

Two new species of *Tectaria* (Tectariaceae) from Cuba

Authors: Riverón-Giró, Frander Brian, and Sánchez, Carlos

Source: *Willdenowia*, 45(2) : 189-196

Published By: Botanic Garden and Botanical Museum Berlin (BGBM)

URL: <https://doi.org/10.3372/wi.45.45205>

BioOne Complete (complete.BioOne.org) is a full-text database of 200 subscribed and open-access titles in the biological, ecological, and environmental sciences published by nonprofit societies, associations, museums, institutions, and presses.

Your use of this PDF, the BioOne Complete website, and all posted and associated content indicates your acceptance of BioOne's Terms of Use, available at www.bioone.org/terms-of-use.

Usage of BioOne Complete content is strictly limited to personal, educational, and non - commercial use. Commercial inquiries or rights and permissions requests should be directed to the individual publisher as copyright holder.

BioOne sees sustainable scholarly publishing as an inherently collaborative enterprise connecting authors, nonprofit publishers, academic institutions, research libraries, and research funders in the common goal of maximizing access to critical research.

FRANDER BRIAN RIVERÓN-GIRÓ^{1*} & CARLOS SÁNCHEZ²**Two new species of *Tectaria* (Tectariaceae) from Cuba****Abstract**

Riverón-Giró F. B. & Sánchez C.: Two new species of *Tectaria* (Tectariaceae) from Cuba [Novitiae florae cubensis 48]. – Willdenowia 45: 189–196. 2015. – Version of record first published online on 13 July 2015 ahead of inclusion in August 2015 issue; ISSN 1868-6397; © 2015 BGBM Berlin.

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.3372/wi.45.45205>

Two new species of Cuban *Tectaria* Cav. (Tectariaceae) are described: *T. squamosa* Riverón-Giró & C. Sánchez and *T. caluffii* Riverón-Giró & C. Sánchez; both are endemic to E Cuba (provinces of Holguín, Guantánamo and Santiago de Cuba). *Tectaria squamosa* can be distinguished by the presence of abundant scales throughout the petiole and rachis, sometimes also on the costae, and the apical segment having a pair of basal lobes in which the main vein branches from the rachis, not the costa; it is compared with *T. cicutaria* (L.) Copel. *Tectaria caluffii* can be recognized by the presence and position of bulbils (propagules) at all pinnae axils and at the base of the apical segment, and the number and width of the pinnae; it is compared with *T. incisa* Cav. and *T. vivipara* Jermy & T. G. Walker. Images of the type specimens of both new species are provided in addition to information about distribution and ecology.

Additional key words: Caribbean, ferns, Greater Antilles, West Indies

Introduction

Tectaria Cav. is currently included in the fern family Tectariaceae on the basis of morphological and molecular data (Smith & al. 2006). More recently it has been treated in subfamily Tectarioideae under Polypodiaceae s.l. by Christenhusz & Chase (2014). In this paper, we follow the classification of Smith & al. (2006). *Tectaria* is a group of ferns with a pantropical distribution, most developed in SE Asia and the adjacent Pacific islands (Mickel & Smith 2004). Since its inception, the genus has been characterized by taxonomic and nomenclatural problems of its species (Moran 1995). Several studies have contributed to the knowledge of the taxonomy of *Tectaria* in the Neotropics (Underwood 1906; Small 1938; Morton 1966; Vareschi 1969; Proctor 1977, 1985, 1989; Stolze 1981; Smith 1981; Tryon & Tryon 1982; Tryon & Stolze 1991; Moran 1995; Mickel & Smith 2004). These studies notwithstanding, the generic limits

within *Tectaria* s.l. are still very much in doubt (Smith & al. 2006).

The number of species worldwide assigned to *Tectaria* ranges between 150 (Tryon & Stolze 1991) and 200 (Mickel & Smith 2004). For the Neotropics it varies, between 43 (Copeland 1947) and 25 (Mickel & Smith 2004). For Cuba, the number of species of *Tectaria* recorded varies from five (Duek 1971) to eight (Sánchez 2007) or 11 (Caluff & al. 2010).

