

**Fissidens intromarginatulus** E.B.Bartram, *Rev. Bryol. Lichénol.* 23: 242 (1954)

Type: Taunggyi, Shan States, Burma [Myanmar], along trails to crag (4500–5600 ft), *Svihla 3348*; holotype: FH.

Illustrations: H.C.Gangulee, *Mosses of Eastern India* 2: 510, fig. 239 (1971); Z.-H.Li, *Acta Bot. Fennica* 129: 28, fig. 12h–u (1985); Z.Iwatsuki & M.A.Haji Mohamed, *J. Hattori Bot. Lab.* 62: 346, fig. 11 (1987); A.Eddy, *Handbook of Malesian Mosses* 1: 82, fig. 76 (1988).

**Plants** small, yellowish green, gregarious. **Stems** simple or with 1 or 2 branches from the base, 3–6 mm long, with small hyaline nodules; in section with a weak central strand. **Leaves** closely set to somewhat distant, in 5–10 or more pairs, oblong-lanceolate to lanceolate, ±uniform but smaller below, 0.80–1.15 mm long, 0.20–0.27 mm wide; **apex** acute; **margins** of apical and dorsal laminae finely crenulate by projecting cell ends; **vaginant laminae** reaching to 1/2 leaf length, ±half open; **limbidium** confined to vaginant laminae, short, intramarginal, of 1–5 rows of thick-walled cells, with 1–4 rows of laminal cells outside; **dorsal lamina** rounded to the base or just decurrent; **laminal cells** ±hexagonal, 6–10 µm wide, ±flat, papillose, the papillae peripheral over the lumen; **costa** percurrent to slightly excurrent.

**Autoicous. Perigonia** axillary, minute, pale. **Perichaetia** terminal on main stems and axillary shoots; **perichaetial leaves** with a limbidium of vaginant laminae often marginal distally, intramarginal proximally. **Setae** 1.7–3.0 mm long, smooth. **Capsules** ±erect, symmetrical; theca 0.5–0.7 mm long; **exothecial cells** quadrate, thin-walled, with thickened corners. **Operculum** long-rostrate, c. 0.5 mm long. **Peristome teeth** c. 30 µm wide at the base. **Calyptra** campanulate, c. 0.5 mm long, covering the operculum. **Spores** 10–11 µm diam.

[\*Images\*](#)

Occurs in north-eastern Qld, on rich volcanic soil, on stream banks in wet-mesophyll forest from near sea level to an altitude of 750 m. Plants are usually coated with algae.

Also known from eastern India, Myanmar (Burma), Malesia and China.

*Selected specimens examined:* Qld: Wrights Ck, Lake Eacham Natl Park, *I.G.Stone 25505* (MEL); Euramo, Kooroomool Ck, near Tully R., *I.G.Stone 18810 p.p.* (MEL).

*Fissidens intromarginatulus* is very close to *F. ceylonensis* (*q.v.*). Indeed, Iwatsuki & Haji Mohamed (1987) considered it to be a synonym of *F. ceylonensis*. In Australia, the latter species occurs in northern W.A. and N.T. and in the north-eastern Qld, where it grows on lateritic or sandy soil (occasionally on termite mounds) in gallery monsoonal forest or in woodland at low elevations.

While, the leaves of *F. intromarginatulus* have an intramarginal limbidium, Iwatsuki & Haji Mohamed (1987) also noted this character in *F. ceylonensis*, including plants of the holotype (in L). However, subtle differences in leaf shape and costal features, together with an evident difference in habitat preference, with *F. ceylonensis* apparently growing in much drier situations, lend support to the recognition of two species.

[\*Bibliography\*](#)