**Abstract**

*Isoetes nana*, a new species from the coastal mountains of southeastern Brazil (Serra de Itatiaia), is described, illustrated and compared to similar species. This species can be distinguished from similar species by a set of characters that include 5–15 small erect leaves reaching only up to 3.5 cm long, megaspores rugulate (rarely laevigate or obscurely cristate) and microspores sparsely echinate. We include a key to identify this new species and spore images for all species that are discussed in this study. *Isoetes nana* is known only from the type locality, where it was reported to occur in small ponds on rocky outcrops at high elevations. We suggest it should be classified as a data deficient species based on the IUCN criteria.

**Keywords**

Aquatic plant, endemism, lycophytes, taxonomy, spore

**Introduction**

The lycophytes genus *Isoetes* is a heterosporous plant group occurring as aquatic in lakes, temporary ponds, streams, or terrestrial in wet soils (Pfeiffer 1922; Taylor and Hickey 1992). The genus is distributed worldwide and comprises approximately 250 species
In South America, *Isoetes* is represented by 64 species (Troia et al. 2016). The coastal mountains of southeastern Brazil represent one of the major centres of diversity and endemism in South America (Prado et al. 2015).

*Isoetes* is readily distinguished by its leaves containing a central vascular strand surrounded by four transversely septate lacunae, a single sunken sporangium at the base of the leaves, sporangial trabeculae and a ligule with a basal glossopodium (Gifford and Foster 1987; Pigg 1992; Moran 2004). However, species identification is a complicated task due to the morphological simplicity of the genus that provides few characters and convergence that hides the evolutionary differences amongst the species (Taylor and Hickey 1992). In this context, the most useful characters for species identification are the proportion of the sporangium wall covered by the velum, the sporangial wall colouration, habitat, habit, leaf colour and, especially, the size and ornamentation of the mega- and microspores (Pfeiffer 1922; Taylor and Hickey 2004; Troia and Greuter 2014). The cytology of *Isoetes* (based on $n = 11$) is also particularly important in the taxonomy and correlates strongly with the megaspore size (Kott and Britton 1980; Taylor et al. 1993; Troia 2001; Pereira et al. 2015).

Amongst the main contributions for the taxonomy of *Isoetes* in South America are the studies of Fuchs-Eckert (1982; 1992). However, although the author presented a compilation of species (Fuchs-Eckert 1982; 1992), a large number of these species were never validly published and a comprehensive taxonomic study for these species is still lacking.

Efforts to understand the taxonomy of *Isoetes* prompted us to consult herbarium collections where we noted specimens of an apparently undescribed species from the coastal mountains of southeastern Brazil. Although detected earlier and informally named by Fuchs-Eckert (1982), it was never validly published. Accordingly, in this study, we provide a formal description of the species and a key to identify this new species and similar taxa.

**Material and methods**

Fieldwork was carried out by Ernst Heinrich Georg Ule (1854–1915), a German botanist and botanical explorer of the Amazonas and the Brazilian highlands (Stafleu and Cowan 1986), who collected the materials in March 1894 in Serra do Itatiaia, southeastern Brazil. We also tried three times to locate the new species in the field. Specimens from the following herbaria (acronyms following Thiers 2016) were analysed: BHCB, HBR, ICN, PACA, RB, UPCB and VIC (Brazil); NY and US (USA); B, M, HBG, P and K (Europe). Type specimens of all species of *Isoetes* analysed in this study were consulted. The species identification was based on the characters of the leaves and the macro- and microsculpture of the spores.

Scanning electron microscope (SEM) images of the spores were made by transferring the spores to aluminium stubs coated with a carbon adhesive. The stubs were then coated with gold-palladium-alloy in a sputter-coater for 180 s, and then digitally imaged using a Zeiss SIGMA VP. A minimum of 10 megaspores and 20 microspores per species were
measured. We used the widely accepted terminology proposed by Punt et al. (2007) for
the description of the spores and pollen.

The chromosome numbers of the species here examined were taken from Pereira
et al. (2015).

Taxonomic treatment

Isoetes nana J.B.S. Pereira, sp. nov.
urn:lsid:ipni.org:names:77167028-1
Figs 1A–G; 7A–C

Diagnosis. Isoetes nana can be distinguished from its closely resembling species by a
set of characters that include 5–15 small leaves per individual, erect, reaching up to
3.5 cm long, megaspore rugulate (rarely laevigate or obscurely cristate) and microspore
sparsely echinate.

