

**A SYNOPSIS OF THE FRULLANIACEAE
(MARCHANTIOPHYTA) FROM COLOMBIA**
**Sinopsis de la familia Frullaniaceae (Marchantiophyta) para
Colombia**

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ABSTRACT

Frullania (Frullaniaceae) is the second-largest liverwort genus of Colombia (after *Plagiochila*), with 59 recorded species in six subgenera. In this paper keys are provided for the identification of 42 *Frullania* species reported from Colombia together with brief descriptions of their main morphological characters, distribution, habitat and elevation in the country, as well as worldwide distribution. Some species recorded from neighbouring countries, but not yet from Colombia, are also included in the keys. The remaining species reported from Colombia are considered doubtful taxa. *Frullania apollinarii* Steph. is a new synonym of *F. lobato-hastata* Steph.

Key words. Colombia, elevational distribution, *Frullania*, identification keys, liverworts, Marchantiophyta, world distribution-

RESUMEN

Frullania (Frullaniaceae) es el segundo género en número de especies de Colombia (después de *Plagiochila*), con 59 especies en seis subgéneros. En este artículo se proveen claves para la identificación de 42 especies de *Frullania* registradas para Colombia, además se incluyen breves descripciones de los caracteres morfológicos diagnósticos, distribución, hábitat y gradiente altitudinal en el país, así como la distribución mundial. Algunas especies registradas de países vecinos, pero aún no registradas para Colombia son incluidas en la clave. Las demás especies registradas para Colombia se consideran taxones dudosos. *Frullania apollinari* Steph. es un nuevo sinónimo de *F. lobato-hastata* Steph.

Palabras clave. Colombia, distribución altitudinal, *Frullania*, claves de identificación, hepáticas, Marchantiophyta, distribución mundial.

INTRODUCTION

The liverwort family Frullaniaceae consists of two genera, *Frullania* with about 300-350 species worldwide and *Neohattoria* with one species in eastern Asia (Gradstein

et al., 2001, with updates). In Colombia, *Frullania* is the second-largest liverwort genus (after *Plagiochila*) with 59 species. The first records from Colombia were by Alexander von Humboldt and Aimée Bonpland who collected *Frullania atrata*

(Sw.) Nees (as *Jungermannia atrata* Sw.) and *F. riojaneirensis* Raddi (as *Jungermannia obscura* Sw.) between Popayán and Almaguer, Dept. Cauca (Kunth, 1822). Gottsche (1864) reported 17 species from various localities based on specimens collected by Alexander Lindig and by José Jeronimo Triana. The majority of these early collections from Colombia have not been re-examined critically; those studied by Gottsche were presumably destroyed in 1944 with the bombing of the herbarium of Berlin. A further 30+ species were reported as new to Colombia by Jack & Stephani (1892), Stephani (1901-1905), Herzog (1942, 1955), Bonner (1965), Robinson (1967) and others. Stotler (1969) in his revision of the neotropical species of *Frullania* subgenus *Thyopsiella* Spruce (as subg. “*Frullania*”) accepted 10 species for Colombia and reduced several others to synonymy. Yuzawa (1991) in his world monograph of subgenus *Chonanthelia* Spruce recorded 19 species from Colombia.

The first edition catalogue of the liverworts and hornworts of Colombia by Gradstein & Hekking (1979) listed 58 species of *Frullania* for the country. This number has remained almost unaltered in subsequent editions (Uribe & Gradstein, 1998; Gradstein & Uribe, in press) in spite of intensive recent collecting activities and discovery of species new to the country, such as *F. kunzei* (Pinzón *et al.*, 2003) and *F. dulimensis* Uribe (Uribe, 2006). Thus, the second edition of the catalogue lists 58 species (Uribe & Gradstein, 1998) and the third edition 59 species (Gradstein & Uribe, in press). The lack of increase in the number of species is explained by the reduction of various species to synonymy, thus counterbalancing the new floristic records. Examples of recent new synonymy include *F. atosanguinea* Tayl. (= *F. peruviana*; Uribe, 2008), *F. crinoidea* Spruce ex Steph. (= *F. atrata*; Uribe & Gradstein, 2003), *F. mathanii* Steph. (= *F.*

peruviana; Uribe, 2008) and *F. mucronata* (Lehm. & Lindenb.) Lehm. & Lindenb. (= *F. brasiliensis*; Uribe & Gradstein, 2003).

In this paper, keys are provided for the identification of 42 species of *Frullania* from Colombia which we have been able to recognize with certainty. A few well-defined species known from neighbouring countries but not yet from Colombia are also included in the keys. For each species from Colombia a brief characterization is given of its distribution, habitat and elevation in the country, its world distribution, as well the main diagnostic morphological characters separating the species from related ones. The remaining species recorded from Colombia are little known taxa that need more study and may turn out to be synonyms; they are listed under “Doubtful taxa” or mentioned briefly in the discussions under the species.

The species are keyed according to the six subgenera to which they are traditionally assigned (Spruce, 1884; Uribe, 2008): subg. *Chonanthelia* with 17 species from Colombia, subg. *Diastaloba* with 2 species, subg. *Frullania* (= *Trachycolea*) with 1 species, subg. *Homotropantha* with 1 species, subg. *Meteoriopsis* with 4 species and subg. *Thyopsiella* with 17 species. A first morphological-phylogenetic analysis of the genus *Frullania* (Uribe, 2008) recovered four of these subgenera as monophyletic s.l. (incl. paraphyly; Hörandl & Stuessy, 2010): subg. *Frullania*, subg. *Homotropantha*, subg. *Meteoriopsis* and subg. *Thyopsiella*. The subgenera *Chonanthelia* and *Diastaloba*, however, proved to be polyphyletic. Hentschel *et al.* (2009) in a molecular-phylogenetic study based on a broader sampling confirmed the polyphyly of subg. *Diastaloba* and the monophyly of subg. *Frullania* and subg. *Homotropantha*; in addition, subg. *Chonanthelia* turned out to be monophyletic in the latter study. Subgenus *Thyopsiella*, however, was recovered as two poorly

supported clades, a “temperate” clade containing the type of subg. *Thyopsiella* (*F. tamarisci*) and a few other species, and a “tropical” clade which included the majority of the *Thyopsiella* species and the type of subg. *Meteoriopsis* (*F. peruviana*). Accordingly, the temperate clade was called subg. *Thyopsiella* and the tropical clade was called subg. *Meteoriopsis*. In the present treatment, however, we have retained the six subgenera of neotropical *Frullania* as traditionally circumscribed. The new definitions of *Thyopsiella* and *Meteoriopsis* proposed by Hentschel *et al.* (2009) must be considered premature due to the lack of robust support for the two clades and the very limited sampling of the subgenus *Meteoriopsis*. A reclassification of the polyphyletic subgenus *Diastaloba*, finally, should await the urgently needed systematic revision of this group, especially of the neotropical species which have not been studied critically.

DISTRIBUTION PATTERNS

About half of the species of *Frullania* recorded from Colombia (22) have very wide geographical ranges and occur throughout tropical America, from Mexico to southern Brazil (see below). Six of them also occur in the Old World tropics and are pantropical species. The remaining species (20) are largely restricted to the Andes; some of these extend to the mountains of Central America and Mexico and one species (*F. standaertii*) occurs also in East Africa. Eight Andean species occur only in the northern Andes, from northern Peru to Venezuela (sometimes also in Costa Rica) and two species (*F. bogotensis*, *F. dulimensis*) are only known from Colombia. The geographical distribution patterns of the Colombian species of *Frullania* are as follows:

Pantropical: *apiculata*, *arecae*, *ecklonii*, *ericoides*, *nodulosa*, *riojaneirensis*

Neotropical: *atrata*, *beyrichiana*, *brasiliensis*, *caulisequa*, *confertiloba*, *convoluta*,

cuencensis, *dusenii*, *ecuadorensis*, *gibbosa*, *intumescens*, *kunzei*, *macrocephala*, *montagnei*, *pittieri*, *setigera*

Andes, sometimes extending to Central America and Mexico: *grandifolia*, *laxiflora*, *paradoxa*, *peruviana*, *pluricarinata*, *sphaerocephala*, *standaertii*, *tetraptera*, *tunguraguana*, *winteri*

Table 1. Number of *Frullania* species recorded from the Departments of Colombia.

Department	# <i>Frullania</i> species
Amazonas	3
Antioquia	10
Arauca	0
Atlántico	0
Bolívar	0
Boyacá	21
Caldas	4
Caquetá	0
Casanare	6
Cauca	11
Cesar	8
Chocó	8
Córdoba	0
Cundinamarca	26
Guainía	0
Guaviare	0
Huila	7
La Guajira	0
Magdalena	10
Meta	5
Nariño	4
Norte de Santander	2
Putumayo	2
Quindío	13
Risaralda	19
San Andrés y Providencia	0
Santander	17
Sucre	0
Tolima	15
Valle del Cauca	7
Vaupés	0
Vichada	0

Northern Andes, sometimes extending to Costa Rica: *bicornistipula*, *clandestina*, *formosa*, *jelskii*, *lobato-hastata*, *meridana*, *mirabilis*, *ringens*

Colombia only: *bogotensis*, *dulimensis*

The distribution of the species within Colombia is still incompletely known. The largest number of species is known from Cundinamarca (26 spp.), followed by Boyacá (21 spp.), Risaralda (19 spp.) and Santander (17 spp.). Eight departments have 5-15 species (Casanare, Cesar, Chocó, Huila, Magdalena, Meta, Quindío, Tolima, Valle de Cauca), 5 departments have 2-4 species (Amazonas, Caldas, Nariño, Norte de Santander, Putumayo) and 12 departments are without any species record (see Table 1). The departmental species richness reflects on the one hand the very uneven collecting intensity in the different departments, on the other hand it shows the typically montane distribution of *Frullania* in Colombia with more than 95% of the species occurring in the Andean region, above 1000 m.

The elevational distribution of the species diversity of *Frullania* in Colombia is typically hump-shaped which the highest diversity (75% of the species) occurring at mid-elevations, between 1000- 2000 m (Table 2). The elevational distribution pattern of *Frullania* in Colombia is similar to that of liverworts in general (Uribe & Gradstein, 1999; data from 750 spp.) and apparently reflects the prevalence of epiphytism in liverworts and the preference of liverworts for humid ecological conditions. Similar hump-shaped richness patterns with peaks at mid-elevations have been reported for other plant groups, for example Melastomataceae and ferns, which like liverworts have strong ecological preferences for humid conditions (Kessler, 2000; Kluge *et al.*, 2006). The elevation pattern of species richness detected in *Frullania* may thus be similar to that of many other plant groups of Colombia.

Table 2. Altitudinal distribution of Colombian *Frullania*.

Altitudinal belt	Number of species
0-1000 m	15
1000-2000 m	30
2000-3000 m	25
3000-4000 m	20
above 4000 m	8

The number of *Frullania* species decreases to the páramo (17 spp.) but no species of *Frullania* is exclusive to the páramo belt even though *F. decidua* has been found only in páramo at 3800. The latter species occurs in Ecuador at much lower elevation in the forest belt (type location!), indicating that its distribution in Colombia is insufficiently known. Species richness is lowest in the submontane and lowland areas with only 10 and 13 species, respectively. *Frullania kunzei* and *F. nodulosa*, are only known from Amazonia below 500 m. The latter two are common and widespread lowland taxa of tropical America and *F. nodulosa* occurs also in tropical Africa and Asia. A third species recorded from Amazonia, *F. caulisequa*, is also known from the Andean region where it is reported up to 3000 m. The high-Andean records of this species should be checked, however, because elsewhere in tropical America *F. caulisequa* is a lowland or lower montane species (Gradstein & Costa, 2003; León-Yáñez *et al.*, 2006). Possibly, confusion with some other member of the subgenus *Diastaloba* to which *F. caulisequa* belongs has occurred. Such confusion may well have happened since the neotropical species of subg. *Diastaloba* have not been revised and are still very poorly known.

