UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE UBERLÂNDIA

INSTITUTO DE BIOLOGIA

PROGRAMA DE PÓS-GRADUAÇÃO EM BIOLOGIA VEGETAL

A TRIBO LAVOISIEREAE (MELASTOMATACEAE) NO PLANALTO DIAMANTINA, MINAS GERAIS, BRASIL

Kassio Vinicio Chaves Moreira

Profa. Dra. Rosana Romero

Uberlândia – MG

Agosto – 2022

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Dissertação apresentada à Universidade Federal de Uberlândia como parte dos requisitos para a obtenção do título de Mestre em Biologia Vegetal.

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ATA DE DEFESA - PÓS-GRADUAÇÃO

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Reuniu-se na Sala 14A do Bloco 2D, Campus Umuarama, da Universidade Federal de Uberlândia, a Banca Examinadora, designada pelo Colegiado do Programa de Pós-graduação em Biologia Vegetal, assim composta: Professores Doutores: Lucas de Freitas Bacci (UF); Ana Flávia Alves Versiane (PPD/PPGBV/INBIO/UFU) e Rosana Romero (INBIO/UFU) orientador(a) do(a) candidato(a).

Ressalta-se que o Prof. Lucas de Freitas Bacci participou da defesa por meio de Webconferência na cidade de Gainesville (FL/USA), os demais membros da banca, o(a) candidato(a) participaram *in loco.*

Iniciando os trabalhos o(a) presidente da mesa, Dr(a). Rosana Romero, apresentou a Comissão Examinadora e o(a) candidato(a), agradeceu a presença do público, e concedeu ao Discente a palavra para a exposição do seu trabalho. A duração da apresentação do(a) Discente e o tempo de arguição e resposta foram conforme as normas do Programa.

A seguir o senhor(a) presidente concedeu a palavra, pela ordem sucessivamente, aos(às) examinadores(as), que passaram a arguir o(a) candidato(a). Ultimada a arguição, que se desenvolveu dentro dos termos regimentais, a Banca, em sessão secreta, atribuiu o resultado final, considerando o(a) candidato(a):

Aprovado(a).

Esta defesa faz parte dos requisitos necessários à obtenção do título de Mestre.

O competente diploma será expedido após cumprimento dos demais requisitos, conforme as normas do Programa, a legislação pertinente e a regulamentação interna da UFU.

Nada mais havendo a tratar foram encerrados os trabalhos. Foi lavrada a presente ata que após lida e achada conforme foi assinada pela Banca Examinadora.

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SUMÁRIO

Lavoisiereae (Melastomataceae) in the Diamantina Plateau, Minas Gerais, Brazil*

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Abstract

Lavoisiereae is one of the richest tribes of Melastomataceae with expressive diversity in the *campos rupestres* of Bahia, Goiás and Minas Gerais states. The Diamantina Plateau is located between Grão Mogol and Serra do Cipó in the Espinhaço Range Minas Gerais portion with a high number of species and rate of endemism in the family. We present the taxonomic treatment of Lavoisiereae in the Diamantina Plateau, providing an identification key for the species, morphological descriptions, taxonomic comments, flowering, fruit, and geographic distribution data. The current inventory cataloged 67 species, of which 65 belong to *Microlicia* and two to *Rhynchanthera*; and, up to now, 19 species are considered endemic to the region.

Keywords: *campo rupestre*, endemism, Espinhaço Range, *Microlicia*, *Rhynchanthera*

Resumo

Lavoisiereae é uma das tribos mais ricas de Melastomataceae, com expressiva diversidade nos campos rupestres dos estados da Bahia, Goiás e Minas Gerais. O Planalto Diamantina é localizado entre Grão Mogol e Serra do Cipó na porção mineira da Cadeia do Espinhaço, com grande numero de espécies e altas taxas de endemismo para a família. Nós apresentamos o tratamento taxonômico de Lavoisiereae no Planalto Diamantina, fornencendo chave de identificação para as espécies, descrições morfológicas, comentários taxonômicos, dados de floração, frutificação e distribuição geográfica. O presente inventário catalogou 67 espécies, das quais 65 pertencem a *Microlicia* e duas a *Rhynchanthera*; até o momento, 19 espécies são consideradas endêmicas da região.

Palavras-chave: Cadeia do Espinhaço, campo rupestre, endemismo, *Microlicia*, *Rhynchanthera*

Introduction

The *campo rupestre* is characterized by a high richness of herbaceous species, high rates of endemism, and unique species composition (Fernandes 2016). In addition, its topography, influence of three adjacent biomes, soil diversity, habitat heterogeneity, and isolation among vegetation islands favor its high floristic richness (Giulietti *et al.* 1997). In the Southern Espinhaço Province (*i.e.*, the Minas Gerais portion of Espinhaço Range), the *campo rupestre* is the predominant vegetation at altitudes above 900 m (Colli-Silva *et al*. 2019).

The Diamantina Plateau is an area located in the mid-southern Minas Gerais portion of Espinhaço Range, limited at north by Grão Mogol and at south by Serra do Cipó (Gonçalves *et al*. 2017). This region is considered one of the most important areas of endemism and diversity of vascular plants in the Southern Espinhaço Province (Giulietti *et al.* 1997; Rapini *et al*. 2002; Echternacht *et al*. 2011; Colli-Silva *et al.* 2019; Pacifico *et al*. 2020b). It is considered a regional "orographic roof", assuming the role of irradiating point of the drainage of Araçuaí, Doce, Jequitinhnonha and São Francisco rivers (Saadi 1995). Distribution of species of the tribe Lavoisiereae Candolle (1828: 100), belonging to the genera *Microlicia* Don (1823: 301)*, Rhynchanthera* Candolle (1828: 106), and *Poteranthera* Bongard (1838: 137) (see Versiane *et al.* 2021), shows at least six main areas of endemism in Southern Espinhaço: the Diamantina Plateau *s.l.*, Diamantina Plateau *s.s.* (excluding Serra do Cipó), Serra do Cipó (northern and southern regions), Serra do Cabral, Grão-Mogol and the Iron Quadrangle (Pacifico *et al*. 2020a). The monophyly of Lavoisiereae is supported by morphological and molecular data and can be characterized by its reniform, ellipsoid, or elongate seeds with foveolate or lacunate-reticulate testa, glabrous ovary apex, diplostemonous or least frequently haplostemonous androecium, isomorphic to dimorphic stamens and pedoconnectives prolonged below the thecae (Renner 1990, 1993; Clausing & Renner 2001; Fritsch *et al*. 2004; Michelangeli *et al*. 2013; Versiane *et al.* 2021). Despite its highdiversity, few floristic studies on Lavoisiereae in Southern Espinhaço have been carried out in recent years (*i.e.*, Fidanza 2005; Martins *et al.* 2009; Araújo 2013; Hemsing 2018; Pacífico & Fidanza 2018; Paranhos 2019; Bertolini 2021). Paranhos (2019) listed 71 species belonging to Lavoisiereae, although the author did not present a taxonomic treatment. Therefore, the current study provide a taxonomic treatment for Lavoisiereae species from Diamantina Plateau, Minas Gerais, Brazil.

Material and methods

The Diamantina Plateau comprises the municipalities of Diamantina, Serro, Itamarandiba, Monjolos, Couto Magalhães de Minas, Datas, Felício dos Santos, Gouveia, Presidente Kubitschek, Rio Vermelho, Santo Antônio do Itambé, São Gonçalo do Rio Preto, Senador Modestino Gonçalves, and Serra Azul de Minas, between latitudes 17°23'19.18"S–18°45'21.58"S and longitudes 42°35'11.58"W–44°11'42.79"W (Paranhos 2019) (Fig. 1). The total area encompasses ca. 13,480 km², with an average annual temperature of 18° to 19°C and average precipitation between 1,250 and 1,550 mm (Neves *et al*. 2005). The *campo rupestre* (rupestrian grassland), *cerrado sensu stricto* (savanna), *floresta estacional semidecidual* (semideciduous forest), and *cerradão* (savanna woodland) are the main phytophysiognomies (Mendonça-Filho 2005) (Fig. 2).

This study was carried out based on the morphological analysis of Lavoisiereae collections deposited at HUFU and BHCB [acronyms according to Thiers (2022)], and on field observations. We also examined online specimens available on JSTOR Global Plants (http://plants.jstor.org/), Virtual Herbarium Reflora (http://reflora.jbrj.gov.br/reflora/herbarioVirtual/), and *species*Link (http://www.splink.org.br/) platforms, and are cited here as "online image". For those species with only online records available, the measurements were obtained from published works (*i.e.*, Cogniaux 1883; Brade 1959; Martins & Almeda 2017; Pacifico *et al*. 2020a, 2021). Species identification was based on the literature (Cogniaux 1883–1888; Renner 1990; Koschnitzke & Martins 2006; Martins 1997; Martins & Almeda 2017) and on the image of type specimens available online. Due to the large number of samples examined (ca. 1,000), we select only one record from each municipality when available. The map was performed in the software QGIS version 3.22.9 (QGIS Development Team 2022). We used the package "monographR" (Reginato 2016) performed in R (R Core Team 2022) to build the descriptions. The terminology of vegetative and reproductive structures followed Radford *et al*. (1986), and the indumentum terminology was also based on Cogniaux (1883) and recent studies (*i.e.*, Martins & Almeda 2017; Carmo *et al.* 2019; Romero *et al.* 2021a, 2021b). The terminology used is as follows: glandular: formed by gland-tipped trichomes with a peduncle seen with a typical stereomicroscope; glandular-punctate: gland-tipped trichomes with a very short stalk not visible with a typical stereomicroscope; hirsute: pale, stiff, long, and erect trichomes; lanose: intertwined trichomes, cottony; setose: pale trichomes that are stiff and adpressed; bristles present or not ; velutinous: pale trichomes that are straight, soft and short, velvety-like; and villous: pale trichomes that are

adpressed and slightly rolled (Fig. 3). Flowering and fruiting data were obtained from specimen labels and provided for all species. The colors provided for leaf petal, stamens, style, and fruit were obtained from dry and fresh material and the literature.

Results

Lavoisiereae is represented in the Diamantina Plateau by 67 species in two genera: *Microlicia* is the largest genus with 65 species, and *Rhynchanthera* with two species. Of these, 19 species are endemic to the Diamantina Plateau, all belonging to *Microlicia*.

Lavoisiereae Candolle (1828: 100).

Decumbent or erect subshrub, shrub, or small tree. Branch, leaf, hypanthium, and sepal glandular punctate and/or glandular, hirsute, lanose, setose, velutinous or villous, sometimes entirely glabrous, glaucous or not. Leaf sessile or petiolate, imbricate or not, conduplicate or not, deflexed to ascending, with the same size or larger in the main branch, chartaceous, coriaceous or membranaceous. Flower grouped in inflorescence, or reduced to one flower or solitary, 5–9(–10)-merous, , sessile or pedicellate, hypanthium with bristle crown at the apex or not, petal lilac, magenta, pink, purple, white or yellow; stamens (5–)10–18(–20), dimorphic or rarely isomorphic, bicolor or concolor, anther tetrasporangiate or polysporangiate, pedoconnective prolonged below the thecae, ventral appendage present or inconspicuous, staminodes present or not; ovary superior or partly inferior, (2–)3–6(–8)-locular. Capsule dehiscent from the apex or from the base, columella deciduous or persistent.

Key to the species of Lavoisiereae

1. Five fertile antesepalous stamens and five antepetalous staminodes 2
- All stamens fertile 4
2. Antesepalous stamens isomorphic ..... 13. *Microlicia congestiflora*
- Antesepalous stamens dimorphic 3
3. Petiole 5–15 mm long; inflorescence distally with dichasia…..……66. ……*Rhynchanthera cordata*
- Petiole 0.5–4 mm long; inflorescence distally with monochasia……. ..... 67. *Rhynchanthera grandiflora*
4. Hypanthium with bristle crown at the apex ..... 6. *Microlicia armata*
- Hypanthium without bristle crown at the apex 5

5. Ovary partly inferior; columella persistent 6
- Ovary superior; columella deciduous 27
6. Petal yellow ..... 29. *Microlicia itambana*
- Petal magenta, pink or white 7
7. Capsule dehiscent from the apex 8
- Capsule dehiscent from the base 12
8. Flower 5–7-merous 9
- Flower 8-merous 11
9. Petal pink ..... 47. *Microlicia pilosa*
- Petal white 10
10. Leaf blade glaucous, glabrous on both surfaces ..... 15. *Microlicia cordifolia*
- Leaf blade non-glaucous, minutely glandular on abaxial surface, glabrous on adaxial surface ..... 49. *Microlicia pohliana*
11. Leaf blade discolor; pedicel ca. 1 mm long ..... 35. *Microlicia macrocarpa*
- Leaf blade concolor; pedicel 2–8 mm long ..... 50. *Microlicia pulcherrima*
12. Leaf blade 1-veined 13
- Leaf blade 3–7-veined 20
13. Flower (7–)8-merous ..... 2. *Microlicia adamantium*
- Flower 5–6-merous 14
14. Leaves on the lower branches with a different shape from the upper branches ..... 39. *Microlicia minor*
- Leaves on lower branches similar in shape to upper leaves 15
15. Leaf margin serrulate, ciliate or glandular-ciliate 16
- Leaf margin entire or slightly crenulate, glabrous 17
16. Leaf blade with obtuse apex; ovary 4-locular ..... 19. *Microlicia curtiana*
- Leaf blade with acute apex; ovary 6-locular ..... 10. *Microlicia cataphracta*
17. Plant decumbent ..... 63. *Microlicia tetragona*
- Plant erect 18
18. Leaf blade narrow-triangular ..... 27. *Microlicia hilairei*
- Leaf blade lanceolate, ovate-lanceolate, elliptic-lanceolate or narrow-lanceolate 19
19. Leaf blade chartaceous, apex apiculate ..... 9. *Microlicia caryophyllea*
- Leaf blade coriaceous, apex obtuse or acute ..... 18. *Microlicia crassifolia*

20. Flower in congested dichasia forming a glomerulous..... .....24. *Microlicia gentianoides*
- Flower solitary or in dichasia, or reduced to one single flower..... 21
21. Leaf margin crenulate or serrulate 22
- Leaf margin entire..... 25
22. Leaf blade glandular-punctate on the adaxial surface, margin crenulate..... .....54. *Microlicia rundeliana*
- Leaf blade glabrous on both surfaces, eventually with few pale or glandular trichomes abaxially 23
23. Flower 8-merous; leaf blade glabrous on both surfaces, or with few pale trichomes abaxially .....55. *Microlicia sampaioana*
- Flower 6-merous; leaf blade glandular on both surfaces 24
24. Sepal 4–6 mm long; ovary 2- or 4-locular .....56. *Microlicia scaberula*
- Sepal 7–9 mm long; ovary 6-locular.....40. *Microlicia mucorifera*
25. Flower 5-merous 26
- Flower (6–7–)8-merous .....53. *Microlicia rigida*
26. Leaf blade glabrous, 5–7-veined; flower with long pedicel (2–4 mm long)..... ..... 4. *Microlicia alba*
- Leaf blade glandular, 3-veined; flower sessile or with short pedicel (up to 1 mm long)… . 25. *Microlicia glandulifolia*
27. Ovary 3–4-locular 28
- Ovary 5-locular 64
28. Anther polysporangiate 29
- Anther tetrasporangiate..... 33
29. Branch, leaf blade, hypanthium, and sepal with glandular and glandular-punctate indumentum.....26. *Microlicia graveolens*
- Branch, leaf blade, hypanthium, and sepal only with glandular-punctate indumentum or glandular-punctate associated with villous, hirsute or setose indumentum (in this case, with few glandular trichomes)..... 30
30. Leaf petiolate..... 31
- Leaf sessile..... 32
31. Branch, leaf blade, hypanthium, and sepal with only glandular-punctate indumentum; leaf margin entire ..... 60. *Microlicia setosa*

- Branch, leaf blade, hypanthium, and sepal with glandular-punctate and setose indumentum; leaf margin crenulate ..... 38. *Microlicia maximowicziana*

32. Branch, leaf blade, hypanthium, and sepal with glandular-punctate and villous indumentum ..... 23. *Microlicia fasciculata*

- Branch, leaf blade, hypanthium, and sepal with glandular-punctate and hirsute indumentum ..... 61. *Microlicia stricta*

33. Leaf blade membranaceous 34

- Leaf blade chartaceous or coriaceous 36

34. Leaf blade concolor, margin serrulate; hypanthium urceolate ..... 33. *Microlicia longifolia*

- Leaf blade discolor, margin entire or crenulate; hypanthium campanulate 35

35. Leaf sessile; leaf blade glandular-punctate; pedicel 0.7–2 mm long ..... 44. *Microlicia pabstii*

- Leaf petiolate; leaf blade glandular and glandular-punctate; pedicel 4.5–5 mm long ..... 57. *Microlicia schwackeana*

36. Stamens with all anthers purple (concolor) ..... 31. *Microlicia linifolia*

- Stamens antesepalous with anthers pink, purple or vinaceous, antepetalous ones with anthers yellow (bicolor) 37

37. Leaf blade only with glandular-punctate indumentum 38

- Leaf blade with glandular indumentum (in this case with few pale trichomes), or glandular-punctate associated with glandular, hirsute, setose or velutine indumentum 49

38. Hypanthium and sepal with glandular and glandular-punctate indumentum 39

- Hypanthium and sepal only with glandular-punctate indumentum 40

39. Leaf blade obovate, apex obtuse, and base attenuate ..... 43. *Microlicia obtusifolia*

- Leaf blade lanceolate, apex acute, and base rounded or cordate ..... 51. *Microlicia pusilla*

40. Leaf coriaceous 41

- Leaf chartaceous 43

41. Leaf blade with dark-green blotches on both surfaces; capsule oblong ..... 37. *Microlicia maculata*

- Leaf blade without blotches; capsule globose 42

42. Subshrub decumbent; hypanthium vernicose; sepal narrow-lanceolate or narrow-triangular ..... 20. *Microlicia decipiens*

- Subshrub or shrub erect; hypanthium not vernicose; sepal triangular-oblong ..... 17. *Microlicia crassa*

43. Branch with hirsute and glandular-punctate indumentum ..... 12. *Microlicia confertiflora*
- Branch with only glandular-punctate indumentum..... 44
44. Leaf blade with suprabasal veins ..... 7. *Microlicia avicularis*
- Leaf blade with basal veins..... 45
45. Sepal linear; capsule oblong.....1. *Microlicia acerosa*
- Sepal triangular, triangular-lanceolate or narrow-triangular, never linear; capsule globose or pyriform..... 46
46. Flower with pedicel (2–)4–11 mm long..... 5. *Microlicia amplexicaulis*
- Flower sessile or with a pedicel up to 1 mm long..... 47
47. Leaf not imbricate .....62. *Microlicia tenuifolia*
- Leaf imbricate 48
48. Leaf blade lanceolate or narrow-lanceolate; sepal narrow-triangular…….
.....22. *Microlicia ericoides*
- Leaf blade elliptic or ovate-elliptic; sepal triangular ..... 64. *Microlicia tetrasticha*
49. Branch, leaf blade, hypanthium, and sepal glaucous .....3. *Microlicia agrestis*
- Branch, leaf blade, hypanthium, and sepal not glaucous..... 50
50. Inflorescence glomerulate-like..... 8. *Microlicia capitata*
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1. *Microlicia acerosa* Versiane & R.Romero in Romero & Versiane (2021: 821).

Erect shrub, 0.5–1.5 m tall, younger branch quadrangular, older branch terete, brownish. Branch, leaf blade, hypanthium, and sepal glandular-punctate. Leaf petiolate, petiole 1–2 mm long, ascending, slightly imbricate, not conduplicate; blade 5–14.5 × ca. 1 mm, with the same size in the main and lateral branches, concolor, chartaceous, linear-elliptic or linear-oblong, apex acute, short apiculate, base attenuate, margin entire, glabrous, 1-veined. Flower solitary, 5-merous, pedicel 1.5–2 mm long; hypanthium 2.5–4 × ca. 1.5 mm, campanulate or oblong-campanulate, bristle crown at the apex absent, vernicose or not, smooth; sepal 3.5–6 × ca. 1 mm, linear, apex apiculate; petal 8–11 × 5–6 mm, magenta, obovate or obovate-oblong, apex apiculate, margin entire, glabrous; stamens 10, dimorphic, bicolor, anthers oblong, tetrasporangiate; antesepalous stamens 5, filament ca. 3.5 mm long, pink, anther ca. 3 mm long, vinaceous, beak ca. 0.7 mm long, white, pedoconnective ca. 2.5 mm long, vinaceous, ventral appendage ca. 3 mm long, yellow, apex truncate; antepetalous stamens 5, filament 3–4 mm long, pink, anther ca. 2 mm long, yellow, beak ca. 0.5 mm long, white, pedoconnective ca. 1 mm long, pink, ventral appendage ca. 0.3 mm long, yellow, apex rounded; ovary 3-locular, superior; style ca. 5 mm long, pink. Capsule 3.5–5 × 2–3 mm, brown, oblong, dehiscent from the apex, columella deciduous.

Specimens selected:—BRAZIL. Minas Gerais: Diamantina, estrada Diamantina-Biribiri, 25 September 2008 (fr.), *R. Romero et al. 8187* (HUFU); São Gonçalo do Rio Preto, Parque Estadual do Rio Preto, Campo do Mocambo, 18°07'9"S, 43°22'30"W, 1155 m, 13 October 2015 (fl., fr.), *G. Martinelli & C. Baez 18895* (HUFU).

Microlicia acerosa is endemic from Diamantina Plateau and Serra do Cipó, Minas Gerais state (Romero & Versiane 2021). In the Diamantina Plateau, *M. acerosa* occurs in *campo rupestre*. Collected with flowers in July, September and with fruits in March, September, October and December. *Microlicia acerosa* resembles *M. linifolia* Chamisso (1834: 395) in having a glandular-punctate indumentum covering the branch, leaf, hypanthium, and sepal. In addition, it has a petiolate leaf, narrow leaf blade, short apiculate at the apex, pedicellate flower, and dimorphic stamens with tetrasporangiate anthers (Romero & Versiane 2021). However, *M. acerosa* differs in having an elliptic-linear or oblong-linear and concolor leaf blade (*vs*. elliptic-lanceolate and discolor in *M. linifolia*), longer pedicel (1.5–2 mm long) (*vs.* up to 1 mm long), linear sepal (*vs.* narrow-triangular), and bicolor anthers (*vs.* concolor).

2. *Microlicia adamantium* (Barreto *ex* Pedersoli 1980: 21) Versiane & R.Romero in Versiane *et al.* (2021: 52). (Figure 4A).

Erect subshrub or shrub, 0.3–1.2 m tall, younger and older branches terete, brown. Branch, leaf blade, hypanthium, and sepal glabrous or sparsely glandular-punctate. Leaf sessile, ascending, imbricate, not conduplicate; blade 6–9 × 4–6 mm, with the same size in the main and lateral branches, concolor, coriaceous, ovate or ovate-oblong, apex obtuse, base rounded, margin entire, glabrous, 1-veined. Flower solitary, (7–)8-merous, sessile; hypanthium 5–6 × ca. 6 mm, campanulate, bristle crown at the apex absent, not vernicose, smooth; sepal 3–3.5 × 2–2.5 mm, triangular, apex acute; petal 10–15 × 8–11 mm, pink, obovate, apex rounded or truncate, margin entire, sometimes glandular-punctate; stamens (14–)16, dimorphic, bicolor, anthers oblong, tetrasporangiate; antesepalous stamens (7–)8, filament 6–8 mm long, yellow, anther 3–4 mm long, dark-red or vinaceous, beak 0.6–1 mm long, yellow, pedoconnective 6–7 mm long, yellow, ventral appendage 1.5–2 mm long, yellow, apex bilobed; antepetalous stamens (7–)8, filament 4–5 mm long, yellow, anther 3–4 mm long, yellow-orange, beak ca. 1 mm long, white, pedoconnective 1–1.5 mm long, yellow, ventral appendage ca. 0.5 mm long, yellow, apex truncate; ovary 6(–7)-locular, partly inferior; style 6–9 mm long, yellow. Capsule 4–7 × ca. 4 mm, brownish, globose, dehiscent from the base, columella persistent.

Specimen selected:—BRAZIL. Minas Gerais: Diamantina, trilha no fundo da Casa dos Ventos, 18°10'57"S, 43°37'15"W, 1376 m, 5 December 2012 (fl., fr.), *A.F.A. Versiane & K.R. Silva 368* (HUFU).

Microlicia adamantium is endemic to Minas Gerais (Martins & Almeda 2017, as *Lavoisiera adamantium*). In the Diamantina Plateau, occurs in *campo rupestre*, *campo limpo* with sandy soil, river margins, grassy fields and seepage slopes. Collected with flowers in September, November and December and with fruits in May and from September to December. *Microlicia adamantium* resembles *M. sampaioana* in frequently having an 8-merous flower and a 6-locular ovary. However, it differs by the leaf blade with entire margin (*vs*. pectinate in *M. sampaioana*), glabrous hypanthium (*vs*. sparsely glandular), and bicolor stamens (*vs*. concolor).

3. *Microlicia agrestis* Cogniaux in Martius (1883: 105). (Figure 4B).

Erect subshrub or shrub, 0.4–1.6 m tall, younger branch quadrangular, older branch terete, brownish. Branch, leaf blade, hypanthium, and sepal glandular and glandular-punctate, glaucous. Leaf sessile or petiolate, petiole up to 0.5 mm long, ascending or horizontal, not imbricate, not conduplicate; blade 5–24 × 2–8 mm, with a larger size in the main branch or with the same size in the main and lateral branches, concolor, chartaceous, elliptic or obovate, apex obtuse or rounded, base attenuate, margin entire, glandular-ciliate, 3-veined, basal veins. Flower solitary, 5-merous, pedicel 0.5–3(–4) mm long; hypanthium 3–4 × 2–3 mm, urceolate, bristle crown at the apex absent, not vernicose, smooth; sepal 2–5 × ca. 1 mm, triangular or triangular-lanceolate, apex acute; petal 6–10 × 3–7 mm, lilac, obovate, apex rounded or acuminate, margin entire, glabrous; stamens 10, dimorphic, bicolor, anthers oblong, tetrasporangiate; antesepalous stamens 5, filament ca. 7 mm long, pink, anther ca. 2 mm long, pink, beak ca. 0.2 mm long, white, pedoconnective ca. 7 mm long, pink, ventral appendage ca. 1.5 mm long, yellow, apex retuse; antepetalous stamens 5, filament ca. 5 mm long, pink, anther ca. 2 mm long, yellow, beak ca. 0.2 mm long, white, pedoconnective ca. 3 mm long, pink, ventral appendage ca. 1 mm long, yellow, apex retuse; ovary 3-locular, superior; style ca. 4 mm long, pink. Capsule 2–4 × 2–3 mm, brown, globose, dehiscent from the apex, columella deciduous.

Specimens selected:—BRAZIL. Minas Gerais: Diamantina, Campus JK da UFVJM, afloramentos rochosos ao norte do Campus, próximo à cerca na BR-367, 18°11'06"S, 43°34'01"W, 1310 m, 29 April 2011 (fl., fr.), *I.M. Franco & M.M.T. Cota 758* (HUFU); Gouveia, estrada para Barão de Guaicuí, 18°22'34"S, 43°42'20.5"W, 1426 m, 13 May 2010 (fl., fr.), *I.M. Franco et al. 511* (HUFU).

Microlicia agrestis is endemic to Minas Gerais (Romero *et al.* 2020), occurring in Diamantina Plateau and Serra do Cipó (Araújo 2013; Pacifico & Fidanza 2018). In the Diamantina Plateau, *M. agrestis* occurs in *campo rupestre*. Collected with flowers from March to May and with fruits in April, May, September, October and December. *Microlicia agrestis* resembles *M. avicularis* Martius *ex* Naudin (1845: 176) in having an elliptic leaf blade, attenuate at the base, pedicellate flower, and dimorphic and bicolor stamens. However, *M. agrestis* differs in having a glaucous) branch and leaf (when dry and fresh) (*vs*. not glaucous in *M. avicularis*), concolor leaf blade, entire at the margin (*vs.* discolor and crenulate), and basal veins (*vs*. suprabasal).

4. *Microlicia alba* (Martius & Schrank *ex* Candolle 1828: 103) Versiane & R.Romero in Versiane *et al.* (2021: 52). (Figure 4C).

Erect subshrub or shrub, 1–2 m tall, younger and older branches quadrangular, greenish or brownish. Branch, leaf blade, hypanthium and sepal glabrous. Leaf sessile, ascending or horizontal, not imbricate, not conduplicate; blade 20–60 × 11–30 mm, with the same size in the main and lateral branches, concolor, glaucous, chartaceous, ovate or ovate-lanceolate, apex obtuse, base rounded or subcordate, margin entire, glabrous, 5–7-veined, basal veins. Flower arranged in simple dichasia or sometimes reduced to one single flower, 5-merous, pedicel 2–4 mm long; hypanthium 8–10 × ca. 4.5 mm, campanulate or urceolate, bristle crown at the apex absent, glabrous, not vernicose, smooth; sepal 3–3.5 × 3–4 mm, triangular, apex acute, setoso; petal 15–21 × 8–10 mm, white, obovate-oblong, apex rounded or truncate, margin entire, glabrous or glandular-punctate; stamens 10, dimorphic, concolor, yellow, anthers, oblong, tetrasporangiate; antesepalous stamens 5, filament 6–7 mm long, anther 5–5.5 mm long, beak ca. 0.5 mm long, pedoconnective 6–7 mm long, ventral appendage ca. 1.5 mm long, apex rounded or emarginate; antepetalous stamens 5, filament 4–5 mm long, anther 4–4.5 mm long, beak ca. 0.5 mm long, pedoconnective 2–2.5 mm long, ventral appendage ca. 0.5 mm long, apex rounded; ovary 5-locular, partly inferior; style ca. 15 mm long, yellow. Capsule 7–8 × ca. 4 mm, cream, oblong, dehiscent from the base, columella persistent.

