

Sphagnum cymbifolium Ehrh. Fruchtend mit den vorigen Arten vergesellschaftet R.! (350 m).
(Schluss folgt.)

Repertorium.

Jenman, G. S. Second Supplement to the Jamaica Ferns Recorded in Grisebach's „Flora of the British West Indies“. (The Journal of Botany. 1879. Sept.).

Neue Arten sind:

Cyathea Nockii, Jenman, n. sp.—Caudex less than two inches thick, only a few inches long, procumbent and rooting from the under side, corrugated with the raised and densely-crowded bases of the past stipites; stipites caespitose few or many, erect, the gradually-dwindling pinnae reaching to their very base, unarmed, rusty tomentose beneath, above clothed with lanceolate dark-brown scales; fronds erecto-spreading, plumelike, lanceolate-acuminate, from 2 to nearly 4 feet long, 6 to 9 inches wide in the middle; pinnae erecto-spreading, 1 to 2 inches apart, truncate and sessile, with a gland at the base beneath, fully pinnate, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide, acuminate with the point serrate; pinnules $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long, 2 lines wide, obliquely acute, submucronate, dentate, or the inferior ones crenato-lobulate and rounded at the base, the lowest pair largest and lobed or pinnatifid; texture coriaceous; upper surface dark green, glossy, under glaucescent, both naked; costules rusty above, ribs beneath clothed with pale deciduous bullate scales; rachis angular, puberulous and greyish with scattered lanate scales; veins once forked at the base; sori in a double line close along the midrib, not reaching the apex, inserted at the forking of the veins; involucre membranous; cup-shaped, its margin usually entire.

Alsophila parvula, Jenman, n. sp. — Trunk 10 to 30 feet high, hardly thicker than a broomstick, the scars of the fallen fronds small and crowded; stipites numerous, 12 to 15 inches long, slender, channelled, curved, straw-coloured or brown, armed beneath with short blunt prickles, and clothed at the base with linear-lanceolate acuminate chaff-coloured scales $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long; fronds 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, 18 to 24 inches wide, bipinnate; pinnae 9 to 12 inches long, 3 to 4 inches wide, the apices acuminate and pinnatifid, not sessile; costae slender, pubescent above, beneath naked; pinnules oblong-ligulate, the obtusely serrate apices shortly acuminate, sessile, 2 inches long, $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, deeply pinnatifid; segments blunt, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch long, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ line wide,

subfalcate, the margins slightly crenulato-dentate; surfaces naked, but the flexuose costulae pubescent above, beneath having a few small deciduous, obovate, pale scales in the axils formed with the mid-vein of the segments; colour above light green, beneath greyish; texture sub-coriaceous; veins pellucid, forked in the outer half or third, reaching the edge; sori pale, copious, ascending half to two-thirds up the segments, inserted just below the forking of the veins; rachis sparsely prickly below, quite naked.

This has the cutting of *A. aspera*, but contrasts with that species by its small, slender habit, many fronds, and pale colour in all its parts. Mr. Baker looks upon it as a form of *aspera*, judging from pinnae, but the best distinguishing characters are shown by the trunk and stipes. These parts of the species of this and allied genera are so cumbersome to collectors from their bulk and prickliness, that they rarely reach European herbaria; and yet as good distinguishing characters are afforded by them as by the fronds. Indeed, the Jamaican tree ferns are as well individualized, and can be as readily identified, by the characters which the trunk alone exhibits as by those shown by the fronds alone.

Adiantum macrophyllum, Sw., var. *bipinnatum*, Baker, MSS.: stipes long; pinnae more numerous than in the type and smaller, base of the frond bipinnate; pinnules oblong.

Adiantum cubense, Hk., var. *nanum*, Jenman: small, delicate, 3 to 6 inches high; lamina 3 inches long; segments 4 to 10, with a larger deltoid terminal one, casually bipinnate on the left side at the base.

