

CAMPYLOPUS (*Eucampylopus*) SAINT-PIERREI Thér., sp. nov.

Hidalgo: El Chico, on rocks, alt. 2,600 meters, leg. Marius Saint-Pierre (*Bro. Amable* 1589).

Sterilis. Caespites densi. Caulis 2-3 cm. altus, simplex vel parce ramosus, inferne radiculosus, basi terra obrutus, dense foliosus. Folia sicca erecta, parum flexuosa, humida erecto-patula, lanceolata, longissime subulata, canaliculata, marginibus integris, apice denticulatis,

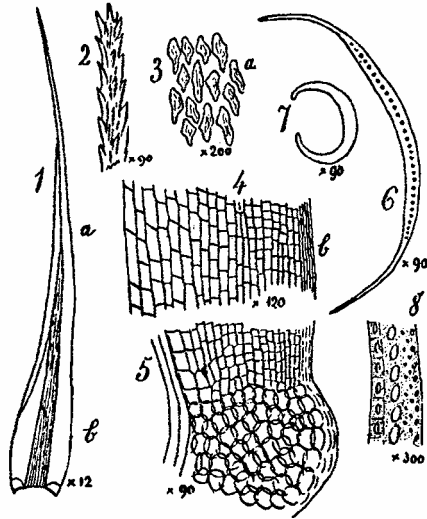


FIG. 2.-*Campylopus Saint-Pierrei* Thér. 1, leaf; 2, acumen; 3, upper cells at a; 4, suprabasal cells toward b; 5, alar cells; 6, cross-section of leaf near the base; 7, section from the acumen; 8, cross-section of costa near the base.

5-6 mm. longa, 0.7 mm. lata; costa basi 0.3 mm., breviter excurrente, dorso superne sulcata, haud lamellosa; auriculis distinctis, valde excavatis, cellulis alaribus numerosis, minutis, vesiculosus, rete suprabasilar chlorophylloso, cellulis marginalibus (3-4) linearibus, hyalinis, sequentibus quadratis, internis rectangularibus, parietibus incrassatis, sinuatis; cellulis laminae rhomboidalibus valde incrassatis, juxta-marginalibus minutis, juxtacostalibus sensim majoribus.

At first sight a cross-section of the costa seems to indicate the subgenus *Palinocraspis*. Under a moderate magnification this section appears as a thin opaque slice, in which is seen only the median are of eurocysts covered on both sides by cells with a small lumen. But, using a higher magnification for the same section, one notices that the ventral surface is formed of a unique layer of cells with very thick walls showing a lumen like a "cat-eye" (not punctiform). These cells, which are not stereids, remind one exactly of those found in *C. matarensis* Besch., from La Réunion Island. Like the last named species, *C. Saint-Pierrei* belongs to the group "C.b."

Another peculiarity is that the comal leaves often end in a rather long hair point, which is discolored or subhyaline, recalling to mind that of the group *Trichophylli*.