

NOMENCLATURE

Edited by John McNeill, Anthony E. Orchard & John C. David

A 19th Century Brazilian botanical dictionary

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Joaquim de Almeida Pinto's *Diccionario de botanica brasileira* was published in 1873. The new scientific names in it have not appeared in the principal indices of phanerogamic scientific names. There are 12 new generic names, 317 new specific epithets, 6 new varieties, and 1 new specific combination in the book. Seven of the specific epithets have later homonyms: *Elephantopus littoralis*, *Erythroxylum stipulosum*, *Heliconia sylvestris*, *Hyptis incana*, *Paspalum aquaticum*, *Passiflora involucrata*, and *Salacia corymbosa*.

KEYWORDS: Brazil, economic plants, new scientific names, phanerogams, plant nomenclature

INTRODUCTION

In 1873 a book was published in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil with the short title *Diccionario de Botanica Brasileira* (Pinto, 1873; Stafleu & Cowan, 1983: 269) (Fig. 1). Its author, Joaquim de Almeida Pinto, died at age 48 on 6 June 1871 (Mello, 1982: 50), and his brother, Zeferino d'Almeida Pinto, carried his book through to publication. It is a dictionary of economically important Brazilian plants, both beneficial and deleterious, arranged in alphabetical order according to their common names; most of the entries also have scientific names.

Our knowledge of Joaquim de Almeida Pinto is very limited and mainly comes from the introductory material of the book and Mello's biography of Arruda da Câmara. Pinto was born in Pernambuco and had a pharmacy on rua Larga do Rosário, n.º. 10, Recife (Mello, 1982). Of his education and career, we know almost nothing; in the extended title of his book he is identified as a pharmacist and graduate of the special pharmacy school of Paris. In the full title and the introductory material, it is stated several times that his book is based on the unpublished manuscripts of Manuel Arruda da Câmara.

Among the scientific names listed in this book are numerous new scientific names that are validly published, yet have not been included in the most comprehensive indices of phanerogamic scientific names (Farr & Zijlstra, 2007; Missouri Botanical Garden, 2007; Plant Names Project, 2007). For at least seven of these new scientific names later homonyms have already been published. My objective is to bring this book and its previously unindexed scientific names to the attention of the botanical community to prevent the creation of additional homonyms.

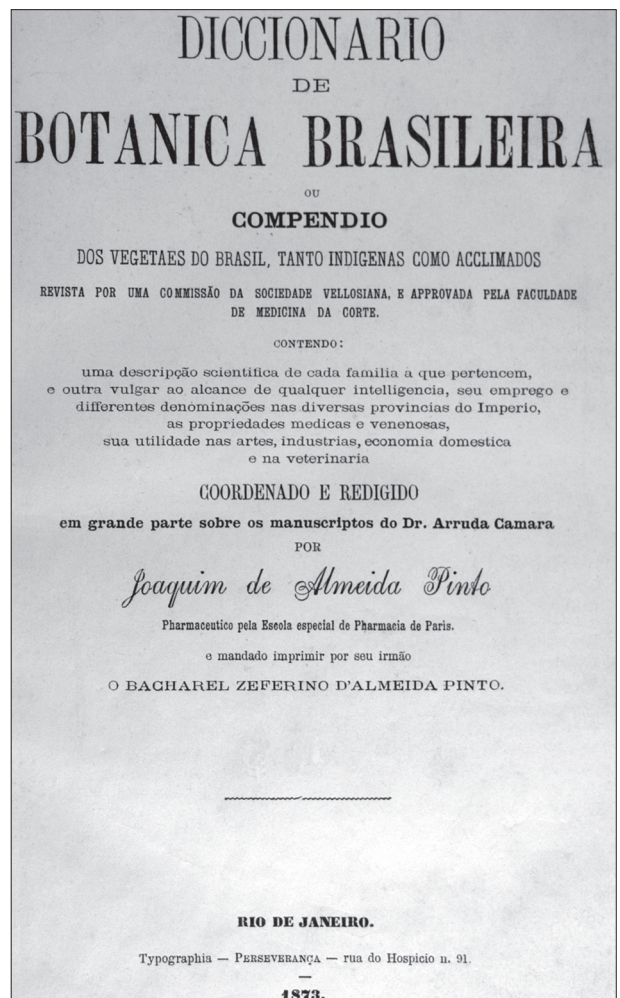


Fig. 1. Full-title page of Joaquim de Almeida Pinto's *Diccionario de Botanica Brasileira* (Pinto, 1873).

CONTENT AND STRUCTURE OF THE BOOK

The copy of the book at the USDA National Agricultural Library, Beltsville, Maryland has pages 16 × 25 cm. There are 20 pages at the beginning numbered with upper case Roman numerals, 433 dictionary pages numbered with Arabic numerals, 16 un-numbered pages containing figures 1–32, and one un-numbered page with two printed corrections. The front material consists of: (1) short- and full-title pages (Fig. 1) on pages I and III, respectively; (2) a preface by Zeferino d'Almeida Pinto, pages V–VI; (3) a declaration by a commission of the Sociedade Velosiana that the book was ready for publication, page VII; (4) letters from J.M. Caminhoá and A.J. de Souza Lima, commission members, pages IX–X and XI, respectively; (5) the dedication, pages XIII and XV; and (6) the introduction, pages XVII–XIX.

In the preface, Zeferino d'Almeida Pinto states that the book is taken from the manuscripts of Arruda da Câmara.

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<p>multo solida, com os póros mui unidos; é susceptível de polir-se; tem tanta elasticidade, que não se póde quebrar um ramo.</p> <p>E' della que quasi exclusivamente fazem-se formas de sapatos, e outros utensilios, como coronhas de espingarda, etc.</p> <p>O succo da fructa, quando verde, dá uma materia adstringente, applica-se em banhos nas ulceras syphiliticas.</p> <p>Possue uma materia corante roixa azulada, de que se faz tinta.</p> <p>A raiz é purgativa.</p> <p>PROPRIEDADES MEDICAS.— A planta é empregada contra as diarrhéas, e em loções nas ulceras syphiliticas.</p> <p>Os grêlos, pisados com azeite, são desobstruentes, segundo muitos me-sinheiros, e até alguns praticos.</p> <p>Jenipapo bravo.— <i>Genipa agrestis</i>— <i>Fam. das Rubiaceas</i>.— Este arbusto agreste, em Pernambuco, tambem é imprópriamente conhecido por <i>Laranginha</i>.</p> <p>Tem 4 a 6 metros de altura.</p> <p>Esgalha pouco; seu tronco e suas folhas são parecidas com as do Jenipapeiro manso.</p> <p>As flôres, porém, tem o tubo mais longo, e são de côr amarella mais viva.</p> <p>O fructo differa na côr e consistencia, mas na fôrma é semelhante.</p> <p>Seu diametro é de 6 a 8 centímetros.</p> <p>A casca é dura, e mui adherente; é de côr verde, e lustrosa.</p> <p>Eis aqui as differenças mais notaveis entre um e outro.</p> <p>Não se come.</p> <p>A madeira tem a mesma flexibilidade, e tambem é empregada.</p> <p>Nas Alagoas o chamam <i>Espoletas</i>, e em Sergipe <i>Jenipapinho</i>.</p> <p>Jenipapinho.— <i>Genipa verticillatis</i>.— <i>Fam. idem</i>.— Esta especie é diferente da precedente, ainda que se pareça muito com ella.</p>	<p>E' de pequeno porte, mui parecido com o <i>Jenipapo</i>; estende seus ramos quasi horizontalmente em derredor do tronco, formando de distancia em distancia uma umbrella.</p> <p>As folhas tem quasi a mesma fôrma, assim como a flôr.</p> <p>O fructo é de 6 a 9 centímetros de diametro, com a mesma fôrma do antecedente; é amarello na maturidade, e lustroso; tegumento corneo; dentro é como o precedente: a substancia interna aquosa e doce.</p> <p>Come-se esta fructa chupando-se por uma abertura que se faz.</p> <p>A madeira é como a do que ficou descrito, e serve para os utensilios agricolas.</p> <p>Jequirioba.— <i>Solanum jequirioba</i>.— <i>Fam. das Solanaceas</i>.— Esta planta é um excellent remedio contra as anginas.</p> <p>E' pelo Dr. Silva empregada contra a morphia. Julga-se que é o <i>Aguarakuá</i>— <i>Solanum oleraceum</i>.</p> <p>Jeratoca, Manacá.— <i>Manacá, Geratocaca.</i>— <i>Cavangá.</i>— <i>Franciscea wuiflora</i>.— <i>Fam. das Scrophulariaceas</i>.— As plantas que recebem tantos nomes pelas demais provincias, não são todas o <i>Manacá</i> de Pernambuco.</p> <p>Ha varias plantas de diferentes familias, segundo creio, com este nome.</p> <p>Dizem que esta planta <i>Jeratoca</i>, em todas as suas partes, especialmente a raiz, é um excitante energico do sistema lymphatico; expelle os virus pelo suor e pela urina; é muito util contra a syphilis, d'onde vem chamarem <i>Mercurio vegetal</i>.</p> <p>A entrecasca é bastante amarga e enjoativa; estimula a garganta.</p> <p>Em dose pequena é resolutive, e em dose grande laxa o ventre, desafia as oucinas, e promove mesmo o aborto.</p> <p>E' antidoto do veneno das cobras, e em dose muito elevada produz o effeito de um veneno acre (consulte-se a <i>Martius</i> em <i>Buchner</i>).</p> <p>Os indios do Pará envenenam suas</p>	

Fig. 2. Page 255 from Joaquim de Almeida Pinto's *Diccionario de Botanica Brasileira* (Pinto, 1873).