KEYS AND DESCRIPTIONS

Frullania Raddi

Plants small to large, reddish-green to reddish-brown or purplish, sometimes pure green, creeping, ascending or pendent,

regularly or irregularly 1-3-pinnately branched. Branches *Frullania*-type; innovations normally lacking. Stems rigid, made up of thick-walled cells. Leaves incubous with a very short, subtransverse insertion, divided into a large dorsal lobe, a smaller ventral lobule, and a small stylus between lobule and stem. Leaf lobe usually ovate-orbicular, apex rounded to acute to acuminate, margins entire, rarely toothed. Leaf lobule almost free from the dorsal lobe, rounded to elongate, transformed into a sac or flattened, or both. Stylus usually linear and minute, rarely large, foliar. Cells isodiametrical to (more often) elongate, usually with trigones and intermediate thickenings, the trigones often confluent and cell walls often irregularly undulate-sinuose, cuticle smooth; oil bodies finely granular; ocelli sometimes present. Underleaves small or large, 2-lobed, rarely undivided. Rhizoids in bundles from underleaf bases. Dioicous or autoicous, rarely paricous. Androecia usually on a short, globose male branch with a few pairs of bracts and bracteoles. Gynoecia on short or elongate shoots, each with 2-5 archegonia. Perianths flattened or inflated, with 0-14 keels, the mouth contracted into a beak. Seta of numerous rows of cells. Foot of the sporophyte not penetrating into the stem. Capsule globose, wall 2-layered. Elaters attached to the capsule valves, arranged vertically inside the capsule, with 2-3-spirals. Spores large, multicellular, germination endosporic. Vegetative reproduction rare, by caducous or fragmenting leaves.

Keys to the species of *Frullania* from Colombia

Some species recorded from Ecuador and/or Venezuela that may occur in Colombia but are not yet known from the country are also included in the key [in brackets].

1. Introductory Key

1. Lobules distant from the stem, space between stem and lobule wider than the width of the lobule. Plants very small, creeping**Key 2** (subg. *Diastaloba*)
1. Lobules close to the stem, space between stem and lobule narrower than the width of the lobule. Plants small or large2
2. Lobules pendent, opening of the lobule positioned toward the stem or the apex of the plant. Amazonian lowlands (subg. *Homotropantha*)*F. nodulosa*
2. Lobules upright, opening of the lobule positioned toward the base of the plant ...3
3. Lobules with a long or short flattened lower portion (flattened portion sometimes very short!). Ventral surface of perianth with 2-6 keels**Key 3** (subg. *Chonanthelia*)
3. Lobules without flattened lower portion. Ventral surface of perianths with 0-1(-4) keels4
4. Leaves distinctly squarrose when moist, brittle. Lobules as long as wide. Surface of perianth rough by scattered tubercles or scale-like outgrowths (subg. *Frullania*)*F. ericoides*
4. Leaves not squarrose, not brittle. Lobules longer than wide. Surface of perianth without tubercles or scale-like outgrowths, smooth5
5. Plants long-pendent from branches in cloud forest. Leaf bases with 2 very large auricles, the auricles similar in size. Leaves convolute around the stem both when dry and when moist**Key 4** (subg. *Meteoriopsis*)
5. Plants not long-pendent. Auricles at leaf bases lacking or not similar in size, the dorsal auricle distinctly larger than the ventral auricle. Leaves ± convolute when dry, spreading when moist**Key 5** (subg. *Thyopsiella*)

Key 2. *Frullania* subgenus *Diastaloba*

- 1. Leaf apex always rounded. Plants creeping, regularly or irregularly branched
.....*F. caulisequa*
- 1. Leaf apex at least in some leaves apiculate. Plants regularly (bi)pinnate, ascending from the substrate2
- 2. Dorsal leaf base distinctly auriculate. Female bracts strongly toothed. Known from Ecuador, not yet recorded from Colombia[*F. serrata* Gottsche]
- 2. Dorsal leaf base not auriculate. Female bracts entire*F. apiculata*

Key 3. *Frullania* subgenus *Chonantherlia*

- 1. Lobules on the main stem with a very long laminate (= flattened) portion, which extends downwards beyond the ventral margin of the leaf lobe (sect. *Cladocarpicae*)2
- 1. Lobules on the main stem with a short laminate portion, which does not extend beyond the ventral margin of the leaf lobe (sect. *Chonantherlia*)9
- 2. Margins of leaves and underleaves strongly undulate. Perianth 8-10-keeled*F. arecae*
- 2. Margins not undulate, plane. Perianth 4-keeled or 8-10-keeled3
- 3. Stylus large, more than 0.3 mm long, suborbicular. Perianth 4-keeled
.....*F. confertiloba*
- 3. Stylus small, less than 0.1 mm long, filiform4
- 4. Laminate portion of the lobule toothed. Perianth 8-10-keeled*F. ringens*
- 4. Laminate portion of the lobule entire5
- 5. Perianth 4-keeled. Lobule with a distinct beak, formed by the sac extending narrowly downwards along the free margin of the laminate portion6
- 5. Perianth 8-14-keeled. Lobule with or without beak7
- 6. Free margin of the laminate portion of the lobule strongly folded below the beak. Laminate portion of lobule wider than the sac. Rare species*F. bogotensis*

- 6. Free margin of the laminate portion of the lobule plane, not folded below the beak. Laminate portion of lobule not wider than the sac. Very common species
.....*F. riojaneirensis*
- 7. Lobule with a distinct beak
.....*F. tunguraguana*
- 7. Lobule without beak8
- 8. Female bracts and bracteoles densely imbricate and incurved, forming a globose head. Stylus minute, 1(-2) cells long. Dioicous*F. sphaerocephala*
- 8. Female bracts and bracteoles spreading, not forming a globose head. Stylus 2-3 cells long. Monoicous*F. ecklonii*
- 9. Leaf apex acute. Described from Ecuador, not yet recorded from Colombia
.....[*F. haematocysta* Spruce]
- 9. Leaf apex broadly rounded10
- 10. Leaves distinctly squarrose when moist. Stylus large, rounded*F. gibbosa*
- 10. Leaves plane when moist. Stylus filiform or lanceolate, not rounded11
- 11. Base of the laminate portion of the lobule folded upwards*F. winteri*
- 11. Base of the laminate portion of the lobule plane12
- 12. Stylus 10-25 cells long and 4-8 cells wide
.....*F. standaertii*
- 12. Stylus less than 10 cells long13
- 13. Underleaves on main stem maximally 3 times as wide as the stem, distant14
- 13. Underleaves on main stem more than 3 times as wide as the stem, distant or imbricate ...
.....16
- 14. Underleaves more than 2 times wider than the stem, bifid to 1/3. Lobule with a beak. Dioicous. Montane forest species
.....*F. cuencensis*
- 14. Underleaves smaller, 1-2 times wider than the stem, bifid to 1/6-1/4. Lobule without beak. Monoicous. Montane forest and páramo15
- 15. Perianth 8-10-keeled. Montane forest
.....*F. pluricarinata*
- 15. Perianth 4-keeled. Páramo
.....*F. tetraptera*

- 16. Laminate portion of the lobule large, to ca. 0.85 mm long. Lobule with a distinct beak, formed by the sac extending narrowly downwards along the free margin of the laminate portion17
- 16. Laminate portion of the lobule very small, less than 0.4 mm long. Lobule not beaked18
- 17. Perianth 4-keeled. Underleaves with large auricles, auricles approaching each other*F. laxiflora*
- 17. Perianth 8-10-keeled. Underleaves with small auricles, auricles not approaching each other. Known from Ecuador, Venezuela and Costa Rica, not yet recorded from Colombia[*F. planifolia* Steph.]
- 18. Underleaf apex undivided. Underleaf bases with very large auricles, the auricles ± touching each other. Described from Venezuela, not yet recorded from Colombia[*F. holostipula* Hatt. & Griffin]
- 18. Underleaf apex short bifid. Underleaf bases without or with small auricles19
- 19. Underleaves ± rounded. Mouth of the lobule narrow (ca. ½ the width of the lobule). Lobule surface folded in the middle*F. dusenii*
- 19. Underleaves longer than wide. Mouth of the lobule wide (almost as wide as the lobule). Lobule surface smooth, not folded*F. jelskii*

Key 4. *Frullania* subgenus *Meteoriopsis*

- 1. Leaf margins toothed*F. dulimensis*
- 1. Leaf margins entire2
- 2. Leaf apex rounded to obtuse. Female bracts entire (rarely toothed: *F. grandifolia*)3
- 2. Leaf apex acute to acuminate. Female bracts toothed4
- 3. Underleaves ovate-oblong, 1.4-2 x longer than wide, not overlapping. Female bracts entire. Perianth distinctly exerted beyond the bracts*F. convoluta*
- 3. Underleaves suborbicular, 1-1.3 x longer than wide, overlapping. Female bracts

- toothed. Perianth not exerted beyond the bracts*F. grandifolia*
- 4. Underleaf base without auricles. Underleaves narrow elongate, at least 2 x longer than wide*F. peruviana*
- 4. Underleaf base with very large auricles (more than 0.15 mm long). Underleaves less than 2 x longer than wide. Known from Ecuador and Venezuela; not yet recorded from Colombia[*F. phalangiflora* Steph.]

Key 5. *Frullania* subgenus *Thyopsiella*

- 1. Leaf apex very long and finely acuminate, the acuminate portion to 1 mm long. Known from Ecuador; not yet recorded from Colombia[*F. aculeata* Taylor]
- 1. Leaf apex not very long and finely acuminate2
- 2. Lobules short, 1-1.5 × longer than wide. Plants very small, 0.5-1 mm wide, tightly prostrate. Cells in the upper part of the leaf lobes isodiametrical, evenly thickened, without trigones. Dorsal leaf base not auriculate*F. kunzei*
- 2. Lobules 1.5-3 × longer than wide. Plants larger. Cells in the upper part of the leaf lobes longer than wide, with trigones. Dorsal leaf base auriculate3
- 3. Leaf apex apiculate to acuminate4
- 3. Leaf apex rounded to subacute (never apiculate to acuminate)13
- 4. Underleaves reniform (much wider than long), underleaf apex broadly truncate and with 2 small, subulate teeth*F. bicornistipula*
- 4. Underleaves rounded, ovate to oblong, not reniform; underleaf apex not broadly truncate with 2 small teeth5
- 5. Underleaf apices long acuminate. Lamina of first branch underleaf undivided, long acuminate*F. setigera*
- 5. Underleaf apices acute or obtuse. Lamina of first branch underleaf bifid or undivided, rounded to subacute6

- 6. Leaf apex distinctly recurved, apiculate ..7
- 6. Leaf apex plane8
- 7. Stylus sometimes with a small foliose appendage at the base, ca. 5-10 cells long and 3-7 cells wide (underleaves must be carefully removed to examine this character). Perianth sharply 3-keeled
.....*F. intumescens*
- 7. Stylus without foliose appendage. Perianth terete or with 3 weak, broad keels near the apex*F. brasiliensis*
- 8. Leaf apex long mucronate to acuminate*F. pittieri*
- 8. Leaf apex obtuse to acute to short apiculate9
- 9. Underleaves almost as large as the leaf lobes, 3-4 times as wide as the stem, imbricate10
- 9. Underleaves much smaller than leaf lobes, 2-3 times as wide as the stem, distant or imbricate11
- 10. Underleaves longer than wide, distant*F. meridana*
- 10. Underleaves rounded or wider than long, imbricate*F. formosa*
- 11. Perianth terete. Female bracts entire*F. macrocephala*
- 11. Perianth 3-keeled. Female bracts toothed or entire12
- 12. Underleaf margins recurved*F. atrata*
- 12. Underleaf margins plane
.....*F. beyrichiana* (incl. *F. breuteliana*)
- 13. Ventral leaf base with 2 long and narrow appendages, one hanging down and the other standing up, parallel to the stem*F. mirabilis*
- 13. Ventral leaf base without long appendages14
- 14. Underleaves with long undulate auricles, auricles ½ or more the length of the underleaf (underleaf length measured from the middle of the insertion to the apex)*F. lobato-hastata*
- 14. Underleaves without or with short auricles15
- 15. Underleaves about as large as the leaf lobe, more than 3 times as wide as the

- stem, imbricate. Underleaf margins plane*F. clandestina*
- 15. Underleaves smaller, less than 3 times as wide as the stem, distant to subimbricate. Underleaf margins recurved or plane16
- 16. Plants small, less than 1 mm wide when moist. Lobules often diverging from the stem at an oblique angle. Underleaves as long as wide, deeply bifid (to ½), underleaf margins plane*F. ecuadorensis*
- 16. Plants larger. Lobules standing upright, ± parallel to the stem. Underleaves longer than wide, less deeply bifid (to 1/5-1/3) ...17
- 17. Underleaves imbricate, margins strongly recurved. Lamina of the first branch underleaf undivided. Margins of female bracts and bracteoles entire*F. montagnei*
- 17. Underleaves distant to subimbricate, margins plane or slightly recurved. Lamina of the first branch underleaf bifid. Margins of female bracts and bracteoles toothed*F. paradoxa*

Alphabetical treatment of the *Frullania* species of Colombia

1. *Frullania apiculata* (Reinw. et al.) Nees

On bark of trees in lowland and montane rain forest, from sea level to 3000 m. Recorded from Chocó, Quindío and Santander. World distribution: pantropical.

