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Lejeuneaceae, a ramicolous collection

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Note

The treatment of non epiphyllous *Lejeuneaceae* taxa was published in the first part of the Central African BRYOTRO results (Pócs 1993b). Anyhow, a nice material collected on tiny twigs (partly from fallen canopy branches), from the W edge of Nyungwe Forest Reserve, in a wet type of montane rainforest at 2000 m altitude, remained unidentified. As this collection contained a number of species, which did not occur in the previous *Lejeuneaceae* treatment and are partly new to Rwanda or even to science, we think it is worthwhile to enumerate them in this chapter.

Taxonomic Results of the BRYOTROP Expedition to Zaïre and Rwanda

28. Lejeuneaceae, a ramicolous collection.

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The treatment of non epiphyllous *Lejeuneaceae* taxa was published in the first part of the Central African BRYOTROP results (Pócs 1993b). Anyhow, a nice material collected on tiny twigs (partly from fallen canopy branches) from the W edge of Nyungwe Forest Reserve, in a wet type of montane rainforest at 2000 m altitude, remained unidentified. As this collection contained a number of species, which did not occur in the previous *Lejeuneaceae* treat-

ment and are partly new to Rwanda or even to science, we think it is worthwhile to enumerate them in this chapter.

Lejeuneoideae

Cheilolejeunea (Spr.) Schiffn. (See also in Pócs 1993b)

Subg. *Strepsilejeunea* (Spr.) Schust.

Cheilolejeunea krakakammae (Lindenb.) Schuster

East to South African montane species. Ny: 155, Pócs 8044a.

Cheilolejeunea omphalogastris Pócs sp. nov. (See Plate I)

Planta ramicola pendula sericea, pallide griseo-viridis. Caules paucipinnatis, ad 30 mm longis, 80-110 µm crassis, cum foliis 0.9-1.2 mm

Abbreviations:

* New record for Rwanda viz. Zaire

KB: Kahuzi-Biega (Zaire)

Ka: Karisimbi (Rwanda)

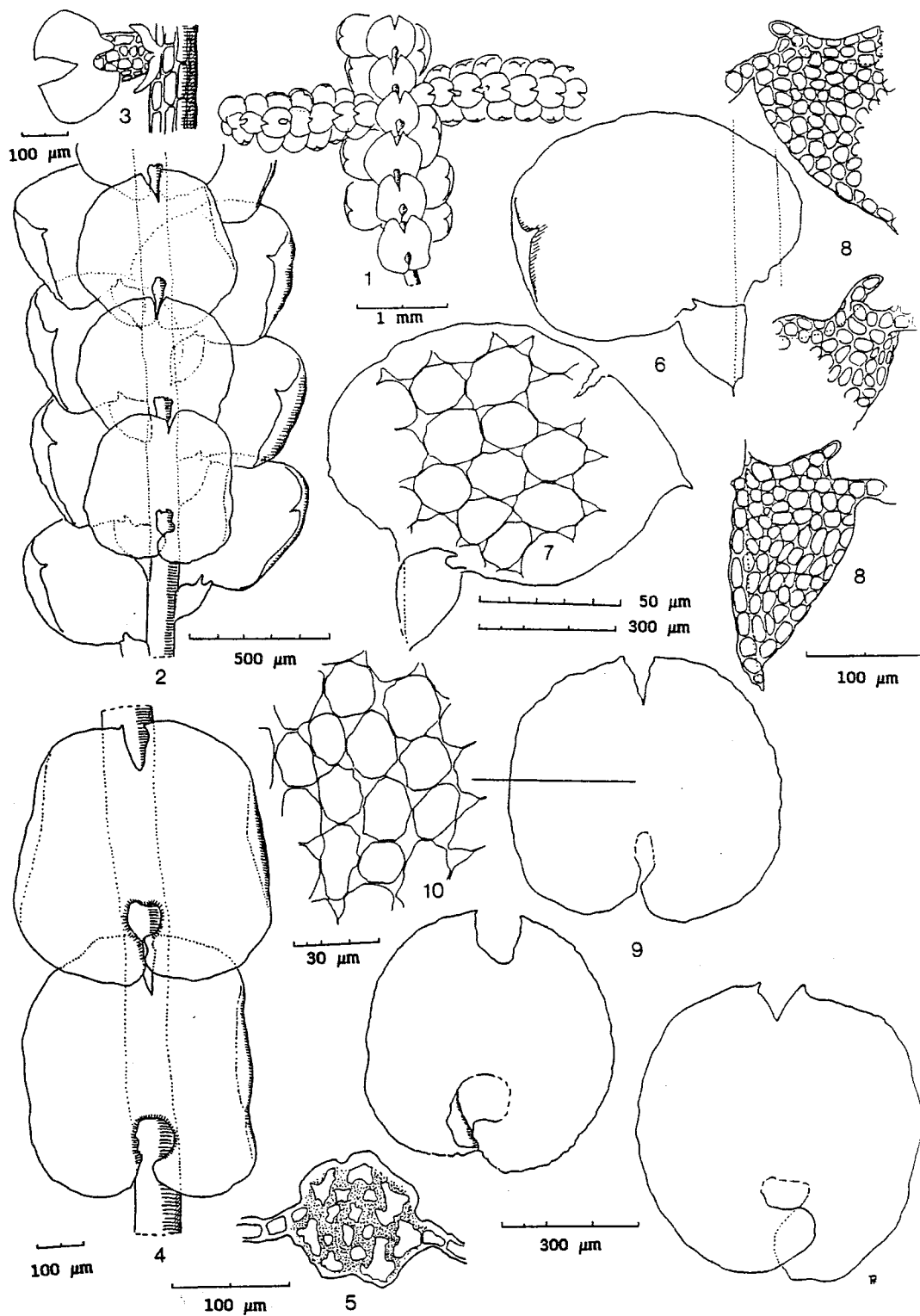
Ny: Nyungwe Forest (Rwanda)