Specimens selected:—BRAZIL. Minas Gerais: Diamantina, estrada Conselheiro Mata, ca. 15 km de Diamantina, 14 March 2012 (fl., fr.), *A.F.A. Versiane et al. 111* (HUFU); Gouveia, estrada ao lado da usina eólica, 18°31'28.4"S, 43°54'54.9"W, 1182 m, 25 February 2010 (fl.), *A.S. Quaresma et al. 65* (HUFU).

Microlicia alba occurs in Minas Gerais and Bahia states (Martins & Almeda 2017, as *Lavoisiera alba*). In the Diamantina Plateau, *M. alba* occurs in *campo rupestre*, rocky outcrops next to wet spots and *brejo*. Collected with flowers in February, March, September and October and with fruits in March, September and October. *Microlicia alba* resembles *M. gentianoides* De Candolle (1828: 104) in having a 5-merous flower with white petals, yellow stamens , and 5-locular ovary. However, it differs in having a glaucous and glabrous leaf (*vs*. non-glaucous, glandular-punctate abaxially and sometimes setulose adaxially in *M. gentianoides*), flowers arranged in simple dichasia or reduced to one single flower (*vs*. congested dichasia in a glomerulate head), and glabrous hypanthium and sepal (*vs*. with glandular trichomes).

Microlicia alba also resembles *M. cordifolia* Cogniaux (1883: 140) in having a glaucous leaf and white petals, but it differs in having a 5-merous flower (*vs*. 6–7-merous in *M. cordifolia*), and fruit dehiscence from the base (*vs*. from the apex).

5. *Microlicia amplexicaulis* Cogniaux (1883: 82). (Figure 4D).

Erect subshrub or shrub, 0.4–1.7 m tall, younger branch quadrangular, brownish, older branch terete, brownish. Branch, leaf blade, hypanthium, and sepal glandular-punctate. Leaf sessile, ascending or horizontal, imbricate or not, not conduplicate; blade 3–7 × 2–4 mm, with the same size in the main and lateral branches, discolor, adaxial surface darker or concolor, chartaceous, ovate or widely ovate, apex acute or obtuse, base rounded or slightly cordate, margin crenulate or entire, glabrous, 3-veined, basal veins. Flower solitary, 5-merous, pedicel (2–)4–11 mm long; hypanthium 3–4 × 2–3 mm, campanulate, bristle crown at the apex absent, vernicose, 10-costate; sepal 2–4 × ca. 0.7 mm, triangular, apex acute; petal 8–16 × 6–9 mm, pink, obovate, apex acuminate, margin entire; stamens 10, dimorphic, bicolor, anthers oblong, tetrasporangiate; antesepalous stamens 5, filament 2–2.5 mm long, pink, anther 1.5–2 mm long, vinaceous, beak ca. 0.3 mm long, white, pedoconnective 2–2.5 mm long, pink, ventral appendage ca. 1 mm long, yellow, apex truncate; antepetalous stamens 5, filament ca. 3 mm long, pink, anther ca. 2 mm long, yellow, beak ca. 0.3 mm long, white, pedoconnective ca. 1 mm long, yellow, ventral appendage ca. 1 mm long, yellow, apex truncate; ovary 3-locular, superior; style ca. 4 mm long, pink. Capsule 2–4 × 2–3 mm, brown, globose, dehiscent from the apex, columella deciduous.

Specimens selected:—BRAZIL. Minas Gerais: Diamantina, ca. 2 km da entrada principal do P.E. do Biribiri, trilha das cachoeiras, 18°59'26"S, 48°18'13"W, 1030 m, 17 May 2011 (fr.), *R. Romero et al. 8452* (HUFU); Gouveia, estrada para Curvelo, próximo a riacho, 18°33'40.4"S, 43°51'00.4"W, 1163 m, 10 March 2006 (fl., fr.), *R. Tsuji et al. 1267* (HUFU); São Gonçalo do Rio Preto, Parque Estadual do Rio Preto, campos rupestres na localidade de Lajeado, 18°13'42"S, 43°20'32"W, 1580 m, 19 March 2016 (fl.), *G. Martinelli et al. 19112* (HUFU); Serro, Distrito de São Gonçalo do Rio das Pedras, trilhas para o Pico do Raio, 18°25'58"S, 43°28'31"W, 1200 m, 28 January 2016 (fl.), *G. Martinelli 18966* (HUFU).

Microlicia amplexicaulis is endemic to Minas Gerais, occurring at Diamantina Plateau and Serra do Cipó (Romero 2013b). In the Diamantina Plateau, *M. amplexicaulis* occurs in *campo rupestre*. Collected with flowers from January to May, November and December and with fruits

from February to July and from September to December. *Microlicia amplexicaulis* resembles *M. confertiflora* Naudin (1845: 176) in having a sessile leaf, discolor blade, rounded or cordate at the base, pedicellate flower, and dimorphic and bicolor stamens. However, *M. amplexicaulis* differs in having a glandular-punctate indumentum covering the branch, leaf, hypanthium, and sepal (*vs.* hirsute and glandular-punctate in *M. confertiflora*), longer pedicel [(2–)4–11 mm long)] (*vs*. ca. 2 mm long), and 10-costate hypanthium (*vs*. smooth).

6. *Microlicia armata* (Sprengel 1825: 308) Versiane & R.Romero in Versiane *et al.* (2021: 52). (Figure 4E).

Erect subshrub, 0.3–1.5 m tall, younger and older branches terete, brownish. Branch, leaf blade, hypanthium, and sepal glabrous. Leaf sessile, ascending, imbricate, not conduplicate; blade 3.5–9.5 × 0.5–1 mm, with the same size in the main and lateral branches, concolor, chartaceous, narrow-triangular or triangular-lanceolate, apex acute or acuminate, base cuneate, margin entire or serrate, glabrous or ciliate, 5–7-veined, basal veins. Flower solitary, 5–6-merous, pedicel 1–1.5 mm long; hypanthium 2.5–4.5 × 2–3 mm, campanulate or oblong-campanulate, bristle crown at the apex present, not vernicose, multi-costate; sepal (2.5–)5–11 × 1–1.5 mm, narrow-triangular, rarely triangular, apex apiculate, petal 6–8(–11) × 3.5–7 mm, pink, obovate, apex acuminate, margin entire, glabrous; stamens 10–12, dimorphic, concolor, yellow, anthers oblong, tetrasporangiate; antesepalous stamens 5–6, filament 3–4.5 mm long, anther 3–6 mm long, beak ca. 0.5 mm long, pedoconnective 0.5–1 mm long, ventral appendage ca. 0.5 mm long, apex truncate or slightly bilobed; antepetalous stamens 5–6, filament 3–5 mm long, anther 2–5 mm long, beak ca. 0.4 mm long, pedoconnective ca. 1 mm long, ventral appendage ca. 0.2 mm long, apex truncate; ovary 3-locular, superior; style 7–9 mm long, pink. Capsule 4–9 × 1.5–3 mm, brownish, oblong, dehiscent from the apex, columella deciduous.

Specimens selected:—BRAZIL. Minas Gerais: Diamantina, Área de Proteção Ambiental Pau de Fruta, COPASA, 18°15'01"S, 43°39'08"W, 13 February 2001 (fl., fr.), *J.R. Stehmann et al. 2897* (HUFU); Gouveia, 1,5 km após trevo da BR-259 com BR-367, sentido Diamantina, 18°24'29"S, 43°40'55"W, 1360 m, 27 January 2017 (fl., fr.), *J.A. Oliveira & R.R. Berbel 763* (HUFU); São Gonçalo do Rio Preto, Parque Estadual do Rio Preto, areal do Córrego da Lapa, 18°05'27.5"S, 43°20'29.8"W, 20 February 2002 (fl., fr.), *J.A. Lombardi 4622* (HUFU); Serro, Distrito de Capivari, estrada Milho Verde-Capivari 5 km do entroncamento para Milho Verde,

18°28'37"S, 43°27'38"W, 1160 m, 27 January 2016 (fl., fr.), *G. Martinelli & C. Quadros 18938* (HUFU).

Microlicia armata occurs from Bahia to Paraná states (Silva *et al.* 2020, as *Chaetostoma armatum*). In the Diamantina Plateau, *M. armata* occurs in *campo rupestre*, *campo úmido* and *cerrado*. Collected with flowers in January, February, May, June, August and December and with fruits from January to March, May, June, August, October and December. *Microlicia armata* resembles *M. hilairei* Versiane & Romero in having a glabrous branch, leaf, hypanthium, and sepal, imbricate leaves with a narrow-triangular blade, pink petal, dimorphic and concolor stamens with tetrasporangiate anthers. However, it is easily recognized in having a bristle crown at the apex of the hypanthium, an exclusive feature of this species in the Diamantina Plateau.

7. *Microlicia avicularis* Martius *ex* Naudin (1845: 176).

Erect subshrub, 0.3–1 m tall, younger branch quadrangular, brownish, older branch terete, brownish. Branch, leaf blade, hypanthium, and sepal glandular-punctate. Leaf sessile or petiolate, petiole up to 1 mm long, ascending or horizontal, not imbricate, not conduplicate; blade 9–21 × 3–6 mm, often with a larger size in the main branch, discolor, adaxial surface darker, chartaceous, elliptic or obovate-elliptic, apex acute or obtuse, base attenuate, margin crenulate, glabrous or glandular, 3-veined, suprabasal veins. Flower solitary, 5-merous, pedicel 2–4.5 mm long; hypanthium 3–4 × 2–3 mm, campanulate, bristle crown at the apex absent, not vernicose, smooth or slightly 10-costate; sepal 2–4 × ca. 1 mm, narrow-triangular, apex acuminate; petal 5–8 × 3–5 mm, magenta, obovate, apex acuminate, margin entire, glabrous; stamens 10, dimorphic, bicolor, anthers oblong, tetrasporangiate; antesepalous stamens 5, filament ca. 5 mm long, pink, anther ca. 1.5 mm long, vinaceous, beak ca. 0.4 mm long, white, pedoconnective 2.5–3.5 mm long, vinaceous, ventral appendage ca. 1.5 mm long, yellow, apex truncate; antepetalous stamens 5, filament 3–4 mm long, pink, anther 1–2 mm long, yellow, beak ca. 0.4 mm long, white, pedoconnective ca. 1 mm long, yellow, ventral appendage ca. 1 mm long, yellow, apex rounded; ovary 3-locular, superior; style ca. 5 mm long, pink. Capsule 3–4 × 2.5–3 mm, brown, globose, dehiscent from the apex, columella deciduous.

Specimens selected:—BRAZIL. Minas Gerais: Diamantina, estrada Diamantina-Conselheiro Mata, ca. 12 km sul de Diamantina, 18°16'28"S, 43°41'04"W, 7 October 2015 (fr.), *R. Romero et al. 8792* (HUFU); Gouveia, 25 April 1998 (fl., fr.), *J.P. Lemos-Filho s.n.* (HUFU);

Santo Antônio do Itambé, Alto do Pico do Itambé, 5 May 1942 (fl., fr.), *M. Magalhães 1653* (HUFU); Serro, estrada para Milho Verde, a 2 km do trevo da estrada para Capivari 18°29'17"S, 43°28'16"W, 1047 m, 25 May 2009 (fl., fr.), *L. Menini-Neto et al. 722* (HUFU).

Microlicia avicularis is endemic to Minas Gerais (Romero *et al.* 2020), occuring from Serra do Ouro Branco to Diamantina Plateau (Pacifico *et al*. 2017). In the Diamantina Plateau, *M. avicularis* occurs in *campo rupestre*. Collected with flowers from April to June and with fruits from April to June, and October. *Microlicia avicularis* can be recognized in having a glandular-punctate and sometimes also a glandular indumentum covering the branch, leaf, hypanthium, and sepal, sessile or subsessile leaf, attenuate at the base, with three suprabasal veins, pedicellate flower and dimorphic and bicolor stamens. The differences between *M. agrestis* and *M. avicularis* were noted under *M. agrestis*.

8. *Microlicia capitata* R.B.Pacifico, Almeda & Fidanza (2020: 277).

Erect shrub, 0.6–1.5 m tall, younger branch quadrangular, older branch terete, brownish. Branch, leaf blade, hypanthium, and sepal glandular and glandular-punctate, not glaucous. Leaf sessile, ascending, slightly imbricate or not, not conduplicate; blade 7.5–27 × 3–13 mm, with the same size in the main and lateral branches, discolor, adaxial surface darker, chartaceous, lanceolate or ovate-lanceolate, apex acute or acuminate, base rounded or cordate, margin serrulate or crenulate, glandular-ciliate, 3–5-veined, basal veins. Flower arranged in glomerulate-like, sometimes solitary, 5(–6)-merous, sessile or with a pedicel up to 0.5 mm long; hypanthium 4–7 × 2–4 mm, campanulate, bristle crown at the apex absent, not vernicose, smooth; sepal 4–5 × ca. 1 mm, narrow-triangular, apex acuminate; petal 10–14 × 5–7 mm, pink, obovate, apex acuminate, margin entire, glabrous or minutely glandular-punctate; stamens 10(–12), dimorphic, bicolor, anthers oblong, tetrasporangiate; antesepalous stamens 5(–6), filament ca. 5 mm long, pink, anther ca. 2.5 mm long, pink, beak ca. 0.5 mm long, white, pedoconnective 5–6 mm long, pink, ventral appendage 1.5–2 mm long, yellow, apex rounded; antepetalous stamens 5(–6), filament ca. 5 mm long, pink, anther ca. 2.5 mm long, yellow, beak ca. 0.5 mm long, white, pedoconnective ca. 2 mm long, yellow, ventral appendage ca. 1 mm long, yellow, apex rounded; ovary 3-locular, superior; style ca. 8 mm long, pink. Capsule 4–6 × 2–3.5 mm, brown, globose, dehiscent from the apex, columella deciduous.

Specimens selected:—BRAZIL. Minas Gerais: Datas, estrada Serro-Diamantina, próximo à divisa com o município Presidente Juscelino, 29 March 2001 (fl., fr.), *R. Romero & J.N.*

Nakajima 6045 (HUFU); Diamantina, estrada Diamantina-Conselheiro Mata, 3 km da entrada principal, 15°49'23.6"S, 48°42'09.3"W, 1055 m, 3 December 2012 (fr.), *A.F.A. Versiane & K.R. Silva 344* (HUFU); Gouveia, estrada Gouveia-Curvelo, ca. 30 km de Gouveia, próximo à usina eólica de Morro do Camelinho, 14 March 1999 (fl.), *V.C. Souza & J.P. Souza 22320* (HUFU).

Microlicia capitata is endemic to Minas Gerais (Romero *et al.* 2020), occurring in the Diamantina Plateau, Serra do Cabral and Serra da Canastra (Pacifico *et al.* 2020a). In the Diamantina Plateau, *M. capitata* occurs in *campo rupestre*. Collected with flower in March, April and June and with fruits in March, April, June and December. *Microlicia capitata* is similar to *Microlicia phlogiformis* (De Candolle 1828: 126) Versiane & Romero (2021: 54) in having a glandular and glandular-punctate indumentum covering the branch, leaf, hypanthium, and sepal, and a large leaf with three or five basal veins. In addition, it has a pedicellate flower, dimorphic and bicolor stamens with tetrasporangiate anthers. However, *M. capitata* is readily recognized by its flowers grouped in glomerular-like inflorescences.

9. *Microlicia caryophyllea* (Naudin 1844: 150) Versiane & R.Romero in Versiane *et al.* (2021: 52).

Erect subshrub, ca. 0.4 m tall, younger and older branches terete, greenish. Branch, leaf blade, hypanthium and sepal glabrous. Leaf sessile, ascending, not imbricate, not conduplicate; blade 15–20 × 2.5–5 mm, with the same size in the main and lateral branches, concolor, chartaceous, elliptic-lanceolate or narrow-lanceolate, apex apiculate, base attenuate, margin entire, glabrous, 1-veined. Flower arranged in dichasia or reduced to one single flower, 5-merous, sessile; hypanthium 3–4 × ca. 2.5 mm, campanulate, bristle crown at the apex absent, not vernicose, smooth; sepal 2.5–3 × ca. 1.5 mm, triangular, apex acute; petal 10–15 × 6–10 mm, pink, obovate-oblong, apex rounded, apiculate, margin entire, shortly glandular-ciliate; stamens 10, dimorphic, concolor, yellow, anthers oblong, tetrasporangiate; antesepalous stamens 5, filament 7–8 mm long, anther 3–4 mm long, beak ca. 0.5 mm long, pedoconnective 5.5–6.5 mm long, ventral appendage ca. 1.5 mm long, apex slightly bilobed; antepetalous stamens 5, filament 6–7 mm long, anther 2.5–3 mm long, beak ca. 0.5 mm long, pedoconnective ca. 1.5 mm long, ventral appendage ca. 0.5 mm long, apex slightly bilobed; ovary 4–5-locular, partly inferior; style ca. 9 mm long, yellow. Capsule 6–7 × 4–5 mm, brownish, globose, dehiscent from the base, columella persistent.

Specimen examined:—BRAZIL. Minas Gerais: Diamantina, rodovia Curvelo-Diamantina, 15 April 2013 (fl.), *M.J.R.R. Rocha & E.K.O. Hattori 966* (HUFU).

Additional specimen examined:— BRAZIL. Minas Gerais: Serra do Cipó, estrada para Conceição do Mato Dentro, Alto do Palácio, 19°15'79"S, 43°32'20"W, 29 June 2015 (fl., fr.), *R. Romero et al. 8602* (HUFU).

Microlicia caryophyllea is endemic to Minas Gerais, occurring in *campo rupestre* and sandy spots near gallery forests around Diamantina Plateau and Serra do Cipó (Martins & Almeda 2017, as *Lavoisiera caryophyllea*). Collected with flowers in April. *Microlicia caryophyllea* is readily recognized by the absence of indumentum (sometimes with few glandular trichomes on the leaf blade), 5-merous flower with pink petal, dimorphic and yellow stamens .

10. *Microlicia cataphracta* (Martius & Schrank *ex* De Candolle 1828: 102) Versiane & R.Romero in Versiane *et al.* (2021: 52).

Erect subshrub or shrub, 0.5–2 m tall, younger and older branches terete, glabrous or sparsely glandular on the nodes, brownish. Leaf sessile or petiolate, petiole up to 0.5 mm long, ascending, imbricate, conduplicate; blade 3–11 × 2.5–8 mm, with the same size in the main and lateral branches concolor, coriaceous, ovate or ovate-oblong, apex acute, base rounded or attenuate, margin serrulate or not, ciliate or glandular-ciliate, 1-veined, both surfaces glabrous or with few pale trichomes along the midrib on abaxial surface. Flower solitary, 6-merous, sessile; hypanthium 3–5 × ca. 3 mm, campanulate, bristle crown at the apex absent, hirsute or hirsute-glandular, not vernicose, smooth; sepal 3–13 × 1.5–5 mm, oblong, ovate-oblong or triangular-oblong, apex apiculate, glandular or glabrous with glandular trichomes restricted to the margin; petal 10–26 × 4–10 mm, pink, obovate or obovate-oblong, apex rounded or emarginate, apiculate, margin entire, glabrous or minutely-glandular; stamens 12, dimorphic, concolor, yellow, anthers oblong, tetrasporangiate; antesepalous stamens 6, filament ca. 7 mm long, white or yellow, anther 3–4 mm long, beak ca. 0.3 mm long, white, pedoconnective 3–5 mm long, yellow or purple, ventral appendage ca. 1 mm long, yellow, apex slightly bilobed; antepetalous stamens 6, filament ca. 6 mm long, white or yellow, anther 2–2.5 mm long, beak ca. 0.3 mm long, white, pedoconnective 2–3 mm long, yellow, ventral appendage ca. 0.5 mm long, yellow, apex slightly bilobed; ovary 6-locular, partly inferior; style 5–6 mm long, yellow. Capsule 5–7 × ca. 4 mm, brownish, globose, dehiscent from the base, columella persistent.

Specimens selected:—BRAZIL. Minas Gerais: Diamantina, P.E. Biribiri, "Mata de Revalino", 15 March 2012 (fl., fr.), *I.M. Araújo et al. 275* (HUFU); São Gonçalo do Rio Preto, Parque Estadual do Rio Preto, 17 November 1999 (fl.), *J.A. Lombardi 3358* (HUFU); Serro, estrada para o Distrito de Milho Verde, ca. 6 km da cidade de Serro, 18°38'S, 43°22'W, 6 June 1998 (fl., fr.), *R. Romero et al. 5376* (HUFU).

Microlicia cataphracta occurs in Paraná, São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais, Goiás and Bahia states, and in the Distrito Federal (Martins & Almeda 2017, as *Lavoisiera imbricata*). In the Diamantina Plateau, *M. cataphracta* occurs in *campo rupestre*, *campo cerrado*, *brejo*, sandy *campo* next to wet spots and *campo* seasonally inundated. Collected with flowers and with fruits throughout the year. *Microlicia cataphracta* can be recognized in having a leaf blade ciliate at the margin, a 6-merous flower with pink petals, yellow stamens, and 6-locular ovary. *Microlicia cataphracta* is similar to *M. curtiana* in having imbricate leaves, 6-merous flower with pink petal. However, it differs in having a glabrous leaf blade, sometimes with few pale trichomes (*vs*. glandular-punctate in *M. curtiana*), blade acute at the apex (*vs*. obtuse), and 6-locular ovary (*vs*. 4-locular).

11. *Microlicia cogniauxiana* R.Romero in Romero *et al.* (2015: 1012). (Figure 4F).

Erect subshrub or shrub, 0.5–1 m tall, younger branch quadrangular, brownish, older branch terete, brownish. Branch, leaf blade, hypanthium, and sepal glandular and glandular-punctate, not glaucous. Leaf sessile, ascending or horizontal, not imbricate, not conduplicate; blade 5–20 × 3–10 mm, with the same size in the main and lateral branches, concolor, chartaceous, lanceolate, ovate-lanceolate or ovate-elliptic, apex acute or obtuse, base attenuate or rounded, margin entire or slightly crenulate, glandular-ciliate, 3–5-veined, basal veins. Flower solitary, grouped at the apex of the branches, 5(–6)-merous, sessile or pedicellate, up to 0.7 mm long; hypanthium 3–4 × 2–3 mm, campanulate, bristle crown at the apex absent, not vernicose, smooth; sepal 3–4 × 0.5–1.5 mm, triangular, narrowly triangular, or triangular-lanceolate, apex acute or acuminate; petal 6.5–9.5 × 5–6 mm, pink or magenta, obovate-oblong, apex rounded or slightly acute, margin entire, glabrous; stamens 10(–12), dimorphic, bicolor, anthers oblong, tetrasporangiate; antesepalous stamens 5(–6), filament 5.5–6 mm long, pink, anther 2.5–3 mm long, pink, beak ca. 0.8 mm long, white, pedoconnective 3.5–4.5 mm long, pink, ventral appendage 1.5–2 mm long, yellow, apex truncate; antepetalous stamens 5(–6), filament 5–6 mm long, pink, anther 2–2.5 mm long, yellow, beak ca. 0.5 mm long, white, pedoconnective

ca. 1.5 mm long, yellow, ventral appendage 0.5–1 mm long, yellow, apex obtuse; ovary 3–4-locular, superior; style 6–7.5 mm long, pink. Capsule 3.5–5 × 3–4 mm, brown, globose, dehiscent from the apex, columella deciduous.

Specimens selected:—BRAZIL. Minas Gerais: Datas, estrada Serro-Diamantina, próximo à divisa com o município Presidente Juscelino, 29 March 2001 (fl.), *R. Romero & J.N. Nakajima 6047* (HUFU); Diamantina, estrada Diamantina-Conselheiro da Mata, MG-220, 23 April 2019 (fl., fr.), *R. Romero et al. 9055* (HUFU); Gouveia, rodovia Curvelo-Diamantina, ca. 26 km de Gouveia em direção a Curvelo, 18°34'46.9"S, 43°52'29.8"W, 5 April 1998 (fl.), *V.C. Souza et al. 21010* (HUFU); Serro, Distrito de Milho Verde – Monumento Natural Estadual Várzea do Lageado e Serra do Raio, próximo à Cachoeira do Lajeado, 18°28'22"S, 43°29'25"W, 1060 m, 4 July 2011 (fl., fr.), *N.F.O. & C.M. Fraga 2261* (BHCB).

Microlicia cogniauxiana is endemic to Minas Gerais (Romero *et al.* 2020), occurring around Diamantina, Serro and Serra do Cipó (Romero *et al.* 2015; Romero & Versiane 2021). In the Diamantina Plateau, *M. cogniauxiana* occurs in *campo rupestre*. Collected with flowers from March to July and October and with fruits from April to July and October. *Microlicia cogniauxiana* resembles *M. graveolens* De Candolle (1828: 119) in having a glandular and glandular-punctate indumentum covering the branch, leaf, hypanthium, and sepal. In addition, both have a sessile leaf, solitary flower, and dimorphic stamens with bicolor anthers. However, *M. cogniauxiana* differs in having a larger leaf blade (5–20 × 3–10 mm) (*vs*. 3–10.5 × 2–6 mm in *M. graveolens*), smooth and campanulate hypanthium (*vs*. 10-costate and urceolate), and tetrasporangiate anthers (*vs*. polysporangiate).

12. *Microlicia confertiflora* Naudin (1845: 176).

Erect subshrub or shrub, 0.4–1.5 m tall, younger branch quadrangular, brownish, hirsute, older branch terete, brownish, glabrescent. Leaf blade, hypanthium and sepal glandular-punctate. Leaf sessile or petiolate, petiole up to 0.3 mm long., ascending, not imbricate, not conduplicate; blade 3–8 × 2–7 mm, often with larger size in the main branch, discolor, adaxial surface darker, chartaceous, ovate or ovate-lanceolate, apex acute or obtuse, base cordate or rounded, margin entire, glabrous, 1–5-veined, basal veins. Flower solitary, 5-merous, grouped at the apex of the branches, pedicel 1–2 mm long; hypanthium 3–4 × 1.5–3 mm, campanulate or cylindrical, bristle crown at the apex absent, not vernicose, smooth; sepal 1.8–3.5 × 0.7–1.5 mm, triangular or narrow-triangular, apex acute; petal 4–7 × 4–5 mm, pink or rarely white, obovate-oblong,

apex acuminate, margin entire, glabrous; stamens 10, dimorphic, bicolor, anthers oblong, tetrasporangiate; antesepalous stamens 5, filament ca. 4 mm long, pink, anther 1.5–2 mm long, pink, beak ca. 0.2 mm long, white, pedoconnective 2–2.5 mm long, pink, ventral appendage ca. 1.5 mm long, yellow, apex rounded; antepetalous stamens 5, filament ca. 2.5 mm long, pink, anther 1–1.5 mm long, yellow, beak ca. 0.2 mm long, white, pedoconnective 0.5–1 mm long, yellow, ventral appendage ca. 0.1 mm long, yellow, apex bilobed; ovary 3-locular, superior; style 4–6 mm long, pink. Capsule 2–5 × 2–3 mm, brownish, pyriform, dehiscent from the apex, columella deciduous.

Specimens selected:—BRAZIL. Minas Gerais: Diamantina, ca. de 1 km da entrada principal do Parque Estadual do Biribiri, 18°10'72"S, 43°37'16"W, 1087 m, 17 May 2011 (fl., fr.), *I.M. Araújo et al. 76* (HUFU); Gouveia, estrada Diamantina-Gouveia, ca. 6 km da cidade de Gouveia, 7 June 1998 (fl., fr.), *R. Romero et al. 5388* (HUFU); Presidente Kubitschek, estrada Presidente Kubitscheck-Gouveia, 11 October 2011 (fl., fr.), *E.K.O. Hattori et al. 1383* (HUFU); Senador Modestino Gonçalves, Cerrado de Ticó, Propriedade da Companhia Agrícola Florestal (CAF), 6 June 2001 (fl., fr.), *G.E. Valente et al. 825* (HUFU).

Microlicia confertiflora occurs in the Espinhaço Range, in Minas Gerais and Bahia states (Pacifico & Fidanza 2018; Romero *et al.* 2020). In the Diamantina Plateau, *M. confertiflora* occurs in *campo rupestre*. Collected with flowers and fruits from February to October, and December. *Microlicia confertiflora* resembles *M. cordata* (Sprengel 1820: 301) Chamisso (1834: 390) in having a discolor and ovate or ovate-lanceolate leaf blade, cordate or rounded at the base, pedicellate flower, and dimorphic and bicolor stamens. However, *M. confertiflora* differs in having only glandular-punctate indumentum covering the leaf, hypanthium, and sepal (*vs.* glandular-punctate and densely setose in *M. cordata*), entire leaf blade margin (*vs*. slightly crenulate), and campanulate or cylindrical hypanthium (*vs*. campanulate). *Microlicia confertiflora* also resembles *M. serpyllifolia* Don (1823: 302) in having a sessile or petiolate leaf, discolor and ovate blade, pedicellate flower, and dimorphic and bicolor stamens with tetrasporangiate anthers. However, *M. serpyllifolia* differs in having a velutinous and glandular-punctate indumentum (*vs.* glandular-punctate and eventually also hirsute in *M. confertiflora*), a 10-costate hypanthium (*vs*. smooth), and oblong capsule (*vs*. pyriform).

13. *Microlicia congestiflora* Versiane & R.Romero in Versiane *et al.* (2021: 53). (Figure 4G).

