Fissidens cambewarrae Dixon, *Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensland* 53(2): 24 (1942)

T: Cogzell's Farm, near Tully R., Lower Tully, Qld, Sept. 1937, *Miss E.Henry*; holo: BM; iso: BRI.

Autoicous. Stems to c. 8 mm long, with male and female innovations near the apex. Leaves 4–12-jugate, oblong-lanceolate, to 1.2 mm long and 0.4 mm wide, acute to obtuse, apiculate. Costa subpercurrent. Vaginant laminae reaching c. mid-leaf, the junction submarginal; limbidium unistratose 1–4-seriate, occasionally spurred, often slightly extending onto the apical lamina. Dorsal lamina ending abruptly at or below the costa base, often intermittently bordered. Margin serrulate. Laminal cells ±hexagonal, 7.5–10.0 µm wide, unipapillose, the papilla large and rough.

Perichaetial leaves with the vaginant laminae open. Calyptra c. 0.4 mm long, cucullate, ±scabrous. Setae terminal, geniculate, 2–4 mm long, smooth or pustulate. Capsules ±symmetrical, erect or inclined; theca to c. 0.5 mm long, 0.27–0.35 mm wide; exothecial cells collenchymatous c. 20 um wide; operculum rostrate.

Occurs on damp shaded soil in rainforest in north-eastern Qld and in the coastal ranges of southern N.S.W. Endemic.

Qld: Wrights Ck, Lake Eacham Natl Park, *I.G.Stone 25493* (MEL); South Johnstone R., *I.G.Stone 18995* (MEL). N.S.W.: Cambewarra Mountain road, 22 May 1903, *W.W.Watts 6373, 6374* (NSW).

Before examining the type specimens of *F. cambewarrae* and the mainly Neotropical *F. intermedius* Müll.Hal., I suspected that the Australian entity, which is rather common in north-eastern Queensland, might be a synonym of the latter. Pursell & Hoe (*J. Hattori Bot. Lab.* 43: 81–106, 1977) reported the presence of an incomplete limbidium on the dorsal lamina of one stem of the holotype of *F. intermedius*, but it is apparently an infrequent occurrence, and I did not succeed in finding any. The vestigial limbidium on the dorsal lamina seems not to be uncommon in *F. cambewarrae*, usually present at least on some of the larger leaves, especially of fertile plants. However,it is often very vestigial and is easily overlooked. The laminal cells are smaller, and the costa is not at all excurrent. The holotype of *F. intermedius* also included numerous axillary perigonia.