoscolus adenoblepharus* Fernández Casas & Pizarro Domínguez. Collection N. Franca Roque 698 & al. (SPF 160730, type).

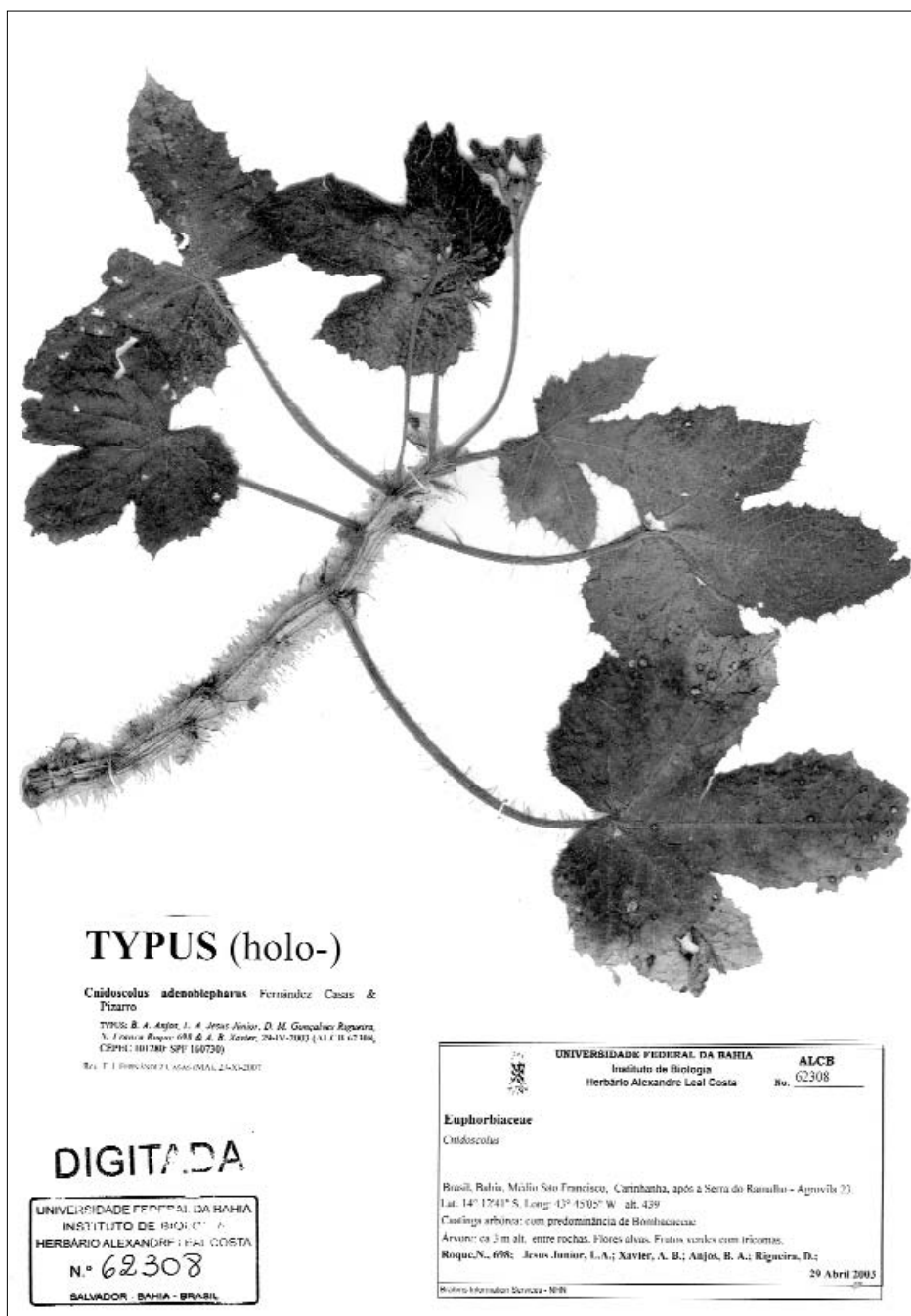


PLATE IV. *Cnidoscopus adenoblepharus* Fernández Casas & Pizarro Domínguez. Collection N. Franca Roque 698 & al. (ALCB 62308, holotype).