Type. BRAZIL. Rio de Janeiro: Serra de Itatiaia, March 1894, Ule 98 (holotype:
G!; isotype: HBG!).

Description. Plants terrestrial or aquatic. Corm globose to subglobose, 0.3–
0.8 cm wide, 2–lobed. Roots conspicuous, dichotomously branched. Leaves 0.6–
1.2 mm wide at mid length, 1.5–3.5 cm long, 5–15, linear to triangular, straight,
erect, apex acute; alae 0.9–1.6 cm long, stretching 1/2–3/4 of total leaf length.
Subula semi–terete, olive–green in dry material. Labium present, caducous. Ligule
not seen. Velum covering ca. 1/2 of the sporangium surface. Scales absent. Sporan-
gium 1.0–1.5 mm wide, 1.5–2.0 mm long, orbiculate to elliptic, hyaline through-
out. Megaspore 480–520 µm diameter (average = 500 µm, N = 10), trilete, white,
not lustrous, subspheroidal; laesures straight, narrowly triangular, higher than wide,
with straight and parallel sides, apex acute, slightly lower close to the pole; macro-
sculpture of the proximal and distal surfaces rugulate (rarely laevigate or obscurely
cristate), microsculpture of the proximal and distal surfaces with terminal ends of
anastomosed bars joined forming bacillae or more rarely echinulae; equatorial ridges
arched, with straight and parallel sides, rounded. Microspore 29–33 µm long (aver-
age = 31 µm, N = 20), light brown, monolete; laesurae straight, without prominent
invagination, macrosculpture on the proximal and distal surface sparsely echinate,
echinulae low, microsculpture baculate and granulate.

Additional specimens examined. BRAZIL. Rio de Janeiro: Serra de Itatiaia, em
pequenas bacias d’água dos rochedos, Mar. 1894, Ule s.n. (P01591972; https://science.
mnhn.fr/institution/mnhn/collection/p/item/p01591972).

Distribution and habitat. Isoetes nana is known only from the type locality at
Serra de Itatiaia, Rio de Janeiro (Figure 2). According to the label on herbarium sheets,
the population was found at elevations of about 2300 m and recorded as aquatic, grow-
ing in small ponds on rocky outcrops.
Figure 1. *Isoetes nana* sp. nov. (from the holotype: Ule 98, G). **A1–4** Habit (images are courtesy of the herbarium G) **B–D** Megaspore **B** Proximal view of an obscurely cristate (B1) and rugulate (B2) megaspore **C** Distal view (<portion of the megaspore covered by sporangium tissue) **D** Equatorial view **E–G** Microspore **E** Proximal view **F** Equatorial view **G** Distal view. Scale bars: **A1–4** = 1 cm; **B–D** = 100 µm; **E–G** = 2 µm.

**Comments.** The two collections (Ule 98, kept in G and HBG and Ule *s.n.* kept in P) made by Ule at Serra de Itatiaia (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil) in March 1894 are probably a single collection. Fuchs-Eckert labelled the collection Ule 98 (G) as *Isoetes nana* and also cited this name in a published paper (Fuchs-Eckert 1982: 255). Hickey (1985) also pointed out the unique characters of the megaspore of *I. nana* in his doctoral thesis.
Isoetes nana, a new species from the coastal mountains of southeastern Brazil

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Figure 2. Geographical distribution of Isoetes nana (blue circle), I. maxima (purple triangle), I. quiririensis (orange diamond) and I. weberi (green squares) in southeastern South America. In Brazil: MG=Minas Gerais; PR=Paraná; RJ=Rio de Janeiro; RS=Rio Grande do Sul; SC=Santa Catarina; SP=São Paulo.

(Hickey 1985: 142). However, neither Fuchs-Eckert nor Hickey have diagnosed and validly published this new taxon. Isoetes nana is known only from these two collections. Although we tried three times to re-collect Isoetes nana, without success (all our attempts were with bad weather, including heavy rain), no additional collections have been made until now. The lack of recent collections of this species may probably be due to two main reasons: first, because of its rarity; second, because it has been overlooked (as many Isoetes species) by botanists during fieldwork.