Asplenium altissimum, Jenman, n. sp. — Caudex stout, erect or decumbent, beset with the persistent bases of the past stipites; stipites caespitose, few, suberect, 18 to 24 inches long, dark coloured, not channelled, puberulous and warty with dense raised points, dotted below with largish, membranous scales; fronds spreading, ovate, 2 to 4 feet long, 16 to 24 inches wide; lowest pinnae little or not reduced, bipinnate; pinnae spreading, 12 to 18 inches long, 5 to 8 inches wide, often bearing bulbils in the axils of the upper ones; pinnules subpetiolate, 3 to 4 inches long, acuminate, deeply pinnatifid, the lowest pair reduced; segments $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long, 2 to 3 lines wide, oblong, the apices rounded, entire, toothed, or lobed half-way to the midrib texture firm; under surface puberulous; the costae and costulae slightly scaly, upper glabrous, the costulae channelled, with accessory sharpened margins; veins pinnate, simple or forked, reaching the edge; sori short, close to the midrib, the inferior occasionally double; involucre tumid, membra-

nous, naked; colour above dull dark green, beneath pale, lurid. — Intermediate between radicans and hians, with the cutting of the former and the sori and involucres of the latter.

Aspidium triangulum, Sw., var. *latipinnum*, Jenman: pinnae in opposite pairs, large, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch long, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide, ovate-rhomboid; teeth of the margins very shallow, appressed, spinulose, acute point mucronate; complete row of sori medial, 1 to 2 incomplete outer rows; apex of frond lobed or pinnatifid, rooting at the point.

Aspidium caudatum, Jenman, n. sp. — Stipites 5 to 8 inches long, scaly at the base, caespitose, spreading from a decumbent rootstock, which is $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick; fronds prostrate, simply pinnate, 10 to 15 inches long, 2 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, oblong-lanceolate or lanceolate, the base not reduced, tapering gradually upwards and attenuated, terminating in a 1 to 2 inches long, stiffish, tail with a scaly bud at its point, apparently fully pinnate throughout, but the upper third narrowly margined; pinnae numerous, spreading horizontally, apart, but not distant, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, lower petiolulate, the inferior edge within obliquely cut away, curved outwards to the acute point, the upper side usually with a short rounded auricle at the base, inner edge parallel with the rachis; margin inciso-serrate or sometimes cut into shallow, roundish lobes, teeth obtuse, not spinulose, and the point not mucronate; texture coriaceous; surfaces naked, glabrous; veins close, 1 to 3 times forked (above the basal auricle); sori terminal on the anterior inferior veinlet, near to, or remote from, the edge; involucre deciduous; rachis stiffish, channelled, slightly scaly; colour on both sides greyish or pale green.

Nephrodium firmum, Baker MSS, n. sp. — Rhizome freely creeping, hardly thicker than a quill, but beset with the persistent bases of the old stipes, the advancing point clothed with narrow acuminate brown scales; stipites slender, erect, scattered, 8 to 12 inches long, glabrous, sub-polished, brown or nearly straw-coloured, channelled, having a few deciduous scales at the base; fronds 9 to 12 inches long, 4 to 6 inches wide, larger ones ovate-lanceolate; pinnae spreading, oblong-lanceolate, acuminate, sessile, pinnatifid, or fully pinnate at the base, lowest 1 to 2 pairs little reduced and reflexed, central $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide; pinnules slightly connected by their decurrent bases, but the basal pair not adnate and nearly free, all entire or subentire, the crenulate edge slightly reflexed, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 lines wide, apices bluntish or acute, basal pair not (or only that on the inferior side) enlarged; texture firm, subcoriaceous; surfaces naked; under side pale,

upper dark green and shining; rachis and costae slender, glabrous beneath, puberulous above, the latter slightly wavy; veins oblique, simple or forked, pellucid, raised and conspicuous above, obsolete or obscure beneath; sori small, close to the margin; involucre small, fugacious; capsules ciliate.

Nephrodium Sprengelii, Hook., var. *persicinum*, Jenman; growth coarser than in the type, the nascent fronds thickly coated with mucous, viscid throughout when mature, strongly peach-scented; margins inflexed, nearly enclosing the sori.

Nephrodium Sherringii Jenman, n. sp. — Caudex erect; stipites caespitose, very short, scaly; fronds erect, lanceolate or ovate-lanceolate, acuminate, fully pinnate to the very apex, 2 to 3 feet long, 10 to 14 inches wide; pinnae copious, spreading, dwindling down gradually to mere segments at the base, quite sessile, largest 6 to 8 inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches wide, acuminate, cut down to the narrowly winged costae into ligulate, bluntish or acute, subentire toothed or deeply-lobed pinnules, which are $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch long, 2 to 3 lines wide, with a rounded open sinus between them, the inferior one on the lower side producing a small auricle which overlaps the rachis; texture chartaceous; colour light green; both surfaces, with the rachis, puberulous-glandulose; cortex finely ciliate above, the edge of the margins obscurely cartilaginous-toothed; veins pellucid, about 16 to a side, simple, forked, or pinnate; sori small, one to each branch, medial, or nearer the edge; involucre persistent, glandulose.