Ak: Akagera region (Rwanda)

Ki: Kigali region (Rwanda)

100-171: number of collecting site.

For locality data and description, see the contribution by E. Fischer (Tropical Bryology 8: 13-37, 1993). The specimens are deposited in the herbarium of the Conservatoire et jardin botanique Genève (G). Duplicates are in the herbarium of the author (except for unicates).



latis. Folia parum imbricata, falcata. Lobus 650 μm longus, 4-500 μm latus, asymmetrico ovatus, concavus, apiculato-mucronatus, apice valde incurvus, basi rotundatus, caulem excedens. Lobulus parvus, triangulatus. Dens apicalis 1-3 cellularis. Amphigastria orbiculata, diametro 500-600 μm , caule 5-6-tuplo latiora, apice breviter biloba, basi cordata, profunde sinuatim inserta, auriculis magnis conniventibus. Cellulae medianae lobi amphigastriique 8-22 μm longae et 8-19 μm latae, trigonis magnis incrassatae. Caulis brunneus, in sectione cellulis 7 corticalis et 8-9 medullaris, parietibus incrassatis, flavo-brunneis. Sterilis.

Type: Rwanda, Pref. Cyangugu, W edge of Nyungwe Forest near Gisakura, montane rainforest with large moss balls on branches, at 2000 m alt. (Loc. 155). Ramicolous. Coll. *Pócs 8044b*. (?), Holotype, EGR, Isotype G).

Hanging on twigs of shrubs and also on those fallen from the canopy of large trees. Stems pinnate, with few thecal branches often perpendicular to the stem. Leaves slightly imbricate, concave with 650 μm long and 4-500 μm wide asymmetric lobe. The lobe apex apiculato-mucronate, incurved. Lobe base rounded, crossing widely and regularly the stem. Lobule small, triangular, the keel never exceeds the 1/4 length of the lobe. The keel forms a very sharp, 60-90° sinus with the postical margin of the lobe. The apical tooth is formed by 1-3 cells in line, directed away 50-70° from the stem. Often a second, short, 1 celled tooth is observable at the distal base of apical tooth. The amphigastria are orbicular, either incubous or succubous, very large, 5-600 μm in diameter, 5-6 times wider than the stem, apex bilobed to the 1/4 - 1/5 length of amphigastria, lobi and sinus acute. Base cordate, attached to the stem in a deep, navel like sinus with large, overlapping

auricles. Median cells both in the lobi and amphigastria are 8-22 μm long and 8-19 μm broad, with large triangular, sometimes slightly nodulose thickenings. Stem brown, approximately 100 μm thick, in transversal section with 7 cortical and 8-9 medullar cells, with evenly thickened, yellowish brown walls. Gametangia unknown.

This striking new species by its huge, orbicular, auriculate amphigastria is not similar to any known *Cheilolejeunea* from continental Africa. It shows some slight resemblance to the Madagascan *Strepsilejeunea cordistipula* Steph., but the latter species has much longer (1/2 lobe length), fusiform lobuli and blunt, rounded amphigastrium lobi. The whole transitional appearance, with *Strepsilejeunea* like, acute lobus end and with *Euosmolejeunea* like, very large amphigastria with cordate base support Schuster's (1963: 112) view, that *Euosmolejeunea* and *Strepsilejeunea* can not be separated at generic level.

Cheilolejeunea pocsii E.W. Jones

East African montane species abundant in the Uluguru Mts. in Tanzania, but also known from Madagascar and from Nyungwe Forest area in Rwanda, where it occurs, together with other *Cheilolejeunea* species on twigs. Ny: 155, *Pócs 8044c*.

Drepanolejeunea (Spr.) Schiffn. (See also in *Pócs 1993b*)

Drepanolejeunea cultrella (Mitt.) Steph.

