

STUDIES ON COLOMBIAN CRYPTOGRAMS. IX.
DALTONIA FENESTRELLATA (MUSCI: DALTONIACEAE),
A NEW SPECIES FROM COLOMBIA

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Griffin, Dana, III (Department of Botany, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611). Studies on Colombian cryptogams. IX. *Daltonia fenestrellata* (Musci: Daltoniaceae), a new species from Colombia. *Brittonia* 32: 214–216. 1980.—*Daltonia fenestrellata* Griffin was collected by A. M. Cleef in the Andes of Colombia in 1973. It is characterized by the cuspidate, incurved or recurved leaf tips, the elongated juxtacostal cells and the apically scabrous seta. It seems most closely allied to *D. gomezii* Crosby of Costa Rica.

While working with a large collection of Musci made by A. M. Cleef in the páramos of Colombia, I came across a strikingly beautiful species of *Daltonia* which is new to science; its description follows.

***Daltonia fenestrellata* Griffin, sp. nov. (Figs. 1–8).**

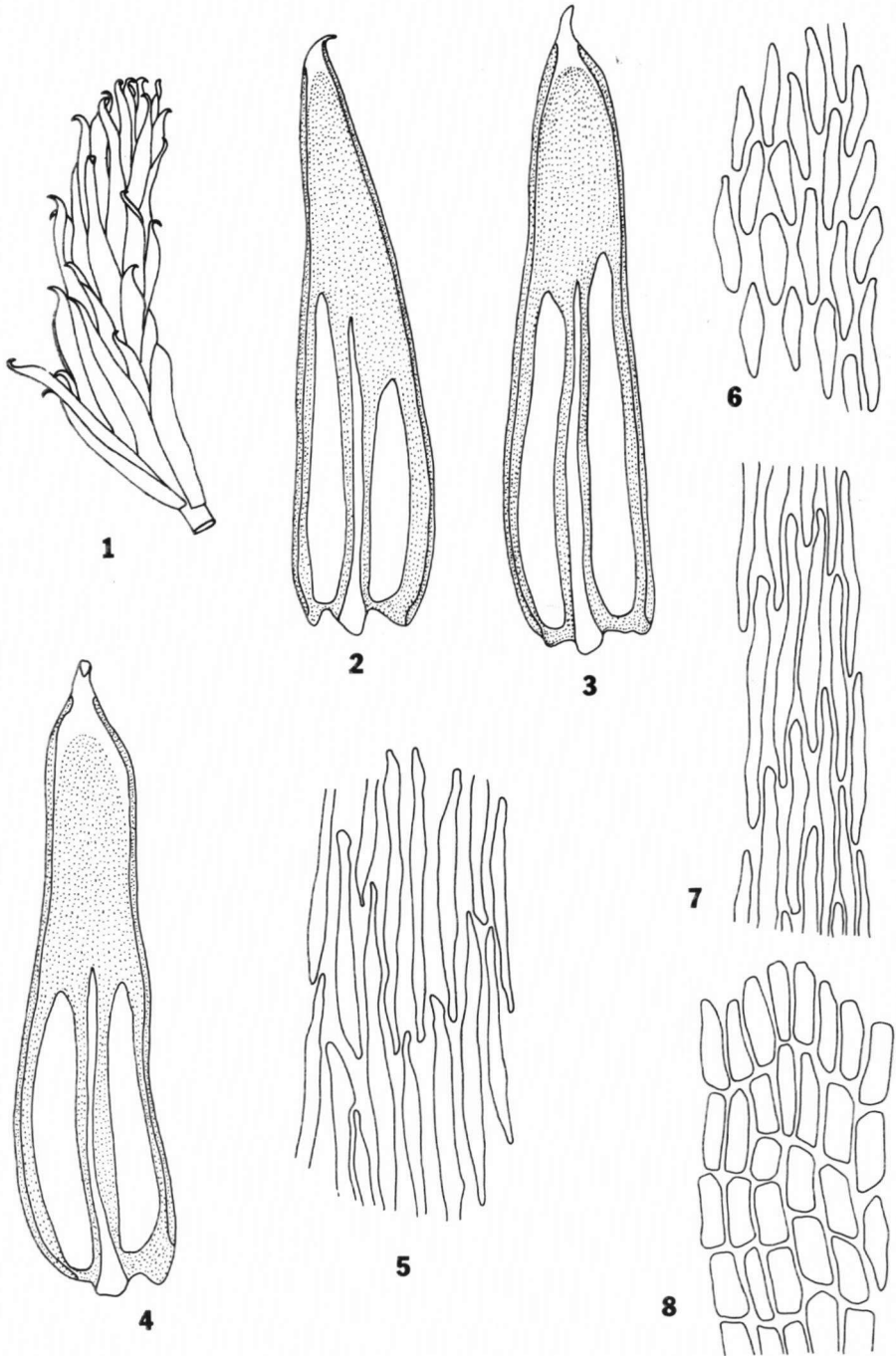
Plantae robustae, parce ramosae, aureo-fuscae. Folia sicca laxe erecto-imbricata, madida erecto-patula, anguste ovata vel ligulato-lanceolata 2–2.5 mm longa, in apicem acuminata, cuspidata, incurvata vel recurvata, margine recurvato e basi usque ad acumen. Costa ad medium folium vel paullum supra producta. Cellulae marginales valde distinctae, elongatae, pluri-seriales e basi ad acumen; juxtacostatae marginalibus similes, e basi ad acumen productae; superae angustae rhomboideae, sinuolatae, incrassatae; basales rectangulares, hyalinae. Seta 1.2–1.5 cm longa basi laevis, supra scabra; theca ovoidea 1.5–1.6 mm longa; dentibus lanceolatis, papillosis; sporae subreniformes 15–18 μm , dilute papillosae.

