

SCHOENOBRYUM

*Johannes Enroth*¹

Schoenobryum Dozy & Molk., *Musc. Frond. Ined. Archip. Ind.* 183 183 (1848); from the Greek *schoinos* (a rush or rush-like plant) and *bryon* (a moss), in reference to the habit which is rather reminiscent of certain rushes.

T: *S. julaceum* Dozy & Molk.

This well-circumscribed pantropical genus includes about 10 species, but the genus is in need of taxonomic revision. One species is known from Australia.

References

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Manuel, M.G. (1981), Studies in Cryphaeaceae V. A revision of the family in Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean, *J. Hattori Bot. Lab.* 49: 115–140.

Schoenobryum concavifolium (Griff.) Gangulee, *Mosses E. India* 5: 1209 (1976)

Orthotrichum concavifolium Griff., *Calcutta J. Nat. Hist.* 2: 284 (1842); *Cryphaea concavifolia* (Griff.) Mitt., *J. Linn. Soc. Bot., Suppl.* 1: 125 (1859); *Acrocryphaea concavifolia* (Griff.) Bosch & Sande Lac., *Bryol. Javan.* 2: 106 (1864). T: Khasia Hills, Assam, India, 1835/36, *W.Griffith*; n.v.

Illustrations: H.C.Gangulee, *op. cit.* 1210, fig. 586; J.Enroth, *op. cit.* 185, fig. 4; M.G.Manuel, *Moss Flora of Mexico* 2: 695, fig. 517 (1994).

Plants epiphytic, forming loose tufts, julaceous when dry, dull, green to yellow or brownish; older parts usually sordid brown. Stems rigid, to c. 20–30 mm long, unbranched below, irregularly branched in distal half; branches mostly erect to erect-patent. Rhizoids irregularly and rather sparsely branched, brownish orange, smooth. Stem leaves appressed when dry, spreading when wet, c. 1.2 mm long, 0.6–0.7 mm wide (branch leaves smaller), concave, ovate; base decurrent; apex narrowly acute to acuminate; costa strong, single but frequently spurred or shortly forked, vanishing at two-thirds of the leaf length; margins recurved from the base to at least half the leaf length, crenulate to serrulate in the apex, entire elsewhere. Laminal cells smooth or with slightly projecting corners, thick-walled; upper laminal cells oval, c. 12 × 6 µm; inner laminal (especially juxtacostal) cells becoming much longer towards the leaf base; cells shorted towards the margins, near the base transverse and irregularly angular with sinuous walls; alar cells indistinct.

Perichaetia terminal, distinctly bulging; inner perichaetial leaves c. 2.5 mm long, oblong-spathulate, with a long-excurrent costa. Seta c. 0.5 mm long. Capsules immersed, c. 1.5 mm long, ovoid, erect; exothecial cells irregular, thin-walled; stomata absent. Annulus deciduous. Operculum c. 0.5 mm high, conical. Calyptra c. 0.5 mm high, scabrous by prorate cells. Peristome single; exostome teeth yellowish to orange-brown, c. 230 µm long, lanceolate, spiculate throughout. Spores globose, c. 25 µm diam., papillose.

Apparently introduced and probably uncommon in eastern Qld. Occurs from India through SE Asia and Indonesia to the Philippines and New Guinea; also in Central America, the West Indies and northern South America. An obligate epiphyte, this moss prefers man-made habitats, such as gardens and road-sides.

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Qld: Hurdle Gully, 14 km WSW of Monto, *H.Streimann* 9894 (CANB); Hugh Nelson Ra., 15 km SE of Atherton, *H.Streimann* 29364 (CANB).