

Recife—PE and Tropical Semi-Arid Agricultural Research Center—Embrapa, Petrolina—PE.

**The Typification, Identity, and Distribution of *Cyathea mamillata* Fée.**—The publication of *C. mamillata* by Fée (Crypt. Vasc. Brés. 1:176, t. 63, f. 2. 1869) is based on a specimen attributed to Galeotti: "Habitat in Serra-Carassa Brasiliae (*Galeotti*, no. 247). [H.F]." Morton (Amer. Fern J. 61: 62–63. 1971) pointed out that Galeotti collected ca. 8,000 numbers of herbarium specimens in five years, mostly in Mexico, plus a few in Cuba, and that, unlike most early collectors, he collected many duplicates and sold them widely. Although Galeotti is often cited as the collector of plants from Brazil, Venezuela, and Colombia, in fact, he never travelled in South America; he was merely the distributor of the plants attributed to him from there. Wurdack (Taxon 19:911–913. 1970) has noted false data provided by Galeotti on specimens he distributed from Brazil. See also Glaziou (Soc. Bot. France Mém. 3:1–7. 1905) for his own account of the Brazilian collections that he attributed to himself.

After 1853, when Galeotti was appointed as Director of the Jardin Botanique de Bruxelles, many specimens collected by Linden, Funck, Schlim, Ghiesbreght, Lindig, and Claussen were mislabelled and distributed by Galeotti. We have found that the label on the type specimen cited by Fée (P, not seen) is in error as to the identity of the collector. An isotype of *C. mamillata* is plainly labelled *Claussen* 247 (BR). Probably, the label of *C. mamillata* was changed by Galeotti when a specimen was sent to Paris.

Tryon, in a paper about the American tree ferns allied to *Sphaeropteris horrida* (Rhodora 73: 17. 1971), synonymized *C. mamillata* Fée as a synonym of *S. gardneri* (Hook.) R. M. Tryon, but he did not correct the name of the collector. We confirm Tryon's identification, based on our examination of the isotype. This species is endemic to southern Brazil and can be found in the states of Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, and Santa Catarina. It occurs from 250 to 1300 m elevation, along rivers and in shaded places. The main features to recognize *S. gardneri* are: small leaves (ca. 1 m long), concolorous paleaceous scales on the stipe base, simple or branched hairs on the costules abaxially, and rarely a few flattish scales on abaxial surface of the segments.

In addition to the isotype of *C. mamillata*, we examined the following specimens from southeastern Brazil: **Minas Gerais:** Barbacena, *Glaziou* 11710 (BR, NY, P not seen); same locality, *Pohl* s.n. (BR, P not seen); Ouro Fino, *Hoehne* s.n. (SP 19594); Ouro Preto, *Macedo* 2885 (SP); Vila Rica, *Pohl* 3767 (BR); Caldas, *Mosén* 2033 (BR, P not seen). **Rio de Janeiro:** Petrópolis, *Spannagel* 434 (NY); Nova Friburgo, *Glaziou* 7329 (NY, P not seen); Tijuca, *Glaziou* 1707 (BR). **São Paulo:** Santana, *Brade* 5378 (NY); Osasco, *Luederwaldt* s.n., ex. Herb. Museu Paulista no. 6624 (SP 634).

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