In the present work we provide results based on the study of about 1600 specimens (dried material) and on-line images from the herbaria BM, BSC, GOET, HAC, HAJB, NY, P and US (herbarium codes following Thiers 2015+), including all the known species for the West Indies. This investigation offers the description of two new species from Cuba based on the study of stem and leaf morphology, the presence of bulbils and their position on the laminae, and characters of indusia, indumentum and venation, as well as geographic distribution and ecology.

1 El Colegio de la Frontera Sur (ECOSUR), Unidad Tapachula. Carretera Antiguo Aeropuerto, km 2.5, AP 36, Tapachula, Chiapas C.P. 30700, México; *e-mail: franderb29@gmail.com (author for correspondence).

2 Jardín Botánico Nacional, carretera “El Rocío”, km 3.5, Calabazar, Boyeros, La Habana, Cuba; e-mail: csanchez@fbio.uh.cu

Results and Discussion

Tectaria squamosa Riverón-Giró & C. Sánchez, **sp. nov.** – Fig. 1.

Holotype: Cuba, provincia Guantánamo, municipio El Salvador, Yambeque-Monte Rus, zona “La Luisa”, bosque semicaducifolio con elementos de pluvisilva y bosque siempreverde sobre carso, 10 Feb 2011, C. Sánchez & R. Morejón HFC-86815 (HAJB; isotypes: B, BSC).

Description — *Ferns* terrestrial or rupicolous. *Stem* erect, rarely decumbent to ascending, 6.7–22.3 mm in diam., abundantly scaly at apex; *scales* basifixed, dark brown, concolorous, lustrous, lanceolate to triangular, 5.6–12.5 × 0.8–1.8 mm, surface glabrous, base rounded to truncate, margin entire with sparsely and scattered simple 1-celled hairs <0.1 mm long toward base, apex acute, attenuate. *Leaves* fasciculate, monomorphic, 31.7–118.5 cm long; *petiole* dark brown to stramineous, slightly grooved adaxially, 6.3–45 cm long (mostly 0.5 × lamina length or less, rarely subequal to it), 2.1–5.6 mm in diam., with cylindrical, simple, 1-celled hairs <0.1 mm long with blunt apex and ctenitoid hairs <0.2 mm long throughout, more abundant adaxially, amply scaly throughout, scales persistent, similar to those at stem apex, 7–15 × 1–1.5 mm; *lamina* 1-pinnate-pinnatifid (rarely 2-pinnate toward base), ovate-lanceolate, 21.3–83.5 × 7.8–35.8 cm, papyraceous to chartaceous, surface glabrescent, base obtuse to cordate, apex acute and pinnatifid; *costae* and *veins* with 3–7-celled ctenitoid hairs 0.1–0.8 mm long (abaxially longer) on both surfaces and margin, occasionally scaly on costae; *rachis* light brown to stramineous, slightly grooved adaxially, with hairs similar to those on petiole, more abundant at pinnae axils, abundantly scaly throughout, scales persistent and similar to those on petiole, 3–5.5 × 0.4–0.7 mm; *pinnae* 2–8 pairs, opposite to subopposite, subsessile to petiolulate (petiolule 1.5–10.5 mm long), triangular to falcate, 4.8–24.5 × 2.4–7.9 cm, base obtuse to subcordate, margin lobed (lobes acute to rounded, more developed basiscopically), apex acute-attenuate; *apical segment* lanceolate to deltate, 11.5–30.2 × 7.5–24 cm, base cuneate to decurrent, sometimes overlapping with distal pinnae, margin lobed (lobes oblique, rounded to acute, frequently with a pair of basal lobes in which main vein branches from rachis, not costa), apex acute and pinnatifid; *basal pinnae* opposite to subopposite, frequently petiolulate, asymmetric, falcate to deltate, 2.8–20.2 × 2.6–15.5 cm, margin lobed, lobes more developed basiscopically, rarely 1-pinnate at base; *venation* areolate, mostly without free included veinlets. *Sori* orbicular, in 2 open rows between principal secondary veins; *indusia* attached laterally at sinus, persistent to deciduous, conspicuous, light brown, semicircular to almost orbicular, 1–1.8 mm in diam., membranous, surface mostly glabrous, margin subentire, with sparse simple 1-celled hairs or short ctenitoid 2-celled hairs.

