

**Fissidens victorialis** Mitt., *Trans. & Proc. Roy. Soc. Victoria* 19: 92 (1882)

T: Victoria River, [Northern Territory], 1855–56, *F. Mueller*; holo: NY; iso: MEL.

Dioicous. Plants simple or branched. Leaves of sterile plants multi-jugate,  $\pm$ uniform, oblong-lanceolate, 0.6–0.9 mm long; apex obtuse to acute or obtuse-apiculate. Costa failing 2–5 cells below the apex, lacking stereids (T.S.). Vaginant laminae to c. mid-leaf, unequal; dorsal lamina rounded or tapered to the base, occasionally failing before the base; margin  $\pm$ entire, rarely partly bistratose. Laminal cells  $\pm$ hexagonal, 8.0–12.5  $\mu$ m wide, slightly longer proximally in vaginant laminae,  $\pm$ thin-walled, with or without a hyaline spot.

Male plants comparatively short; perigonium terminal. Female plant with leaves c. 8-jugate, abruptly increasing in size upwards, the vaginant laminae reaching beyond mid-leaf, ventricose, often undulate and overlapping; basal laminal cells elongate. Perichaetial leaves to 1.4 mm long. Setae c. 2 mm long. Exothecial cells  $\pm$ evenly thickened; stomata slightly sunken. Spores c. 17.5  $\mu$ m diam.

Occurs in northern W.A. and N.T.; usually in monsoon vine-forest and common in large colonies on vertical seepage areas on cliffs with seasonal rain. Endemic.

W.A.: Marigui Promontory, Prince Regent River Reserve, West Kimberley, *K.F. Kenneally* 2172 (MELU, PERTH). N.T.: Jim Jim Falls, Kakadu Natl Park, *J. Russell-Smith* 1238 (DNA, MELU); Katherine Gorge Natl Park, *I.G. Stone* 23302 (MEL).

*Fissidens victorialis* differs from *F. holstii* in having a shorter costa with a different internal structure, as well the absence of elongate intramarginal cells in vaginant laminae.