

Type and new combination for *Stellaria lanceolata* and a new synonymy for *S. rotundifolia* (Caryophyllaceae)

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Volponi C. R. 2006. — Type and new combination for *Stellaria lanceolata* and a new synonymy for *S. rotundifolia* (Caryophyllaceae). *Adansonia*, sér. 3, 28 (2): 287-298.

ABSTRACT

Three specimens collected by P. Commerson were found within the Caryophyllaceae in the Lamarck herbarium in Paris (P-LA), whose determinations were erroneous or lacking. These specimens were collected apparently in “de magellan” (Strait of Magellan) or in the “Isle de Bourbon” (currently called Réunion Island) between 1767 and 1771. By considering the genus of each plant and the possible site of collection, it could be concluded that: A) the type of *Stellaria lanceolata* Poir., with locality label “de magellan”, belongs to *Cerastium lanceolatum* (Poir.) Volponi, comb. nov., and was probably collected in the Mascarene Islands or Madagascar; B) the type of *Stellaria rotundifolia* Poir., also with locality label “de magellan”, belongs to *Drymaria cordata* (L.) Willd. ex Roem. & Schult., and was probably collected in some locality from Tahiti to Sumatra and Java Islands; and C) the specimen without previous determination and having two locality labels, “de magellan” and “Isle de Bourbon”, belongs to *Stellaria mannii* Hook.f., and was probably also collected in the Mascarene Islands or Madagascar.

KEY WORDS

Philibert Commerson,
Caryophyllaceae,
Stellaria lanceolata,
holotype,
new combination,
S. rotundifolia,
new synonymy,
Strait of Magellan,
Réunion Island.

RÉSUMÉ

Type et nouvelle combinaison pour *Stellaria lanceolata* et nouvelle synonymie pour *S. rotundifolia* (Caryophyllaceae).

Trois spécimens récoltés par P. Commerson, dont les déterminations étaient erronées ou manquantes, ont été trouvés parmi les Caryophyllaceae de l'herbier Lamarck à Paris (P-LA). Ces spécimens auraient été récoltés à « de magellan » (Détrioit de Magellan) ou à l'« Isle de Bourbon » (de nos jours, Île de la Réunion), entre 1767 et 1771. La prise en compte du genre auquel appartient chaque plante et du site probable de récolte mène aux conclusions suivantes : A) le type de *Stellaria lanceolata* Poir., avec pour localité inscrite sur l'étiquette « de magellan », appartient à *Cerastium lanceolatum* (Poir.) Volponi, comb. nov., probablement récolté aux Îles Mascareignes ou à Madagascar ; B) le type de *Stellaria rotundifolia* Poir., avec pour localité inscrite sur l'étiquette « de magellan », appartient à *Drymaria cordata* (L.) Willd. ex Roem. & Schult. ; et C) le spécimen sans détermination, portant deux étiquettes de localité, « de magellan » et « Isle de Bourbon », appartient à *Stellaria mannii* Hook.f., probablement récolté aux Îles Mascareignes ou à Madagascar.

MOTS CLÉS

Philibert Commerson,
Caryophyllaceae,
Stellaria lanceolata,
holotype,
nouvelle combinaison,
S. rotundifolia,
nouvelle synonymie,
Détrioit de Magellan,
Île de la Réunion.

INTRODUCTION

Three specimens collected by Philibert Commerson on his travel around the world (Fig. 1) (Monnier *et al.* 1993) were seen while the author was visiting Paris (P) as part of the studies on the Caryophyllaceae of Argentina. Two of these specimens were labelled as types: *Stellaria lanceolata* Poir. and *S. rotundifolia* Poir., whereas the third one had no determination (Figs 2-6).

During the study of *Stellaria* in Argentina (Volponi 1983), a photograph of the type of *Stellaria lanceolata* (Fig. 2) was considered. On this specimen, Poirét (*in* Lamarck 1806: 416) stated: "Cette espèce approche beaucoup des cerastium. N'ayant pas pu m'assurer du nombre de ses styles, je l'ai rapportée provisoirement aux stellaria, dont elle présente les caractères extérieurs". On the other hand, several authors including Albov (1897), Hooker (1847), Reiche (1896) and Spegazzini (1896), did mention *S. lanceolata* for the Strait of Magellan. However, Volponi (1983) had not found any specimen assignable to *S. lanceolata* nor to *Cerastium* (Volponi 1990) with the features of the type mentioned above within the

material collected in the vicinity of the Strait of Magellan.

The type of *Stellaria rotundifolia* (Fig. 3) also raised different opinions. Hariot (1900: 150) wrote: "*Drymaria rotundifolia* (Poirét) sub *Stellaria*. Kunth et De Candolle considéraient déjà cette espèce de Caryophyllée comme appartenant au genre *Drymaria*, ce que confirme l'examen de la plante conservée dans l'herbier de Lamarck". More recently, Duke (1961: 254) reported: "*D. rotundifolia* Hariot = *Stellaria rotundifolia* Poir. *vide* Kew Index". A few years later, Martínez-Crovetto (1967: 216) said: "Para Duke (*Drymaria*) se trata de una *Stellaria*, pero el holotipo, que se encuentra en el herbario Lamarck (P) es, sin duda, una *Drymaria*".

