

Fissidens crassinervis Sande Lac., *Verh. Kon. Ned. Akad. Wetensch., Afd. Natuurk.* 13: 3 (1872)

T: Tjidanie R., Mt Salak, Buitenzorg, Java, [Indonesia], 13 May 1860, *Kurz*; lecto: L, *vide* Z.Iwatsuki & T.Suzuki, *J. Hattori Bot. Lab.* 51: 392 (1982).

Illustration: Z.Iwatsuki & T.Suzuki, *op. cit.* 472, pl. 26.

Polyoicous. Leaves distant, narrow, stiff, often red-brown, increasing in size distally, more numerous on sterile shoots, narrowly lanceolate to lanceolate; apex narrowly acute to acuminate. Costa sinuous, deeply pigmented, \pm filling the leaf apex. Vaginant laminae short, open; dorsal lamina with 1–3 rows of marginal cells, occasionally patchily bistratose; margin entire to serrulate. Laminal cells very thick-walled, 8–15 μ m wide.

Occurs northern N.T. and north-eastern Qld, on skeletal soil on creek banks. Also in Thailand, Malesia (including Papua New Guinea), China and Japan.

N.T.: Yapilaika, 16 km SW of Garden Point settlement, Melville I., *I.G.Stone 200016* (CANB). Qld: Noah Ck, Daintree Natl Park, *I.G.Stone 19338 p.p.* (MEL); road to Ayton, S of Cooktown, *S.P.Churchill & G.E.Kantak 12673* (DUKE, MELU).

The laminal cells of the Australian specimens are somewhat broader than those of the lectotype.