Erect subshrub or shrub, 0.5–1.5 m tall, younger branch quadrangular, older branch terete, brownish, glandular trichomes restricted to the nodes. Branch, leaf blade, hypanthium, and sepal. Leaf sessile or petiolate, petiole up to 0.5 mm long, ascending, imbricate or not, not conduplicate; blade 9–27 × 3–11 mm, with the same size in the main and lateral branches, concolor, chartaceous, lanceolate, obovate or obovate-oblong, apex acute, setose, base rounded or attenuate, margin entire or slightly serrulate, glabrous or rarely glandular-ciliate, 3-veined, basal veins, both surfaces glabrous or abaxial surface sparsely glandular. Flower arranged in dichasia or reduced to one single flower, 5-merous, sessile; hypanthium 5–6 × 5–6 mm, campanulate, bristle crown at the apex absent, glabrous or rarely glandular, not vernicose, smooth; sepal 3.3–8 × 1–5 mm, oblong or oblong-lanceolate, apex acute, glabrous or least frequently glandular; petal 10–17 × 7–15 mm, magenta or pink, obovate, apex acute, margin entire, glabrous or least frequently glandular punctate apically; stamens 5 fertile, isomorphic, concolor, anthers yellow or vinaceous, oblong, tetrasporangiate; antesepalous stamens 5, filament 6–7 mm long, anther 4–6 mm long, beak 1–1.5 mm long, pedoconnective 4–5 mm long, ventral appendage ca. 1 mm long, apex rounded; antepetalous staminodes 5, filament ca. 5 mm long, anther absent or reduced, ca. 1.5 mm long; ovary 5-locular, partly inferior; style ca. 15 mm long, yellow. Capsule 4.5–5.5 × ca. 3 mm, brown, oblong, dehiscent from the base, columella persistent.

Specimens selected:—BRAZIL. Minas Gerais: Diamantina, estrada Diamantina-Gouveia, ca. de 7 km de Diamantina, 18°20'995"S, 43°40'901"W, 1379 m, 23 September 2010 (fl., fr.), *J.Y. Costa et al. 171* (HUFU); Serro, estrada para Distrito de Capivari, 18°27'46"S, 43°27'05"W, 1250 m, 29 March 2001 (fl., fr.), *R. Romero & J.N. Nakajima 6039* (HUFU).

Microlicia congestiflora is endemic to Diamantina Plateau and Serra do Cipó, Minas Gerais (Martins & Almeda 2017, as *Lavoisiera confertiflora*), occurring in *campo rupestre*, *campo cerrado*, *campo limpo*, *campo graminoso* and *brejo*. Collected with flowers from February to June, August, September and December and with fruits February to May, August, September and December. *Microlicia congestiflora* is unique among its congeners as it is the only haplostemonous species in the genus (Martins & Almeda 2017). Some collections are cited by Martins & Almeda (2017) as possible hybrids between *M. caryophyllea* and *M. congestiflora* since there is a set of intermediate features. For example, the collection *M.G.L. Wanderley & M.G. Sajo CFCR 7734* has the androecium with both sets of fertile stamens with a long beak.

Also, the collection *R. Romero & J.N. Nakajima 6039* appears to be a hybrid, with some branches showing staminodes while others have both sets of stamens developed (see also Martins & Almeda 2017).

14. *Microlicia cordata* (Sprengel 1820: 301) Chamisso (1834: 390).

Erect subshrub, 0.4–0.8 m tall, younger branch quadrangular, hirsute, older branch terete, brownish, glabrescent. Leaf blade, hypanthium and sepal setose and glandular-punctate, not glaucous. Leaf sessile or petiolate, petiole up to 0.3 mm long, ascending, not imbricate, not conduplicate; blade 4–7.5 × 2.2–4.5 mm, often with a larger size in the main branch, discolor, adaxial surface darker, chartaceous, ovate or ovate-lanceolate, apex acute or obtuse, base cordate or rounded, margin slightly crenulate, ciliate, 3–5-veined, basal veins, both surfaces setose and glandular-punctate. Flower solitary, 5-merous, pedicel 1–4 mm long; hypanthium 2–3 × 1.8–2.2 mm, campanulate, bristle crown at the apex absent, not vernicose, smooth; sepal 2–3 × ca. 1 mm, triangular, apex acute; petal 4–6 × ca. 3 mm, pink, obovate-oblong, apex acuminate, margin entire, glabrous; stamens 10, dimorphic, bicolor, anthers obovate-oblong, tetrasporangiate; antesepalous stamens 5, filament 3–3.5 mm long, pink, anther 1.5–2 mm long, pink, beak ca. 0.5 mm long, white, pedoconnective ca. 2.5 mm long, pink, ventral appendage ca. 1.5 mm long, yellow, apex slightly emarginate; antepetalous stamens 5, filament ca. 2.5 mm long, pink, anther 1.6–1.8 mm long, yellow, beak ca. 0.5 mm long, white, pedoconnective ca. 0.5 mm long, yellow, ventral appendage ca. 0.1 mm long, yellow, apex truncate; ovary 3-locular, superior; style 5–6 mm long, pink. Capsule 2.5–4 × 2–3 mm, brown, pyriform, dehiscent from the apex, columella deciduous.

Specimens selected:—BRAZIL. Minas Gerais: Santo Antônio do Itambé, Pico do Itambé, 18°24'05.6"S, 43°19'01.9"W, 1500 m, 7 April 1998 (fl., fr.), *V.C. Souza et al. 21060* (HUFU); São Gonçalo do Rio Preto, Parque Estadual do Rio Preto, 18°07'S, 43°21'W, ca. 850 m, 10 June 1999 (fl., fr.), *J.A. Lombardi 2899* (HUFU); Serro, base do Pico do Itambé, 5 May 1942 (fl., fr.), *M. Magalhães 1657* (HUFU).

Microlicia cordata occurs in Bahia, Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais and Rio de Janeiro states (Romero *et al.* 2020). In the Diamantina Plateau, *M. cordata* occurs in *campo rupestre*. Collected with flowers and fruits from March to May. *Microlicia cordata* can be recognized in having a hirsute and glandular-punctate indumentum covering the branch, leaf, hypanthium, and sepal, sessile or petiolate leaf, ovate or ovate-lanceolate blade, pedicellate flower, and

dimorphic and bicolor stamens. The differences between *M. confertiflora* and *M. cordata* were noted under *M. confertiflora*.

15. *Microlicia cordifolia* Versiane & R.Romero in Versiane *et al.* (2021: 53).

Erect shrub, ca. 1.5 m tall, branch glaucous, young branch terete or subquadrangular, older branch rounded. Branch, leaf blade, hypanthium, and sepal glabrous, sometimes hypanthium and sepal with glandular trichomes. Leaf sessile, ascending, imbricate or not, not conduplicate; blade 20–25 × ca. 10 mm, with the same size in the main and lateral branches, concolor, glaucous, coriaceous, ovate or ovate-oblong, apex obtuse or acute, base rounded, margin entire, glabrous, 1-veined. Flower arranged in dichasia, 6–7-merous, pedicel ca. 1 mm long; hypanthium 7–10 × ca. 7 mm, campanulate, bristle crown at the apex absent, not vernicose, smooth; sepal 2.5–4 × ca. 3 mm, triangular, apex acute; petal 15–20 × 10–15 mm, white, obovate, apex subrounded, margin entire, shortly glandular-ciliate; stamens 12–14, dimorphic, concolor, yellow, anthers oblong, tetrasporangiate; antesepalous stamens 6–7, filament ca. 10 mm long, anther ca. 5 mm long, beak ca. 0.5 mm long, pedoconnective ca. 6 mm long, ventral appendage ca. 1 mm long, apex rounded or slightly bilobed; antepetalous stamens 6–7, filament ca. 8 mm long, anther ca. 5 mm long, beak ca. 0.5 mm long, pedoconnective 2–2.5 mm long, ventral appendage ca. 0.5 mm long, apex rounded; ovary (5–)6-locular, partly inferior; style ca. 12 mm long. Capsule 10–15 × ca. 10 mm, brown, globose, dehiscent from the apex, columella persistent.

Specimens examined:—BRAZIL. Minas Gerais: Diamantina, Formação, 9 April 1892 (fl.), *A.F.M. Glaziou 19274* (P, online image); Biribiry (Biribiri), 28 March 1982 (fr.), *A.F.M. Glaziou 19275*a (P, online image).

Additional specimen examined:—BRAZIL. Minas Gerais: Jaboticatubas, Serra do Cipó, ca. 3 km da cachoeira na estrada da Serra Morena, 19°10'S, 43°30'W, 3 June 1998 (fl., fr.), *R. Romero et al. 5357* (HUFU).

Microlicia cordifolia is endemic to Minas Gerais, occurring at Serra do Cipó and Diamantina Plateau in *campo rupestre*, *brejo*, margins of gallery forests, rocky *cerrado*, grassy meadows and adjacencies, sandy *campo*, and rocky hills with wet depressions (Martins & Almeda 2017, as *Lavoisiera cordata*). Collected with flowers in April and with fruits in March. *Microlicia cordifolia* can be recognized in having a glaucous leaf, flower with white petals, and fruit

dehiscent from the apex. The differences between *M. cordifolia* and *M. alba* were noted under *M. alba*.

16. *Microlicia coriacea* R.B.Pacifico, Almeda & Fidanza (2020: 281).

Erect subshrub, ca. 1.2 m tall, younger and older branches terete, brownish. Branch, leaf blade, hypanthium, and sepal glandular and glandular-punctate, not glaucous. Leaf sessile or petiolate, petiole up to 1.5 mm long, ascending, not imbricate, not conduplicate; blade 10–25 × 5–15 mm, with a larger size in the main branch, discolor, adaxial surface darker or concolor, coriaceous, ovate or ovate-elliptic, apex acuminate, base rounded, margin entire, glandular-punctate, 5-veined, basal veins. Flower arranged in dichasia or reduced to one flower, 5-merous, pedicel ca. 1 mm long; hypanthium ca. 3 × 2.5–3 mm, campanulate, bristle crown at the apex absent, not vernicose, smooth; sepal 3–3.5 × ca. 1 mm, linear-subulate, apex acuminate; petal 6–8 × 3.5–4 mm, pink, obovate, apex acuminate, margin entire, glandular-punctate; stamens 10, dimorphic, bicolor, anthers oblong, tetrasporangiate; antesepalous stamens 5, filament ca. 4 mm long, pink, anther ca. 2 mm long, pink, beak ca. 0.3 mm long, white, pedoconnective 4–4.5 mm long, pink, ventral appendage 1–1.5 mm long, yellow, apex truncate; antepetalous stamens 5, filament ca. 3.5 mm long, pink, anther ca. 2 mm long, yellow, beak ca. 0.3 mm long, white, pedoconnective ca. 1.5 mm long, yellow, ventral appendage ca. 0.7 mm long, yellow, apex truncate; ovary 3(–4)-locular, superior; style ca. 6 mm long, pink. Capsule 3.5–4 × 3.5–4 mm, brownish, globose, dehiscent from the apex, columella deciduous.

Specimen selected:—BRAZIL. Minas Gerais: Diamantina, estrada Diamantina-Conselheiro Mata 4600 pés, 30 October 1981 (fl., fr.), *A.M. Giulietti et al. CFCR 2396* (SPF, online image).

Microlicia coriacea is probably endemic from *campo rupestre* in the Diamantina Plateau (see Pacifico *et al.* 2020a). Collected with flowers and with fruits in October. *Microlicia coriacea* is readily recognized by the combination of glandular and glandular-punctate indumentum, sessile or petiolate leaf, discolor and coriaceous blade, slightly crenulate at the margin, subulate sepal, pink petal, and dimorphic and bicolor stamens with tetrasporangiate anthers.

17. *Microlicia crassa* R.Romero in Romero *et al.* (2014: 178).

Erect subshrub or shrub, 0.5–1.5 m tall, younger branch quadrangular, brownish, older branch terete, brownish. Branch, leaf blade, hypanthium, and sepal glandular-punctate. Leaf sessile or petiolate, petiole up to 0.2 mm long, asceding, imbricate or not, rarely conduplicate; blade 3–8 × 1.5–4 mm, with the same size in the main and lateral branches, concolor, coriaceous, lanceolate or oblong-lanceolate, apex acute or obtuse, base attenuate or rounded, margin entire, glabrous, 1-veined. Flower solitary, 5-merous, pedicel 0.5–1 mm long; hypanthium 3–4 × 2–3 mm, campanulate or oblong, bristle crown at the apex absent, not vernicose, smooth; sepal 3.5–6 × ca. 0.5 mm, triangular-oblong, apex acute; petal 10.5–13 × 5.5–7 mm, magenta, obovate-oblong, apex acuminate, margin entire, glabrous; stamens 10, dimorphic, bicolor, anthers oblong, tetrasporangiate; antesepalous stamens 5, filament 4.5–5 mm long, pink, anther 3–3.5 mm long, vinaceous, beak ca. 0.5 mm long, white, pedoconnective 4.5–5 mm long, vinaceous, ventral appendage ca. 1.5 mm long, yellow, apex truncate; antepetalous stamens 5, filament 4–5 mm long, pink, anther 2.5–3 mm long, yellow, beak ca. 0.5 mm long, white, pedoconnective ca. 1 mm long, pink, ventral appendage ca. 0.5 mm long, yellow, apex truncate; ovary 3-locular, superior; style 6–7 mm long, pink. Capsule 3.5–4.5 × 3–3.5 mm, brown, globose, dehiscent from the apex, columella deciduous.

Specimens selected:—BRAZIL. Minas Gerais: Diamantina, estrada Diamantina-Conselheiro Mata, Km 172, 20 km do trevo, 18°18'01"S, 43°48'51"W, 1325 m, 31 March 2001 (fl., fr.), *R. Romero & J.N. Nakajima 6085* (HUFU); Serro, Cabeceira do rio Jequitinhonha, Cascata Moinho de esteira, 25 October 1999 (fl., fr.), *G. Hatschbach et al. 69708* (HUFU).

Microlicia crassa is endemic to Espinhaço Range, in Minas Gerais, occuring in *campo rupestre* around Diamantina and Serro municipalities (Romero *et al.* 2014). Collected with flowers in January, March, April, June, September and October and with fruits in March, April, June, September, October and December. *Microlicia crassa* resembles *M. maculata* Romero (2014: 180) in having a glandular-punctate indumentum covering the branch, leaf, hypanthium, and sepal, 1-veined leaf blade, pedicellate and solitary flower, and dimorphic and bicolor stamens. However, *M. crassa* differs in having a brownish leaf blade (*vs.* brownish or greenish, with some dark-green blotches on both surfaces in *M. maculata*), larger hypanthium (3–4 mm long) (*vs*. 1.5–2 mm long), narrow-triangular sepal (*vs.* oblong-triangular), and larger and magenta petals (10.5–13 mm long) [*vs*. smaller and pink-magenta (4–6 mm long)]. *Microlicia crassa* also resembles *M. setosa* De Candolle (1828: 120) in having a glandular-punctate

indumentum, lanceolate or oblong-lanceolate leaf blade, and dimorphic and bicolor stamens. However, *M. crassa* differs in having a coriaceous leaf (*vs.* chartaceous in *M. setosa*), smooth hypanthium (*vs*. 10-costate), and tetrasporangiate anthers (*vs*. polysporangiate).

18. *Microlicia crassifolia* (De Candolle 1828: 104) Versiane & R.Romero in Versiane *et al.* (2021: 53). (Figure 4H).

Erect subshrub or shrub, 0.5–2 m tall, younger and older branch terete, brownish. Branch, leaf blade, hypanthium, and sepal glabrous. Leaf sessile or petiolate, petiole up to 1 mm long, ascending or horizontal, imbricate or not, conduplicate or not; blade 10–20 × 5–18 mm, with the same size in the main and lateral branches, concolor, coriaceous, lanceolate, oblong-lanceolate, or ovate-lanceolate, apex obtuse or acute, sometimes setose, base rounded or attenuate, margin entire, glabrous or rarely glandular, 1-veined. Flower arranged dichasia or reduced to one single flower, 5–6-merous, sessile; hypanthium 5–10 × ca. 5 mm, campanulate, bristle crown at the apex absent, not vernicose, smooth; sepal 3–6 × 4–5 mm, triangular, apex acuminate or cuspidate; petal 14–25 × 15–25 mm, pink or white, obovate or obovate-oblong, apex truncate or emarginate, margin entire, glabrous; stamens 10–12, dimorphic, concolor, yellow, anthers oblong, tetrasporangiate; antesepalous stamens 5–6, filament 5–7 mm long, anther 3–4 mm long, beak ca. 0.5 mm long, pedoconnective 4–6 mm long, ventral appendage 2–2.5 mm long, apex slightly bilobed; antepetalous stamens 5–6, filament 3–4 mm long, anther ca. 3 mm long, beak ca. 0.3 mm long, pedoconnective ca. 2 mm long, ventral appendage ca. 0.5 mm long, apex rounded; ovary 5–6-locular, partly inferior; style 6–7 mm long, yellow. Capsule 6–15 × 5–9 mm, brown, globose, dehiscent from the base, columella persistent.

Specimens selected:—BRAZIL. Minas Gerais: Datas, estrada Serra-Diamantina, próximo à divisa com o município Presidente Juscelino, 29 March 2001 (fl., fr.). *R. Romero & J.N. Nakajima 6044* (HUFU); Diamantina, Serra do Pasmar, 18°17'53"S, 43°45'16.4"W, 1251 m, 24 February 2010 (fl.), *I.M. Franco et al. 44* (HUFU); Gouveia, estrada entrando paralela aos moinhos de vento do Camilinho, sítio do Mulato, área de extração da Tracomal, 18°31'26"S, 43°54'54"W, 15 April 2016 (fl.), *J.E.Q. Faria & T.J.O. Otoni 5650* (HUFU); São Gonçalo do Rio Preto, Parque Estadual do Rio Preto, 18°12'69"S, 43°19'55"W, 1450 m, 21 March 2007 (fl.), *P.L. Viana et al. 2750* (HUFU); Serro, Milho Verde, pouco antes de Três Barras, 18°17'30.2"S, 43°00'25.9"W, 972 m, 8 April 2011 (fl., fr.), *I.M. Franco et al. 733* (HUFU).

Microlicia crassifolia occurs in the Diamantina Plateau, Serra do Cabral, Serra do Cipó, Minas Gerais, and Serra da Jacobina, Bahia, (Martins & Almeda 2017, as *Lavoisiera crassifolia*). In the Diamantina Plateau, *M. crassifolia* occurs in *campo limpo* with rocky outcrops and *campo rupestre* next to watercourse. Collected with flowers from February to July, and September to November and with fruits February to June, September and November. *Microlicia crassifolia* resembles *M. rigida* by its habit, shape and size of leaves. However, it differs in having an essentially glabrous (rarely glandular) leaf blade (*vs*. both surfaces glandular-punctate in *M. rigida*), 5–6-locular ovary (*vs*. 8-locular), and larger sepal (3–6 × 4–5 mm) [*vs*. shorter (1–1.5 × 2–3 mm)].

19. *Microlicia curtiana* Versiane & R.Romero in Versiane *et al.* (2021: 53).

Erect subshrub, 0.5–1.5 m tall, younger and older branch terete, glabrous, brownish. Leaf sessile, ascending, imbricate, conduplicate or not; blade 4–7 × 3–7 mm, with the same size in the main and lateral branches, concolor, coriaceous, ovate, ovate-oblong, apex obtuse, mucronulate, base rounded, margin serrulate, glandular-ciliate, 3–5-veined, basal veins, both surfaces glandular-punctate, sometimes only along midrib on abaxial surface. Flower solitary, 6-merous, sessile; hypanthium 3–4 × 1.5–2 mm, oblong-campanulate, bristle crown at the apex absent, glandular to glabrescent, not vernicose, smooth; sepal 5–7 × 1.5–2.5 mm, oblong, apex acute, mucronulate, glabrous; petal 10–17 × 7–10 mm, pink, obovate, apex truncate, apiculate, margin entire, sparsely glandular; stamens 12, dimorphic, concolor, yellow, anthers oblong, tetrasporangiate; antesepalous stamens 6, filament 8–10 mm long, anther ca. 2.5 mm long, beak ca. 0.5 mm long, pedoconnective 5–6 mm long, ventral appendage ca. 1.5 mm long, apex rounded; antepetalous stamens 6, filament 6–9 mm long, anther 1.5–2 mm long, beak ca. 0.5 mm long, pedoconnective ca. 1.5 mm long, ventral appendage ca. 0.3 mm long, apex rounded; ovary 4-locular, partly inferior; style ca. 6 mm long, yellow. Capsule 4–5 × ca. 3 mm, brownish, globose, dehiscent from the base, columella persistent.

Specimen selected:—BRAZIL. Minas Gerais: Diamantina, estrada Diamantina-Conselheiro Mata, MG-220, Km 81, 18°16'36"S, 43°41'12"W, 1350 m, 25 April 2019 (fl.), *A.G. Dias et al. 298* (HUFU).

Microlicia curtiana is endemic to Diamantina and Serra do Cipó, occurring in *campo rupestre* (Martins & Almeda 2017, as *Lavoisiera bradeana*). Collected with flowers from February to April, June, September and October and with fruits from February to April, June,

September, October and November. *Microlicia curtiana* resembles *M. scaberula* in having a 6-merous flower with pink petal and 4-locular ovary. However, it differs in lacking a glandular indumentum on the internodes and abaxial leaf surface and keel-like midvein on the abaxial surface. *Microlicia curtiana* is also similar to *M. cataphracta*, and the differences between them were noted under *M. cataphracta*.

20. *Microlicia decipiens* Naudin (1849: 232). (Figure 4I).

Decumbent subshrub, ca. 0.3 m tall, younger branch subterete, brown, older branch terete, brown. Branch, leaf blade, hypanthium, and sepal glandular-punctate. Leaf sessile, asceding, imbricate or not, not conduplicate; blade 2.5–5 × 1.5–2.4 mm, with the same size in the main and lateral branches, concolor, coriaceous, ovate-lanceolate, apex acute or obtuse, base attenuate or rounded, margin entire, 1-veined. Flower solitary, 5-merous, pedicel ca. 0.5 mm long; hypanthium 2–3 × 2.5–3 mm, campanulate, bristle crown at the apex absent, vernicose, smooth; sepal 1.5–1.8 × ca. 0.5 mm, narrow-lanceolate or narrow-triangular, apex acuminate; petal 9.5–13 × 6–7 mm, pink, obovate, apex truncate, margin entire, glabrous; stamens 10, dimorphic, bicolor, anthers oblong, tetrasporangiate; antesepalous stamens 5, filament 4.4–5.5 mm long, pink, anther 2.5–3 mm long, purple, beak 0.5–0.8 mm long, white, pedoconnective 4–5.5 mm long, pink, ventral appendage ca. 1.5 mm long, yellow, apex truncate; antepetalous stamens 5, filament 3.5–4 mm long, pink, anther ca. 2 mm long, yellow, beak ca. 0.3 mm long, white, pedoconnective 1–1.3 mm long, pink, ventral appendage ca. 0.2 mm long, yellow, apex truncate; ovary 3-locular, superior; style 6–7 mm long, pink. Capsule 3–4 × 3–5 mm, brown, globose, dehiscent from the apex, columella deciduous.

Specimen selected:—BRAZIL. Minas Gerais: Diamantina, estrada Diamantina-Conselheiro Mata, entre km 184, próximo aos eucaliptos, 18°17'45"S, 43°51'02"W,1250 m, 17 October 2017 (fr.), *R. Romero et al. 8955* (HUFU).

Microlicia decipiens is endemic to Minas Gerais (Romero *et al.* 2020), occurring in *campo rupestre* in the Diamantina Plateau, around Diamantina municipality. Collected with flowers in May, July, September and December and with fruits in May, July, September, October and December. *Microlicia decipiens* resembles *M. ericoides* Don (1823: 302) in having a shrubby habit, glandular-punctate indumentum covering the branch, leaf, hypanthium, and sepal, sessile and 1-veined leaf, dimorphic and bicolor stamens, and globose capsule. However, *M. decipiens*

differs in having a coriaceous and ovate-lanceolate leaf blade (*vs.* chartaceous and lanceolate or narrow-lanceolate in *M. ericoides*), and vernicose hypanthium (*vs.* not vernicose).

21. *Microlicia edmundoi* Brade (1959: 8).

Erect subshrub, younger branch quadrangular, older branch terete, brownish. Branch, leaf blade, hypanthium, and sepal glandular and glandular-punctate, not glaucous. Leaf sessile or petiolate, petiole up to 0.2 mm long, horizontal, not imbricate, not conduplicate; blade 4–9 × 3–6 mm, with the same size in the main and lateral branches, discolor, adaxial surface darker, chartaceous, ovate, apex acute, base cordate or rounded, margin entire, 5-veined, basal veins. Flower arranged in dichasia or solitary, 5-merous, pedicellate, pedicel 0.7–1.5 mm long; hypanthium 2–2.5 × ca. 1.5 mm, campanulate, bristle crown at the apex absent, not vernicose, smooth; sepal 1.5–2 × ca. 0.5 mm, triangular-subulate, apex acuminate; petal 5–7 × 2.5–4 mm, lilac, obovate, apex acuminate, margin entire, glabrous; stamens 10, dimorphic, bicolor, anthers ovate-oblong, tetrasporangiate; antesepalous stamens 5, filament not seen, anther ca. 2 mm long, vinaceous, beak ca. 0.5 mm long, white, pedoconnective and ventral appendage not seen; antepetalous stamens 5, filament not seen, anther ca. 1.7 mm long, yellow, beak ca. 0.5 mm long, white, pedoconnective and ventral appendage not seen; ovary 3-locular, superior; style ca. 5 mm long, pink. Capsule not seen.

Specimen examined:—BRAZIL. Minas Gerais: Diamantina, 20 May 1955 (fl.), *E. Pereira 1385* (RB, online image).

Microlicia edmundoi seems to be endemic from Diamantina Plateau, since it is known only by the type collection (see Versiane & Romero 2022). Collected with flowers in May. *Microlicia edmundoi* resembles *M. schwackeana* Glaziou *ex* Versiane & R.Romero (2022: 187) in having a glandular and glandular-punctate indumentum, discolor leaf blade, campanulate hypanthium, and dimorphic and bicolor stamens with tetrasporangiate anthers (Versiane & Romero 2022). However, *M. edmundoi* differs in having a chartaceous leaf blade, serrate at the margin (*vs*. membranaceous and entire in *M. schwackeana*), short pedicellate flower (0.7–1.5 mm long) (*vs*. long pedicellate 4.5–5 mm long), and triangular-subulate sepal (narrow-triangular) (Versiane & Romero 2022).

22. *Microlicia ericoides* Don (1823: 302). (Figure 4J).

Erect subshrub, 0.2–0.4 m tall, younger branch subterete, brown, older branch terete, brown. Branch, leaf blade, hypanthium, and sepal glandular-punctate. Leaf sessile, ascending, imbricate, not conduplicate; blade 3–4.5 × 0.5–1.5 mm, with the same size in the main and lateral branches, concolor, chartaceous, lanceolate or narrow-lanceolate, apex acute or acuminate, base attenuate, margin entire, 1-veined, both surfaces glandular-punctate. Flower solitary, 5-merous, sessile or pedicellate, up to 0.5 mm long; hypanthium 2.5–3.5 × 1.5–2.5 mm, campanulate, bristle crown at the apex absent, glandular-punctate, not vernicose, smooth or slightly 10-costate; sepal 1.5–2.5 × ca. 0.3 mm, narrow-triangular, apex acuminate, shortly apiculate; petal 6–8.5 × 4–5.5 mm, pink, obovate, apex acuminate, margin entire, glabrous; stamens 10, dimorphic, bicolor, anthers obovate, tetrasporangiate; antesepalous stamens 5, filament 3–4 mm long, pink, anther 1.7–2.3 mm long, vinaceous, beak ca. 0.6 mm long, white, pedoconnective 2.3–2.8 mm long, pink, ventral appendage 0.7–1.2 mm long, yellow, apex truncate; antepetalous stamens 5, filament ca. 3 mm long, pink, anther ca 1.5 mm long, yellow, beak ca. 0.3 mm long, white, pedoconnective ca. 0.7 mm long, yellow, ventral appendage ca. 0.4 mm long, yellow, apex rounded; ovary 3-locular, superior; style 4.5–6 mm long, pink. Capsule 3–4 × 3–4 mm, brown, globose, dehiscent from the apex, columella deciduous.

Specimen selected:—BRAZIL. Minas Gerais: Diamantina, estrada Conselheiro Mata-Diamantina, km 35, 18°16'09"S, 43°42'25"W, 1445 m, 20 October 2007 (fl., fr.), *J.N. Nakajima et al. 4620* (HUFU).

Microlicia ericoides is endemic to Minas Gerais, occurring from Serra do Cipó to Diamantina Plateau (Romero 2013b; Pacifico & Fidanza 2018). In the Diamantina Plateau, *M. ericoides* occurs in *campo rupestre*. Collected with flowers and fruits in October. *Microlicia ericoides* can be recognized by its subshrubby and diminutive habit, glandular-punctate indumentum covering the branch, leaf, hypanthium, and sepal, imbricate leaves, and solitary flower with pink petals. The differences between *M. decipiens* and *M. ericoides* were noted under *M. decipiens*.

23. *Microlicia fasciculata* Martius *ex* Naudin (1845: 180). (Figure 4K).

Erect subshrub, 0.3–1 m tall, younger branch quadrangular, cream, older branch terete, glabrescent, brownish. Branch, leaf blade, hypanthium, and sepal villous and glandular-

punctate. Leaf sessile, ascending, not imbricate, not conduplicate; blade 3–8 × 2–5 mm, with the same size in the main and lateral branches, concolor, chartaceous, lanceolate or ovate-lanceolate, apex acute, base rounded, margin slightly crenulate, ciliate, 1–3-veined, basal veins. Flower solitary, 5-merous, pedicel 1–2.5 mm long; hypanthium ca. 4 × 1.5–2 mm, campanulate or urceolate, bristle crown at the apex absent, not vernicose, 10-costate; sepal 2–4 × 0.5–1 mm, triangular, apex acute, apiculate; petal 6–9 × 4–6 mm, pink, obovate, apex apiculate, margin entire, glandular-punctate at the apex; stamens 10, dimorphic, bicolor, anthers ovate-oblong, polysporangiate; antesepalous stamens 5, filament ca. 3 mm long, pink, anther ca. 2 mm long, vinaceous, beak ca. 0.4 mm long, white, pedoconnective 2–3 mm long, pink, ventral appendage ca. 1.5 mm long, yellow, apex truncate or slightly bilobed; antepetalous stamens 5, filament ca. 2.5 mm long, pink, anther ca. 1.5 mm long, yellow, beak ca. 0.3 mm long, white, pedoconnective ca. 0.8 mm long, yellow, ventral appendage ca. 0.1 mm long, yellow, apex rounded; ovary 3-locular, superior; style ca. 6 mm long, pink. Capsule 3.5–4.5 × 2–3 mm, brown, pyriform, dehiscent from the apex, columella deciduous.

