NEW COMBINATIONS AND SYNONYMS IN NEO TROPICAL LEJEUNEACEAE (MARCHANTIOPHYTA), WITH DESCRIPTION OF LEJEUNEA TAMASII, A NEW SPECIES FROM BARRO COLORADO ISLAND, PANAMA

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INTRODUCTION

The liverwort and hornwort flora of Panama comprises approx. 349 taxa (Stotler et al. 1998; Dauphin et al. 2006; Dauphin 2007). This number is relative low when compared to the rich liverwort and hornwort flora (approx. 590 taxa) of adjacent Costa Rica (Dauphin 2005), as already commented by Dauphin et al. (2006). Additional fieldwork in Panama, especially in areas of difficult access like Darién, Northern Veraguas and forests of the Central Cordillera will probably raise the number of species registered for the country (e.g., Schäfer-Verwimp 2012). Also revisions of incompletely known genera, like Lejeunea Lib., will increase our knowledge of the hepatic diversity in Panama, as shown below.

During field work in Barro Colorado, Panama, over 20 years ago, Salazar Allen and Chung collected a small liverwort, growing on rocks on two different trails of the island. It is now recognized as a species of Lejeunea, the largest genus within the family Lejeuneaceae (Reiner-Drehwald 1999). Although numerous papers dealing with this genus and related taxa have been published recently (e.g., Reiner-Drehwald & Schäfer-Verwimp 2008; Pócs 2010; Renner et al. 2011; Heinrichs et al. 2012), there are still many names in need of revision. The genus Hygrolejeunea (Spruce) Schiffn., for example, has been known for over 20 years as a synonym of Lejeunea (Grolle 1988), and the status of many species have been recently updated (e.g., Reiner-Drehwald & Ilkiu-Borges 2007; Reiner-Drehwald 2011). However, more than 20 species of Hygrolejeunea have not been transferred to other genera or synonymized as yet.

The Barro Colorado Natural Monument in Panama is one of the most famous and studied sites of tropical rainforests worldwide (Leigh et al. 1983; Anonymous 1992). It includes the Barro Colorado Island and adjacent peninsulas. The Island is located between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.
A. Evans and L. minutiloba Nees & Mont., cited by Dauphin and L. magnoliae), for the island, namely these taxa, and also from all the other Chung in the island differs morphologically from no vElt iEs in study of types and additional collections.

The aim of this paper is to describe the species Lejeunea from Barro Colorado as L. tamasii, sp. nov. and propose new combinations and synonyms for Neotropical Lejeuneas, based on the study of types and additional collections.

NEWTIES IN LEJEUNEAS FROM TROPICAL AMERICA

1. Lejeunea tamasii M. E. Reiner, N. Salazar Allen & C. Chung C., sp. nov.

Fig. 1


ETYMOLOGY. The new species is dedicated to Professor Tamás Pócs, an indefatigable bryologist, expert in the family Lejeuneaceae.

Plants dull, green to brownish in herbarium, 2–5 mm long, 0.7–1.2 mm wide; branches of the Lejeunea-type, few, similar or smaller than the main shoot, collars small. Stems 70–80 μm wide, epidermal cells in ventral view rectangular, 25–40 × 35–50 μm; stems in cross section sub-
emergent between the bracts, obovoid, inflated, 300–360 µm wide, 650–750 µm long, margin slightly crenulate due to globose cells, 5-keeled, keels 1/3 the length of the perianth, dorsal keel less distinct, keels entire, beak not seen (broken ?). Sporophyte not observed. Vegetative reproduction not observed.

**Distribution and Ecology.** *Lejeunea tamasii* is thus far known from only three collections from Barro Colorado, Panama, at 50–100 meters. It was found growing on rocks, on dry creeks, along two different trails in the Island. In one of the collections (Nr. 4583) it was growing with *Fissidens weirii* Mitt. and *F. guianensis* Mont. (det. C. Chung C. 1990).

