Aloina brevirostris (Hook. & Grev.) Kindb., new for Greece, the Iberian Peninsula and the Canary Islands

Aloina brevirostris (Hook. & Grev.) Kindb. is a widely distributed species in Europe, ranging from north and central Europe to northern Italy (Delgadillo, 1975; Dull, 1984).

Hitherto, only four Aloina species were known in the Iberian Peninsula, A. aloides (Schultz) Kindb., A. ambigua (B. & S.) Limpr., A. bifrons (De Not.) Delg. and A. rigida (Hedw.) Limpr. (Casas, 1991), and only four in the Canary Islands, A. aloides, A. ambigua, A. rigida (Dull, 1984) and A. humilis M.T. Gallego, Cano & Ros (Gallego et al., in press). According to Dull (1995a, b, c, d, e), Damm & Dull (1995), Preuss & Dull (1995), and Sauer (1995), three taxa occur in Greece: A. aloides, A. ambigua and A. rigida.

During a revision of Aloina specimens from the material preserved in European herbaria of this genus, we were able to identify material belonging to A. brevirostris from Spain and Greece. The new collections exhibit all the typical features of A. brevirostris such as basal marginal cells forming a membranous border in the leaf, a poorly developed costa which is reduced to 1–2 stereid layers, suborbicular leaves with cucullate apex, synoicous condition in the Spanish material and the presence of a peristome basal membrane. However a longer operculum was observed in the Spanish and Greek material than in the Central European collections. The new records are as follows: Greece: Cyclades Archipelago, Santorini islands, Thira, 25° 27' E 36° 22' N, altitude 500 m, Mt. Profitis Ilias, H. Sipman & T. Raus, 16 May
1990 (B 271370); Iberian Peninsula: Navarra, Arguedas, cerca de Los Molarres, XM2173, altitude 270 m, P. Heras, 17 March 1985 (VIT 331/85); Canary Islands: Tenerife, Puerto de San Marcos, altitude 30 m, D. G. Long., 1 April 1997 (E 5730). Lanzarote, Hascha Grande, altitude 350 m, L. Malme, 1 January 1978 (O 688).

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On the presence of Orthotrichum pulchellum Sm. in Spain

Orthotrichum pulchellum Sm. has a disjunct distribution comprising oceanic zones of western North America and western Europe. Its known area in Europe extends from the British Isles and N.W. France to Poland and western Scandinavia (Düll, 1985, 1992; Hill, Preston & Smith, 1994; Vitt, 1973). It has also been reported from Sicily and continental Italy (Cortini Pedrotti, 1992). Since Casares Gil (1915) reported O. pulchellum from a unique locality of the Spanish Central range, this taxon has been consistently included in the Spanish moss flora (Casas, 1981, 1991). However, it was not found in later studies on epiphytic bryophytes of this range (Lara, 1995), nor in the coastal mountains of the Iberian Peninsula where ecological