In the same Serra do Itatiaia, three other Isoetes taxa occur: I. ulei U. Weber, I. martii A. Braun and I. × goebelii U. Weber (pro sp.) (I. martii × Isoetes sp.) (Figs 3–5). Isoetes nana can be easily distinguished from these species and the hybrid by its few leaves (5–15 per individual vs. more than 15 per individual, rarely 10 leaves in I. martii) that are short (1.5–3.5 cm vs. > 6 cm) and by its megaspore rugulate, rarely laevigate or obscurely cristate (vs. reticulate or distinctly cristate) and microspore sparsely echinate (vs. laevigate or densely echinate) (Table 1–2).

In the coastal mountains in southern Brazil, three other species with non-reticulate megaspore occur that are similar to this new species (Figure 2; Table 1–2): I. weberi U.
Table 1. Comparison of morphological characters of the *Isoetes* species analysed in this study.

| Taxon       | *Isoetes × goebelii* | *Isoetes martii* | *Isoetes maxima* | *Isoetes nana* | *Isoetes quiririensis* | *Isoetes ulei* | *Isoetes weberi* |
|-------------|----------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| **Leaf**    |                      |                  |                  |                |                        |                |                 |
| Number      | 60–80                | 10–65            | 23–95            | 5–15           | 25–60                  | 20–40          | 11–53           |
| Width (mm)† | 1.5–1.8              | 0.8–1.9          | 0.8–2.2          | 0.6–1.2        | 1.8–2.3                | 1.3–2          | 0.7–1.4         |
| Length (cm) | 21–30                | 6–32             | 15–42            | 1.5–3.5        | 25–41                  | 33–60          | 9–26            |
| Form        | linear               | linear           | linear to triangular | linear to triangular | linear          | linear          | linear to filiform |
| Position    | erect to ascending   | erect            | erect to ascending | erect          | erect                  | erect          | erect to ascending |
| **Alae**    |                      |                  |                  |                |                        |                |                 |
| Length (cm) | 7–7.5                | 2–10             | 2.5–14           | 0.9–1.6        | 7.5–15                 | 4–8.5          | 6–12            |
| Alae/leaf length ratio | 1/4–1/3 | 1/5–2/5 | 1/5–1/2 | 1/2–3/4 | 1/3–2/5 | 1/10–1/5 | 1/4–3/4 |
| **Ligule**  |                      |                  |                  |                |                        |                |                 |
| Colour‡     | dark brown           | brown            | dark brown       | not seen       | brown                  | hyaline        | brown           |
| Form        | base cordate and apex attenuate | base cordate and apex attenuate | base cordate and apex acuminate | not seen | base cordate and apex acute | base cordate and apex acute to attenuate | base cordate (apex not seen) |
| Velum covering | ca. 1/3    | 1/2–3/4          | 1/3–3/4          | ca. 1/2        | 3/4 to complete         | 1/2–3/4        | ca. 1/2         |
| **Sporangium** | Width (mm) | 3.5–4            | 2.3–3.5          | 3.5–6          | 1–1.5                  | 2.5–4          | 2.3–4.2         |
| Length (mm) | 8–9                 | 2.3–7            | 5–12             | 1.5–2          | 5–9                    | 4–6.5          | 2.5–4           |
| Colour      | hyaline to light brown | hyaline to light brown | hyaline          | hyaline to light brown | hyaline | hyaline | hyaline with brown dots |
| **Habitat** | aquatic submerged, growing in lakes, rivers and streams | aquatic submerged, growing in lakes, rivers, pods, streams and wet soils | aquatic submerged, growing in streams | aquatic, growing in small ponds on rocky outcrops | aquatic submerged, growing in rivers | aquatic submerged, growing in ponds and wet soils | aquatic submerged and terrestrial, growing in ponds and wet soils |

† Leaf wide at mid length; ‡ Ligula color in dry material
Table 2. Comparison of characters of mega- and microspores and chromosome number of *Isoetes* species analysed in this study.

