

K. DOMIN:

Generis *Asplenii* L. species duo novae africanae.

1. *Asplenium pseudo-serra* n. sp.

Elatum vel mediocriter altum, simpliciter pinnatum; *stipes* castaneus, glaberrimus, antice sulcatus, postice teres; *frons* coriaceo-chartacea, in sicco fuscescens, acuminata, major obovato-elliptica 19-juga, minor elliptico-oblonga et tantum 10-juga; *pinnae* rectae vel tantum apice acuminato subfalcatae, subdivaricatae, superiores erecto-patentes, breviter sed distincte petiolulatae, petiolulis paleaceis haud plus 2—3 mm longis instructae, insuper sat densae, inferne interstitiis 4—2 cm longis remotae, infimae oppositae, sequentes suboppositae sed plurimae alternae, mediae longissimae, utrinque decrescentes, versus apicem gradatim et manifeste, versus basin parum sed distincte; *pinnae* mediae e basi cuneata inaequali (inferne magis minusve cuneato-excisa) anguste lanceolatae, lateribus rectae, distincte acuminatae, circa 8 cm (in fronde minori 5½ cm) longae et supra basin 10—14 mm (resp. 9 mm) latae, duplicato-serratae, acumine grosse serratae, subtus ad costas sat copiose paleolatae; *paleolae* planae, pallidae (stramineo-brunnescentes), solidae (nec reticulatae), e basi lata, ovata vel ovato-lanceolata tenuissime acuminatae, saepe circa 4 mm longae et in venis in paleolas piliformes paucas (plerasque jam delapsas) sensim transeuntes; *pinnae inferiores* acutae nec acuminatae, infimae abbreviatae sed latiores, e basi cuneata deltoideo-lanceolatae, a jugo superposito plus quam 4 cm (in fronde minore plus 3 cm) distantes, 4¾ cm longae et 1½ cm latae (in fronde minore 3½ cm × 1 cm); *pinna terminalis* elongata, anguste lanceolata et longe acuminata, lobulato-incisa et dein grosse serrata, basi cum pinna infrapposita una vel cum pinnis duabus confluentibus et propterea dilatata et triloba (lobis lateralibus saltem quadruplo brevioribus quam segmentum terminale) vel uniloba, ipsa basi cuneato-contracta; *venatio* *Asplenii* *serra*; venae subtus coloratae, supra prominentes et hanc ob causam pagina superiore in sicco striata; *sori* lineari-oblongi, circa 3—4 mm longi et 1 mm lati, secus costam biseriati, costae toti arcu appressi, remotiusculi; sori in serie utraque maturitate confluentes sed ob soros remotiusculos lineam unam sed magis minusve interruptam efformantes.

Habitat in AFRICA: Mainland W. of Zanzibar, J. T. Last 1885, Baker ut *A. serra* (typus in herbario Kewensi).

Species ab *Asplenio serra* sine ullo dubio optime distincta et jam pinnis versus basin decrescentibus et infra paleolaceis essentialiter discrepans, probabiliter area geographica majore vigens.

Ad speciem nostram forma sequens pertinere videtur:

Bwamba, 2300 ped. alt., Flora of UGANDA no. 25 ut *A. serra*, leg. R. Fyffe, Oct. 1925. Frons in specimine unica (an completa?) 23-juga, pinnis densioribus,

in specimine (an vero?) infimis tantum paulum brevioribus angustioribusque; paleolae characteristicae supra descriptae ad rhachidem dispersae, in petiolis copiosae, sed in frondis pagina superiore maxima ex parte delapsae.

2. *Asplenium monilisorum* n. sp.

Asplenium serra var. *natalense* Bak. in Hook.-Bak. Syn. Fil. 2. ed. 485 (1888) sensu em.