Frullania apiculata (subg. *Diastaloba*) is recognized by the regularly (bi)pinnate branching and the apiculate leaf apex. The species is common throughout the tropics and has been described and illustrated in detail by Hattori (1973, 1980) for Asia and by VandenBerghen (1976) for Africa. *Frullania exilis*, described from the Neotropics and recorded from Colombia, has been considered a synonym of *F. apiculata* (e.g. Gradstein & Ilkiu-Borges, 2009) but this synonymy was not based on examination of type materials and needs confirmation.

2. *Frullania arecae* (Spreng.) Gottsche Fig. 1

On bark and rock, 1600-3400 m. Recorded from Boyacá, Casanare, Cauca, Cesar, Cundinamarca, Huila, Magdalena, Quindío, Risaralda, Santander and Tolima. World distribution: pantropical.

Frullania arecae (subg. *Chonantheia*) is a very conspicuous, robust plant with undulate margins of leaves and underleaves. The perianth of *F. arecae* is 10-keeled and is surrounded by a large and strongly toothed, flower-like involucre. The species has been confused with *F. ecklonii* (Yuzawa, 1991), but the leaf and underleaf margins in the latter species are not undulate.

3. *Frullania atrata* (Sw.) Nees Fig. 2

Frullania crinoidea Spruce ex Steph. (syn. fide Uribe & Gradstein, 2003)

On bark of trees in montane rain forests, 600-3000(-4000) m. Recorded from Antioquia, Boyacá, Casanare, Cauca, Cesar, Cundinamarca, Huila, Magdalena, Meta, Santander and Tolima. World distribution: tropical America.

Frullania atrata (subg. *Thyopsiella*) has often been misidentified and confused with members of the subgenus *Meteoriopsis* such as *F. convoluta* and *F. peruviana*. However, Uribe & Gradstein (2003) showed that *F. atrata* is a member of the subgenus *Thyopsiella* and possibly related to *F. intumescens*, which differs by strongly recurved leaf apices (plane in *F. atrata*). *Frullania atrata* is also close to *F. beyrichiana*, which differs from *F. atrata* by the plane underleaf margins (recurved in *F. atrata*). The relationships of *F. atrata* to other members of the subgenus *Thyopsiella* remain poorly known and need more study.

4. *Frullania beyrichiana* (Lehm. & Lindenb.) Lehm. & Lindenb.

On bark of trees, 1800-2100 m. Recorded from Antioquia and Cundinamarca. World

distribution: tropical America.

Frullania beyrichiana (subg. *Thyopsiella*) is very similar to *F. atrata* (see under the latter species). *Frullania breuteliana*, which has been reported from Colombia, may be a synonym of *F. beyrichiana* and seems to differ from *F. beyrichiana* only in the slightly longer leaftip and the somewhat toothed female bracts (entire in *F. beyrichiana*; see Stotler, 1969).

5. *Frullania bicornistipula* Spruce

On bark of trees and soil, 1500-2300 m. Recorded from Cauca, Huila, Norte de Santander and Risaralda. World distribution: northern Andes and Costa Rica.

Frullania bicornistipula (subg. *Thyopsiella*) is a very characteristic species which is immediately recognized by the reniform underleaves with a broad truncate apex bearing 2 short, subulate teeth. The two small teeth are standing upwards and separated from each other by some distance. The long filiform stylus, 6-12 cells long, is another characteristic feature of *Frullania bicornistipula*.

By the long mucronate leaf apex *Frullania bicornistipula* is similar to *F. pittieri* but the peculiar underleaves of *F. bicornistipula* readily separate the two species.

6. *Frullania bogotensis* Steph. Fig. 1

On logs, 700 m. Recorded from Boyacá, Cundinamarca and Santander. World distribution: only known from Colombia.

Frullania bogotensis (subg. *Chonantheia*) is closely related to *F. riojaneirensis* but differs from the latter species by the laminate portion of the lobule being broader than the sac (narrower than the sac in *F. riojaneirensis*) and having a folded margin (Yuzawa, 1991).

7. *Frullania brasiliensis* Raddi Fig. 3

Frullania mucronata (Lehm. & Lindenb.) Lehm. & Lindenb. (syn. fide Uribe & Gradstein, 2003)

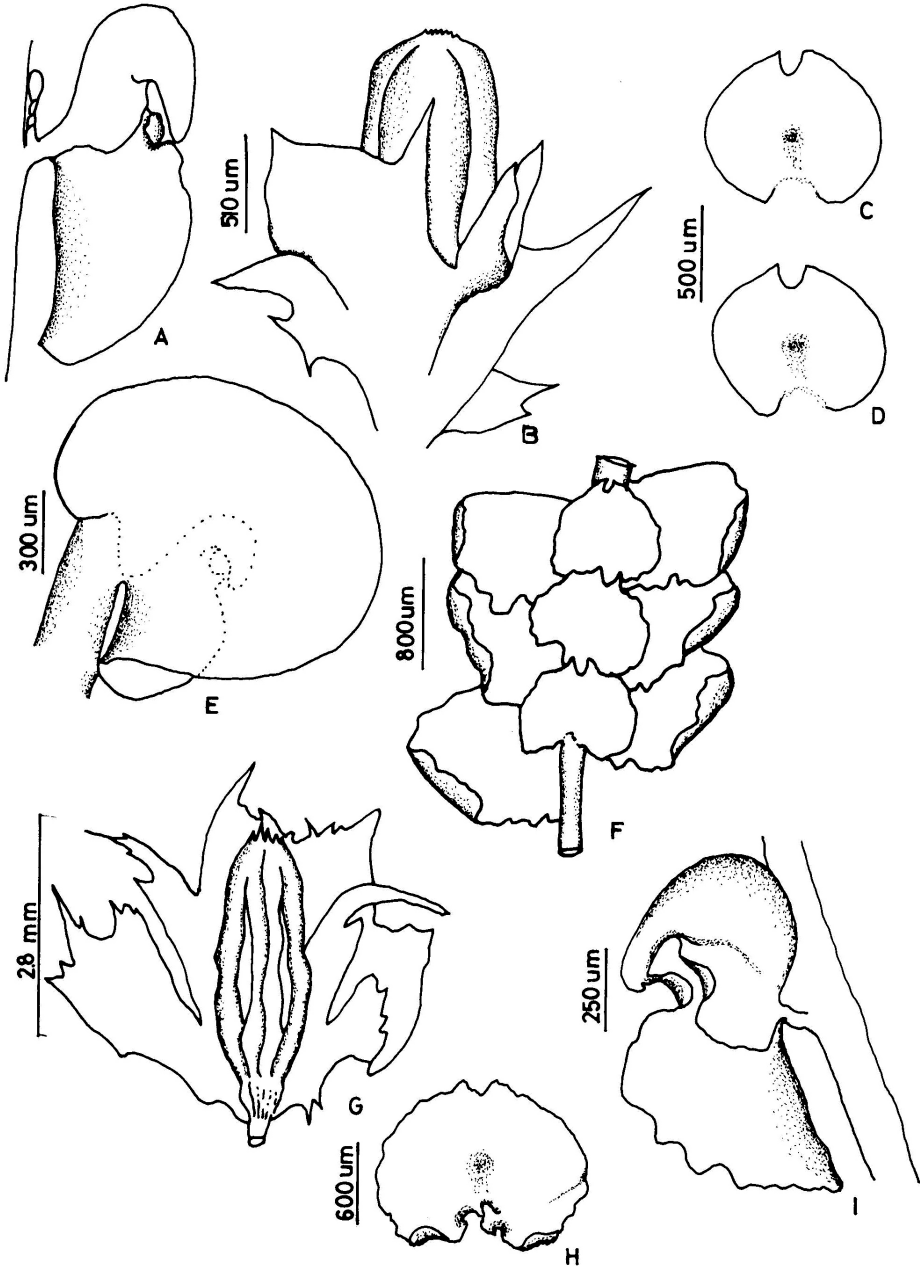


Figure 1. *Frullania bogotensis* Steph. A. Leaf lobule. B. Perianth. C and D. Underleaves. E. Stem-leaf, dorsal view. *Frullania arecae* (Spreng.) Gottsche. F. Part of shoot, ventral view. G. Perianth. H. Underleaf. I. Ventral lobule.

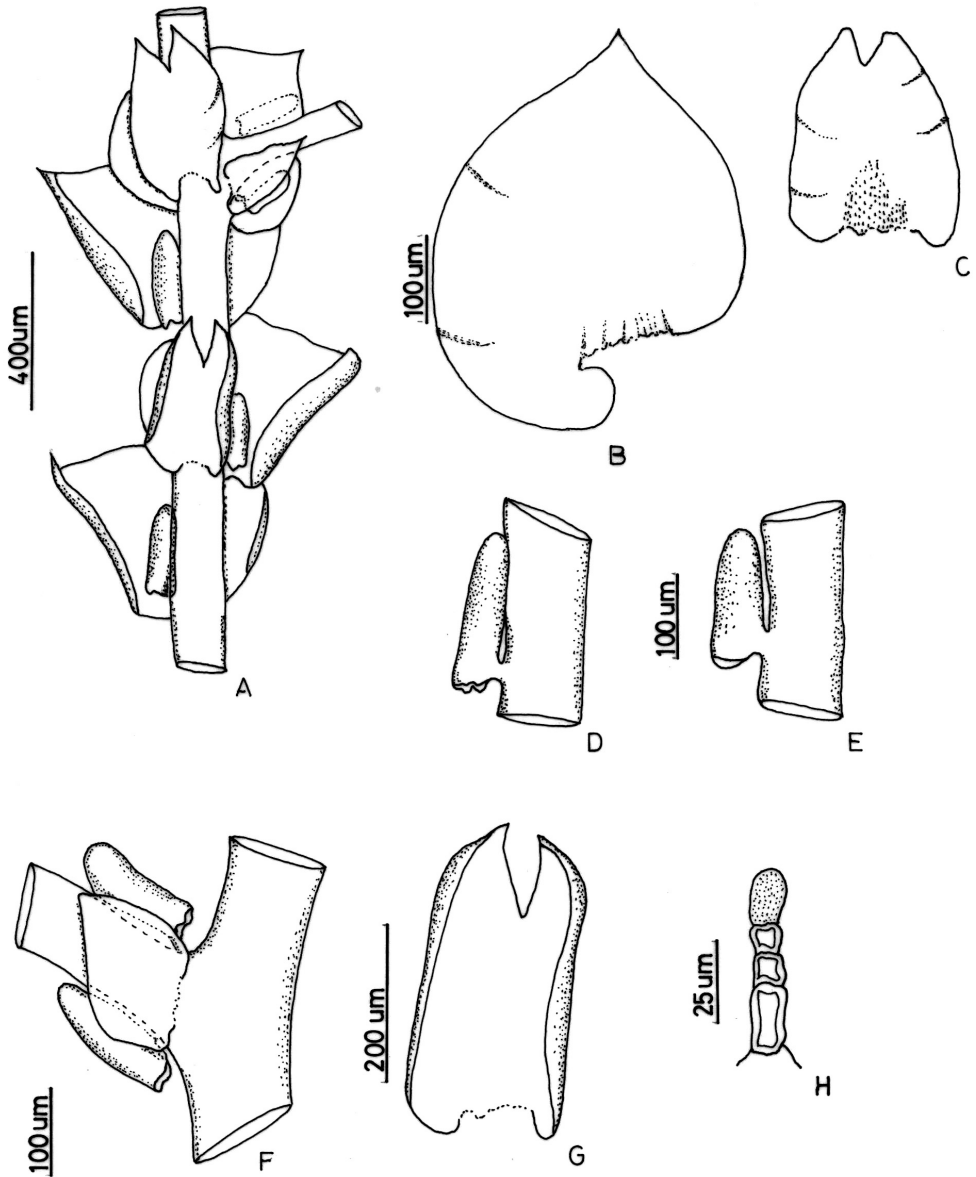


Figure 2. *Frullania atrata* (Sw.) Nees. A. Part of shoot, ventral view. B. Stem leaf. C. Underleaf. D and E. Leaf lobules. F. Initial branching appendages. G. Underleaf. H. Stylus. Reproduced from *Cryptogamie, Bryologie* with permission.

