

# Flowering plants of the Grota do Angico Natural Monument, Caatinga of Sergipe, Brazil

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**ABSTRACT:** The purpose of this study was to survey the Angiosperms from an area of Caatinga, in the Grota do Angico Natural Monument, state of Sergipe, Brazil. A total of 174 species and 51 families were registered. Fabaceae (29 species) is the family with the highest number of species, followed by Asteraceae (11), Euphorbiaceae (10), Malvaceae and Poaceae (9 each) and Rubiaceae (8), Bromeliaceae, Cactaceae and Convolvulaceae (7 each). Most species are herbaceous (55.2%), followed by trees (20.7%), shrubs and vines (7.5% each), subshrubs (6.3%), epiphytes (1.7%) and hemiparasites (1.2%). Approximately 17% (30 species) of the flora are endemic to the Caatinga, one species is rare and two are vulnerable. Our results reinforce the importance of conserving the remaining forest vegetation against the anthropic pressure.

## INTRODUCTION

The Caatinga, also known as Seasonal Dry Tropical Forest (Pennington *et al.* 2004), covers most of the area in the northeast semiarid region (Andrade-Lima 1981). In general, it is characterized as a forest of low stature, composed of trees and shrubs that often have thorns, succulents and a herbaceous stratum that is present only during the short rainy season (Cardoso and Queiroz 2007). Besides the high floristic diversity, with at least 932 Angiosperm species, it also has a high degree of endemism (Giulietti 2003) and different types of vegetation (Prado 2003), which are responsible for the high environmental heterogeneity (Silva *et al.* 2003).

A large portion of the Caatinga presents increased anthropic action and 45.3% of its area is degraded (Santos and Andrade 1992). Currently, it is the third biome most changed by man in Brazil, after the Atlantic Forest and the Cerrado (Castelletti *et al.* 2003). Still, the Caatinga contains the lowest rate and smallest protected area amongst all biomes (Leal *et al.* 2005).

The Grota do Angico Natural Monument is an area of extreme biological importance (Giulietti 2003) and has been greatly modified due to human action. Recently, there has been an increase in research with the biota in this Protected Area (Ribeiro 2007; Ruiz-Esparza *et al.* 2011; Santana *et al.* 2011), but there are few studies on the flora (Ferraz 2009). This study was conducted to determine the Angiosperms floristic composition from an area of Caatinga, in the Grota do Angico Natural Monument, aiming to increase the knowledge of the flora in this Area Protected.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study was conducted in an area of 251 ha in a fragment of Caatinga in the Grota do Angico Natural Monument (09°39'53.5"S and 09°39'56.0"S; 37°40'10.3" W and 37°41'06.9" W), which has a total area of 2,183 ha and is situated in the High Wilderness of Sergipe, in

