American Fern Journal 93(3):152–163 (2003)

# Shorter Notes

**New Records for the Pteridoflora of Chiapas, México.**—In order to write the inventory of Pteridophytes of the Biosphere Reserve of "El Triunfo" and of "La Sepultura" and of other areas North of the state of Chiapas, an intensive plant collection was made. As a result, two new species ferns registered for Chiapas adding to the total number reported by Smith (Fl. Chiapas 2:1–370, 1981) and Breedlove (*Listado Florísticc de México, IV, Flora de Chiapas*, Instituto de Biología-UNAM, 1986).

These records should be added to the 693 species registered by Riba and Pérez-Farrera (Amer. Fern. J. 90:104–111, 2000), to make a total of 695 species. This number is higher than the number of species registered for Oaxaca by Mickel and Beitel (Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 46:1–568. 1988) giving Chiapas the richest fern flora in Mexico.

*Elaphoglossum ipshookense* Mickel (*M.A. Pérez-Farrera 435*, Herbarium of the Escuela de Biología UNICACH; UAMIZ) was collected in the municipality of Jiquipilas, Cerro Hojas Moradas, 6 Km W of the town "Los Alpes", Sierra Madre of Chiapas, "La Sepultura Biosphere Reserve, in mesophilous mountain forest, 1800 mls (16° 20′ 30″ N; 93° 42′ 30″ W)." This species is closely related to *E. tectum* (H. & B. *ex* Willd.) Moore, but differs from it in having a small blade and peltate scales on the petiole, rachis and upper surface of the sterile blade. This species was, until recently, only know from one collection (*Mickel 4748*, NY) from the Zempoaltépetl Hill, Mixe district, Oaxaca (Mem. N.Y. Bot. Gard. 46:1–568. 1988).

*Anemia guatemalensis* Maxon (*M.A. Pérez-Farrera 1452*, Herbarium of the "Escuela de Biología" UNICACH; UAMIZ) was collected in Altamirano municipality, on the margins of the Tzaconeja river, 8 Km W of Altamirano in the physiographic region of the Eastern mountains in a *Quercus* forest, 1210 mls (16° 42′ 10″ N; 91° 59′ 35″ W). This species is very similar to *A. karwinskyana* (C. Presl.) Prantl., but differs from it in having a 2 pinnate-pinnatifid blade and ovate to elongate-ovate segments. This species is distributed in southern Mexico and Central America south to Costa Rica.

These new records are confined to the physiographic region of the Sierra Madre of Chiapas. This area is important as a Mesoamerican corridor for the distribution of pteridoflora. The first author thanks The Nature Conservancy, The Mac Arthur Foundation and SIBEJ-CONACYT, through the project 98SIBEJ-06-018, financial support of the project "Floristic Inventory of the "El Triunfo" Biosphere Reserve. We also thank Jesus de la Cruz Rodríguez, Oscar Farrera Sarmiento, Francisco Hernández Najarro, Emerit Meléndez López and Tomas Acero for their help in the fieldwork and processing of plants.—Miguel Angel Pérez Farrera, Escuela de Biología, UNICACH, A.P. 782, Tuxtla Gutiérrez, Chiapas, 29000, México, Blanca Pérez-García,

UAM-Iztapalapa Ap. Postal 55-535, México, D. F. 09340, RAMÓN RIBA, UAM-Iztapalapa Ap. Postal 55-535, México, D. F. 09340 and MARÍA E. LÓPEZ-MOLINA, Escuela de Biología, UNICACH, A.P. 782, Tuxtla Gutiérrez, Chiapas, 29000, México.

**Corrections and Additional Information on Ferns from the Semi-Arid Region of Brazil.**—The publication by Ambrósio and de Melo (Amer. Fern J. 91(4): 227–228. 2001) of three new records from the semi-arid region in northeastern Brazil requires clarification. The purported new records involve *Acrostichum danaeifolium* Langsd. & Fisch., *Thelypteris interrupta* (Willd.) Iwatsuki, and *Marsilea quadrifolia* L. The taxonomic conclusions by Ambrósio and de Melo were based on a comparision of their findings with a list published by Barros et al. (Biol. Bras. 1: 143–159. 1989a). Although the paper by Barros et al. (1989a, op. cit) presented an interesting list of species for the "Caatinga" in Pernambuco State ("Caatinga" is a local name to referring to semi-arid vegetation), it is only a preliminary account of the pteridophytes found in this region, and is by no means a complete statement of our knowledge of the ferns from this area.

According to Proctor (Ferns of Jamaica: 591. 1985), *M. quadrifolia* is native to southern Europe, Asia, and Japan, and is naturalized in North America. Johnson, in a revision of *Marsilea* for the New World (Syst. Bot. Monogr. 11: 1–87. 1986), showed its distribution in North America and also presented interesting comments on accidental dispersal of *M. quadrifolia* by man, birds, and water in United States. Johnson did not mention this species for Brazil. Kuhn (in Martius, Flora Brasiliensis v. 2, part 1: 650–652, tab. 80, fig. 1–5. 1881) cited two species of *Marsilea* for semi-arid regions in Brazil: *M. polycarpa* Hook. & Grev. and *M. deflexa* A. Braun. Johnson also cited the same two species and presented a distribution map showing *M. polycarpa* in the Petrolina region (Pernambuco State). The material cited by both Kuhn and Johnson (*Martius s.n.*, M) was collected during the historic travels of Martius through Brazil, in the state of Bahia, near Juazeiro. It is well known that the Martius expediton visited several Brazilian semi-arid regions including those in northern Minas Gerais, Bahia (city of Juazeiro), Pernambuco (city of Registro do Juazeiro: oldest name for Petrolina), and Piauí (city of Oeiras) states. Juazeiro is located south of the city of Petrolina and between the two cities is the São Francisco River. Barros et al. (Acta Bot. Brasil. 2(1–2): 47–84. 1989b) also recorded *M. quadrifolia* from "Sertão do Araripe", another semi-arid zone in the state of Pernambuco. No information about these historical occurrences or literature was included in the note by Ambrósio and de Melo (2001, op. cit.). I conclude that *M. quadrifolia* is a misidentification and thus not a new record for the area. Most likely, the material from Petrolina collected by Ambrósio (Ambrósio 52, TSAH) is one of the species previously cited by Kuhn and Johnson for that region in Brazil. *Marsilea polycarpa* can be distinguished from *M. deflexa* by its numerous, small (less than 3 mm long), terete sporocarps borne on the proximal 2/3 of the stipes