Common on bark of trees, logs, soil, or rock, 1200-3900 m. Recorded from Antioquia, Boyacá, Caldas, Cauca, Cesar, Chocó, Cundinamarca, Huila, Magdalena, Meta, Nariño, Quindío, Risaralda, Santander, Tolima and Valle del Cauca. World distribution: common and widespread in tropical America.

Frullania brasiliensis is the most common neotropical species of subg. *Thyopsiella* and is recognized by the recurved, apiculate leaf apices and the terete perianth. Moreover, the underleaf margins are always recurved. According to Stotler (1969), *F. brasiliensis* has deeply bifid underleaves (to 1/3), however in material from Colombia and Ecuador of *F. brasiliensis* the underleaf incision varies considerably in depth (1/5-1/3).

8. *Frullania caulisequa* (Nees) Nees

Frullania gymnotis Mont.

Frullania obcordata (Lehm. & Lindenb.) Lehm. & Lindenb.

On bark and rotten wood in lowland and montane rainforest areas and woodlands, from sealevel to about 3000 m. Recorded from Amazonas, Boyacá, Casanare, Cesar, Magdalena, Quindío, Risaralda, Santander and Tolima. World distribution: tropical America.

Frullania caulisequa (subg. *Diastaloba*) is related to *F. apiculata* but is immediately separated from the latter by the sparse, irregular branching and rounded leaftips. The species occurs on bark of trees at low elevations. The species was treated by Schuster (1992) under the names *Frullania obcordata* (Lehm. & Lindenb.) Lehm. & Lindenb. and *Frullania gymnotis* Mont., which are synonyms (see Gradstein & Costa, 2003). *Frullania gymnotis* is a form of *F. caulisequa* with toothed female bracts.

9. *Frullania clandestina* (Nees & Mont.) Nees

On bark of trees, 1500 m. Recorded from Cauca. World distribution: northern Andes (Colombia, Ecuador, Peru).

Frullania clandestina (subg. *Thyopsiella*) is a rare species from lower montane elevation in the northern Andes. The species is recognized by the rounded leaf apex and the large underleaves which are about as large as the leaf lobes and imbricate. By its large underleaves, *F. clandestina* resembles *F. formosa* Spruce but in the latter species the leaf apex is apiculate.

10. *Frullania confertiloba* Steph. Fig. 4

On bark of trees and logs, 700-1700 m. Recorded from Boyacá and Santander. World distribution: scattered in tropical America.

Frullania confertiloba (subg. *Chonanthelia*) is closely related to *F. riojaneirensis* but differs by the large, rounded stylus (Yuzawa, 1991). The species is known from only few locations in tropical America and may have been overlooked.

11. *Frullania convoluta* Lindenb. & Hampe Fig. 5

On bark of trees, pendent from branches, in upper montane cloud forest, to 3400 m. Recorded from Boyacá, Cundinamarca, Meta, Nariño, Norte de Santander, Putumayo, Risaralda, Santander and Tolima. World distribution: Central America, Dominican Republic, tropical Andes, Guayana Highlands.

Frullania convoluta (subg. *Meteoripsis*) is a common species of the subgenus *Meteriopsis* and is recognized by pendent growth, rounded (to obtuse) leaf apex and the rather distant, ovate-oblong underleaves (Uribe, 2008).

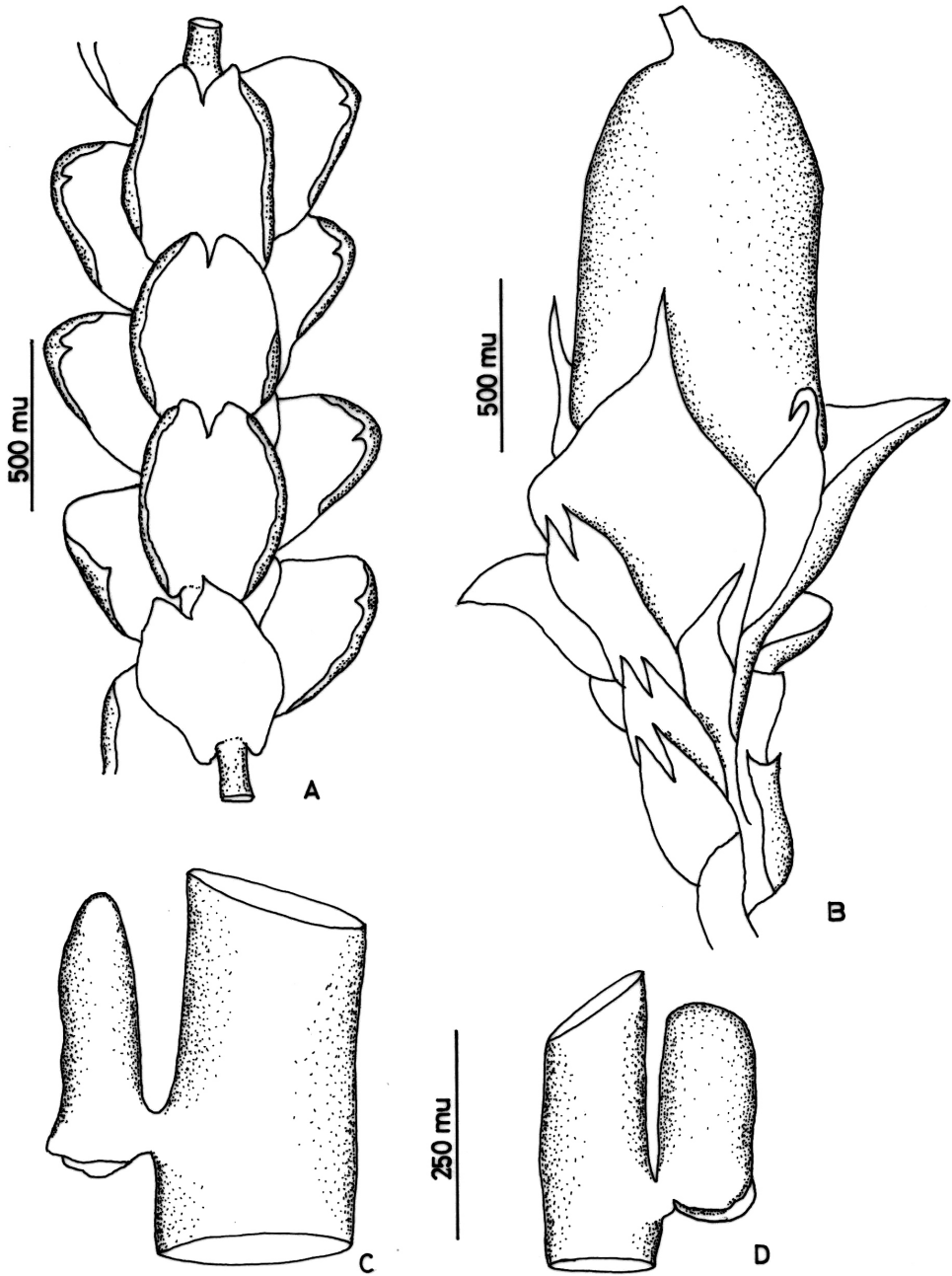


Figure 3. *Frullania brasiliensis* Raddi. A. Part of shoot, ventral view. B. Perianth. C and D. Leaf lobules. Reproduced from Cryptogamie, Bryologie with permission.

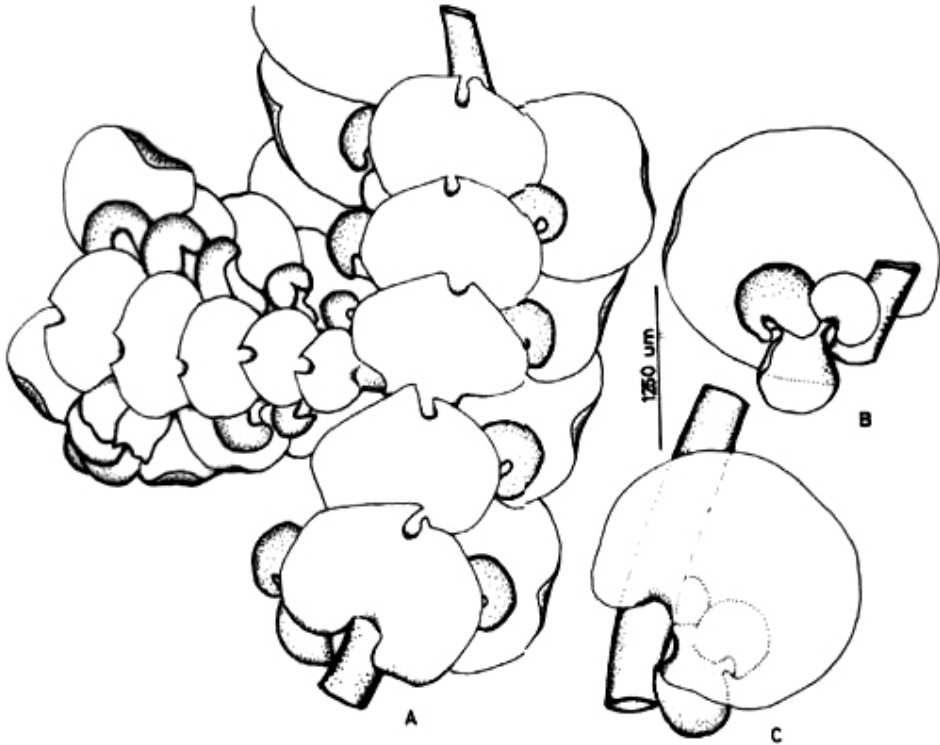


Figure 4. *Frullania confertiloba* Steph. A. Part of shoot, ventral view. B. Leaf lobule and discoid stylus. C. Stem leaf, dorsal view. Reproduced from Cryptogamie, Bryologie with permission.

The species closely resembles *Frullania grandifolia*, which is the only other member of subgenus *Meteriopsis* with a rounded leaf apex; for differences between the two species see the key. *Frullania convoluta* has sometimes been confused with *F. peruviana*, which is also widespread in tropical America, but in the latter species the leaf apices are acute.

12. *Frullania cuencensis* Tayl.

On bark and logs, to 3000 m. Recorded from Cundinamarca and Santander. World distribution: tropical America.

Frullania cuencensis (subg. *Chonantheria*) is recognized by the beaked lobule with a large sac and short laminate part, and rather deeply

bifid underleaves (to 1/3) which are 2-3 times wider than the stem. The species has been confused with *F. tetraptera*, but the latter species has narrower and less deeply bifid underleaves and occurs at higher elevation.

13. *Frullania dulimensis* Uribe Fig. 6

On bark of isolated trees in open areas in the upper montane belt, growing together with other pendent species of the subgenus *Meteriopsis* (*F. peruviana*, *F. convoluta*), 3200 m. Recorded from Tolima (Uribe, 2006). World distribution: only known from the type specimen from Colombia.

Frullania dulimensis (subg. *Meteoriopsis*) is readily separated from the other members of the subgenus *Meteoriopsis* by the toothed

leaves. The species is only known from a single collection from Colombia.

14. *Frullania dusenii* Steph.

On bark and rock, ca. 1700 m. Recorded from Cesar, Cundinamarca and Magdalena. World distribution: tropical America.

Frullania dusenii (subg. *Chonanthelia*) is recognized by the saccate lobule with a very short lamina, a narrow mouth (ca. half the width of the sac) and a plicate surface, and the rather large, rounded, imbricate underleaves which are 3-4 times wider than the stem. According to Yuzawa (1991), the species is largely restricted to elevations above 2000 m. *Frullania dusenii* may be confused with *F. gibbosa* but the latter species has squarrose leaves and a large, leaf-like stylus, and occurs at lower elevations.

15. *Frullania ecklonii* (Spreng.) Gottsche et al.

On bark and rock at high elevations, 3000-3500 m. Recorded from Boyacá, Cundinamarca and Tolima. World distribution: pantropical.

Frullania ecklonii (subg. *Chonanthelia*) is recognized by the 10-keeled perianth, the smooth margins of leaves, lobules and underleaves, and the absence of a well-developed lobule beak. The species has sometimes been treated as a synonym of *Frullania arecae* but in the latter species the leaf and underleaf margins are undulate and the lobule is distinctly beaked (Yuzawa, 1991).