He requested the Sociedade Velosiana to review and correct the work. The society formed a committee consisting of five members (Varela & al., 2003): L. de Souza Mello Netto, J.J. Pizarro, A.J. de Souza Lima, J.M. Caminhoá, and B.F. Ramiz Galvão, who reviewed the manuscript and made corrections. In the Introduction, Joaquim de Almeida Pinto stated, “declaramos, para evitar duvidas, que todo o nosso trabalho consiste simplesmente na ampliação e, em muitos pontos, correção da obra inedita, deixada pelo finado e illustre Dr. Arruda Camara, na qual trabalhamos ha bastantes annos.”

The dictionary includes 2,050 entries. The typical entry consists of six elements (Fig. 2): (1) the common name in bold font; (2) scientific name in italic font; (3) family in italic font; (4) distribution in regular font; (5) description or diagnosis in regular font; and (6) economic uses in regular font. The first time that a family name appears in an entry, an extensive description of the family is appended to that entry in regular font. The structure and fonting are consistent throughout the dictionary. The common name is always present, but any one of the other five elements may be omitted from an entry. Occasionally one or more scientific synonyms in italic font are present between the accepted scientific name and the family name. The scientific names are in Latin, and all other elements are in Portuguese.

The content, extent, and quality of the descriptions and diagnoses vary greatly, and sometimes they are omitted altogether. Most of the descriptions and diagnoses adequately describe or diagnose the taxon. However, some descriptions are rather desultory and seem to be little more than field annotations such as are found on modern herbarium labels. Other descriptions relate to uses and consist of such qualities as taste, astringency, hardness of wood, etc., e.g., see *Jequirioba*—*Solanum jequirioba* in Fig. 2. The spectrum of descriptions and diagnoses ranges from excellent to totally lacking and sometimes combine economic qualities with botanical characteristics. Each description or diagnosis must be individually judged for its botanical adequacy.

MANUEL ARRUDA DA CÂMARA

Manuel Arruda da Câmara was probably born in the Brazilian state of Paraíba in 1752 (Macedo, 1876; Mello, 1982; Stafleu & Cowan, 1976). His parents were Francisco de Arruda Câmara and Maria Saraiva da Silva. In 1783 he entered the Carmelite religious order in the city of Goiana, Pernambuco, and adopted the name Frei Manuel de Coração de Jesus. In 1786 he registered in the philosophy course at the Universidade de Coimbra, Portugal and in 1787 and 1788 in the mathematics course at the same university. In 1790 he registered to study medicine at the

Université de Montpellier, France, and 3 September 1791 graduated as a Doctor of Medicine. Apparently he asked to be released from his religious vows in 1790, and his request was finally granted in 1805. During his studies, Felix de Avellar Brotero of Coimbra and Antoine Gouan at Montpellier were the two botanists who had the greatest influence on him.

He returned to Brazil in 1792 or 1793. From March 1794 to September 1795 he traveled in northeastern Brazil, reaching the state of Piauí. He then established himself on a farm beside the Rio Paraíba where he cultivated cotton. From December 1797 to July 1799 he carried out a royal commission to explore the states of Paraíba and Ceará for saltpeter and other minerals. In the beginning of the 19th century, he moved to Goiana, Pernambuco and died there in March 1811.

Eight publications by Arruda da Câmara exist (1791, 1792, 1796, 1799, 1810a, b, 1814, 1886, 1982). His first publication in 1791 was his six-page doctoral dissertation in Latin on oxygen metabolism in animals. Four of his treatises deal with agricultural topics (1982): (1) use of fermentation as a pretreatment for seeds (1792); (2) all aspects of the cultivation of cotton (1799), including descriptions of the genus, species, and cultivars, but without Latin binomial nomenclature; (3) plants with fibers for cordage (1810b), including many species descriptions with Latin binomial nomenclature; and (4) plants for the production of lye (1814). Following his trip in 1794 and 1795, he published a short paper (1796) with a few of the discoveries made during the trip and announced that he was working on eight manuscripts of which only that dealing with cordage was published (Arruda da Câmara, 1810b). In 1810, he (1810a) published on the utility of establishing botanical gardens in each Brazilian state for the introduction and improvement of useful plants. The first part presented the arguments in favor of establishing botanical gardens, and the second part consisted of a list of plants that he recommended for introduction. The list was organized by origin, i.e., continent, country, and state, and for each plant, the following elements were supplied: the common name, scientific name in Latin, description, and use of each plant were included. Twelve of the new names have descriptions, and 19 do not. Seventy-five years after his death, his report on almêcega and carnauba was discovered and published in a newspaper (Arruda da Câmara, 1886). All of his publications were reprinted in 1982 (Arruda da Câmara, 1982), but unfortunately the original pagination was not indicated.

The British traveler Henry Koster (1816) visited Arruda da Câmara in Goiana in 1810. In 1816 Koster published an account of his travels in northeastern Brazil, including his visit with Arruda da Câmara. At the end of the book, he included an appendix in which he presented

English translations of selected portions of Arruda da Câmara's publications on plant fibers for cordage (1810b) and the utility of establishing botanical gardens for the introduction and improvement of useful plants (1810a). Koster's publication has traditionally been cited as the source of these new names, but they were all published six years before by Arruda da Câmara and should be attributed to him alone. Britten (1896) attempted to account for all the scientific names in Koster's appendix, but attributed the names solely to Koster.

In Arruda da Câmara's publications on plant fibers for cordage (1810b) and the utility of establishing botanical gardens for the introduction and improvement of useful plants (1810a) and Koster's (1816) translations of them, the authority and publication for many new names is given as "Arrud. Cent. Plant. Pern." In his publications, Arruda da Câmara referred to a publication on new genera and species of Pernambuco plants that he was going to publish (Mello, 1982). Generally he referred to it in the singular, but in his publication on plants with fibers for cordage (1810b: 21), he stated that *Bromelia muricata* was described in his first century. Presumably he intended to publish a series entitled *Centuria plantarum pernambucensium* in which his new genera and species would be described and illustrated. Apparently he was working on this at the end of his life and was unable to finish and publish it (Mello, 1982). Padre João Ribeiro de Mello Montenegro prepared the drawings for this project (Macedo, 1875: 75; Mello, 1982).

STATUS OF AN ARRUDA DE CÂMARA NAME

Rijkevorsel (2002) proposed (no. 1564) the conservation of *Platonia insignis* Mart. against *Moronobea esculenta* Arruda. He argued that there is confusion in the use of the two names and, while citing the latter name from Koster's 1816 reprint, that Arruda da Câmara (1810a) "certainly did not intend his *Discurso* as valid publication". There is no internal evidence in Arruda da Câmara's publication that he did not intend to publish the new names presented there. Rijkevorsel dismissed Arruda da Câmara's description because it includes information on economic use. The description also includes: a general description of the tree, size and shape of the fruit, number of seeds, and the presence of a white pulp with a pleasant taste surrounding the seeds. Article 32.1 of the ICBN (McNeill & al., 2006) states that all new taxa must "be accompanied by a description or diagnosis ..." The ICBN does not specify the size or elements of a description. Brummitt (2002) held that names with minimal descriptions and *not* in current use, should not be taken up. Of the 31 new names in Arruda da Câmara's *Discurso* (1810a), all

the names are accepted and limited descriptions are supplied for 12 of those names, including *M. esculenta*. All 31 names are listed in *International Plant Names Index* (Plant Names Project, 2007), and some of them are used in various *current* botanical works (Prance & Silva, 1973; Fryxell, 1988; Gentry, 1992; Rohwer, 1993; Henderson & al., 1995; Lorenzi & al., 1996). In my opinion, Arruda da Câmara has clearly supplied enough description for his new names and unconditionally accepted them, and therefore the new name should be cited as published in Arruda da Câmara, not Koster.

In the report of the Committee for Spermatophyta (Brummitt, 2005) Rijkevorsel's proposal to conserve *P. insignis* against *M. esculenta* was not recommended on the grounds that *M. esculenta* was a *nomen subnudum* and should be treated as not validly published. However, at the same time the Committee voted to treat the "name" *M. esculenta* as a *nomen utique rejiciendum* under Art. 56. Since, as Art. 6.3 of the ICBN (McNeill & al., 2006) states, "the word 'name' means a name that has been validly published", *M. esculenta* cannot be considered as not validly published on the one hand, yet be a rejected "name" in Appendix IV of the ICBN on the other. If indeed, as I maintain, *M. esculenta* is a validly published name, the Committee's report leaves the resulting illegitimacy of *P. insignis* unresolved.

METHODS

All of the scientific names in Arruda da Câmara were compared to the *Germplasm Resources Information Network (GRIN)* (USDA, 2007) using the *Taxonomic Nomenclature Checker* (Bioversity International, 2007) in two stages, first the generic, then the specific epithets. Those taxa, whose generic names did not initially match those in GRIN, had their spelling first checked and corrected to match the *Index Nominum Genericorum (Plantarum)* (ING) (Farr & Zijlstra, 2007).

