

Nomenclatural Notes on Some Ferns of Costa Rica, Panama, and Colombia.—

III.—This is a continuation of the series begun a few years ago (Amer. Fern J. 67:58–60. 1977; 75:31. 1985) to record changes of names pertinent to ongoing floristic projects.

- 9927 **Arachniodes ochropteroides** (Baker) Lellinger, comb. nov.—*Nephrodium ochropteroides* Baker, Ann. Bot. (London) 5:325. 1891. ✓TYPE: Jamaica, Fox's Gap, Apr 1886, Hart (K; isotype IJ).

This species, *A. leucostegioides* (C. Chr.) Ching, and *A. macrostegia* (Hook.) Proctor seem more closely related to *Arachniodes* than they do to *Polystichopsis*, where the first two had been placed by Morton (Amer. Fern J. 50:152, 155. 1960).

Polystichopsis seems to me to be separable from *Arachniodes* on the basis of the long, stiff, straight, colorless hairs that have cells much longer than wide and that are borne on the axes of the ovate-acuminate to narrowly triangular, usually 2-pinnate or sometimes 3-pinnate laminae. *Arachniodes* lacks long hairs (except for *A. ochropteroides*, which has long, slightly lax, pale tan hairs that have cells only slightly longer than wide and with usually obvious cross-walls; the hairs are reminiscent of those in the genus *Ctenitis*), and many species are quite glabrous; the laminae of most are relatively broader and are 4- or 5-pinnate. The genus *Polystichopsis* includes *P. chaerophylloides* (Poir.) Morton, *P. lurida* (Jenm. ex Underw. & Maxon) Morton, *P. muscosa* (Vahl) Proctor, and *P. pubescens* (L.) Morton.

- 15391 **Cyathea nigripes** var. **brunnescens** (Barr.) Lellinger, comb. nov.—*Trichopteris nigripes* var. *brunnescens* Barr., Rhodora 78:4, f. 5–6. 1976. ✓TYPE: Colombia, Dept. El Valle, Río Yurumanguí, 5–50 m, Cuatrecasas 16155-C (US!; isotype GH!).

- 14937 **Cyathea stolzei** A. R. Smith ex Lellinger, comb. nov.—*Trichopteris pinnata* Stolze, Amer. Fern J. 74:103, f. 2. 1984, non Roxb. ex Clarke, 1874. ✓TYPE: Panama, Pcia. Colón, Santa Rita Ridge road 21–26 km from the Transisthmian Highway, 500–550 m, Knapp 5881 (MO; isotype F).

- 9928 **Cyathea ursina** (Maxon) Lellinger, comb. nov.—*Alsophila ursina* Maxon, J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 34:48. 1944.—TYPE: Belize, Stann Creek Distr., Stann Creek Valley, Antelope Ridge, Gentle 3197 (US!; isotype MICH).

- 21090 **Pecluma ptilodon** var. **caespitosa** (Jenman) Lellinger, comb. nov.—*Polypodium pectinatum* var. *caespitosum* Jenman, Bull. Bot. Dept., n.s. 4:125. 1897. ✓TYPE: Jamaica, St. Andrew Parish, Old England, 4000 ft, Jenman (NY).

- 9930 **Phlebodium pseudoaureum** (Cav.) Lellinger, comb. nov.—*Polypodium pseudoaureum* Cav., Descr. Pl. 247. 1802. ✓TYPE: Without locality, Nee (MA), examined by Christensen (Dansk Bot. Ark. 9(3):12. 1937).

The correct specific epithet, as pointed out long ago by Christensen, must be *pseudoaureum*. Although I have not seen the type specimen, the species is so distinct that Christensen could scarcely have misidentified it. This species usually has been called *Polypodium aureum* var. *areolatum* (Humb. & Bonpl. ex Willd.) C. Chr. or *Phlebodium aureum* var. *areolatum* (Humb. & Bonpl. ex Willd.) Farw.

However, it is surely an independent species, differing in range and ploidy from the true *Phlebodium aureum* (L.) J. E. Smith. *Phlebodium pseudoaureum* is widely distributed throughout tropical America, whereas *P. aureum* appears to be absent from Central America and from Colombia to Bolivia.

Tectariaceae Lellinger, fam. nov.—TYPE: *Tectaria* Cav.

Rhizomata stipitesque ad basin squamosi, squamosis angustis saepe fibrillosis concoloribus non lanceolatis vel ovatis bicoloribusque. Rhachides fuscae teres vel sulcatae, sulcis continuis non interruptis per sulcos costarum, plerumque saltem leviter pilosae, pilis multicellularibus plerumque catenatis, aliquando glabrae vel squamosae.

This family is established for the genus *Tectaria*, its close allies, including the genera *Ctenitis*, *Aenigmopteris*, *Ataxipteris*, *Psomiocarpa*, *Lastreopsis*, *Atalopteris*, *Pleocnemia*, *Pteridrys*, *Heterogonium*, *Camptodium*, and *Stenosemia*, and its more distant allies, *Pleuroderris*, *Dictyoxiphium*, *Hypoderris*, and *Amphiblestra*.

The name Tectariaceae replaces in part the illegitimate name Aspidiaceae, which is based on the illegitimate generic name *Aspidium*. Under Art. 18.1 of the present Code, such a family name cannot be conserved because it is based on an illegitimate generic name. The names Hypoderriaceae Ching and Dictyoxiphiaceae Ching are not validly published because they lack a Latin description, according to Pichi Sermolli (Webbia 25:273. 1970). I do not believe either has received a Latin description, and there is no provision in the Code to validate a family description on the basis of a validly described monotypic genus. There appear to be no other families based on these generic names. Ching applied his names to monotypic families. In contrast, the name Aspidiaceae has been used in an exceedingly broad sense far beyond my concept of Tectariaceae, for instance by Copeland (Gen. Fil. 100–154. 1947). It would be confusing to adopt it or Hypoderriaceae or Dictyoxiphiaceae for my concept of Tectariaceae.—DAVID B. LELLINGER, Department of Botany, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC 20560.

Terrestrial *Psilotum* in East-Central Alabama.—On 27 October 1986, plants of *Psilotum nudum* (L.) P. Beauv. (Psilotaceae) were discovered in Lee County, Alabama, at the southern extreme of the Piedmont Plateau in a mixed pine-deciduous woodland south of Loblockee Creek, near County Highway 11, about five miles north of Loachapoka. The population represents another extension of the known range of the species more than 240 kilometers inland from the Gulf Coast and is apparently a new state record. An effort to determine the extent of the population was made by several students and myself during the following week. More than 100 plants, usually in small patches of 5–10 aerial shoots/m², were located within an area comprising ca. 10 hectares, outside of which no additional plants were observed. Eight specimens representing the size range of shoots were transplanted to containers and moved to the Botany Greenhouses at Auburn University so that comparisons between greenhouse-protected plants and those in the field population could be made during the onset of winter. These



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