Distribution and ecology — *Tectaria squamosa* is endemic to E Cuba in the provinces of Holguín, Guantánamo and Santiago de Cuba. It grows in montane rainforests, gallery forests and the mogotes vegetation complex (karstic hills). Commonly it occurs on damp cliffs, loose substrates rich in humus and in limestone rock cavities at altitudes of 20–650 m.

Etymology — The specific epithet *squamosa*, a Latin adjective meaning “scaly”, alludes to the most conspicuous morphological character of this species: namely, the presence of abundant scales throughout the petioles and rachises, and sometimes also on the costae.

Delimitation — This species is characterized by the presence of abundant scales throughout the petioles and rachises and sometimes the costae. Also, the indusia are attached laterally and are mostly persistent, conspicuous, semicircular to almost orbicular, with the margin subentire but very sparsely hairy. The surface of the lamina is essentially glabrous. An unusual character is the apical segment having a pair of basal lobes in which the main vein branches from the rachis, not the costa.

Tectaria squamosa resembles *T. cicutaria* (L.) Copel. by the presence of 1-pinnate-pinnatifid laminae. *Tectaria cicutaria* was cited for Cuba by Duek (1971) and Proctor (1985, 1989). However, after exhaustive revision of specimens placed a priori under the “*T. cicutaria*” group we came to the conclusion that these specimens do not fit the diagnostic characters reported for *T. cicutaria* by Proctor (1985, 1989). These characters include tissue and vascular parts glandular-puberulous on both surfaces (vs tissue essentially glabrous in *T. squamosa*) and the presence of the very small, inconspicuous indusia (often apparently absent), these semicircular with an erose-fimbriate margin (vs indusia semicircular to almost orbicular, persistent to deciduous, margin subentire, with scarce simple 1-celled hairs or ctenitoid 2-celled hairs in *T. squamosa*). In addition, neither descriptions in regional treatments nor the protologue of *T. cicutaria* and its synonyms mention the presence of abundant persistent scales on the petiole and rachis. Furthermore, we have not found this character on the herbarium specimens of authentic *T. cicutaria*. The new species is distinct from *T. cicutaria* by the densely scaly leaf axes.

Additional specimens examined — CUBA: [unlocalized], Loma del Jagüey, 600 m, Mar 1889, H. Eggers 4905 (P 00644764, P 00644765, P 00644766).

PROVINCIA HOLGUÍN: La Melba, Valle de Jiguaní en la zona de la reservación natural, 3 Jan 1969, J. Bisse & H. Lippold HFC-11721 (HAJB) [the acronym before collection number, for Cuban collectors, represents a serial numeration, see Regalado Gabancho & al. 2010]; PN Alejandro de Humboldt, Camino de los Lirios a la Melba, cañadas que salen o desembocan al Jiguaní, 29



Fig. 1. *Tectaria squamosa* – holotype specimen at HAJB.

Jan 2001, *C. Sánchez* HFC-78609, HFC-78617 (HAJB); PN Alejandro de Humboldt, Holguín, Moa, El Peñón, La Tabla, 6 Feb 2001, *C. Sánchez & al.* HFC-78891, HFC-78892 (HAJB); PN Alejandro de Humboldt, Farallones de Moa, entre el mogote de la derecha y los restantes hasta Quebracho (Sumidero), 27 Mar 1999, *C. Sánchez & L. del Risco* HFC-77766 (HAJB); Márgenes río Jaguaní, Arroyo Bueno, Moa, Holguín, 200 m, en paredones húmedos, bosque de galería, 18 Sep 1997, *Caluff* MGC-4989 (BSC); Alrededores arroyo Palmares, La Melba, Moa, Holguín, 160 m, en rocas húmedas, pluvisilva submontana, 19 Sep 1997, *Caluff* MGC-5085 (BSC); Arroyo la Aurora, Reserva Jaguaní, Moa, Holguín, 250 m, en taludes y paredones rocosos, bosque de galería, 14 Feb 2004, *Caluff* MGC-5978 (BSC); Márgenes río Jaguaní, cerca de Los Lirios, Moa Holguín, 60 m, bosque de galería, 15 Feb 2004, *Caluff* MGC-6014(A-B) (BSC).

