

Taxonomic Results of the BRYOTROP-Expedition to Zaire and Rwanda

6. Aytoniaceae, Marchantiaceae

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Abbreviations::

* New record for Rwanda viz. Zaire

KB: Kahuzi-Biega (Zaire)

Ka: Karisimbi (Rwanda)

Ny: Nyungwe Forest (Rwanda)

Ak: Akagera region (Rwanda)

Ki: Kigali region (Rwanda)

100-171, number of collecting site.

For locality data and a description see the contribution by E. Fischer on the vegetation of the study area in this volume (*Tropical Bryology* 8: 13-37, 1993). The specimens are deposited at the Botanical Museum Berlin as well as in the herbarium of the author (except for unicates).

AYTONIACEAE (by D.G. Long)

Asterella P. Beauv.

For regional reviews of African species see

Arnell (1963) and Vanden Berghen (1972).

* *A. abyssinica* (Gottsche) Grolle (*Fimbriaria abyssinica* Gottsche)

As outlined by Grolle (1989), *A. abyssinica* belongs to the distinctive subgenus *Brachyblepharis* along with two other African species, *A. africana* (Mont.) Evans and *A. dissoluta* (Steph.) Grolle. The last two species are characterised by their typically paroecious condition, whereas *A. abyssinica* is autoecious with androecia on both broad terminal and stipitate-based ventral branches.

A. abyssinica is widespread in tropical Africa, being reported from Ethiopia (type), Burundi and Zaire (Vanden Berghen 1972), Tanzania (Bizot & Pócs 1974) and Cameroon and Sierra Leone (Jones & Harrington 1983). It is typically found on damp rocks, often along streamsides, in shady montane forests.

Ka: 159, *Frahm* 8153, 8256, *Pócs* 8163.

MARCHANTIACEAE
(by H. Bischler-Causse)

Marchantia L.

* *M. polymorpha* L. subsp. *montivagans* Bischl. et Boisselier (*M. alpestris* (Nees) Burgeff belongs partly to this subspecies, see Bischler 1993).

A subspecies known with certainty only from Europe. Its electrophoretic pattern separates it clearly from the other subspecies of *M. polymorpha*, but its morphological characteristics are not clearly distinctive (Boisselier & Bischler 1989). However, the tropical African specimens from Kenya and Tanzania, together with those of Rwanda, probably belong to this subspecies. It grows on wet soil in *Senecio refractisquamata* paramo and on cliffs in *Hagenia-Dombeya* forests, between 2700 and 3600 m. *M. polymorpha* has not yet been recorded from Rwanda.

Ka: 158, *Pócs* 8203 ; *Frahm* 8172, 8358 .

Marchantia pappeana Lehm. subsp. *pappeana* (*Marchantia flavescens* Steph. in Bonner, *Marchantia parviloba* Steph., *Marchantia planiloba* Steph., *Marchantia planiloba* Steph. var. *walteri* Burgeff, *Marchantia stephanii* Vanden Berghen, *Marchantia umbellata* Steph., *Marchantia wilmsii* Steph., *Marchantia winkleri* Steph. in Bonner, see Bischler 1993).

A polyploid subspecies with male rays developing sometimes in the female receptacles. It grows on cliffs in bamboo forest with *Hagenia* patches on foothill, on roadside with waterfall, or on roadcut in a *Lobelia mildbreadii* - *Cyperus denudatus* bog with patches of *Erica rugegensis* heath, from 2100 to 2600 m. It is widespread in tropical Africa, from the Cape Verde Is. to Ethiopia and South Africa, with an altitudinal range of 1000 to 2500 m (Bischler 1993).

KB: 144, *s.col.* 7541 ; 144, *Frahm* 7571.

Ny: 101, *Pócs* 6050 ; 109, *Frahm* 6390 .

[previously recorded from prov. Kivu (Vanden

Berghen 1954, 1965, sub *M. parviloba*) and pref. Cyangu (Vana et al. 1979, sub *M. parviloba*)].

Marchantia debilis Goebel (*Marchantia chevalieri* Steph. in Bonner).

On soil, S bank of river, at 850m. Widespread in Africa from Morocco to South Africa, below 1500 m.

KB: 127, *Frahm* 6648, 6855 . [previously recorded from prov. Kivu (Vanden Berghen 1965, sub *M. chevalieri*)].

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