Because two of these three specimens are labelled as types, it is important to ascertain the proper determinavit and the probable site of collection, of each.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The herbarium specimens of *Stellaria mannii* Hook.f. and *Cerastium lanceolatum* (Poir.) Volponi, comb.

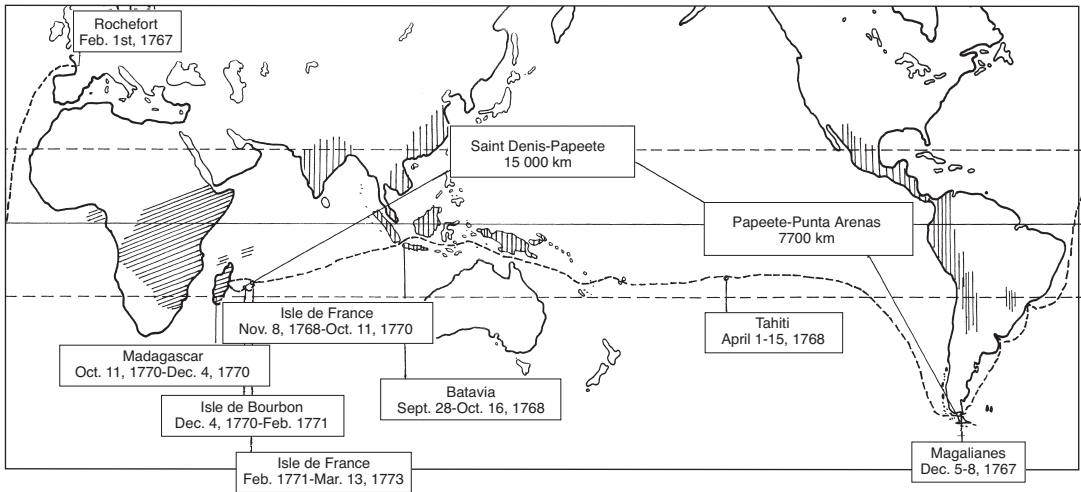


FIG. 1. — Map showing some localities and dates of arrival by Commerson and distribution of the species. Commerson started his voyage in Rochefort aboard the “flûte l’Étoile”. Note the dates and distances between “de Magellan” and “Isle de Bourbon”. Oblique lines show the geographic distribution of *Cerastium lanceolatum* and *Stellaria mannii*. Vertical lines show the geographic distribution of *Drymaria cordata*.

nov. studied were from P-LA; *Drymaria cordata* (L.) Willd. ex Roem. & Schult. were from LIL and LP. The revised herbarium specimens are listed in Appendix.

The hydrated flowers were soaked in a mixture of glycerine/ethanol (96%) (1:1). Sepals, petals and stamens were extended on a slide with the help of needles under a dissection microscope, stained with Brilliant Green (0.5% solution in ethanol 80%), and mounted in glycerine jelly. The slides were examined under a Leica MZ5 light microscope and drawn with a camera lucida at 1.6 × magnification.

RESULTS

The specimens are labelled as follows:

- A) “*Stellaria lanceolata* Poiret, de magellan, Com^{on} les 2 plantes, N. 101, Type. vid^r. *Stellaria rotundifolia*; Herbarium Lamarck” (P-LA!, phototypus LP!) (Figs 2; 5A);
 B) “*Stellaria rotundifolia* Poiret, Type. de magellan, Commerson. cum 101. Hb Lam.” (P-LA!) (Figs 3; 5B);
 C) (without scientific name), “isle de Bourbon Com^{on}; de magellan. Com^{on}. In herb. Lamarckiano *Cerastis adnumeratae*, a Roepero ad *Stellarias relatae*, ex

habitu *Drymariae*, sed *exstipulatae* (quantum visde licet) J.R.” (P-LA!) (Figs 4; 5C).

These specimens were in a condition adequate for proper identification.

SPECIMEN A

On the type of *Stellaria lanceolata* Poir. (Figs 2; 5A), Poiret (*in* Lamarck 1806: 416) wrote “corolla calycibus longiore”; while Macloskie (1905: 387) said: “Sepals exceeding the bifid petals”. In turn, Hariot (1900: 150) pointed out that: “*Le Stellaria lanceolata* Poir., indiqué dans le détroit de Magellan, est une plante de La Réunion, qui a été rapportée de ce pays par la plupart des voyageurs”. Martínez-Crovetto (1967: 248-249) had reported probably the best observation about this type: “La única mención sobre material de herbario es la de Poiret (loc. cit.); las demás no son más que reproducciones de ésta”. Apparently, these authors saw the specimen, but none of them wrote the correct scientific name for it.

This specimen is definitely a *Cerastium*, as was suggested by Poiret (*in* Lamarck 1806) (see Introduction and Table 1). However, the plant does not belong to any taxa of *Cerastium* known or mentioned for the Strait of Magellan, which are *C. fontanum* Baumg. subsp. *vulgare* (Hartman) Greuter & Burdet

TABLE 1. — Differences between *Stellaria* L., *Cerastium* L. and *Drymaria* Schult. in Roem. & Schult.

