

## ***PTERYGONEURUM KOZLOVII* - NEW FOR ROMANIA**

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**Abstract:** The presence of *Pterygoneurum kozlovii* Laz. on the territory of Romania is signalled. This plant has been identified among other bryophytes collected in the Cernica Forest near Bucharest in December 1999. The habitus and the characters of the plant are described.

This tiny acrocarpous, autoecious moss of the family Pottiaceae was described summarily by A. S. Lazarenko in his "Determinator of Ukrainian mosses", 1955, p. 180 and has been reported hitherto only from the Ukraine and Czechoslovakia ("Gams" 6-th. ed., 1995, p. 186). I found it, among other small moss-plants in a collection of terricole bryophytes made in the Cernica forest near Bucharest on December 1999, in a small amount (some 13 plants). In a dry state it exhibits a peculiar habitus (Fig. a). When moistened it unfolds and its particular characters can be observed. These are: the longly excurrent nerve, the narrowly revolute leaf margins, the assimilating lamellae on the ventral side of the blade and, in the axils of the uppermost - largest - leaves the immersed cleistocarpous capsule on an extremely short seta.

One single plant has in dry state the length of to 7-8 mm. Put into water the comal leaves become straight and have the shape shown in Fig. b. The comal leaves, when unfolded, are channelled - almost keeled. Their size varies much from stem base to the top. In the represented plant I found: at stem base leaves of 0.55-0.62 mm, on the rather sparsely foliated stem squarrose leaves of 1.1 mm, at the base of the terminal tuft such of 1.84 mm, and at the top two large leaves of 2.3 and 3.7 mm; the breadth reaches 0.8 mm. The nerve presents above, dorsally, papillae, which are also seen on the upper margin - no longer revolute - of the leaf. The excurrent part of the nerve, brownish green and weakly dentate, measures to 0.5 mm; at the base the nerve is 50  $\mu$ m thick.

The assimilating lamellae are weakly developed, being wide of max. 30-40  $\mu$ m (corresponding to 2-3 cells), a fact stressed by Lazarenko (l. c.), in comparison to the normally developed lamellae in *Pterygonereum subsessile*. They may be seen by lifting and lowering the objective lens.

The basal cells of the blade are rectangular (20/50 $\mu$ ); in midleaf they have 20/70 $\mu$ m and apically they are approx. polygonal with thickly walls.

Most characteristic is the cleistocarpous, immersed capsule (Fig. c) present in all plants. On one sporophyte I measured vaginula 0.28/0.18 mm, seta 0.12/0.09 mm and apiculate oval capsule of 0.77/0.5 mm.

Thanks to Mr. C. Ciolac, who was of great help in the gathering of mosses.

Figures a, b, c represent the dry plant, a leaf and a sporophyte.



Figures a,b,c: a-dry plant(13x)(orig)  
 b-comal leaf(20x)(orig)  
 c-sporophyte(30x)(orig)

#### Literature

1. FREY W. & FRAHM J. P. 1995. *Kleine Kryptogamenflora*, vol. IV, 6-th. ed., p.186.
2. LAZARENKO A. S. 1995. *Opredelited listvenyh mhov Ukrainy*, Kiev, p. 180.

### PTERYGONEURUM KOZLOVII - NOU PENTRU ROMÂNIA

**Rezumat:** Se consemnează găsirea speciei *Pterygoneurum kozlovii* Laz. pe teritoriul României (Pădurea Cernica-București în decembrie 1999) și se descriu habitusul și caracterele plantei găsite, care prezintă particularități descrise numai foarte sumar în literatura de care am dispus.