Nephrodium Jenmani, Baker, var. *sitiorum*, Jenman: stipes and rachis slender; pinnae in opposite, patent pairs, narrow, and diminishing gradually from the base outwards, the acuminate attenuated apices usually entire; basal pinnules enlarged and increasing in size as the pinnae dwindle to mere auricles at the base of the stipes; veins evident on the upper side; sori hardly medial.

Nephrodium usitatum, Jenman, n. sp. — Caudex stout, erect, often a span or more high; stipites caespitose, strong, numerous, 9 to 16 inches long, clothed at the base (and a few scattered upwards) with deciduous, dark, dull brown scales; fronds pinnate, 18 inches to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, 9 to 12 inches wide, apex acuminate, pinnatifid and passing through mere lobes into the serrate attenuated point; pinnae numerous, but distant, spreading horizontally, 4 to 6 inches long (variable in width) $\frac{3}{8}$ to 1 inch wide, the lowest one to two pairs little or hardly reduced, and sometimes narrowed at the base, upper ones sessile, truncate; point finely acuminate, serrato-entire, within cut a third or rather more

to the costae into broadish, rounded, or subappressed, thin cartilaginous-edged, crenato-entire lobes, which are 2 to 3 lines wide; texture thinly papyraceous; pellucid; colour dark green above and glossy, pale beneath from minute microscopic greyish scales; rachis puberulous; veins pellucid, simple, 4 to 8 for a side, lowest pair uniting and sending a vein to the sinus, where the next pair meet; sori medial or nearer the midrib, reaching to the lowest vein; involucre minute, soon obliterated.

Polypodium heterotrichum, Baker MSS. n. sp. — Stipites many, short, less than one inch long, very slender and wiry, tufted, but not strictly caespitose, clothed with long, soft spreading hairs; fronds pendent, ligulate, 3 to 8 inches long, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide, deeply pinatifid; segments numerous, close, spreading obliquely adnate and barely confluent by the shortly decurrent base, about 1 line wide, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, acute, entire, subentire, or occasionally remotely toothed; texture thin, flaccid; rachis black, thread-like, and with both surfaces puberulous-glandulose, and rusty ciliate with soft spreading hairs; veins pinnate, oblique, short, reaching half-way or more to the margin, simple; sori copious, dorsal, or terminal, contiguous, in two approximate rows along the midrib, 4 to 7 to a side.

Acrostichum gramineum, Jenman, n. sp. — Rhizome slender, $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick, creeping, naked, dark-coloured; fronds scattered but copious, forming spreading grass-like patches, 5 to 8 inches high, linear acuminate, decurrent into the long (2 to 3 inches) slender petiole, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch wide; surfaces naked throughout, glossy, viscid, pale green; veins immersed, close, simple or forked, terminating within the edge in clavate apices; texture firm; fertile fronds smaller, on longer petioles, but similar in shape.

Acrostichum viscosum, Sw., var. *obtusum*, Jenman: fronds long, narrow, obtuse; rachis very prominent; stipites long, caespitose.

Acrostichum pallidum, Baker MSS., n. sp. — Caudex stout, woody, 1 inch thick, densely clothed with long attenuated, loose, fibrillose, undulate, black scales, which are $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, $\frac{1}{4}$ line wide; stipites numerous, caespitose, 5 to 10 inches long, slenderish, flattened on the upper side and channelled; fronds pendent, 6 to 14 inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches wide, apex acuminate, base rounded (in large specimens subcordate); texture coriaceous; margins repand, edge cartilaginous; veins once or twice forked, about 1 line apart, the dark-coloured bases curved; surfaces naked; colour throughout pale green; fertile fronds similar in shape, but smaller and on longer stipes.

Acrostichum nicotianae-folium, Sw., var. *saxicolum*, Jenman: rhizome epigaeus, clothed with scales, creeping on rocks; stipes and rachis fibrillose scaly; pinnae oblong-oval, fertile, larger and more in number than in the type; texture thinner.

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