16. *Frullania ecuadorensis* Steph.

On bark of trees and soil, 700-1200 m. Recorded from Boyacá and Risaralda. World distribution: scattered in tropical America.

Frullania ecuadorensis (subg. *Thyopsiella*) is characterized by the small plant size (width less than 1 mm), the rounded leaf apex and

the small, distant underleaves which are hardly wider than the stem, deeply bifid (to ½), cuneate at the base and with flat margins. The lobules in the species are often somewhat diverging and positioned at an oblique angle with the stem (Stotler, 1969). *Frullania ecuadorensis* has been described based on sterile material and its affinities remain little known.

17. *Frullania ericoides* (Nees) Mont.

Common on bark and rock in rather dry, open woodlands, from sea level to 2800 m. Recorded from Antioquia, Boyacá, Casanare, Chocó, Cundinamarca, Quindío, Risaralda, Santander and Tolima. World distribution: pantropical.

Frullania ericoides (subg. *Frullania*) is one of the most drought-tolerant epiphytic liverworts and one of the few leafy liverwort species that occur in the arid lowland belt of the Galapagos Islands (Gradstein, 2008). The species is readily recognized by the squarrose and rather brittle leaves, which reproduce asexually by leaf fragmentation. The lobules are highly variable and may be saccate in some populations and laminate, without formation of watersac, in others. *Frullania ericoides* may be confused with *Frullania gibbosa* which also has squarrose leaves and occurs in the same habitat. The two species can be readily separated by their different sizes, *F. gibbosa* being a larger plant with leafy stems more than 2 mm wide (1-1.5 mm in *F. ericoides*). Moreover, the leaves in *F. gibbosa* are not brittle, the lobules are more broadly attached to the lobe, the perianth surfaces are smooth and the stylus is large, leaf-like (small subulate in *F. ericoides*).

18. *Frullania formosa* Spruce

On branches of trees in lowland rain forest at the foot of the Andes, ca. 500 m. Recorded from Risaralda. World distribution: only known from Colombia and Ecuador.

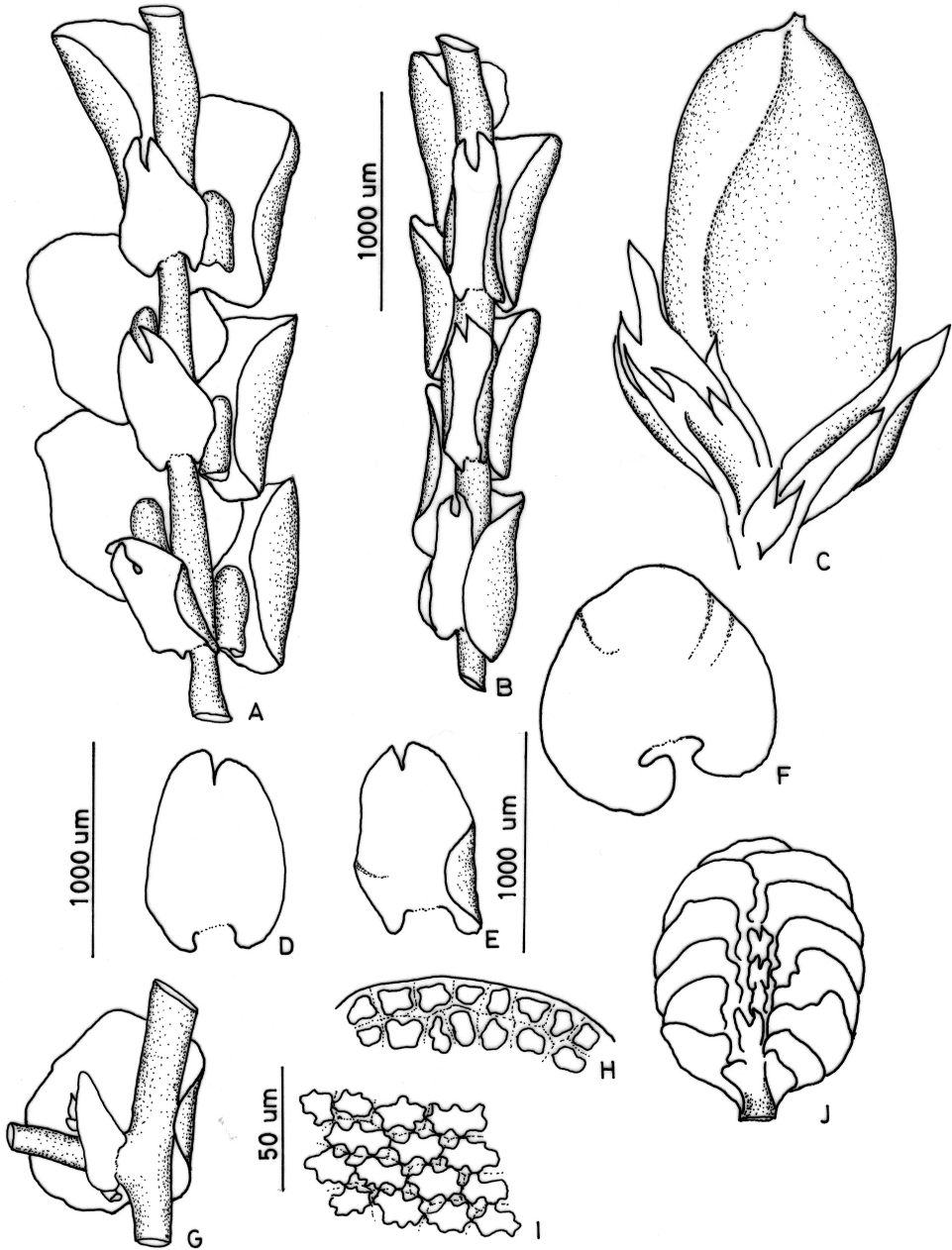


Figure 5. *Frullania convoluta* Lindenb. & Hampe. A and B. Part of shoot, ventral view. C. Perianth. D and E. Underleaves. F. Leaf. G. Initial branching appendages. H. Apical cells. I. Median cells. J. Androecium. Reproduced from Cryptogamie, Bryologie with permission.

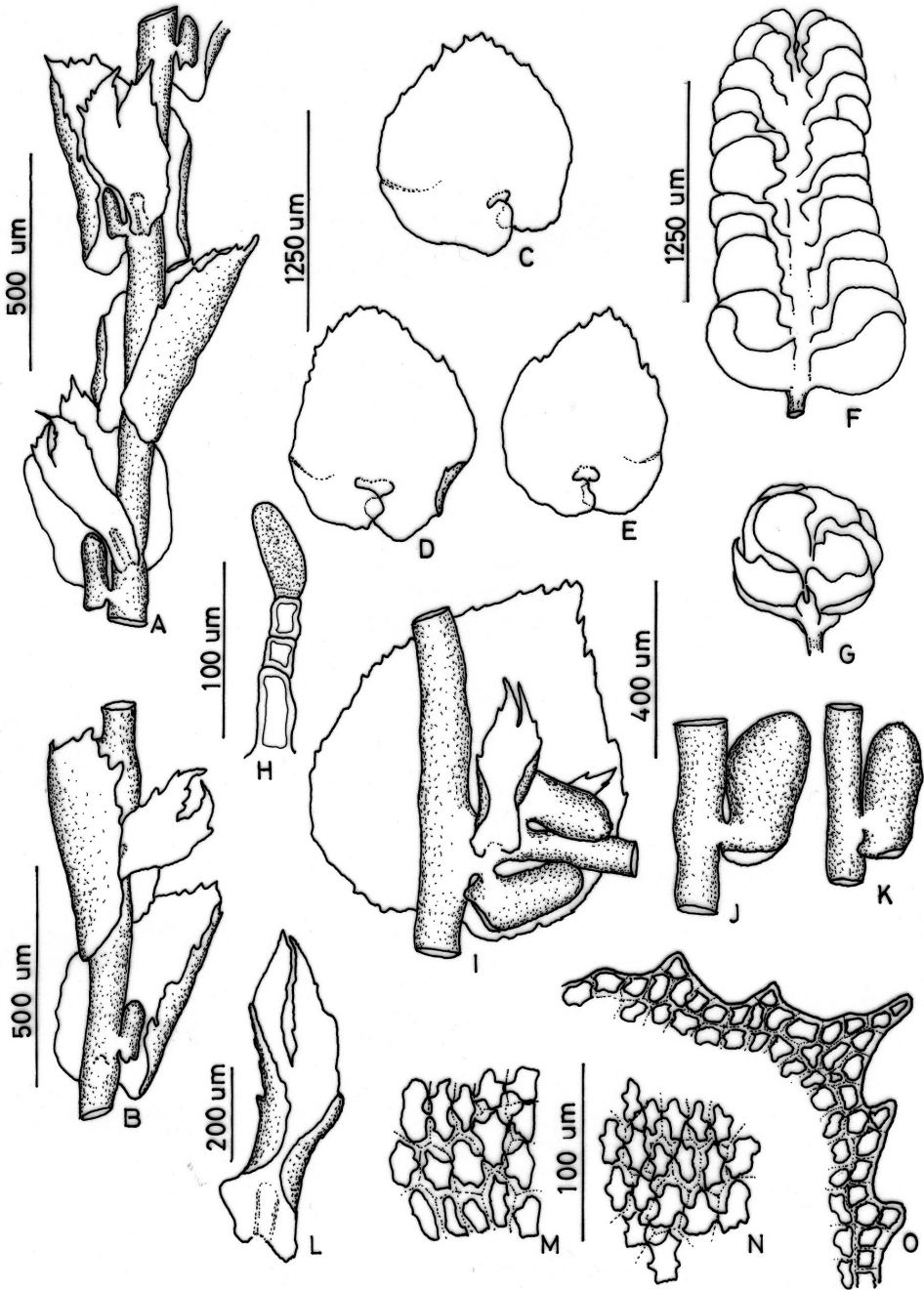


Figure 6. *Frullania dulimensis* Uribe. A and B. Part of shoot, ventral view. C, D and E. Stem leaf-lobes. F and G. Androecia. H. Stylus. I. Initial branching appendages. J and K. Leaf lobules. L. Stem underleaf. M. Basal cells. N. Median cells. O. Apical cells. Reproduced from *Cryptogamie, Bryologie* with permission.

Frullania formosa (subg. *Thyopsiella*) is recognized by the flat and short apiculate leaf apex, and the large, imbricate underleaves, which are more than 3 times as wide as the stem (Stotler, 1969). By the characters of the underleaves *F. formosa* is similar to *F. clandestina* but in the latter species the leaf apex is rounded, never apiculate.

19. *Frullania gibbosa* Nees

Common on bark and rock, usually in rather dry, open places, 500-3200 m. Recorded from Antioquia, Boyacá, Caldas, Casanare, Cauca, Cesar, Cundinamarca, Magdalena, Risaralda, Santander and Tolima. World distribution: widespread in tropical America.

Frullania gibbosa (subg. *Chonanthelia*) differs from all other members of the subgenus *Chonanthelia* by the squarrose leaves and the large, foliose stylus. The stylus is usually covered the large and densely imbricate (and shallowly bifid) underleaves, and can be observed only by removing the underleaves. *Frullania gibbosa* grows in rather open locations at low elevations, often together with *F. ericoides* with which it may be confused. For differences between the two see under *F. ericoides*.

20. *Frullania grandifolia* Steph. Fig. 7

On bark in upper montane forest, 3400 m. Recorded from Tolima (Uribe, 2008). World distribution: rare species, known from a few localities in Central America (Mexico, Costa Rica) and the northern Andes (Colombia, Ecuador).

Frullania grandifolia (subg. *Meteoriopsis*) is recognized by the pendent growth, the rounded leaf apex, the large, imbricate, ± rounded underleaves, and the toothed female bracts. The species is closely related to *F. convoluta* but in the latter the underleaves are distinctly longer than wide and not imbricate, and the margins of the female bracts are entire (Uribe, 2008).

21. *Frullania intumescens* (Lehm. & Lindenb.) Lehm. & Lindenb.