| Species | *Isoetes xgoebelii* | *Isoetes martii* | *Isoetes maxima* | *Isoetes nana* | *Isoetes quiririensis* | *Isoetes ulei* | *Isoetes weberi* |
|---------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Megaspore Diameter (µm) | 535–717; x=637 | 640–913; x=705 | 460–670; x=580 | 480–520; x=500 | 477–670; x=567 | 431–635; x=527 | 360–490; x=442 |
| Macrosclupture of the proximal surface | cristate | reticulate | laevigate | rugulate, rarely laevigate or obscurely cristate | verrucate | cristate | rugulate or verrucate |
| Macrosclupture of the distal surface | cristate or reticulate | reticulate | laevigate to obscurely verrucate | rugulate, rarely laevigate or obscurely cristate | verrucate | cristate | rugulate or verrucate |
| Macrosclupture of the proximal and distal surface (terminal ends of anastomosed bars) | echinulae | echinulae | baccillae | bacillae or rarely echinulae | echinulae or rarely bacillae | echinulae | echinulae |
| Microspore Maximum length (µm) | 30–36; x=34 | 32–41; x=36 | 23–34; x=29 | 29–33; x=31 | 26–34; x=31 | 25–32; x=29 | 27–31; x=29 |
| Macrosclupture of the proximal surface | densely echinate | laevigate | densely echinate | sparsely echinate | sparsely echinate | densely echinate | sparsely echinate or laevigate |
| Macrosclupture of the distal surface | densely echinate | laevigate | densely echinate | sparsely echinate | sparsely echinate | densely echinate | sparsely to densely echinate |
| Chromosome number | 33 | 44 | 22 | – | 22 | – | – |
Figure 3. SEM images of the megaspore of *Isoetes ulei* (Ule 3533, HBG), *I. martii* (Pereira 720, UPCB) and *I. ×goebelii* (Pereira 718, UPCB). A–C Megaspore of *I. ulei* A Proximal view B Distal view C Equatorial view D–F Megaspore of *I. martii* D Proximal view E Distal view F Equatorial view G–I Megaspore of *I. ×goebelii* G Proximal view H Distal view I Equatorial view. All scale bars = 100 µm.

Weber (Figures 6A–C, 7D–F and 8A–C), *I. quiririensis* J.B.S. Pereira & Labiak (Figures 6D–F, 7G–I and 8D–F) and *I. maxima* Hickey, Macluf & Link-Pérez (Figures 6G–I, 7J–L and 8G–I). *Isoetes nana* can be distinguished by the characters shown in the following taxonomic key and in Tables 1 and 2. Furthermore, although the microsculpture of the megaspore seems to be a reliable source of taxonomic characters and it has been widely used to separate species in *Selaginella* (Schulz et al. 2013; Bauer et al. 2016), the megaspore microsculpture in *Isoetes* is rarely studied and used in the taxonomy (but see Macluf et al. 2003; Troia et al. 2012; Schafran et al. 2016). We observed that the microsculpture of the proximal-distal surfaces of the megaspores of *I. nana* consists of anastomosed bars, whose terminal ends are joined forming bacillae or more rarely echinulae (Figure 7C). Amongst the analysed species, only *I. maxima* shows a similar microsculpture pattern (Figure 7L), while all remaining species present terminal ends of anastomosed bars joined forming echinulae (or more rarely bacillae in *I. quiririensis*) (Figures 4C, F, I and 7F, I).
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These data show that megaspore microsculpture may provide useful characters not only to identify I. nana, but also for the taxonomy of Brazilian Isoetes.

Since there is a correlation between spore sizes and ploidy level (Kott and Britton 1980; Troia 2001; Pereira et al. 2015) and I. nana presents mega- and microspore sizes that are similar to those of the diploids I. quiririensis and I. maxima (Table 2), we hypothesise that I. nana is also diploid.

**Conservation status.** Since I. nana is currently known from a single (not recently confirmed) locality, it may deserve special attention concerning its conservation status.
Figure 5. SEM images of the microspore of *Isoetes ulei* (Ule 3533, HBG), *I. martii* (Regnel 1505, B) and *I. ×goebelii* (Pereira 718, UPCB). A–C Microspore of *I. ulei* A Proximal view B Distal view C Equatorial view D–F Microspore of *I. martii* D Proximal view E Equatorial view F Distal view G–I Microspore of *I. ×goebelii* G Proximal view H Equatorial view I Equatorial view. All scale bars = 2 µm

However, based on our current knowledge on this species and according to IUCN Red List criteria (IUCN 2012), it is assessed here as data deficient (DD).