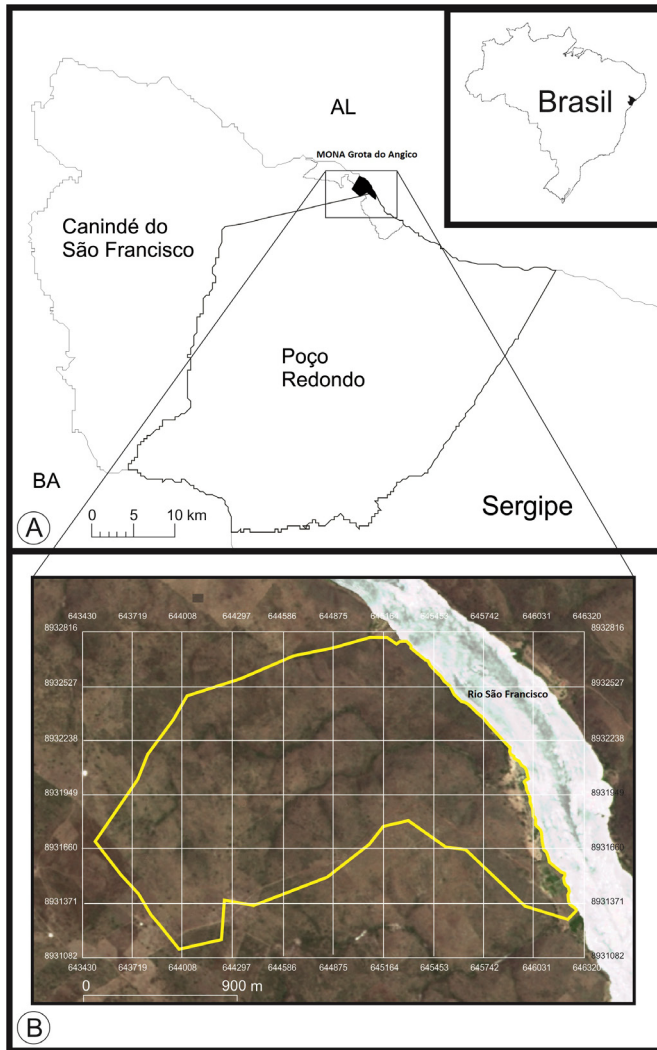
the municipalities of Canindé do São Francisco and Poço Redondo, with the São Francisco River on its northern boundary (Semarh 2009) (Figure 1). The area has megathermal semiarid climate, rainfall 500-700 mm/year (Santos and Andrade 1992). The average annual temperature is 26-28°C and insolation is more than 3,000 h/year (Duarte 2002). The vegetation is represented by two types of forest: dense deciduous hiperxerophilous forest and open vegetation in regeneration stages, with grazing and abandoned areas with saline soils (Ribeiro and Mello 2007).

The floristic survey is based on monthly collection of reproductive material through walks across the area of study, from August 2009 to July 2010. The voucher material is deposited in the Herbarium of the Federal University of Sergipe (ASE). The familiar classification follows APG III (2009) and the spelling of species names was verified by electronic consultation with the Missouri Botanical Garden (2013) and Forzza *et al.* (2013).

The floristic list includes common names, habit, and some categories, such as Caatinga endemics (Giulietti *et al.* 2002; Cardoso and Queiroz 2007; Queiroz 2009), endangered in Brazil (MMA 2008) or in the world (IUCN 2010) and rare in Brazil (Giulietti *et al.* 2009). The SEMARH (Department of Environment and Water Resources) provided the research permit.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The floristic survey of the MONA Grota do Angico presented 174 species and 51 families of Angiosperms (Table 1). Fabaceae, with 29 species (12 in Faboideae, 9 in Mimosoideae, and 8 in Caesalpinioideae) was the most representative family in number of species. In Caatinga, this is the most important group floristically (Queiroz 2006). Other families that deserve mention are Asteraceae (11 species), Euphorbiaceae (10), Malvaceae and Poaceae (9 each), Rubiaceae (8), and Bromeliaceae, Cactaceae and Convolvulaceae (7 each). Together, these nine families



**FIGURE 1.** Location of study area in the Grota of Angico Natural Monument, Canindé do São Francisco and Poço Redondo, Sergipe, Brazil.

account for 55,7% of all sampled species. A large number of families are poorly represented in the area, 23 of them by only one species (Table 1). These data, along with other surveys conducted in the Caatinga, point to a tendency a great part of plant diversity is concentrated in few families (Araújo *et al.* 1995).

There is a higher percentage of herbaceous plants, with 96 species (55.2%), followed by trees (20.7%), shrubs and vines (7.5% each), subshrubs (6.3%), epiphytes (1.7%) and hemiparasites (1.2%). The high number of herbaceous plants was also found in other areas of Caatinga (Reis *et al.* 2006; Costa *et al.* 2009; Santos *et al.* 2009; Silva *et al.* 2009). The predominance of herbaceous species is likely characteristic of other areas, but most floristic and phytosociological studies in Caatinga, including in Sergipe, are focused on woody species, preventing a more effective

analysis of the plant community. Fabaceae presented the highest richness of herbaceous species per family (14: 11 in Faboideae and 3 in Caesalpinioideae), followed by Asteraceae (10), Poaceae (9) and Malvaceae (8). These families were predominant in different habitats of Caatinga, such as rocky, flat and gallery microhabitats (Araújo *et al.* 2005; Reis *et al.* 2006), crystalline and sedimentary areas (Silva *et al.* 2009), and caatinga *s. str.* (Costa *et al.* 2009).

