



Article

***Bryoerythrophyllum subcaespitosum* (Pottiaceae), a new combination for a neglected species from South America**

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Abstract

Anacalypta subcaespitosa, a neglected Colombian taxon, is transferred to the genus *Bryoerythrophyllum* as *B. subcaespitosum*. The species known only from the type locality in Bogotá, Colombia, is newly reported for the moss floras of Bolivia and Peru. It is described, lectotypified, illustrated and its distribution is mapped. Its distinction from and relationships with some closely related species within the genus are discussed.

Resumen

Anacalypta subcaespitosa, un olvidado taxón de Colombia, se transfiere al género *Bryoerythrophyllum* como *B. subcaespitosum*. La especie conocida solamente de la localidad tipo en Bogotá, Colombia, se cita por primera vez para las floras de Bolivia y Perú. Ésta se describe, lectotipifica, ilustra y un mapa de su distribución es presentado. Sus semejanzas y diferencias con aquellas especies más relacionadas dentro del género son discutidas.

Key words: *Anacalypta*, lectotype, mosses, new records, taxonomy, Tropical Andes

Introduction

Anacalypta subcaespitosa Hampe (1863: 127) was described based on a single collection made by A. Lindig from Bogotá in Colombia. In the original diagnosis he provided a brief description and no illustrations were given. He compared this new species with *Anacalypta caespitosa* (Bruch) Fűrnr. (1829: 25) [*Pottiopsis caespitosa* (Bruch) Blockeel & A.J.E. Sm. (1998: 66)]. Subsequently, Mitten (1869) simply repeated Hampe's description and transferred the species to *Weissia* Hedw. (1801: 64) without any discussion. Jaeger (1873) moved the species to *Pottia* Ehrh. ex Fűrnr. (1829: 10) and later Brotherus (1902) transferred it to *Barbula* Hedw. (1801: 115) but again none of them provided an explanation. Since then it fell into oblivion and it was only listed in works such as Florschütz-de Waard & Florschütz (1979), Churchill & Linares (1995) and Churchill *et al.* (2000).

Over the last several years we have been engaged in studies of the South American Pottiaceae (e.g., Cano 2008; Cano and Gallego 2008; Cano *et al.* 2010a), especially taxa belonging to the tribes Barbuleae and Bryoerythrophyllae (Jiménez & Cano 2006, 2010; Cano *et al.* 2010b, 2011a; Jiménez *et al.* 2012). During ongoing taxonomic studies of the South American species in *Barbula* and *Bryoerythrophyllum* P. C. Chen (1941: 4), we had the opportunity to study the type material of *Anacalypta subcaespitosa*. Detailed investigation of this material revealed that this taxon does not belong to the genus *Barbula*, but to *Bryoerythrophyllum*. The type material is characterized by the red coloration of the leaf lamina when exposed to potassium hydroxide (KOH), quadrate cells on ventral surface of the costa in the upper half of the leaves, the presence of a rudimentary or short and straight peristome of 16 teeth, and the red coloration of the plants.