

Iridaceae of the Morro São Pedro

Catherine Guzati¹, Julia Gabriele Dani¹, Lilian Eggers², Eliane Kaltchuk-Santos¹ & Tatiana Teixeira de Souza-Chies¹

¹Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, RS, Brazil; ²Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France.

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1 *Cypella amplimaculata*
NATIVE



2 *Cypella fucata*
NATIVE



3 *Cypella herbertii*
NATIVE



4 *Cypella pusilla*
NATIVE



5 *Dietes bicolor*
EXOTIC



6 *Freesia laxa*
EXOTIC



7 *Gelasine elongata*
NATIVE



8 *Herbertia lahue*
NATIVE



9 *Herbertia pulchella*
NATIVE



10 *Neomarica candida*
NATIVE



11 *Phalocallis coelestis*
NATIVE



12 *Sisyrrinchium marginatum*
NATIVE



13 *Sisyrrinchium micranthum*
NATIVE



14 *Sisyrrinchium minutiflorum*
NATIVE



15 *Sisyrrinchium palmifolium*
NATIVE

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16 *Sisyrrinchium scariosum*
NATIVE17 *Sisyrrinchium sellowianum*
NATIVE18 *Sisyrrinchium vaginatum*
NATIVE19 *Trimezia spathata*
NATIVE

20 Morro São Pedro

Species	Origin	Plant Height (cm)
<i>Cypella amplimaculata</i>	Native	16.5-70
<i>Cypella fucata</i>	Native	10-35
<i>Cypella herbertii</i>	Native	30-100
<i>Cypella pusilla</i>	Native	8.5-36.5
<i>Dietes bicolor</i>	Exotic	30-60
<i>Freesia laxa</i>	Exotic	15-30
<i>Gelasine elongata</i>	Native	30-80
<i>Herbertia lahue</i>	Native	8-25
<i>Herbertia pulchella</i>	Native	10-30
<i>Neomarica candida</i>	Native	30-50
<i>Phalocallis coelestis</i>	Native	35-85
<i>Sisyrrinchium marginatum</i>	Native	17-105
<i>Sisyrrinchium micranthum</i>	Native	10-90
<i>Sisyrrinchium minutiflorum</i>	Native	3-15
<i>Sisyrrinchium palmifolium</i>	Native	15-165
<i>Sisyrrinchium scariosum</i>	Native	14-63
<i>Sisyrrinchium sellowianum</i>	Native	6-42
<i>Sisyrrinchium vaginatum</i>	Native	15-34
<i>Trimezia spathata</i>	Native	40-110

**Cypella amplimaculata* and *C. fucata* are distinguished by the height of the crests and by the dark stripe on the outer tepals present in *C. amplimaculata* and absent in *C. fucata*.

**Sisyrrinchium palmifolium* and *S. marginatum* are distinguished by its inflorescence: *S. marginatum* being more congested (that is, more united and closed within the spathe) and by the brightness of the leaves (*S. palmifolium* have more matte leaves and *S. marginatum* presenting brighter leaves). The two species differ from *S. vaginatum* by the presence of basal leaves, while *S. vaginatum* has only cauline leaves.

**Sisyrrinchium micranthum* can be differentiated from *Sisyrrinchium minutiflorum* by the latter's smaller size of the plant. *Sisyrrinchium micranthum* also differs from *Sisyrrinchium sellowianum* due to its terminal inflorescence, while the latter exhibits a pseudolateral inflorescence.

**Sisyrrinchium sellowianum* and *Sisyrrinchium scariosum* are distinguishable through their leaf shape. *Sisyrrinchium sellowianum* has flat leaves, while *S. scariosum* possesses cylindrical leaves.

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Iridaceae is one of the largest families of the order Asparagales, presenting genera that can be found in many parts of the world and standing out for the diversity of colors and shapes of its flowers (Goldblatt *et al.*, 1998). In Brazil, there are genera with many native species distributed throughout the national territory. In the state of Rio Grande do Sul (RS), the genus *Sisyrinchium* has about 46 native species while the genus *Cypella* has 16 species with occurrences in the state (Flora do Brasil, 2023). The plants of this family are herbaceous with flat or cylindrical leaves that occur mainly in rural environments in the State and in high altitude fields in the Serra Gaúcha region, covering the phytogeographic domains of the Pampa and the Atlantic Forest. In order to survive in drier environments, they have adaptations such as the bulbs in *Cypella* species and the rhizomes in some species of the genus *Sisyrinchium* that store energy in the months of water scarcity. Additionally, Iridaceae is one of 11 angiosperm families that present three types of floral resources to pollinators: nectar, pollen and oil (Pastori *et al.*, 2022). In some genera, such as *Cypella*, floral oil is the main resource available to pollinators, which are mostly bees specialized in collecting this resource (Oleques *et al.*, 2020). Some species of Iridaceae are currently endangered and can be found in lists of endangered flora in RS, such as the species *Cypella pusilla* (Link & Otto) Benth. & Hook.f. ex B.D.Jacks.. Many species of this family have occurrences restricted to Campos Sulinos. These regions suffer from a process of modification and replacement by agricultural areas, therefore, it is necessary to concentrate conservation efforts involving this region, which is currently very neglected (Baldi & Paruelo, 2008).

Morro São Pedro is located in the Conservation Unit Refúgio São Pedro de Vida Silvestre, created by means of Municipal Decree 18.818 of October 16, 2014 and is located in the southern zone of the Municipality of Porto Alegre in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. The Conservation Unit is inserted in the Pampa biome (IBGE, 2004), which is home to a great diversity of plant species (Boldrini *et al.* 2010) and is neglected due to expanding agricultural practices and lack of proper management (Overbeck *et al.* 2007).

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