

FISSIDENS SUBG. FISSIDENS SECT. CRISPIDIUM

Fissidens Hedw. subg. *Fissidens* sect. *Crispidium* Müll.Hal., *Gen. Musc. Frond.* 64 (1900).

Type: ?

Medium to large terricolous plants. Stems with prominent axillary hyaline nodules between vaginant laminae. Leaves elimbate, strongly coiled distally when dry; margins often crenulate. Costa subpercurrent to short-excurrent, with 2 stereid bands. Laminal cells rounded, thick-walled, often mammillose

One polymorphic species is known from Australia.

References

Iwatsuki, Z. & Mohamed, M.A.H. (1987), The genus *Fissidens* in Peninsular Malaysia and Singapore (a preliminary study), *J. Hattori Bot. Lab.* 62: 339–360.

Iwatsuki, Z. & Pursell, R.A. (1980), Axillary hyaline nodules in *Fissidens*, *J. Hattori Bot. Lab.* 51: 329–335.

Stone, I.G. (1990), *Fissidens*, sections *Crispidium*, *Amblyothallia* and *Serridium* and subgenus *Pachyfissidens* in Australasia: some taxonomic changes and a key to the species, *J. Bryol.* 16: 245–260.

Fissidens crispulus Brid., *Muscol. Recent. Suppl.* 4: 187 (1819)

Fissidens zippelianus Dozy & Molk., *Syst. Verz.* 29 (1854). T: Java, [Indonesia], *Zippelius 3750*; lecto: L, fide Z.Iwatsuki & T.Suzuki, *J. Hattori Bot. Lab.* 43: 400 (1977).

Fissidens kerianus Müll.Hal. ex Broth., *Öfvers. Förh. Finska Vetensk.-Soc.* 36: 155 (1895). T: Mulgrave R., Qld, *F.M.Bailey*: holo: H-BR.

Illustrations: Z.Iwatsuki & T.Suzuki, *loc. cit.* 400, fig. 12; Z.Iwatsuki & T.Suzuki, *J. Hattori Bot. Lab.* 51: 477 pl. 31 (1982); I.G.Stone, *J. Bryol.* 16: 249, fig. 2f–k (1990), all as *F. zippelianus*.

Dioicous. Plants 3–10 mm tall, larger when branched, yellowish green to green. Leaves 5–multijugate, arrowly lanceolate, 1.5–2.0 mm long, 0.2–0.4 mm wide; apex acute to obtuse-mucronate. Costa subpercurrent to barely excurrent. Vaginant laminae reaching mid-leaf, subequal; dorsal lamina wedge-shaped below, extending to the base or failing before the base; margin serrulate. Laminal cells rounded-hexagonal, 6–10 µm wide, mammillose.

Perigonia terminal; perigonial leaves with the vaginant laminae broadly rounded above, open. Setae terminal, 1.5–4.0 mm long. Theca ±symmetrical, slightly inclined, 0.4–0.8 mm long; operculum rostrate, equally long. Exothecial cells short-rectangular, thin-walled. Peristome teeth 40–50 µm wide at the base.

Occurs in north-eastern Qld; usually on moist rock or soil, occasionally aquatic, rarely on bark. Also in sub-Saharan Africa, Indian Ocean islands, India, Malesia and southern China.

Qld: Mt Bartle Frere, *I.G.Stone 18901* (MEL); Kauri Ck, Lamb Ra., NE of Atherton, *H.Streimann 29865* (AD, CANB); Sullivans Track, Cardwell, *I.G.Stone 24523* (MEL); Paronella Park, Mena Ck, *I.G.Stone 25084* (MEL); Massey Ck, Iron Ra., *J.R.Clarkson 2603* (MEL).