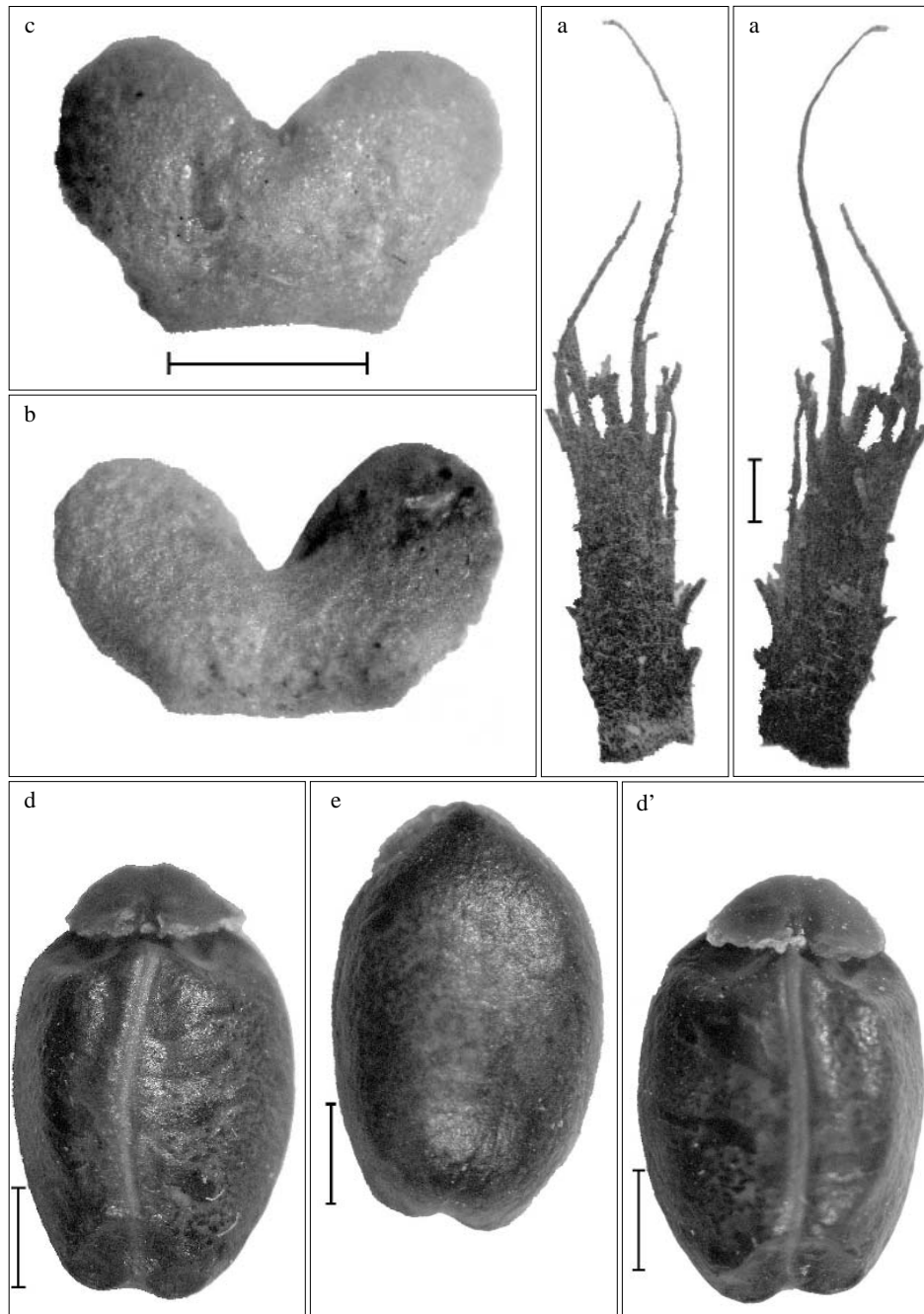


PLATE V. a) *Cnidoscolus adenoblepharus* Fernández Casas & Pizarro Domínguez. Stipule, both sides. b) Sporococycle, adaxial face. c) Sporococycle, abaxial face. d, d') Seeds, ventral view. e) Seed, dorsal view. Collection *N. Roque 698 & al.* (ALCB 62308, holotype). Black barr= 1 mm.