	<i>Stellaria</i>	<i>Cerastium</i>	<i>Drymaria</i> (sensu Duke 1961: 75)
Stipules at nodes	absent subfamily Alsinoideae	absent subfamily Alsinoideae	present, filiform, persistent or deciduous subfamily Paronychioideae
Geography	cosmopolitan, widespread in moderate climates and at high altitudes	cosmopolitan, widespread in moderate climates	subtropical America, only two species outside the continent
Leaves shape	linear-acuminate, linear-lanceolate, elliptic, ovate, or heart-shaped, no pseudoverticillate	ovate, elliptic, linear, ovate-spathulate, oval, oblanceolate, subulate-lanceolate, no pseudoverticillate	ovate, linear to reniform, deltoid, slightly cordate at the base, sometimes pseudoverticillate
Petals number	always 5	5 or absent	3 to 5
Petals shape	deeply bifurcate almost to the base, exceptionally only up to c. 1/2-1/3 of their length; no auricles	bifurcate only up 1/2- 1/3 of their length; no auricles	deeply bifurcate almost to the base, basally auriculate; auricles quite variable
Petals lobules veining	many nerved	many nerved	1- to many-nerved
Petals lobules base	tapered directly to a narrow claw	sometimes tapered directly to a short narrow claw or not tapered	generally tapered directly to a narrow claw; or with a shorter or longer claw between the lobules and the claw
Capsule dehiscence	through valves opened only half of capsule length	10 apical teeth	through valves opened till the base

and *C. arvense* L. (Volponi 1990: 265, 268). The two localities that appear in the specimen C suggested that, although this specimen A appears also as collected in the Strait of Magellan, it could have originated from another place. In fact, by comparing this type with figures from the *Flore de Madagascar et des Comores* (Perrier de la Bâthie 1950: 4, fig. I, 1-3) together with herbarium specimens in P, it was concluded that the plant of Figure 2 is *Cerastium africanum* (Hook.f.) Oliv.

The basionym of *C. africanum*, *Arenaria africana* Hook.f., was validly published in 1864, whereas *Stellaria lanceolata* Poir. was validly published in 1806. Therefore, the epithet *lanceolatum* has priority in the new combination, as follows.

Cerastium lanceolatum
(Poir.) Volponi, comb. nov.
(Figs 2; 5A; 6A-D)

Stellaria lanceolata Poir., in Lamarck, *Encyclopédie méthodique* 7: 416 (1806). — Type: “de magellan”, *Comerson 101* (holo-, P-LA!).

Arenaria africana Hook.f., *Journal of the Linnean Society* 7: 184 (1864). — *Cerastium africanum* (Hook.f.) Oliv., *Flora of Tropical Africa* I: 141 (1868). — Type: Cameroon mountains, alt. 2100-3000 m, fl. Dec. (holo-, K?).

Remarks

Cerastium is a cosmopolitan genus, widespread in moderate climates with few species from Africa and Madagascar. *Cerastium lanceolatum* grows near streams, in wet forest understory, in tropical and subtropical Africa, Madagascar, the Comoros and the Mascarene islands (Fig. 1, oblique lines).

It should be remarked that the type of *Arenaria africana* was not found at K, under *Arenaria* or under *Cerastium* (Sue Zmarzty, K, pers. comm.).

SPECIMEN B

The type specimen of *Stellaria rotundifolia* Poir. (Figs 3; 5B) belongs evidently to *Drymaria*, as was determined previously by Harriot (1900: 150) (see Introduction and Table 1).