Names not in GRIN were compared to ING, *International Plant Names Index* (Plant Names Project, 2007), and then *W³TROPICOS* (Missouri Botanical Garden, 2007), in that order. ING was used to verify which generic names were new, and *International Plant Names Index* and *W³TROPICOS*, which species epithets were misspelled or new. Any later specific homonyms were noted. Finally each entry in Pinto (1873) was carefully read. Those names without a description or diagnosis were excluded from consideration. The new generic names are listed in Appendix 1, the new specific epithets in Appendices 1 and 2, the new varieties in Appendix 2, and the new specific combination in Appendix 1. For each new name, its page in Pinto (1873), common name, family according to Pinto, and locality are given.

RESULTS

I have located 13 copies of Pinto's (1873) *Diccionario de Botanica Brasileira*. More than 30 years ago I purchased a copy from a European book dealer, and it is still in my possession. A cursory search on the Internet turned up 12 more copies deposited in major libraries in: the U.S.A.: (1) Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, (2) Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, Missouri, (3) The New York Botanical Garden, Bronx, New York, (4) USDA National Agricultural Library, Beltsville, Maryland, and (5) The University of Texas at Austin, Texas; Brazil: (6) Biblioteca Nacional, Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, (7) Instituto de Estudos Brasileiros, São Paulo, São Paulo, (8) Real Gabinete Português de Leitura do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, and (9) Universidade Federal da Bahia, Salvador, Bahia; Germany: (10) Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, Berlin (2 copies); and Italy: (11) Dipartimento di biologia vegetale, Università degli studi di Roma, La Sapienza, Rome.

Twelve new generic names (Appendix 1), 317 new specific epithets (Appendices 1 and 2), six new varieties (Appendix 2), and one new specific combination (Appendix 1) were found in Pinto (1873). Specialists for the groups concerned should carefully review all of these names. The many other new designations in Pinto should be considered as *nomina nuda*. In most of these cases, there clearly is not enough descriptive or diagnostic content to allow for valid publication. Some borderline cases have limited descriptive or diagnostic information that, in my opinion, is insufficient to separate the taxon from others of the same rank, according to ICBN Art. 32.1 and 32.2 (Brummitt, 2002; McNeill & al., 2006), but a few of these names may be considered validly published by other botanists.

In the online Library catalogue of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (<http://www.kew.org/library/>), the *Diccionario de Botanica Brasileira* is listed with Joaquim de Almeida Pinto given as author. The following note is given for the entry, "typescript list of the apparently new names contained in this work, together with a photographed copy of the title-page". The work (Anonymous, undated) has the actual title "De Almeida Diccionario Botanica Brasileira: 1873", lacks an author, and consists of 14 double-spaced typescript pages of names selected from Pinto's dictionary; it is accompanied by a photocopy of the full-title page of Pinto's book. It is not a copy of Pinto's *Diccionario de Botanica Brasileira*, but rather a new, original work based on Pinto's. There are 400 names listed. The names from Pinto are arranged one per line in the order in which they occur in Pinto's book. The name without author is followed by the page number where it is found in Pinto. Spelling corrections are indicated by the original spelling being given in square brackets. Most names are followed by Brazil, but a few have a different location indicated, such as "N. Am." Fifty-two names are followed by the word "nomen", and one by the

words “nomen subnudum”. Thirteen names are followed by “[no indication that genus is new here]”, signifying that they are new generic names. Of the 13 names indicated as genera nova, seven are genera nova and six nomina nuda. I agree that the 53 names labeled as either “nomen” or “nomen subnudum” are nomina nuda. Twenty-three more of the names are also nomina nuda, in my opinion, and 11 additional names are either illegitimate or not validly published for various reasons. These differences of opinion account for the dissimilarities between the typescript list and Appendices 1 and 2.

In the Biblioteca, Museu Nacional, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, there is a bound volume of 130 sheets of drawings, five plants extend across two sheets, and two pages of hand-written descriptions for the unpublished genera “Azeredeia” and “Lafonia” (Arruda da Câmara, undated). There is a hand-written title attributing the drawings to Padre João Ribeiro de Mello Montenegro and the two hand-written pages to Manuel Arruda da Câmara. The two genera are described in Latin and arranged in the Linnaean system of classification, Polyandria Monogynia and Decandria Monogynia, respectively. If these two pages are typical of Arruda da Câmara’s manuscripts for his *Centuria Plantarum Pernambucensium*, then Pinto (1873) translated the manuscripts from Latin to Portuguese, modernized the system of classification, and is truly author of his *Diccionario de Botanica Brasileira*.

While checking the specific epithets in *International Plant Names Index* (Plant Names Project, 2007) and *W³TROPICOS* (Missouri Botanical Garden, 2007), seven later homonyms for new specific epithets in Pinto (1873) were discovered that can also be found in current literature: *Elephantopus littoralis* (McVaugh, 1984), *Erythroxylum stipulosum* (Plowman, 1987), *Heliconia sylvestris* (Maas, 1985), *Hyptis incana* (Briquet, 1889), *Paspalum aquaticum* (Chen & al., 1990), *Passiflora involucreta* (Brako & Zarucchi, 1993), and *Salacia corymbosa* (Brako & Zarucchi, 1993). Specialists should examine each of these species pairs to determine whether the non-Pinto specific epithet should be conserved or the non-Pinto species given a new name.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Appendix 1. New generic names and associated specific names in Pinto's (1873) *Diccionario de Botanica Brasileira*.

Each entry is accompanied by the page on which it occurs in Pinto's (1873) *Diccionario de botanica brasileira*, the common name given for it, and its family and locality according to Pinto.

- Admosma superflua* Arruda ex Almeida, gen. & sp. nov. 286, Manacá or Manacan do matto, "Acanthaceae", Alagoas. *Axantes fasciculata* Arruda ex Almeida, gen. & sp. nov. 153, Cipó de impigem, "Rubiaceae", Alagoas. *Cordia piaca* Arruda ex Almeida, gen. & sp. nov. 356, Piáca, "Leguminosae (= Fabaceae)", Pernambuco and Sergipe. *Deltonia lactea* Arruda ex Almeida, gen. & sp. nov. 178, ("luctea"), Cupu-assú, "Malvaceae", Pará (*Deltonia lactea* Peckolt, isonym [McNeill & al., 2006: Art. 6 Note 2], Allg. Oesterr. Apothekerveins 21: 185. 1883). *Depoetiton odoratum* Arruda ex Almeida, gen. & sp. nov. 262, ("odorata"), Lacre branco, "Melastomaceae", Alagoas. *Lacrima veneris* Arruda ex Almeida, gen. & sp. nov. 263, Lagrimas de Venus, "Narciseae (= Liliaceae)", Pernambuco. *Limetta vulgaris* Arruda ex Almeida, gen. & sp. nov. 75, Bergamota de jardim, "Aurantiaceae (= Rutaceae)", "uma herba exotica". *Linharia tinctoria* Arruda ex Almeida, gen. & sp. nov. 140, ("Senharia"), "Leguminosae (= Fabaceae)", Catingas branca, Ceará, Paraíba, and Pernambuco; *Linharea tinctoria* Arruda, nom. nud., Disc. Inst. Jard., page unknown (Arruda da Câmara, 1982), 1810. *Multicaulis icaco* (L.) Arruda ex Almeida, gen. & comb. nov. 204, Gajerú or Guajerú, "Rosaceae (= Chrysobalanaceae)", Alagoas, Maranhão, and Pará, "no littoral do Brasil" [synonym of *Chrysobalanus icaco* L.]. *Seneleria gallinacea* Arruda ex Almeida, gen. & sp. nov. 126, Capim pé de galinha, "Gramineae (= Poaceae)", "parece geral no Brasil". *Tuaria pungens* Arruda ex Almeida, gen. & sp. nov. 126, Capim de pico or cabelludo, "Gramineae (= Poaceae)", Alagoas. *Uxi umbrosissimus* Arruda ex Almeida, gen. & sp. nov. 425, Uxi, "Chrysobalaneae", Pará.

Appendix 2. New specific and varietal names in already existing genera in Pinto's (1873) *Diccionario de Botanica Brasileira*.

Each entry is accompanied by the page on which it occurs in Pinto's (1873) *Diccionario de Botanica Brasileira*, the common name given for it, and its family and locality according to Pinto.