Forty-nine species, representing 23 families are trees and shrubs. Fabaceae, with 12 species, presented the highest number of woody species (9 in Mimosoideae and 3 in Faboideae), followed by Euphorbiaceae (7), Rubiaceae (4), and Anacardiaceae and Cactaceae (3 each). These families have also presented high representativeness in this stratum in other surveys in Caatinga (Amorim *et al.* 2005; Fabricante and Andrade 2007), including in the state of Sergipe (Souza 1983; Fonseca 1991; Dória Neto 2009; Ferraz 2009; unpublished data). The exception is Rubiaceae, which according to Ferraz *et al.* (1998), is characteristic of areas with higher rates of precipitation and relative humidity and lower temperatures. The results found in this work coincide with the information listed previously, since *Chomelia obtusa*, *Machaonia brasiliensis*, *Tocoyena formosa* and *Tocoyena sellowiana* were collected near the edge of the São Francisco River.

The vines deserve prominence for the considerable number of species (13), representing six families, of which Convolvulaceae, with six species, is the best represented. Similar numbers were found by Alcoforado-Filho *et al.* (2003) and Araújo *et al.* (2005) in other areas of the Caatinga. Epiphytes showed a low number, with only three species of Bromeliaceae.

In this survey, 36 species (20.7%) are endemic to the Caatinga (Table 1); similar numbers were found by Lacerda *et al.* (2007) in a riparian area of this biome. Cactaceae and Fabaceae presented the highest number of endemic species (6 and 5, respectively). Two species (*Myracrodruon urundeuva* and *Schinopsis brasiliensis*) belong to the vulnerable category in the official list of endangered species of Brazilian flora. A rare species, *Lippia pedunculosa*, was also collected. Despite being the only rare species found in the study area, its presence is significant because, according to Giuletta *et al.* (2009), rare species occur in Brazil on average every 3,730 km<sup>2</sup>.

The results of this study demonstrate that the dominant families are similar to other families in Caatinga habitats and that the herbaceous, usually neglected in floristic and phytosociological studies, has a great importance in local diversity. The presence of rare species and other endemic and vulnerable to extinction emphasize the importance of this Protected Area and justify greater protection against the anthropic pressure.

**TABLE 1.** List of families and species of flowering plants from the Grota of Angico Natural Monument, with common names, habits, categories and voucher numbers (ASE), Sergipe, Brazil. Habit: Epi = epiphytic; Her = herbaceous; Hpa = hemiparasite; Shr = Shrub; Ssh = subshrub; Tre = tree; Vin = herbaceous vine or woody vine. Categories: End = endemic; R = rare; VU = vulnerable.