Specimen selected:—BRAZIL. Minas Gerais: Diamantina, estrada Diamantina-Curvelo, ca. de 15 km de Gouveia, 18°33'37"S, 43°50'07"W, 1057 m, 23 September 2008 (fl., fr.), *F.N.A. Mello et al. 372* (HUFU).

Microlicia fasciculata occurs in Bahia, Goiás, Minas Gerais and São Paulo states, and Distrito Federal (Romero *et al.* 2020). In the Diamantina Plateau, *M. fasciculata* occurs in *campo rupestre*. Collected with flowers in September, October and December and with fruits in March, September, October and December. *Microlicia fasciculata* resembles *M. maximowicziana* Cogniaux (1883: 94) in having a campanulate or urceolate hypanthium, triangular sepal, pedicellate flower with pink petal, and dimorphic and bicolor stamens with polysporangiate anther. However, *M. fasciculata* differs in having a villose indumentum covering the branch, leaf, hypanthium, and sepal (*vs*. setose in *M. maximowicziana*), and sessile leaf (*vs.* petiolate).

24. *Microlicia gentianoides* (De Candolle 1828: 104) Versiane & R.Romero in Versiane *et al.* (2021: 53).

Erect shrub, 1–2 m tall, younger and older branches terete, glabrous, brownish. Leaf sessile, horizontal, not imbricate, not conduplicate; blade 45–100 × 10–25 mm, with the same size in the main and lateral branches, concolor, subcoriaceous, elliptic-lanceolate or oblong-lanceolate,

apex acute, base subrounded, margin entire, glabrous, 5-veined, basal veins, glabrous or with few pale trichomes adaxially and sparsely glandular-punctate abaxially. Flower in congested dichasia forming a glomerulus, 5-meroussessile; hypanthium 11–13 × ca. 4 mm, campanulate, bristle crown at the apex absent, apically glandular or with pale trichomes, rarely glabrous, not vernicose, smooth; sepal 8–10 × ca. 4 mm, triangular, apex acute, glandular; petal ca. 20 × 12 mm, white, obovate, apex apiculate, margin entire, glabrous; stamens 10, dimorphic, concolor, yellow, anthers oblong, tetrasporangiate; antesepalous stamens 5, filament 9–10 mm long, anther 4.5–5 mm long, beak ca. 0.5 mm long, pedoconnective ca. 5 mm long, ventral appendage 1.5–2 mm long, apex emarginate to bilobed; antepetalous stamens 5, filament ca. 1 mm long, anther 4–5 mm long, beak ca. 0.5 mm long, pedoconnective 1–1.5 mm long, ventral appendage ca. 0.7 mm long, apex rounded; ovary 5-locular, partly inferior; style ca. 10 mm long, yellow. Capsule 10–12 × 7–9 mm, brownish, oblong, dehiscent from the base, columella persistent.

Specimens examined:—BRAZIL. Minas Gerais: [Santo Antônio do Itambé], in campis frigidiusculis Montis Itambé, altitudine 1000 hexaped, supra mare, Provinciae Minarum Generalium, *C.F.P. Martius 1375* (F, online image).

Additional specimen examined:— BRAZIL. Minas Gerais: Rio Pardo de Minas, Parque Estadual de Serra Nova, Trilha do Escorregador, 15°36'57"S, 42°44'12"W, 21 March 2012 (fl.), *M.J.R. Rocha et al. 431* (BHCB).

Microlicia gentianoides is restricted to the Chapada Diamantina in Bahia, with a few older collections (including the type from Pico do Itambé) known from Minas Gerais (Martins & Almeda 2017, as *Lavoisiera gentianoides*). Unfortunately, despite our searches, we could not find any recent collection made in the Diamantina Plateau. *Microlicia gentianoides* can be recognized in having an abaxially glandular-punctate leaf, 5-merous flower with white petals, congested inflorescence, and a 5-locular ovary. The differences between *M. gentianoides* and *M. alba* were noted under *M. alba*.

25. *Microlicia glandulifolia* Versiane & R.Romero in Versiane *et al.* (2021: 53).

Erect shrub, 0.5–2 m tall, younger and older branches quadrangular, glabrous, brownish. Leaf blade, hypanthium and sepal glandular. Leaf sessile or petiolate, petiole up to 1 mm long, horizontal to ascending, not imbricate or slightly imbricate, not conduplicate; blade 11–20 × 4–8 mm, with the same size in the main and lateral branches; concolor, chartaceous, elliptic or elliptic-ovate, apex acute, base attenuate, margin entire or slightly serrulate, glandular-ciliate,

3-veined, basal veins. Flower solitary, 5-merous, sessile or pedicellate, up to 1 mm long; hypanthium ca. 8 × 4 mm, campanulate, bristle crown at the apex absent, not vernicose, smooth; sepal ca. 8 × 1.5 mm, triangular-oblong or narrow-triangular, apex acute; petal ca. 20 × 15 mm, pink or white, obovate, apex rounded, glandular, margin entire, glabrous; stamens 10, dimorphic, concolor, yellow, anthers oblong, tetrasporangiate; antesepalous stamens 5, filament ca. 9 mm long, anther ca. 3.5 mm long, beak ca. 0.5 mm long, pedoconnective ca. 4 mm long, ventral appendage ca. 1.5 mm long, apex bilobed; antepetalous stamens 5, filament ca. 7 mm long, anther ca. 3.5 mm long, beak ca. 0.5 mm long, pedoconnective ca. 2 mm long, ventral appendage ca. 0.5 mm long, apex slightly bilobed; ovary 5-locular, partly inferior; style ca. 8 mm long, yellow. Capsule 9–10 × ca. 5 mm, brownish, oblong, dehiscent from the base, columella persistent.

Specimens examined:—BRAZIL. Minas Gerais: Diamantina, 2 April 1957 (fl.), *E. Pereira 2788* (RB, online image); in montibus vulgo Serro Frio frequens praesertim in locis humidioribus et sabulosis, s.d. (fl.), *A.C. Vauthier 17* (G, P, online images).

Additional specimen examined:—BRAZIL. Minas Gerais: Santana do Riacho, Parque Nacional Serra do Cipó, Cardeal Mota, 19°15'42"S, 43°31'50"W, 1342 m, 7 August 2018 (fl.), *J.A.M. Paiva et al. 1815* (BHCB).

Microlicia glandulifolia is endemic to Minas Gerais, occuring in *campo rupestre*, gallery forest margins, *campo limpo* and *campo arenoso* mostly in the Serra do Cipó and Serra do Caraça (Martins & Almeda 2017, as *Lavoisiera glandulifera*). Collected with flowers in April. *Microlicia glandulifolia* can be recognized in having a glandular indumentum covering the leaf, hypanthium, and sepal, chartaceous and elliptic or elliptic-ovate blade, flower 5-merous , dimorphic and yellow stamens, and a 5-locular ovary.

26. *Microlicia graveolens* De Candolle (1828: 119). (Figure 4L).

Erect subshrub, 0.5–1.5 m tall, younger branch quadrangular, brownish, older branch terete, brownish. Branch, leaf blade, hypanthium, and sepal glandular and glandular-punctate. Leaf sessile, ascending, imbricate or not, not conduplicate; blade 3–10.5 × 2–6 mm, with the same size in the main and lateral branches, concolor, chartaceous, ovate or ovate-lanceolate, apex acute, base rounded or cordate, margin serrate, glandular-ciliate, 3–5-veined, basal veins. Flower solitary, 5-merous, pedicel 0.5–2.5 mm long; hypanthium 2.5–4 × ca. 1.5 mm, urceolate, bristle crown at the apex absent, not vernicose, 10-costate; sepal 1–2 × ca. 1.5 mm, triangular,

apex acute, apiculate; petal 6–9 × 3–5 mm, pink, obovate, apex apiculate, margin entire, glandular-punctate; stamens 10, dimorphic, bicolor, anthers ovate-oblong, polysporangiate; antesepalous stamens 5, filament ca. 3 mm long, pink, anther 2–3 mm long, vinaceous, beak ca. 0.5 mm long, white, pedoconnective 2–3 mm long, pink, ventral appendage ca. 1 mm long, yellow, apex truncate or slightly bilobed; antepetalous stamens 5, filament 3–4 mm long, pink, anther ca. 1.5 mm long, yellow, beak ca. 0.4 mm long, white, pedoconnective ca. 1 mm long, yellow, ventral appendage ca. 0.1 mm long, yellow, apex rounded; ovary 3-locular, superior; style 5–6 mm long, pink. Capsule 3.5–4.5 × 2–3 mm, brown, pyriform, dehiscent from the apex, columella deciduous.

Specimens selected:—BRAZIL. Minas Gerais: Diamantina, ca. 1 km da entrada principal do P.E. do Biribiri, trilha das cachoeiras, 18°10'72"S, 43°37'16"W, 1087 m, 17 May 2011 (fl., fr.), *R. Romero et al. 8463* (HUFU); Serro, estrada para Gouveia, ca. de 10 km de Serro, 18°34'26.4"S, 43°28'42.9"W, 980 m, 27 February 2002 (fl.), *V.C. Souza et al. 28531* (HUFU).

Microlicia graveolens is endemic to Minas Gerais (Romero *et al*. 2020). In the Diamantina Plateau, *M. graveolens* occurs in *campo rupestre*. Collected with flowers and fruits from February to June, September and December. *Microlicia graveolens* resembles *M. regeliana* Cogniaux (1883: 92) in having glandular and glandular-punctate indumentum, sessile leaf, blade serrate at the margin, pedicellate flower, and dimorphic and bicolor stamens. However, *M. graveolens* differs in having concolor leaf blade (*vs*. discolor in *M. regeliana*), urceolate and 10-costate hypanthium (*vs.* campanulate and smooth), triangular sepal (*vs*. oblong-lanceolate), and polysporangiate anthers (*vs*.tetrasporagiante). In the field, this species is easily recognized by the strong turpentine odor when its leaves are macerated. The differences between *M. graveolens* and *M. cogniauxiana* were noted under *M. cogniauxiana*.

27. *Microlicia hilairei* Versiane & R.Romero in Versiane *et al.* (2021: 53). (Figure 5A).

Erect subshrub, 0.3–1.2 m tall, younger and older branches terete, glabrous, brownish. Branch, leaf blade, hypanthium, and sepal glabrous. Leaf sessile, ascending, imbricate, conduplicate; blade 6–8 × 1.5–2 mm, with the same size in the main and lateral branches, concolor, subcoriaceous, narrow-triangular, apex acuminate, pungent, base truncate, margin entire, glabrous, 1-veined. Flower solitary, 5–6-merous, sessile, pedicel mm long; hypanthium 3–4 × ca. 3 mm, campanulate or cylindrical, bristle crown at the apex absent, glabrous, not vernicose, smooth; sepal 5–6 × 2–3 mm, oblong or oblong-triangular, apex apiculate, glabrous; petal 13–

20 × 7–10 mm, pink, obovate, apex truncate, apiculate, margin entire, glabrous or sparsely minutely-glandular; stamens 10–12, dimorphic, concolor, yellow, anthers oblong, tetrasporangiate; antesepalous stamens 5–6, filament 6–7 mm long, anther 3–3.5 mm long, beak ca. 0.5 mm long, pedoconnective 5–6 mm long, ventral appendage ca. 1.5 mm long, apex rounded; antepetalous stamens 5–6, filament ca. 5 mm long, anther 2–2.5 mm long, beak ca. 0.5 mm long, pedoconnective 0.5–1 mm long, ventral appendage 0.5–1 mm long, apex rounded; ovary 2-locular, partly inferior; style 6–7 mm long, yellow. Capsule 4–5 × 2–3 mm, brown, oblong, dehiscent from the base, columella persistent.

Specimens selected:—BRAZIL. Minas Gerais: Diamantina, P.E. Biribiri, "Boa Vista", 18°07'52.6"S, 43°36'44.9"W, 1186 m, 18 September 2012 (fl., fr.), *I.M. Araújo et al. 366* (HUFU); São Gonçalo do Rio Preto, Parque Estadual do Rio Preto, Chapada do Couto, 18°11'56.5"S, 43°22'10.8"W, 1322 m, 1 September 2007 (fl., fr.), *N.F.O. Mota et al. 880* (HUFU).

Microlicia hilairei is endemic to Diamantina Plateau and Grão Mogol, in Minas Gerais, occurring (Martins & Almeda 2017, as *Lavoisiera chamaepitys*). Collected with flowers from August to October and with fruits in May and June and from August to October. *Microlicia hilairei* resembles *M. minor* by its overall glabrosity, 1-veined leaf blade, 5–6-merous, sessile and solitary flower with pink petal, and dimorphic and yellow stamens. However, *M. hilairei* differs in having a narrow-triangular leaf blade (*vs*. oblong-ovate in *M. minor*) entire and glabrous margin (*vs*. serrulate and ciliate), and 2-locular ovary (*vs.* 4-locular).

28. *Microlicia hirtoferruginea* Naudin (1845: 176). (Figure 5B).

Erect subshrub or shrub, 0.4–2 m tall, younger branch quadrangular, brown, older branch terete, brown. Branch, abaxial surface of the leaf blade, hypanthium and sepal hirsute and glandular-punctate. Leaf petiolate, petiole 0.3–0.7 mm long, ascending or horizontal, imbricate or not, often conduplicate; blade 3.5–9 × 2–6 mm, with the same size in the main and lateral branches, discolor, adaxial surface darker, chartaceous, ovate or ovate-lanceolate, apex acute or acuminate, base cordate, margin entire or slightly crenulate, ciliate, 1–5-veined, basal veins, indumentum sparser or absent on adaxial surface. Flower solitary, 5-merous, pedicel 0.7–1.5 mm long; hypanthium 2–3 × 1.5–2 mm, campanulate, bristle crown at the apex absent, not vernicose, smooth; sepal 2–3.5 × ca. 0.3 mm, narrow-triangular, apex acuminate; petal 7–10 × 3–5 mm, pink or magenta, obovate, apex acute, margin entire, glabrous; stamens 10, dimorphic,

bicolor, anthers oblong, tetrasporangiate; antesepalous stamens 5, filament 4–5 mm long, pink, anther 2.4–3 mm long, pink, beak ca. 0.8 mm long, white, pedoconnective 4–5 mm long, pink, ventral appendage 1.3–1.5 mm long, yellow, apex obtuse; antepetalous stamens 5, filament 4–5 mm long, pink, anther 1.8–2.2 mm long, yellow, beak ca. 0.6 mm long, white, pedoconnective 1–1.7 mm long, pink, ventral appendage ca. 0.5 mm long, yellow, apex obtuse; ovary 3-locular, superior; style 6–9 mm long, pink. Capsule 3.5–4 × 2.5–3 mm, brownish, pyriform, dehiscent from the apex, columella deciduous.

Specimens selected:—BRAZIL. Minas Gerais: Diamantina, 18°10'59"S, 43°31'27"W, 1185 m, 13 January 2006 (fl.), *A.K.A. Santos et al. 656* (HUFU); Serro, Capivari, estrada Milho Verde-Capivari 5 km do entroncamento para Milho Verde, 18°28'37"S, 43°27'38"W, 1160 m, 27 January 2016 (fl., fr.), *G. Martinelli & C. Quadros 18934* (HUFU).

Microlicia hirtoferruginea is endemic to Minas Gerais, occurring from Serra do Cipó to Diamantina Plateau (Romero & Versiane 2021). In the Diamantina Plateau, *M. hirtoferruginea* occurs in *campo rupestre*. Collected with flowers in January, March, May, September and December and with fruits in January, March, May, June, September and December. *Microlicia hirtoferruginea* resembles *M. stricta* Cogniaux (1883: 93) in having a hirsute and glandular-punctate indumentum covering the branch, leaf, hypanthium, and sepal, ovate or ovate-lanceolate leaf blade, pedicellate flower, campanulate hypanthium, and dimorphic and bicolor stamens. However, *M. hirtoferruginea* differs in having a petiolate leaf (*vs*. sessile in *M. stricta*), leaf blade often conduplicate (*vs*. not conduplicate), narrow-triangular sepal (*vs*. triangular), and tetrasporangiate anthers (*vs*. polysporangiate).

29. *Microlicia itambana* (Candolle 1828: 104) Versiane & R.Romero in Versiane *et al.* (2021: 53). (Figure 5C).

Erect subshrub, ca. 1 m tall, younger branch quadrangular, glabrous, greenish, older branch terete, glabrous, brownish. Leaf sessile or petiolate, petiole up to 1.5 mm long, horizontal, imbricate or not, not conduplicate; blade 6–20 × 5–10 mm, with the same size in the main and lateral branches; concolor, chartaceous, ovate or ovate-oblong, apex obtuse, base attenuate, margin crenulate, glabrous, 1-veined, both surfaces glandular-punctate. Flower solitary, 6–7-merous, pedicel ca. 1 mm long; hypanthium 3.5–4 × ca. 3 mm, campanulate, bristle crown at the apex absent, sparsely glandular-punctate, not vernicose, smooth; sepal 1–1.2 × ca. 1 mm, triangular, apex obtuse, glandular-punctate; petal 15–20 × ca. 8 mm, yellow, obovate-oblong,

apex emarginate, margin entire, sparsely minutely-glandular; stamens 12–14, dimorphic, concolor, yellow, anthers oblong, tetrasporangiate; antesepalous stamens 6–7?, filament 8–11 mm long, anther 2.5–4 mm long, beak ca. 0.5 mm long, brownish, pedoconnective 5–6 mm long, ventral appendage 1.5–2 mm long, apex emarginate; antepetalous stamens 6–7?, filament 8–9 mm long, anther 3.5–4 mm long, beak ca. 0.5 mm long, white, pedoconnective 1.5–2 mm long, ventral appendage 0.5–1 mm long, apex rounded; ovary 6–8-locular, partly inferior; style 8–9 mm long, yellow. Capsule 6–7 × ca. 4 mm, brownish, globose, dehiscent from the base, columella persistent.

Specimen examined:—BRAZIL. Minas Gerais: Santo Antônio do Itambé, Parque Estadual Pico do Itambé, 18°24'05"S, 43°18'54"W, 1447 m, 12 June 2018 (fl., fr.), *J.A.M. Souza et al. 291* (HUFU).

Microlicia itambana is endemic to Minas Gerais, occurring in *campo rupestre* and *campo limpo* from Pico do Itambé (Parque Estadual do Pico do Itambé) (Martins & Almeda 2017, as *Lavoisiera itambana*). Collected with flowers and fruits in June. *Microlicia itambana* is the only species of *Microlicia* from Diamantina Plateau with yellow petals. *Microlicia itambana* is similar to *M. rundeliana* (Martins & Almeda 2019) in having an ovate or ovate-oblong leaf blade, crenulate at the margin, the same merosity, and locule number. However, *M. itambana* differs in having both leaf blade surfaces with glandular-punctate indumentum (*vs*. only abaxially in *M. rundeliana*), yellow petal (*vs*. pink), and smaller sepal 1–1.2 × ca. 1 mm (*vs*. 5–6 × 3–4 mm).

30. *Microlicia laniflora* (Don 1883: 130) Baillon (1876: 95).

Erect shrub or small tree, 0.8–3 m tall, younger and older branches terete, younger branch, cream, older branch brownish. Branch, leaf blade, petiole, hypanthium and sepal lanose. Leaf petiolate, petiole 6–20 mm long, ascending or horizontal, not imbricate, not conduplicate; blade 17–40 × 10–25 mm, with the same size in the main and lateral branches, discolor, adaxial surface darker, chartaceous, ovate, ovate-elliptic or ovate-lanceolate, apex acute or rounded, base rounded or attenuate, margin entire, 3–5-veined, indumentum absent or sparser adaxially. Flower arranged in simple dichasia or reduced to one single flower, 5-merous, pedicel 2–3 mm long; hypanthium 5–7 × 3–4 mm, campanulate, bristle crown at the apex absent, not vernicose, smooth or slightly 5-costate; sepal 6–9 × 0.5–1 mm, narrow-triangular, apex acute; petal 17–25 × 7–15 mm, white, obovate, apex acuminate, margin entire, glabrous; stamens 10, dimorphic,

bicolor, anthers obovate, tetrasporangiate; antesepalous stamens 5, filament 3.5–5.5 mm long, white, anther ca. 3 mm long, vinaceous, beak ca. 0.5 mm long, white, pedoconnective 3–5 mm long, white, ventral appendage 1.5–2 mm long, yellow, apex truncate; antepetalous stamens 5, filament 3.5–4 mm long, white, anther 2–2.5 mm long, yellow, beak ca. 0.3 mm long, white, pedoconnective ca. 1 mm long, white, ventral appendage ca. 0.1 mm long, yellow, apex truncate; ovary 5-locular, superior; style 7–8 mm long, white. Capsule 4–6.5 × 4–5 mm, brownish, globose, dehiscent from the apex, columella deciduous.

Specimen selected:—BRAZIL. Minas Gerais: Diamantina, estrada para Mendanha a 12 km de Diamantina, 18°11'5"S, 43°32'W, 1245 m, 19 October 2007 (fl., fr.), *F.N.A. Mello et al. 11* (HUFU).

Microlicia laniflora is endemic to Minas Gerais (Pacifico & Fidanza 2020, as *Trembleya laniflora*). In the Diamantina Plateau, *M. laniflora* occurs in *cerrado*, *campo sujo*, *cerrado rupestre* and *campo rupestre*. Collected with flowers in June and from August to October and with fruits in September and October. *Microlicia laniflora* is readily recognized from the others by its dense, lanose indumentum and discolor leaf with a darker adaxial surface. In addition, it has white petals, dimorphic and bicolor stamens, and 5-locular ovary.

31. *Microlicia linifolia* Chamisso (1834: 395).

Erect shrub, 0.5–1 m tall, younger branch quadrangular, brownish, older branch terete, brown. Branch, leaf blade, hypanthium, and sepal glandular-punctate. Leaf petiolate, petiole ca. 0.5 mm long, ascending, slightly imbricate or not imbricate, not conduplicate; blade 5.5–12 × 1–1.3 mm, with the same size in the main and lateral branches, discolor, adaxial surface darker, chartaceous, linear-lanceolate or elliptic-lanceolate, apex acute, short apiculate, base attenuate, margin entire, glabrous, 1-veined. Flower solitary, 5-merous, pedicel up to 1 mm long; hypanthium 2–3 × 2–3 mm, campanulate or oblong-campanulate, bristle crown at the apex absent, vernicose or not, smooth; sepal 3.5–4.5 × ca. 0.5 mm, narrow-triangular, apex apiculate, glandular-punctate; petal 4.5–6.5 × 3.5–5 mm, purple, obovate, apex acuminate, margin entire, glabrous; stamens 10, dimorphic, concolor, purple, anthers oblong, tetrasporangiate; antesepalous stamens 5, filament 2.5–3.5 mm long, purple, anther ca. 1.5 mm long, beak ca. 0.4 mm long, white, pedoconnective 1–1.5 mm long, yellow, ventral appendage ca. 1 mm long, yellow, apex bilobed; antepetalous stamens 5, filament 1.5–2.5 mm long, purple, anther ca. 1.5 mm long, beak ca. 0.3 mm long, white, pedoconnective ca 0.5 mm long, yellow, ventral

appendage ca. 0.1 mm long, yellow, apex truncate or slightly bilobed; ovary 3-locular, superior; style 2.5–3.5 mm long, purple. Capsule 3–3.5 × 2–2.2 mm, brown, oblong, dehiscent from the apex, columella deciduous.

Specimens selected:—BRAZIL. Minas Gerais: Felício dos Santos, APA Felício, Mata do Isidoro e arredores, 18°17'S, 43°28'W, 1510 m, 30 August 2008 (fl., fr.), *P.L. Viana et al. 3735* (HUFU); Santo Antônio do Itambé, Pico do Itambé, 18°24'05.6"S, 43°19'01.9"W, 1500 m, 7 April 1998 (fr.), *V.C. Souza et al. 21105* (HUFU).

Microlicia linifolia is endemic to Diamantina Plateau, where it is restricted to *campo rupestre* from Pico do Itambé (Romero & Versiane 2021), and also in Felício dos Santos. Collected with flowers in May and August and with fruits in April, May and August. *Microlicia linifolia* can be recognized in having a glandular-punctate indumentum covering the branch, leaf, hypanthium, and sepal, petiolate leaf, discolor leaf blade, and dimorphic and concolor stamens with purple anthers. The differences between *M. linifolia* and *M. acerosa* were noted under *M. linifolia*.

32. *Microlicia longicalycina* R.Romero (2014: 1177). (Figure 5D).

Erect subshrub or shrub, 0.5–1.5 m tall, younger branch quadrangular, brownish, older branch subterete, brownish. Branch, leaf blade, hypanthium, and sepal glandular with few pale trichomes. Leaf sessile, ascending, slightly imbricate to imbricate, not conduplicate; blade 6–12.5 × 1.5–5.5 mm, with the same size in the main and lateral branches, concolor, chartaceous, lanceolate or elliptic-lanceolate, apex acute with an apical seta, base rounded or attenuate, margin entire, ciliate and glandular-ciliate, 1-veined. Flower solitary, 5-merous, pedicel 0.5 mm long; hypanthium 2–2.5 × 1.5–1.7 mm, oblong or oblong-campanulate, bristle crown at the apex absent, not vernicose, smooth; sepal 4–6 × 0.7–1 mm, narrow-triangular, apex acute with an apical seta, glandular; petal 10–16 × 5–7 mm, pink or magenta, obovate-oblong, apex acute or acuminate, margin entire, glabrous; stamens 10, dimorphic, bicolor, anthers oblong, tetrasporangiate; antesepalous stamens 5, filament 4–5.5 mm long, pink, anther 2–3 mm long, pink, beak 0.5–1 mm long, white, pedoconnective 4–4.5 mm long, pink, ventral appendage 1.3–1.6 mm long, yellow, apex truncate; antepetalous stamens 5, filament 5–6 mm long, pink, anther 1.7–2.2 mm long, yellow, beak 0.3–0.5 mm long, white, pedoconnective 1.3–1.8 mm long, yellow, ventral appendage 0.2–0.4 mm long, yellow, apex rounded; ovary 3-locular, superior;

style 6–7 mm long, pink. Capsule 3–4.5 × 2.5–3.5 mm, brownish, pyriform, dehiscent from the apex, columella deciduous.

Specimens selected:—BRAZIL. Minas Gerais: Diamantina, Campus JK da UFVJM, afloramento rochoso ao lado do córrego soberbo, ao final da estrada de terra que desce atrás do Apiário da universidade, 21 November 2010 (fl.), *I.M. Franco & T.Q. Araújo 622* (HUFU); Serro, Alto Candeias, 25 October 1999 (fl.), *G. Hatschbach et al. 69761* (HUFU).

Microlicia longicalycina is endemic to Diamantina Plateau, where it is restricted to *campo rupestre* around Diamantina (Romero & Castro 2014). Collected with flowers from August to December and with fruits from September to December. *Microlicia longicalycina* is notable for its much longer sepals (4–6 mm long) compared to length of the hypanthium (2–3 mm long) (see Romero & Castro 2014). *Microlicia longicalycina* resembles *M. macrophylla* Naudin (1845: 173) in having a glandular indumentum covering the branch, leaf, hypanthium, and sepal, sessile leaf, pink or magenta petals, and dimorphic and bicolor stamens. However, *M. longicalycina* also has pale trichomes covering the branch, leaf, hypanthium, and sepal (*vs*. absent in *M. macrophylla*) and discolor leaf blade (*vs*. concolor).

33. *Microlicia longifolia* R.B.Pacifico, Almeda & Fidanza (2021: 110).

Erect subshrub, younger and older branches quadrangular, brown. Branch, leaf blade, hypanthium, and sepal glandular and glandular-punctate. Leaf sessile, ascending, not imbricate, not conduplicate; blade 20–45 × 5–15 mm, with a larger size in the main branch, concolor, membranaceous, ovate to lanceolate, apex acute or acuminate, base cordate, margin serrulate, glandular-ciliate, 7–9-veined, basal veins. Flower in thyrse, 5-merous, pedicel ca. 1 mm long; hypanthium 4–4.5 × 2.5–3 mm, urceolate, bristle crown at the apex absent, glandular and glandular-punctate, not vernicose, smooth; sepal 5–5.5 × ca. 1 mm, narrow-triangular, apex acuminate; petal 11.5–12 × 5–6 mm, magenta, obovate, apex acute, margin entire, glandular-punctate; stamens 10, dimorphic, bicolor, anthers oblong, tetrasporangiate; antesepalous stamens 5, filament ca. 6 mm long, pink, anther 2–2.5 mm long, purple, beak ca. 0.7 mm long, white, pedoconnective 6–6.5 mm long, pink, ventral appendage 1.5–2 mm long, yellow, apex slightly emarginate; antepetalous stamens 5, filament 5.5–6.5 mm long, pink, anther 1.8–2 mm long, yellow, beak ca. 0.5 mm long, white, pedoconnective 2.5–3 mm long, yellow, ventral appendage 0.7–1 mm long, yellow, apex rounded or emarginate; ovary 3-locular, superior; style 6–6.5 mm long, pink. Capsule not seen.

Specimen examined:—BRAZIL. Minas Gerais: Diamantina, estrada de terra para São João da Chapada, 14 km de Diamantina, 16 April 1987 (fl.), *N.L. Menezes et al CFCR 10559* (SPF, online image).