Acalypha alagoana Arruda ex Almeida 174, Crista de Perú das Alagoas, "Euphorbiaceas", Alagoas. *Achania babata* Arruda ex Almeida 58, ("Acharia"), Baba de boi de campina or Coraçãosinho, "Malvaceas", Alagoas and Pernambuco. *Achimenes gibbosa* Arruda ex Almeida 372, ("gibosa"), Quimbôa mansa, "Scrophulariaceas", Alagoas and Pernambuco. *Achimenes trispala* Arruda ex Almeida 372, Quimbôa brava, "Scrophulariaceas", Alagoas. *Achyranthes campestris* Arruda ex Almeida 287, Mandak, "Amaranthaceas", Alagoas. *Achyranthes pratensis* Arruda ex Almeida 230, ("Achyranthes"), Herva molle falsa, "Amaranthaceas", Alagoas. *Aegiphila corymbosa* Arruda ex Almeida 149, Cipó amarra de giqui or Mofunbo de capoeira, "Verbenaceas (= Lamiaceae)", Alagoas and Pernambuco. *Alectorolophus spinosus* Arruda ex Almeida 422, ("Aleotorolophus"), Urtiga de espinho, "Scrophulariaceas", Alagoas. *Amaioua cryptocarpa* Arruda ex Almeida 84, Bucho de veado, "Rubiaceas", Alagoas. *Amaranthus sarmentosus* Arruda ex Almeida 259, Junta molle, "Amaranthaceas", Alagoas. *Anatherum umbrale* Arruda ex Almeida 127, Capim taquarisinho, "Gramineas (= Poaceae)", Alagoas. *Angophora pseudocarpa* Arruda ex Almeida 43, ("Angofers"), Araçá bravo, "Myrtaceas". *Annona carminativa* Arruda ex Almeida 343, ("Anona"), Pão de embira or Semênte de embira, "Anonaceas"; *Unona carminativa* Arruda, nom. nud., Diss. pl. Brazil 48, 1810. *Anthoxanthum palmeira* Arruda ex Almeida 124, Capim de coco or camellão, "Gramineas (= Poaceae)", Alagoas. *Argylia applicata* Arruda ex Almeida 155, Cipó de rego vermelho, "Bignoniaceas". *Argylia pulchra* Arruda ex Almeida 155, Cipó de cesto, "Bignoniaceas", Alagoas. *Argyreia alagoana* Arruda ex Almeida 211, Gitirana de flor branca pequena, "Convolvulaceas". *Aristolochia fastidiosa* Arruda ex Almeida 128, Capivara, "Aristolochias", Alagoas [cited by Planchon (1891)]. *Aristolochia paraensis* Arruda ex Almeida 380, Raiz do sol, "Aristolochiaceas" [cited by Planchon (1891)]. *Arum articulatum* Arruda ex Almeida 287, Mandibi de juntas, "Araceas". *Arum edule* Arruda ex Almeida 236, Imbé de comer or Fructa de Imbé, "Araceas", Alagoas and Pernambuco. *Arum usum* Arruda ex Almeida 235, 287, Imbé (de amarrar) or Mandibi, "Araceas", Alagoas. *Astronia menicarpa* Arruda ex Almeida 215, Gramonde pequeno, "Melastomaceas", Alagoas. *Astronia purpurina* Arruda ex Almeida 215, Gramonde grande, "Melastomaceas", Alagoas and Pernambuco. *Avena sponjosa* Arruda ex Almeida 124, Capim de bucha, "Gramineas (= Poaceae)", Alagoas. *Avicennia servicia* Arruda ex Almeida 144, Ceri, "Verbenaceas", "nos pantanos e á beira mar". *Banisteria tuberosa* Arruda ex Almeida 378, Rabo de rato, "Malpighiaceas", Alagoas. *Basella saponaria* Arruda ex Almeida, & sp. nov. 314, ("Bazella"), Melão or Sabão de soldado, "Chenopodiaceas", Alagoas and Pernambuco. *Betonica brasiliensis* Arruda ex Almeida 76, Betonica, "Labiadas (= Lamiaceae)". *Bignonia ophidiana* Arruda ex Almeida 190, Fava de cobra, "Bignoniaceas", Alagoas. *Bignonia prolixa* Arruda ex Almeida 150, Cipó de caboclo branco, de rego, or de caboclo, "Bignoniaceas". *Bignonia similiatrapea* Arruda ex Almeida 355, Peroba de Pernambuco, "Bignoniaceas". *Bignonia vulgaris* Arruda ex Almeida 150, Cipó branco de rego, "Bignoniaceas", Alagoas and Pernambuco. *Bixa alagoana* Arruda ex Almeida 305, Marmajuda brava, "Bixaceas", Alagoas. *Blechnum articulatum* Arruda ex Almeida 259, Junta de calangro, "Acanthaceas", Alagoas. *Blechnum semperflorum* Arruda ex Almeida 198, Folha de figado, "Acanthaceas", Alagoas. *Bombax ventricosa* Arruda ex Almeida 67, Barriguda, "Bombaceas", "raramente no littoral"; *Bombax ventricosa* Arruda, nom. nud., Diss. pl. Brazil 49, 1810. *Bossiaea unijugata* Arruda ex Almeida 56, ("Bossiaca"), Aza de morego, de folha grande, "Leguminosas (= Fabaceae)", Alagoas. *Brassica botrytis* Mill. var. *cymosa* Arruda ex Almeida 83, Brocos, "Cruciferas (= Brassicaceae)", cultivated. *Bromelia mucilaginea* Arruda ex Almeida 216, Gravată bravo, "Bromeliaceas", Alagoas. *Brosimum conduru* Arruda ex Almeida 177, Cundurú, "Urtiaceas (= Moraceae)", "nas mattas do Brasil". *Buddleja quinquenaria* Arruda ex Almeida 146, Chá da terra or do matto, "Scrophulariaceas", Alagoas and Pernambuco. *Byrsonima arenaria* Arruda ex Almeida 324, Murici da praia or de lenha, "Malpighiaceas", Pernambuco, "na beira da costa". *Byrsonima usitatissima* Arruda ex Almeida 324, Murici de lenha, de porco, or de tableiro, "Malpighiaceas", Alagoas and Sergipe. *Cacalia odorifera* Arruda ex Almeida 390, Salva de Pernambuco, "Compostas (= Asteraceae)", Pernambuco. *Cacalia optica* Arruda ex Almeida 309, Mathias, Cipo Mathias, Estanca sangue, Assa peixe, or Mangericão, "Compostas (= Asteraceae)", Alagoas, Pernambuco, and Sergipe. *Calycogonium punctatum* Arruda ex Almeida 97, Caiuia vermelha or grande, "Melastomaceas (= Melastomataceae)", Pernambuco. *Cambessedesia umbellicata* Arruda ex Almeida 137, ("Cambessederia"), Carrasco, "Melastomaceas (= Melastomataceae)", "provincias do norte do Brasil". *Cameraria cauliflora* Arruda ex Almeida 160, ("Camenaria"), Coerana das Alagoas, "Apocynaceas", Alagoas. *Cameraria jasminiflora* Arruda ex Almeida 65, Bananeira de papagaio, "Apocynaceas", Alagoas. *Candollea fragilis* Arruda ex Almeida 156, Cipó vermelho do fraco, "Dilleniaceas", Alagoas and Pernambuco. *Canna utilis* Arruda ex Almeida 316, Merú or Periquito do vermelho, "Amomaceas (= Cannaceae)", Alagoas and Pernambuco. *Canthium elongatum* Arruda ex Almeida 189, ("Canthium"), Fachina, "Rubiaceas", Pernambuco. *Capparis olindensis* Arruda ex Almeida 194, Feijão de boi de capoeira, "Capparidaceas (= Capparaceae)". *Caraipea pyramidata* Arruda ex Almeida 101, Camaçari vermelho or de caruncho, "Ternstroemiaceas (= Clusiaceae)", Pernambuco. *Cardiospermum fragile* Arruda ex Almeida 155, ("Cardiospermium"), Cipó rabo de timbú, "Sapindaceas", Alagoas. *Cartonema anomalum* Arruda ex Almeida 259, ("anomala"), Junteira, "Commelinaceas", Alagoas. *Casearia foetida* Arruda ex Almeida 354, Pequiá café, Café bravo, or Pão de espeto, "Samydeas (= Flacourtiaceae)", Pernambuco and Sergipe. *Casearia similiacoffea* Arruda ex Almeida 107, Canella de veado brava, Pitiá café, or Assa-peixe, "Samidaceas (= Flacourtiaceae)", Pernambuco and Sergipe, "no littoral". *Casearia usucaris* Arruda ex Almeida 342, Pão carga or de carne, Camarão, Jequitibá, or Cahubí, "Samydeas (= Flacourtiaceae)", Alagoas, Pernambuco, and Sergipe. *Cassia falcata* L. var. *brasiliiana* Arruda ex Almeida 120, Canna fistula da matta, "Leguminosas (= Fabaceae)". *Cassia heptandra* Arruda ex Almeida 195, Feijão do matto, "Leguminosas (= Fabaceae)", Alagoas. *Centronia crispaphylla* Arruda ex Almeida 96, Caiuia brava or Cayuia, "Melastomaceas (= Melastomataceae)", Bahia. *Centronia tinctoria* Arruda ex Almeida 96, Caiuia mansa, "Melastomaceas (= Melastomataceae)", Alagoas and Pernambuco. *Cephalanthus scoparius* Arruda ex Almeida 426, Vassoura or Vassourinha de botão, "Rubiaceas", Pernambuco. *Cephalanthus strigosus* Arruda ex Almeida 229, Herva de gotta, "Rubiaceas", Pernambuco. *Chaenopleura cryptofocus* Arruda ex Almeida 185, ("Chaenophevra eryptofocus"), Esconde-fogo, "Melastomaceas (= Melastomataceae)", Alagoas. *Chamissoa rubrocaulina* Arruda ex Almeida 320, Mofunbo, "Amaranteas",

Appendix 2. Continued.