insinuated and do not reach to be defined; without marginal nerve in any part; as a rule it is almost glabrous, but the nerves are densely hirsute hairy, even those of fourth order, though hairiness is reduced with the nerve degree and they are hairier on the back than on the adaxial surface; also it presents large stinging bristles, those adaxial seem to be born on the secondary nerves and draw in connection with its base a dark areole, those on the back, more abundant, are born on the main nerves and they do not draw dark areole on the lamina; *margin* doubly ciliate; the large cilia are prolongation of the nerves that reach the margin, bigger in length and thicker as more important is the nerve is, conspicuously glandular capitate, 0.5-2.0 mm, those which end the most important nerves that reach the margin are greater, up to 3.5 mm; the rest of cilia are common hairs, but more chaotic. *Nerves* less prominent above, hirsute villous, below more prominent and more densely hairy, so much more how much greater its order is. *Radial main nerves* 5-7, another pair is frequent, though more external and much less developed; there are nerval wings in the base and metaneural prosenchyma in the commissures, but neither one nor other are very notorious, they are little developed and they are partial or totally they hidden by the dense hairiness. There are longitudinal wings on the main radial nerves, in which are inserted the large stinging bristles; there are also small radial commissures, hardly noticeable; they are more developed in the base of the secondary nerves, patent. *Secondary nerves* they born of the radial nerves, with some 45° of slope and they are arched rising, the all reaching the margin and excurrent. *Tertiary nerves* perpendicular to the secondary. *Quaternary nerves* very fine but visible without difficulty, it define a tessellated net homogeneous enough in form and size, almost always approximately isodiametrical. The all nerves reaching the margin running out in a little tooth, much longer how much how much more principal is the range of the nerve, the toothlet in a ovoid gland end.

INFLORESCENCES terminal and axillary, short, hardly projected between the leaves, few flowered, up to 8 cm pedunculate; densely hirsute villous, with stinging bristles. *Bracts* very special and characteristic, long and narrowly triangular, deep red, white hirsute, gland bearing capitate, ending in a gland akin to those of the leaf margin; possess stinging hairs as well as common hairs, glandular and non-glandular, just as the rest of the inflorescence. *Bracteoles* acute, ending also in a glandular tip, similar to the bracts but smaller in size.

STAMINATE FLOWERS remote; outside villous, inside glabrous; the pubescence is composed of two types of hairs of simillar length, some broad, glandular, approximately cylindric, 0.2-0.3 mm, always born perpendicular to the surface and whose distance is more or less straight, but hesitant; the others narrow tapering from base up to apex, slightly smaller and that not always perpendicular to the surface where they are born, but straighter. *Buds* ovoid, almost spherical, little highest that broad. *Corolla* in pipe connate up to half of its length, the pipe is relatively broad, cylindrical, not swollen, 8-9 × 4-5 mm; outside hirsute villous, with some stinging bristles. *Disc* shortly pedunculate, hemispheric depressed, hollow below, thoroughly hirsute above; the hair of very unequal length. *Staminal column* quite glabrous, cylindric. *Stamens* regularly ten, five in the lower whorl, connate in a column only in the base; in the upper whorl have another five stamens; but it can have enough ore stamens (once we found 25 anthers within a young bud). *Anthers* ovoid, 1.4 × 1.0 mm; dorsifixed, submedifixed; *connective* not very developed, concolorous, fusiform. *Staminodes* awn-shaped, two were observed twice.

PISTILLATE FLOWERS. *Peduncle* cylindric, short, about 1 mm or little more. *Calyptra* not very developed, 1.7 × 3.0 mm, bell-shaped, quite hirsute pilose in the base, less pilose near the edge, with the margin cartilaginous and glabrous. *Corolla* with separate petals; petals linear or lightly spatulate, c. 6.0 × 1.5-2.0 mm, below glabrous, outside very similar pubescence to that of the staminate flowers, with two types of hair and some that other large stinging bristle near apex; sideways they present sometimes certain shorter cobwebby pubescence. *Disc* short pedunculate, annular, outside hairy hirsute.

