

Fissidens bryoides var. **schmidii** (Müll.Hal.) R.S.Chopra & S.S.Kumar, *Ann. Cryptog. Phytopathol.* 5: 43 (1981)

Fissidens schmidii Müll.Hal., *Bot Zeitung (Berlin)* 11: 18 (1853). T: Nilghiri, [Tamil Nadu,] India, *B.Schmid 43b*; holo; n.v.

Illustrations: H.C.Gangulee, *Mosses of Eastern India* 2: 471, fig. 216 (1971); Z.Iwatsuki & T.Suzuki, *J. Hattori Bot. Lab.* 51: 456, pl. 10 (1982).

Dioicous. Plants deep green; stems 0.5–3.0 mm long, with hyaline axillary nodules. Leaves lanceolate to oblong-lanceolate, 6–multijugate, mostly 0.4–0.6 mm long and 0.15–0.20 mm wide; apex acute. Costa pale, subpercurrent to percurrent. Limbium complete except at the apex, unistratose, not cartilaginous, uniseriate but broadening to biseriate or triseriate at the base. Vaginant laminae reaching above mid-leaf, closed; margin occasionally invaginated; dorsal lamina often short-decurrent on the stem. Laminal cells tumescent, \pm hexagonal, 7–10 μ m wide, longer (to c. 20 μ m) in the proximal part of vaginant laminae.

Very rare in north-eastern Qld; grows on wet, shaded, weathered basalt in rainforest. Also in Uganda, Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Cambodia, Malesia (including Papua New Guinea), China and Japan.

Qld: Wrights Ck, Lake Eacham Natl Park, *I.G.Stone 25529 p.p.* (MEL).

Only a few sterile plants have been collected in Australia. This moss differs from *F. leptocladus* in having larger hyaline axillary nodules, a narrower hyaline costa and tumescent laminal cells giving the erroneous appearance of being papillose.