

A new Species of *Dryopteris* (*Lastrea*) from Argentina

by C. A. WEATHERBY

*DRYOPTERIS* (*LASTREA*) *CABRERAE*, sp. nov. *Rhizoma* longe repens, nigrescens, gracile, apicem versus frondes subfasciculatas emittens, paleis sparsissime obsitum mox denudatum. *Paleae* rhizomatis juventute brunneae, aetate nigrescentes, deltoideo-ovatae, integrae, basi subcordatae apice acutae, glabrae, e cellulis angustis parietibus crassis lumina parva compositis. *Stipes* gracilis, basem versus nigrescens, superne stramineus, siccatus angulatus vel canaliculatus laminae subaequilongus vel quam ea logior, glaber, fasciculis vascularibus vero duobus, membrana autem tenui conjunctis. *Lamina* lanceolata vel deltoideo-lanceolata, apice brevi dentatolobulato excepto pinnato-pinnatifida. *Rachis* stipiti similis, supra canaliculata, pilis albidis flaccidis pluricellularibus, ad 1 mm. longis plus minusve (axillas pinnarum densius) pilosa. *Pinnae* 1-2 cm. inter se distantes, lineari-lanceolatae, acutae vel subobtusae, fere ad costam pinnatifidae, patentes, basales non vel vix reductae, costis supra sulcatis cum costulis modo racheos pilosis. *Laciniae* late ovatae, subabrupte in apicem late acutum vel obtusum cuspidatumque angustatae, superficie fere glabrae, angulo fere recto patentes. *Venulae* 5-7-jugae, basales vel fere omnes 1-furcatae (rarius basales 2-furcatae), angulo late acuto e costula egredientes. *Sori* plerumque supra medium venulae gesti, rotundi, plurisporangiati, indusio magno tenui pilis longis tenuibus (verisimiliter deciduis) ciliato, eglanduloso vel interdum glandulas paucas marginales gerente praediti. *Sporangia* glabra. *Spori* inaequaliter ellipsoidei vel phaseliformes, breviter granuloso-echinati, ut videtur sine perisporio.

*Rhizoma* circa 2 mm. diametro. *Frondes* ad 6 dm. vel ultra longae. *Stipites* (siccati) 1-2 mm. diametro. *Laminae* ad 3 dm. longae, 9 cm. latae. *Pinnae* ad 15-jugae, medianae 2.5-4.5 cm. longae, 0.9-1.4 cm. latae. *Laciniae* 4-6 mm. longae, 3-4 mm. latae, basales paullo longiores. *Spori* circa 48 × 40 u.

In aqua vadosa paludis, inter caules *Typhae*, Partido de General Madariaga, Pinamar, Prov. Buenos Aires, Jan., 1946, CABRERA 10086. *Typus* in Herb. Gray. *Species* *D. RIVULARIOLIDI* affinis, lamina basi truncato, venis furcatis frequentioribus, indusio magno longe ciliato vix glanduloso, sporis echinatis satis distinguenda.

Although this species has much the aspect of *D. Thelypteris* of the Northern Hemisphere, it belongs, no doubt, in the South American

