# *FLORA OF GRÃO-MOGOL, MINAS GERAIS*

*This issue of the Boletim de Botânica da USP presents the forth part of a series of articles on the flora of the region of Grão-Mogol, a mountainous area in the Northeast of Minas Gerais State, Brazil. The papers result from a research project, which has been carried out in the region out for more than two decades. The main goal was a complete inventory of the flora, which is very diverse and rich in endemic species. In 1998, an extensive area around the town of Grão-Mogol was decreed as a State Park. The data arising from the flora project contributed to that achievement, and they will certainly increase knowledge about the vegetation and the use of land and plants within that new conservation unit.*

*The first issue entirely dedicated to the Flora of Grão-Mogol [vol. 21(1), October 2003] includes an introductory article with general data on the region, characterization of the vegetation types, and details of the floristic project, including a brief synthesis of the main floristic results. A total of 1073 species of vascular plants have been found so far in the region of Grão-Mogol. 36 illustrated papers follow that introductory article, with treatments of the families of ferns, the Podocarpaceae (the only family of gymnosperms that occurs in the area), and 34 families of flowering plants (from Acanthaceae to Droseraceae).*

*The second special issue [vol. 22(2), December 2004] presents papers on 39 other families of flowering plants, from Ebenaceae to Oxalidaceae. The third issue [vol. 24(1), November 2006] includes the treatments of 26 families of angiosperms, from Palmae (Arecaceae) to Turneraceae.*

*The present issue contains articles on 15 families of angiosperms, including Amaranthaceae, Convolvulaceae, Cyperaceae, Melastomataceae, Memecylaceae and families from Ulmaceae to Xyridaceae, plus an adendum to the Symplocaceae, and an article on the bryophytes (mosses and liverworts, with 36 species in the area). Each treatment was produced by one or more contributors engaged in the project. They include identification keys to genera and species in each family, descriptions of the species, illustrations of all but a few, and data on geographic distribution, habitats and phenology. The most diverse families treated herein are Melastomataceae with 43 species,Cyperaceae with 37 species, Malvaceae and Velloziaceae, each with 18 species, Convolvulaceae and Xyridaceae, each with 17 species. Most of these are rich in very peculiar members of the campo rupestre vegetation. Also noteworthy is the description of a new taxon in the Xyridaceae, rising to 64 species endemic to the region. The Flora will be complete when the treatment of Eriocaulaceae is ready.*

*All articles presented herein were reviewed by the following editorial group:*

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