Alagoas, “às margens dos rios”. *Chrysobalanus ardenatis* Arruda ex Almeida 105, Candeia das Alagoas, “Chrysobalaneas”, Alagoas. *Chrysocoma parallelinervia* Arruda ex Almeida 101, Camará de boi, “Compostas (= Asteraceae)”, Alagoas. *Chrysocoma sanguinea* Arruda ex Almeida 187, Estanca sangue, “Compostas (= Asteraceae)”, Alagoas. *Cicca inflata* Arruda ex Almeida 323, Mundahú, Carrapato do matto, or Caboim, “Euphorbiaceas”, Alagoas. *Cinna castanea* Arruda ex Almeida 125, Capim, “Gramineas (= Poaceae)”, Alagoas. *Cissus coralinus* Arruda ex Almeida 154, Cipó mão de sapo, “Ampelidaceas (= Vitaceae)”, Alagoas. *Cissus mollis* Arruda ex Almeida 230, Herva molle verdadeira, “Ampelidaceas (= Vitaceae)”, Alagoas. *Citrus bergamina* Risso & Poit. var. *vulgaris* Arruda ex Almeida 267, Limão doce, “Aurantiaceas (= Rutaceae)”, cultivated. *Citrus limetta* Risso var. *vulgaris* Arruda ex Almeida 267, Lima or Limeira de umbigo, “Aurantiaceas (= Rutaceae)”, cultivated. *Citrus limonum* Risso var. *vulgaris* Arruda ex Almeida 267, Limão azedo, “Aurantiaceas (= Rutaceae)”, cultivated. *Citrus viscosum* Arruda ex Almeida 268, Limão do matto das Alagoas, “Aurantiaceas (= Rutaceae)”, Alagoas. *Clitoria urinaria* Arruda ex Almeida 229, Herva mijona or Espia caminho, “Leguminosas (= Fabaceae)”, “nas beiras das estradas”. *Clusia nitiflora* Arruda ex Almeida 336, Orelha de barro, “Clusiaceas”. *Cnidioscolus pruriginosus* Arruda ex Almeida 421, Urtiga cansação or de mamão, “Euphorbiaceas”. *Coccoloba littoralis* Arruda ex Almeida 149, Cipó branco de Pernambuco, “Polygonaceas”, Pernambuco. *Cochlospermum strigosum* Arruda ex Almeida 25, Algodão do mato, “Ternstremiaceas (= Cochlospermaceae)”, Pernambuco. *Combretum ascendens* Arruda ex Almeida 400, (“*asceudens*”), Sipahuba, “Combretaceas”, Alagoas and Pernambuco. *Conyza arida* Arruda ex Almeida 277, Macella de taboleiro das Alagoas, “Compostas (= Asteraceae)”, Alagoas. *Conyza lanuginea* Arruda ex Almeida 233, Herva sereno, “Compostas (= Asteraceae)”, Alagoas. *Conyza rubefaciens* Arruda ex Almeida 378, Rabo de raposa, “Compostas (= Asteraceae)”, Pernambuco. *Cordia argentea* Arruda ex Almeida 424, (“*Cordea*”), Uva do matto, “Cordiaceas (= Boraginaceae)”, Alagoas. *Cordia lichen* Arruda ex Almeida, 304, (“*lichem*”), Maria preta de Pernambuco or de capoeira, Rompe gibão, or Lingua de Sapo, “Cordiaceas (= Boraginaceae)”, Alagoas, Pernambuco, and Sergipe. *Coreopsis tricornea* Arruda ex Almeida 136, Carrapicho d’agulha, “Compostas (= Asteraceae)”, Pernambuco and Pará. *Coronilla stipuladissima* Arruda ex Almeida 203, Fumo bravo or do matto, “Leguminosas (= Fabaceae)”, Alagoas. *Couratari ardentis* Arruda ex Almeida 183, (“*Courataria*”), Embiriba vermelha or preta, “Myrtaceas (= Lecythydaceae)”, Alagoas and Pernambuco. *Cressa antisyphilitica* Arruda ex Almeida 258, Junqueira, “Convolvulaceas”, Pernambuco. *Cryptocarya amara* Arruda ex Almeida 272, Louro besuntão, amargoso, or cagão, “Synanthereas (= Lauraceae)”, Alagoas and Pernambuco. *Cryptocarya luteola* Arruda ex Almeida 271, Louro amarello, bahiano, or da matta, “Synanthereas (= Lauraceae)”, Alagoas, Pernambuco, and Pará. *Cryptocarya thi* Arruda ex Almeida 273, Louro thi, “Lauraceas”, Alagoas and Pernambuco. *Cryptolepis eduliflora* Arruda ex Almeida 198, Flôr de veado or Cipó correa or correlhas, “Apocynaceas”, Alagoas and Pernambuco. *Cryptostomum multicaule* Arruda ex Almeida 381, (“*Cryptostomum*”), Rasteiro, “Polygalaceas”. *Cucumis chelonianus* Arruda ex Almeida 312, Melancia de cobra, “Cucurbitaceas”, Alagoas. *Cucurbita ovoidea* Arruda ex Almeida 89 & 218, (“*ovoide*” and “*ovoides*”), Cabaço grogojo or Grogojó, “Cucurbitaceas”, Alagoas and Pernambuco. *Cucurbita pulvis* Arruda ex Almeida 90, Cabaço de polvora, “Cucurbitaceas”. *Cuphea nitida* Arruda ex Almeida 57, Azeitona da terra, “Lythraceas”, Alagoas and Pernambuco. *Curatella sambayba* Arruda ex Almeida 178, Curatella sambayba or Sambauva. *Cymbidium vanilla* Arruda ex Almeida 72, (“*Gymbidium*”), Baunilha brava, “Orchidaceas”, “exclusivamente sobre as palmeiras de Aricory” [*Cocos coronata* Mart.]. *Cyrtopodium brasiliensis* Arruda ex Almeida 401, Fig. 30, Sumaré, “Orchideas”. *Cyrtopogon asperrimum* Arruda ex Almeida 122, (“*alperrimum*”), Capim açu (das Alagôas), “Gramineas (= Poaceae)”, Alagoas. *Datisca crassifolia* Arruda ex Almeida 351, Para tudo bravo, “Resedaceas (= Datisceae)”, Alagoas. *Davya fragrans* Arruda ex Almeida 45, (“*Davia*”), Araçázinho do matto, “Melastomaceas (= Melastomataceae)”, Alagoas. *Desmoschaeta procumbens* Arruda ex Almeida 371, (“*Demoschata procubens*”), Quebra panella, falsa, “Amaranthaceas”, Alagoas and Pernambuco. *Desmodium diureticum* Arruda ex Almeida 137, Carrapicho beijo de boi or Papo de Perú, “Leguminosas (= Fabaceae)”, Bahia and Pernambuco. *Desmoncus radicantis* Arruda ex Almeida 166, (“*Desmononcus*”), Coquinho babá, “Palmaceas (= Arecaceae)”, Alagoas and Pernambuco. *Dichorisandra elegans* Arruda ex Almeida 97, Caiuinha, “Commelinaceas”, Alagoas. *Dicliptera aromatica* Arruda ex Almeida 16, (“*Dichiptera*”), Alecrim da serra or de taboleiro, “Acanthaceas”, “nos taboleiros e nas catingas”. *Diphysa flava* Arruda ex Almeida 140, (“*Dyphisa*”), Catinga de macaco mansa, “Leguminosas (= Fabaceae)”, Alagoas, Pernambuco, and Sergipe. *Dolichos odoriferus* Arruda ex Almeida 149, Cipó amarra de gigante or Canella de Urubú, “Leguminosas (= Fabaceae)”, Alagoas and Pernambuco. *Dorstenia aculeata* Arruda ex Almeida 266, Liga-osso or -liga, “Urticaceas (= Moraceae)”, Pernambuco. *Dorstenia ophidiana* Arruda ex Almeida 163, Conta de cabra or Chupa-chupa, “Urticaceas (= Moraceae)”, Alagoas. *Drosera tuberosa* Arruda ex Almeida 146, Chanana or Nove horas, “Droseraceas”, Ceará, Paraíba, and Pernambuco. *Duranta bicolor* Arruda ex Almeida 286, Manacá anacon or Flôr de quaresma, Santa Maria, or de Natal, “Verbenaceas”, Pernambuco. *Echinops sacaestrepes* Arruda ex Almeida 387, Saca-estrepes de campina, “Compostas (= Asteraceae)”, Pernambuco. *Elaeagnus trispermum* Arruda ex Almeida 151, (“*Elaeagnus*”), Cipó catinga de paca, “Elaeagnaceas”. *Elaeagnus catinga* Arruda ex Almeida 140, Catinga de paca, “Thymeleaceas (= Elaeagnaceae)”, Alagoas. *Elaeococca aromatica* Arruda ex Almeida 306, (“*Elacococa*”), Marmelleiro do sertão, “Euphorbiaceas”, Alagoas, Ceará, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Sergipe, and “nas margens do Rio de São Francisco”. *Elaeococca macrophylla* Arruda ex Almeida 199, (“*Elaeococcea*”), Folha larga, “Euphorbiaceas”, Alagoas and Pernambuco. *Elaeodendron girimu* Arruda ex Almeida 210, (“*Elacodendron*”), Girimú páo or Páo girimú de Pernambuco, “Rhamnaceas (= Celastraceae)”, Pernambuco. *Elaeodendron cauliflorum* Arruda ex Almeida 78, Bom nome verdadeiro, “Rhamnaceas (= Celastraceae)”, Alagoas and Pernambuco. *Elaphrium alagoense* Arruda ex Almeida 29, Almecegueiro manso das Alagoas, “Terebinthaceas (= Burseraceae)”, Alagoas. *Elephantopus littoralis* Arruda ex Almeida 269, Lingua de coelho, “Compostas (= Asteraceae)”, not *E. littoralis* Sessé & Moc. 1890. *Elytraria alagoana* Arruda ex Almeida 319, (“*Elytraria*”), Mocotó, “Acanthaceas”, Alagoas. *Elytraria liniifolia* Arruda ex Almeida 333, Ogervão da folha estreita, “Acanthaceas”. *Elytraria usitatissima* Arruda ex Almeida 333, Ogervão or Gervão verdadeiro, “Acanthaceas”, Alagoas, Pernambuco, and Sergipe. *Epidendrum divaricatum* Arruda ex Almeida 184, (“*divarigatum*”), Enforcadinho, “Orchidaceas”, Alagoas. *Epipactis campinaria* Arruda ex Almeida 281, Malmequersinho de campina, “Orchidaceas”. *Eryngium campinarum* Arruda ex Almeida 160, Coentro do Maranhão, Coentrão, or Endro do Maranhão, “Umbelliferas (= Apiaceae)”, Alagoas. *Erythroxylum miliporum* Arruda ex Almeida 177, (“*Erythroxylon*”), Cumichá or Cumuchá