PROVINCIA GUANTÁNAMO: Loma Silla de Baracoa, en roca caliza, pluvisilva, 8 Aug 1975, *A. Álvarez & al.* HFC-27153 (HAJB) [= SV-30865 (HAC)]; Parte alta del Yunque de Baracoa, 17 Apr 1986, *I. Arias & al.* HFC-58909 (HAJB); Yunque de Baracoa, cima, Apr 1970, *J. Bisse* HFC-17099 (HAJB [2 sheets]); Palenque, Cuchillas del Toa, pluvisilva en la orilla del río Toa, cerca de Cayo Fortuna, 31 Mar 1972, *J. Bisse & R. Berazaín* HFC-22552 (HAJB [2 sheets]); Felicidad de Yateras, Camino de Guayabal a Monte Cristo, 10 May 1983, *I. Arias & al.* HFC-49188 (HAJB [2 sheets]); Cabezadas del río Jojo, Sierra de Imías, cerca de los Lechugos, 15 Feb 1979, *J. Bisse & al.* HFC-39361 (HAJB [3 sheets]); Subida por la falda noreste, cima del Yunque de Baracoa, 28 Feb 1979, *J. Bisse & al.* HFC-40120 (HAJB [3 sheets]); Yunque de Baracoa, cima, Feb 1980, *J. Bisse & E. Köhler* HFC-5122 [4 sheets], HFC-5153 (HAJB); San Antonio de los Indios, 6 Nov 1968, *J. Bisse & H. Lippold* HFC-9920 (HAJB); Felicidad de Yateras, en el camino de Los Hoyos, 15 May 1980, *A. Álvarez & al.* HFC-43314 (HAJB [2 sheets]); Cuchillas de Baracoa, Arroyón Ladera Oeste, bosque, 30 Apr 1998, *Unknown* HFC-76931 (HAJB); Entre Arroyo del Infierno (o Seltu fino) y Arroyón, Falda Oeste de la Meseta de la Faldiguera, 1 May 1998, *Unknown* HFC-76986 (HAJB); Lomas de Yambeque, Monte Rus, sobre humus en diente de perro, 19 Aug 1983, *M. García* HFC-51678 (HAJB [2 sheets]); Sierra del Capiro, Cerro del Capiro, 26 Apr 1986, *E. Genes & al.* HFC-59291 (HAJB); Monteverde, Guantánamo, montes y cafetales, Oriente, 2200 pies, 30 Dec 1960, *M. López Figueiras* UO-2584 (HAC, HAJB); PN Alejandro de Humboldt, Guantánamo, Baracoa, Vega de Taco Bay o el Recreo, 0–20 m, 17 Jan 2002, *C. Sánchez & al.* HFC-79062, HFC-79084 (HAJB); PN Alejandro de Humboldt, Guantánamo, Baracoa, Yunque de Baracoa, subida y cima, 22 Jan 2002, *C. Sánchez & al.* HFC-79408 (HAJB); PN Alejandro de Humboldt, Cayo Fortuna, 25 Mar 1999, *C. Sánchez & L. del Risco* HFC-77634 (HAJB); Yunque de Baracoa, 18 Jan 2010,