FAMILY / SPECIES	COMMON NAME	HABIT	CATEGORY	VOUCHER
<b>Acanthaceae</b>				
<i>Ruellia asperula</i> (Mart. and Nees) Lindau	Camaratu	Her	-	15678
<i>Ruellia bahiensis</i> (Nees) Morong	Papa-conha	Her	-	16466
<b>Amaranthaceae</b>				
<i>Alternanthera ficoidea</i> (L.) P. Beauv.	Erva-de-ovelha	Her	-	14556
<b>Amaryllidaceae</b>				
<i>Habranthus sylvaticus</i> Herb.	Alho-bravo	Her	-	20303
<b>Anacardiaceae</b>				
<i>Myracrodruon urundeuva</i> Allemão	Aroeira-do-sertão	Tre	VU	15699
<i>Schinopsis brasiliensis</i> Engl.	Braúna	Tre	VU	17874
<i>Spondias tuberosa</i> Arruda	Umbuzeiro	Tre	End	15725
<b>Apocynaceae</b>				
<i>Aspidosperma pyriforme</i> Mart.	Pereiro	Tre	End	15726
<i>Calotropis procera</i> (Aiton) W.T. Aiton	Algodão-de-seda	Shr	-	14546
<i>Matelea nigra</i> (Decne.) Morillo and Fontella	Porquinho-do-mato	Vin	-	14628
<b>Asteraceae</b>				
<i>Bidens pilosa</i> L.	Carrapicho-de-agulha	Her	-	14626
<i>Centratherum punctatum</i> Cass.	Vassoura-de-botão	Her	-	14553
<i>Conocliniopsis prasilifolia</i> (DC.) R.M. King and H. Rob.	Balaio-de-veio	Her	-	14594
<i>Emilia sonchifolia</i> (L.) DC.	-	Her	-	16480
<i>Eclipta prostrata</i> (L.) L.	Lava-arisco	Her	-	16508
<i>Mikania cordifolia</i> (L. f.) Willd.	-	Vin	-	16503
<i>Tridax procumbens</i> L.	Olho-de-ovelha	Her	-	15677
<i>Vernonia</i> sp.	Anil	Her	-	15698
Sp.	Maniquê	Her	-	14573
Sp.	Erva-besteira	Her	-	15685
Sp.	Pimenta-brava	Her	-	16500
<b>Bignoniaceae</b>				
<i>Tabebuia aurea</i> (Silva Manso) Benth. and Hook. f. ex S. Moore	Craibeira	Tre	-	15934
<b>Boraginaceae</b>				
<i>Heliotropium angiospermum</i> Murray	-	Her	-	14561
<i>Heliotropium procumbens</i> Mill.	Erva-ferro	Her	-	16482
<i>Varronia globosa</i> Jacq.	Pau-de-sapo, sapeiro	Shr	End	16471
<b>Bromeliaceae</b>				
<i>Bromelia laciniosa</i> Mart.	Macambira-de-preá	Her	-	15916
<i>Encholirium spectabile</i> Mart. ex Schult. f.	Macambira-de-flecha	Her	End	15917
<i>Hohenbergia catinae</i> Ule	Gravatá	Her	End	17494
<i>Neoglaziovia variegata</i> (Arruda) Mez	Croá	Her	End	15933
<i>Tillandsia liliacea</i> Mart. ex Schult. f.	-	Epi	-	15927
<i>Tillandsia recurvata</i> (L.) L.	-	Epi	-	15909
<i>Tillandsia streptocarpa</i> Baker	-	Epi	-	15928
<b>Burseraceae</b>				
<i>Commiphora leptophloeos</i> (Mart.) J.B. Gillett	Imburana-de-cambão	Tre	End	16462
<b>Cactaceae</b>				
<i>Cereus jamacaru</i> DC.	Mandacaru	Tre	End	16461
<i>Harrisia adscendens</i> (Gürke) Britton and Rose	Bugi	Her	End	15931
<i>Melocactus zehntneri</i> (Britton and Rose) Luetzelb.	Cabeça-de-frade	Her	End	-
<i>Opuntia inamoena</i> K. Schum.	Palma-brava	Her	End	15932
<i>Pilosocereus gounellei</i> (F.A.C. Weber) Byles and G.D. Rowley	Xique-xique	Shr	End	-
<i>Pilosocereus pachycladus</i> F. Ritter	Facheiro	Tre	End	-
<i>Tacinga palmadora</i> (Britton and Rose) N.P. Taylor and Stuppy	Quipá	Her	-	14559
<b>Cannabaceae</b>				
<i>Celtis iguanaea</i> (Jacq.) Sarg.	Juá-mirim	Tre	-	15902
<b>Capparaceae</b>				
<i>Cynophalla flexuosa</i> (L.) J.Presl.	Feijão-bravo	Tre	End	15900
<b>Celastraceae</b>				
<i>Maytenus rigida</i> Mart.	Bom-nome	Tre	End	15907
<b>Chrysobalanaceae</b>				
<i>Couepia uiti</i> (Mart. and Zucc.) Benth. ex Hook. F.	Oiti	Tre	-	15901

TABLE 1. CONTINUED.