On bark and rock in montane rain forest areas and páramo, 1000-3800 m. Recorded from Antioquia, Boyacá, Cauca, Cesar, Chocó, Cundinamarca, Huila, Magdalena, Quindío, Risaralda, Santander, Tolima and Valle del Cauca. World distribution: tropical America. *Frullania intumescens* (subg. *Thyopsiella*) is similar to *F. brasiliensis* but differs by the perianth with 3 sharp keels (terete in *F. brasiliensis*). Yuzawa & Koike (1989), in addition, found that the two species differ by the presence of a small foliose appendage at the base of the stylus in *F. intumescens* (Yuzawa & Koike, 1989). We have studied the type material of *F. intumescens* (Jamaica, Bancroft s.n., ex hb. Hooker 1833, lectotype in hb. S [no. B27792]) and can confirm the observations of Yuzawa & Koike (1989). However, we have not observed this appendage in any Colombian specimen identified as *F. intumescens*.

Stotler (1969) treated *F. intumescens* in a broader sense, including plants with and without an appendaged stylus in *F. intumescens*. According to Yuzawa & Koike (1989), the plants without appendaged stylus belong to *F. closterantha* which was described from Ecuador by Spruce (1884) and was treated as a synonym of *F. intumescens* s.l. by Stotler (1969). It should be noted, however, that, Stotler listed eight further species as synonyms of *F. intumescens* that were not studied by Yuzawa and Koike. Three of them (*F. baptistae* Gottsche, *F. cucullata* Lindenb. & Gottsche, *F. longicollis* Lindenb. & Gottsche) are older names than *F. closterantha* that might have priority and should therefore be studied (types should be in W).

22. *Frullania jelskii* Loitlesb.

This rare species was recorded from Colombia by Yuzawa (1991) without further information on habitat and distribution.

World distribution: only known from Peru (type) and Colombia.

Frullania jelskii (subg. *Chonantheria*) is characterized by the large saccate lobule with a very short lamina, the broadly recurved leaf apex, and the large underleaves (ca. 4 times as wide as the stem). The species is closely related to *F. dusenii* but the latter species is readily separated from *F. jelskii* by the narrow mouth of the sac, rounded underleaves (slightly longer than wide in *F. jelskii*), and the plicate lobule surface (Yuzawa, 1991).

23. *Frullania kunzei* (Lehm. & Lindenb.)
Lehm. & Lindenb.

Frullania neesii Lindenb. (fide Gradstein & Costa, 2003)

On bark in rather open lowland woodlands and isolated trees, also on rock, 200 m. Recorded from Amazonas. World distribution: tropical America.

Frullania kunzei (subg. *Thyopsiella*) is readily recognized by the very small plants, less than 1 mm wide, which are creeping on bark or rock, sometimes over larger bryophytes or lichens, and always tightly appressed to the substrate. The rather short lobules (less than 1.5 times longer than wide), the isodiametrical, evenly thickened upper leaf cells and the total absence of auricles at leaf bases, separate *F. kunzei* from other neotropical members of the subgenus *Thyopsiella* (Schuster, 1992). The species may be confused with members of the subgenus *Diastaloba* (e.g. *F. caulisequa*) which resemble *F. kunzei* by small size and prostrate growth, but the very different lobule in the latter species (positioned at some distance from the stem, not close to the stem) readily distinguishes them from *F. kunzei*.

Frullania kunzei is the only heteroicous member of the genus *Frullania* in the Neotropics; the dioicous phenotype of the species has been described as *F. neesii*, which is a synonym (Gradstein & Costa, 2003).

24. *Frullania laxiflora* Spruce

On bark in montane rain forest areas, 1500-3500 m. Recorded from Cauca and Tolima. World distribution: scattered in the tropical Andes (Bolivia to Venezuela) and the Galapagos Islands.

Frullania laxiflora (subg. *Chonantheria*) is characterized by the strongly concave leaves, the rather long laminate portion of the lobule, which is about as long as the sac yet does not extend beyond the ventral lobe margin, the decurrent beak of the lobule, and the broad, rounded underleaves with large basal auricles (Yuzawa, 1991). The species may be confused with *F. riojaneirensis* but in the latter species the laminate portion of the lobule extends beyond the ventral lobe margin and the beak is not decurrent.

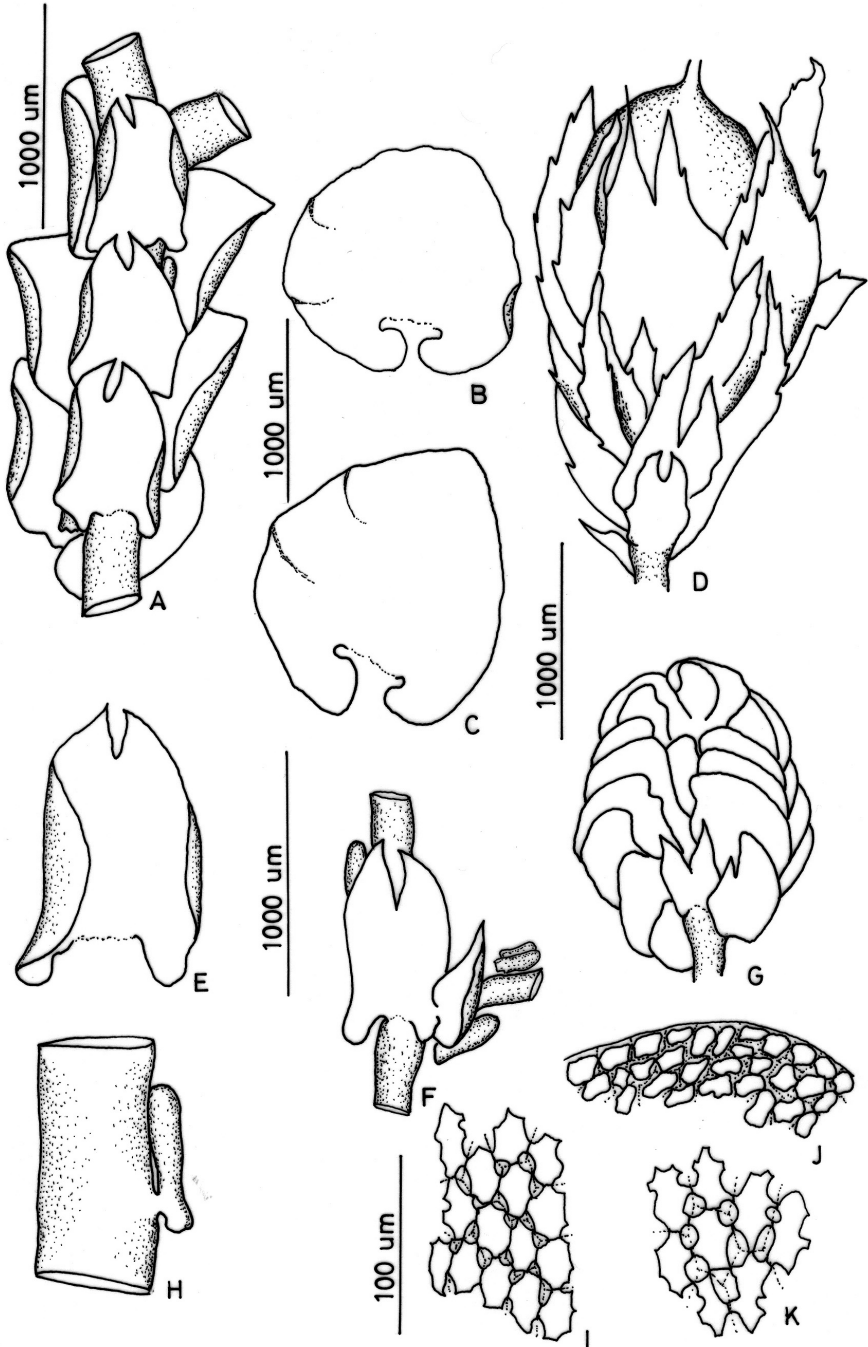
25. *Frullania lobato-hastata* Steph. Fig. 8

Frullania apollinarii Steph., *syn. nov.*

On bark, 1800-3400 m. Colombia: Cundinamarca, Quindio and Santander. World distribution: northern Andes (Colombia, Ecuador).

Frullania lobato-hastata (subg. *Thyopsiella*) is a robust plant from high elevation in the northern Andes. The species is recognized by the very long, undulate auricles at underleaf bases, which are at least half as long as the underleaf lamina (lamina length measured from the middle of the underleaf insertion line to apex). The leaf apex is broadly rounded or, occasionally, short apiculate. The species resembles *F. brasiliensis* in the almost terete perianth but the leaf apex in *F. brasiliensis* is always apiculate and the underleaf auricles are small and not undulate.

Frullania apollinarii Steph., published by Stephani in the same volume of the *Species Hepaticarum* as *F. lobato-hastata* but 3 months later, is a synonym of the latter species (see Uribe, 2004a for description and illustration of *F. apollinarii*).



Figures 7. *Frullania grandifolia* Steph. A. Part of shoot, ventral view. B. and C. Stem leaf-lobes. D. Perianth. E. Underleaf. F. Initial branching appendages. G. Androecium. H. Leaf-lobule. I. Median cells. J. Apical cells. K. Basal cells. Reproduced from Cryptogamie, Bryologie with permission.

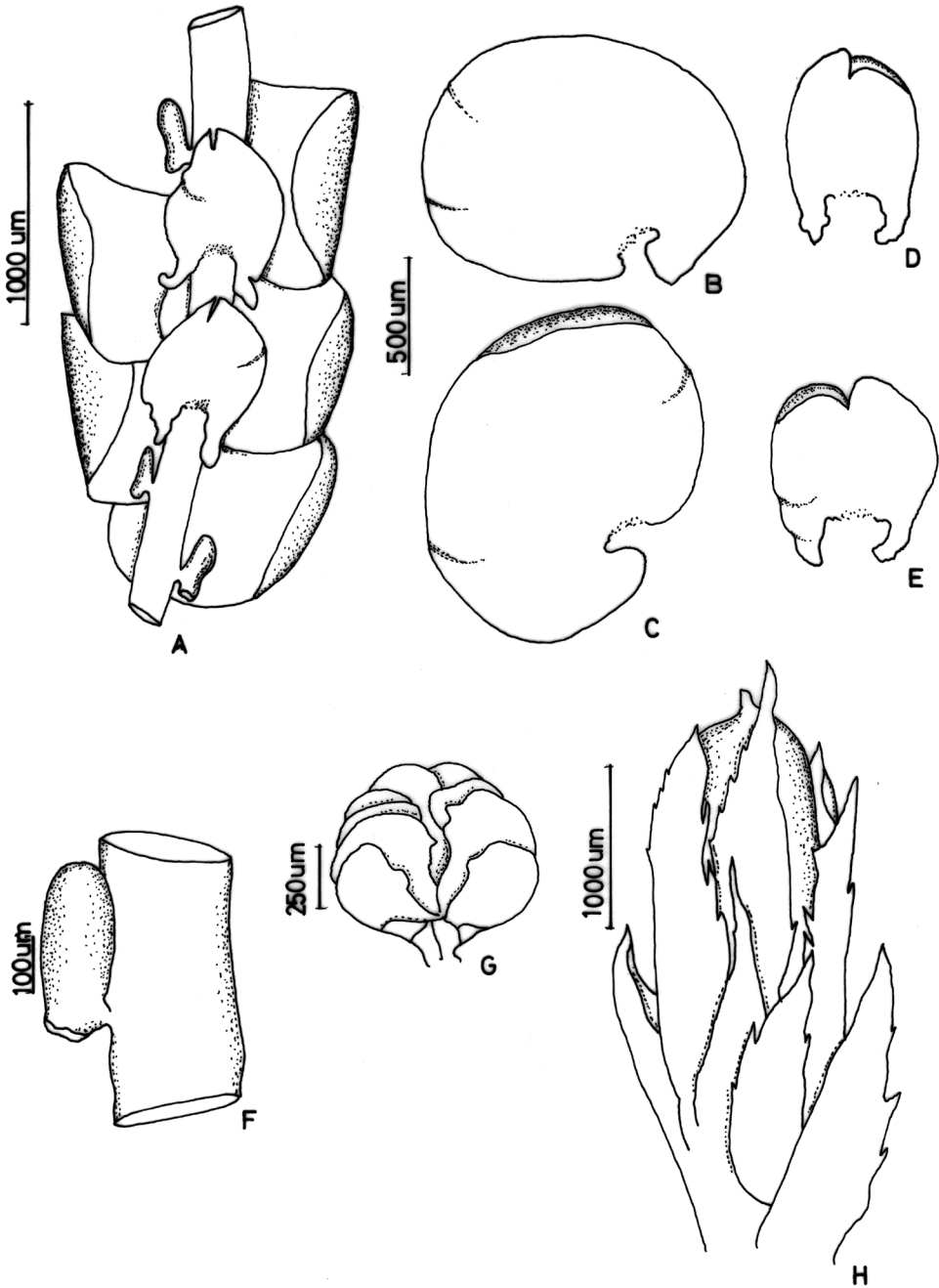


Figure 8. *Frullania lobato-hastata* Steph. A. Part of shoot, ventral view. B and C. Stem leaves. D and E. Underleaves. F. Leaf lobule. G. Androecium. H. Perianth. Reproduced from Caldasia with permission.