Appendix 2. Continued.

das Alagoas, “Erythroxyloas”, Alagoas. *Erythroxyllum oliveum* Arruda ex Almeida 185, (“*Erythroxyllon*”), Escadinha, “Erythroxyloas”, Alagoas. *Erythroxyllum stipulosum* Arruda ex Almeida 228, (“*Erythroxyllon*”), Herva doce brava or Pão herva doce brava, “Erythroxyloas”. *Eucalyptus ferruginosa* Arruda ex Almeida 29, Amansa-besta, “Myrtaceas”, Alagoas. *Eugenia durissima* Arruda ex Almeida 70, Batinga, “Myrtaceas”, Alagoas and Pernambuco. *Eugenia mammiflora* Arruda ex Almeida 286, (“*mammiflora*”), Mamminha de cachorra, “Myrtaceas”, Alagoas, Pernambuco, and Sergipe. *Eugenia multicaulis* Arruda ex Almeida 107, Canella de veado mansa das Alagoas, “Myrtaceas”, Alagoas and Pernambuco. *Euonymus agglomeratus* Arruda ex Almeida 413, (“*Evonymus agglomeratus*”), Trapo, “Celastrineas”, Alagoas and Pernambuco. *Euphorbia unicolor* Arruda ex Almeida 227, Herva de cabra or S. Luzia or Maria leite, “Euphorbiaceas”, Alagoas and Pernambuco. *Euterpe linicaulea* Arruda ex Almeida 257, Jussará, Coqueiro jussará, or Assahy, “Palmaceas (= *Arecaceae*)”, Alagoas. *Euterpe sarmentosa* Arruda ex Almeida 411, Titára or Jacitara, “Palmaceas (= *Arecaceae*)”, Alagoas, Pernambuco, and Pará. *Fevillea nhandiroba* Arruda ex Almeida 206, (“*Feuillea*”), Gendiroba, Gindiroba, or Nhandiroba, “Cucurbitaceas”, Pará. *Galphimia officinalis* Arruda ex Almeida 149, Cipó arco d’urupema or urupemba, “Malpighiaceas”, Alagoas. *Gastridium verticillatum* Arruda ex Almeida 123, Capim atana, “Gramineas (= *Poaceae*)”, Alagoas. *Genipa agrestis* Arruda ex Almeida 255, Jenipapo bravo, Laranginha, Espoletas, or Jenipapinho, “Rubiaceas”, Alagoas, Pernambuco, and Sergipe. *Genipa verticulantis* Arruda ex Almeida 255, Jenipapinho, “Rubiaceas”. *Glycyrrhiza americana* Arruda ex Almeida 13, Fig. 2, (“*Glycyrrhiza*”), Alcaçuz da terra, “Leguminosas (= *Fabaceae*)”, “nas catingas e nos sertões”. *Gomphia caduca* Arruda ex Almeida 70, Batiputá bravo, “Ochnaceas”, “no littoral”. *Graffenrieda cryptocarpa* Arruda ex Almeida 279, (“*Graffenriedia*”), Madepueria verdadeira, “Melastomaceas (= *Melastomataceae*)”, Alagoas. *Graffenrieda macrophylla* Arruda ex Almeida 96, (“*Graffenriedia*”), Caiuia da mata, “Melastomaceas (= *Melastomataceae*)”, Alagoas. *Guatteria scariosa* Arruda ex Almeida 310, Meirú de preto, “Anonaceas”, Alagoas. *Guilandina spinosissima* Arruda ex Almeida 134, Carnincula, “Leguminosas (= *Fabaceae*)”, Pernambuco. *Gunnera similicoffea* Arruda ex Almeida 95, Café do matto, “Araliaceas”, Alagoas. *Heliconia bravia* Arruda ex Almeida 64, Bananeira brava, “Musaceas”, Alagoas and Pernambuco. *Heliconia lanceolatifolia* Arruda ex Almeida 199, Folha de lança, “Musaceas”, Pernambuco. *Heliconia sylvestris* Arruda ex Almeida 64, Bananeira do matto, “Musaceas”, Alagoas and Pernambuco, not *H. sylvestris* (Gleason) L.B. Sm. 1939 (= *Bihai sylvestris* Gleason 1925). *Helicteres melliflua* Arruda ex Almeida 387, (“*melliflua*”), Saca-rolha, “Sterculiaceas”, Minas Gerais and São Paulo. *Heliotropium hortense* Arruda ex Almeida 191, Fedegoso bravo or Cirsta de gallo bravo, “Borragineas”, Pernambuco. *Heliotropium punctatum* Arruda ex Almeida 341, Pão de cachimbo, “Borragineas”, Pernambuco. *Hibiscus alagoensis* Arruda ex Almeida 282, Malva grande, “Ternstroemiaceas (= *Malvaceae*)”, Alagoas. *Hippion humilis* Arruda ex Almeida 338, (“*Hyppion*”), Ortelá da mata, “Gencianeas”, Alagoas, “nas mattas nos lugares sombrios e humidos”. *Hippomane brasiliensis* Arruda ex Almeida 299, Mappam, “Euphorbiaceas”. *Hoffmannseggia petra* Arruda ex Almeida 347, Pão do serrote or pedra, “Leguminosas (= *Fabaceae*)”, “sertões do Norte”. *Hordeum brasiliense* Arruda ex Almeida 124, Capim bengala, “Gramineas (= *Poaceae*)”, Alagoas. *Hoslundia alfazema* Arruda ex Almeida 18, (“*Hoslundia*”), Alfazema da terra or do matto, “Labiadas (= *Lamiaceae*)”. *Hydrocotyle pernambucensis* Arruda ex Almeida 128, Capitão de Pernambuco, “Umbelliferas (= *Apiaceae*)”, Pernambuco. *Hypolytrum inerme* Arruda ex Almeida 330, (“*Hypolitrum*”), Navalheira molle, “Cyperaceas”. *Hypolytrum navicula* Arruda ex Almeida 330, (“*Hypolitrum navicula*”), Navalheira dura, “Cyperaceas”, Alagoas and Pernambuco. *Hyptis incana* Arruda ex Almeida 390, Salva do Pará, “Labiadas (= *Lamiaceae*)” comarca de Marajo, Pará. *Indigofera campinaria* Arruda ex Almeida 51, Arruda de campina, “Leguminosas (= *Fabaceae*)”, Pernambuco. *Indigofera pernambucensis* Arruda ex Almeida 40, Anileira de Pernambuco, “Leguminosas (= *Fabaceae*)”, Pernambuco. *Indigofera similirula* Arruda ex Almeida 52, Arruda do matto or Anil dos pobres, “Leguminosas (= *Fabaceae*)”. *Jacquinia tingui* Arruda ex Almeida 410, Tingui do peixe or Cupuim, “Myrcinias (= *Theophrastaceae*)”, Pernambuco. *Jatropha pseudoaipii* Arruda ex Almeida 295, Maniva aipim, “Euphorbiaceas”. *Kaempferia longifolia* Arruda ex Almeida 309, (“*Kaempferia*”), Matarana or Matatarana, “Amomaceas (= *Verbenaceae*)”, “da America e da India”. *Lepidosperma officinalis* Arruda ex Almeida 258, Junco de cangalha, “Cyperaceas”, Alagoas and Pernambuco. *Leptospermum tinctorium* Arruda ex Almeida 175, Cuipuna, “Myrtaceas”, Alagoas and Pernambuco. *Liatris edulis* Arruda ex Almeida 377, Rabaça, “Compostas (= *Asteraceae*)”, Alagoas and Pernambuco. *Liatris incisa* Arruda ex Almeida 74, (“*inciza*”), Belota da folha decotada, “Compostas (= *Asteraceae*)”, Alagoas. *Liatris spatulifolia* Arruda ex Almeida 74, Belota da folha inteira, “Compostas (= *Asteraceae*)”. *Lobelia viscosa* Arruda ex Almeida 96, Caiuia-açu, “Lobeliaceas”, Alagoas. *Lopimia pendula* Arruda ex Almeida 282, (“*Sopimia pendulus*”), Malva da folha larga, “Ternstroemiaceas (= *Malvaceae*)”, Alagoas. *Lupinus cascavellus* Arruda ex Almeida 409, (“*cascavella*”), Tingui, “Leguminosas (= *Fabaceae*)”, Pernambuco. *Lupinus unijugatus* Arruda ex Almeida 405, (“*unijugata*”), Tange-tange or Brincos de viuva, “Leguminosas (= *Fabaceae*)”, “commum no litoral”. *Lycurus umbratus* Arruda ex Almeida 406, Taquari de cavallo, “Gramineas (= *Poaceae*)”, Alagoas. *Mauria lactifera* Arruda ex Almeida 92, Caboatan de leite, “Terebinthaceas (= *Anacardiaceae*)”, Alagoas. *Melanranhis stellata* Arruda ex Almeida 124, (“*Melacranis stellatum*”), Capim estrela, “Cyperaceas”, Alagoas and Pernambuco. *Melanchranis tinctorius* Arruda ex Almeida 8, Açafroeira de Pernambuco, “Verbenaceas”, “exotica e cultivada se muito no Brasil”. *Melochia nitida* Arruda ex Almeida 303, Marfim falso, “Bythneriaceas (= *Sterculiaceae*)”, Alagoas. *Melochia umbellata* Arruda ex Almeida 303, (“*umbelata*”), Marfim da folha grande, “Bythneriaceas (= *Sterculiaceae*)”. *Melothria officinalis* Arruda ex Almeida 223, Guardiã, “Cucurbitaceas”, Pernambuco. *Menyanthes brasiliensis* Arruda ex Almeida 213, (“*Menyantes*”), Golfo (de Alagoas), “Gencianeas”, Alagoas, “sobre as agoas doces ou nas suas bordas”. *Mikania drastica* Arruda ex Almeida 28, Alleluia, “Compostas (= *Asteraceae*)”, Alagoas and Pernambuco. *Mimosa carunculata* Arruda ex Almeida 404, Tambôr, “Leguminosas (= *Fabaceae*)”, Alagoas. *Mimosa cerca* Arruda ex Almeida 186, Espinheiró de Cayena, “Leguminosas (= *Fabaceae*)”, “superabunda nas beiras das estradas de Pernambuco, principalmente nas cercas”. *Mimosa incendiata* Arruda ex Almeida 427, Vassoureiro or Canzenze, “Leguminosas (= *Fabaceae*)”, Alagoas. *Mimosa malvasinha* Arruda ex Almeida 299, Mão visinho, “Leguminosas (= *Fabaceae*)”, Alagoas. *Mimosa melliflua* Arruda ex Almeida 430, Visgueiro, “Leguminosas (= *Fabaceae*)”. *Mimosa strata* Arruda ex Almeida 186, Espinheiro das bordas do caminho, “Leguminosas (= *Fabaceae*)”. *Monimia friabilis* Arruda ex Almeida 398, Sete cascos, Alagoas. *Murraya stloppa* Arruda ex Almeida 187, Estalador, “Aurantiaceas (= *Rutaceae*)”, Alagoas. *Musa angulosa* Arruda ex Almeida 65, Bananeira samburá, “Amomaceas (= *Musaceae*)”. *Musa*

