

CYPTODON

*Johannes Enroth*¹

Cyptodon (Broth.) Paris & Schimp. ex M.Fleisch., *Hedwigia* 55: 284 (1914); from the Greek *kypto* (bent forward) and *odon* (a tooth), in reference to the nearly horizontal attitude of moist exostome teeth.

Cryphidium sect. *Cyptodon* Broth., in H.G.A. & K.A.E.Prantl, *Nat. Pflanzenfam.* 1(3): 743 (1905).

T: not designated.

This small genus is distributed from Australasia through New Caledonia to Fiji and Samoa. Each of the four species is endemic to quite a restricted area, *C. muelleri* being the Australian species. Plants grow in aquatic or subaquatic habitats similar to those occupied by *Dendrocryphaea*.

Reference

Enroth, J. (1995), Taxonomy of *Cyptodon*, with notes on *Dendrocryphaea* and selected Australasian species of *Cryphaea* (Cryphaeaceae, Bryopsida), *Fragm. Florist. Geobot.* 40: 133–152.

Cyptodon muelleri (Hampe) Paris & Schimp., in J.E.G.N.Paris, *Index Bryol.* 310 (1894)

Dendropogon muelleri Hampe, *Linnaea* 28: 212 (1856); *Cryphaea muelleri* (Hampe) Mitt., *Trans. Proc. Roy. Soc. Victoria* 19: 79 (1882); *Cryphidium muelleri* (Hampe) Broth., in H.G.A.Engler & K.A.E.Prantl, *Nat. Pflanzenfam.* 1(3): 743 (1905). T: Buchan River, Vic., “in arbor. et fruticum ramis”, Mar. 1854, *F.Mueller*; lecto BM; isolecto BM, H-SOL, MEL, NY, *fide* J.Enroth, *op. cit.* 140 (1995).

[*Cyptodon dilatatus* auct. non (Hook.f. & Wilson) Paris & Schimp.: H.Streimann & J.Curnow, *Catal. Mosses Australia* 101, 1989]

Illustrations: D.Meagher & B.Fuhrer, *A Field Guide to the Mosses and Allied Plants of Southern Australia* 56, 57 (2003).

Plants rheophytic or subaquatic, epilithic and epiphytic, comparatively robust, (sub)pinnately branched, sordid green to brownish, dull. Stem leaves c. 2 mm long and 1.0–1.2 mm wide, concave when dry, ovate to nearly elliptic; apex (broadly) acute; margins recurved to mid-leaf or above, entire below, irregularly serrulate above; costa almost reaching the apex. Laminal cells smooth, relatively thick-walled; apical laminal cells subrhomboid to hexagonal, c. 10–12 × 7–10 μm; median mostly rhomboid, c. 15–20 × 7–10 μm; basal nearly linear and somewhat vermicular, c. 50–80 × 7–10 μm; supra-alar cells (sub)quadrate to transverse; alar cells indistinct.

Perichaetia terminal on long branches, usually numerous. Post-fertilisation inner perichaetial leaves c. 2.0–2.3 mm long. Capsules c. 1 mm long and 0.7 mm wide, broadly cylindrical; exothecial cells thin-walled, ±isodiametric; annulus absent. Peristome: exostome teeth c. 150–200 (–230) μm long, finely papillose throughout, xerocastique (opening when dry), ±horizontal when wet; median line thin; endostome segments as long as the teeth, rather coarsely papillose, frequently appendiculate; operculum c. 0.3 mm high, rostrate from a flat base; calyptra c. 0.4 mm high, mitrate. Spores c. 25 μm diam., verrucose.

This endemic species is known from S.A., Qld, N.S.W. and Vic.; always associated with aquatic habitats, where it grows on rock and bark.

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S.A.: Onkaparinga R., Dorset Vale, *D.G.Catcheside* 55.8 (MEL). Qld: bank of Barron R., Kuranda [near Cairns], *H.Flecker* 2048 (NY, WELT). N.S.W.: along Byrrill Ck near Glen Warning, c. 10 miles [c. 16 km] SW of Murwillumbah, *R.D.Hoogland* 11667 (BM). Vic.: St. Kilda, Melbourne, *H.Flecker* 4921 (CHR).

The clearly terminal perichaetia, among other distinctions, separate this species from those of *Cryphaea* and *Dendrocryphaea*. *Schoenobryum*, which also has terminal perichaetia, thrives in dry habitats and is irregularly branched rather than pinnate.