

Fissidens perangustus Broth., *Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales* 41: 577 (1916)

T: The Eyrie, Manly, Sydney, N.S.W., *W.W.Watts 6790A*; lecto: H-BR, *fide* J.E.Beever & I.G.Stone, *New Zealand J. Bot.* 37: 649 (1999); isolecto: MEL, NSW, WELT; *loc. id.*, *W.W.Watts 6792*; syn: H-BR, NSW.

Illustrations: J.E.Beever & I.G.Stone, *op. cit.* 650, fig. 4; J.[E.]Beever, B.Malcolm & N.Malcolm, *The Moss Genus Fissidens in New Zealand*[:] *an illustrated key* 54 (2002).

Autoicous. Sterile plants occasionally forming dense procumbent mats, slender, often branched; female branches lateral, often subterminal and radiculose at the base; regrowth from older plants common. Stems 5–20 mm tall, with distinct axillary nodules. Leaves multijugate, uniform, distant, linear-lanceolate, 0.5–0.6 mm long, 0.10–0.15 mm wide; limbidium biseriate to triseriate, bistratose to tristratose, not reaching the apex, often adhering to the costa proximally on the dorsal lamina; apex bluntly acute; costa subpercurrent. Vaginant laminae exceeding half the leaf length, closed. Laminal cells \pm hexagonal, $10\text{--}15 \times 7\text{--}9 \mu\text{m}$.

Perigonia usually gemmiform at the base of female branches, occasionally terminal on an axillary shoot. Female shoots 3–5-jugate; perichaetials to 1 mm long; vaginant laminae occasionally open. Calyptra c. 0.4 mm long, cucullate. Capsules subsymmetrical, \pm erect, c. 0.5 mm long and wide; operculum conical-rostellate, c. 0.35 mm long. Spores c. 20–25 μm diam.

Occurs in eastern Qld and N.S.W.; also in northern New Zealand.

Qld: Yandina, *I.G.Stone 17329 p.p.* (MEL); Carnarvon Gorge Natl Park, *H.Streimann 52212* (CANB); Mickey Ck, Carnarvon Gorge Natl Park, *I.G.Stone 20333* (MEL).

Fissidens perangustus can be distinguished from *F. curvatus* by limbidium failing below the apex, a subpercurrent costa, lateral female branches and comparatively large spores.