REGMA. *Outer pericarp* herbaceous, greenish, covered with hirsute hairs, glandulose or not glandulose, and radiant stinging bristles. *Inner pericarp* bony 0.35 mm in the superior inflection, 0.1 mm in the inferior one, gradually slimming throughout all its length; *loculi* with a small reinforcement near the base, where the radial wall is joined with the external one, it is more stout near the columella, centrifugal decreasing. *Obturator* 1.5 × 0.9 mm. *Columella* 5 mm, all its length winged, moderately enlarged toward the apex, the important veins born in the base and in the apical third. *Sporoecbole* 1.3-1.4 × 2.1-2.2 × 0.5 mm, by its lower part it is gently convex in the auricles and have a circular thicken part in the middle, where is the grossest part; the *confluence sinus* of the auricles, near the hinge by which it keeps united to the wall of the locule, it is defined a flat and deep sheat, relatively deep; *ventricule* almost inexistent, quite truncate; *auricles* with pro-

nounced sinus, relatively little deep.

SEEDS. We have studied two only, both proceeds of an single fruit, they were originated both of a fruit that only produced two, instead three, they are a little distorted, but they seem to be mature and fertile. *Outer coat* variegated in brown tones, light and dark; the most obscure stains tend to be transverse. *Hilum* transversely oblong, located between the caruncle lobes those which not surround it thoroughly. *Ventral keel* without relief but very visible due to its lighter color, it is extended from the hilum until the seat crossing it, ending in the dorsal neckline that is drawn in the union between the seat and the back. *Back* smooth, without keel, emarginated at base, convex enough. *Apex* obtuse; the caruncle shows by both sides, it does not project by the top. *Flanks* convex lengthwise, flat in radial address. *Seat* inclined 35-40°, trapeziform, with the narrow side toward the axis; for the middle crosses the keel until reaching the limit with the back, in both sides there are two low depressions that encase with the sporeocbole. *Caruncle* lighter than the seed coat, homogeneous in color except exactly in the edge, where it is clearer or almost white, with two lobes borning at apex and embracing to the hilum. *Measured seeds* two, mm ± 0.1 : $5.6 \times 3.7 \times 2.6$; $5.8 \times 3.7 \times 2.7$.

REGARDING THE ETYMOLOGY AND ORTHOEPY of the specific name

The name is composed of a Greek prefix, taken from $\alpha\delta\eta\eta$, $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\varsigma$, gland, followed by a substantive also Greek $\beta\lambda\epsilon\phi\alpha\rho\iota\varsigma$, $\iota\delta\omicron\varsigma$, eyelash, cilium. Named for the form of the summipetiolar glands, that resemble eyelashes with glandular tips. It is a proparoxitone word, stressed on the antepenultimate syllable, a-de-no-bl -pha-rus.

DESCRIPTIO ex typo, *N. Franca Roque 698* (ALCB 62308, CEPEC 101280, SPF 160730)

Sicut collectorum schedula, arvore parva tres-metralis, floribus albis fructibusque viridis, setis urticantibus munita; hoc modo libere intellegimus sua sententia: "com tricomas".

INDUMENTUM. *Setae urticantes magnae* 7-9 mm, secus ramos abundantes, patentes, hyalinae, succo penitus roseo plenae; basis laete castannea, latitudine sua summum haec setae, longitudinaliter modice striatae. *Setae urticantes medianae* 4-5 mm, secus foliarum lamina; *basis* conico truncata, straminea, longitudinaliter modice striatae. *Villi* omnino plus minusve hirti, firmo modo pilis duobus compositi; priores stricti longitudine inaequali regulariter erecti, aliquando proni; alteri firmitiores, ca. 0,2-0,3 mm, longitudine plus minusve aequali, erecti, parum sinuosi, secus inflorescentias atque petiolos onusti, apicem versus saepe gutticularis praediti; gutticularum interdum induratae ad basim motae vel delapsae.

RAMI. Ut videtur crassi fuerunt quoniam in sicco striis longitudinalibus ob desiccatione productis ostendunt; *medulla* conspicue et transverse septata; *setis urticantibus* copiosis; foliis minusculis penicillatis ad stipulas simillis axillaribus, cuius limbus fere circularis est et margine ciliato habet, laminis usque 1 cm ϕ , petiolis usque 2,5 cm longis.