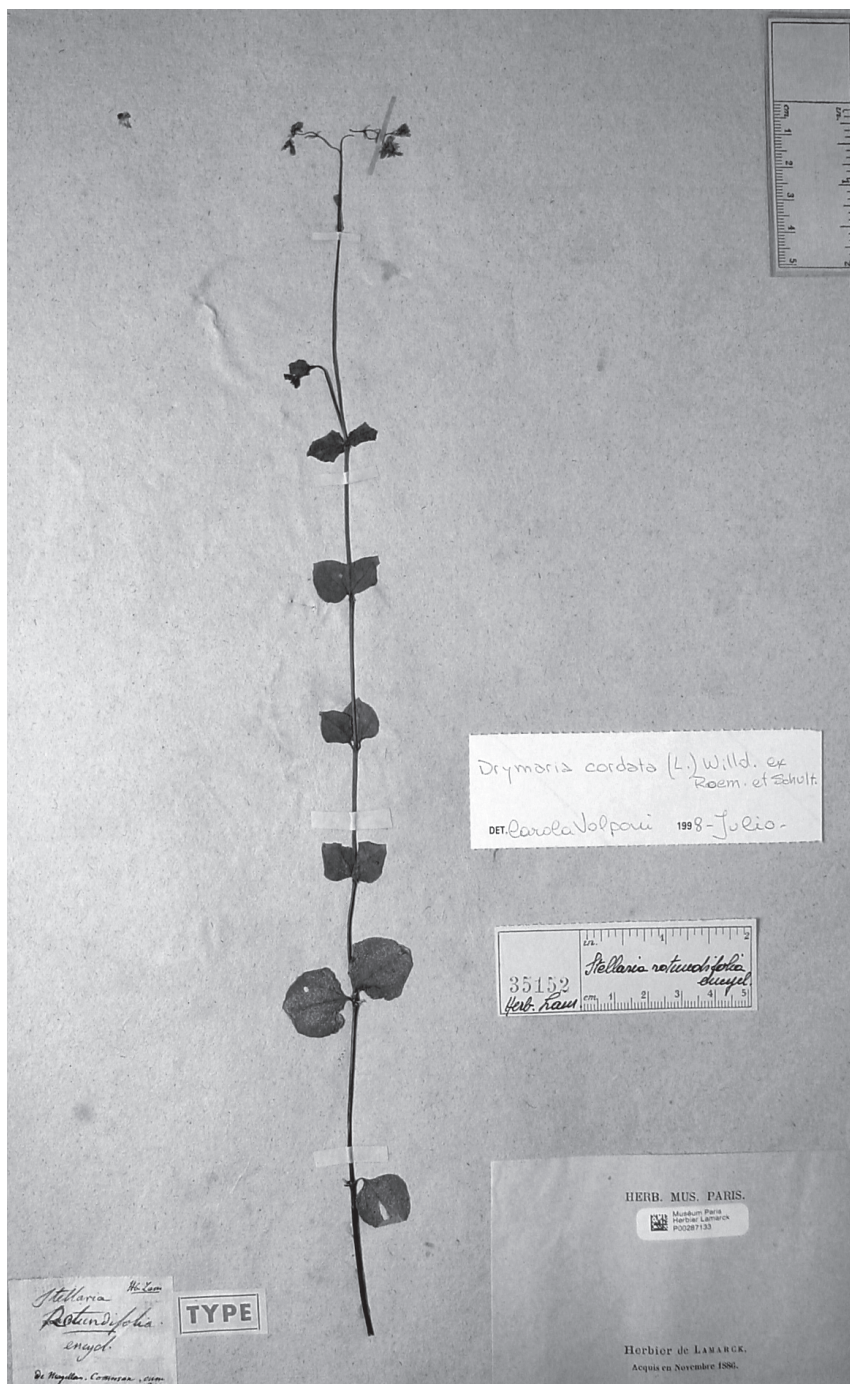


FIG. 3. — *Drymaria cordata* (L.) Willd. ex Roem. & Schult. (*S. rotundifolia* Poir. type).