FAMILY / SPECIES	COMMON NAME	HABIT	CATEGORY	VOUCHER
<b>Combretaceae</b>				
<i>Combretum lanceolatum</i> Pohl ex Eichler	Mofumbo	Shr	-	15672
<b>Commelinaceae</b>				
<i>Commelina diffusa</i> Burm. f.	Olho-de-santa-luzia	Her	-	15911
<i>Commelina erecta</i> L.	Barba-de-bode	Her	-	14582
<b>Convolvulaceae</b>				
<i>Evolvulus elegans</i> Moric.	-	Her	-	14558
<i>Ipomoea brasiliana</i> Meisn.	Batata-de-caititu	Vin	End	16496
<i>Ipomoea megapotamica</i> Choisy	Ritirana	Vin	-	17514
<i>Ipomoea nil</i> (L.) Roth	Ritirana	Vin	-	17513
<i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i> (L.) R. Br.	Salsa	Vin	-	15894
<i>Jacquemontia corymbulosa</i> Benth.	Cipó-capela	Vin	-	17503
<i>Merremia aegyptia</i> (L.) Urb.	Ritirana-cabeluda	Vin	-	14606
<b>Cyperaceae</b>				
<i>Cyperus ligularis</i> L.	Tiririca	Her	-	15882
<i>Cyperus odoratus</i> L.	Tiririca	Her	-	16507
<i>Cyperus surinamensis</i> Rottb.	Tiririca	Her	-	15913
<i>Fimbristylis dichotoma</i> (L.) Vahl	Tiririca	Her	-	15914
<i>Fimbristylis littoralis</i> Gaudich.	Tiririca	Her	-	16506
<b>Euphorbiaceae</b>				
<i>Acalypha multicaulis</i> Müll. Arg.	Assa-peixe	Her	-	16499
<i>Cnidocolus urens</i> (L.) Arthur	Cansação-de-mocó	Shr	-	15943
<i>Croton blanchetianus</i> Baill.	Marmeleiro	Shr	-	15937
<i>Croton heliotropiifolius</i> Kunth	Velame	Shr	-	15705
<i>Euphorbia heterodoxa</i> Müll. Arg.	Tinguí	Her	-	14576
<i>Euphorbia hyssopifolia</i> L.	Quebra-pedra	Her	-	14552
<i>Jatropha mollissima</i> (Pohl) Baill.	Pinhão-bravo	Tre	End	14547
<i>Jatropha ribifolia</i> (Pohl) Baill.	Pinhão-manso	Shr	End	15920
<i>Manihot glaziovii</i> Müll. Arg.	Mandioca-brava, maniçoba	Shr	End	16463
<i>Sapium glandulosum</i> (L.) Morong	Burra-leiteira	Tre	-	17875
<b>Fabaceae</b>				
<b>Caesalpinioideae</b>				
<i>Bauhinia cheilantha</i> (Bong.) Steud.	Pata-de-vaca, mororó	Tre	-	16492