Elatum, viride (siccando pro parte fuscescens); rhizoma deest; *frons* circa 6 dm longa et 2 dm lata, in circumscriptione ovato-lanceolata, multijuga (circiter 28-juga), rigidiuscula sed tenuiter chartacea; *pinnae* alternae, distincte petiolulatae, inferiores plus distantes (interstitiis 4—3 cm longis separatae), mediae et superiores densae, versus apicem gradatim, versus basin paulum decrescentes, rectae vel paulum falcatae, erecto-patentes, elongato-lanceolatae, longe tenuiter acuminatae, usque circa 11 cm longae et basi 2 cm latae, insuper glabrae et nervis prominulis striatae, subtus ad costam hic inde paleola ab iis petioli haud diversa instructae, basi inaequales et inaequilatae (dimidio superiore manifeste majore), basi in angulo fere recto cuneatae, latere basali superiore erecto, sub-obliquo vel fere recto et cum rhachide parallelo, latere basali inferiore horizontaliter exciso-truncato, praeterea basi superiore lobo late deltoideo, saepe acuto et lobulato-dentato auctae, caeterum regulariter inciso-pinnatifidae, lobulis protinus spectantibus, truncatis et antice inciso-dentatis; *petioluli* inferiores circa 3 mm longi; superiores breviores, omnes paleolis pallidis, reticulatis, scariosis, nitidis, concavis, late ovatis et abrupte in acumen filiforme elongatum abeuntibus, circa 2 mm longis sat copiose instructi; *sori* numerosi (pinnae ab ipsa basi soriferae, tantum apice steriles, soris infimis fere in petiolulum transeuntibus), oblongo-ellipsoidei, biseriati, costae arcte appressi, in utraque serie inter se remotiusculi, circa 5—6 mm (4—7 mm) longi et fere 2 mm lati, soris maturis utriusque seriei confluentibus.

A. serra speciei nostrae ob pinnas pinnatifidas omnino dissimile et praesertim propter paleolas haud arcte affine esse videtur. *A. pseudo-serra*, quamvis habitu valde dissimile, ob paleolas similes et pinnas basin versus decrescentes propius accedere videtur.

Vidi specimina sequentia:

1. NATAL, ex herb. Mc Ken et Buchanan (comm. 1867) no. 24 (Baker ut *A. serra*), typus speciei (herb. Kewense).

2. NATAL, (Buchanan no. 84 (*A. caudatum* Forst. ex Kuhn Reise Deck. Bot. p. 33, 1879).

Forma multo robustior, foliis falcatis, caudato-attenuatis, jugis inferioribus valde distantibus sed vix minoribus, caeterum haud diversa.

3. KENYA Colony, Karuris, E. Kinobep, Febr. 1905, Imper. Forestry Instit., Herbar., s. n.

Forma parum diversa, pinnis inferioribus inter se valde distantibus, infimis manifeste brevioribus.

4. G. Volken's, Flora des KILIMANDSCHARO, No. 1272, Oct. 1893, alt. 2000 m, ut *A. contiguum* Kaulf.

Forma parum diversa, tantum textura tenuiore insignis.

5. Africa tropica orientalis: Namuli, Makua country, J. T. Last 1887.

6. S. E. Aberdare Forest, Kerita district, 7.000 ped. alt., H. M. Gardner, no. 971 („fronds 3—4 feet long“).

Forma forsā distincta, textura tenui insignis. Rhizoma, quod in specimine hoc adest, crassum est (diametro circa 4 mm latum) et densissime paleis pallidis, lucidis, reticulatis, fusciscenti-ferrugineis, iis *Asplenii serra* haud dissimilibus obtectum.

Clarus Baker (l. c. p. 485) var. *natalensem* ut sequitur describit: „pinnae pinnatifid throughout half-way down to the rhachis, with sharply-toothed erectopatent lobes; sori crowded against midrib. — Natal, Buchanan“.

A. serra, a cl. Thomas R. Sim (The Ferns of South Africa, Sec. edit., 1915) in p. 153 descriptum et in tabula 56 delineatum ad speciem nostram pertinet (cf. etiam Buchanan's List in Natal Colonist, 1875, no. 62; Lady Barkly's List in Cape Monthly Magazin, 1875, no. 71; Sim, Ferns of South Africa, 1st ed. p. 144, 1892). R. T. Sim scribit: „*A. serra* is a South American species with the margin inciso-serrate, and this deeply cut variety is its South African representative. It occurs also on the Cameroon Mts“. Secundum Sim species nostra in Natal et Rhodesia occurrit:

NATAL: Under the drip water in bush at southern terminus of Great Noodsberg only (Buchanan): in two ravines at Little Noodsberg and at Inanda (Wood).

RHODESIA: Chimanimani Mts., 6500 feet (Swynnerton, No. 851); near Umtali (B. H. Holland).