Microlicia longifolia is endemic to Minas Gerais, occurring in the Diamantina Plateau, in *campo rupestre* around Diamantina (Pacifico *et al.* 2021). Collected with flowers in April. *Microlicia longifolia* resembles *M. macrophylla* in having a glandular and glandular-punctate indumentum covering the branch, leaf, hypanthium, and sepal, sessile leaf, ovate to lanceolate leaf blade, and dimorphic and bicolor stamens (Pacifico *et al.* 2021). However, *M. longifolia* differs in having a membranaceous leaf blade, 7–9 basal veins (*vs*. chartaceous, 3–5 in *M. macrophylla*), urceolate hypanthium (*vs*. campanulate), and flowers grouped in developed thyrsoid inflorescences (*vs*. solitary flowers grouped at the apex of the branches).

34. *Microlicia longipedicellata* Almeda & Martins (2001: 3). (Figure 5E).

Erect shrub, 1–1.7 m tall, younger and older branches subterete, brownish. Branch, leaf blade, hypanthium, and sepal glandular-punctate, glutinous, glaucous. Leaf sessile, ascending, imbricate or not, not conduplicate; blade 9–20.5 × 3–10.5 mm, with the same size in the main and lateral branches, concolor, chartaceous, ovate-lanceolate or elliptic, apex acute, base cuneate or rounded, margin entire or slightly crenulate, glabrous, 3–5-veined, basal or with 2 suprabasal veins. Flower solitary, 8–9-merous, pedicel 6–8 mm long; hypanthium 2.5–4.5 mm, campanulate, bristle crown at the apex absent, vernicose, smooth; sepal 3.5–6.5 mm, narrow-triangular, apex apiculate; petal 19–23 × 8.5–10 mm, pink, obovate-oblong, apex apiculate, margin entire, glabrous; stamens 16–18, dimorphic, bicolor, anthers oblong, tetrasporangiate; antesepalous stamens 8–9, filament 8.5–9.5 mm long, pink, anther 3.5–4.5 mm long, vinaceous, beak ca. 0.6 mm long, white, pedoconnective 6–6.5 mm long, pink, ventral appendage ca. 2 mm long, yellow, apex truncate; antepetalous stamens 8–9, filament 8.5 mm long, pink, anther 2–3 mm long, yellow, beak ca. 0.5 mm long, white, pedoconnective ca. 2 mm long, pink, ventral appendage ca. 0.5 mm long, yellow, apex rounded; ovary 5-locular, superior; style ca. 9 mm long, pink. Capsule 5.5–6 × 5.5–7 mm, brownish, globose, dehiscent from the apex, columella deciduous.

Specimen selected:—BRAZIL. Minas Gerais: Diamantina, BR-367, km 585 entrada para o Caminho dos Escravos, 18°12'59.1"S, 43°35'45.2"W, 1358 m, 5 December 2012 (fl., fr.), *A.F.A. Versiane & K.R. Silva 364* (HUFU).

Microlicia longipedicellata is endemic to Minas Gerais (Romero *et al.* 2020). In the Diamantina Plateau, *M. longipedicellata* occurs in *campo rupestre*. Collected with flowers in November and December and with fruits in September, October and December. *Microlicia longipedicellata* is readily recognized in having a glandular-punctate indumentum covering the branch, leaf, hypanthium, and sepal, giving the plant a glutinous appearance. Its large flowers, with eight to nine petals and a long pedicel (6–8 mm long) are beautiful and showy.

35. *Microlicia macrocarpa* (Naudin 1844: 148) Versiane & R.Romero in Versiane *et al.* (2021: 53).

Erect shrub, ca. 0.8 m tall, younger and older branches terete, brownish, younger branch with few glandular trichomes. Branch, leaf blade, hypanthium, and sepal glabrous. Leaf sessile, deflexed to ascending, not imbricate, not conduplicate; blade 15–25 × 7–15 mm, with the same size in the main and lateral branches; discolor, brown blotches on adaxial surface, entire green on abaxial surface, subcoriaceous, ovate-elliptic or ovate-lanceolate, apex acute or obtuse, base subrounded, margin entire, glabrous, 3-veined, basal veins. Flower 8-merous, arranged in simple dichasia or reduced to one solitary flower, pedicel ca. 1 mm long; hypanthium ca. 8 × 4 mm, campanulate, bristle crown at the apex absent, not vernicose, smooth; sepal 3–4 × ca. 3 mm, triangular, apex acute; petal 30–40 × ca. 20 mm, magenta, obovate, apex emarginate, margin entire, shortly glandular-ciliate; stamens 16, dimorphic, bicolor, anthers oblong, tetrasporangiate; antesepalous stamens 8, filament ca. 10 mm long, yellow, anther 5–6 mm long, pink, beak ca. 1 mm long, white, pedoconnective ca. 6 mm long, light pink, ventral appendage ca. 2 mm long, yellow, apex rounded; antepetalous stamens 8, filament ca. 8 mm long, yellow, anther ca. 4 mm long, yellow, beak ca. 1 mm long, yellow, pedoconnective ca. 3 mm long, yellow, ventral appendage 1–1.5 mm long, yellow, apex rounded; ovary 8-locular, partly inferior; style ca. 10 mm long, yellow. Capsule 10–13 × ca. 9 mm, brownish, globose, dehiscent from the apex, columella persistent.

Specimen examined:—BRAZIL. Minas Gerais: Diamantina, nas proximidades de Diamantina, 10 July 1987 (fl., fr.), *M. Brandão 12538* (HUFU).

Additional specimen examined:—BRAZIL. Minas Gerais. Santana do Riacho, Parque Nacional da Serra do Cipó, rodovia MG-10, km 114-115, 22 August 2011 (fl., fr.), *A.R. Rezende & F.A.O. Silveira 489* (HUFU).

Microlicia macrocarpa is endemic to Minas Gerais, occurring mainly in Serra do Cipó, but also in Caeté, Diamantina and Congonhas do Norte (Martins & Almeda 2017, as *Lavoisiera macrocarpa*). In the Diamantina Plateau, *M. macrocarpa* occurs in *campo rupestre*. Collected with flowers and fruits in August. *Microlicia macrocarpa* is similar to *M. pulcherrima* in having a glabrous leaf blade, 8-merous flower, stamens with pink anthers on the antesepalous whorl and 8-locular ovary. However, *M. macrocarpa* differs in having a discolor leaf blade due to some brown blotches on adaxial surface (*vs.* concolor, uniformly green in *M. pulcherrima*), and shorter pedicel ca. 1 mm long (*vs*. longer 2–8 mm long).

36. *Microlicia macrophylla* Naudin (1845: 173). (Figure 5F).

Erect shrub, 0.4–1.6 m tall, younger and older branches subterete, brownish. Branch, leaf blade, hypanthium, and sepal glandular and glandular-punctate, not glaucous. Leaf sessile, ascending or horizontal, imbricate or not, not conduplicate; blade 5–23 × 2.5–17 mm, often with a larger size in the main branch, discolor, adaxial surface darker, chartaceous, ovate to lanceolate, apex acute, base rounded or cordate, margin crenulate, glandular-ciliate, 3–5-veined, basal veins. Flower solitary, grouped at the apex of the branches, 5-merous, sessile; hypanthium 3–4 × 2.5–3 mm, campanulate, bristle crown at the apex absent, not vernicose, smooth; sepal 4–6 × ca. 0.5 mm, triangular or oblong, apex acuminate, apiculate; petal 10.5–12.3 × 5.5–7 mm, pink or magenta, obovate, apex apiculate, margin entire, glabrous; stamens 10, dimorphic, bicolor, anthers oblong, tetrasporangiate; antesepalous stamens 5, filament 3–5.5 mm long, purple, anther 1.8–3 mm long, vinaceous, beak ca. 0.4 mm long, white, pedoconnective 3–4.5 mm long, purple, ventral appendage 1.5–2 mm long, yellow, apex truncate or slightly bilobed; antepetalous stamens 5, filament 4–5.5 mm long, purple, anther 2–2.5 mm long, yellow, beak ca. 0.4 mm long, white, pedoconnective ca. 1 mm long, purple, ventral appendage ca. 1 mm long, yellow, apex truncate or slightly bilobed; ovary 3-locular, superior; style 6–7.5 mm long, pink. Capsule 4–5.5 × 3.5–5.2 mm, brownish, globose, dehiscent from the apex, columella deciduous.

Specimens selected:—BRAZIL. Minas Gerais: Datas, estrada Serro-Diamantina, próximo à divisa com o municipio Presidente Juscelino, 29 March 2001 (fl.), *R. Romero & J.N. Nakajima 6046* (HUFU); Diamantina, 16 km de Diamantina em direção a Medanha, 6 July 1996 (fl.), *V.C. Souza et al. 11936* (HUFU); Gouveia, estrada entrando paralela aos moinhos de vento do Camilinho, sítio do Mulato, área de extração da Tracomal, 15 April 2016 (fl., fr.), *J.E.Q. Faria*

& T.J.O. Otoni 5655 (HUFU); Rio Vermelho, Serra da Pedra Menina, 18°06'57"S, 43°08'16"W, 1530 m, 26 August 2008 (fr.), *P.L. Viana et al. 3646* (HUFU); Santo Antônio do Itambé: Pico do Itambé, 18°24'05.6"S, 43°19'01.9"W, 1500 m, 7 April 1998 (fl., fr.), *V.C. Souza et al. 21111* (HUFU); Serro, estrada para Distrito de Capivari, 18°27'46"S, 43°27'05"W, 1250 m, 29 March 2001 (fl., fr.), *R. Romero & J.N. Nakajima 6040* (HUFU).

Microlicia macrophylla is endemic to Minas Gerais, occurring from Diamantina Plateau to Ouro Preto (Romero & Castro 2014; Romero *et al.* 2020). In the Diamantina Plateau, *M. macrophylla* occurs in *campo rupestre*. Collected with flowers and fruits from March to October, and December. *Microlicia macrophylla* is readily recognized by the combination of glandular and glandular-punctate indumentum covering the branch, leaf, hypanthium, and sepal, discolor and ovate to lanceolate leaf blade, sessile flowers grouped at the apex of the branches, and dimorphic and bicolor stamens. The differences between *M. longicalycina*, *M. longifolia*, and *M. macrophylla* were noted under the two last species.

37. *Microlicia maculata* R.Romero in Romero *et al.* (2014: 180).

Erect subshrub, 0.3–0.5 m tall, younger branch quadrangular, sometimes glutinous, brown, older branch terete, brownish. Branch, leaf blade, hypanthium, and sepal glandular-punctate. Leaf sessile, ascending, not imbricate, not conduplicate; blade 2–4.5 × 1–2 mm, with the same size in the main and lateral branches, concolor, with some dark-green blotches on both surfaces, coriaceous, lanceolate, ovate or elliptic, apex acute or acuminate, base rounded or cordate, margin entire or slighlty crenulate, glandular-punctate, 1-veined. Flower solitary, 5-merous, pedicel 0.5–1 mm long; hypanthium 1.5–2 ×1.5–2 mm, campanulate, bristle crown at the apex absent, not vernicose, smooth or 10-costate; sepal 1.5–4 × 1–1.5 mm, oblong-triangular, apex acute or acuminate; petal 4–6 × 2–3.5 mm, pink-magenta, oblong, apex acuminate, margin entire, glabrous; stamens 10, dimorphic, bicolor, anthers oblong, tetrasporangiate; antesepalous stamens 5, filament 2.5–3 mm long, pink, anther 1.8–2 mm long, pink, beak ca. 0.5 mm long, white or pink, pedoconnective 1.5–2 mm long, pink, ventral appendage 1–1.5 mm long, yellow, apex truncate; antepetalous stamens 5, filament 3–3.5 mm long, pink, anther ca. 1.5 mm long, yellow, beak ca. 0.5 mm long, white or yellow, pedoconnective ca. 0.5 mm long, pink, ventral appendage ca 0.2 mm long, yellow, apex obtuse; ovary 3-locular, superior; style 2–3 mm long, pink. Capsule 3.5–4 × 2.5–3 mm, brown, oblong, dehiscent from the apex, columella deciduous.

Specimen selected:—BRAZIL. Minas Gerais: Diamantina, ca. 27 km N of Serro on road (MG-2) to Diamantina, 1200 m, 26 February 1968 (fl., fr.), *H.S. Irwin et al. 20932* (HUFU). *Microlicia maculata* is endemic to Minas Gerais state, occurring in the Diamantina Plateau and Serra do Cabral (Romero *et al.* 2014). In the Diamantina Plateau, *M. maculata* occurs in *campo rupestre*. Collected with flowers in February and October and with fruits in February, March, May, June, October and December. *Microlicia maculata* resembles *M. tetrasticha* Cogniaux (1883: 80) in having a glandular-punctate indumentum, ascending and sessile leaf, short pedicel, campanulate hypanthium, pink to pink-magenta petal, and dimorphic and bicolor stamens with tetrasporangiate anthers (Romero *et al.* 2014). However, *M. maculata* differs in having a coriaceous and not imbricate leaf (*vs*. chartaceous and imbricate in *M. tetrasticha*), smaller hypanthium (1.5–2 ×1.5–2 mm) [*vs.* larger (2–2.5 × ca. 2 mm)], and oblong capsule (*vs.* pyriform). It is also similar to *M. crassa* and the differences between them were noted in the comments of *M. crassa*.

38. *Microlicia maximowicziana* Cogniaux (1883: 94).

Erect subshrub or shrub, 0.5–1.5 m tall, younger branch quadrangular, brownish, older branch subterete, brownish. Branch, leaf blade, hypanthium, and sepal setose and glandular-punctate, rarely with glandular trichomes. Leaf petiolate, petiole ca. 0.5 mm long., ascending or horizontal, imbricate or not, not conduplicate; blade 4.5–8.5 × 2–4 mm, with the same size in the main and lateral branches, concolor, chartaceous, lanceolate to ovate, apex acute, base acute, margin crenulate, ciliate, 3–5-veined, basal veins. Flower solitary, 5-merous, pedicel 0.8–1 mm long; hypanthium 2.5–3.5 × 1.9–2.7 mm, campanulate or urceolate, bristle crown at the apex absent, not vernicose, slightly costate; sepal 1–2 × ca. 1 mm, triangular, apex acute with an apical seta; petal 4.5–7 × 3–4 mm, pink, obovate, apex rounded, margin entire, glandular-punctate; stamens 10, dimorphic, bicolor, anthers oblong, polysporangiate; antesepalous stamens 5, filament 2.5–3 mm long, pink, anther 2–2.2 mm long, pink, beak 0.3–0.5 mm long, white, pedoconnective 3–3.5 mm long, pink, ventral appendage ca. 1 mm long, yellow, apex truncate; antepetalous stamens 5, filament ca. 2.5 mm long, pink, anther ca. 1.5 mm long, yellow, beak 0.3–0.4 mm long, white, pedoconnective ca. 1 mm long, pink, ventral appendage unappendage; ovary 3-locular, superior; style 5–6 mm long, pink. Capsule 2.5–3.5 × ca. 2.5 mm, brown, pyriform, dehiscent from the apex, columella deciduous.

Specimens selected:—BRAZIL. Minas Gerais: Diamantina, P.E. Biribiri, ca. 8 km da entrada principal do parque, 18°11'15.1"S, 43°37'11.1"W, 1098 m, 26 June 2012 (fl., fr.), *I.M. Araújo et al. 311* (HUFU); Serro, Distrito de São Gonçalo do Rio das Pedras, trilha para o Pico do Raio, 18°25'58"S, 43°28'31"W, 1200 m, 28 January 2016 (fl., fr.), *G. Martinelli 18959* (HUFU).

Microlicia maximowicziana occurs in Bahia and Minas Gerais states (Romero & Woodgyer 2014; Romero *et al.* 2020). In the Diamantina Plateau, *M. maximowicziana* occurs in *campo rupestre*. Collected with flowers in January, April, June, September and November and with fruits in January, April, June, September, October, November and December. *Microlicia maximowicziana* can be recognized in having a setose and glandular-punctate indumentum, rarely with glandular trichomes, covering the branch, leaf, hypanthium, and sepal, petiolate leaf, and dimorphic and bicolor stamens with polysporangiate anthers. The differences between *M. maximowicziana* and *M. fasciculata* were noted under *M. fasciculata*.

39. *Microlicia minor* Versiane & R.Romero in Versiane *et al.* (2021: 53). (Figure 5G).

Decumbent subshrub, 0.2–0.8 m tall, younger and older branches quadrangular, brownish. Branch, leaf blade, hypanthium, and sepal glabrous. Leaf sessile, horizontal, imbricate, not conduplicate; blade 5–7 × 1–7 mm, with the same size in the main and lateral branches, concolor, subcoriaceous, linear-oblong (lower branches), ovate-oblong (upper branches), apex acute to obtuse, base rounded or attenuate, margin serrulate, glandular-ciliate, 1-veined. Flower solitary, 5–6-merous, sessile; hypanthium 3–4 × ca. 4 mm, campanulate, bristle crown at the apex absent, not vernicose, smooth; sepal 3.5–4 × 1.5–2 mm, oblong or obovate-oblong, apex rounded, mucronulate; petal 10–12 × 6–8 mm, pink, obovate, apex rounded, margin entire, glabrous or minutely glandular; stamens 10–12, dimorphic, concolor, yellow, anthers oblong, tetrasporangiate; antesepalous stamens 5–6, filament 5–6 mm long, anther 2.5–3 mm long, beak ca. 0.3 mm long, pedoconnective 4–5 mm long, ventral appendage ca. 1.5 mm long, apex rounded; antepetalous stamens 5–6, filament 3–4 mm long, anther 2–2.5 mm long, beak ca. 0.3 mm long, pedoconnective 1–1.5 mm long, ventral appendage ca. 0.5 mm long, apex rounded; ovary 4-locular, partly inferior; style 6–7 mm long, yellow. Capsule 4–5 × 4–5 mm, brown, globose, dehiscent from the base, columella persistent.

Specimen selected:—BRAZIL. Minas Gerais: Diamantina, estrada Diamantina-Conselheiro Mata, km 187, 18°16'29"S, 43°42'46"W, 1405 m, 24 September 2008 (fl., fr.), *P.O. Rosa et al. 1204* (HUFU).

Microlicia minor is endemic to Diamantina Plateau, occurring in *campo rupestre*, *brejo*, sandy fields, gravelly slopes and wet areas (Martins & Almeda 2017, as *Lavoisiera humilis*). Collected with flowers in March and from September to November and with fruits from September to November. *Microlicia minor* is similar to *M. tetragona* in having a decumbent habit, imbricate and glabrous leaf, and dimorphic and yellow stamens. However, *M. minor* differs in having different shaped blades: linear in the lower branches and ovate-oblong in the upper branches (*vs.* all leaves with the same shape, ovate or ovate-oblong in *M. tetragona*), a longer and oblong or obovate-oblong sepal (3.5–4 × 1.5–2 mm) [*vs*. shorter and triangular or triangular-oblong (3–3.5 × ca. 3.5 mm)], and 4-locular ovary (*vs*. 5-locular). The differences between *M. minor* and *M. hilairei* were noted under *M. hilairei*.

40. *Microlicia mucorifera* (De Candolle 1828: 103) Versiane & R.Romero in Versiane *et al.* (2021: 54). (Figure 5H).

Erect subshrub or shrub, 0.5–2 m tall, branch terete, younger branch greenish, older branch glabrescent, brownish. Branch, leaf blade, hypanthium and sepal glandular. Leaf sessile, ascending, imbricate or not, not conduplicate; blade 4–20 × 2.5–8 mm, with the same size in the main and lateral branches, concolor or discolor, membranaceous, ovate, ovate-oblong or elliptic-lanceolate, apex acute, base rounded ou subcordate, margin serrulate, glandular-ciliate, 5–7-veined, basal veins. Flower solitary, 6-merous, sessile; hypanthium 4–4.5 × ca. 3.5 mm, campanulate, bristle crown at the apex absent, not vernicose, smooth; sepal 7–9 × ca. 1.5 mm, narrow-triangular or triangular-oblong, apex acute; petal 10–18 × 8–12 mm, pink, sometimes white, obovate, apex obtuse with a glandular trichome, margin entire, glabrous or sparsely glandular-ciliate; stamens 12, dimorphic, concolor, yellow, anthers oblong, tetrasporangiate; antesepalous stamens 6, filament 7–9 mm long, anther 3–4.5 mm long, beak ca. 0.5 mm long, white, pedoconnective ca. 5 mm long, ventral appendage 1–2 mm long, apex rounded or truncate; antepetalous stamens 6, filament 5–6 mm long, anther 2–2.5 mm long, beak ca. 0.5 mm long, white, pedoconnective 1–2 mm long, ventral appendage 1–2 mm long, apex rounded or truncate; ovary 6-locular, partly inferior; style 6–7 mm long, yellow. Capsule 5–7 × ca. 3.5 mm, brownish, globose, dehiscent from the base, columella persistent.

Specimens selected:—BRAZIL. Minas Gerais: Diamantina, Parque Estadual do Biribiri, ponto 5, trilha das cachoeiras, ca. de 3 km da portaria, 18°11'97"S, 43°37'06"W, 1175, 18 May 2011 (fl., fr.), *R. Romero et al. 8472* (HUFU); Gouveia, estrada para Barão de Guaicuí, 18°22'34"S, 43°42'20.5"W, 1426 m, 13 May 2010 (fl., fr.), *I.M. Franco et al. 517* (HUFU); São Gonçalo do Rio Preto, Parque Estadual do Rio Preto, margem do Rio Preto, 18°06'54"S, 43°20'28"W, 7 April 2000 (fl.), *J.A. Lombardi 3785* (HUFU); Serro, distrito de São Gonçalo do Rio das Pedras, trilha para o Pico do Raio, 18°25'58"S, 43°28'31"W, 1200 m, 28 January 2016 (fl., fr.), *G. Martinelli 18956* (HUFU).

Microlicia mucorifera is endemic to Diamantina Plateau, occurring in *campo rupestre*, *cerrado*, *brejo*, margins of gallery forests, stream banks and sandy meadows (Martins & Almeda 2017, as *Lavoisiera mucorifera*). Collected with flowers from January to June, from August to October and December and with fruits from January to June and from August to November. *Microlicia mucorifera* is similar to *M. scaberula* in having a glandular indumentum, membranaceous leaf blade and 6-merous flower. However, *M. mucorifera* differs in having a longer sepal (7–9 1.5 mm long) [*vs*. shorter (4–6 mm long) in *M. scaberula*), and 6-locular ovary (*vs*. 2- or 4-locular). *Microlicia mucorifera* is also similar to *M. pilosa* in having a 6-merous flower with pink petals, glandular indumentum covering the hypanthium and sepal, and a 6-locular ovary. However, it differs in having a sessile leaf (*vs*. petiolate in *M. pilosa*), serrulate at the margin (*vs*. entire), and longer sepal (7–9 mm long) [*vs*. shorter (1–1.5 mm long)].

41. *Microlicia naudiniana* R.Romero in Romero *et al.* (2015: 1013).

Erect shrub, 1–2.2 m tall, younger branch quadrangular, brownish, older branch terete, brownish. Branch, leaf blade, hypanthium, and sepal glandular and glandular-punctate, not glaucous. Leaf sessile, ascending, imbricate or not, not conduplicate; blade 4.5–10.5 × 1.5–4.5 mm, with the same size in the main and lateral branches; concolor, chartaceous, obovate or oblong-obovate, apex rounded, base attenuate, margin entire or crenulate, glandular-ciliate, 3-veined, basal veins, glandular indumentum sparser or absent. Flower solitary, 5-merous, pedicel 0.8–1.5 mm long; hypanthium 3–3.5 × 2–2.5 mm, oblong or campanulate, bristle crown at the apex absent, vernicose or not, smooth; sepal 1.5–2 × ca. 0.2 mm, linear, apex acuminate; petal 6–7 × 2–3 mm, pink, oblong, apex rounded, margin entire, glabrous; stamens 10, dimorphic, bicolor, anthers oblong, tetrasporangiate; antesepalous stamens 5, filament 4–5 mm long, pink,

anther 2.5–3 mm long, pink or red, beak ca. 1 mm long, white, pedoconnective 2.5–3 mm long, pink, ventral appendage 1.3–1.5 mm long, yellow, apex truncate; antepetalous stamens 5, filament 3–3.5 mm long, pink, anther 2–2.5 mm long, yellow, beak ca. 0.5 mm long, yellow, pedoconnective 1–1.5 mm long, yellow, ventral appendage 0.6–0.7 mm long, yellow, apex obtuse; ovary 3-locular, superior; style 6–7 mm long, pink. Capsule 3.5–5 × 2–3 mm, brown, globose, dehiscent from the apex, columella deciduous.

Specimens selected:—BRAZIL. Minas Gerais: Diamantina, estrada Dimantina-Conselheiro Mata, km 172, 20 km do trevo, 18°18'01"S, 43°48'51"W, 1325 m, 31 March 2001 (fl., fr), *R. Romero & J.N. Nakajima 6086* (HUFU); Gouveia, rodovia Curvelo-Diamantina, ca. de 26 km de Gouveia em direção a Curvelo, 18°34'46.9"S, 43°52'29.8"W, 5 April 1998 (fl.), *V.C. Souza et al. 21008* (HUFU).

Microlicia naudiniana is endemic to Espinhaço Range, in Minas Gerais (Romero *et al.* 2015). In the Diamantina Plateau, *M. naudiniana* occurs in *campo rupestre*. Collected with flowers in March and April and with fruits in March, April, October and December. *Microlicia naudiniana* resembles *M. nervosa* R.Romero (2013: 1) in having a glandular and glandular-punctate indumentum covering the branch, leaf, hypanthium, and sepal, leaf blade attenuate at the base, pedicellate flower, and dimorphic and bicolor stamens with tetrasporangiate anthers. However, *M. naudiniana* differs in having a sessile leaf (*vs*. petiolate in *M. nervosa*), with concolor surfaces (*vs*. discolor), and glandular-ciliate margin (*vs.* glandular-punctate).

42. *Microlicia nervosa* R.Romero (2013: 1). (Figure 5I).

Erect subshrub or shrub, 0.6–2 m tall, younger branch quadrangular, brownish, older branch terete, brownish. Branch, leaf blade, hypanthium, and sepal glandular and glandular-punctate, not glaucous. Leaf petiolate, petiole 0.5–1.7 mm long, ascending, imbricate or not, not conduplicate; blade 3.5–11.5 × 2–8 mm, often with a larger size in the main branch, discolor, adaxial surface darker, chartaceous, obovate or broadly elliptic, apex rounded, base attenuate, margin entire, glandular-punctate, 3-veined, basal veins. Flower solitary, 5-merous, pedicel 1–2.3 mm long; hypanthium 4–4.5 × 2–2.5 mm, oblong or urceolate, bristle crown at the apex absent, not vernicose, smooth; sepal 3.5–5 × ca. 0.5 mm, linear, apex acuminate; petal 7.5–9.5 × 4–5.5 mm, pink to pink-magenta, oblong or obovate-oblong, apex acute, margin entire, glabrous; stamens 10, dimorphic, bicolor, anthers oblong, tetrasporangiate; antesepalous stamens 5, filament 5–6 mm long, pink, anther 3.5–4 mm long, vinaceous, beak 0.7–1 mm long,

white, pedoconnective 3.5–4 mm long, pink, ventral appendage 1.5–2 mm long, yellow, apex truncate; antepetalous stamens 5, filament 4.5–5.5 mm long, pink, anther 3–3.5 mm long, yellow, beak 0.7–9 mm long, white, pedoconnective 1.5–1.7 mm long, pink, ventral appendage 1.3–1.7 mm long, yellow, apex truncate; ovary 3-locular, superior; style 9–10 mm long, pink. Capsule 3.5–5 × 2.5–4 mm, brown, oblong or globose, dehiscent from the apex, columella deciduous.

Specimens selected:—BRAZIL. Minas Gerais: Diamantina, Parque Estadual do Biribiri, Alto da Jacuba, 18°08'32.2"S, 43°36'32.2"W, 1382 m, 14 March 2012 (fl., fr), *I.M. Araújo et al. 252* (HUFU); Gouveia, ca. 8 km N of Gouveia on road to Diamantina, 1220 m, 4 February 1972 (fl., fr.), *W.R. Anderson 35355* (HUFU).

Microlicia nervosa is endemic to Espinhaço Range, in Minas Gerais, occurring around Diamantina and Serra do Cipó (Romero 2013a). In the Diamantina Plateau, *M. naudiniana* occurs in *campo rupestre*. Collected with flowers from February to April and December and with fruits from February to May, September, October and December. *Microlicia nervosa* resembles *M. tomentella* Naudin (1845: 174) in having a glandular and glandular-punctate indumentum covering the branch, leaf, hypanthium, and sepal, leaves with different sizes along the branches, smooth hypanthium, pink to pink-magenta petals, and dimorphic and bicolor stamens with tetrasporangiate anthers. However, *M. nervosa* differs in having a petiolate leaf (*vs*. sessile in *M. tomentella*), rounded at the apex (*vs.* acute or acuminate), entire at the margin (*vs*. crenulate), and linear sepal (*vs*. triangular or lanceolate). *Microlicia nervosa* also resembles *M. naudiniana*, and the differences between them were noted under *M. naudiniana*.

43. *Microlicia obtusifolia* Cogniaux *ex* R.Romero (2003: 116).