<i>Chamaecrista swainsonii</i> (Benth.) H.S. Irwin and Barneby	Amendoim-bravo	Ssh	End	15694
<i>Chamaecrista tenuisepala</i> (Benth.) H.S. Irwin and Barneby	Amendoim-bravo-grande	Ssh	-	17510
<i>Libidibia ferrea</i> (Mart. ex Tul.) L.P. Queiroz	Pau-ferro	Tre	-	15904
<i>Poincianella pyramidalis</i> (Tul.) L.P. Queiroz	Catingueira	Tre	End	16459
<i>Senna obtusifolia</i> (L.) H.S. Irwin and Barneby	Mata-pasto	Her	-	17505
<i>Senna occidentalis</i> (L.) Link	Fedegoso	Her	-	17502
<i>Senna uniflora</i> (Mill.) H.S. Irwin and Barneby	Mata-pasto-cabeludo	Her	-	17511
<b>Faboideae</b>				
<i>Aeschynomene mollicula</i> Kunth	Chinani	Her	-	14607
<i>Centrosema brasilianum</i> (L.) Benth.	Feijão-de-gado	Her	-	14555
<i>Centrosema pascuorum</i> Mart. ex Benth.	Feijão-de-gado	Her	-	16509
<i>Crotalaria retusa</i> L.	Gergelim-bravo	Her	-	14635
<i>Desmodium barbatum</i> (L.) Benth.	Malícia	Her	-	15908
<i>Desmodium glabrum</i> (Mill.) DC.	Carrapicho	Her	-	15682
<i>Indigofera sabulicola</i> Benth.	Malícia-lisa	Her	-	16486
<i>Indigofera suffruticosa</i> Mill.	Anil	Her	-	17518
<i>Macroptilium atropurpureum</i> (Moc. and Sessé ex DC.) Urb.	Feijão-de-gado	Vin	-	14603
<i>Tephrosia cimera</i> (L.) Pers.	Feijão-de-gado	Her	-	16488
<i>Vigna adenantha</i> (G. Mey.) Maréchal, Mascherpa and Stainier	-	Her	-	14577
<i>Zornia brasiliensis</i> Vogel	Amendoim-bravo	Her	-	17497
<b>Mimosoideae</b>				
<i>Albizia inundata</i> (Mart.) Barneby and J.W. Grimes	Tamarindo-bravo	Tre	-	15903
<i>Anadenanthera colubrina</i> (Vell.) Brenan	Angico-de-carçoço	Tre	-	16510
<i>Mimosa pigra</i> L.	Calumbi	Shr	-	15693
<i>Mimosa quadrivalvis</i> L.	Unha-de-gato	Shr	-	17501
<i>Mimosa tenuiflora</i> (Willd.) Poir.	Jurema-preta, jurema-branca	Tre	-	17870
<i>Parapiptadenia zehntneri</i> (Harms) M. P. M. de Lima and H. C. de Lima	Angico-manjola	Tre	End	16458
<i>Piptadenia stipulacea</i> (Benth.) Ducke	Arranhento-branco	Tre	End	17508