**Discussion.** The description of *Lejeunea tamasii* should be considered preliminar, as it is based on three collections with few fertile shoots and mature perianths. The underleaves and lobules are also difficult to observe, as they are usually covered by algae and soil.

The distinctive characters of *Lejeunea tamasii* are found in the underleaves, that are appressed and curved on the stem and have toothed margins, with the teeth apex often slightly elevated from the underleaf plane. The underleaf margin in most species of *Lejeunea* is entire, but species with a ± blunt or conspicuous tooth on the margin are also known, e.g., *L. boryana* Mont. and *L. laetevirens* Nees & Mont. (Reiner-Drehwald 2000; Reiner-Drehwald & Goda 2000). In *Lejeunea multidentata* M. E. Reiner & Mustelier the underleaf margins are also toothed, but the leaf shape with teeth and cilia on the margins clearly differs from the entire leaves of *L. tamasii* (Reiner-Drehwald & Mustelier Martinez 2004).

2. *Lejeunea tonduzana* (Steph.) M. E. Reiner, **comb. nov.**

_Hygrojeunea tonduzana* Steph., *Hedwigia* 35: 105. 1896. Type: COSTA RICA, Río Naranjo, 200–250 m, March 1893, *Tonduz 3077 a* (HOLOTYPE, G 11832 [autoicous, c.per.]; ISOTYPE, JE [autoicous, c.per.]; both...
types intermingled with *Lejeunea adpressa* Nees [autoicous, c.per.]).

*Plants* shiny, brownish in herbarium, 0.8–1.4 mm wide; branches of the *Lejeunea*-type, ± abundant, similar or smaller than the main shoot, collars small, most branches fertile. *Stems* 60–85 µm wide, epidermal cells in ventral view rectangular, 25–35 × 40–65 µm; ventral merophyte 2 cells wide. *Leaves* imbricate, widely spreading. *Lobes* ovate, slightly concave, 450–700 µm long, 300–500 µm wide, margin entire, slightly crenate, apex rounded, plane, occasionally recurved, dorsal margin arched, ventral margin straight. Marginal leaf cells quadrate to rectangular, median cells isodiametric or elongated, 20–28 × 33–40 µm, basal cells slightly larger; cell walls thin, trigones medium sized, 0–2 intermediate thickenings per wall; cuticle smooth; oil bodies not observed. *Lobules* variable, when well developed triangular, strongly inflated, 110–130 µm long, 80–100 µm wide, ± 1/4 the lobe length, lateral margin incurved, apical tooth 15 × 25 µm, hyaline papilla proximal, apical margin 2–3 cells long, keel straight to slightly arched, at the union with ventral margin of lobe slightly angled or straight; reduced lobules only few cells large. *Underleaves* distant, suborbicular, 160–225 µm wide, 140–190 µm long, wider than long or longer than wide, 2–3 × the stem width, 25–45% bifid, sinus mostly U-shaped, lobes triangular, straight, 1 cell at the apex, 5–6 cells at the base, margins entire, base cuneate, insertion line slightly arched, rhizoids often developed. *Autoicous*. *Androecia* terminal on short branches without vegetative leaves at base, 2–3 pairs of bracts, bracts imbricate, hypostatic, 1 (or more?) bracteoles at base of spike, 2 antheridia per bract. *Gynoecia* terminal on short branches without vegetative leaves at base, one sterile innovation of the lejeuneoid-type. Female bracts and bracteole most broken. *Perianths* emergent 1/2–1/3 its length between the bracts, ± clavate, inflated, constricted at 1/2–1/3 its length, 230–320 µm wide in the bottom, 350–450 µm wide.

![Image](https://example.com/image.png)

**Fig. 2.** *Lejeunea tonduzana* (Steph.) M. E. Reiner. 1 – median leaf cells, 2 – part of underleaf, 3 – cladographs of fertile plants (solid ellipse = androecium, open ellipse = gynoecium with perianth, U = gynoecium without perianth), 4 – sector of shoot with mature perianth, ventral view, 5 – perianth, ventral view, 6 & 7 – leaves, 8 – sector of shoot, ventral view. (All from G11832, holotype).
at the upper part, 550–900 µm long, 5-keeled, keels ± 1/2 the length of the perianth, all keels equally developed, ± inflated and expanded, entire, slightly crenate, (probably) not winged, beak 35 µm (1–2 cells) long. Vegetative reproduction not observed. Sporophyte not observed.