FOLIA. *Stipulae* saepe fuscae, pro ratione longae, 10-15 \times 2 mm, lineares, apice laciniato dissecto; *laciniae* strictae apicibus glandulosas. *Petioles* foliam longitudinem aequantes (folia e centro usque ad apicem lobum medium mensa), 8 cm \times 1,9-2,2 mm, cylindrici, longitudinaliter striati, pilis glanduligeris copiosis, usque ad 0,8 mm longis, pilis e glandulosas minoribus atque setis urticantibus quoquoersus dispositis habet. *Glandulae summipetiolares* paucae, 4-6, bacilli timpani figura, longe pedunculatae, ad glandulas marginales pedunculatas simillares sed maiores, longitudine inaequales, 1,0-3,5 mm; illae majores 1/3-2/3 basalis rare hirtae, squarrosae; *glandula apicalis* cylindrica basi apiceque globosis, usque 0,5 mm longa. *Limbus* cordatus, trilobatus; raro lobi duo imperfecti additi irrepti sunt; nulla parte neuropilum; plerumque glabriusculus, sed secus nervos dense hirto villosus, etiam secus nervos quaternarios, pubescentia densius est quam ordine neuralis assequit, insuper abaxialis pagina densius est quam adaxialis; etiam setis urticantibus magnis instructus, illae adaxiales secus nervos primarios atque secundarios, ad basim atro maculatae; illae abaxiales, copiosiores, secus nervos principales maculis basalis destitutae. *Margo* strictissimus, cartilagenosus, quam reliquo limbo laetior, duplice ciliatus; *cilia magna* nervis excurrentibus producta, tam grandis quam principalis nervus est, conspicue glanduloso capitata, 0,5-2,0 mm, usque 3,5 mm; *cilia altera minora* pili ordinari sunt, sed inordinatim disposita. *Nervi* adaxialiter parum prominenti, hirto villosus, abaxialiter prominentiores atque villosiores, tam villosior quam principalis nervus est. *Nervi principali (radiali)* 5-7, saepe duo extimi infirmi; alis prosenchymaticis percursi atque axillis metaneuralis praediti, sed nec illae neque haec effecti sunt, pilositate parum vel admodum occulti. *Nervi secundarii* arcuato ascendenti, 45° proni, e radialibus orti, omni margines assequunt, excurrenti. *Nervi tertiarii* e secundarii orti, patenti. *Nervatio quaternaria* tenera sed facile conspicua, reticulata, teselae plus minusve aequales, saepe isodiametricae.

Nervi omni qui margines attingunt in dentibus excurrenti sunt, denticulus excurrentis tam longus quam principalis nervus est; denticuli omni glandula ovoidea terminati.

INFLORESCENTIÆ terminales axillaresque, breves, ægre inter folias exstantes, paucifloræ, usque 8 cm pedunculatæ; dense hirto villosæ atque stimulosæ. *Bracteæ* singulares peculiæresque, stricte et longe triangulares, atro rubræ, albo hirtæ, capitato glandulosæ, glanduloso capitata; glandulæ ad marginales simillimæ; insuper setis urticantibus præditæ æque pilis glandulosis eglandulosisque. *Bracteolæ* acutæ, apice acuto glanduloso, ad bracteas simillimæ sed minores.

FLORES MASCULI distales; extus villosi, intus glabri; pilis duobus compositi iam sub indumento descriptis. *Alabastra* ovoidea, fere spherica, quam lata parum altiora. *Corolla* usque ad medium in tubum connata, extus hirto villosa setis urticantibus raris prædita; *tubus* modice latus, cylindricus, non ventricosus, 8-9 × 4-5 mm. *Discus* breviter pedunculatus, hemispherico depressus, subtus cavus, superne dense hirtus; *pili* valde inæquali. *Columna staminalis* admodum glabra, cylindrica. *Stamina* crebriter decem; quinque in verticillo infero dispositi, breviter sed conspicue ad basim in columnam coaliti; quinque alteri in verticillo supero; sed interdum staminibus numerosioris habet, semel usque 25 antheræ intus juvenale alabastrum recensimus. *Antheræ* ovoideæ, 1,4 × 1,0 mm; dorsifixæ, submedifixæ; *connectivum* parum evolutum, concolorum, fusiforme. *Staminodia* subulata, vices duæ tantum duæ observatæ fuerunt.

