

Project Update: December 2011

Southern and northern slopes of Sierra de Cajálbana were visited in July and September 2011, respectively. Seventeen species of ferns and lycophytes belonging to 12 families were registered in herbaria before starting the project. Eight of them have been relocated and other 14 are new records to the area. Three invasive species (*Macrothelypteris torresiana*, *Pteris vittata* and *Thelypteris dentata*) and other two expansive (*Odontosoria wrightiana* and *Pteridium caudatum*) have been geo-referenced in 40 points, following transects in pinewoods and gallery forests, in order to elaborate maps using GIS.

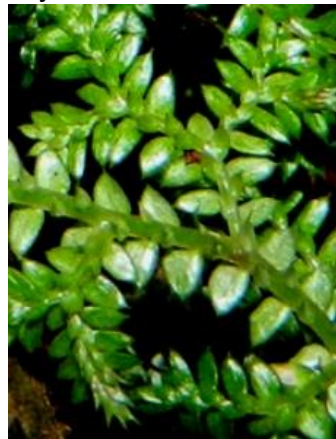
Pictures of all 22 species have been taken for the illustrated guide of ferns and lycophytes.

Recorded species (*: new records)

Adiantum cristatum *
Adiantum pyramidale *
Anemia adiantifolia
Anemia coriacea
Blechnum appendiculatum *
Blechnum serrulatum
Dicranopteris flexuosa
Macrothelypteris torresiana *
Nephrolepis exaltata *
Odontosoria wrightiana - endemic
Pityrogramma calomelanos *
Pleopeltis triseriale *
Pteridium caudatum
Pteris vittata *
Selaginella plumosa
Selaginella serpens *
Selaginella urquiolae * - endemic
Sphaeropteris myosuroides *
Thelypteris augescens *
Thelypteris dentata *
Thelypteris hispidula *
Thelypteris patens



Macrothelypteris torresiana, an invasive species of asiatic origin, in wet coniferous gallery forests, northern slope of Sierra de Cajálbana



Selaginella urquiolae, endemic lycophyte of Western Cuba