Erect subshrub, 0.5–1.5 m tall, younger branch quadrangular, glutinous, brownish, older branch terete, glabrescent, brownish. Branch and leaf blade glandular-punctate and hypanthium and sepal glandular and glandular-punctate. Leaf sessile or petiolate, petiole 0.3–0.6 mm long ascending, imbricate or not, not conduplicate; blade 4–7 × 2–4 mm, with the same size in the main and lateral branches, concolor or discolor, adaxial surface darker, chartaceous, ovate or ovate-lanceolate, apex obtuse, base attenuate, margin entire, glabrous, 1–3-veined, basal veins. Flower solitary, grouped at the apex of the branches, 5-merous, pedicel 0.3–0.9 mm long; hypanthium 2–2.5 × ca. 2.5 mm, campanulate, bristle crown at the apex absent, sometimes only glandular-punctate, not vernicose, smooth; sepal 3.5–5.5 × ca. 0.3 mm, linear, apex acuminate;

petal 8–10 × 5–6 mm, magenta, obovate, apex acuminate, margin entire, glabrous; stamens 10, dimorphic, bicolor, anthers oblong, tetrasporangiate; antesepalous stamens 5, filament 3.5–4 mm long, purple, anther 2–2.5 mm long, vinaceous, beak ca. 0.5 mm long, white or reddish, pedoconnective 3–3.3 mm long, purple, ventral appendage ca. 1 mm long, yellow, apex truncate; antepetalous stamens 5, filament 3.5–4 mm long, purple, anther 1.5–2 mm long, yellow, beak ca. 0.3 mm long, white or light yellow, pedoconnective 1.2–1.5 mm long, yellow, ventral appendage 0.3–0.5 mm long, yellow, apex truncate; ovary 3-locular, superior; style 6–7 mm long, pink. Capsule 3.5–5 × 3–5 mm, brown, globose, dehiscent from the apex, columella deciduous.

Specimen selected:—BRAZIL. Minas Gerais: Diamantina, Parque Estadual do Biribiri, Cachoeira Sentinela, 18 October 2017 (fl., fr), *R. Romero et al. 8981* (HUFU).

Microlicia obtusifolia is endemic to Diamantina, in Minas Gerais, occurring in *campo rupestre* (Romero 2003). Collected with flowers in October and November and with fruits in March and October. *Microlicia obtusifolia* resembles *Microlicia pusilla* Cogniaux (1883: 53) in having a glandular and glandular-punctate indumentum covering the apex of hypanthium and sepals, pedicellate flower, and dimorphic and bicolor stamens with tetrasporangiate anthers. However, *M. obtusifolia* differs in having obovate leaf blade, obtuse at the apex and attenuate at the base, 1–3 basal veins (*vs*. lanceolate, acute at the apex, rounded or cordate at the base, only 1-veined in *M. pusilla*), and linear and longer sepal (3.5–5.5 × ca. 0.3 mm) [*vs*. narrow-triangular and shorter sepal (1.8–2.5 × ca. 0.3 mm)].

44. *Microlicia pabstii* Brade (1962: 251).

Erect subshrub or shrub, 0.5–1.5 m tall, younger branch quadrangular, brownish, older branch terete, brown. Branch, leaf blade, hypanthium and sepal glandular-punctate. Leaf sessile, ascending or horizontal, not imbricate, not conduplicate; blade 5.5–22 × 2.5–10 mm, with the same size in the main and lateral branches, discolor, adaxial surface darker, membranaceous, elliptic or elliptic-lanceolate, apex acute or acuminate, base cordate, margin crenulate, glabrous, 3–5-veined, basal veins. Flower arranged in a simple or compound dichasia, or reduced to one or two bracteate flowers, 5-merous, pedicel 0.7–2 mm long; hypanthium 2.5–3 × 2–2.5 mm, campanulate, bristle crown at the apex absent, not vernicose, smooth; sepal 1.5–2.5 × ca. 0.3 mm, narrow-triangular, apex acuminate; petal 8–9.5 × ca. 5 mm, pink to pink-magenta, obovate, apex acuminate, margin entire, glabrous; stamens 10, dimorphic, bicolor, anthers oblong,

tetrasporangiate; antesepalous stamens 5, filament 4–5 mm long, pink, anther 2–3 mm long, purple, beak ca. 0.5 mm long, white, pedoconnective 3–3.5 mm long, purple, ventral appendage ca. 1 mm long, yellow, apex obtuse; antepetalous stamens 5, filament 4–5 mm long, pink, anther 2–2.5 mm long, yellow, beak ca. 0.5 mm long, white, pedoconnective 1–1.5 mm long, yellow, ventral appendage ca. 0.3 mm long, yellow, apex obtuse; ovary 3-locular, superior; style 6–7 mm long, pink. Capsule 3.5–4.5 × 2–3 mm, brownish, oblong, dehiscent from the apex, columella deciduous.

Specimens selected:—BRAZIL. Minas Gerais: Diamantina, Campus JK da UFVJM, afloramentos rochosos ao leste do Campus, 18°11'11.95"S, 43°34'02.6"W, 1270 m, 25 February 2011 (fl., fr.), *I.M. Franco & M.M.T. Cota 701* (HUFU); São Gonçalo do Rio Preto, Parque Estadual do Rio Preto, 1100 m, 10 April 2005 (fl., fr.), *P.L. Viana & L.E. Lopes 2801* (HUFU).

Microlicia pabstii is endemic to Diamantina Plateau and Serra do Cipó, in Minas Gerais (Versiane & Romero 2022). In the Diamantina Plateau, *M. pabstii* occurs in *campo rupestre*. Collected with flowers in February and April and with fruits in February, April, June, October and December. *Microlicia pabstii* resembles *M. schwackeana* in having a membranaceous and discolor leaf blade, 3–5 basal veins, and flowers arranged in dichasia. In addition, both have campanulate hypanthium, narrow triangular sepal, and dimorphic and bicolored stamens with tetrasporangiate anthers (Versiane & Romero 2022). However, *M. pabstii* differs in having a glandular-punctate indumentum covering the branch, leaf blade, hypanthium and sepal (*vs*. glandular and glandular punctate in *M. schwackeana*), sessile leaf (*vs.* petiolate), elliptic or elliptic-lanceolate blade (*vs.* ovate or cordate), and crenulate margin (*vs.* entire) (Versiane & Romero 2022).

45. *Microlicia parviflora* (Don 1823: 323) Versiane & R.Romero in Versiane *et al.* (2021: 54).

Erect shrub or small tree, 0.8–4 m tall, younger branch quadrangular, brownish, older branch terete, brown. Branch, leaf blade, hypanthium and sepal glandular. Leaf petiolate, petiole 10–15 mm long, horizontal, not imbricate, not conduplicate; blade 15–60 × 10–25 mm, with the same size in the main and lateral branches, discolor, adaxial surface darker, chartaceous, elliptic or lanceolate, apex acute, base cuneate, margin entire, revolute, 3–5-veined, basal veins, indumentum absent or sparser adaxially. Flower arranged in simple dichasia, 5-merous, pedicel 0.6–2 mm long; hypanthium 3–4 × ca. 2 mm, campanulate, bristle crown at the apex absent, not vernicose, 10-costate; sepal 1–2 × ca. 1 mm, narrow-triangular, apex acute; petal 4.5–6 ×

2.5–3 mm, white, obovate, apex acuminate, margin entire, glandular; stamens 10, dimorphic, bicolor, anthers obovate, tetrasporangiate; antesepalous stamens 5, filament 2.5–3.5 mm long, pink, anther 1–1.5 mm long, vinaceous, beak ca. 0.3 mm long, white, pedoconnective 3–3.5 mm long, pink, ventral appendage ca. 1.5 mm long, yellow, apex emarginate; antepetalous stamens 5, filament 2–2.5 mm long, pink, anther 1–1.3 mm long, yellow, beak ca. 0.3 mm long, white, pedoconnective ca. 0.5 mm long, yellow, ventral appendage ca. 0.7 mm long, yellow, apex bilobed; ovary 5-locular, superior; style 3–4 mm long, pink. Capsule 3–4 × 3.5–4 mm, brownish, globose, dehiscent from the apex, columella deciduous.

Specimens selected:—BRAZIL. Minas Gerais: Diamantina, Parque Estadual do Biribiri, Cachoeira dos Cristais, 18°09'42"S, 43°36'07"W, 1054 m, 21 September 2010 (fl., fr.), *R. Romero et al. 8344* (HUFU); Senador Modestino Gonçalves, propriedade da Companhia Agrícola Florestal, conhecida como Cerrado do Ticó, 6 June 2001 (fl.), *G.E. Valente et al. 826* (HUFU); São Gonçalo do Rio Preto, Parque Estadual do Rio Preto, 10 June 1999 (fl.), *A. Salino 4741* (HUFU).

Microlicia parviflora is found in Bahia, Espírito Santo, Goiás, Minas Gerais, Paraná, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo states, and Distrito Federal (Pacifico & Fidanza 2020, as *Trembleya parviflora*). In the Diamantina Plateau, *M. parviflora* occurs in *campo rupestre*, *campo sujo*, *cerrado denso*, *cerrado* and at the border of *mata de galeria*. Collected with flowers in June and from August to October and with fruits from August to October. *Microlicia parviflora* is similar to *M. phlogiformis* (De Candolle 1828: 126) Versiane & Romero (2021: 54) in having a glandular indumentum, petiolate leaf, flowers arranged in dichasia, dimorphic and bicolor stamens, and 5-locular ovary. However, *M. parviflora* differs in having a larger petiole (10–15 mm long) [*vs*. shorter (2–10 mm long) in *M. phlogiformis*), discolor leaf blade, entire at the margin (*vs*. concolor and serrate), and 10-costate hypanthium (*vs*. smooth). The differences between *M. parviflora* and *M. laniflora* were noted under *M. laniflora*.

46. *Microlicia phlogiformis* (De Candolle 1828: 126) Versiane & R.Romero in Versiane *et al.* (2021: 54). (Figure 5J).

Erect subshrub, ca. 0.5 m tall, younger branch greenish, older branch, quadrangular, brownish. Branch, leaf blade, hypanthium and sepal glandular with viscous aspect. Leaf petiolate, petiole 2–10 mm long, ascending, not imbricate, not conduplicate; blade 10–45 × 8–15 mm, with the same size in the main and lateral branches, concolor, chartaceous, lanceolate or elliptic-

lanceolate, apex acute, base rounded, margin serrate, glandular-ciliate, 3–5-veined, basal veins. Flower arranged in dichasia or reduced to one flower, 5-merous, pedicel 0.5–1.5 mm long; hypanthium 2.5–3 × ca. 2 mm, campanulate or urceolate, bristle crown at the apex absent, not vernicose, smooth; sepal 3–4.5 × ca. 1 mm, narrow-triangular, apex acute; petal 7–10 × 4–5 mm, pink or white, obovate, apex acuminate, margin entire, glabrous; stamens 10, dimorphic, bicolor,anthers ovate, tetrasporangiate; antesepalous stamens 5, filament 3.5–4.5 mm long, pink, anther 1.5–2 mm long, vinaceous, beak ca. 0.2 mm long, white, pedoconnective 3.5–4 mm long, pink, ventral appendage ca. 1.5 mm long, yellow, apex truncate; antepetalous stamens 5, filament 3.5–4 mm long, pink, anther 1–1.5 mm long, yellow, beak ca. 0.3 mm long, white, pedoconnective 1.5–2 mm long, yellow, ventral appendage ca. 0.5 mm long, yellow, apex truncate; ovary 5-locular, superior; style 6–7 mm long, pink. Capsule 4–5.5 × 4–4.5 mm, brownish, globose, dehiscent from the apex, columella deciduous.

Specimen selected:—BRAZIL. Minas Gerais: Diamantina, Parque Estadual do Biribiri, 18°12'82"S, 43°37'06"W, 1175 m, 17 May 2011 (fl., fr.), *A.R. Rezende et al. 382* (HUFU).

Microlicia phlogiformis occurs in Bahia, Espírito Santo, Goiás, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais, Paraná, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo states, and Distrito Federal (Pacifico & Fidanza 2020, as *Trembleya phlogiformis*). In the Diamantina Plateau, *M. phlogiformis* occurs in *campo rupestre* and *cerrado*. Collected with flowers in February, from May to July and December and with fruits from May to July. *Microlicia phlogiformis* can be recognized in having a glandular indumentum that gives the plant a viscous appearance, lanceolate or elliptic-lanceolate blade, serrate at the margin, dimorphic and bicolor stamens, and 5-locular ovary. The differences between *M. phlogiformis* and *M. parviflora* were noted under *M. parviflora*.

47. *Microlicia pilosa* Versiane & R.Romero in Versiane *et al.* (2021: 54).

Erect shrub or small tree, 1–2.5 m tall, younger and older branches terete, sericeous and with few glandular trichomes, brownish. Leaf petiolate, petiole ca. 1 mm long, horizontal to ascending, not imbricate, not conduplicate; blade 13–25 × 6–10 mm, with the same size in the main and lateral branches; concolor, chartaceous, lanceolate or elliptic-lanceolate, apex acute, base rounded or attenuate, margin entire, ciliate, 3–5-veined, basal veins, sericeous and with few glandular trichomes. Flower solitary, 6-merous, pedicel ca. 1 mm long; hypanthium 7–8 × ca. 4 mm, cylindrical or campanulate, bristle crown at the apex absent, not vernicose, smooth, glandular; sepal 1–1.5 × ca. 1 mm, triangular, apex acute, glandular; petal 20–25 × ca. 15 mm,

pink, obovate, apex rounded or truncate, margin entire, sparsely glandular-ciliate; stamens 12, dimorphic, concolor, yellow, anthers oblong, tetrasporangiate; antesepalous stamens 6, filament 8–10 mm long, yellow, anther 3.5–4 mm long, beak ca. 1 mm long, pedoconnective 6–8 mm long, ventral appendage 1–1.5 mm long, apex slightly bilobed; antepetalous stamens 6, filament 8–9 mm long, anther ca. 3.5 mm long, beak ca. 1 mm long, pedoconnective 2–3 mm long, ventral appendage ca. 1 mm long, apex rounded; ovary 6-locular, partly inferior; style 8–9 mm long, yellow. Capsule 8–10 × 7–9 mm, brownish, globose, dehiscent from the apex, columella persistent.

Specimens examined:—BRAZIL. Minas Gerais: Santo Antônio do Itambé, Parque Estadual do Pico do Itambé, from the Fazenda at 1367 m to the summit of Pico do Itambé at 2038, along the main trail, 18.39868°, 43.34816°, 2 March 2009 (fr.), *F. Almeda et al. 9672* (NY; UEC, online images); Pico do Itambé, 16 November 2010 (fl.), *J.L.M. Aranha et al. 164* (UEC, online image).

Microlicia pilosa is endemic to Pico do Itambé, Santo Antônio do Itambé municipality, occurring in *campo rupestre* (Martins & Almeda 2017, as *Lavoisiera vestita*). Collected with flowers in November and with fruits in March. *Microlicia pilosa* can be recognized in having a sericeous indumentum with a few glandular trichomes covering the branch and leaf blade, and glandular trichomes mainly on hypanthium and sepal, 6-merous flower with pink petals, 6-locular ovary, and fruit dehiscent from the apex. The differences between *M. pilosa* and *M. mucorifera* were noted under *M. mucorifera*.

48. *Microlicia piranii* R.B.Pacifico, Almeda & Fidanza (2020: 285).

Erect shrub, ca. 0.4 m tall, younger branch quadrangular, brownish, older branch terete, brownish. Branch, leaf blade, hypanthium and sepal glandular and glandular-punctate, not glaucous. Leaf sessile, ascending, not imbricate, not conduplicate; blade 9–20 × 2–8 mm, with the same size in the main and lateral branches, discolor, adaxial surface darker, chartaceous, elliptic or narrowly-elliptic, apex acute, base cuneate or slightly rounded, margin slightly crenulate, glandular-ciliate, 3–5-veined, basal veins. Flower arranged in dichasia or reduced to one flower, 5-merous, pedicel ca. 0.5 mm long; hypanthium 2.5–4.5 × 2–3 mm, campanulate, bristle crown at the apex absent, not vernicose, smooth; sepal 3.5–4.5 × ca. 0.5 mm, narrow-triangular, apex acuminate; petal ca. 13 × 6 mm, pink to pink-magenta, obovate, apex acuminate, glandular, margin entire, glandular-ciliate; stamens 10, dimorphic, bicolor, anthers

oblong, tetrasporangiate; antesepalous stamens 5, filament ca. 5 mm long, pink, anther ca. 2 mm long, reddish, beak ca. 0.5 mm long, white, pedoconnective ca. 4 mm long, red, ventral appendage ca. 1 mm long, yellow, apex truncate; antepetalous stamens 5, filament ca. 6 mm long, pink, anther ca. 2 mm long, yellow, beak ca. 0.4 mm long, white, pedoconnective ca. 3 mm long, yellow, ventral appendage ca. 1 mm long, yellow, apex rounded or truncate; ovary 3-locular, superior; style ca. 6 mm long, pink. Capsule ca. 4 × 2.5 mm, brownish, pyriform, dehiscent from the apex, columella deciduous.

Specimen examined:—BRAZIL. Minas Gerais: Diamantina, estrada Diamantina-Extração, a 12 km de Diamantina, 29 October 1981 (fl., fr.), *A.M. Giulietti et al. CFCR2245* (SPF, online image).

Microlicia piranii is probably endemic to Diamantina Plateau, occurring in *campo rupestre* (Pacifico *et al.* 2020a). Collected with flowers and fruits in October. *Microlicia piranii* is readily recognized by the combination of glandular and glandular-punctate indumentum, discolor leaf blade, slightly crenulate at the margin, pink to pink-magenta petal, glandular-ciliate at the margin, and dimorphic and bicolor stamens with tetrasporangiate anthers.

49. *Microlicia pohliana* (Berg *ex* Triana 1872: 30) Versiane & R.Romero in Versiane *et al.* (2021: 54).

Erect shrub or tree, 2–3 m tall, younger and older branches subquadrangular to quadrangular, sparsely to moderately glandular, brown. Leaf sessile, horizontal, not imbricate, not conduplicate; blade 7–20 × 5–10 mm, with the same size in the main and lateral branches; concolor, coriaceous, ovate to oblong-ovate or oblong-elliptic, apex acute to obtuse-acuminate, base rounded to subrounded, margin entire, rarely sparsely toothed, revolute, shortly glandular-ciliate, 3–5(–7)-veined, basal veins, glabrous adaxially and minutely glandular abaxially. Flower (5–)6-merous, solitary, sessile; hypanthium 4–5 × ca. 4 mm, campanulate, bristle crown at the apex absent, not vernicose, smooth, minutely glandular; sepal 5–6 × 2.5–3.5 mm, oblong-ovate, apex acute, sparsely and minutely glandular; petal 9–25 × 10–18 mm, white, obovate to spatulate, apex truncate, margin entire, glabrous or minutely glandular-ciliate; stamens (10–)12, dimorphic, concolor yellow, anthers linear-oblong or oblong, tetrasporangiate; antesepalous stamens (5–)6, filament 7–8 mm long, anther 5–5.5 mm long, beak ca. 0.5 mm long, white, pedoconnective ca. 10 mm long, ventral appendage 1.5–2 mm long, apex slightly emarginate; antepetalous stamens (5–)6, filament 6–7 mm long, anther 4.5–5 mm long, beak ca. 0.5 mm

long, white, pedoconnective 2–3 mm long, ventral appendage ca. 1 mm long, apex truncate or slightly bilobed; ovary (5–)6-locular, partly inferior; style 12–16 mm long, yellowish-white. Capsule 6–12 × 6–12 mm, brownish, globose to urceolate, dehiscent from the apex, columella persistent.

Specimen examined:—BRAZIL. Minas Gerais: in summitate montium inter Rio Jequitinhonha et Columbi, (fr.), *J.E. Pohl 3162* (K, online image).

Although the type of *M. pohliana* is from Minas Gerais, most collections of this species are from Goiás (Martins & Almeda 2017, as *Lavoisiera pohliana*). Unfortunately, we did not have access to a recent collection made in Diamantina (*Vidal 444* at BHCB), but we are considering its occurrence in the Plateau. *Microlicia pohliana* can be recognized by its adaxial surface of the leaf blade glabrous and minutely glandular on the abaxial surface, sessile and (5–)6-merous flower with white petals, and (5–)6-locular ovary.

50. *Microlicia pulcherrima* (De Candolle 1828: 104) Versiane & R.Romero in Versiane *et al.* (2021: 54).

Erect shrub or small tree, 3–4 m tall, younger and older branches terete, brownish. Branch, leaf blade, hypanthium, and sepal glabrous. Leaf sessile, deflexed to ascending, not imbricate, not conduplicate; blade 20–50 × 10–20 mm, with the same size in the main and lateral branches; concolor, glaucous, subcoriaceous, ovate-oblong, ovate-lanceolate or elliptic-lanceolate, apex acute or acuminate, base rounded or attenuate, margin entire, glabrous, 3–5-veined, basal veins. Flower solitary, 8-merous, pedicel 2–8 mm long; hypanthium 7–12 × ca. 6 mm, campanulate, bristle crown at the apex absent, not vernicose, smooth; sepal 2.5–3 × ca. 2 mm, triangular, apex acute; petal 25–30 × ca. 10 mm, pink to magenta, obovate, apex truncate or rounded, margin entire, glabrous or sparsely glandular-ciliate; stamens 16, dimorphic, concolor, orange-pink or yellow, anthers oblong, tetrasporangiate; antesepalous stamens 8, filament 10–12 mm long, yellow or red, anther 5–6 mm long, beak ca. 0.8 mm long, white, pedoconnective 7–8 mm long, red, ventral appendage ca. 2 mm long, yellow, apex slightly bilobed; antepetalous stamens 8, filament 9–10 mm long, yellow or white, anther 4–4.5 mm long, beak ca. 0.5 mm long, white, pedoconnective ca. 0.5 mm long, pink, ventral appendage 1–1.5 mm long, yellow, apex rounded; ovary 8-locular, partly inferior; style 8–11 mm long, yellow. Capsule 10–12 × ca. 8 mm, brownish, globose, dehiscent from the apex, columella persistent.

Specimens examined:—BRAZIL. Minas Gerais: Santo Antônio do Itambé, Parque Estadual do Pico do Itambé, from the Fazenda at 1367 m to the summit of Pico do Itambé at 2038 m, 18.39868°, 43.34816°, 2 March 2009 (fl.), *F. Almeda et al. 9666* (UEC, online image).

Additional specimen examined:—BRAZIL. Minas Gerais. Santana do Riacho, RPPN Brumas do Espinhaço e Ermo do Gerais, 9 July 2012 (fl.), *M.C.G. Fernandes et al. 1393* (HUFU).

Microlicia pulcherrima is endemic to Minas Gerais, occurring in *campo rupestre* from Serra do Caraça, Serra do Cipó, Pico do Itambé, Congonhas do Norte, and Congonhas do Campo (Martins & Almeda 2017, as *Lavoisiera pulcherrima*). Collected with flowers in March and fruits in November. *Microlicia pulcherrima* can be recognized by its overall glabrosity, glaucous and 3–5-veined leaf blade, pedicel 2–8 mm long, 8-merous flower with pink to magenta petals, and 8-locular ovary. The differences between *M. pulcherrima* and *M. macrocarpa* were noted under *M. macrocarpa*.

51. *Microlicia pusilla* Cogniaux (1883: 53).

Erect subshrub or shrub, 0.6–1.5 m tall, younger branch quadrangular, brownish, older branch terete, brownish. Branch and leaf blade glandular-punctate and hypanthium and sepal glandular and glandular-punctate. Leaf sessile, ascending, imbricate, conduplicate or not; blade 2–4 × 1–2.7 mm, with the same size in the main and lateral branches, concolor or discolor, adaxial surface darker, chartaceous, lanceolate or ovate-lanceolate, apex acuminate, base rounded or cordate, margin crenulate, glabrous, 1–3-veined, basal veins. Flower solitary, 5-merous, pedicel 1–1.5 mm long; hypanthium 2–3 × 1.7–2.3 mm, campanulate, bristle crown at the apex absent, glandular trichomes only apically, vernicose, smooth; sepal 1.8–2.5 × ca. 0.3 mm, narrow-triangular, apex acuminate; petal 10–11 × 3–4 mm, pink, obovate, apex acute, margin entire, glabrous; stamens 10, dimorphic, bicolor, anthers oblong, tetrasporangiate; antesepalous stamens 5, filament 3.5–4 mm long, purple, anther ca. 1.7 mm long, purple, beak ca. 0.3 mm long, white, pedoconnective ca. 1.7 mm long, purple, ventral appendage ca. 1 mm long, yellow, apex not seen; antepetalous stamens 5, filament ca. 2.5 mm long, purple, anther ca. 1.5 mm long, yellow, beak ca. 0.3 mm long, white, pedoconnective ca. 1.5 mm long, purple, ventral appendage ca. 0.5 mm long, yellow, apex not seen; ovary 3–4-locular, superior; style ca. 6 mm long, pink. Capsule 2–3 × 2–3 mm, brownish, globose, dehiscent from the apex, columella deciduous.

Specimens selected:—BRAZIL. Minas Gerais: s.d. (fl.), *Riedel s.n.* (GOET; K; P, online images); Diamantina, BR-367, ca. 2 km da ponte do Rio Soberbo, frente à entrada do Sítio Duas Pontes, 18°10'50.7"S, 43°33'41"W, 1255 m, 4 December 2012 (fr.), *A.F.A. Versiane & K.R. Silva 363* (HUFU).

Microlicia pusilla is endemic to Diamantina Plateau (Pacifico *et al.* 2019), around Diamantina municipality, occurring in *campo rupestre*. Collected with fruits from March to June, November and December. *Microlicia pusilla* is readily recognized by the combination of glandular-punctate indumentum with glandular trichomes on the apex of hypanthium and sepal, sessile and small leaf, lanceolate or ovate-lanceolate blade, and dimorphic and bicolor stamens with tetrasporangiate anthers. The differences between *M. pusilla* and *M. obtusifolia* were noted under *M. obtusifolia*.

52. *Microlicia regeliana* Cogniaux (1883: 92). (Figure 5K).

Erect subshrub or shrub, 0.2–1.5 m tall, younger branch quadrangular, brownish, older branch terete, brownish. Branch, leaf blade, hypanthium, and sepal glandular and glandular-punctate, not glaucous. Leaf sessile, ascending, imbricate, not conduplicate; blade 4–10 × 2.5–5.5 mm, with the same size in the main and lateral branches, discolor, adaxial surface darker, sometimes concolor, chartaceous, elliptic or ovate-elliptic, apex acute, base rounded, margin serrate, glandular-ciliate, 1-veined. Flower arranged in dichasia or reduced to one flower, grouped at the apex of the branches, 5-merous, pedicel ca. 1 mm long; hypanthium 2–2.5 × 2–2.3 mm, campanulate, bristle crown at the apex absent, not vernicose, smooth; sepal 1.7–4.5 × 1–3.5 mm, oblong-lanceolate, apex acute; petal 8–10 × 4–5 mm, pink to pink-magenta, obovate, apex rounded, margin entire, glabrous; stamens 10, dimorphic, bicolor, anthers oblong, tetrasporangiate; antesepalous stamens 5, filament 5–6 mm long, pink, anther 2–3 mm long, vinaceous, beak ca. 0.7 mm long, white, pedoconnective 3–3.5 mm long, pink, ventral appendage ca. 1 mm long, yellow, apex truncate; antepetalous stamens 5, filament 3–3.5 mm long, pink, anther 1.7–2.5 mm long, yellow, beak ca. 0.5 mm long, white, pedoconnective ca. 1.5 mm long, pink, ventral appendage ca 0.3 mm long, yellow, apex obtuse; ovary 3-locular, superior; style 5–6 mm long, pink. Capsule 3–4.5 × 2–3 mm, brownish, oblong or pyriform, dehiscent from the apex, columella deciduous.

Specimens selected:—BRAZIL. Minas Gerais: Diamantina, Parque Estadual do Biribiri, trilha das cachoeiras, ca. 3 km da portaria, 18°11'97"S, 43°37'06"W, 1175 m, 18 May 2011 (fl.,

fr.), *R. Romero et al. 8482* (HUFU); Gouveia, 1,5 km após trevo da BR-259 com BR-367, sentido Diamantina, divisa entre os municípios de Datas e Gouveia, 18°24'29"S, 43°40'55"W, 1360 m, 27 January 2017 (fl., fr.), *J.A. Oliveira & R.R. Berbel 764* (HUFU); Presidente Kubitschek, viveiro de mudas em Andrequicé, 18°36'6"S, 43°39'35"W, 1006 m, 14 February 2014 (fl., fr.), *M. Verdi et al. 7042* (HUFU); Serro, estrada para Milho Verde, 18°32'09"S, 43°26'08"W, 1092 m, 28 March 2001 (fr.), *R. Romero & J.N. Nakajima 6025* (HUFU).

Microlicia regeliana is endemic to Diamantina Plateau and Serra do Cipó, Minas Gerais (Pacifico & Fidanza 2018). In the Diamantina Plateau, *M. regeliana* occurs in *campo rupestre*. Collected with flowers from January to March, May and from September to December and with fruits from January to June, and from August to December. *Microlicia regeliana* is readily recognized by the combination of glandular and glandular-punctate indumentum, discolor leaf blade, serrate at the margin, foliaceous and oblong-lanceolate sepals, and dimorphic and bicolor stamens with tetrasporangiate anthers. The differences between *M. regeliana* and *M. graveolens* were noted under *M. graveolens*.

53. *Microlicia rigida* (Cogniaux 1883: 144) Versiane & R.Romero in Versiane *et al.* (2021: 54).

Erect shrub or small tree, 1.5–3 m tall, younger and older branches terete, glabrous, brownish. Leaf sessile or petiolate, petiole up to 1 mm long, ascending, imbricate or not, not conduplicate; blade 8–20 × 4–12 mm, with the same size in the main and lateral branches, concolor, coriaceous, ovate, ovate-oblong or oblong-elliptic, apex acute or obtuse, base rounded or attenuate, margin entire, minutely-glandular, 3–5-veined, basal veins, both surfaces glandular-punctate, vernicose. Flower solitary, (6–7–)8-merous, sessile; hypanthium 4–5 × 6–7 mm, broadly campanulate, bristle crown at the apex absent, glandular-punctate, vernicose, smooth; sepal 1–1.5 × 2–3 mm, triangular, apex acute, glabrous or glandular-punctate abaxially; petal ca. 20 × 15–25 mm, pink-magenta, obovate, apex truncate or emarginate, margin entire, glabrous or sparsely glandular-ciliate; stamens (12–14–)16, dimorphic, concolor, yellow, anthers oblong, tetrasporangiate; antesepalous stamens (6–7–)8, filament ca. 10 mm long, red, anther ca. 5 mm long, yellow, beak ca. 0.5 mm long, white, pedoconnective ca. 8 mm long, yellow, ventral appendage 1–1.5 mm long, yellow, apex truncate or slightly bilobed; antepetalous stamens (6–7–)8, filament ca. 8 mm long, yellow or red, anther ca. 5 mm long, yellow, beak ca. 0.5 mm long, white, pedoconnective ca. 4 mm long, yellow, ventral appendage

ca. 0.5 mm long, yellow, apex rounded; ovary 8-locular, partly inferior; style 9–10 mm long, yellow or white. Capsule 10–12 × ca. 8 mm, brownish, globose, dehiscent from the base, columella persistent.