26. *Frullania macrocephala* (Lehm. & Lindenb.) Lehm. & Lindenb.

On bark of trees and rocks, 1400-2900 m. Recorded from Boyacá, Cundinamarca, Quindío, Risaralda and Santander. World distribution: tropical America.

Frullania macrocephala (subg. *Thyopsiella*) closely resembles *F. brasiliensis* but differs by the ± flat leaf apex (recurved in *F. brasiliensis*; see Stotler, 1969).

27. *Frullania meridana* Steph. Fig. 9

On bark of trees, 1500-3200 m. Recorded from Cundinamarca, Risaralda and Tolima. World distribution: northern Andes (Venezuela (type), Colombia).

Frullania meridana (subg. *Thyopsiella*) is characterized by the characters given in the key. The species is known from only few collections, and only from male plants (Uribe, 2004b).

28. *Frullania mirabilis* Jack & Steph.

On bark of trees and soil, 1200-2400 m. Recorded from Antioquia, Cauca, Chocó, Meta, Nariño and Valle. World distribution: northern Andes, Costa Rica.

Frullania mirabilis (subg. *Thyopsiella*) is easily recognized by the two long appendices at the ventral base of the leaf, one standing up and one hanging down. The species has also been described under the name *F. pendulostyla* Steph. (Stotler, 1969)

29. *Frullania montagnei* Gottsche

On bark, 1500-2100 m. Recorded from Magdalena, Santander and Tolima. World distribution: tropical America.

Frullania montagnei (subg. *Thyopsiella*) resembles *F. paradoxa* by the rounded leaf apex and the rather narrow underleaves which are less than 3 times as wide as the stem, but differs by underleaves being imbricate

and having distinctly recurved margins, the undivided lamina of the first branch underleaf, and the entire margins of female bracts and bracteoles (see Key).

30. *Frullania nodulosa* (Reinw. *et al.*) Gottsche *et al.*

In crowns of trees in dense lowland rain forest, and lower down on bark of trees and shrubs in savannas and other open places, 200-250 m. Recorded from Amazonas and Vaupés. World distribution: pantropical.

The small, pendent lobules in *Frullania nodulosa* (subg. *Homotropantha*) readily separate this species from all other neotropical members of the genus *Frullania*. The species is furthermore characterized by its robust size, the regularly pinnate to 2-pinnate branching, the suborbicular leaves with a broadly rounded apex and the large, imbricate underleaves with a very shallow incision at the apex and with large basal auricles (Gradstein & Ilkiu-Borges, 2009). The species is widespread in the lowlands of Amazonia but has been surprisingly little collected in Colombia.

31. *Frullania paradoxa* Lehm. & Lindenb.

On bark of trees, 3000-3700 m. Recorded from Boyacá, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Quindío, Risaralda and Valle. World distribution: tropical Andes.

Frullania paradoxa (subg. *Thyopsiella*) is characterized by the rounded leaf apex, the longer than wide and rather narrow underleaves which are hardly wider than the stem, the shallowly bifid lamina (to 1/4) of the first branch underleaf, and the sharply 3-keeled perianth surrounded by bracts and bracteoles with ciliate-laciniate margins (Stotler, 1969). *Frullania flexicaulis* Spruce, recorded from Colombia, is very similar to *F. paradoxa* and may be a synonym of the latter. The species differs from *F. paradoxa* by the female bract lobes with entire margins (usually toothed in *F. paradoxa*) and the

somewhat more deeply bifid lamina (to ½) of the first branch underleaf.

32. *Frullania peruviana* Gottsche Fig. 10

Frullania mathanii Steph. (syn. fide Uribe, 2008)

Frullania atrata sensu Spruce (non typus) (fide Uribe, 2008)

On bark of tree branches in montane cloud forest areas, 1800-3800 m. Recorded from Antioquia, Boyacá, Caldas, Chocó, Cundinamarca, Magdalena, Nariño, Quindío, Risaralda, Tolima and Valle. World distribution: Central America, tropical Andes, Galapagos Islands.

Frullania peruviana (subg. *Meteoriopsis*) is recognized by the pendent growth, acute leaf apices and underleaves without basal auricles (Uribe, 2008). The species is very common in the Andean region and has been described under several different names. Spruce (1884) in his famous handbook on the liverworts of the Amazon region and the Andes, described the species under the name *Frullania atrata*, which is a different species, however, and not related to *F. peruviana* (see under *F. atrata*).

33. *Frullania pittieri* Steph.

Frullania mucronata auct. (non typus) (fide Uribe & Gradstein, 2003)

On bark of trees, occasionally on shaded, wet rock, from sea level to 2500 m. Recorded from Boyacá, Cauca, Chocó, Quindío and Risaralda. World distribution: tropical America.

Frullania pittieri (subg. *Thyopsiella*) is recognized by the flat and longly mucronate to acuminate leaf apices (Stotler, 1969). The species has sometimes been misidentified as *F. mucronata*, which is a synonym of *F. brasiliensis* (Uribe & Gradstein, 2003).

34. *Frullania pluricarinata* Gott.

On bark of trees, 1700-3000 m. Recorded from Cundinamarca and Magdalena. World

distribution: scattered in the Andes and the mountains of Central America, from Chile to Mexico.

Frullania pluricarinata (subg. *Chonanthelia*) is very similar to *F. tetraptera* but differs by the 8-10-keeled perianth (4-keeled in *F. tetraptera*). The two species seem to differ somewhat in elevational range, *F. tetraptera* being most common in páramo whereas *F. pluricarinata* seems to occur mainly in the upper montane belt.

35. *Frullania ringens* Spruce

On bark of trees, 3400 m. Recorded from Cauca. World distribution: northern Andes (Colombia, Ecuador).

Frullania ringens (subg. *Chonanthelia*) is recognized by the large, 2-3-toothed laminate portion of the lobule, the long, the decurrent beak of the lobule, the large, rounded underleaves with 2 very large auricles which are usually overlapping each other, and 10-keeled perianths (Yuzawa 1991). *Frullania ringens* is most closely related to *F. ecklonii* but differs from the latter by the lobule with a long beak and toothed lamina (beak ± lacking and lamina entire in *F. ecklonii*) and the larger underleaf auricles, which are often overlapping each other (not overlapping in *F. ecklonii*).

36. *Frullania riojaneirensis* (Raddi) Ångstr.

On bark and rock, 500-3800 m. Recorded from Antioquia, Boyacá, Caldas, Casanare, Cauca, Cesar, Chocó, Cundinamarca, Huila, Magdalena, Quindío, Risaralda, Santander and Tolima. World distribution: pantropical. *Frullania riojaneirensis* (subg. *Chonanthelia*) is a very common species of lower montane elevations and is recognized by the large laminate portion of the lobule (to be examined on the leaves of the main stem) with a flat margin and distinct beak, and the 4-keeled perianth.

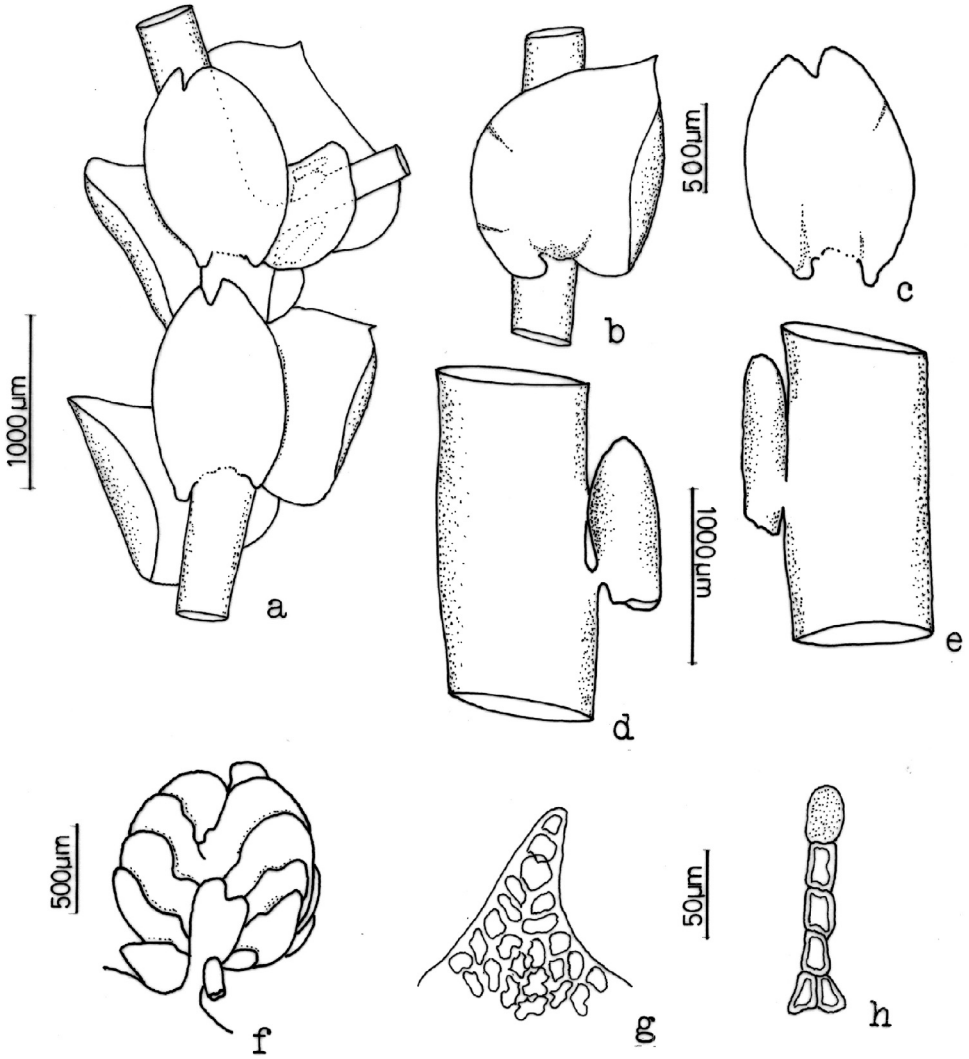


Figure 9. *Frullania meridana* Steph. A. Part of shoot, ventral view. B. Leaf lobe, dorsal view. C. Underleaf. D and E. Leaf-lobules. F. androecium. G. Apical cells. H. Stylus. Reproduced from Tropical Bryology with permission.