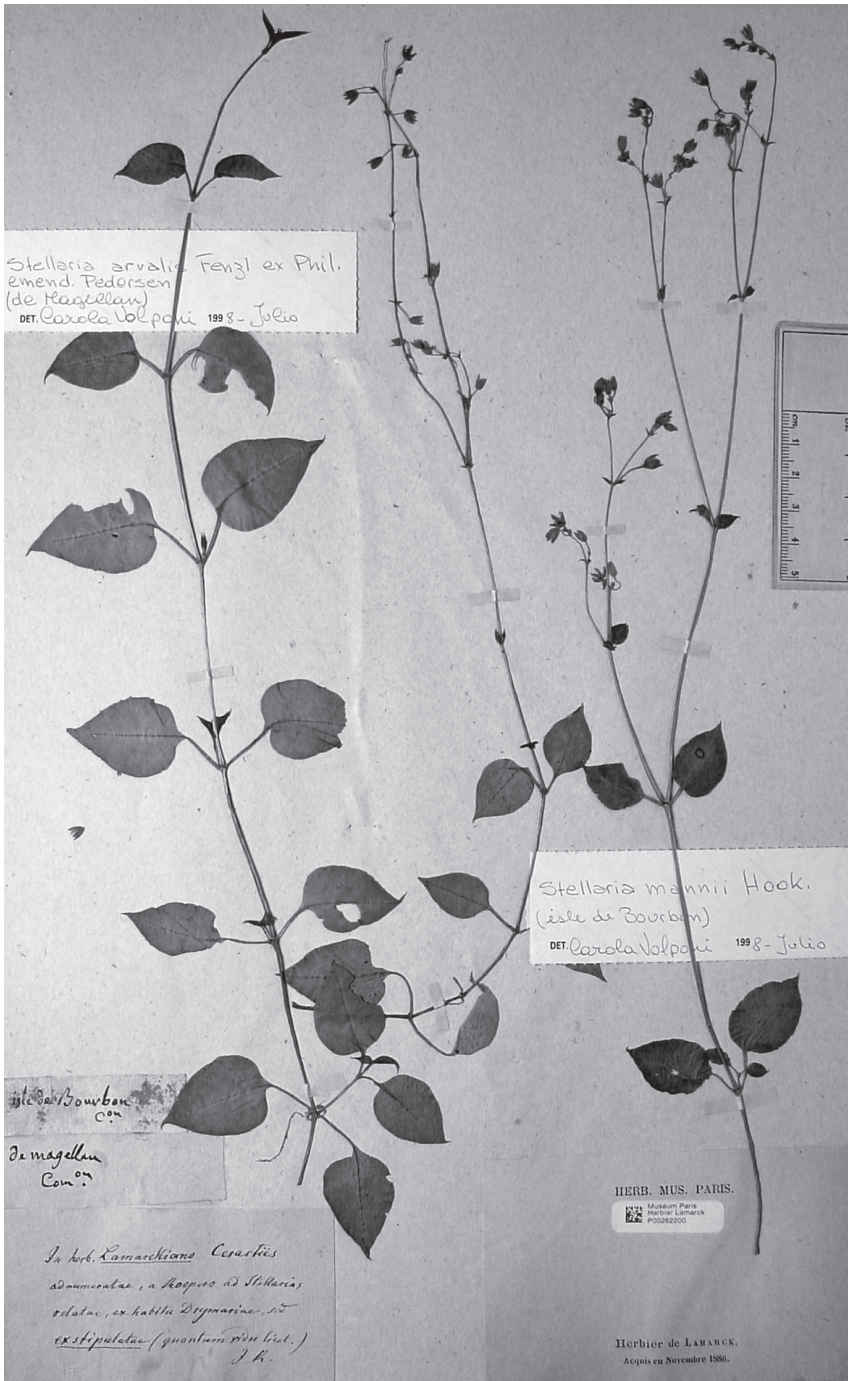


FIG. 4. — *Stellaria manii* Hook.f., this specimen has two locality labels, far about 22 700 km distant from each other.

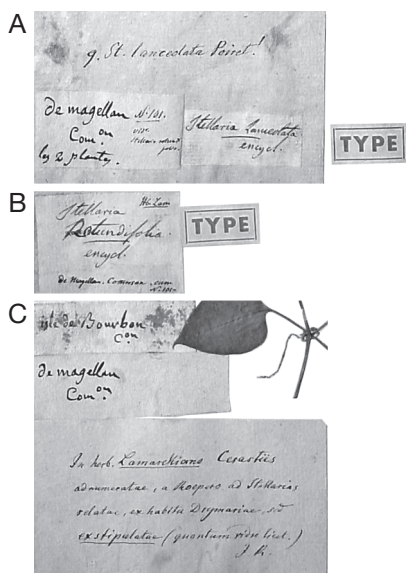


FIG. 5. — Labels of three Caryophyllaceae at herbarium P-LA: **A**, *Cerastium lanceolatum* (Poir.) Volponi, comb. nov. (*Stellaria lanceolata* Poir. type); **B**, *Drymaria cordata* (L.) Willd. ex Roem. & Schult. (*S. rotundifolia* Poir. type); **C**, *Stellaria manii* Hook.f. Compare the handwriting similarities.

Drymaria is a subtropical American genus with nearly 48 species growing in the western halves of America, from western USA through Central to South America. In fact, it seems very unlikely to find a *Drymaria* at the Strait of Magellan latitude, 52°S, because it is “largely a subtropical genus” (Duke 1961: 176). The southernmost place where *Drymaria* species have been collected in Argentina is in La Rioja province (*Sparre* 8646, LIL, Sierra de Velasco, between 28°29' and 30°S, 67°W), and in Chile is in Antofagasta near 24°S, 70°W (Rodríguez R., CONC, pers. comm.). The pair of localities consigned in specimen C suggested again that this specimen B could have been originally from another place. On the other hand, it is possible to find *Drymaria* species in sites at the latitudes of the middle part of Commerson's travel. Therefore, it is concluded that the specimen studied is *D. cordata* (L.) Willd. ex Roem. & Schult. because it is the only species found outside the American continent at Commerson's time.

Drymaria cordata (L.) Willd. ex Roem. & Schult.
(Figs 3; 5B; 6E-H)

Systema Vegetabilium 5: 406 (1819). — *Holosteum cordatum* L., *Species Plantarum* 88 (1753). — Lectotype after Burger (in Cafferty & Jarvis 2004): [icon] “*Alsine americana nummulariae folio*” in Hermann, *Paradisus Batavus*: t. 11 (1698) (not seen).

Drymaria rotundifolia (Poir.) Har., *Journal de Botanique (Morot)* 14: 150 (1900) [non A. Gray, *United States Exploring Expedition, Phanerogamia*: 123 (1854)]. — *Stellaria rotundifolia* Poir. For further synonymy and type see Duke 1961: 251.

Remarks

This is one of the two taxa of *Drymaria* that grows outside the Americas. Probably *Drymaria cordata* was taken off the American continent through the Acapulco-Manila galleon trade route which was active from 1565 to 1815, that is, beginning two centuries before Commerson's travel. The other taxa is *D. villosa* Cham. & Schldtl., occurring in Malaysia and probably introduced around the first half of the 20th century from America (see Duke 1961: 177).

Because *Drymaria* was validly published by Willdenow in Roemer & Schultes in 1819, many species were confused with other genera before this date, specially with *Stellaria* (or *Alsine*) because of the shape of petals. The main differences between the two genera appear in Table 1.

SPECIMEN C

Specimen C has been assigned to two localities: “isle de Bourbon” and “de magellan” (Figs 4; 5C). The “isle de Bourbon” is E of Madagascar, approximately 21°S, 55°E (Fig. 1). The Strait of Magellan lies at the S of South America, between 52–54°S and 68–72°W. These localities are about 22 700 km distant from each other (Punta Arenas-Papeete, 7700 km; Papeete-Saint-Denis, 15 000 km, Fig. 1). Commerson arrived at the Strait of Magellan on 5 December 1767. Three years later he was at the “isle de Bourbon”, 4 December 1770 (Fig. 1) (Monnier *et al.* 1993: 47).