TABLE 1. CONTINUED.

FAMILY / SPECIES	COMMON NAME	HABIT	CATEGORY	VOUCHER
<i>Pithecellobium diversifolium</i> Benth.	Carará	Tre	End	15674
<i>Senegalia bahiensis</i> (Benth.) Seigler and Ebinger	Arranhento-vermelho	Tre	-	16467
<b>Gentianaceae</b>				
<i>Schultesia doniana</i> Progel	-	Her	-	16484
<b>Hydroleaceae</b>				
<i>Hydrolea spinosa</i> L.	Carqueja-do-mato	Her	-	16501
<b>Lamiaceae</b>				
<i>Hyptis suaveolens</i> (L.) Poit.	Alfazema-brava	Ssh	-	17512
<i>Leonotis nepetifolia</i> (L.) R. Br.	Cordão-de-são-francisco	Her	-	15885
<i>Marsypianthes chamaedrys</i> (Vahl) Kuntze	Cidreira	Her	-	17500
<i>Rhaphiodon echinus</i> Schauer	-	Her	-	15892
<b>Loranthaceae</b>				
<i>Psittacanthus cordatus</i> (Hoffmanns. ex Schult. f.) Blume	Enxerto-de-passarinho-grande	Hpa	-	20305
<b>Lythraceae</b>				
<i>Cuphea racemosa</i> (L. f.) Spreng.	Favala-brava	Her	-	17520
<i>Cuphea</i> sp.	Pimentinha	Her	-	17522
<b>Malpighiaceae</b>				
<i>Galphimia brasiliensis</i> (L.) A. Juss.	Pimentinha-brava	Her	-	16477
<i>Ptilochaeta bahiensis</i> Turcz.	Crina-crina	Tre	-	17873
<b>Malvaceae</b>				
<i>Corchorus hirtus</i> L.	Chinani	Her	-	17495
<i>Herissantia crispa</i> (L.) Brizicky	Mela-bode-grande	Her	End	16493
<i>Herissantia tiubae</i> (K. Schum.) Brizicky	Mela-bode-pequeno	Her	End	14623
<i>Melochia tomentosa</i> L.	Cipó-vermelho	Her	-	14565
<i>Pseudobombax marginatum</i> (A. St.-Hil., Juss. and Cambess) A. Robyns	Embira	Tre	-	17869
<i>Sida galheirensis</i> Ulbr.	Malva-branca	Her	End	16469
<i>Sida spinosa</i> L.	Vassourinha	Her	-	15697
<i>Waltheria indica</i> L.	Parente-do-cipó-vermelho	Her	-	15690
<i>Waltheria rotundifolia</i> Schrank	-	Her	-	14565
<b>Molluginaceae</b>				
<i>Mollugo verticillata</i> L.	Erva-rasteira	Her	-	16504
<b>Myrtaceae</b>				
<i>Eugenia puniceifolia</i> (Kunth) DC.	Pitomba-de-cágado	Tre	-	17872
<i>Psidium guajava</i> L.	Goiabeira	Tre	-	14598
<b>Nyctaginaceae</b>				
<i>Boerhavia diffusa</i> L.	Pega-pinto	Her	-	16476
<i>Guapira noxia</i> (Netto) Lundell	João-mole	Tre	-	15918
<b>Olaceae</b>				
<i>Ximena</i> sp.	Ameixa-brava	Tre	-	20304
<b>Onagraceae</b>				
<i>Ludwigia elegans</i> (Cambess.) H. Hara	-	Ssh	-	16502
<i>Ludwigia octovalvis</i> (Jacq.) P.H. Raven	Mato-do-brejo	Her	-	16481
<b>Oxalidaceae</b>				
<i>Oxalis divaricata</i> Mart. ex Zucc.	-	Her	-	14551
<b>Papaveraceae</b>				
<i>Argemone mexicana</i> L.	Cansação-espinhento	Her	-	14595
<b>Plantaginaceae</b>				
<i>Angelonia biflora</i> Benth.	Fumo-bravo	Her	End	16483
<i>Stemodia maritima</i> L.	Mato-do-riacho	Her	-	15676
<b>Plumbaginaceae</b>				
<i>Plumbago scandens</i> L.	Crista-de-galo	Her	-	17499
<b>Poaceae</b>				
<i>Chloris gayana</i> Kunth	Pé-de-papagaio	Her	-	15675
<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i> (L.) Willd.	Pé-de-papagaio	Her	-	14614
<i>Enteropogon mollis</i> (Nees) Clayton	Capim-mimoso	Her	-	14570
<i>Melinis repens</i> (Willd.) Zizka.	Capim-pendão	Her	-	15671
<i>Panicum trichoides</i> Sw.	Guarda-ovalho	Her	-	14554
<i>Paspalum fimbriatum</i> Kunth	Marmelada-branca	Her	-	14627
<i>Paspalum millegrana</i> Schrad.	Arroz-bravo	Her	-	15889
<i>Sorghum</i> sp.	Capim-sempr-verde	Her	-	15890
<i>Urochloa fusca</i> (Sw.) B.F. Hansen and Wunderlin	Marmelada-vermelha	Her	-	16495

TABLE 1. CONTINUED.

