

This site for *P. americana* extends its known range by approximately 400 miles ENE from Faulkner County, Arkansas and 170 miles NW of Walton County, Georgia.—*Aleta Jo Petrik-Ott and Franklyn D. Ott, Department of Biology, Memphis State University, Memphis, TN 38152.*

NEW NAMES FOR *POLYPODIUM CHNOODES* AND *P. DISSIMILE*.

—Among the species of *Polypodium* subg. *Goniophlebium*, few are more distinct than *P. chnoodes* Spreng. (Neue Entdeck. 3:6. 1822). Specimens of this species have very large (5–8 mm long), strongly clathrate, blackish, spreading rhizome scales and are weakly and evenly pilosulous on both lamina surfaces. The pinnae are fully to partially adnate to the rachis and, in the latter case, often have a conspicuous, basal auricle overlapping the rachis. Small, round sori are borne in 2 or 3 rows on each side of the pinna midrib. The veins anastomose in a typical goniophlebioid pattern. The species is found in the Antilles, on Trinidad, and from Guatemala to Venezuela and Colombia. In looking at type photographs and specimens of New World *Polypodium*, I was surprised to see that the type of *P. dissimile* L. (Syst. Nat. ed. 10, 2:1035. 1759), a specimen collected by Browne in Jamaica (LINN 1251.24), is exactly the same as *P. chnoodes*. Apparently everybody has adopted Sprengel's name; nevertheless it must be put in synonymy under *P. dissimile*.

The name *P. dissimile* has been applied consistently but incorrectly to a species of *Polypodium* subg. *Polypodium* which has small (2–4 mm long), non-clathrate, reddish-brown, appressed rhizome scales and which is glabrous on both lamina surfaces, except for minute hairs on the costae. Most pinnae are partially adnate to the rachis and are abruptly contracted at the base, often from a rather dilated supra-basal portion. Small to medium, slightly elongate sori are borne in a single row on each side of the pinna midrib. The veins are 2- or 3-forked and do not anastomose. The species is found over roughly the same range as "*P. chnoodes*," and in addition extends to Mexico, Peru, and Suriname. Now that *P. dissimile* has to be used for what was called *P. chnoodes*, the next available name is *P. sororium* Humb. & Bonpl. ex Willd. (Sp. Pl. ed. 4, 5:191. 1810), based on a specimen collected by Humboldt and Bonpland near Caripe, Venezuela (B-Hb. Willd. 19684). The name *P. sororium* has been used occasionally in the past for some Venezuelan specimens, but generally has been thought to be a synonym of *P. dissimile*.—*David B. Lellinger, U.S. Nat'l. Herbarium NHB-166, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC 20560.*

A NEW RECORD FOR *PELLAEA ATROPURPUREA* IN MARYLAND. —

While collecting specimens for the Herbarium at Towson State University, I discovered a small colony consisting of six plants of the Purple-stemmed Cliff-brake, *P. atropurpurea* (L.) Link, growing in east-facing crevices of an old railroad trestle at Rowlandsville, in Cecil County, Maryland. This is a new county record for Maryland, as well as the first record of this species for the Delmarva Peninsula. A voucher, *Redman 3698*, has been placed in the Towson State University Herbarium (BALT).—*Donn E. Redman, Herbarium, Towson State University, Towson, MD 21204.*



Lellinger, David B. 1980. "New Names for Polypodium chnoodes and P. Dissimile." *American fern journal* 70, 30–30. <https://doi.org/10.2307/1546209>.

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