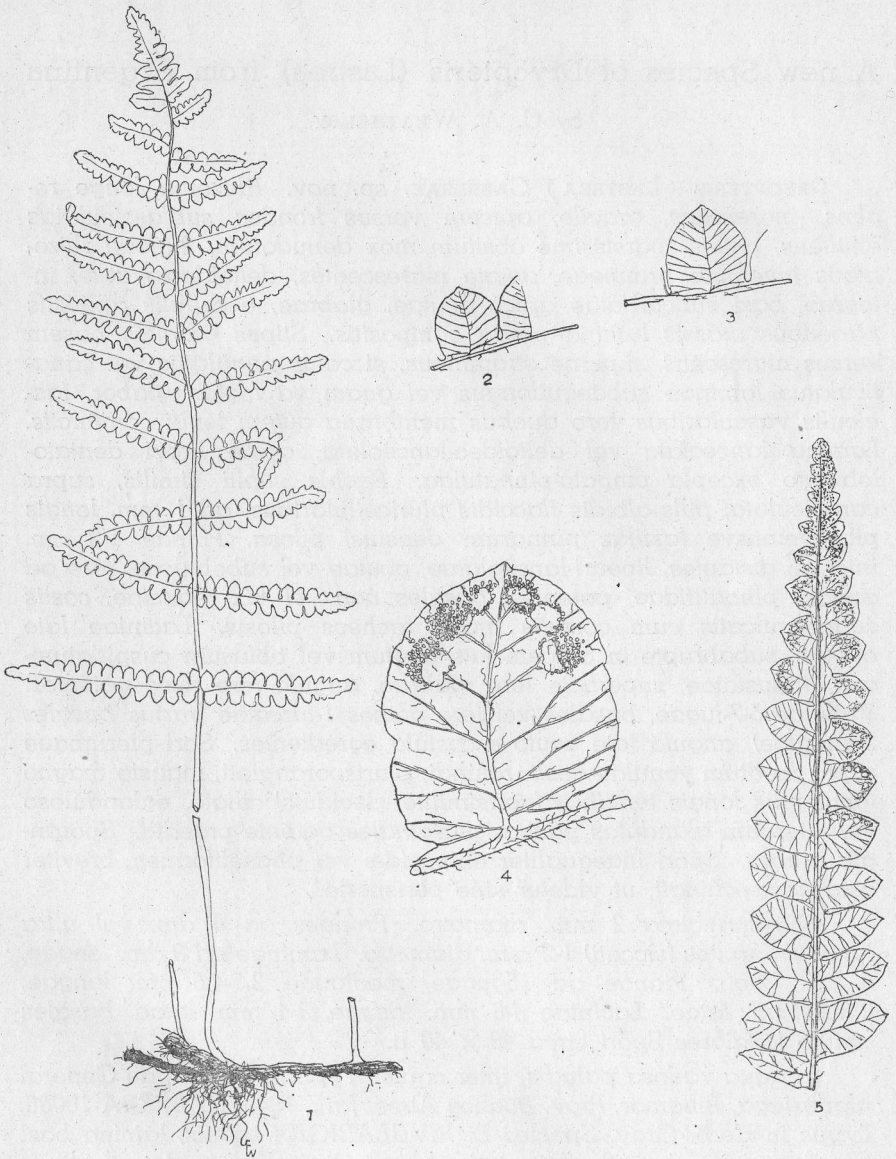


Fig. 1: habit sketch of rather small sterile frond,  $\times 1/2$ ; about one-half of stipe omitted. Figs. 2 and 3: sterile segments, showing variation in venation,  $\times 11/2$ . Fig. 4: fertile segment,  $\times 3$ . Fig. 5: pinna,  $\times 11/2$ .

group of *D. rivularioides*. From all members of that group it differs in its broad-based lamina. From *D. rivularioides* itself it may be distinguished, in addition to the characters specified above, by its proportionally narrower, more nearly parallel-sided pinnæ without glands on the costae. Its most unexpected character is to be found in its echinate spores. The spores in Argentine specimens of *D. rivularioides* at hand (all, probably, to be referred to var. *Aiechavaletae* (Hieron.) C. Chr.) are merely granular with a more or less well developed wing as seen under the microscope by transmitted light. This wing is, presumably, a perispore seen in profile; no trace of perispore is evident in *D. Cabrerae*. Fée, Crypt. Vasc. Brésil, t. 50, fig. 1, seems to figure similarly echinate spores for typical *D. rivularioides*; this, from lack of authentic material, I have been unable to verify.

I here use the name *Dryopteris* in the inclusive sense of Diels and Christensen's Monograph. Most pteridologists would now agree that the latter's subgenus *Lastrea* should be set off as a genus; some competent authors, such as Holttum, even place it in a different family from true *Dryopteris*. There is, however, difference of opinion as to what name the genus should bear. Most authors have taken up *Thelypteris* Schmidel (1762). Copeland, in his recent "Genera Filicum" rejects this name as not validly published and takes up instead *Lastrea* Bory (1824) — for which there is the practical argument that *Lastrea* was used for many years at Kew and that many more of the needed combinations have already been made under it than under *Thelypteris*. Until the nomenclatural question is settled and the phylogenetic picture becomes clearer than at present, it seems preferable, in work which is not monographic, to continue *Dryopteris* in its conventional and intelligible, even if unnaturally inclusive, sense, rather than to make new combinations which may be set up only to be promptly discarded.

It is a pleasure to name this unusually interesting species after Dr. Angel L. Cabrera, whose distinguished work, with that of his colleagues in Argentina, has done so much to perfect our knowledge of the flora of his country.

Gray Herbarium.

Grupos Reactives	ROYAS			TRIBUS DE GRAMINEAS						
	F. graminis tritici	F. graminis secalis	F. graminis avenae F. coronata	Hordeae	Festuceae	Phalarideae	Aveneae	Agrosteae	Chlorideae	Otras
A	++	-		Aegilops 7 Agropyron 7 Haynaldia 7 Secale 7 Sitanion 7 Triticum 7						
AB	++	++		Elymus 7 Hordeum 7 Hystrix 7	Bromus 7 Dactylis 7		Koeleria 7			
B	-	++		Lolium 7	Festuca 7 Fluminea 7 Glyceria 5-7 Lamarckia 7 Molinia 9 Poa 7 Fuccinellia 7	Hierochloë 7 Phalaris 7	Arrhenaterum 7 Avena 7 Deschampsia 7 Hclcus 7 Sphenopholis 7 Trisetum 7-12	Agrostis 7 Alopecurum 7 Ammophila 7 Calamovilfa 7 Cinna 7 Phleum 7 Polypogon 7 Calamagrostis	Beckmannia 7	
C	-	-			Brachypodium 7-9-15 Briza 5-7 Cynosurus 7 Eragrostis 10 Pappophorum 10 Phragmites 12 Schizachne 10 Triodia 8		Danthonia 7-9-12	Aristida 11 Muhlenbergia 10 Oryzopsis 12 Piptochaetium 11 Sporobolus 9-10-12 Stipa 9-10-11-12	Bouteloua 7-10-11 Buchloë 10 Chloris 10 Cynodon 9 Dactyloctenium 12 Schedonnardus	Todos los géneros probados. (Dif. de 7)

CUADRO A: Compatibilidad de los generos de Gramíneas con relación a cuatro royas de los cereales.