Plants rather robust, to 5 cm tall, sparsely branched, golden-brown. Leaves laxly erect-imbricate when dry, erect-spreading when moist, narrowly ovate to ligulate-lanceolate, 2–2.5 mm long \times 0.5–0.6 mm wide, tip incurved or recurved, margins revolute from base to slightly below apex, border sharply defined from base to acumen, 8–10 cells wide at base, 10–14 cells wide at mid-leaf, narrowing to 2–3 cells wide in acumen. Costa extending to mid-leaf or slightly above. Cells of border quite elongate, linear, 60–80 μm long, 6–7 μm wide with deeply pigmented walls especially at base of leaf; juxtacostal cells similar in size and shape to those of border, forming a conspicuous and broad band along both sides of costa from base to acumen, this band widening above costa and merging with cells of upper lamina; laminal cells of acumen narrowly rhomboidal, somewhat sinuous, 18–35 μm long, 7–10 μm wide; basal laminal cells hyaline, rectangular, 15–30 μm long, 7–9 μm wide. Perichaetial leaves ovate, ecostate. Dioicous? Seta 1.2–1.5 cm long, smooth below, scabrous above. Capsule ovoid, 1.5–1.6 mm long, 0.8 mm in diameter, exothecial cells moderately collenchymatous; intact peristome not seen, but from some fragments the following—teeth lanceolate-acuminate, orange below, light yellow to nearly hyaline above, papillose. Calyptra and operculum not seen. Spores subreniform, 15–18 μm , faintly papillose.

TYPE: COLOMBIA: META, Cerro Nevado de Sumapaz, Quebrada El Buque, epifito sobre ramas de *Diplostegium*, 3350 m, 14 January 1973, *Antoine M. Cleef* 7820 (HOLOTYPE: COL; ISOTYPES: U, FLAS, NY).

Known only from type specimen.

The specific epithet for this new species refers to the hyaline, rectangular cells of the basal lamina. These cells, framed by the quite elongated and more or less colored cells of the border and juxtacostal region, give the impression of small windows.



FIGS. 1-8. *Daltonia fenestrellata*. Fig. 1. Apical portion of stem with leaves (dried state), $\times 15$. Figs. 2-4. Leaves (locations of elongated cells represented by stippling, not including costa), $\times 40$. Fig. 5. Supracostal cells, $\times 400$. Fig. 6. Cells of upper lamina, $\times 400$. Fig. 7. Juxtacostal cells, $\times 400$. Fig. 8. Cells of basal lamina, $\times 400$.

The affinities of *Daltonia fenestrellata* lie with a small group of species (*D. brevinervis* Bartr., *D. gomezii* Crosby and *D. latolimbata* Herz.), all of which have elongated juxtacostal cells; however, from all of these it is quite distinct. None of the other species of this group have cuspidate incurved or recurved leaf tips. In areolation *D. fenestrellata* is closest, perhaps, to *D. gomezii*; however, in *D. gomezii* the elongated juxtacostal cells are restricted above the costa to a narrow band (Crosby, 1974), whereas in *D. fenestrellata* the juxtacostal band broadens above the costa filling most of the acumen. In addition, the seta is smooth throughout in *D. gomezii* but is apically scabrous in *D. fenestrellata*.

Other species of this group differ as follows: in *D. brevinervis* the border is restricted to the lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of the leaf margin, the upper lamina cells are linear, and the seta is usually scabrous throughout (Bartram, 1931); in *D. latolimbata* the elongated juxtacostal cells do not extend beyond the apical end of the costa, and the upper laminal cells are rounded (Bartram, 1931).

Acknowledgments

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