Specimen selected:—BRAZIL. Minas Gerais: Diamantina, Parque Estadual do Biribiri, ponto 5, trilha das cachoeiras, ca. 3 km da portaria, 18°11'97"S, 43°37'06"W, 1175 m, 18 May 2011 (fl., fr.), *R. Romero et al. 8481* (HUFU).

Microlicia rigida is endemic to Diamantina Plateau, Minas Gerais, occurring in *campo rupestre* and sandy soil (Martins & Almeda 2017, as *Lavoisiera rigida*). Collected with flowers in January, May, June and September and with fruits in May, June and October. *Microlicia rigida* is recognized by its coriaceous and glandular-punctate leaf blade, and 8-locular ovary. The differences between *M. rigida* and *M. crassifolia* were noted under *M. crassifolia*.

54. *Microlicia rundeliana* (Almeda & Martins 2017: 154) Versiane & R.Romero in Versiane *et al.* (2021: 54).

Erect shrub or small tree, 1.5–2.5 m tall, younger and older branches subterete, sometimes glabrous or with few short glandular trichomes on leaf nodes, brownish. Leaf blade, hypanthium and sepal glandular-punctate. Leaf petiolate, petiole 1–2 mm long, ascending, imbricate or not, not conduplicate; blade 10–15 × 6–8 mm, with the same size in the main and lateral branches, concolor, subcoriaceous, ovate or ovate-oblong, apex obtuse, base rounded or attenuate, margin crenulate, glandular-punctate, 3-veined, basal veins, adaxial surface glabrous. Flower solitary, 7–9(–10)-merous, pedicel ca. 1 mm long; hypanthium 3.5–4.5 × 4–4.5 mm, broadly campanulate, bristle crown at the apex absent, glandular-punctate, not vernicose, smooth; sepal 5–6 × 3–4 mm, oblong, apex obtuse, glandular-punctate; petal 18–22 × 9–13 mm, pink, obovate-oblong, apex emarginate, margin entire, sparsely glandular-ciliate; stamens 14–18(–20), dimorphic, concolor, yellow, anthers, oblong, tetrasporangiate; antesepalous stamens 7–9(–10), filament ca. 10 mm long, anther 4–5 mm long, beak ca. 0.5 mm long, white, pedoconnective 5–6 mm long, ventral appendage 1.5–2 mm long, apex bilobed; antepetalous stamens 7–9(–10), filament 8–9 mm long, anther 3.5–4 mm long, beak ca. 0.5 mm long, white, pedoconnective 1.5–2 mm long, ventral appendage 0.5–1 mm long, apex rounded; ovary 6-locular, partly inferior; style 8–9 mm long, yellow. Capsule 6–7 × ca. 5 mm, brownish, globose, dehiscent from the base, columella persistent.

Specimens selected:—BRAZIL. Minas Gerais: São Gonçalo do Rio Preto: Parque Estadual do Rio Preto, 18°12'28"S, 43°18'29"W, 1735 m, 27 May 2014 (fl.), *M.J.R. Rocha & F.S. Freitas 996* (BHCB); Santo Antônio do Itambé, trail to the summit upslope from Santo Antônio do Itambé, 18°23'58.5"S, 43°19'25.5"W, 1544 m, 30 November 2004 (fl., fr.), *F. Almeda et al. 9028* (UEC, online image).

Microlicia rundeliana is endemic to Minas Gerais, occurring in *campo rupestre* on the upper slopes of Pico do Itambé, Santo Antônio do Itambé (Martins & Almeda 2017, as *Lavoisiera rundeliana*), and at Parque Estadual do Rio Preto. Collected with flowers in March, May, July and November and with fruits in July and November. *Microlicia rundeliana* is recognized in having a glandular-punctate indumentum covering the leaf abaxial surface , hypanthium and sepal, petiolate leaf, crenulate at the margin, 7–9(–10)-merous flower with pink petal, and 6-locular ovary. The differences between *M. rundeliana* and *M. itambana* were noted under *M. itambana*.

55. *Microlicia sampaioana* (Barreto 1935: 10) Versiane & R.Romero in Versiane *et al.* (2021: 54).

Erect shrub, ca. 1 m tall, younger and older branches subterete, brownish. Branch, leaf blade, hypanthium, and sepal glabrous. Leaf sessile or petiolate, petiole up to 1 mm long, ascending, imbricate, not conduplicate; blade 9–14 × 6–10 mm, with the same size in the main and lateral branches, concolor, coriaceous, ovate, apex acute, base rounded or attenuate, margin pectinate, glandular-ciliate, 3-veined, basal veins, sometimes with few pale trichomes abaxially. Flower solitary, 8-merous, sessile; hypanthium 5–8 × 6–8 mm, broadly campanulate, bristle crown at the apex absent, sparsely glandular, not vernicose, smooth; sepal 3–5 × 3–4 mm, ovate or ovate-oblong, apex shortly mucronulate, glandular trichomes restricted to the margin; petal 15–20 × 10–20 mm, pink, obovate, apex truncate or slightly emarginate, margin entire, sparsely minutely glandular-ciliate; stamens 16(–18), dimorphic, concolor, yellow, anthers oblong, tetrasporangiate; antesepalous stamens 8(–9), filament ca. 10 mm long, anther ca. 3.5 mm long, beak ca. 0.5 mm long, white, pedoconnective ca. 5 mm long, ventral appendage ca. 1.5 mm long, apex slightly bilobed; antepetalous stamens 8(–9), filament ca. 8 mm long, anther ca. 3 mm long, beak ca. 0.5 mm long, white, pedoconnective ca. 2 mm long, ventral appendage ca. 1.5 mm long, apex slightly bilobed; ovary 6-locular, partly inferior; style ca. 8 mm long, yellow. Capsule 6–7 × ca. 6 mm, brownish, globose, dehiscent from the base, columella persistent.

Specimen examined:—BRAZIL. Minas Gerais: Santo Antônio do Itambé, Parque Estadual do Pico do Itambé, from the Fazenda at 1367 m to the summit of Pico do Itambé, along the main trail, 18.39868°S, 43.34816°W, 1367–2038 m, 2 March 2009 (fl., fr.), *F. Almeda et al. 9673* (UEC, online image).

Additional specimens examined:—Brazil. Minas Gerais. Jaboticatubas: Serra do Cipó, km 136, 3 November 1978 (fr.), *J. Semir 8657* (HUFU); estrada para Conceição do Mato Dentro, Alto do Palácio, 19°15'79"S, 43°32'20"W, 29 July 2015 (fl.), *R. Romero et al. 8605* (HUFU).

Microlicia sampaioana is endemic to Serra do Cipó and Pico do Itambé, Minas Gerais, occurring in *campo rupestre*, *campo limpo*, sandstone outcrops and sandy fields along river banks (Martins & Almeda 2017, as *Lavoisiera sampaioana*). Collected with flowers and fruits in March. *Microlicia sampaioana* is recognized by the leaf blade pectinate at the margin, flower with pink petals, yellow stamens, and 6-locular ovary. The differences between *M. sampaioana* and *M. adamantium* were noted under *M. adamantium*.

56. *Microlicia scaberula* (Naudin 1844: 151) Versiane & R.Romero in Versiane *et al.* (2021: 54).

Erect subshrub, 0.6–1.5 m tall, brownish, younger branch quadrangular, older branch subterete, glabrescent. Branch, leaf blade, hypanthium, and sepal glandular. Leaf sessile, horizontal to ascending, imbricate or not, not conduplicate; blade 3–8 × 3–6 mm, with the same size in the main and lateral branches, concolor, chartaceous, ovate or ovate-elliptic, apex obtuse or acute, base rounded, margin serrulate, glandular-ciliate, 3-veined, basal veins, indumentum sparser adaxially. Flower solitary, 6-merous, sessile; hypanthium 3–3.5 × ca. 3.5 mm, broadly campanulate, bristle crown at the apex absent, not vernicose, smooth; sepal 4–6 × ca. 1.5 mm, narrow-triangular, apex acuminate; petal 10–15 × ca. 7 mm, pink, obovate, apex rounded, apiculate, margin entire, sparsely and minutely glandular-ciliate; stamens 12, dimorphic, concolor, yellow, anthers, oblong, tetrasporangiate; antesepalous stamens 6, filament 4–5 mm long, anther ca. 2.5 mm long, beak ca. 0.3 mm long, pedoconnective 3–4 mm long, ventral appendage ca. 1 mm long, apex slightly bilobed; antepetalous stamens 6, filament ca. 6 mm long, anther ca. 2 mm long, beak ca. 0.3 mm long, pedoconnective ca. 1.5 mm long, ventral appendage ca. 1 mm long, apex rounded or slightly bilobed; ovary 2- or 4-locular, partly inferior; style ca. 6 mm long, yellow. Capsule 3–4.5 × 2.5–3.5 mm, brownish, globose, dehiscent from the base, columella persistent.

Specimen examined:—BRAZIL. Minas Gerais: Gouveia, rodovia Curvelo-Diamantina, ca. 26 km de Gouveia em direção a Curvelo, 18°34'46.9"S, 43°52'29.8"W, 5 April 1998 (fl.), *V.C. Souza et al. 21004* (UEC, online image).

Additional specimen examined:—BRAZIL. Minas Gerais. Buenópolis, Parque Nacional das Sempre Vivas, 17°57'05.7"S, 43°46'44.9"W, 1271 m, 24 March 2016 (fl., fr.), *F.N. Costa & S.N. Fonseca 1796* (HUFU).

Microlicia scaberula is endemic to Ouro Preto, Pico de Itabira and Diamantina, Minas Gerais, occurring in *campo rupestre* and sandy areas (Martins & Almeda 2017, as *Lavoisiera scaberula*). *Microlicia scaberula* is recognized in having a glandular indumentum, ovate or ovate-elliptic leaf blade, serrulate at the margin, flower 6-merous with pink petal, dimorphic and yellow stamens . . The differences between *M. scaberula* and *M. curtiana* were noted under *M. curtiana*.

57. *Microlicia schwackeana* Glaziou *ex* Versiane & R.Romero in Versiane *et al.* (2022: 187).

Erect subshrub, ca. 0.7 m tall, younger and older branches terete, brownish. Branch, leaf blade, hypanthium and sepal glandular and glandular-punctate. Leaf petiolate, petiole 0.3–0.4 mm long, horizontal, not imbricate, not conduplicate; blade 3–8.5 × 1.5–6 mm, with the same size in the main and lateral branches, discolor, adaxial surface darker, membranaceous, ovate or cordate, apex acuminate, base rounded or cordate, margin entire, glandular-ciliate, 3–5-veined, basal veins. Flower arranged in dichasia or solitary, 5-merous, pedicel 4.5–5 mm long; hypanthium 1.5–2.5 × 1–1.5 mm, campanulate, bristle crown at the apex absent, not vernicose, smooth; sepal ca. 4 × 0.3 mm, narrow-triangular, apex acute; petal ca. 8.5 × 4.5 mm, lilac, obovate-oblong, apex rounded, margin entire, glabrous; stamens 10, dimorphic, bicolor, anthers ovate, tetrasporangiate; antesepalous stamens 5, filament ca. 3 mm long, lilac, anther ca. 1.5 mm long, light pink, beak ca. 0.2 mm long, lilac, pedoconnective ca. 3 mm long, lilac, ventral appendage ca. 1 mm long, yellow, apex retuse; antepetalous stamens 5, filament ca. 2.5 mm long, lilac, anther ca. 1.5 mm long, yellow, beak ca. 0.2 mm long, white, pedoconnective ca. 1 mm long, yellow, ventral appendage ca. 0.2 mm long, yellow, apex rounded; ovary 3-locular, superior; style ca. 8 mm long, lilac. Capsule ca. 2.5 × 2.5 mm, brownish, pyriform-cylindrical, dehiscent from the apex, columella deciduous.

Specimen selected:—BRAZIL. Minas Gerais: Diamantina, P.E. Biribiri, Alto da Mãe Rita, fundo da casa dos ventos, 18°10'58.5"S, 43°37'14.8"W, 1342 m, 27 June 2012 (fl., fr.), *I.M. Araújo et al. 319* (HUFU).

Microlicia schwackeana is endemic to Diamantina Plateau and Serra do Cipó, Minas Gerais (Versiane & Romero 2022). In the Diamantina Plateau, *M. schwackeana* occurs in *campo rupestre* on shaded areas. Collected with flowers in June and August and with fruits in June and December. *Microlicia schwackeana* is readily recognized by the combination of glandular and glandular-punctate indumentum, petiolate and horizontal leaf, flower with a long pedicel (4.5–5 mm long), lilac petals and dimorphic, and bicolor stamens with tetrasporangiate anthers. The differences between *M. schwackeana, M. edmundoi*, and *M. pabstii* were noted under the two latter.

58. *Microlicia serpyllifolia* Don (1823: 302).

Erect subshrub or shrub, 0.4–1.5 m tall, younger branch quadrangular, brownish, older branch terete, brownish. Branch, leaf blade, hypanthium, and sepal velutinous and glandular-punctate, not glaucous. Leaf sessile or petiolate, petiole up to 0.5 mm long, ascending or horizontal, not imbricate, not conduplicate; blade 2–9 × 1.5–6 mm, with the same size in the main and lateral branches, discolor, adaxial surface darker, chartaceous, ovate or ovate-elliptic, apex acute or obtuse, base rounded, margin entire or slightly crenulate, ciliate, 1–3-veined, basal veins. Flower solitary, 5-merous, pedicel 1.5–4 mm long; hypanthium 2–3.5 × 2–2.5 mm, campanulate, bristle crown at the apex absent, not vernicose, 10-costate; sepal 2–2.5 × ca. 1 mm, triangular, apex acuminate; petal 7–10 × 4–6 mm, pink to pink-magenta, obovate, apex acuminate, margin entire, glabrous; stamens 10, dimorphic, bicolor, anthers oblong, tetrasporangiate; antesepalous stamens 5, filament 5–6 mm long, pink, anther ca. 2 mm long, pink, beak ca. 0.5 mm long, white, pedoconnective 4–5 mm long, pink, ventral appendage ca. 1.5 mm long, yellow, apex truncate; antepetalous stamens 5, filament 4–5 mm long, pink, anther ca. 2 mm long, yellow, beak ca. 0.5 mm long, white, pedoconnective ca. 1.5 mm long, yellow, ventral appendage ca 0.3 mm long, yellow, apex obtuse; ovary 3-locular, superior; style 6–7 mm long, pink. Capsule 3–3.5 × 2.5–3 mm, brownish, oblong, dehiscent from the apex, columella deciduous.

Specimens selected:—BRAZIL. Minas Gerais: estrada entre Presidente Juscelino e Gouveia, km 450 BH-Diamantina, 9 January 1987 (fl.), *T.S.M. Grandi et al. 2265* (HUFU);

Diamantina, Biribiri, Alto da Jacuba, estrada entrando em frente ao Campus II da UFVJM, 18°12'10"S, 43°33'15"W, 9 April 2016 (fl., fr.), *J.E.Q. Faria 5623* (HUFU).

Microlicia serpyllifolia occurs in Bahia, Goiás, Minas Gerais, and Rio de Janeiro states (Romero *et al.* 2020). In the Diamantina Plateau, *M. serpyllifolia* occurs in *campo rupestre*. Collected with flowers from January to April, June and August and with fruits from January to April, June, August, October and December. *Microlicia serpyllifolia* is readily recognized by the combination of velutinous and glandular-punctate indumentum, and horizontal leaf, and discolor blade. In addition, it has campanulate and 10-costate hypanthium, dimorphic and bicolor stamens with tetrasporangiate anthers. The differences between *M. serpyllifolia* and *M. confertiflora* were noted under *M. confertiflora*.

59. *Microlicia serrulata* Chamisso (1834: 390).

Erect subshrub, 0.4–0.8 m tall, younger branch quadrangular, brownish, older branch terete, brownish. Branch, hypanthium, and sepal glandular-punctate with few pale trichomes, leaf blade glandular-punctate. Leaf sessile, ascending, imbricate or not, conduplicate or not; blade 3–7 × 1.5–3 mm, with the same size in the main and lateral branches, discolor, adaxial surface darker, chartaceous, ovate or ovate-lanceolate, apex acuminate, base cordate or rounded, margin serrate, ciliate, 1–3-veined, basal veins. Flower solitary, 5-merous, pedicel 0.7–1 mm long; hypanthium 2–3 × ca. 1.5 mm, campanulate, bristle crown at the apex absent, not vernicose, smooth; sepal 2.5–3 × ca. 2 mm, triangular-lanceolate, apex acuminate; petal 6–7 × 4–5 mm, pink to pink-magenta, obovate, apex acuminate, margin entire, glabrous; stamens 10, dimorphic, bicolor, anthers oblong, tetrasporangiate; antesepalous stamens 5, filament 3–4 mm long, pink, anther 2–2.5 mm long, vinaceous, beak ca. 0.5 mm long, white, pedoconnective ca. 4 mm long, pink, ventral appendage ca. 0.5 mm long, yellow, apex obtuse; antepetalous stamens 5, filament 3–3.5 mm long, pink, anther ca. 2 mm long, yellow, beak ca. 0.5 mm long, white, pedoconnective ca. 1.5 mm long, yellow, ventral appendage ca 0.3 mm long, yellow, apex obtuse; ovary 3-locular, superior; style ca. 7 mm long, pink. Capsule 3–3.5 × 2.5–3 mm, brownish, pyriform, dehiscent from the apex, columella deciduous.

Specimens selected:—BRAZIL. Minas Gerais: Datas, estrada Serro-Diamantina, próxima à divisa com o município Presidente Juscelino, 29 March 2001 (fr.), *R. Romero & J.N. Nakajima 6042* (HUFU); Diamantina, Parque Estadual do Biribiri, 18°10'72"S, 43°37'16"W,

1171 m, 17 May 2011 (fl., fr.), *R. Romero et al. 8468* (HUFU); Serro, Cruzeiro, Mato Grosso, 11 January 1998 (fl.), *M.F. Vasconcelos* (HUFU19141).

Microlicia serrulata is endemic to Minas Gerais, occurring from Grão Mogol do Ouro Preto (Pacifico & Fidanza 2018). In the Diamantina Plateau, *M. serrulata* occurs in *campo rupestre*. Collected with flowers in January and May and with fruits from March to May. *Microlicia serrulata* is readily recognized by the combination of glandular-punctate indumentum with few pale trichomes (restricted to the leaf blade margin), sessile and ascending leaf, ovate blade, serrate-ciliate at the margin, pedicellate flower, dimorphic and bicolor stamens with tetrasporangiate anthers.

60. *Microlicia setosa* De Candolle (1828: 120). (Figure 5L).

Erect subshrub, 0.4–1 m tall, younger branch quadrangular, brownish, older branch terete, brownish. Branch, leaf blade, hypanthium, and sepal glandular-punctate. Leaf petiolate, petiole ca. 0.4 mm long, ascending, imbricate or not, not conduplicate; blade 4–11 × 1–2 mm, with the same size in the main and lateral branches, concolor, chartaceous, lanceolate or oblong-lanceolate, apex acute, setose, base attenuate or rounded, margin entire, glabrous, 1–3-veined, basal veins. Flower solitary, 5-merous, pedicel 0.5–1 mm long; hypanthium 2.5–3 × 1.5–2 mm, campanulate, bristle crown at the apex absent, not vernicose, 10-costate; sepal 2–3 × ca. 1 mm, triangular-lanceolate, apex acute or obtuse, setose; petal 6–7 × 4–5 mm, pink to pink-magenta, obovate, apex acute, margin entire, glabrous; stamens 10, dimorphic, bicolor, anthers obovate-oblong, polysporangiate; antesepalous stamens 5, filament 3–4 mm long, pink, anther ca. 2 mm long, vinaceous, beak ca. 0.5 mm long, white, pedoconnective ca. 3 mm long, pink, ventral appendage ca. 0.7 mm long, yellow, apex slightly bilobed; antepetalous stamens 5, filament 3–3.5 mm long, pink, anther 1.3–1.7 mm long, yellow, beak ca. 0.3 mm long, white, pedoconnective ca. 1.5 mm long, yellow, ventral appendage ca 0.3 mm long, yellow, apex slightly bilobed; ovary 3-locular, superior; style ca. 6 mm long, pink. Capsule 2–3 × 1.8–2 mm, brownish, globose, dehiscent from the apex, columella deciduous.

Specimens selected:—BRAZIL. Minas Gerais: Couto Magalhães de Minas, comunidade de Abóboras, 26 June 2002 (fl., fr.), *F.N. Costa et al. 552* (HUFU); Diamantina, ca. 1 km da entrada principal do Parque Estadual do Biribiri, trilha das cachoeiras, 18°10'72"S, 43°37'16"W, 1087 m, 17 May 2011 (fl., fr.), *R. Romero et al. 8462* (HUFU); São Gonçalo do Rio Preto, proximidades da prainha, 790 m, 14 May 2012 (fl., fr.), *C. Delfini et al. 449* (HUFU).

Microlicia setosa is endemic to Minas Gerais (Romero *et al.* 2020). In the Diamantina Plateau, *M. setosa* occurs in *campo rupestre*. Collected with flowers from March to June, September, October and December and with fruits from March to June, and from September to December. *Microlicia setosa* is readily recognized by the combination of glandular-punctate indumentum, petiolate leaf, lanceolate or oblong-lanceolate blade, setose at the apex, pedicellate flower, and dimorphic and bicolor stamens with polysporangiate anthers. The differences between *M. setosa* and *M. crassa* were noted under *M. crassa*.

61. *Microlicia stricta* Cogniaux (1883: 93). (Figure 6A).

Erect subshrub or shrub, 0.3–1.3 m tall, younger branch quadrangular, brownish, older branch terete, brownish. Branch, leaf blade, hypanthium, and sepal hirsute and glandular-punctate. Leaf sessile, ascending, imbricate or not, not conduplicate; blade 3–7 × 2–3.5 mm, with the same size in the main and lateral branches, discolor, adaxial surface darker or concolor, chartaceous, ovate or ovate-lanceolate, apex acute, sometimes setose, base rounded, margin entire or slightly crenulate, ciliate, 1–3-veined, basal veins, indumentum sparser adaxially. Flower solitary, 5-merous, pedicel ca. 1 mm long; hypanthium 3–4 × 1.5–2 mm, campanulate, bristle crown at the apex absent, not vernicose, 5- or slightly 10-costate; sepal 2.5–3.5 × ca. 1.5 mm, triangular, apex acuminate; petal 5–7 × 4–5 mm, pink to pink-magenta, obovate, apex acuminate, margin entire, glabrous; stamens 10, dimorphic, bicolor, anthers ovate-oblong, polysporangiate; antesepalous stamens 5, filament ca. 3.5 mm long, pink, anther 2–2.5 mm long, vinaceous, beak ca. 0.3 mm long, white, pedoconnective 2.5–3 mm long, vinaceous, ventral appendage ca. 1.5 mm long, yellow, apex truncate; antepetalous stamens 5, filament ca. 3 mm long, vinaceous, anther 1.5–2 mm long, yellow, beak ca. 0.5 mm long, white, pedoconnective ca. 1 mm long, pink, ventral appendage mm long, yellow, apex rounded; ovary 3-locular, superior; style 4.5–5.5 mm long, pink. Capsule 3.5–4.5 × 2–3 mm, brownish, pyriform, dehiscent from the apex, columella deciduous.

Specimen selected:—BRAZIL. Minas Gerais: Diamantina, trilha para Mãe Rita, 18°10'50.8"S, 43°53'40.9"W, 1231 m, 5 December 2012 (fl., fr.), *A.F.A. Versiane & K.R. Silva 371* (HUFU).

Microlicia stricta is endemic to Minas Gerais, occurring in Diamantina Plateau (Romero & Woodgyer 2014) and Serra do Cipó (Pacifico & Fidanza 2018). In the Diamantina Plateau, *M. stricta* occurs in *campo rupestre*. Collected with flowers from April to June, and from

September to December and with fruits from April to June, September, October and December. *Microlicia stricta* is readily recognized by the combination of hirsute and glandular-punctate indumentum (sparser on adaxial leaf surface), sessile leaf, ovate or ovate-lanceolate blade, pedicellate flower, and dimorphic and bicolor stamens with polysporangiate anthers. The differences between *M. stricta* and *M. hirtoferruginea* were noted under *M. hirtoferruginea*.

62. *Microlicia tenuifolia* R.Romero (2005: 358). (Figure 6B).

Erect subshrub, 0.4–1 m tall, younger branch quadrangular, brown, older branch quadrangular, brown. Branch, leaf blade, hypanthium, and sepal glandular-punctate. Leaf sessile ascending, not imbricate, not conduplicate; blade 1–3 × 0.2–0.5 mm, with the same size in the main and lateral branches, concolor, chartaceous, lanceolate to elliptic, apex acute or obtuse, base rounded, margin entire, glabrous, 1–3-veined, basal veins. Flower solitary, 5-merous, pedicel 0.5–1 mm long; hypanthium 2–3 × 1.5–2.5 mm, campanulate, bristle crown at the apex absent, vernicose or not, 5 or 10-costate; sepal 1.5–2.5 × ca. 1.5 mm, triangular-lanceolate, apex acute; petal 6–10 × 4–8 mm, pink to pink-magenta, obovate, apex acuminate or rounded, margin entire, glabrous; stamens 10, dimorphic, bicolor, anthers obovate-oblong, tetrasporangiate; antesepalous stamens 5, filament 1–2 mm long, purple, anther 1–1.5 mm long, purple, beak ca. 0.2 mm long, white, pedoconnective 1.5–2 mm long, purple, ventral appendage ca. 1 mm long, yellow, apex slightly bilobed; antepetalous stamens 5, filament 1.5–2 mm long, purple, anther ca. 1 mm long, yellow, beak ca. 0.2 mm long, white, pedoconnective ca. 0.5 mm long, yellow, ventral appendage ca. 0.1 mm long, yellow, apex truncate; ovary 3-locular, superior; style ca. 3 mm long, pink. Capsule 3–4 × 2–3 mm, brownish, globose, dehiscent from the apex, columella deciduous.

Specimen selected:—BRAZIL. Minas Gerais: Diamantina, km 187, estrada Diamantina-Conselheiro Mata, 19°03'58"S, 43°42'25"W, 5 October 2015 (fl., fr.), *R. Romero et al. 8716* (HUFU).

Microlicia tenuifolia is endemic to Minas Gerais, occurring in Diamantina Plateau, Serra do Cabral and Serra do Cipó (Romero 2005; Pacifico & Fidanza 2018; Romero & Versiane 2021). In the Diamantina Plateau, *M. tenuifolia* occurs in *campo rupestre*. Collected with flowers in September and October and with fruits in April, September, October, November and December. *Microlicia tenuifolia* resembles *M. isophylla* in having a glandular-punctate indumentum, ascending and lanceolate to elliptic leaf, entire at the margin. However, *M. tenuifolia* differs in

having a smaller leaf blade (1–3 × 0.2–0.5 mm) [*vs.* larger (3–7 × 1–2 mm) in *M. isophylla*], smaller pedicel (0.5–1 mm long) [*vs.* larger (1.5–2 mm long)], and sepal acute and not apiculate at the apex (*vs*. acute, apiculate) (Romero 2005).

63. *Microlicia tetragona* (De Candolle 1828: 103) Versiane & R.Romero in Versiane *et al.* (2021: 54).

Decumbent subshrub, 0.2–0.3 m tall, younger and older branches subterete, brownish. Branch, leaf blade, hypanthium, and sepal glabrous. Leaf sessile, ascending, imbricate, conduplicate; blade 4–5 × 3–4 mm, with the same size in the main and lateral branches, concolor, subcoriaceous, ovate or ovate-oblong, apex obtuse or acute, base rounded, margin entire or slightly crenulate, sparsely glandular-punctate, 1-veined. Flower solitary, 5-merous, sessile; hypanthium 3.5–4 × 4–5 mm, broadly campanulate, bristle crown at the apex absent, sparsely glandular-punctate, not vernicose, smooth; sepal 3–3.5 × ca. 3.5 mm, triangular or triangular-oblong, apex acute, glabrous, margin minutely glandular-punctate ; petal 15–20 × ca. 8 mm, pink, obovate, apex slightly emarginate, margin entire, minutely glandular-ciliate; stamens 10, dimorphic, concolor, yellow, anthers oblong, tetrasporangiate; antesepalous stamens 5, filament ca. 8 mm long, yellow, anther ca. 4 mm long, yellow, beak ca. 0.5 mm long, yellow or white, pedoconnective ca. 9 mm long, yellow, ventral appendage ca. 1.5 mm long, yellow, apex bilobed; antepetalous stamens 5, filament ca. 6 mm long, anther ca. 4 mm long, beak ca. 0.5 mm long, yellow or white, pedoconnective ca. 1.5 mm long, ventral appendage ca. 0.7 mm long, apex rounded or slightly bilobed; ovary 5-locular, partly inferior; style ca. 8 mm long, yellow. Capsule 5–6 × ca. 4 mm, brownish, globose, dehiscent from the base, columella persistent.

Specimen examined:—BRAZIL. Minas Gerais: Serro, estrada para o distrito de Milho Verde, ca. de 6 km de Serro, 18°38'S, 43°22'W, 6 June 1998 (fl., fr.), *Romero et al. 5371* (HUFU).

