

## CADUCIELLA

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*Caduciella* Enroth, *J. Bryol.* 16: 612 (1991); from the Latin *caducus* (falling early) and the suffix *-ella* (indicating diminutive), in reference to the small and usually deciduous distal leaves.

Type: *C. mariei* (Besch.) Enroth

Plants small, stipitate-frondose. Primary stem creeping; stipe short to indistinct; fronds regularly pinnate, complanate; central stand absent. Pseudoparaphyllia foliose. Leaves of primary axis small, appressed; stipe leaves appressed, broadly ovate to lingulate; frond axis and branch leaves imbricate, caducous, broadly ovate to lingulate, slightly undulate when dry; apex rounded to obtuse; margin entire at the base, basiscopic side incurved; costa single and strong, often forked distally. Laminal cells rounded to oval, thick-walled; basal cells rectangular to linear, weakly pitted; alar cells not differentiated.

Perigonia, perichaetia and sporogones unknown.

A genus of two species, *Caduciella* was established for *Pinnatella mariei* (Besch.) Broth., which did not fit well within that genus. Enroth (1991) included *Caduciella* in Leptodontaceae, but Buck & Goffinet (2000) retained it in Neckeraceae. *Caduciella mariei* is broadly Palaeotropical (including Australia) while the second species, *C. guangdongensis* Enroth, is endemic to southern China.

### References

Buck, W.R. & Goffinet, B. (2000), Morphology and classification of mosses, in A.J. Shaw & B. Goffinet (eds), *Bryophyte Biology*, 71–123. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

Enroth, J. (1989), Bryophyte flora of the Huon Peninsula, Papua New Guinea. XXVII. Neckeraceae (Musci), *Acta Bot. Fenn.* 137: 41–80.

Enroth, J. (1991), Notes on the Neckeraceae (Musci). 10. The taxonomic relationships of *Pinnatella mariei*, with the description of *Caduciella* (Leptodontaceae), *J. Bryol.* 16: 611–618.

Enroth, J. (1993), Contributions to the bryoflora of China 2. *Caduciella guangdongensis* sp. nov. (Leptodontaceae, Musci), *Bryologist* 96: 471–473.

***Caduciella mariei* (Besch.) Enroth, *J. Bryol.* 16: 612 (1991)**

*Neckera mariei* Besch., *Ann. Sci. Nat., Bot.*, sér. 7, 2: 93 (1885). T: M'Sapéré Magi M'Bini, Mayotte Is., Comoro Islands, *E. Marie 31*; lecto: PC, *vide* J. Enroth, *J. Bryol.* 16: 612 (1991); Mayotte Island, *E. Marie s.n.* (BM); Mayotte Island, 21 July 1881, *E. Marie 13* (BM) ["probable isolectotypes"].

Illustrations: J. Enroth, *op. cit.* 70, fig. 13 (1989); J. Enroth, *op. cit.* 613, fig. 1 (1991).

Plants 10–18 mm tall, yellowish to pale green. Frond axis leaves 0.8–1.1 mm long, 0.4–0.6 mm wide, slightly asymmetrical, broadly ovate to lingulate, transversely undulate when dry; apex rounded to obtuse; margin crenulate towards the apex; costa broader at the base, sinuose. Branch leaves smaller; median and upper laminal cells rounded to oval, 7.5–11.0 ×

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7–10 µm; basal and juxtacostal cells rectangular to almost linear, 12.5–25.0 × 7.5–10.0 µm, weakly pitted; laminal cells smaller towards the margins.

Epiphytic in rainforest in north-eastern Qld; also in Africa, India, SE Asia, Malesia and China.

Qld: Daintree R., 1882, *T.Pentzke* (BM); slopes of Black Mtn, 25 km NW of Kuranda, *H.Streimann 31119* (CANB); South Johnstone R., *I.G.Stone 18992* (MEL); first creek, Murray R., Cardwell, *I.G.Stone 14727B, C* (MEL); L. Eacham, *I.G.Stone 25516* (MEL).

*Caduciella mariei* is characterised by the small, erect pinnate fronds with caducous distal leaves.