



Neoglaziovia BROMELIACEAE

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Neoglaziovia Mez (in Martius, Fl. Bras. 3(3): 426, 1894). **Type:** *Bromelia variegata* Arruda. — **Bromelioideae** — **Lit:** Smith & Downs (1979: 2036–2038, Fl. Neotropica). **Distr:** NE Brazil. **Etym:** Gr. ‘neos’, new (to avoid a homonym); and for Auguste F. M. Glaziou (1828–1906), French botanical traveller collecting 1861–1895 in Brazil.

Perennial terrestrial **Ros** plants, stemless, with underground rhizomes, forming dense to open colonies; **L** 3–10 per rosette, with indistinct entire sheath, lamina very long and narrow, stiff and succulent, margins with laxly arranged short **Sp** 2–4 (–6) mm; **Inf** terminal, shorter than the leaves, unbranched, peduncular **Bra** longer than the internodes, leaf-like, fertile part few- to many-flowered, lax or dense; **Fl** shortly pedicellate or sessile, glabrous; **Sep** free, ± symmetrical, red; **Pet** free, symmetrical, bright purple, with 2 scales at the base; **St** included; **Fil** free; **Ov** completely inferior; **Fr** fleshy berries.

Neoglaziovia is easily recognized by the rosettes with few ascending to erect, narrowly linear and succulent leaves. Its systematic position within *Bromelioideae* is not well-resolved. Schulte & al. (2009) found it as basal sister of the “core bromelioids”, but with limited support. Evans

& al. (2015) did not even find the 2 studied species (*N. variegata*, *N. burle-marxii*) to form a monophyletic clade, and both appear as separate entities as part of an extensive polytomy in their Eubromelioid clade.

Leal & al. (2006) and Lemos Pereira & Maciel Quirino (2008) report hummingbird pollination (mainly by *Chlorostilbon aureoventris*) for *N. variegata*. — An intergeneric hybrid with *Orthophytum* has been formally named ×*Orthoglaziovia*.

N. burle-marxii Leme (J. Bromeliad Soc. 40(3): 101–103, ills., 1990). **Type:** Brazil, Bahia (*Burle-Marx* s.n. [HB, RB]). — **Distr:** Brazil (Bahia); Caatinga vegetation, sandy soil.

L to 3 m, lamina linear, narrowing gradually to the tip, 2.5 cm wide at the base, very rigid and thick, strongly canaliculate, upper face inconspicuously white-lepidote, lower face uniformly densely white-lepidote in longitudinal rows; **Inf** to 70 cm, erect, peduncular **Bra** not completely covering the peduncle, lower ones leaf-like, upper ones narrowly lanceolate, reddish, densely white-lepidote on both faces; fertile part of the **Inf** dense, 30- to 40-flowered, with an apical tuft of small bracts; **Fl** sessile, spreading-ascending; **Sep** sub-orbicular; **Pet** long obovate, 13–18 mm.

N. concolor C. H. Wright (Curtis’s Bot. Mag. 136: t. 8348 + text, 1910). **Type:** K, GH [photo]. — **Distr:** NE Brazil (Bahia); Caatinga vegetation, sandy soils.

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Fig. 1 *Neoglaziovia variegata*. (Copyright: U. Eggli)

L to 0.6 m but probably becoming longer, lamina to 2.5 cm wide, long-acuminate, both faces uniformly appressedly white-lepidote; **Inf** erect, peduncular **Bra** not described; lower floral **Bra** linear, longer than the flowers, upper ones to 4 mm, triangular; **Ped** 5–7 mm; **Fl** spreading; **Sep** broadly ovate, rounded; **Pet** broadly round, to 20 mm.

N. variegata (Arruda) Mez (in Martius, Fl. Bras. 3(3): 427, t. 80, fig. 1, 1894). **Type:** not typified. — **Distr:** NE Brazil (Piauí, Ceará, Rio Grande do Norte, Paraíba, Bahia, Minas Gerais); Caatinga vegetation on stony to sandy ground. **I:** Leme & Marigo (1993: 156–157). – Fig. 1.

≡ *Bromelia variegata* Arruda (1810) ≡ *Billbergia variegata* (Arruda) Schultes fil. (1830) ≡ *Agallostachys variegata* (Arruda) Beer (1856); **incl.** *Bromelia linifera* hort. ex Beer (1856) (*nom. inval.*, Art. 34.1c); **incl.** *Dyckia glaziovii* Baker (1889).

L to 1.5 m, lamina 1.5–2 cm wide, acuminate-pungent, both faces laxly lepidote, upper face

green to brown-green, smooth, lower face with broad white bands, margins somewhat revolute; **Inf** erect to ± inclined, densely white-floccose; peduncular **Bra** narrow, entire or slightly serrulate; fertile part of the **Inf** lax, 10- to 60-flowered; lower floral **Bra** ± as long as the flowers, linear, upper to 3 mm, triangular; **Ped** to 4 mm; **Fl** somewhat spreading; **Sep** obtuse to minutely mucronate, 6–7 mm; **Pet** obtuse, to 13 mm. — **Cytology:** 2n = 100 (tetraploid) (Gitaí & al. 2014).

The species is has been extensively used as a source for fibre for making textiles especially in rural areas (Xavier 1942), and fibres are classified as having low to medium strength in comparison with other lignocellulosic fibres (Almeida & al. 2008). The leaves are also harvested to feed to animals, and overharvesting has caused the disappearance of the species from some areas in Bahia (Silveira & al. 2011).

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