Undoubtedly this plant belongs to *Stellaria* (Table 1). At first, this specimen was determined as *Stellaria arvalis* Fenzl ex F.Phil. emend. Pedersen, the species

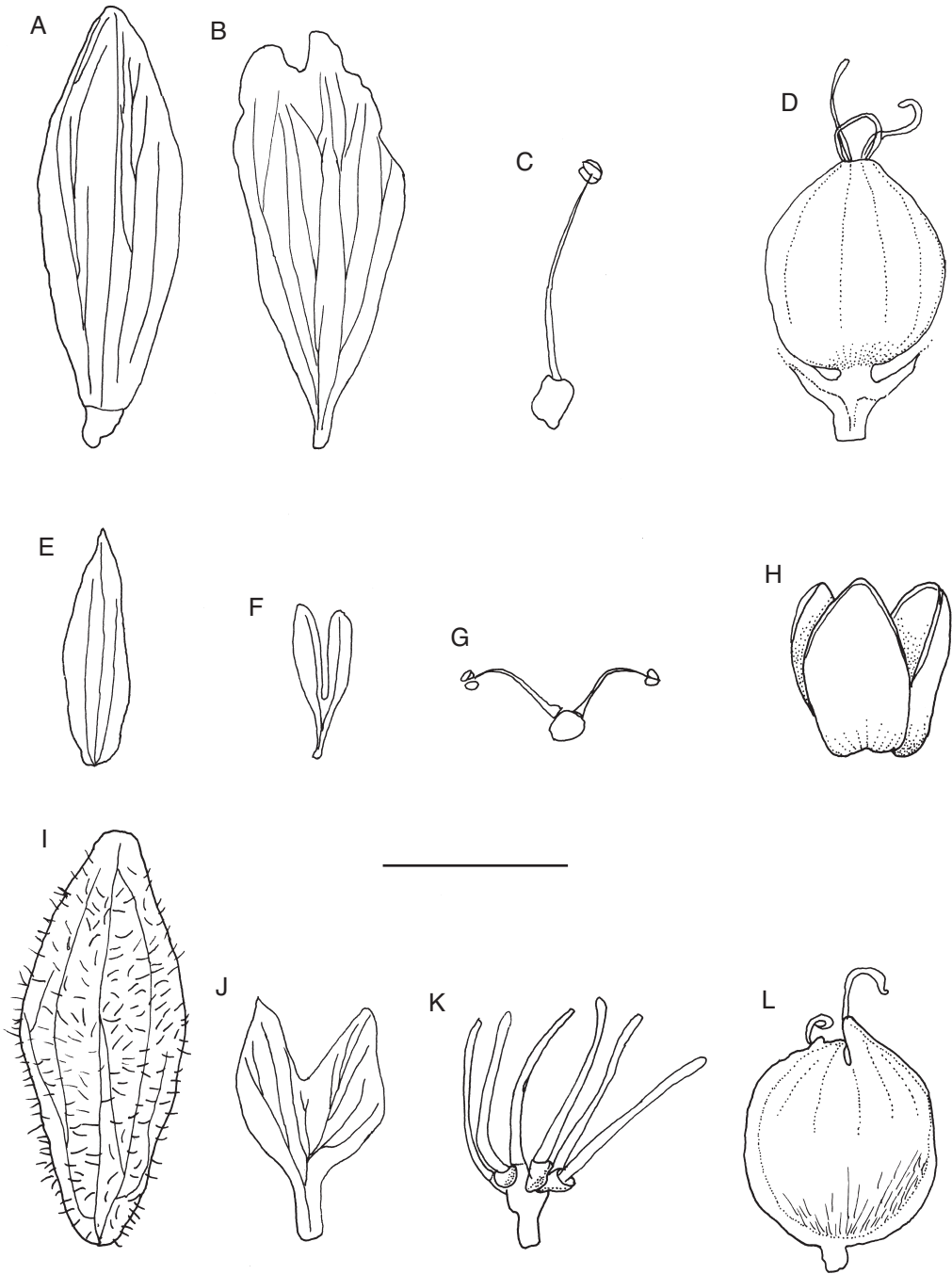


FIG. 6. — Floral parts: **A-D**, *Cerastium lanceolatum* (Poir.) Volponi, comb. nov.; **E-H**, *Drymaria cordata* (L.) Willd. ex Roem. & Schult.; **I-L**, *Stellaria mannii* Hook.f.; **A, E, I**, sepals; **B, F, J**, petals; **C, G, K**, stamens; **D, L**, gynoeceum; **H**, capsule. A-D, *Perrier de la Bâthie* 16174 (P); E-H, *Volponi* 1100 (LP); I-L, *Commerson* s.n. (P 215108). Scale bar: 3 mm.

that grows in the Strait of Magellan (cf. Volponi 1986a, b). Later, by considering the other locality (“Isle de Bourbon”) and comparing with *Flore de Madagascar et des Comores* (Perrier de la Bâthie 1950: 7, fig. I, 11-12), the inflorescence, the shape and size of sepals, petals and seeds together with herbarium specimens in P (see Appendix), it was concluded that the plant of Figure 4 is *Stellaria mannii* Hook. f. The habit of both species is very similar.

