

Fissidens badyinbarus I.G.Stone, in I.G.Stone & D.G.Catcheside, *J. Bryol.* 17: 624 (1993)

T: Hinchinbrook Is., Qld, 4 Aug. 1988, *I.G.Stone 24918*; holo: MEL.

Illustrations: I.G.Stone & D.G.Catcheside, *loc. cit.* fig. 3.

Dioicous or autoicous. Plants minute, semi-prostrate, \pm flabelliform, dark green. Stems having axillary hairs with inconspicuous hyaline cells. Rhizoids with thick stippled red-gold walls. Leaves to 5-jugate, down-curved when dry, the margins curled under; upper leaves narrowly oblong-lanceolate, c. 1.0 mm long and 0.2 mm wide, elimbate, acute or obtuse-apiculate; costa percurrent to short-excurrent. Vaginant laminae reaching past mid-leaf, half-open; cells often oblate in the marginal strip and intermittent patches, larger, clearer and to 20 μ m long juxtacostally; dorsal lamina tapered to insertion; margin crenulate-serrulate. Laminal cells isodiametric, c. 10 μ m wide, firm-walled, mammillose to conical; papilla minute; cells often oblate at the margin, c. 7.5 μ m long and 12 μ m wide, \pm thick-walled.

Male plants small, separate or axillary. Perichaetia terminal; perichaetial leaves larger; vaginant laminae \pm open. Calyptra campanulate, \pm smooth, c. 0.4 mm long. Setae terminal, geniculate, 3.0–3.5 mm long. Capsules erect, c. 0.5 mm long and 0.3 mm wide; exothecial cells thicker on longitudinal walls. Spores c. 12 μ m diam.

Known only from Hinchinbrook Island, eastern Qld and the nearby mainland at Cardwell.

Qld: Hinchinbrook Is., *I.G.Stone 24898* (MEL); Waterfall Ck, Cardwell, *I.G.Stone s.n.* (MEL).

Differs from other species with oblate laminal cells in being completely elimbate and in having a percurrent to short-excurrent costa ending in a large, clear-pointed, apical cell.