**Distribution and Ecology.** *Lejeunea tonduzana* is only known from the type material, collected in Costa Rica, at 200–250 m. It was growing as an epiphyll on fern, together with *L. adpressa* and *Radula* sp.

**Discussion.** Two fertile species of *Lejeunea* are growing intermixed in the type sample of *Hygrolejeunea tonduzana*. The plants with 5-keeled and inflated perianths are those specimens described and illustrated by Stephani as *H. tonduzana* (Stephani 1985, nr. 4363). The second species, *Lejeunea adpressa*, has a dorsally compressed perianth (Reiner-Drehwald 2009).

*Lejeunea tonduzana* is characterized by the strongly inflated perianth, with the keels expanded in the upper 1/3. The female bracts and bracteoles are broken and could not be described. Dauphin (2005: 208) described the androecia of *Hygrolejeunea tonduzana* as “Androecia terminal on main branches or on the gynoecial innovations!, with 1–3 bract pairs”. In the studied plants the androecia are terminal on short branches and the observations of Dauphin could not be confirmed. However, additional collections are needed to determine the morphological plasticity of this species.

3. **Lejeunea recurva** M. E. Reiner, nom. nov.


**Type.** BOLIVIA. Santa Cruz, prov. Caballero, Sillar, 1800 m, 1911, Herzog 2687 (holotype, G [c. per.]; isotype, JE [c. per.]).

**Plants** dull to shiny, yellowish green in herbarium, 1.5–2.0 mm wide; branches of the *Lejeunea*-type, few, smaller than the main shoot, 1.0–1.3 mm wide, collars large. Stems 140–200 µm wide, epidermal cells in ventral view rectangular, 70–75 × 80–100 µm; stems in cross section suborbicular, epidermis of 7 rows of enlarged cells surrounding ± 70 rows of small medullary cells, epidermal cells 40–50 × 85–105 µm, medullary cells 15–25 × 20–30 µm, cell walls thin, hyaline to yellowish; ventral merophyte 2 cells wide. Leaves imbricate, obliquely to widely spreading. Lobes ovate, ± concave, 850–1200 µm long, 700–900 µm wide, margin entire, apex rounded, recurved, dorsal margin arched, ventral margin slightly arched. Marginal leaf cells quadrate to rectangular, 10–18 × 17–25 µm; median leaf cells isodiametric to elongated, 20–25 × 30–35 µm; basal cells elongated, 30–35 × 40–50 µm; cell walls thin, trigoines medium-sized, intermediate thickenings common, (0–)1–2(–3) per wall, cuticle papilllose; oil bodies not observed. Lobules variable, when well developed, ± rectangular to triangular, strongly inflated, 130–140 µm long, 100–125 µm wide, <1/6 the lobe length, lateral margin inrolled or the distal portion with the tooth seen in situ, lateral margin 5–6 cells long, tooth oval, hyaline papillae obovoid, at the proximal base of the tooth, apical margin lunulate to straight, 2–3 cells long, keel straight to slightly arched, ± crenate, at the union with ventral margin of lobe slightly angled; reduced lobules variable in shape and size. Underleaves imbricate to contiguous, appressed on the stem, central part between rhizoid disc and sinus ± convex, reniform, 600–1100 µm wide, 400–700 µm long, wider than long, 4–5 × the stem width, 15–25% bifid, sinus V-shaped, narrow, lobes triangular, connivent, apex acute, ending in 1 cell, margins entire, apical half recurved, base auriculate, insertion line slightly arched, rhizoid disc pronounced. Dioicus? Androecia not observed. Gynoecia terminal on branches or on the main stem, 1–2 innovations, gynoecial pattern often dichasial, up to 3 gynoecia in a row. Female bract lobes oval, 600–1000 µm long,
250–370 µm wide, margin slightly crenate, apex rounded to subacute; bract lobules oval to rhomboidal, 400–700 µm long, 120 µm wide, margin slightly crenate, apex subacute, keel straight, not winged; female bracteole oval, 400–600 µm wide, 550–800 µm long, free, 20–35% bifid, sinus V-shaped, lobes acute. *Perianth* 1/3–1/2 emergent between the bracts, cylindrical to ellipsoid, not compressed, 350–400 µm wide, 800–900 µm long, 5-keeled to 1/3–1/2 the length of the perianth, all keels equally developed, keels entire, not winged, perianth surface papillose, beak 60–75 µm (2–4 cells) long. *Vegetative reproduction* not observed. *Sporophytes* not observed.

