

## SAULOMA<sup>1</sup>

Heinar Streimann†

*Sauloma* (Hook.f. & Wilson) Mitt., *J. Linn. Soc., Bot.* 4: 89 (1859); Suppl. 1: 116 (1859); derivation not known.

*Hookeria* sect. *Sauloma* Hook.f. & Wilson, in J.D.Hooker, *Fl. Nov.-Zel.* 2: 122 (1854).

Type: *S. tenella* (Hook.f. & Wilson) Mitt.

Dioicous. Plants soft, slender, pale, prostrate with erect branches. Leaves densely imbricate, elongate-oblong to lanceolate; border and costa usually absent. Laminal cells rhomboidal to hexagonal. Rhizoids numerous, predominantly white.

Calyptra smooth, entire or fringed at the base. Seta short. Capsules oval to oblong. Peristome double; teeth furrowed along the median line; processes well developed.

This genus of five species is known from South America, East Africa, SE Asia and Australasia; one species in south-western and south-eastern Australia.

### Reference

Streimann, H. (2000), Taxonomic studies on Australian Hookeriaceae (Musci). 3. The genera *Calyptrochaeta*, *Daltonia*, *Hookeriopsis* and *Sauloma*, *J. Hattori Bot. Lab.* 88: 101–138.

### *Sauloma tenella* (Hook.f. & Wilson) Mitt., *J. Linn. Soc., Bot.* 4: 89 (1859)

*Hookeria tenella* Hook.f. & Wilson, in J.D.Hooker, *Fl. Nov.-Zel.* 2: 122 (1854). T: “Banks’ Peninsula, Northern and Middle Islands”, New Zealand, *Lyll*; holo: BM.

*Hookeria zetterstedtii* Müll.Hal., *Linnaea* 37: 158 (1872); *Homalia zetterstedtii* (Müll.Hal.) A.Jaeger, *Ber. Thätigk. St. Gallischen Naturwiss. Ges.* 1875–76: 295 (1877) [Ad. 2: 199]; *Sauloma zetterstedtii* (Müll.Hal.) A.Jaeger, *Ber. Thätigk. St. Gallischen Naturwiss. Ges.* 1877–78: 468 (1879) [Ad. 2: 372]; *Distichophyllum zetterstedtii* (Müll.Hal.) Mitt., *Trans. & Proc. Roy. Soc. Victoria* 19: 77 (1882). T: “Nova Hollandia” [Australia], *Zetterstedt*; holo: BM.

*Hypnum lepidopiloides* Müll.Hal., *Öfvers. Förh. Kongl. Svenska Vetensk.-Akad.* 24: 576 (1868), *nom. inval.* (in synonym.)

Illustrations: G.A.M.Scott & I.G.Stone, *Mosses of Southern Australia* 395, pl. 74 (1976); H.Streimann, *op. cit.* 134, fig. 19; W.R.Buck, D.H.Vitt & W.M.Malcolm, *Key to the Genera of Australian Mosses* 29 (2002); D.Meagher & B.Fuhrer, *A Field Guide to the Mosses and Allied Plants of Southern Australia* 103 (2003).

Dioicous. Plants to 2 cm long. Stems erect, pale to medium green or somewhat golden; stem and branch tips often silvery. Leaves often secund, closely imbricate, erect to erecto-patent when dry, erect when moist, glossy, narrowly triangular to ovate-triangular, 2.10–3.35 mm long, 0.52–0.75 mm wide, acuminate; base tapered; margin entire, slightly recurved above, with a single plica at mid-leaf (often mistaken for the costa); costa absent or very short. Laminal cells thin-walled, linear-rhomboidal; upper cells 50–90 × 7–10 (–13) µm; median cells 80–135 × 10–15 µm; basal cells to 175 × 20 µm, resembling weak alar cells; cells near the basal margin shorter, and with a row of broad isodiametric cells across the base. Rhizoids axillary, white, brown at the base, richly branched, 10–15 µm at the base; cells c. 100–120 µm long.

Perigonia rounded, lateral or terminal, red-brownish. Perigonial leaves c. 1.5 mm long. Antheridia numerous, 400–500 × 100–110 µm; paraphyses hyaline, to 600 µm long, 12–20

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<sup>1</sup> Family Saulomataceae [*vide* Goffinet, B., Buck, W.R. & Shaw, A.J. (2012), *Classification of the Bryophyta*. <http://www.eeb.uconn.edu/people/goffinet/Classificationmosses.html>].

Cite as: H.Streimann, *Australian Mosses Online. 11. Hookeriaceae: Sauloma*. [http://www.anbg.gov.au/abrs/Mosses\\_Online/Sauloma.pdf](http://www.anbg.gov.au/abrs/Mosses_Online/Sauloma.pdf) (2012)

µm wide; cells 100–125 µm long. Perichaetial leaves 1.50–1.88 mm long, 0.50–0.62 mm wide; median cells 100–175 × 12–15 µm; cells near the basal margin shorter, slightly broader. Calyptra mitrate, smooth, 1.3–1.6 mm long, fringed below, black above, grading to white below. Seta reflexed below the capsule, c. 6 mm long, dark red above, even darker below. Capsules c. 1 mm long, oval to oval-oblong; neck constricted; operculum 0.5–1.0 mm long, conical-rostrate, with a long beak. Peristome teeth joined at the base, lanceolate-subulate, 300–350 µm long, c. 50 µm at the base; apex filiform, transversely striolate; median line broadly furrowed; trabeculae projecting laterally; basal membrane 25–35% the height of the teeth; endostome segments lanceolate-subulate, almost the same size as the teeth, widely split between articulations. Spores smooth, 8–10 (–15) µm diam.

Known from south-western W.A., south-eastern Qld, eastern N.S.W., A.C.T., Vic. and Tas.; grows on tree trunks and treelet stems, *Eucalyptus* bases, on the ground and on logs, stumps, rocks and rock faces (including limestone). Also in New Zealand and southern South America.

W.A.: Beedelup Falls, c. 18 miles [c. 29 km] W of Pemberton, *D.H.Norris* 25975 (NY). Qld: Balfour Ra., 29 km SE of Nanango, *H.Streimann* 9335 (CANB). N.S.W.: Yarrangobilly Caves, 40 km NW of Adaminaby, *H.Streimann* 7623 (CANB, L). A.C.T.: Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve, 25 km SW of Canberra, *H.Streimann* 1417 (CANB, H, L, MO, NICH). Vic.: Club Terrace–Combiobar road, 6 km N of Club Terrace, *H.Streimann* 35586 (CANB). Tas.: Higginbothams Ck, Humbug State Recreation Area, *A.Moscal* 25662 (HO).

The second or often falcate habit of *Sauloma tenella* can resemble the branch tips of some *Sematophyllum* species where the tips usually point away from the substatum.

Capsules were especially common between July and January.