C. Sánchez & al. HFC-86081 (HAJB); SE de la Loma del Junco a 3 km al SE de Dos Bocas, hasta la ladera de la Loma el Junco, Planicie a la Perdida, 560 m, 8 May 1998, *C. Sánchez* HFC-77171 (HAJB); Pinares y cañadas al norte del Yunque de Baracoa, Oriente, 13 Jan 1960, *Hno. Alain & al.* SV-7627 (HAC); Oriente, en los pinares, al N del Yunque de Baracoa, c. 250 m, 13 Jan 1960, *Hno. Alain & J. Acuña* LS-7627A (HAC); Loma Silla de Baracoa, Guantánamo, c. 450 m, roca caliza, pluvisilva, 8 Aug 1975, *L. González & al.* SV-30865 (HAC) [= HFC-27153 (HAJB)]; La Prenda, Jul 1921, *Hno. Hioram* NSC-2172 (HAC); La Prenda Oriente, Jul 1923, *Hno. Hioram* NSC-9469 (HAC); Las Ninfas, 28 Dec 1917, *Hno. Hioram* NSC-1480 (HAC); La Prenda, 20 Jul 1921, *Hno. Hioram & Hno. Maurel* NSC-4685 (HAC); Guantánamo, Or. La Prenda, Jul 1923, *Hno. Hioram* HACRoig-7111 (HAC); La Virginia, Yateras, Guantánamo, 100 ft, 1919, *C. T. Ramsden* LS s.n. (HAC); in Cuba orientali, 1859, *C. Wright* SV-833A (HAC); in Cuba orientali, 1856–1857, *C. Wright* 833 (GOET); prope villam Monte Verde, dictam, Cuba orientali, Jan–Jul 1859, 1865 *C. Wright* 833 (GOET, P 00644742); Yunque de Baracoa, 450 m, entre rocas a la subida, complejo de vegetación de mogotes, 17 Dec 1985, *Caluff* MGC-1803 (BSC); Cañadas entre Vía Mulata y Río Barbudo, Viento Frío, Baracoa, 250–550 m, entre rocas y humus, bosque de galería, 6 Apr 1988, *Caluff & A. Motito* MGC-2755 (BSC); Farallones de Achoatal, Sabaneta, Carretera de Guantánamo-Sagua, en rocas, complejo de vegetación de mogotes, 24 Jan 1994, *Caluff & J. Reyes* MGC-3524 (BSC); En paredones rocosos, márgenes Río Barbudo, Viento Frío, Sierra del Purial, Guantánamo, 500 m, bosque de galería, 19 Feb 1992, *Caluff & Shelton* MGC-3112 (BSC); Cañadas detrás del médico de la familia, Sierra del Purial, Viento Frío, 600 m, bosque de galería, 29 Apr 1992, *Caluff & Shelton* MGC-3213 (BSC); En paredones rocosos. Cañada detrás de la cocina de la granja Viento Frío, Guantánamo, 500 m, bosque de galería, 21 Apr 1992, *Caluff & Shelton* MGC-3176 (BSC); Cañadas entre Viento Frío y Limbazo, Vía Mulata, 600 m, bosque de galería, 14 Apr 1992, *Caluff & Shelton* MGC-3257 (BSC); Subida del Yunque de Baracoa, Guantánamo, 300 m, en calizas, complejo de vegetación de mogotes, 23 May 2005, *Caluff & Shelton* MGC-5381(A–C) (BSC); Arroyo la Ermita, base del Yunque de Baracoa, Guantánamo, 300 m, bosque de galería, 23 May 2000, *Caluff & Shelton* MGC-5383(A–C) (BSC); Yunque de Baracoa, 500 m, vegetación de mogotes, 22 May 2000, *Caluff & Shelton* MGC-5428, MGC-5431 (BSC); Río Quibiján, cerca de Viento Frío Arriba, Sierra de Purial, Guantánamo, 320 m, en taludes y paredones, bosque de galería, 8 Jun 2004, *Caluff & Shelton* MGC-6150(A–C) (BSC); Yambeque-Monte Rouge, 22 Aug 1981, *Fagilde* MGC-393(A–B) (BSC); Mt. Liban, 1844, *J. Linden* 1894 (P 00644755); Mt. Liban, 4000 ft, 1843–1844, *J. Linden* 1894 (P 00644756); Mt. Liban, Jul 1844, *J. Linden* 1894 (P 00644757, P 00644758).

Table 1. Morphological characters useful for distinguishing *Tectaria caluffii* from the two most similar taxa in the Neotropics. The data for *T. incisa* f. *vivipara* and *T. vivipara* are taken from Morton (1966) and Jermy & Walker (1985).

	<i>Tectaria caluffii</i>	<i>Tectaria incisa</i> f. <i>vivipara</i>	<i>Tectaria vivipara</i>
Number of pinnae	(1 or)2 or 3(or 4)	4–10	6–8(–12)
Medial pinnae width [cm]	6.1–8.4	4–5	2.2–2.5
Position of bulbils	axils of basal, medial and distal pinnae, base of apical segment	axils of medial and distal pinnae (not at apical segment)	axils of medial and distal pinnae (not at apical segment)

ous buds at base; *venation* areolate, with free included veinlets. *Sori* orbicular to reniform, in 2 open rows between principal secondary veins; *indusia* attached laterally at sinus, persistent to deciduous, dark brown when dry, reddish brown when fresh, orbicular, occasionally reniform, 1–2.5 mm in diam., membranous, surface mostly glabrous, margin erose, with triangular projections.