**Distribution and Ecology.** *Lejeunea recurva* is until now known only from the Andes in Bolivia (type material, with perianths) and Peru (sterile), between 1300–1800 m, where it was growing as an epiphyte.

**Additional Specimen Examined:** PERU. SAN MARTIN: prov. Rioja, distrito Pardo Miguel, near bridge Serranoyacu, 1300–1400 m, 05°40′32″S, 77°40′28″W, 8 Jan. 2001, **M. ELENA REINER-DREHWALD Drehwald 4870** (USM, GOET).

**Discussion.** *Lejeunea recurva* is easily recognized by the large and reniform underleaves, which are shortly bifid and recurved at the upper half. The leaf lobes are also recurved, the lobules small, less than 1/6 the lobe length, the cells are thin walled, with trigones and intermediate thickenings and papillose cuticle. Androecia where not observed; the female plants often possess a characteristic dichasial gynoeccial pattern, the perianths are long, cylindrical and the 5 keels are entire.

The species resembles *Lejeunea reflexistipula* (Lehm. & Lindemb.) Gottsche et al., mainly by the large and reniform underleaves, but in the latter they are entire and the bases are rounded, whereas in *L. recurva* the bifid underleaves have large auriculate bases (Reiner-Drehwald 2005).

### 4. *Lejeunea cerina* (Lehm. & Lindemb.) Gottsche


= *Hygrolejeunea aspera* Steph., Spec. hepat. 5: 543. 1914. **Type:** MEXICO. Veracruz: Zacuapan, *Liebm. 539 b, ex Herb. Lindenberg 6741* (HOLOTYPE, G 27315 [gyn.]); **syn. nov.**

= *Hygrolejeunea similis* Steph., Spec. hepat. 5: 541. 1914. **Type:** COSTA RICA. Buenos Aires, 1892, *Tonduz 15553* (HOLOTYPE, G 11817 [gyn.]); **syn. nov.**

### 5. *Lejeunea flava* (Sw.) Nees


= *Hygrolejeunea bahiensis* Steph., Hedwigia 35: 99. 1896. **Type:** BRAZIL. Bahia, *Didrichsen s.n.* (HOLOTYPE, G [scanty, 4 shoots, autoicous, c.gyn.]); **syn. nov.**

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**Fig. 3.** *Lejeunea recurva* M. E. Reiner. 1 – marginal leaf cells, 2 – median leaf cells, 3 – basal leaf cells, 4 – shoot sector, two underleaves removed, ventral view, 5 – cladographs of fertile plants (open ellipse = gynoeccium with perianth), 6 – leaf, ventral view, 7 – leaf, dorsal view, 8 – underleaf lobe apex, 9 – underleaf base, 10 – underleaf, 11 – shoot sector, ventral view, 12 – female bracts, 13 – perianth, dorsal view, 14 & 15 – perianth with bracts (14 in dorsal view, 15 in ventral view), 16 – leaf lobules, 17 – cross section of stem. (4, 9, 12–15 from JE, isotype; 5 from G, holotype; 1–3, 6–8, 10, 11, 16, 17 from Drehwald 4870, GOET).
REFERENCES


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