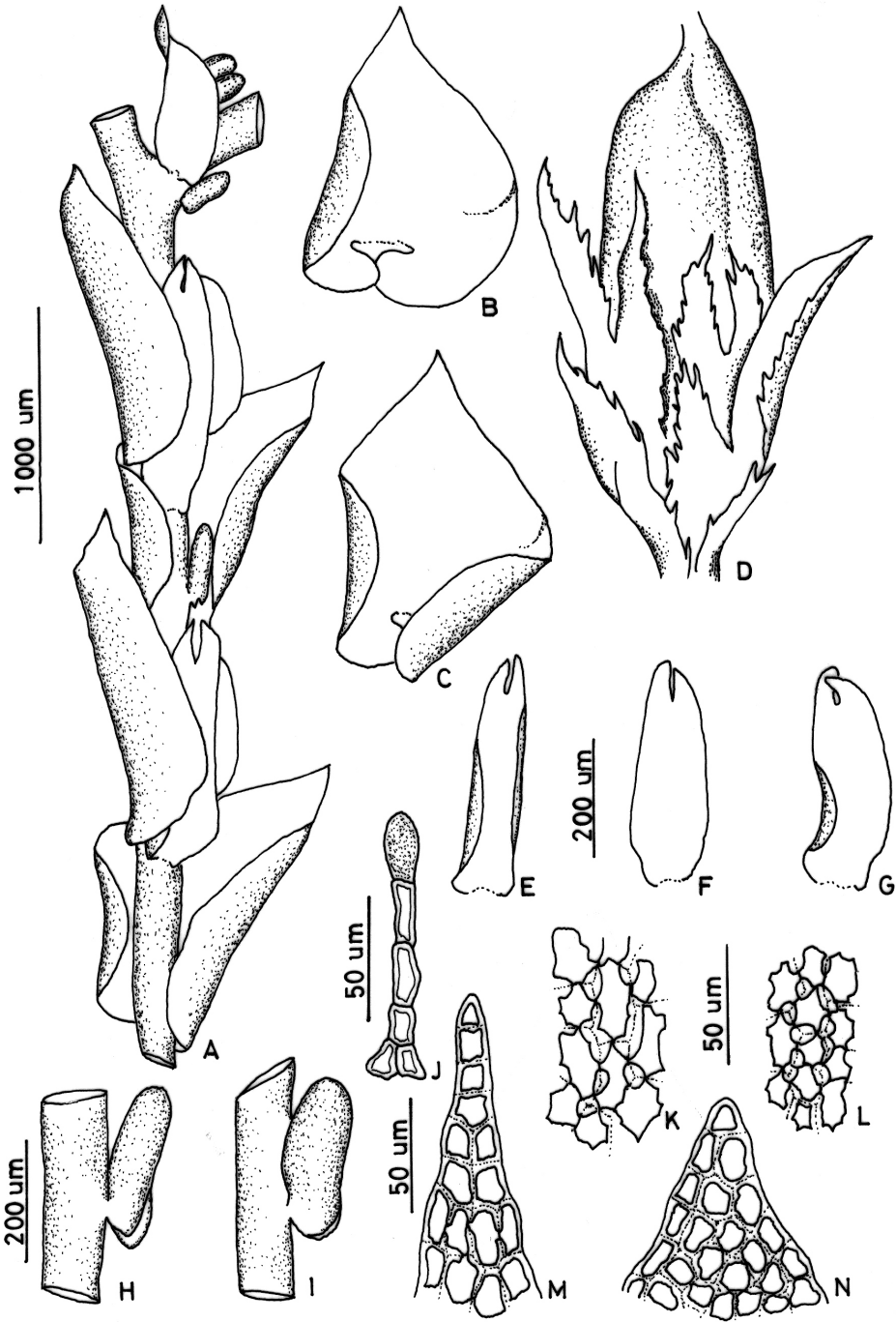


Figure 10. *Frullania peruviana* Gottsche. A. Part of shoot, ventral view. B. and C. Leaf lobes. D. Perianth. E, F and G. Underleaves. H and I. Leaf lobules. J. Stylus. K. Basal cells. L. Median cells. M and N. Apical cells. Reproduced from Cryptogamie, Bryologie with permission.

37. *Frullania setigera* Steph. Fig. 11

On bark of trees, soil, rocks and logs, 900-3600 m. Recorded from Antioquia, Boyacá, Cauca, Chocó, Huila, Santander and Valle. World distribution: scattered in tropical America.

Frullania setigera (subg. *Thyopsiella*) is a little-known species that is recognized by the triangular-ovate underleaves with narrowly acuminate apices and auriculate bases, and by the long acuminate apex of the lamina of the first branch underleaf (Stotler, 1969). The leaf apex in *F. setigera* is apiculate to short acuminate, plane or recurved, and the perianth is 3-keeled.

38. *Frullania sphaerocephala* Spruce

On bark of trees in montane cloud forest areas and páramo, 1700-3900 m. Recorded from Cundinamarca, Meta, Quindío, Risaralda and Tolima. World distribution: tropical Andes from Bolivia to Colombia.

Frullania sphaerocephala (subg. *Chonanthelia*) resembles *F. ecklonii* by the pluriplicate perianth, the smooth, entire leaves and underleaves, and the lobule with a large appendage without distinct beak, but is easily separated from *F. ecklonii* by the large, inflated female bracts and bracteoles, which are closely imbricate and incurved, forming a globose head. Moreover, *F. ecklonii* is monoicous whereas *F. sphaerocephala* is dioicous. By its peculiar, ball-shaped female involucre *F. sphaerocephala* cannot be confused with any other neotropical species of *Frullania*. Further characteristics of *F. sphaerocephala* are the minute, 1(-2)-celled stylus, the large trigones of the leaf cells and the large auricles of leaves and underleaves. The species is characteristic of upper montane cloud forests and shrubby páramo, above 2500 m.

39. *Frullania standaertii* Steph.

On bark of trees, 1500-4000 m. Recorded from Cundinamarca and Santander. World distribution: in páramos of the tropical Andes from Colombia to Bolivia; also in East Africa (Kenya).

Frullania standaertii (subg. *Chonanthelia*) is recognized by the short laminate portion of the lobule and the long, lanceolate stylus (Yuzawa, 1991). A long, lanceolate stylus is also present in *F. albertii* Steph. and *F. arsenii* Steph., which are very similar to *F. standaertii* and have been recorded from Colombia; probably they are synonyms of *Frullania standaertii*. *Frullania standaertii* is a characteristic species of the páramos of the tropical Andes; in addition there is one record from East Africa.

40. *Frullania tetraptera* Nees & Mont.

On bark of trees, 2000-3800 m. Recorded from Cundinamarca, Meta and Risaralda. World distribution: common at high elevations in Central America and the Andes, from Mexico to Chile and Argentina.

Frullania tetraptera (subg. *Chonanthelia*) is a characteristic species of the páramo and is recognized by its rather small size (plants ca. 1-1.4 mm wide), the short laminate portion of the lobule, the very small stylus, the narrow underleaves that are hardly wider than the stem, and the monoicous sexuality (Yuzawa, 1991). The species has sometimes been confused with *F. cuencensis* but the latter species has larger underleaves and is dioicous. *Frullania tetraptera* is also very similar to *F. pluricarinata*, which is a poorly known species from high elevation in the Andes, but the latter species has a pluriplicate perianth (see Key).

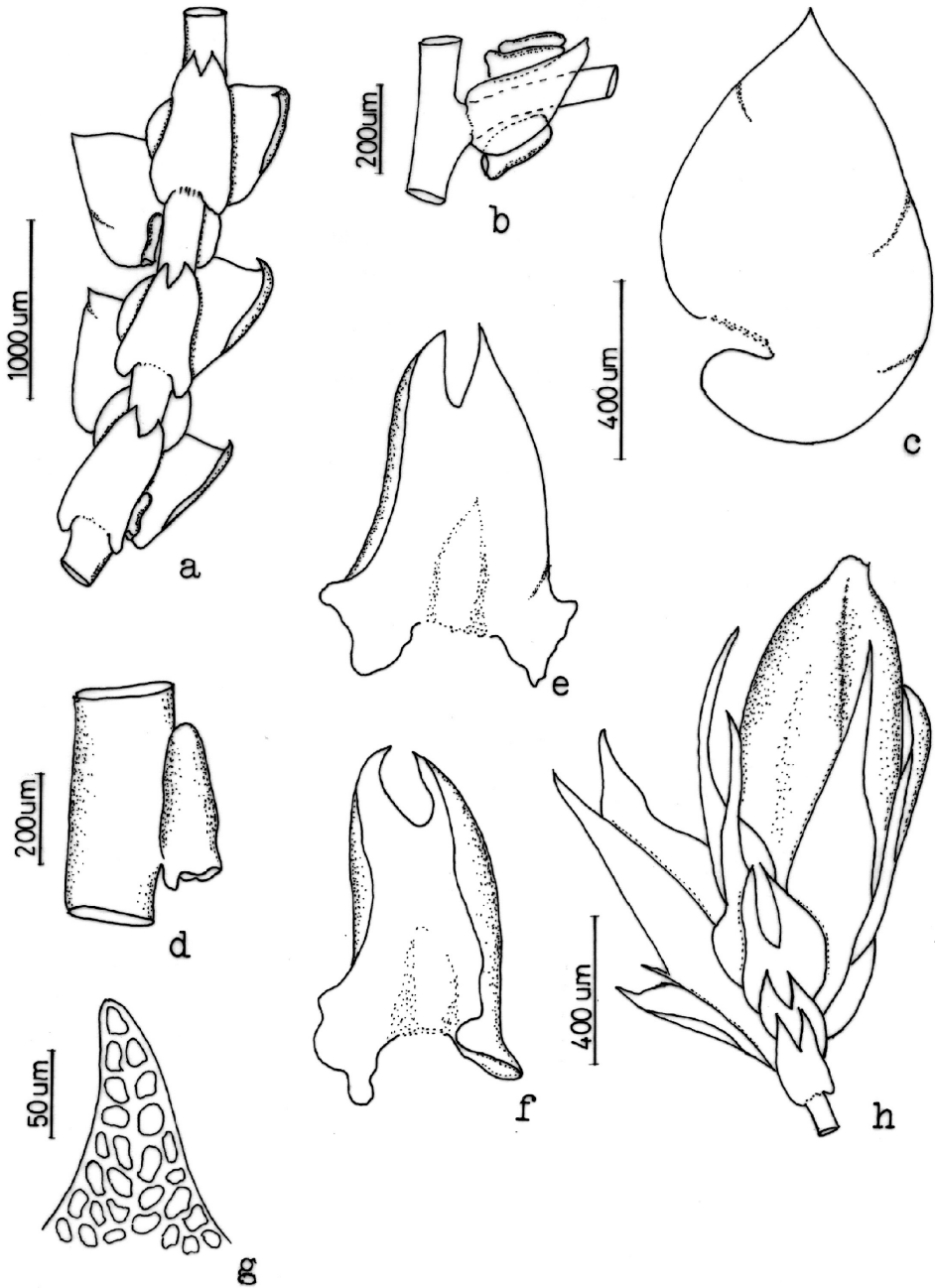


Figure 11. *Frullania setigera* Steph. A. Part of shoot, ventral view. B. Initial branching appendages. C. Leaf lobe. D. Leaf lobule. E. Underleaf. F. Underleaf. G. Apical cells. H. Perianth. Reproduced from *Tropical Bryology* with permission.

41. *Frullania tunguraguana* Clark & Frye

On soil, 1600 m. Recorded from Santander. World distribution: scattered in the tropical Andes (Venezuela to Argentina) and in Mexico.

Frullania tunguraguana (subg. *Chonanthelia*) is characterized by the pluriplicate perianth and the distinctly beaked lobule with a long laminate portion (longer than the sac) whose margins are entire and smooth, not folded or undulate. Also, the margins of leaves and underleaves in this species are never undulate like in the closely related *F. arecae*. *Frullania tunguraguana* somewhat resembles *F. riojaneirensis* but in the latter species the perianths have only 4 keels while those in *F. tunguraguana* have more 12-14 keels (Yuzawa, 1991). *Frullania tunguraguana* is known from only very few collections in spite of its wide neotropical distribution.

42. *Frullania winteri* Steph.

On bark of trees, 1700-2500 m. Recorded from Boyacá, Quindío, Risaralda and Santander. World distribution: northern Andes, Mexico. *Frullania winteri* (subg. *Chonanthelia*) is recognized by the lobule with a short laminate portion whose lateral margin is folded and projecting upwards towards the sac. Two varieties have been recognized in this species: var. *winteri* with a relatively large stylus (10-13 cells long, 5-10 cells wide) and var. *vanderhammenii* (Haarbrink) Yuzawa with a smaller stylus (5-8 cells long, 1-2 cells wide). The material from Colombia and Ecuador belongs to var. *vanderhammenii* (Yuzawa, 1991). The species is known from only few collections.

Doubtful taxa

Frullania armata Herz. - Recorded from Cesar and Magdalena

Frullania atropurpurea Steph. – Recorded from Cundinamarca

Frullania crenulifolia Jack & Steph. – Recorded from Antioquia

Frullania granatensis Gottsche - Recorded from Cundinamarca

Frullania guadalupensis Gottsche ex Steph. - Recorded from Magdalena

Frullania harpantha Herz. – Recorded from Cundinamarca

Frullania moritziana Lindenb. & Gott. - Recorded from Risaralda

Frullania occanniensis Steph. - Recorded from Antioquia

Frullania repanda Gottsche - Recorded from Cundinamarca

Frullania sabanetica Gottsche – Recorded from Cundinamarca

Frullania trianae Gottsche – Recorded from Nova Granata, S. L.

Frullania trollii Herz. – Recorded from Cundinamarca

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