Microlicia tetragona is endemic to Minas Gerais, occurring in *campo rupestre* and sandy areas from Serro and Santo Antônio do Itambé municipalities (Martins & Almeda 2017, as *Lavoisiera tetragona*). Collected with flowers and fruits in March. *Microlicia tetragona* is recognized by its decumbent habit, glabrous and 1-nerved leaf blade, margin with few short glandular trichomes, 5-merous flower with pink petal, dimorphic and yellow stamens, and 5-locular ovary. The differences between *M. tetragona* and *M. minor* were noted under *M. minor*.

64. *Microlicia tetrasticha* Cogniaux (1883: 80). (Figure 6C).

Erect subshrub or shrub, 0.4–1 m tall, younger branch quadrangular, brownish, older branch terete, brownish. Branch, leaf blade, hypanthium, and sepal glandular-punctate. Leaf sessile, ascending, imbricate, conduplicate or not; blade 2–6 × 1–3.5 mm, with the same size in the main and lateral branches, concolor, chartaceous, elliptic or ovate-elliptic, apex acuminate, base rounded or attenuate, margin entire or slightly crenulate, glandular-punctate, 1–3-veined, basal veins. Flower solitary, 5-merous, pedicel 0.3–1 mm long; hypanthium 2–2.5 × ca. 2 mm, campanulate, bristle crown at the apex absent, not vernicose, smooth; sepal 1.5–2.7 × ca. 1.5 mm, triangular, apex acute; petal 7–11 × 3.5–5 mm, pink to pink-magenta, obovate, apex acute, margin entire, glabrous; stamens 10, dimorphic, bicolor, anthers obovate-oblong, tetrasporangiate; antesepalous stamens 5, filament 3.5–4.5 mm long, pink, anther 1.5–2 mm long, purple, beak ca. 0.5 mm long, white, pedoconnective ca. 3.5 mm long, pink, ventral appendage ca. 1 mm long, yellow, apex rounded; antepetalous stamens 5, filament 3.5–4 mm long, pink, anther 1.5–2 mm long, yellow, beak ca. 0.2 mm long, white, pedoconnective 1–1.3 mm long, yellow, ventral appendage ca. 2 mm long, yellow, apex rounded; ovary 3-locular, superior; style ca. 6 mm long, pink. Capsule 3–4 × 2–3 mm, brownish, pyriform, dehiscent from the apex, columella deciduous.

Specimen selected:—BRAZIL. Minas Gerais: Diamantina, estrada para Conselheiro Mata, ca. 10 km de Diamantina, 13 March 2012 (fl.), *A.I.M.R. Machado et al. 93* (HUFU).

Microlicia tetrasticha is endemic to Minas Gerais, occurring in Serra do Cipó, Serra da Moeda, Serra do Cabral, Itacambira, Grão Mogol and Diamantina Plateau (Romero 2013b; Romero *et al.* 2020). In the Diamantina Plateau, *M. tetrasticha* occurs in *campo rupestre*. Collected with flowers in March and with fruits in March, April and October. *Microlicia tetrasticha* is recognized by its glandular-punctate indumentum, ascending and strongly imbricate leaf, elliptic or ovate-elliptic blade, short pedicellate flower (0.3–1 mm long), and dimorphic and bicolor stamens with tetrasporangiate anthers. The differences between *M. tetrasticha* and *M. maculata* were noted under *M. maculata*.

65. *Microlicia tomentella* Naudin (1845: 174). (Figure 6D).

Erect subshrub or shrub, 0.4–1.5 m tall, younger branch quadrangular, brownish, older branch terete, brownish. Branch, leaf blade, hypanthium, and sepal glandular and glandular-punctate, not glaucous. Leaf sessile, ascending or horizontal, imbricate or not, conduplicate or not; blade 4–18 × 2–9 mm, often with a larger size in the main branch, discolor, adaxial surface darker or concolor, chartaceous, ovate, elliptic or lanceolate, apex acute or acuminate, base rounded or cordate, margin crenulate, glandular-ciliate, 1–5-veined, basal veins, glandular emergences along the midrib on abaxial surface, reddish (when dry). Flower solitary, 5-merous, pedicel 0.5–1.5 mm long; hypanthium 2–3.5 × 1.2–2 mm, campanulate or urceolate, bristle crown at the apex absent, not vernicose, smooth; sepal 2–4 × 0.5–1.5 mm, triangular, triangular-lanceolate or narrow-triangular, apex acuminate; petal 6–11 × 4–6 mm, pink to pink-magenta, obovate, apex acuminate, margin entire, glabrous; stamens 10, dimorphic, bicolor, anthers obovate, tetrasporangiate; antesepalous stamens 5, filament 4–6 mm long, pink, anther 2–2.5 mm long, pink, beak ca. 0.5 mm long, white, pedoconnective 4–6 mm long, vinaceous, ventral appendage ca. 1.5 mm long, yellow, apex truncate or slightly bilobed; antepetalous stamens 5, filament 3.5–4 mm long, pink, anther 1.5–2 mm long, yellow, beak ca. 0.5 mm long, white, pedoconnective 1.5–2 mm long, yellow, ventral appendage ca. 1 mm long, yellow, apex truncate; ovary 3-locular, superior; style 5–6 mm long, pink. Capsule 2–4 × 2.5–3 mm, brownish, globose or oblong, dehiscent from the apex, columella deciduous.

Specimens selected:—BRAZIL. Minas Gerais: Datas, estrada Serro-Diamantina, próximo à divisa com o município Presidente Juscelino, 29 March 2001 (fl., fr.), *R. Romero & J.N. Nakajima 6041* (HUFU); Diamantina, estrada Diamantina-Mendanha, ca. 12 km NE de Diamantina, 30 March 2001 (fl.), *R. Romero & J.N. Nakajima 6073* (HUFU); Gouveia, estrada Gouveia-Congonhas do Norte, ca. 6 km da estrada Gouveia-Curvelo, 14 March 1999 (fl.), *V.C. Souza e J.P. Souza 22311* (HUFU); Presidente Kubitschek, 6 km de Presidente Kubitschek em direção a Serro, 5 July 1996 (fl.), *V.C. Souza et al. 11813* (HUFU); São Gonçalo do Rio Preto, junto do córrego da Lapa, 18°05'28"S, 43°20'32"W, 7 April 2000 (fl., fr.), *J.A. Lombardi et al. 3753* (HUFU); Serro, estrada para Capivari, ca. de 1 km após a entrada de Milho Verde-Serro, 18°29'20.6"S, 43°28'18.5"W, 1047 m, 8 April 2010 (fl., fr.), *I.M. Franco et al. 176* (HUFU).

Microlicia tomentella is endemic to Minas Gerais (Romero *et al.* 2020). In the Diamantina Plateau, *M. tomentella* occurs in *campo rupestre*. Collected with flowers from February to November and with fruits from February to December. Although *M. tomentella* has high

morphological variation, it is recognized by its glandular and glandular-punctate indumentum and sessile leaf with reddish glandular emergences along the midrib on abaxial surface (Moreira et al. unpubl. data). The differences between *M. tomentella* and *M. nervosa* were noted under *M. nervosa*.

66. *Rhynchanthera cordata* Candolle (1828: 107).

Erect subshrub or shrub, 0.5–2 m tall, younger branch subterete, hirsute-glandular, brownish, older branch terete, glabrescent, brownish. Leaf petiolate, petiole 5–15 mm long, deflexed or horizontal, not imbricate, conduplicate or not; blade 20–65 × 15–35 mm, with the same size in the main and lateral branches, discolor, adaxial surface darker, chartaceous, cordate or ovate, apex acute, base subrounded or cordate, margin serrate, glandular-ciliate, 3–7-veined, basal veins, both surfaces sparsely setose-glandular. Flower arranged in a thyrsoid inflorescence with distally dichasia, 5-merous, pedicel 0.5–2 mm long; hypanthium 2.5–5.5 × 2.5–3.5 mm, campanulate or cylindrical, bristle crown at the apex absent, hirsute-glandular to glabrescent, not vernicose, smooth; sepal 2–3.5 × 1–1.5 mm, triangular-subulate, apex acuminate, sparsely glandular; petal 10–15 × 4–7 mm, lilac, obovate, apex acuminate, margin entire, glabrous; stamens 5 fertile, dimorphic with one longer than the others, filament 5–7 mm long, purple, anther 3.5–4.5 mm long, purple or cream, beak 2–3.5 mm long, white, pedoconnective 8–10 mm long, purple, ventral appendage ca. 0.3 mm long, purple, apex slightly bilobed; the other 4 with filament 4–4.5 mm long, purple, anther 3–3.5 mm long, purple or cream, beak 2–2.5 mm long, white, pedoconnective 8–10 mm long, purple, ventral appendage ca. 0.5 mm long, purple, apex rounded; antepetalous staminodes 5, 4–5 mm long, cream; ovary 3–4-locular, superior; style 15–20 mm long, purple. Capsule 4–6.5 × 3–5 mm, brownish, globose, dehiscent from the apex, columella deciduous.

Specimen selected:—BRAZIL. Minas Gerais: Diamantina, P.E. Biribiri, Serra do Carimbo, 18°9.609'S, 43°38.960'W, 897 m, 5 October 2011 (fl., fr.), *D. Marques et al. 354* (HUFU).

Rhynchanthera cordata occurs in Peru and Brazil, in the states of Minas Gerais, São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Paraná and Santa Catarina (Renner, 1990; Versiane & Silva-Gonçalves 2020). In the Diamantina Plateau, *R. cordata* occurs in *campo rupestre* and *cerrado* next to watercourse. Collected with flowers in February, March, May, June, October and December and with fruits in February, March, June, October and December. *Rhynchanthera cordata* resembles *R. grandiflora* in having a glandular indumentum, petiolate leaf, haplostemonous

flower with five dimorphic stamens and five staminodes. However, *R. cordata* differs in having a larger petiole (5–15 mm long) [*vs*. shorter (0.5–5 mm long) in *R. grandiflora*], cordate or ovate blade (*vs*. lanceolate or ovate-lanceolate), and shorter and triangular-subulate sepal (2–3.5 × 1–1.5 mm) [*vs*. longer and linear-triangular (6–12 × ca. 0.5 mm)].

67. *Rhynchanthera grandiflora* De Candolle (1828: 107). (Figure 6E).

Erect subshrub or shrub, 0.8–2 m tall, younger branch subterete, hirsute-glandular, brownish, older branch terete, glabrescent, brownish. Leaf petiolate, petiole 0.5–4 mm long, deflexed or horizontal, not imbricate, not conduplicate; blade 25–85 × 10–35 mm, with the same size in the main and lateral branches, discolor, adaxial surface darker, chartaceous, lanceolate or ovate-lanceolate, apex acute, base rounded or cordate, margin serrulate, glandular-ciliate, 3–7-veined, basal veins, both surfaces densely glandular. Flower arranged in a thyrsoid inflorescence with distally monochasia, 5-merous, pedicel 1–4 mm long; hypanthium 4–6 × 3–4 mm, campanulate, bristle crown at the apex absent, hirsute-glandular, not vernicose, slightly 10-costate; sepal 6–12 × ca. 0.5 mm, linear-triangular, apex acuminate, glandular; petal 15–25 × 10–15 mm, lilac or purple, obovate, apex acuminate, margin entire, glabrous or sparsely glandular; stamens 5 fertile, dimorphic with one longer than the others, the larger stamen filament 7–10 mm long, purple, anther 4.5–7 mm long, cream, beak ca. 4 mm long, purple, pedoconnective 9–14 mm long, purple, ventral appendage inconspicuous; the 4 smaller stamen filament ca. 6 mm long, purple, anther 4.5–5.5 mm long, cream, beak ca. 4 mm long, purple, pedoconnective 2.5–4.5 mm long, purple, ventral appendage inconspicous; antepetalous staminodes 5, 4–6 mm long, cream; ovary 3–4-locular, superior; style 15–20 mm long, purple. Capsule 5–7 × 5–6.5 mm, brownish, globose, dehiscent from the apex, columella deciduous.

Specimens selected:—BRAZIL. Minas Gerais: Diamantina, estrada Diamantina-Conselheiro Mata, km 187, 18°16'29"S, 43°42'46"W, 1405 m, 24 September 2008 (fl., fr.), *R. Romero et al. 8155* (HUFU); São Gonçalo do Rio Preto, Parque Estadual do Rio Preto, junto ao córrego da Lapa, 18°05'28"S, 43°20'32"W, 7 April 2000 (fl., fr.), *J.A. Lombardi et al. 3746* (HUFU); Senador Modestino Gonçalves, propriedade da Companhia Agrícola Florestal, 6 June 2001 (fl., fr.), *G.E. Valente et al. 827* (HUFU).

Rhynchanthera grandiflora occurs in Mexico, Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Guianas, Peru, Bolivia and Brazil, except in the South region (Renner 1990; Versiane & Silva-Gonçalves 2020). In the Diamantina Plateau, *R. grandiflora* occurs in *campo rupestre, campo úmido, brejo*

and *cerrado* next to watercourse. Collected with flowers in April and from June to October and with fruits from April to October and December. *Rhynchanthera grandiflora* is readily recognized in having a glandular indumentum, petiolate leaf, lanceolate or ovate-lanceolate blade, linear-triangular sepal, haplostemonous flower with five dimorphic stamens and five staminodes. The differences between *R. grandiflora* and *R. cordata* were noted under *R. cordata*.

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Figures

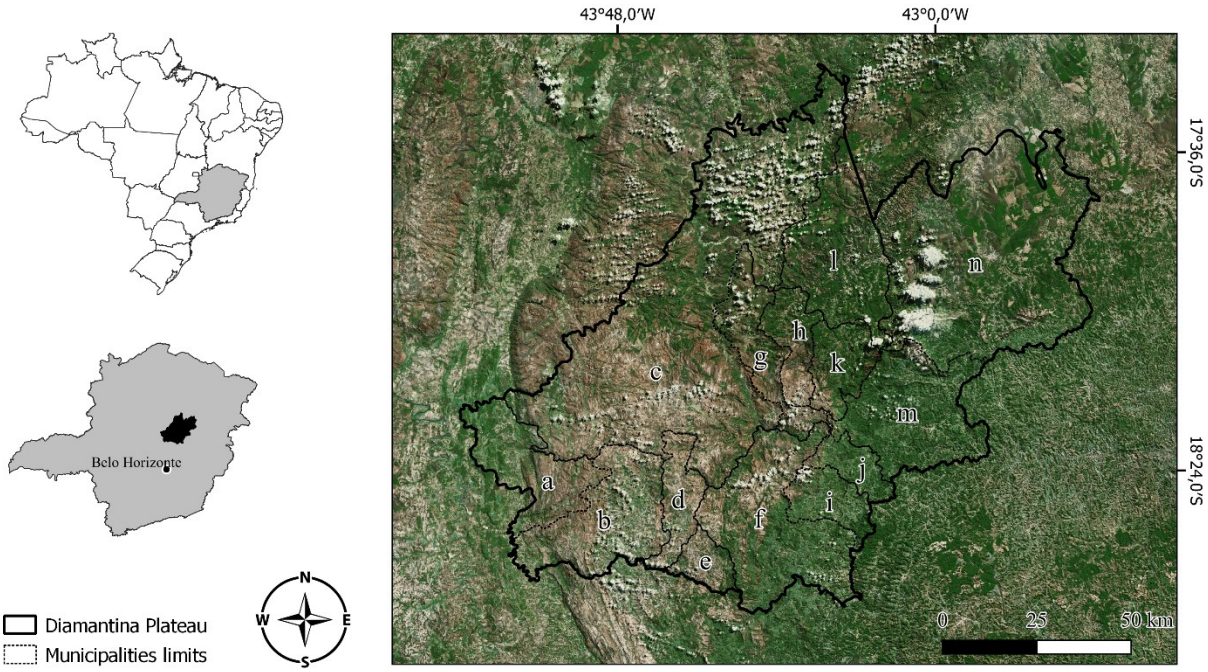

FIGURE 1. Delimitation of the Diamantina Plateau in Minas Gerais, Brazil, and the 14 municipalities covered. a. Monjolos. b. Gouveia. c. Diamantina. d. Datas. e. Presidente Kubitschek. f. Serro. g. Couto de Magalhães de Minas. h. São Gonçalo do Rio Preto. i. Santo Antônio do Itambé. j. Serra Azul de Minas. k. Felício dos Santos. l. Senador Modestino Gonçalves. m. Rio Vermelho. n. Itamarandiba.

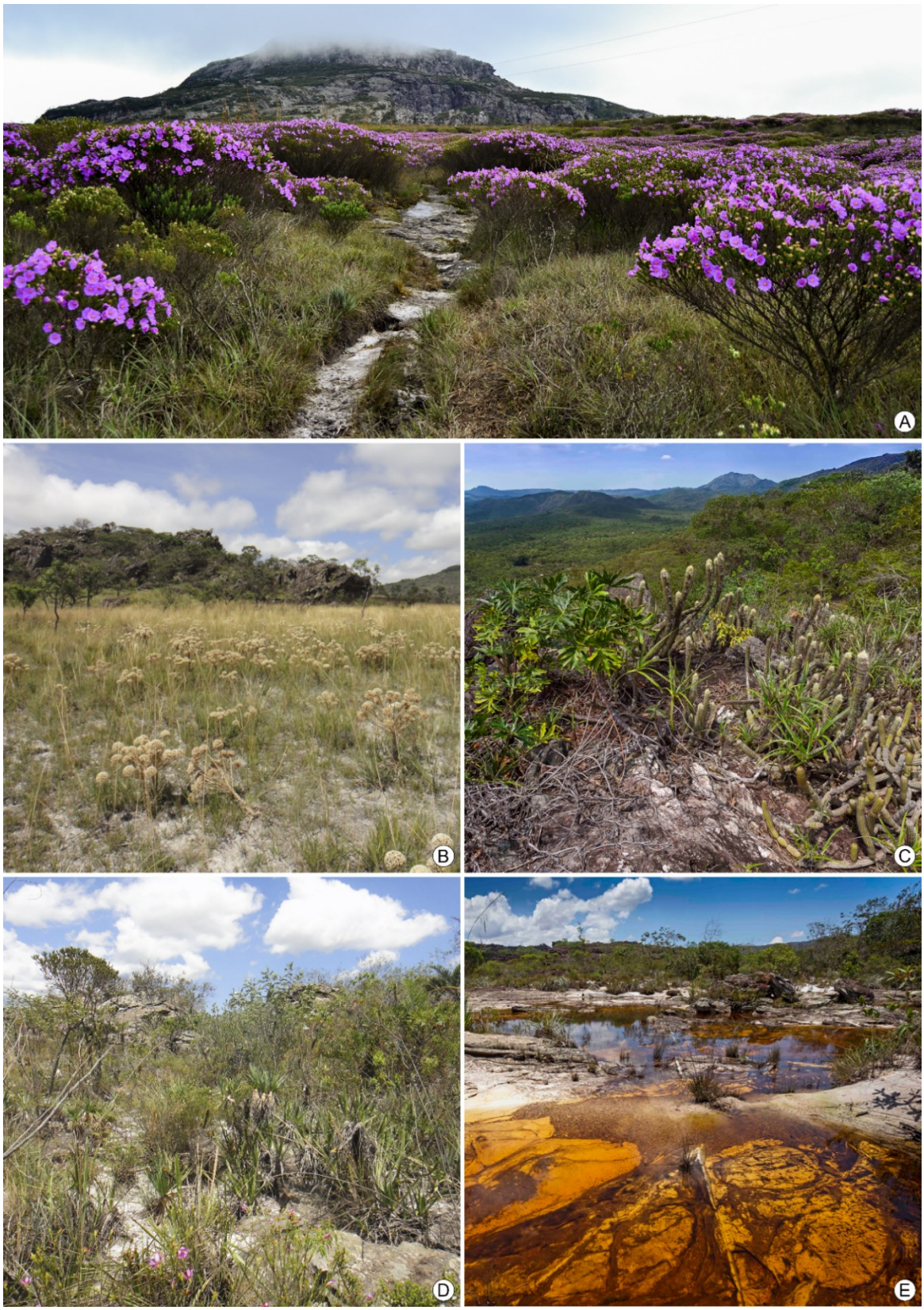

FIGURE 2. Phytophysiognomies in the Diamantina Plateau, Minas Gerais, Brazil. **A.** *Campo rupestre* in the Pico do Itambé State Park. **B.** *Campo rupestre* with rocky outcrop in Diamantina. **C.** Rocky outcrop in *cerrado rupestre*) in Rio Preto State Park. **D.** *Cerrado rupestre* in Diamantina. **E.** *Cerrado rupestre* next to watercourse. (Photos A: Daniele Barcelos; B, D: Rosana Romero; C, E: Giancarlo Zorzin).

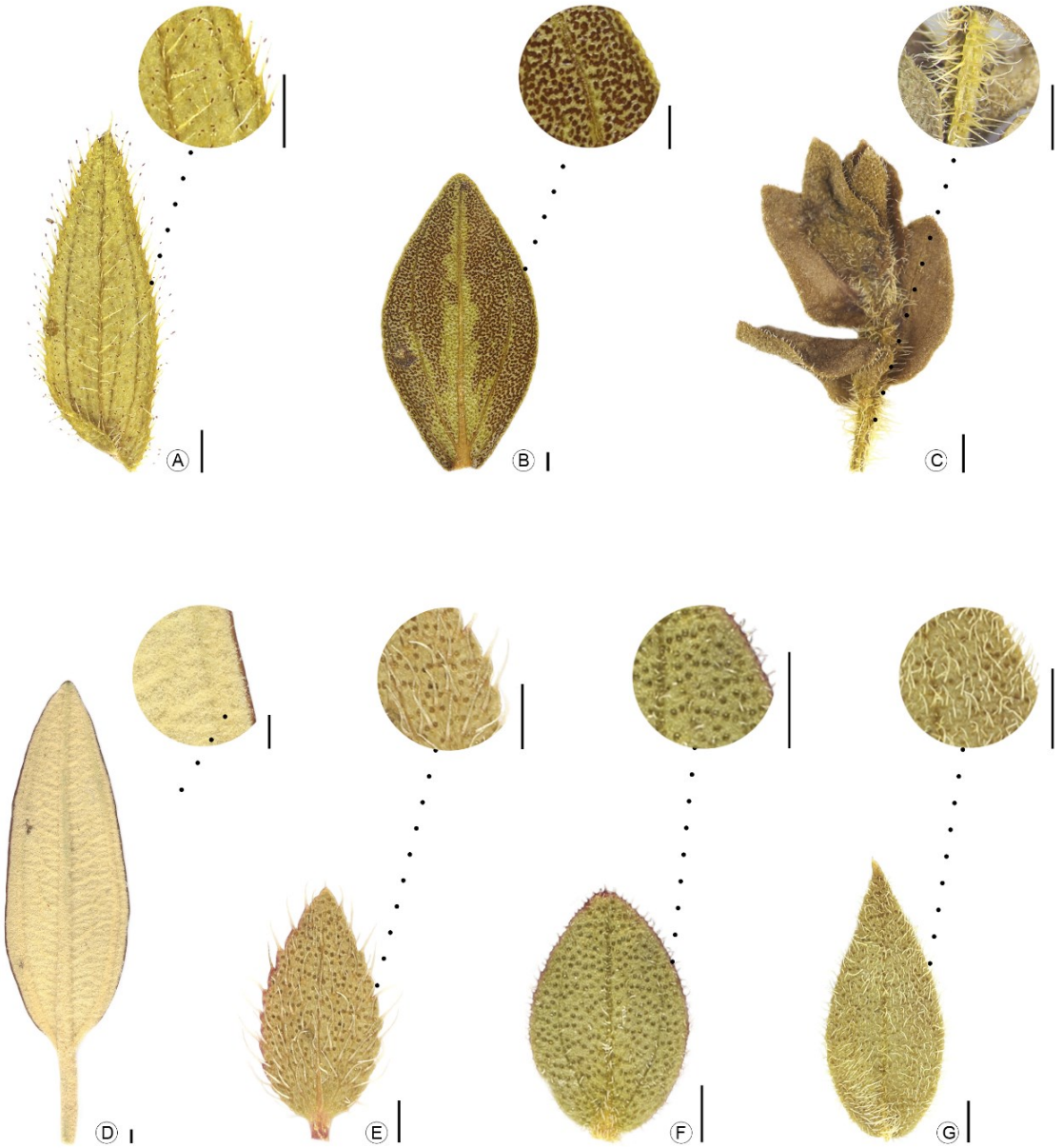

FIGURE 3. Types of indumentum in *Microlicia,* with close-up of the indumentum on inset above. **A.** Glandular, leaf abaxial surface of *M. mucorifera (R. Romero et al. 8472*). **B.** Glandular-punctate, leaf abaxial surface of *M. longipedicellata (I.M. Araújo et al. 379)*. **C.** Hirsute, branch of *M. cordata (J.A. Lombardi 2899)*. **D.** Lanose, leaf abaxial surface of *M. laniflora (F.N.A. Mello et al. 11)*. **E.** Setose, leaf abaxial surface of *M. maximowicziana (I.M. Araújo et al. 336)*. **F.** Velutinous, leaf abaxial surface of *M. serpyllifolia (I.M. Araújo et al. 281)*. **G.** Villous, leaf abaxial surface of *M. fasciculata (F.N.A. Mello et al. 372).* Scale bars: 1 mm.

FIGURE 4. A. *Microlicia adamantium*. **B.** *Microlicia agrestis*. **C.** *Microlicia alba*. **D.** *Microlicia amplexicaulis*. **E.** *Microlicia armata*. **F.** *Microlicia cogniauxiana*. **G.** *Microlicia congestiflora*. **H.** *Microlicia crassifolia*. **I.** *Microlicia decipiens*. **J.** *Microlicia ericoides*. **K.** *Microlicia fasciculata*. **L.** *Microlicia graveolens*. (Photos: A, D, E, G, J–L: Ana Flávia Alves Versiane; B, C, F, H, I: Rosana Romero).

FIGURE 5. A. *Microlicia hilairei*. **B.** *Microlicia hirtoferruginea*. **C.** *Microlicia itambana*. **D.** *Microlicia longicalycina*. **E.** *Microlicia longipedicellata*. **F.** *Microlicia macrophylla*. **G.** *Microlicia minor*. **H.** *Microlicia mucorifera*. **I.** *Microlicia nervosa*. **J.** *Microlicia phlogiformis*. **K.** *Microlicia regeliana*. **L.** *Microlicia setosa*. (Photos: B, D, E, F, H, J–L: Ana Flávia Alves Versiane; C: Daniele Barcelos; A, G, I: Rosana Romero).

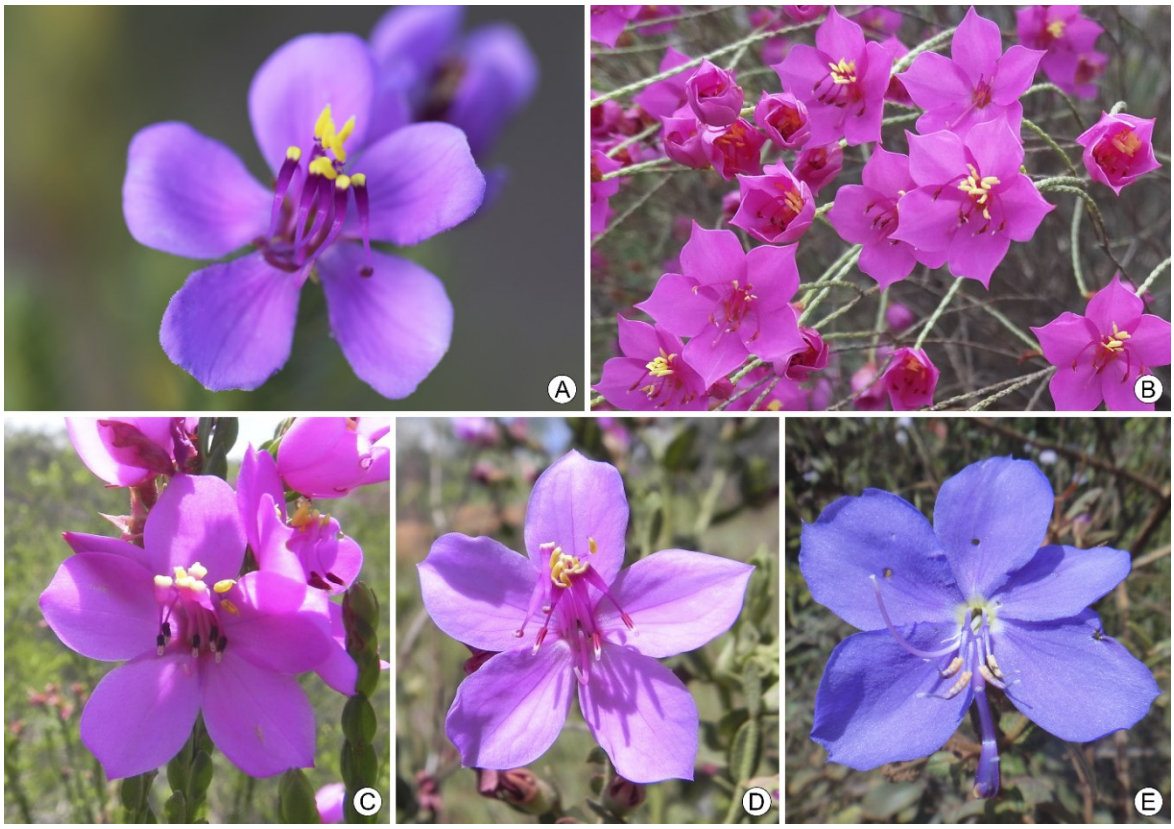

FIGURE 6. A. *Microlicia stricta.* **B.** *Microlicia tenuifolia.* **C.** *Microlicia tetrasticha.* **D.** *Microlicia tomentella.* **E.** *Rhynchanthera grandiflora* (Photos: B, C, D: Ana Flávia Alves Versiane; A; E: Rosana Romero).