FLORES FÆMINÆ. *Pedunculus* cylindricus, brevis, ad 1,0 mm vel parum superans. *Calyptra* parum evoluta, 1,7 × 3,0 mm, campanulata, ad basim margine excepto satis hirto pilosa; *margo* glabrus, cartilagineus. *Corolla* dialipetala; *petala* linearia seu modice spathulata, ca. 6,0 × 1,5-2,0 mm, intus glabra, extus pubescens; pubescentia flores masculos simillima, pilis duobus atque apicem versus præcipue sparsis setis urticantibus; secus latera breviora araneosa pubescentia saltem ostendunt. *Discus* breviter pedunculatus, annularis, extus hirto pilosus.

REGMA. *Pericarpium externum* herbaceum, viride, hirtum, pilis eglandulosis atque glandulosis tectum, setis urticantibus munitum. *Pericarpium internum* osseum, superne 0,35 mm, inferne 0,1 mm, secus tota longitudinem gradatim angustatum; *loculi* ad basim, ubi pariete radiale cum externa conjuncti sunt, incrassati. *Obturator* 1,5 × 0,9 mm. *Columella* 5 mm, tota longitudine triptera; alæ apicem versus modice dilatata, nervi principali basali atque in tertio apicale dispositi. *Sporoecobolus* 1,3-1,4 × 2,1-2,2 × 0,5 mm, auriculis subtus modice convexus, circulo incrassato centralis præditus; *ventriculo* truncato, subnullo; *auricularum sinus* conspicuus, comparate vix profundus, ad iuncturam profunda atque depressa invaginatione habet.

SEMINA. Duo e regmate unico orta sunt, quo tantum duo semina prodit; duo modice deformia sed primo visu matura et etiamsi fertilia apparent. *Testa* variegata læte et fusco castanea; maculæ fusciores transversaliter sæpe dispositæ sunt. *Hilum* transverse oblongum, inter lobuli carunculæ situm, sed illi non amplectentes. *Carina ventralis* ectypa sed conspicua, lævis, ab hilo usque ad finis transectam sedem producta, in sinu basi dorsali terminata. *Dorsum* læve, ecarinatum, ad basim emarginatum, modice convexus. *Apex* obtusus; dorsaliter visa caruncula uterque latere apparet sed apicem non superantem. *Pleurae* longitudinaliter convexas, radialiter planas. *Sedis* prona 35-40°, trapezoidalis, latere ventrali stricto; carina eam in medio transit usque ad dorsalis limites, in uterque latere fossulæ dua cum prominentiæ sporoecoboli copulant. *Caruncula* quam testam lætiora, margine exacto lætiore fere albido excepto homochroa, apice bilobata, *lobi* ex apice hilo amplectenti. *Demensa semina* duo, mm ±0,1: 5,6 × 3,7 × 2,6; 5,8 × 3,7 × 2,7.

BRAZIL, (05) BAHIA:

- 23LPE32** -14.25°, -043.75°; «(munic. Carinhanha) Carinhanha: após a Serra do Ramalho - Agrovila 23, 14°12'41"S, 043°45'05"W, 439 m. Caatinga arbórea com predominância de *Bombacaceæ*; entre rochas. Arbore ca. 3 m; flôres alvas; fruto verde, com tricomas», B. A. Anjos, L. A. Jesus Júnior, D. M. Gonçalves Rigueira, N. Franca Roque 698 & A. B. Xavier, 29-IV-2003 (ALCB 62308, holo-; CEPEC 101280; SPF 160730; typus *C. adenoblepharus*).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

To Araceli Amoleón who reviewed our English text. To the curators and other responsible personnel of the herbarium ALCB (Salvador, Bahia), CEPEC (Ilhéus, Bahia), and SPF (São Paulo) who lent us their material or facilitated our visit, mainly to Nádya Franca Roque and Maria Lenise Silva Guedes.

CITED LITERATURE

- FERNÁNDEZ CASAS, F. J. & J. M. PIZARRO DOMÍNGUEZ (10-v-2008). *Cnidoscolorum* notulæ (*Euphorbiaceæ*), 37. *Fontqueria* 55(59): 461-464 [seorsim 1-4].