Afromontane species widespread from Sao Tomé to Tanzania and maybe to Mauritius, usually

Plate I: *Cheilolejeunea omphalogastris* *Pócs sp. nov.*

1 and 2: Sterile plants in ventral view. 3: Thecal, *Lejeunea* type branching. 4: Incubous (in ventral view succubous) underleaves. 5: Stem section. 6: Leaf, shown its position to the stem. 7: Ledian lobe cells. 8: Different lobuli. 9: Amphigastria. 10: Median amphigastrium cells. All drawn from the type.

above 900 m altitude. Epiphyllous and ramicolous. Ny: 155, Pócs 8044d.

Drepanolejeunea physaefolia (Gott.) Steph. (See also in Pócs 1993b)

Ny: 155, Pócs 8044e.

Drepanolejeunea symoensii Vanden Berghen & Grolle

Species endemic to the Nyungwe Forest area, follicolous and ramicolous at 1900-2000 m altitude.

Ny: 155, Pócs 8044f.

Lejeunea Libert

Subg. *Lejeunea* Libert

Lejeunea acuta Mitt. (See also in Pócs 1993b)

Ny: 155, Pócs 8044g.

Lejeunea amaniensis E.W. Jones

A rare canopy species occurring time to time also on the twigs of shrub layer in the Afromontane belt from Cameroon to Madagascar, in our area at 1820-2000 m altitude.

Ny: 155, Pócs 8044h.

Lejeunea ramosissima Steph. (See also in Pócs 1993b)

Ny: 155, Pócs 8044j.

Lejeunea tabularis (Spreng.) Spreng. (See also in Pócs 1993b)

Ny: 155, Pócs 8044k.

Leucolejeunea Evans (See also in Pócs 1993b)

Leucolejeunea xanthocarpa (Lehm. & Lindenb.) Evans

Ny: 155, Pócs 8044l.

Microlejeunea (Spruce) Steph. (See also Pócs 1993b)

Microlejeunea africana Steph.

Ny: 155, Pócs 8044m.

Prionolejeunea (Spruce) Schiffner (See also Pócs 1993b)

Prionolejeunea grata (Gott.) Schiffn.

Ny: 155, Pócs 8044n.

Taxilejeunea (Spr.) Schiffn. em. Schust. (See also in Pócs 1993b)

Taxilejeunea conformis (Mont.) Steph.

Ny: 155, Pócs 8044o.

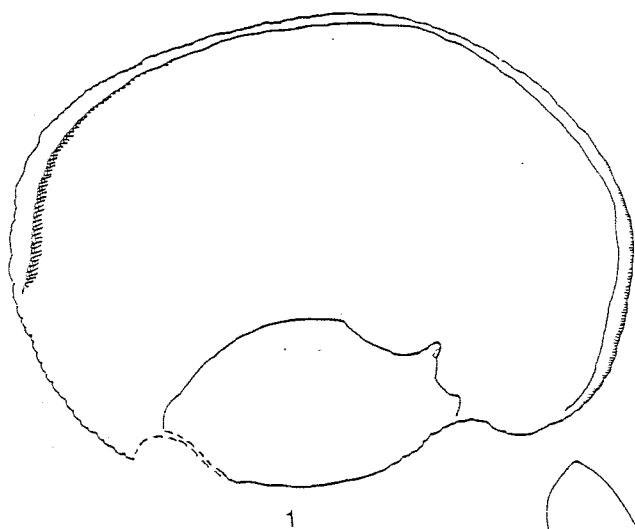
Cololejeuneoideae

Colura Dum.

The genus is fully revised by Jovet-Ast (1953, 1954, supplements 1956, 1976, 1980). Further African species are described by Jones & Pócs (1987) and by Pócs (1993a).

Plate II. *Diplasiolejeunea aulae* E.W. Jones

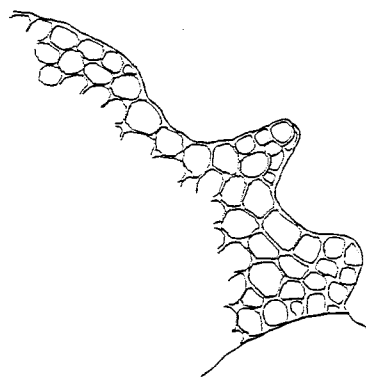
1: Leaf. 2: Amphigastria. 3: Lobules. Drawn from the Central African BRYOTROP specimen Pócs 155: 8044r.



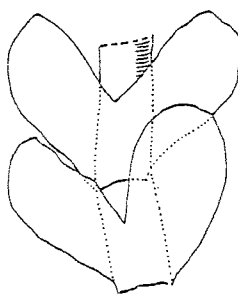
1

300 μ m

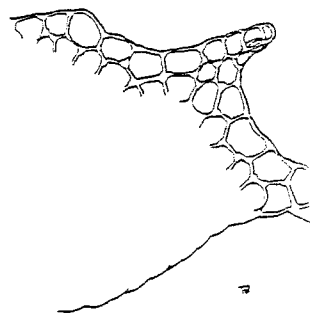
1 mm



2



3



4