Stellaria mannii Hook.f.
(Figs 4; 5C; 6I-L)

Journal of the Linnean Society VII: 183 (1864). — Type: Cammeroon mountains, 2100 m, XII.1862, *G. Mann* 1940 (holo-, K not seen, photo at LP!).

Remarks

Stellaria is a cosmopolitan genus widespread in moderate climates and at low and high altitudes. *Stellaria mannii* grows near streams, in wet forest understory, in tropical and subtropical Africa, Madagascar, Sao Tomé, Bioko, Comores and Mascarene Islands (Fig. 1, oblique lines).

In a loan from P to LP of *S. mannii*, there was one specimen of this species collected by Commerson, with handwriting on the label probably also by Commerson (Monnier *et al.* 1993: 16): France, *Commerson P 215108*, “Isle de Bourbon, Des Hauts de Bourbon, Dans les Bois, Aoust-1771”.

The date of collection of this specimen, August 1771, indicates that the expedition was at that time in “Isle de Bourbon”. Monnier *et al.* (1993) said that they returned to “Isle de France” on February 1771. There is a difference of seven months between these dates.

OBSERVATIONS

ABOUT THE LABELS AND HANDWRITING

The handwriting of “de magellan, Com^{on}, les 2 plantes” in specimen A and “de magellan” in specimen B (Figs 2; 3; 5A, B) is similar to that of “Isle de Bourbon C^{on}” and “de magellan Com^{on}” in specimen C (Figs 4; 5C). This handwriting probably belongs to Lamarck (cf. Burdet 1976: 151;

Monnier *et al.* 1993: 28) and was done after Commerson’s death.

The handwriting of “N. 101, Type. vid^e. *Stellaria rotundifolia*” in specimen A (Figs 2; 5A) is different from the above mentioned, but similar to the handwriting of: “Commerson cum No. 101” in specimen B (Figs 3; 5B). Besides, “les 2 plantes” mentioned in B are specimens A and B, having both the same number, 101; although in A it says “vid^e. *Stellaria rotundifolia*”.

Conclusion

Probably specimen B (*Drymaria cordata*) was collected from Tahiti to Sumatra and Java Islands, in the middle part of Commerson’s travel, while specimens A (*Cerastium lanceolatum*) and C (*Stellaria mannii*) were collected during the last part of Commerson’s travel, instead of at “de magellan”, all of which is confirmed by the specimens determinavit.

ABOUT OTHER PLANT NAMED

STELLARIA ROTUNDIFOLIA

Hariot (1900) in his *Liste des phanérogames* listed four Caryophyllaceae collected by Willems et Rousson in “Terre de Feu”. Those species are: *Colobanthus quitensis* (Kunth) Bartl. (P), *Cerastium arvense* L. (P 00199398), *C. arvense* var. *strictum* Hook. f. (P 00199400) and *Stellaria rotundifolia* Poir. (P 00199401). This last specimen was labelled by David Moore with the name ?*Stellaria media* (L.) Vill. in October 1974. However, this fourth specimen does not belong to Caryophyllaceae.

This last specimen (P 00199401) has four plants, with three verticillate leaves each, without roots and flowers. Leaves are more or less membranaceous, with reticulate venation; a small papery bract (cataphyll?) is near the base of shaft. One of those plants has a small bud. Comparing the plants with descriptions and drawings in *Flora Patagónica* (Correa 1969: 190, fig. 168) it was possible to arrive to *Codonorchis* a monotypic genus of Orchidaceae (*C. lessonii* (Brongn.) Lindl.). Afterwards, the specimen was also compared with the type specimen of *Epipactis lessonii*, *d’Urville 410*, I. Soledad, type P 00328371 (P, not seen; LP!) and directly with herbarium specimens of that species at LP. Many specimens have their leaves very well preserved as the one collected

by Willems et Rousson (e.g., Argentina *M. Gentili* s.n. (LP), Prov. Neuquén, Parque Nacional Lanín, Pucará, 12.XII.1970). The leaves well preserved in all these specimens are very similar.

Conclusion

This specimen does not belong to Caryophyllaceae. Probably it is an Orchidaceae, but it has no flowers.

Acknowledgements

I am grateful to René Darrieulat for his kind help when I was at P; to Laura Iharlegui for loans from LIL, LP and P; to Roberto Kiesling for critical reading of the text; to Lidia Elba Simón Carasi for the translation into French; to the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation and Comisión de Investigaciones Científicas for financial support.

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Submitted on 9 May 2005;
accepted on 25 September 2006.

APPENDIX

Herbarium specimens studied.

Stellaria manni Hook.f.

Réunion. Isle de Bourbon, des hauts de Bourbon, dans les bois, VIII.1771, *Commerson s.n.* (P 215108). — Insula Borbonica, 1829, *Decaisne s.n.* (P 215125). — Île Bourbon 496, dans les terres humides au sommet des montagnes, 1837, *Richard 429* (P). — Plantes de La Réunion, sous-bois, forêt ombrophile d'altitude, 1500 m, plateau de Bélouve, VI.1957, *Bosser 11925* (P). — Haut du Bois de Nèfles, (St Paul), 19.IV.1982, *Bosser 22621* (P).

Comoro Islands. Forêts de la G^{de} Comore, V.1850, *Boivin s.n.* (P 215094).

