

## ANACAMPTODON

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*Anacamptodon* Brid., *Mant. Musc.* 136, pl. 2f, fig. 11 (1819); from the Greek *ana* (up, again), *campto-* (bent), and *odon* (a tooth), possibly in reference to the reflexed papillose exostome.

Type. *A. splachnoides* (Brid.) Brid.

Autoicous. Plants small, thickly tufted. Stems creeping, c. 15 mm long, irregularly branched; stem and branch leaves similar. Rhizoids smooth. Leaves ovate to lanceolate, acuminate; costa ceasing in mid-leaf (not in Australia), or extending to apex; rarely with thickened margins (not in Australia), entire to serrulate. Laminal cells usually short-rhomboidal to long-hexagonal; subquadrate alar cells present.

Perigonia not seen; perichaetia on primary stems. Seta straight. Capsule erect, ovoid, wider at the mouth; operculum rostrate. Peristome double; exostome tightly reflexed when dry, papillose; endostome highly reduced.

*Anacamptodon* includes c. 18 species worldwide, with one endemic species occurring in eastern Australia. It differs from *Fabronia* in having a double peristome with reflexed, papillose teeth (papillose on only one side). *Fabronia* has only an exostome with papillose-striate teeth (papillose on both sides).

### ***Anacamptodon wattsii*** Broth., *Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales* 41: 593 (1916)

T: Coopers Ck (or Wilsons Ck), Richmond R., N.S.W., Oct. 1901, *W.W.Watts 5189*; holo: H-BR *n.v.*; iso: NSW.

Autoicous. Stems elongate, creeping, richly branched. Branches short, ascending and simple. Leaves lanceolate, gradually tapering to an acuminate apex, 0.9–1.5 mm long, 0.29–0.42 mm wide; costa continuous, reaching or ceasing just below the apex; margins entire. Laminal cells rhomboid-hexagonal, 24–38 × 6–9 μm; alar cells subquadrate to short-rectangular, 14–38 × 12–14 μm, gradually differentiated at mid-leaf.

Inner perichaetial bracts lanceolate, gradually tapering to an acuminate tip; margins entire. Seta c. 8 mm long, smooth. Capsule erect, ovoid. Peristome double; exostome teeth incurved or reflexed when dry, broadly lanceolate, forked at the apex, papillose; endostome consisting of smooth cilia to c. 120 μm long. Immature spores c. 10 μm diam.

This endemic moss is rare in eastern Australia (south-eastern Qld and south-western and north-eastern N.S.W.); grows on wood.

Qld: Mt Perry, *J.Keys* (MEL); Rifle Bird Ck, Binna Burra, 12 June, 1975, *I.G.Stone* (MEL). N.S.W.: Lachlan R., 1890, *L.Bouton* (MEL).

*Anacamptodon wattsii* is readily distinguished from other Australian Fabroniaceae by its long costa, larger alar patches and a double peristome.

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