FAMILY / SPECIES	COMMON NAME	HABIT	CATEGORY	VOUCHER
<b>Polygalaceae</b>				
<i>Asemeia martiana</i> (A.W. Benn.) J.F.B. Pastore and J.R. Abbott	Mentraste	Her	-	15946
<i>Polygala boliviensis</i> A.W. Benn.	Peixe-boi	Her	-	17517
<b>Portulacaceae</b>				
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i> L.	Berduoga	Her	-	15945
<b>Rhamnaceae</b>				
<i>Ziziphus joazeiro</i> Mart.	Juazeiro	Tre	End	15906
<b>Rubiaceae</b>				
<i>Chomelia obtusa</i> Cham. and Schltld.	Araçá-branco	Shr	-	16470
<i>Diodella apiculata</i> (Willd. ex Roem. and Schult.) Delprete	-	Her	-	14562
<i>Machaonia brasiliensis</i> (Hoffmanns. ex Humb.) Cham. and Schltld.	Quixabeira-branca	Tre	-	16468
<i>Mitracarpus</i> sp.	-	Her	-	16505
<i>Richardia grandiflora</i> (Cham. and Schltld.) Steud.	Erva-branca	Her	-	14563
<i>Staelia</i> sp.	Pega-ovelha	Her	-	14571
<i>Tocoyena formosa</i> (Cham. and Schltld.) K. Schum.	Jenipapo-bravo	Tre	-	15936
<i>Tocoyena sellowiana</i> (Cham. and Schltld.) K. Schum.	Jenipapo-bravo	Tre	-	16473
<b>Santalaceae</b>				
<i>Phoradendron quadrangulare</i> (Kunth) Griseb.	Enxerto-de-passarinho	Hpa	-	15938
<b>Sapindaceae</b>				
<i>Averrhoidium gardnerianum</i> Baill.	Maresia	Tre	End	16497
<i>Cardiospermum</i> sp.	Amarra-cachorro-pequeno	Vin	-	15704
<i>Serjania glabrata</i> Kunth	Amarra-cachorro	Vin	-	15923
<b>Sapotaceae</b>				
<i>Sideroxylon obtusifolium</i> (Humb. ex Roem. and Schult.) T.D. Penn.	Quixabeira	Tre	-	16464
<b>Solanaceae</b>				
<i>Capsicum caatingae</i> Barboza and Agra	Murta	Shr	-	16474
<i>Schwenckia molissima</i> Nees and Mart.	-	Her	-	15891
<i>Solanum americanum</i> Mill.	Pimenta-brava	Ssh	-	15702
<i>Solanum gardneri</i> Sendtn.	Malícia-de-espinho	Ssh	-	16487
<b>Talinaceae</b>				
<i>Talinum patens</i> Jacq.	Major-gomes	Her	-	15939
<b>Turneraceae</b>				
<i>Piriqueta cistoides</i> (L.) Griseb. subsp. <i>caroliniana</i> (Walter) Arbo	Azedim	Her	-	15912
<i>Piriqueta guianensis</i> N.E. Br. subsp. <i>elongata</i> (Urb. and Rolfe) Arbo	Malva	Her	-	16478
<i>Piriqueta racemosa</i> (Jacq.) Sweet	Malva	Her	-	-
<i>Turnera hermannooides</i> Cambess.	Chanana	Her	-	14586
<b>Verbenaceae</b>				
<i>Lantana camara</i> L.	Chumbinho	Ssh	-	15709
<i>Lantana canescens</i> Kunth	Camará	Ssh	-	14575
<i>Lippia alba</i> (Mill.) N.E. Br. ex Britton and P. Wilson	Erva-cidreira	Ssh	-	15888
<i>Lippia pedunculosa</i> Hayek	Pai-pedro	Ssh	R	15703
<i>Lippia</i> sp.	Alecrim	Ssh	-	14625
<b>Violaceae</b>				
<i>Hybanthus calceolaria</i> (L.) Oken	-	Her	-	16489
<b>Vitaceae</b>				
<i>Cissus decidua</i> Lombardi	Cipó	Vin	-	15700
<i>Cissus simsiana</i> Schult. and Schult. f.	Parreira	Vin	-	17509

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