Tectaria caluffii Riverón-Giró & C. Sánchez, **sp. nov.** – Fig. 2.

Holotype: Cuba, provincia Guantánamo, municipio Baracoa, Yunque de Baracoa, subida y alrededores, 540 m, en dolinas muy húmedas, abundante, complejo de vegetación de mogotes, 18 Jan 2010, C. Sánchez, F. Riverón, W. Toirac & J. Díaz Romero HFC-86042 (HAJB; isotypes: B, BSC, HAC, HAJB).

Description — *Ferns* terrestrial. *Stem* robust, erect, 15.5– 40.7 mm in diam., scaly at apex; *scales* basifixed, dark brown, concolorous, triangular-attenuate, 6–13.5 × 1.5–2 mm, surface glabrous, base truncate to rounded, margin entire, apex acute, attenuate. *Leaves* fasciculate, monomorphic, (61.3–)118–170.5 cm long; *petiole* dark brown throughout, slightly grooved adaxially, (21.6–)60.8–93.3 cm long (mostly equal to lamina length, sometimes 1.5 × to rarely 2 × lamina length), 2.6–7.8 mm in diam., with cylindrical simple 1-celled hairs <0.1 mm long with blunt apex and 2- or 3-celled ctenitoid hairs <0.2 mm long throughout, abundant adaxially on grooves, scaly towards base, scales persistent, similar to those at stem apex, 10–13.5 × 1.8–2 mm; *lamina* 1-pinnate, ovate to ovate-oblong or pentagonal, 35–65.1 × 27.6–60.4 cm, chartaceous, proliferous, surface mostly glabrous, base obtuse to cordate, apex acute to acuminate; *costae* and *veins* with simple 1-celled hairs <0.1 mm long on both surfaces, abundant adaxially, sometimes with ctenitoid 2- or 3-celled hairs <0.2 mm long, all appressed; *rachis* dark brown with ctenitoid hairs similar to those on petiole; *pinnae* (1 or)2 or 3(or 4) pairs, oblong-lanceolate, 18.6–31.8 × 6.1–8.4 cm, medial pinnae widest, opposite to subopposite, subsessile to petiolulate (petiolules 1.4–23.5 mm long), axillary bulbils present adaxially, these growing indistinctly on fertile or vegetative mature leaves, base decurrent, margin subentire to slightly lobed, apex acute-attenuate; *apical segment* deltate, 28.4–42.8 × 16.1–38.4 cm, base decurrent, with bulbils, apex acute-attenuate; *basal pinnae* opposite, petiolulate, asymmetric, deltate to falcate, (10.2–)22.6–30.2 × (6.2–)10.5–15.4 cm, margin lobed, with a basisopic lobe more developed, with prolifer-

Distribution and ecology — *Tectaria caluffii* is endemic to E Cuba (provinces Holguín, Guantánamo and Santiago de Cuba,). It grows in montane rainforests, gallery forests, and the mogotes vegetation complex (karstic hills). Commonly, it occurs in damp sinkholes, growing on abundant humus and in cavities in limestone rocks at altitudes of 160–900 m.

Eponymy — The specific epithet honours Manuel García Caluff, outstanding Cuban botanist who has dedicated his life to the study of ferns, and has contributed with the description of many families and species of this group in Cuba. Besides, he is one of the first collectors who suggested that this taxon could be a new species.