Key to taxa of *Isoetes* from Serra do Itatiaia, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil and non-reticulate megaspore species from the coastal mountains of southeastern South America

1. Megaspores reticulate or cristate ................................................................. 2
2. Microspores laevigate on distal surface; megaspores reticulate. ... *Isoetes martii*  
2’. Microspores echinate on distal surface; megaspores cristate (if reticulate, weakly reticulate) .............................................................. 3
3. Leaves 21–30 cm long, 60–80 per individual; sporangium 8–9 mm long; megaspores 535–717 µm diam. (average = 637µm), cristate to weakly reticulate; microspores 30–36 µm long (average = 34µm) ............. *I. × goebelii*
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**Figure 6.** SEM images of the megaspore of *Isoetes weberi* (Herter 95840, US), *I. quiririensis* (Pereira 635, UPCB), *I. maxima* (Pereira 631, UPCB). A–C Megaspore of *I. weberi* A Proximal view B Distal view C Equatorial view D–F Megaspore of *I. quiririensis* D Proximal view E Distal view F Equatorial view G–I Megaspore of *I. maxima* J Proximal view K Distal view L Equatorial view. All scale bars = 100 µm.

3’ Leaves 33–60 cm long, 20–40 per individual; sporangium 4–6.5 mm long; megaspores 431–635 µm diam. (average = 527 µm), clearly cristate; microspores 25–32 µm long (average = 29 µm) ............................................ *I. ulei*

1’ Megaspore laevigate, rugulate or verrucate (if cristate, obscurely cristate with small and weakly developed muri) ................................................................. 4

4 Leaves up to 3.5 cm long, 5–15 per individual; sporangium up to 1.5 mm wide and up to 2 mm long; laesurae of megaspores narrowly triangular ....... *I. nana*

4’ Leaves more than 9 cm long, 16–95 per individual (if less than 15 leaves, then greater than 9 cm long); sporangium more than 2.5 mm wide and 3.5 mm long; laesurae of megaspores widely triangular ............................................. 5

5 Sporangia whitish with castaneous spots; megaspores rugulate or verrucate with elongated verrucae (more than 4 times longer than wide), megaspores microsculpture (SEM) with terminal ends of anastomosed bars joined forming echinulae ................................................................. *I. weberi*
Figure 7. SEM images of the megaspore of *Isoetes nana* (Ule 98, G), *I. weberi* (Herter 95840, US), *I. quiririensis* (Pereira 635, UPCB), *I. maxima* (Pereira 631, UPCB). A–B Details of the macrosculpture of the megaspore of *I. nana* A Proximal view B Distal view C Details of the microsculpture of the megaspore of *I. nana* in distal view showing the terminal ends of anastomosed bars joined forming bacillae or more rarely echinulae D–E Details of the macrosculpture of the megaspore of *I. weberi* D Proximal view E Distal view F Details of the microsculpture of the megaspore of *I. weberi* in distal view showing the terminal ends of anastomosed bars joined forming echinulae G–H Details of the macrosculpture of the megaspore of *I. quiririensis* G Proximal view H Distal view I Details of the microsculpture of the megaspore of *I. quiririensis* in distal view showing the terminal ends of anastomosed bars joined forming echinulae or rarely bacillae J–K Details of the macrosculpture of the megaspore of *I. maxima* J Proximal view K Distal view L Details of the microsculpture of the megaspore of *I. maxima* in distal view showing the terminal ends of anastomosed bars joined forming bacillae. Scale bars: A, B, D, E, G, H, J, K = 10 µm; C, F, I, L = 1 µm.
Figure 8. SEM images of the microspore of Isoetes weberi (Herter 95840, US), I. quiririensis (Pereira 635, UPCB), I. maxima (Pereira 631, UPCB). A–C Microspore of I. weberi A Proximal view B Equatorial view C Distal view D–F Microspore of I. quiririensis D Proximal view E Equatorial view F Distal view G–I Microspore of I. maxima G Proximal view H Equatorial view I Distal view. All scale bars = 2 µm.

5' Sporangia whitish or castaneous throughout; megaspores verrucate with rounded to slightly elongated verrucae (not more than twice longer than wide), megaspores microsculpture (SEM) with terminal ends of anastomosed bars joined forming bacillae or echinulae (I. quiririensis) ........................................ 6

6 Velum covering 1/3–3/4 of the sporangial surface; megaspore laevigate to obscurly verrucate, megaspores microsculpture (SEM) with terminal ends of anastomosed bars joined forming only bacillae; microspores densely echinate, the spines narrow and sharp ................................................................. I. maxima

6' Velum covering more than 3/4 of the sporangial surface; megaspores conspicuously verrucate, megaspores microsculpture (SEM) with terminal ends of anastomosed bars joined forming bacillae or more rarely echinulae; microspores sparsely echinate, the spines broad and obtuse ............ I. quiririensis
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