

## ANOMODON

John R. Spence<sup>1</sup>

*Anomodon* Hook. & Taylor, *Muscol. Brit.* 79 (1818); from the Greek prefix *a-* (not or without), *nomos* (usage, law or rule) and *odon* (a tooth); based on the the mistaken interpretation that the peristome processes arose from between the exostome teeth rather than on an endostome membrane.

Type: *A. viticulosus* (Hedw.) Hook. & Taylor

Dioicous. Plants medium-sized or large, olive-green to glaucous green or brownish green, forming loose mats or tufts. Primary stem prostrate, with very small leaves differing from those of the secondary stems and branches; secondary stems ascending to erect. Leaves ovate or lanceolate, ±sheathing in some; margins entire, crenate or denticulate from bulging cells; costa strong, straight, pellucid at least basally. Laminal cells small, rounded-quadrate to hexagonal or rhomboid, thick-walled, papillose; basal cells longer and smooth.

Perichaetial leaves narrow. Seta short, slender and twisted. Capsules erect, cylindrical-ovoid, symmetrical; operculum conical to rostrate; annulus present. Peristome: exostome hyaline, finely papillose above; endostome with a low basal membrane bearing short linear or filiform papillose processes; calyptra cucullate.

This genus of c. 12 species is widely distributed in the Northern Hemisphere, including North America, Europe and North Africa. Most species are predominantly or exclusively Asian.

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***Anomodon tasmanicus*** Broth., *Öfvers. Förh. Finska Vetensk.-Soc.* 42: 121 (1900)

*Triquetrella tasmanicus* (Broth.) Granzow, *Bryologist* 92: 383 (1989). T: NE Slopes, Knocklofty, Tas., 9 Nov. 1888, W.A. Weymouth 101; syn: FH.

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<sup>1</sup> Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, 691 Scenic View Drive, P.O. Box 1507, Page, Arizona 86040-1507, U.S.A.

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*Triquetrella curvifolia* Dixon ex Sainsb., *J. Bot.* 71: 217 (1933). T: Havelock North, New Zealand, *Hodgson 415*; WELT.

Illustrations: D.G.Catcheside, *op. cit.* 308, fig. 188; G.O.K.Sainsbury, *op. cit.* pl. 28, fig. 3.

Plants yellow-green to glaucous green. Primary stems creeping, irregularly branched; secondary branches 1–4 cm long, slender and rigid, occasionally becoming attenuate. Leaves short, 1–2 mm long, ovate-lanceolate to ovate-cordate, decurrent, catenulate when dry, ±spirally twisted around the stem, wide-spreading when wet; apex acute to acuminate, hyaline with a long apical cell; margins recurved proximally to mid-leaf; costa strong, ceasing below apex, not sinuose. Distal and median laminal cells irregularly subquadrate to rhomboidal, pluripapillose.

Perichaetia terminal. Capsules unknown.

Known from southern W.A. and S.A., south-eastern N.S.W., A.C.T., Vic. and southern Tas.; locally common on shaded to partly exposed soil, occasionally saxicolous. Rare in New Zealand.

W.A.: Granite Rd, 0.3 km S of junction with N section of Sandy Track Rd, Jarrah Forest, Denmark Shire, *B.G.Hammersley 1801* (PERTH). S.A.: Torrens River Gorge, near Castambul, Adelaide Hills, *D.G.Catcheside 53.140* (MEL). N.S.W.: 14 km E of Bredbo, Southern Tablelands, *L.G.Adams 2366* (CANB). A.C.T.: near Murrays Corner, Cotter–Tidbinbilla road, *D.G.Catcheside 64.64* (CANB). Vic.: Smith Ra., 18 km NE of Seymour, *H.Streimann 56178* (CANB).

Originally described in *Anomodon* due to its superficial similarity to other species, *A. tasmanicus* was also known in New Zealand as *Triquetrella curvifolia* because of its 3-ranked leaves and apparent acrocarpous habit. Granzow-de la Cerda (1989) transferred it to *Triquetrella* as *T. tasmanicus*, but Sollman (2001) suggested that it was a pleurocarpous moss near the Thuidiaceae.

This species does not belong in *Anomodon*, and while recent unpublished molecular studies suggest an affinity with the Racopilaceae (T.J.Hedderson, pers. comm., 2012), it probably represents a new genus. The spirally curved leaves with hyaline apices and long apical cells are particularly distinctive.