Delimitation — This species can be identified by the presence and position of the bulbils, the number of pinnae, its width and its indusial characteristics. Among the Cuban species of *Tectaria*, *T. caluffii* shares some features with *T. incisa* Cav., such as the growth form of the stem (erect) and the pinnae form (oblong-lanceolate). Nevertheless, it can be distinguished easily from this species by the number of pinnae pairs (2–4 in *T. caluffii* versus 6–8 in *T. incisa*) the presence of bulbils (absent in *T. incisa* f. *incisa*, the only taxon of the species occurring in Cuba) and indusia with triangular projections on margin (versus indusia entire in *T. incisa* (Morton 1966)). *T. caluffii* also shares features with *T. incisa* f. *vivipara* (Jenman) C. V. Morton and *T. vivipara* Jermy & T. G. Walker, among them the growth form of the stem, the pinnae form and the presence of propagules. These taxa have been reported from the Neotropics but not from Cuba, and the new Cuban species can be distinguished from them by pinna number, the width of middle pinnae, and by the position and distribution of the bulbils on lamina (Table 1). There are other features that can be useful to differentiate the Cuban species, such as the presence of bulbils indistinctly on both fertile and vegetative leaves, whereas in *T. incisa* f. *vivipara* they are more common on vegetative leaves (Mickel & Smith 2004). On the other hand, the presence of hairs on the costae abaxially is a distinctive trait of



Fig. 2. *Tectaria caluffii* – holotype specimen at HAJB.

T. vivipara (Mickel & Smith 2004), whereas they are mostly absent in *T. caluffii*.

Additional specimens examined — CUBA: PROVINCIA HOLGUÍN: PN Alejandro de Humboldt, Poblado La Melba, Arroyo Bueno/Arroyo Facistor afluente del río Jiguaní, 5 Feb 2001, *C. Sánchez & al.* HFC-78835, HFC-78836, HFC-78873, HFC-78878 (HAJB); Arroyo Facistor, Arroyo Bueno, La Melba, Moa, Holguín, 160 m, bosque de galería, 20 Feb 2004, *Caluff & Shelton* MGC-6077(A–B) (BSC).

PROVINCIA GUANTÁNAMO: PN Alejandro de Humboldt, Guantánamo, Baracoa, Yunque de Baracoa, subida y cima, 22 Jan 2002, *C. Sánchez & al.* HFC-79377, HFC-79378, HFC-79427, HFC-79429, HFC-79430, HFC-79446 (HAJB); Cañada de la presita, Viento Frío, Guantánamo, Sierra del Purial, 500 m, bosque de galería, 17 Apr 1992, *Caluff & Shelton* MGC-3193 (BSC, HAC, HAJB); Yunque de Baracoa, Guantánamo, 500 m, en dolinas muy húmedas, abundante, complejo de vegetación de mogotes, 17 Dec 1985, *Caluff* MGC-1487(A–B) (BSC); Cañada entre Río Barbudo y Vía Mulata, Viento Frío, Baracoa, 300–400 m, entre piedras y humus, bosque de galería, 6 Apr 1988, *Caluff & A. Motito* MGC-2750, MGC-2751 (BSC); Cañada de la presita, Viento Frío, 500 m, bosque de galería, 17 Apr 1992, *Caluff & Shelton* MGC-3190(A–B) (BSC); Cañada de la presita, Viento Frío Abajo, comenzando la carretera, Sierra del Purial, Guantánamo, 500 m, en grandes rocas húmedas y musgosas, bosque de galería, 17 Apr 1992, *Caluff & Shelton* MGC-3195 (BSC); Yunque de Baracoa, 500 m, en dolinas, complejo de vegetación de mogotes, 22 May 2000, *Caluff & Shelton* MGC-5425(A–B) (BSC); Márgenes río La Pulga, Sierra del Purial, 500 m, bosque de galería, 4 Jun 2004, *Caluff & Shelton* MGC-6128(A–C), MGC-6129(A–B) (BSC).

PROVINCIA SANTIAGO DE CUBA: Loma San Juan: cañada abismo, Aug 1938, *Hno. Clemente* NSC-2409 (HAC).

Acknowledgements

The authors are grateful to the Botanischer Garten und Botanisches Museum Berlin (BGBM), Freie Universität Berlin, and the Humboldt University of Berlin, especially to Dr Thomas Borsch and Dr Kurt Zoglauer, for supporting the taxonomic studies of *Tectaria* in 2013. We also thank Dr Brigitte Zimmer (BGBM) for her kindness and useful help and also for improving the English of this paper. We want to express our gratitude to the curators of the herbaria GOET and P for lending us voucher specimens of *Tectaria*. Big thanks are due to Dr Robin Moran for reviewing the English of the manuscript. We also want to thank Dr Maarten Christenhusz and two anonymous referees for reviewing this paper and providing helpful suggestions. This work was partially funded with the equipment provided by IDEA WILD organization.

