

## PSEUDOHYPNELLA

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*Pseudohypnella* (Broth.) M.Fleisch., *Musc. Buitenzorg* 4: 1368 (1923); from the Greek *pseudo* (false) and the genus name *Hypnella*, it two genera being similar.

*Taxithelium* subg. *Pseudohypnella* Broth., in H.G.A.Engler & K.A.E.Prantl, *Nat. Pflanzenfam.* I, 3: 1091 (1908).

Type: *P. verrucosa* (Dozy & Molk.) M.Fleisch.

Autoicous. Stems pale grey green, creeping. Leaves cochleariform, bluntly ovate to oblong-ligulate; apex obtuse, incurved; margin serrate below the apex; costa short, double. Laminal cells linear, with branched columnar papillae.

Perichaetia on stems; perichaetial leaves sheathing, ciliate-toothed above. Seta long-exserted, red. Capsules strongly inclined, broadly ovoid; operculum swollen; apex short-rostrate; annulus present, shed in pieces. Peristome double. Spores papillose.

A monotypic genus in south Asia, Malesia and Australia, *Pseudohypnella* was originally included in the Sematophyllaceae. Recently, it has been assigned to the Hypnaceae (Goffinet *et al.*, 2012).

### Reference

Goffinet, B., Buck, W.R. & Shaw, A.J. (2012), *Classification of the Bryophyta* <http://www.eeb.uconn.edu/people/goffinet/Classificationmosses.html>.

***Pseudohypnella verrucosa*** (Dozy & Molk.) M.Fleisch., *Musci. Buitenzorg* 4: 1368 (1923)

*Hypnum verrucosum* Dozy & Molk., *Ann. Sci. Nat., Bot.*, sér 3, 2: 309 (1844). Types: Indonesia; *n.v.* [The original publication mentioned a number of specimens (syntypes) from several localities in Java at FH; B.C.Tan (pers. comm.) has seen only one of these.]

Illustration: M.Fleischer, *op. cit.* 1369, fig. 222.

Stems 10–25 mm long, irregularly pinnately branched. Branches erect, 3–4 mm long. Leaves c. 1 mm long. Laminal cells linear c. 15 × 3–4 µm.

Inner perichaetial leaves ovate-lanceolate, 2.0–2.5 mm long, long-acuminate, with a serrate apex. Seta 2–5 cm long. Capsules 1.0–1.5 mm long. Peristome double; exostome teeth 16, broadly lanceolate, subulate, cross-striate with extended lamellae; basal membrane broadly extended; endostome segments 16, ±same length as the teeth, broadly lanceolate, papillose; cilia 2, shorter than the segments. Spores 9–12 µm diam. Chromosome number not known.

Grows on decomposing logs in tropical rainforest in north-eastern Qld and on loamy sand at the edge of seasonal watercourses or on moist tree roots in northern N.T. Also in Sri Lanka, Indonesia, New Guinea and the Philippines.

N.T.: Gundjumbul Outlier, Goomadeer, *J.Russell-Smith* 3894 & *D.Lucas* (DNA); 7 km N of Ngilipitji Outstation, *J.Russell-Smith* 3225 & *D.Lucas* (DNA). Qld: Hill Creek area, Cairns, *B.O. van Zanten* 681054, 681055, 681057, 1059A (L, NSW); Eungella, *I.G.Stone* 17120 (MEL); The Boulders, Babinda, *W.B.Schofield* 901671, *I.G.Stone* & *M.I.Schofield* (NSW); Innisfail, *H.Streimann* 30013 (CANB).

This very distinctive moss is readily identified by its pale grey-green colour when dry, ovate leaves with serrate margins, and laminal cells covered with branched papillae.

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The leaves of Australian specimens differ from those illustrated by Fleischer (1923) in having larger serrate marginal cells that lack stalked papillae.