

ENTODONTACEAE

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Entodontaceae Kindb., *Gen. Eur. N.-Amer. Bryin.* 7 (1897).

Type: *Entodon* Müll.Hal.

Autoicous. Plants in green or golden mats. Stems creeping, irregularly branched, terete- or complanate-foliate, with or without a central strand; pseudoparaphyllia foliose. Stem and branch leaves similar, crowded, broadly ovate to ovate-lanceolate, smooth to plicate, plane or concave, acute to acuminate; margin serrulate above, entire below, recurved at the base; costa absent or short and double. Median laminal cells linear, thin-walled, shorter at the extreme apex; alar cells well defined, numerous.

Perichaetia large, along stems and branches; perichaetial leaves mostly sheathing, without differentiated alar cells. Calyptra cucullate, usually naked, smooth. Seta elongate, yellow to orange, smooth. Capsules erect, cylindrical; exothecial cells quadrate to short-rectangular, thin- to thick-walled, not collenchymatous; stomata present or absent; annulus not differentiated; operculum conical to rostrate, straight to oblique. Peristome diplolepidous, inserted well below the capsule mouth; exostome teeth narrowly triangular, not shouldered, narrowly bordered, on outer side with a ±straight median line and relatively high plates; basal plates (below mouth) horizontally striate, often papillose over the striae, above mouth diagonally to vertically striate and coarsely papillose, papillose to smooth at the apex, not or only slightly trabeculate on the inner side; endostome with a low or rudimentary basal membrane; processes linear, fenestrate, papillose or discontinuous and adhering to the exostome teeth; cilia lacking. Spores globose, papillose.

Species of Entodontaceae have a pleurocarpous habit, leaves with a short and double costa, numerous distinct alar cells, erect capsules, peristomes inserted well below the capsule mouth, and reduced endostomes. The circumscription of the family adopted here follows Buck (1980) who reduced the Entodontaceae from a very large, heterogeneous family to just four genera. The family still contains well over 100 species, and it occurs in many parts of the world, especially tropical montane habitats; it is represented in Australia by two genera and three species.

References

- Buck, W.R. (1980), A generic revision of the Entodontaceae, *J. Hattori Bot. Lab.* 48: 71–159.
- Buck, W.R. (1998), Pleurocarpous mosses of the West Indies, *Mem. New York Bot. Gard.* 82: 1–400.
- Enroth, J. (1991), Bryophyte flora of the Huon Peninsula, Papua New Guinea. XLII. Entodontaceae (Musci), *Acta Bot. Fenn.* 143: 43–55.

Key to Genera

- Leaves smooth, not decurrent; stems and branches complanate- or terete-foliate, not julaceous; prostome absent **ENTODON**
- Leaves strongly plicate, especially when moist, narrowly decurrent; stems and branches terete-foliate, somewhat julaceous; prostome present **MESONODON**

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