Appendix 2. Continued.

argentea Arruda ex Almeida 65, Bananeira prata, “Amomaceae (= Musaceae)”. *Musa bicolor* Arruda ex Almeida 64, Bananeira de bico verde, “Musaceae”. *Myrcia minuta* Arruda ex Almeida 326, Murta vermelha or menor, “Myrtaceae”, Alagoas and Pernambuco. *Myriaspora pubescens* Arruda ex Almeida 91, Cabeça de cutia, “Melastomaceae (= Melastomataceae)”, Alagoas. *Myricaria brasiliensis* Arruda ex Almeida 91, Cabo de facão, “Tamaricaceae”, Alagoas. *Myrtus alagoensis* Arruda ex Almeida 213, Goiaba de paca, “Myrtaceae”, Alagoas. *Myrtus nicosus* Arruda ex Almeida 326, (“*Myrthus*”), Murta preta, “Myrtaceae”, Alagoas. *Myrtus quadrilocularis* Arruda ex Almeida 212, Goiaba de cutia or Madipueira, “Myrtaceae”, Alagoas. *Omphalobium lutosum* Arruda ex Almeida 30, Amarello, “Leguminosae (= Fabaceae)”, Alagoas to Pará. *Ophrys multicaulis* Arruda ex Almeida 217, (“*multicantis*”), Gravata da Índia, “Orchidaceae”, Alagoas. *Ophrys tuberculosa* Arruda ex Almeida 350, Paratudo or Herva do tejuacú, de teiú, or de lagarto, “Orchidaceae”. *Oropetium transversale* Arruda ex Almeida 126, Capim papuan, “Gramineae (= Poaceae)”, Alagoas. *Ortega durissima* Arruda ex Almeida 370, Quebra facão, “Paronychiaceae (= Caryophyllaceae)”, Alagoas. *Oxalis nitida* Arruda ex Almeida 427, Velame miudo, “Oxalidaceae”, “nos sertões do Norte”. *Palicourea argentea* Arruda ex Almeida 279, Mãe de sapateiro, “Rubiaceae”, Alagoas. *Panicum aqua* Arruda ex Almeida [The specific epithet is a noun in apposition.] 123, (“*acuum*”), Capim d’água or Taquary d’água, “Gramineae (= Poaceae)”, Alagoas. *Panicum rosalinum* Arruda ex Almeida 126, Capim orvalho or Guarda-sereno, “Gramineae (= Poaceae)”, Alagoas, Pernambuco, and Sergipe. *Pappophorum amargosum* Arruda ex Almeida 123, Capim amargoso, “Gramineae (= Poaceae)”, Alagoas. *Pardanthus tricolor* Arruda ex Almeida 270, Lirio do matto, “Iridaceae”, Alagoas. *Paspalum aquaticum* Arruda ex Almeida 123, Capim balsa, “Gramineae (= Poaceae)”, Alagoas, not *P. aquaticum* Masamune & Syozi 1944. *Paspalum cruciflorum* Arruda ex Almeida 125, Capim mão de sapo, “Gramineae (= Poaceae)”, Pernambuco. *Paspalum pastum* Arruda ex Almeida 125, Capim gengibre rasteiro, “Gramineae (= Poaceae)”, Alagoas and Pernambuco. *Passiflora involucrata* Arruda ex Almeida 301, Maracujá de estallo or muxila, “Passifloraceae”, Alagoas, Bahia, and Pernambuco, not *P. involucrata* (Mast.) A.H. Gentry 1981 (≡ *P. vitifolia* Kunth var. *involucrata* Mast. 1872). *Paullinia communis* Arruda ex Almeida 308, (“*Paulinia*”), Mata fome, de Pernambuco, “Sapindaceae”, Pernambuco. *Paullinia edulis* Arruda ex Almeida 155, (“*Paulinia*”), Cipó sangue, “Sapindaceae”, Alagoas. *Pavonia umbrata* Arruda ex Almeida 410, Tipi manso, “Malvaceae”, Alagoas and Pernambuco. *Perotis fragrans* Arruda ex Almeida 124, (“*fragrans*”), Capim de cheiro, “Gramineae (= Poaceae)”, Alagoas. *Persea fragrans* Arruda ex Almeida 272, Louro amarello de cheiro, “Laurineae”, Alagoas, not “*P. fragrans* (Kanehira ex S.C. Lee) A.J.G.H. Kostermans”, nom. nud., 1990 nor “*Machilus fragrans* Kanehira ex S.C. Lee”, nom. nud., 1973. *Persea laurea* Arruda ex Almeida 272, Louro branco or canga de porco, “Laurineae”, Alagoas and Pernambuco. *Phaseolus ruber* Arruda ex Almeida 73, (“*rubrus*”), Beijo do matto, “Leguminosae (= Fabaceae)”, Alagoas. *Phytolacca caruru* Arruda ex Almeida 82, Brêdo vermelho or carurú, “Phytolaceae”, Alagoas and Pernambuco. *Piper transparens* Arruda ex Almeida 269, Língua de sapo, Brêdo de muro, or Herva de vidro, “Urticaceae (= Piperaceae)”. *Pisonia corallina* Arruda ex Almeida 177, (“*Psonia coralina*”), Cumichá de Pernambuco, “Nyctagineae”, Pernambuco. *Pittosporum dispersum* Arruda ex Almeida 280, Malhado, “Pittosporaceae”, Alagoas. *Pleuraphis paquan* Arruda ex Almeida 349, Paquam, “Gramineae (= Poaceae)”, Pará. *Plumeria phagedenica* Arruda ex Almeida 401, Sucuúba do Rio de Janeiro and do Pará, “Apocynaceae”, Rio de Janeiro and Pará. *Polyozus fragilis* Arruda ex Almeida 344, Pão molle de Alagoas, “Verbenaceae”, Alagoas. *Polyozus pernambucensis* Arruda ex Almeida 344, (“*Polyosus*”), Pão molle de Pernambuco, “Verbenaceae”, Pernambuco. *Poterium sarmentosum* Arruda ex Almeida 155, Cipó de cesto grande, “Rosaceae”, Alagoas. *Pothos quadrangularis* Arruda ex Almeida 199, Folha de urubú, “Araceae”, Pernambuco. *Pycnanthemum alternum* Arruda ex Almeida 171, (“*Pycnanthunum*”), Cravinho de campina, “Labiadas (= Lamiaceae)”, Alagoas. *Pycnanthemum proliferum* Arruda ex Almeida 337, (“*Pyenanthenum protiferum*”), Ortelã de campina or de boi, “Labiadas (= Lamiaceae)”, Alagoas. *Raphanus sativus* L. var. *oblongus* Arruda ex Almeida 377, Rabão, “Cruciferas (= Brassicaceae)”, cultivated, “natural da Europa e da Ásia”. *Rhagodia anthelmintica* Arruda ex Almeida 315, Remtruz or Matruz, “Chenopodiaceae”. *Rhaphis pyramidata* Arruda ex Almeida 141, (“*paramidata*”), Catolé, “Palmeaceae (= Areceaceae)”, Alagoas. *Rhizalis sarmentosa* Arruda ex Almeida 385, (“*Rhysalis*”), Roseta de Pernambuco, “Cactaceae”, “no litoral sobre plantas”. *Rhynchospora storea* Arruda ex Almeida 363, Pipiri or Peripiri, “Cyperaceae”, Alagoas and Pernambuco. *Ricinus saponarius* Arruda ex Almeida 386, Sabão, “Euphorbiaceae”, Alagoas. *Rollinia nigra* Arruda ex Almeida 316, Meum preto, “Anonaceae”, Alagoas and Pernambuco. *Ruellia nodosa* Arruda ex Almeida 259, Junta de cobra or arnacam, “Acanthaceae”. *Ruellia verticiflora* Arruda ex Almeida 311, Meladinda falsa, “Labiadas (= Acanthaceae)”, Pernambuco. *Rutilia fertilis* Arruda ex Almeida 294, Manicá, “Acanthaceae”, Pernambuco. *Saccharum dissusum* Arruda ex Almeida 124, Capim canella de ema, “Gramineae (= Poaceae)”, Alagoas. *Saccharum glara* Arruda ex Almeida 125, (“*glarum*”), Capim flexa, “Gramineae (= Poaceae)”, Alagoas. *Saccharum plumosum* Arruda ex Almeida 127, Capim puba, “Gramineae (= Poaceae)”, Alagoas and Pernambuco. *Salacia corymbosa* Arruda ex Almeida 150, Cipó Cannella de jacú, “Hipocriatiaceae (= Celastraceae)”, Alagoas, not *S. corymbosa* Huber 1906. *Schinus arenaria* Arruda ex Almeida 15, Alecrim da praia de Pernambuco, “Cyperaceae”, Pernambuco, “nas areias da praia”. *Schmidelia salpicarpa* Arruda ex Almeida 414, Tres irmãos, “Sapindaceae”, Alagoas and Pernambuco. *Securidaca florida* Arruda ex Almeida 352, Parreira do matto, “Polygaleae”, Pernambuco. *Sida divaricata* Arruda ex Almeida 281, Malva brava, “Malvaceae”. *Sida horologa* Arruda ex Almeida 381, Relógio, “Malvaceae”. *Sida linguicotia* Arruda ex Almeida 269, Língua de cutia or Sacca-estrepê, “Malvaceae”, Alagoas and Sergipe. *Sida susativandro* Arruda ex Almeida 282, Malva da terra, “Malvaceae”. *Sida velluta* Arruda ex Almeida 281, Malva branca macia, “Malvaceae”, Alagoas. *Silphium antidiysentericum* Arruda ex Almeida 193, (“*antidiysenterica*”), Federal, Amor dos velhos, or Espinho guabirú, “Compostae (= Asteraceae)”, Alagoas, Ceará, and Pernambuco. *Solanum anilatum* Arruda ex Almeida 139, Cassatinga mansa, “Solanaceae”, Alagoas. *Solanum bravum* Arruda ex Almeida 261, (“*bravia*”), Jurupetinga or Jurubeba brava, “Solanaceae”, Alagoas and Pernambuco. *Solanum catotum* Arruda ex Almeida 141, (“*catota*”), Catota, “Solanaceae”, Alagoas and Pernambuco. *Solanum coca* Arruda ex Almeida [The specific epithet is a noun in apposition.] 169, Coça-coça mansa, “Solanaceae”. *Solanum piper* Arruda ex Almeida 141, Catota de espinho, “Solanaceae”. *Solanum piperamarum* Arruda ex Almeida 359, (“*piperamara*”), Pimenta do matto, “Solanaceae”, Alagoas. *Solanum ruptor* Arruda ex Almeida 420, Unha de gato do litoral, “Solanaceae”, Alagoas and Pernambuco, “no litoral”. *Solea campestris* Arruda ex Almeida 241, (“*campestres*”), Ipecacuanha

