

NEW RECORD OF DICRANELLA RIPARIA (H. LINDB.) MÅRT. ET NYH.
(DICRANACEAE, MUSCI) IN RUSSIA

НОВАЯ НАХОДКА DICRANELLA RIPARIA (H. LINDB.) MÅRT. ET NYH.
(DICRANACEAE, MUSCI) В РОССИИ

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Abstract

Dicranella riparia, known previously in Russia only from the Isthmus Karelicus (Leningrad Province), is reported from the Yamal Peninsula. Description, illustrations, differentiation characters and habitat data are provided.

Резюме

Dicranella riparia, ранее известная в России только с Карельского перешейка (Ленинградская область), найдена на п-ове Ямал. Приводятся описание вида, иллюстрации и данные о его местообитании.

Dicranella riparia was originally described (as *Oncophorus riparius*) from Valkjarvi (Isthmus Karelicus, Leningrad Province, Russia) by H. Lindberg (1900). Since when the plant has been found in Norway, Sweden and Greenland (Molinaar, 1974; Nyholm, 1986). Generic position of *D. riparia* was problematic for a long time. This species was placed to *Oncophorus* (Lindberg, 1900), *Cynodontium* (Roth, 1904), *Kiaeria* (Corley, 1974). However Nyholm (1986) definitely showed its position within *Dicranella*.

During identification of my arctic moss collections from the Yamal Peninsula, a specimen of *Dicranella riparia* was found. It is described below.

Dicranella riparia (H. Lindb.) Mårt. et Nyh., Bot. Not., 1954. (Fig. 1)

Oncophorus riparius H. Lindb., Medd. Soc. F. Fl. Fenn., 1900.

Plants yellow-green, stems 4-10 mm high. Leaves erect-spreading, flexuose, lower leaves 1.5-2.0 mm long, from lanceolate base gradually narrowed into sharp, channelled, point, upper ones 1.7-3.0 mm long, from \pm sheathing base narrowed into fine, serrulate point; margins plane to partly incurved in upper part, serrulate at apex to entire; costa percurrent to excurrent, about 1/5 width of leaf base; cells in upper part at leaf rectangular to quadrate, in basal part of leaf cells shortly rectangular, enlarged, wider. Perichaetial leaves 2.7-3.5

mm long, from sheathing base suddenly narrowed into long setaceous point. Autoicous. Seta 10-20 mm long, when young yellowish, dark below, when old reddish; capsule inclined, curved, asymmetric, strumose, striate when dry; urn 0.8-1.3 mm long; peristome red, devided about halfway, longitudinally striate at the base; operculum 0.8-1.3 mm, obliquely rostrate; annulus of 1-2 rows large cells. Spores 16-20 μ m, smooth or nealy so.

In the Yamal Peninsula *D. riparia* was collected among *Calliergon stramineum* (Brid.) Kindb., *Pohlia nutans* (Hedw.) Lindb., *Scapania hyperborea* Jørg. on spot of bare sand in nival sedge-moss plant association.

Specimen examined: West Siberian Arctic, Yamal Peninsula, Lower Erkutayaha River, 68°08' N – 69°20' E, Yarono trading station, 29.VII.1994, I.V. Czernyadjeva (LE).

Dicranella riparia is a distinct species. It is related to *D. cerviculata* (Hedw.) Schimp., *D. heteromalla* (Hedw.) Schimp. and *D. subulata* (Hedw.) Schimp., differing from them in combination of characters shown on Table 1.

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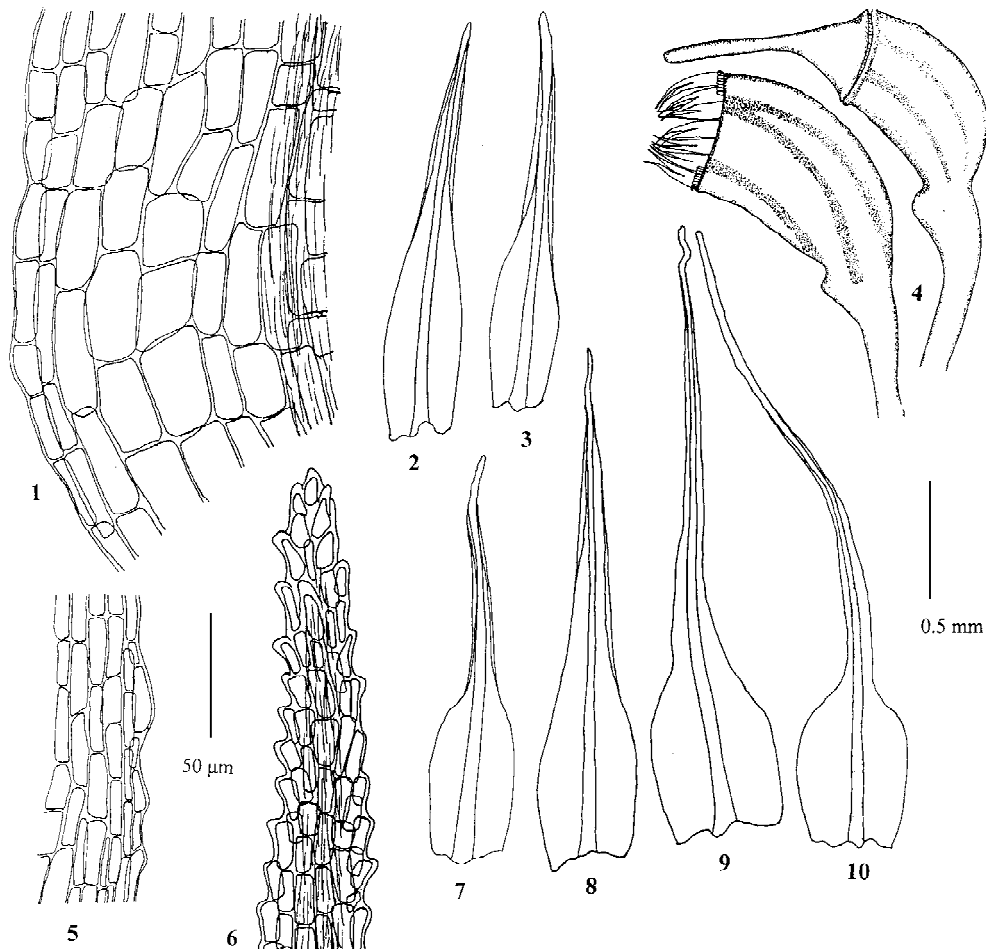


Fig. 1. *Dicranella riparia* (H. Lindb.) Mårt. et Nyh. (from Yamal Peninsula Czernyadjeva 29.VII.1994): 1 – alar cells; 2-3 – lower leaves; 4 – capsules; 5 – median laminal cells; 6 – upper laminal cells; 7-8 – upper leaves; 9-10 – perichaetial leaves. Scale bars: 50 µm for 1, 5-6; 0.5 mm for 2-4, 7-10.

Tabl. 1. Diagnostic characters of *Dicranella riparia* and related species.

Character\species	<i>D. riparia</i>	<i>D. cerviculata</i>	<i>D. heteromalla</i>	<i>D. subulata</i>
sexuality	autoicous	dioicous	dioicous	dioicous
capsule	with struma	with struma	without struma	without struma
annulus	1-2 rows of large cells	poorly differentiated	poorly differentiated	1-2 rows of large cells
leaves				
in upper part	serrulate	almost entire	serrulate	almost entire
width of costa in leaf base	1/5	1/2–1/3	1/3–1/5	1/5

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