HAPLOHYMENIUM

John R. Spence[1] *& David G. Catcheside*†

Haplohymenium Dozy & Molk., *Musc. Frond. Ined. Archip. Ind*. 127, fig. 40 (1846); from the Greek *haplo* (single) and *hymen* (a membrane), in reference to the reduced endostome.

Type: *H. sieboldii* (Dozy & Molk.) Dozy & Molk.

Dioicous. Plants small, slender, yellowish to olive or brownish green, forming loose open mats. Primary stems creeping-prostrate, regularly to irregularly branched; branches crowded, becoming attenuate-flagelliform. Branch leaves concave, often somewhat brittle and broken, ovate to lingulate; apex acute to acuminate, rarely somewhat rounded; margins denticulate; costa single, c. half the leaf length, occasionally somewhat longer. Median laminal cells rounded-quadrate to somewhat hexagonal, ±translucent, with 1 to many papillae over the cell lumen; proximal laminal cells elongate-elliptical, smooth.

Seta short, slender, twisted. Capsules erect, exserted, symmetrical, 0.6–2.0 mm long. Peristome: exostome teeth strongly divided to two-thirds or more of their length; endstome lacking distinct processes. Calyptra hairy.

Haplohymenium is similar to *Anomodon*, but its plants are much smaller, with a short, non-pellucid costa, more strongly divided exostome teeth and a hairy calyptra. A single species is known from eastern Australia and Norfolk Island. Worldwide there are five species, concentrated in SE Asia.

References

Streimann, H. (2002), *The Mosses of Norfolk Island* 146–148.

Watanabe, R. (1972), A revision of the family Thuidiaceae in Japan and adjacent regions, *J. Hattori Bot. Lab.* 36: 171–326.

Haplohymenium pseudotriste (Müll.Hal.) Broth., *in* H.G.A.Engler & K.A.E.Prantl, *Nat. Pflanzenfam.* 1(3): 986 (1907)

Hypnum pseudotriste Müll.Hal., *Bot. Zeitung (Berlin)* 13: 786 (1855); *Anomodon pseudotristis* (Müll.Hal.) Kindb., *Enum. Bryin. Exot.* 7 (1888). T: "Kratakamma", Cape of Good Hope, South Africa, *Ecklon*; *n.v.*

Anomodon brevinervis Broth., *Öfvers. Förh. Finska Vetensk.-Soc.* 33: 107 (1891); *Haplohymenium brevinerve* (Broth.) Broth., *in* H.G.A.Engler & K.A.E.Prantl, *Nat. Pflanzen.* 1(3): 986 (1907). T: Helidon, Qld, *C.Wild 16*; *n.v.*

Illustrations: R.Watanabe, *op. cit.* pl. 42, figs 1–20; H.Streimann, *op. cit.* 147, fig. 66.

Plants dark green to brownish green. Primary stems 10–25 mm long, irregularly pinnately branched; secondary branches short, slender, 1–5 mm long. Stem and branch leaves somewhat complanate, 0.3–0.6 mm long, appressed when dry, spreading when wet; apex rounded-acute to obtuse; margins plane, nearly smooth. Distal and median laminal cells 6–12 µm wide, pluripapillose, with 2–7 papillae; proximal cells to 25 µm long, 2–3:1.

Perichaetial leaves to 1 mm long. Seta 1–2 mm long. Capsules 1.0–1.5 mm long. Spores (18–) 20–26 µm diam., densely papillose.

Occurs in eastern Qld and N.S.W., usually on the bark of trees, less commonly on rocks in forest. Also in southern Africa, East Africa, Madagascar and small western Indian Ocean islands, Sri Lanka, SE Asia, China, Japan, Korea, Norfolk Island, New Zealand and the Hawaiian Islands.

---

[1] Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, 691 Scenic View Drive, P.O. Box 1507, Page, Arizona 86040-1507, U.S.A.

Cite as: J.R.Spence & D.G.Catcheside, *Australian Mosses Online. 66. Anomodontaceae: Haplohymenium.* http://www.anbg.gov.au/abrs/Mosses_Online/Anomodontaceae_Haplohymenium.pdf (2012)

Qld: Lamington Natl Park, *D.G.Catcheside 65.306* (AD). N.S.W.: Cambewarra, *T.Whitelegge* (NSW); Richmond River, *W.W.Watts* (NSW); Royal Natl Park, near Sydney, *D.G.Catcheside 72.195* (AD); escarpment below Waihou Trig. Stn, 25 km NW of Coffs Harbor, *H.Streimann 6553* (CANB).