Didymochlaenaceae Ching ex Li-Bing Zhang & Liang Zhang

Jefferson Prado

Universidade Estadual Paulista; jprado.01@uol.com.br

This treatment is composed of the following taxa: Didymochlaenaceae, *Didymochlaena*.

HOW TO CITE

Prado, J. 2020. Didymochlaenaceae *in* **Flora do Brasil 2020.** Jardim Botânico do Rio de Janeiro. Available at: http://floradobrasil.jbrj.gov.br/reflora/floradobrasil/FB602874.

DESCRIPTION

Plants terrestrial. Fronds monomorphic; laminae 2-pinnate, imparipinnate; pinnae sessile; pinnules subdimidiate, sessile, obtuse, basiscopic side entire; axes adaxially with ridges, the ridges with spine-like projections; veins free, ending in clavate apices. Sori borne in medial position, elongate, on both sides of the vein; leptosporangia with vertical annulus; indusium covering the sorus on both sides of the vein; spores monolete.

COMMENTS

This family has only one genus, *Didymochlaena* Desv. and it is widespread in the Neotropics.

Life Form
Herb

Substrate
Terrestrial

DISTRIBUTION

Native, Not endemic to Brazil

Phytogeographic Domains
Amazon Rainforest, Atlantic Rainforest, Pampa

Vegetation Types
Riverine Forest and/or Gallery Forest, Terra Firme Forest, Ombrophyllous Forest (Tropical Rain Forest)

Geographic Distribution
Confirmed ocurrences
North (Acre, Amazonas, Amapá, Pará, Roraima)
Northeast (Alagoas, Bahia, Paraíba, Pernambuco)
Central-west (Mato Grosso do Sul, Mato Grosso)
Southeast (Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo)
South (Paraná, Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina)

REFERENCE

Zhang, L-B. & Zhang, L. 2016. Didymochlaenaceae: A new fern family of eupolypods I (Polypodiales). Taxon 64(1): 27–38.

Didymochlaena Desv.

This treatment is composed of the following taxa: *Didymochlaena*, *Didymochlaena truncatula*.

HOW TO CITE

Prado, J. Didymochlaenaceae *in* **Flora do Brasil 2020.** Jardim Botânico do Rio de Janeiro. Available at: http://floradobrasil.jbrj.gov.br/reflora/floradobrasil/FB90993.

DESCRIPTION

Plants terrestrial. Fronds monomorphic; petioles sulcate adaxially, scaly; laminae 2-pinnate, imparipinnate; pinnae sessile; pinnules subdimidiate, sessile, obtuse, basiscopic side entire, distal and acroscopic side vary from entire to crenate; axes adaxially with ridges, the ridges with spine-like projections; veins free, ending in clavate apices. Sori borne in medial position, elongate, on both sides of the vein; indusium covering the sorus on both sides of the vein, margins entire; spores bilateral, monolete, with chlorophyll (green).

COMMENTS

Didymochlaena has a wide distribution in Brazil, occurring in almost all states covered by the Amazon Forest or the Atlantic Rainforest.

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Didymochlaena truncatula (Sw.) J.Sm.

Has as synonym
basionym *Aspidium trucatulum* Sw.

DESCRIPTION

Plants terrestrial. Fronds 1–2.5 m long, monomorphic; petioles sulcate adaxially, scaly; laminae 2-pinnate, imparipinnate; pinnae 12–20 pairs per frond, sessile; pinnules 0.5–2.5 x 0.5–1 cm, subdimidiate, sessile, obtuse, basiscopic side entire, distal and acroscopic side vary from entire to crenate; axes adaxially with ridges, the ridges with spine-like projections; veins free, ending in clavate apices. Sori borne in medial position, elongate, on both sides of the vein; indusium covering the sorus on both sides of the vein, margins entire.

COMMENTS

Didymochlaena truncatula is widely distributed in the Neotropics. It grows forming median to large populations, in wet forests, with rich soils, at low elevations (0–100 m) to mid (1200 m) elevations.
It can be easily distinguished by the pinnules subdimidiate, axes with spine-like projections on the ridges and the shape of the sori elongate, with sporangia on both sides of the vein covered by an elongate indusium. The indusium looks like double.
This species and genus were until recently included in the family Dryopteridaceae. Now, they are members of a monotypic family Didymochlaenaceae, described by Zhang & Zhang (2015).

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HERBARIUM MATERIAL

R.Y. Hirai, 672, UEC, 155618, (UEC055658), São Paulo
J. Prado, 341, SP

FIELD IMAGES / ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure 1: *Didymochlaena truncatula* (Sw.) J.Sm.

Figure 2: *Didymochlaena truncatula* (Sw.) J.Sm.

REFERENCE

Prado, J., Hirai, R.Y. & Moran, R.C. 2017. Fern and lycophyte flora of Acre state, Brazil. Biota Neotropica 17(4): e20170369.