Madagascar. Plantes des environs de Tananarive, K 39, route du Sud, VIII.1953, *Bosser 6180* (P). — Prov. Antananarivo (Tananarive), forêt d'Ambohitantely, III.1959, *Bosser 12788* (P). — Forêt à feuilles persistantes à mousses et sous-bois herbacé et bords de torrents entre Sandrangato et Anosibe (Sud de Moramanga), 800-1000 m, 3-7.XI.1952, *Capuron, Léandri 1571* (P). — Ambohimanga, près de Tananarive, 1.IV.1928, *Decary 6178* (P). — District de Fort Dauphin, col du Manangotry, alt. 5 à 700 m, 4.IX.1932, *Decary 10494* (P). — Massif de l'Ankaratra, flanc oriental du Tsiafajavona, restes de forêt à Manjakatampo, 1700-2000 m, 15.VII.1928, *Decary, Humbert 4579 & Swingle* (P). — Imerina, auf Schutt im Pflanzungen, VII.1880, *Hildebrandt 3505* (P). — Haute vallée de l'Iantara (Bassin du Manampatra), 500-800 m, 16-17.XI.1924, *Humbert 3401* (P). — Bassin de la Manampanihy (Sud-Est), col de Fitana, alt. 300-700 m, 15.X.1928, *Humbert 6046* (P 215123, 215132). — Montagnes entre le haut Sambirano et le haut Maivarano (entre Mangindrano et Ampanompia), 1400-1800 m, XI.1937, *Humbert 18131* (P). — Massif de Manongarivo, 1000 m, IV.1909, *Perrier de la Bâthie 5202* (P). — Forêt d'Andasibe, C^{sen} de l'Onive (Mangoro), 1000 m alt., 1911, *Perrier de la Bâthie 5216* (P). — Environs de Betafo, 1500 m, *Perrier de la Bâthie 5221* (P), VI.1912. — Chaîne basaltique du Betafo, 1500 m, V.1914, *Perrier de la Bâthie 9189* (P). — Chaîne de Betafo, 1300 m, IV.1920, *Perrier de la Bâthie 13080* (P). — Massif de Tsaratanana, 1800 m, I.1923, *Perrier de la Bâthie 15353* (P). — Savoka, Bassin inférieur du Mangoro, X.1927,

Perrier de la Bâthie 18273 (P).

Cerastium lanceolatum (Poir.) Volponi

Comoro Islands. Plateau de la G^{de} Comore, V.1850, *Boivin s.n.* (P 215096). — Forêt de Combani, s.dat., *Humbert 1431* (P).

Madagascar. Manjakatampo, 21.XII.1950, *Benoist s.n.* (P 215112). — Manjakatampo, 22.XII.1950, *Benoist 645* (P). — Ankaizinana, 1400 m, 20.IV.1923, *Decary 2018* (P). — Bassin supérieur du Mandrare (Sud-Est), col de Vavara, 1300-1600 m, 10-11.XI.1928, *Humbert 6540* (P). — Massif du Tsaratanana (réserve naturelle n° 4), plateaux supérieurs et haut sommet de l'Amboabory à l'Antsianongatalata, 2500-2600 m, XI-XII.1937, *Humbert 18485* (P). — Antety près d'Ambositra, bois près d'un ruisseau, II.1919, *Perrier de la Bâthie 12361* (P 215099, 215100). — Cime du Tsiafajovona (Ankaratra), XII.1920, *Perrier de la Bâthie 13349* (P). — Mt Tsaratanana, 2600 m, IV.1923, *Perrier de la Bâthie 16174* (P). — Tsinjoarivo, bois, 1400 m, II.1925, *Perrier de la Bâthie 16951* (P). — Chemin dans le fort d'Amles, 1200 m, s.dat., *Perrier de la Bâthie 17712* (P).

Drymaria cordata (L.) Willd. ex Roem. & Schult.

Argentina. Prov. Jujuy, Dpto. Capital, alrededores de Jujuy, 8.V.1962, *Cabrera 14284, Chichi, D'Antoni, Ferrario y Pinola* (LP). — Prov. Jujuy, Dpto. Tumbaya, Volcán, Chilcayo, 2200 m, 4-6.III.1965, *Cabrera 16872, Solbrig, Torres y Vuilleumier* (LP). — Prov. Jujuy, Dpto. Ledesma, Sierra de Calilegua, Abra de Cañas, 1907 m, 13.XI.1961, *Fabris 3459* (LP). — Prov. Catamarca, Dpto. Ambato, Las Juntas, 14.III.1959, *Legname 1060* (LIL). — Prov. Catamarca, Dpto. Andalgalá, Mesada El Suncho, 1700 m, I.1951, *Reste s.n.* (LIL 442896). — Prov. La Rioja, Dpto. Pelagio B. Luna, Sierra de Velazco, Rancho "La Esperanza", 2100 m, 15.VI.1951, *Sparre 8646* (LIL). — Prov. Tucumán, Dpto. Famaillá, Quebrada de los Sosa, Paraje "El Indio", 1100 m, 23.IV.1997, *Volponi 1100* (LP).

Brazil. Prov. Rio Grande do Sul, 1897, *without collector, s.n.* (LP 36140).