Appendix 2. Continued.

branca or do campo, “Bignoniaceas (? = Violaceae)”, Alagoas. *Spartina hostensis* Arruda ex Almeida 127, Capim de roça, “Gramineas (= Poaceae)”, Alagoas and Pernambuco. *Spennera aerifera* Arruda ex Almeida 387, Saca-estrephe da matta, “Melastomaceas (= Melastomataceae)”, Alagoas. *Spinacia gerimu* Arruda ex Almeida 344, Pão geremu, “Chenopodiaceas”, Alagoas. *Spinacia jacumina* Arruda ex Almeida 200, Fructa de jacú, “Chenopodiaceas”, Alagoas. *Spondias nigra* Arruda ex Almeida 177, (“*Spondia*”), Cupiúba, “Terebinthaceas (= Anacardiaceae)”, Alagoas. *Stadmania depressa* Arruda ex Almeida 153, (“*Stadinania*”), Cipó de impigem, “Sapindaceas”, Alagoas [*Stadmania depressa* Fr. Allem. ex Peckolt, isonym (McNeill & al., 2006: Art. 6 Note 2), *Berichte der Deutschen Pharmaceutischen Gesellschaft* 12: 109 (1902).]. *Stalagmitis mangle* Arruda ex Almeida 294, (“*Stalagmites*”), Mangue de sapateiro, “Guttiferas (= Clusiaceae)”, Alagoas. *Stalagmitis minifolia* Arruda ex Almeida 293, (“*Stalagmites*”), Mangue de espêto, “Guttiferas (= Clusiaceae)”, Alagoas. *Stalagmitis officinalis* Arruda ex Almeida 196, (“*Stalagmites officinale*”), Fiandeiro, “Guttiferas (= Clusiaceae)”, Alagoas. *Stellaria fornicata* Arruda ex Almeida 314, Mella pinto, “Caryophyllaceas”, Alagoas and Pernambuco. *Stizolobium pungens* Arruda ex Almeida 140, Catinga de macaco brava, “Leguminosas (= Fabaceae)”, Alagoas and Pernambuco. *Symphonia volubilis* Arruda ex Almeida 205, (“*Syphonia*”), Gamelleira trepadeira or Trepadeira gamelleira, “Guttiferas (= Clusiaceae)”, Alagoas. *Terminalia aggregata* Arruda ex Almeida 293, Mangue canoe or de botão, “Combretaceas”, “nas areias da praia”. *Terminalia anomala* Arruda ex Almeida 319, Mirindiba or Merendiba, “Combretaceas”. *Tetracera aspera* Arruda ex Almeida 154, (“*asperosa*”), Cipó mulatinho, “Dilleniaceas”, Alagoas and Pernambuco. *Thomasia pseudolutea* Arruda ex Almeida 211, (“*Thomazia*”), Gitahy amarello falso, “Byttneriaceas (= Sterculiaceae)”, Alagoas and Pernambuco. *Threlkeldia bracteata* Arruda ex Almeida 142, (“*Threkeldia*”), Cauassú, “Chenopodeaceas”. *Tiaridium anisatum* Arruda ex Almeida 193, (“*anilatam*”), Fedegoso verdadeiro (outro) or Crista de gallo, “Boragineas”. *Tiaridium utilissimum* Arruda ex Almeida 192, Fig. 19 Fedegoso verdadeiro or Crista de gallo, “Boragineas”, Alagoas, Pernambuco, and Rio de Janeiro. *Tournefortia lucidaphilla* Arruda ex Almeida 348, Papeira, “Boragineas”. *Tradescantia epiphyta* Arruda ex Almeida 180, Didy da porteira, “Commelyneas”, Pernambuco. *Traganum scariosum* Arruda ex Almeida 225, (“*scariosus*”), Gurindiba or Periquiteira, “Chenopodiaceas”, Alagoas and Pernambuco. *Trichospermum lichen* Arruda ex Almeida 99, Cajueiro bravo or Sambaia, “Flacourtiaceas”, Alagoas, Bahia, Pernambuco, and Sergipe, “nos taboleiros e terras aridas”. *Vereia involucrata* Arruda ex Almeida 198, (“*Verea*”), Folha da fortuna, “Crassulaceas”, Pernambuco. *Viborgia polygaliformis* Arruda ex Almeida 320, Mufumbo da beira do rio, “Leguminosas (= Fabaceae)”, Pernambuco. *Vismia antiscrophylla* Arruda ex Almeida 262, Lacre vermelho or Lacre, “Hypericaceas”, Pernambuco. *Vitex nigra* Arruda ex Almeida 342, (“*nigrum*”), Páo cavallo, Salgueiro, or Maria preta de campina, “Verbenaceas (= Lamiaceae)”, Alagoas, Pernambuco, Sergipe. *Vochysia acida* Arruda ex Almeida 262, Kuaruba-uva, “Vochysiaceas”. *Willughbeia geminata* Arruda ex Almeida 266, Leiteiro grão de gallo, “Apocynaceas”, Alagoas. *Ximenia pentandra* Arruda ex Almeida 128, (“*pentandra*”), Capitãosinho, “Olacineas (= Olacaceae)”, Pernambuco, “nas mattas ou capoeiras”. *Zornia cryptosemina* Arruda ex Almeida 194, Feijão gitirana, “Leguminosas (= Fabaceae)”, Alagoas.