References

- Caluff M. G., Sánchez C. & Shelton G. 2010 [“2008”]: Helechos y plantas afines (*Pteridophyta*) de Cuba. I. Fitogeografía. – *Revista Jard. Bot. Nac. Univ. Habana* **29**: 21–49.
- Christenhusz M. J. M. & Chase M. W. 2014: Trends and concepts in fern classification. – *Ann. Bot. (Oxford)* **113**: 571–594.
- Copeland E. B. 1947: Genera filicum. – *Ann. Cryptog. Phytopathol.* **5**: 128–130.
- Duek J. J. 1971: Lista de las especies cubanas de *Lycopodiophyta*, *Psilotophyta*, *Equisetophyta* y *Polypodiophyta* (*Pteridophyta*). – *Adansonia*, ser. 2, **11**: 559–578.
- Jermey A. C. & Walker T. G. 1985: Cytotaxonomic studies of the ferns of Trinidad. 2. The cytological and taxonomic implications. – *Bull. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.), Bot.* **13**: 149–276.
- Mickel J. T. & Smith A. R. 2004: The Pteridophytes of Mexico. – *Mem. New York Bot. Gard.* **88**: 1–1054.
- Moran R. C. 1995: 22. *Tectariaceae*. – Pp. 195–210 in: Davidse G., Sousa S. M. & Knapp S. (ed.), *Flora Mesoamericana* **1**. – México: Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Ci.
- Morton C. V. 1966: The Mexican species of *Tectaria*. – *Amer. Fern J.* **56**: 120–137.
- Proctor G. R. 1977: *Pteridophyta*. – Pp. 1–414 in: Howard R. A. (ed.), *Flora of the Lesser Antilles, Leeward and Windward Islands* **2**. – Jamaica Plain: Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University.
- Proctor G. R. 1985: *Ferns of Jamaica*. – London: British Museum (Natural History).
- Proctor G. R. 1989: *Ferns of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands*. – *Mem. New York Bot. Gard.* **53**: 1–389.
- Regalado Gabancho L., Ventosa Rodríguez I. & Morejón Hernández R. 2010 [“2008”]: Revisión histórica de los herbarios cubanos con énfasis en las series de especímenes. – *Revista Jard. Bot. Nac. Univ. Habana* **29**: 101–138.
- Sánchez C. 2007: Los helechos y licófitos de Cuba. – La Habana: Editorial Científico-Técnica.
- Small J. K. 1938: *Ferns of the southeastern States*. – Lancaster: Science Press.
- Smith A. R. 1981: Pteridophytes. – Pp. 1–370 in: Breedlove D. E. (ed.), *Flora of Chiapas* **2**. – San Francisco: California Academy of Sciences.
- Smith A. R., Pryer K. M., Schuettpelz E., Korall P., Schneider H. & Wolf P. G. 2006: A classification for extant ferns. – *Taxon* **55**: 705–731.
- Stolze R. G. 1981: Ferns and fern allies of Guatemala part II (*Polypodiaceae*). – *Fieldiana, Bot., n.s.*, **6**: 1–522.
- Thiers B. 2015+ [continuously updated]: Index herbariorum: a global directory of public herbaria and associated staff. – New York Botanical Garden: published at <http://sweetgum.nybg.org/ih/> [accessed 7 Sep 2014].

- Tryon R. M. & Stolze R. G. 1991: Pteridophyta of Peru. Part IV, 17 *Dryopteridaceae*. – *Fieldiana, Bot.*, n.s., **27**: 1–176.
- Tryon R. M. & Tryon A. F. 1982: Ferns and allied plants with special reference to Tropical America. – New York: Springer.
- Underwood L. M. 1906: American ferns – VI. Species added to the flora of the United States from 1900 to 1905. – *Bull. Torrey Bot. Club.* **33**: 189–205.
- Vareschi V. 1969: Helechos. – Pp. 1–1039 in: Lasser T. (ed.), *Flora de Venezuela* 1. Caracas: Instituto Botánico.