

# AUSTRALASIAN BRYOLOGICAL NEWSLETTER

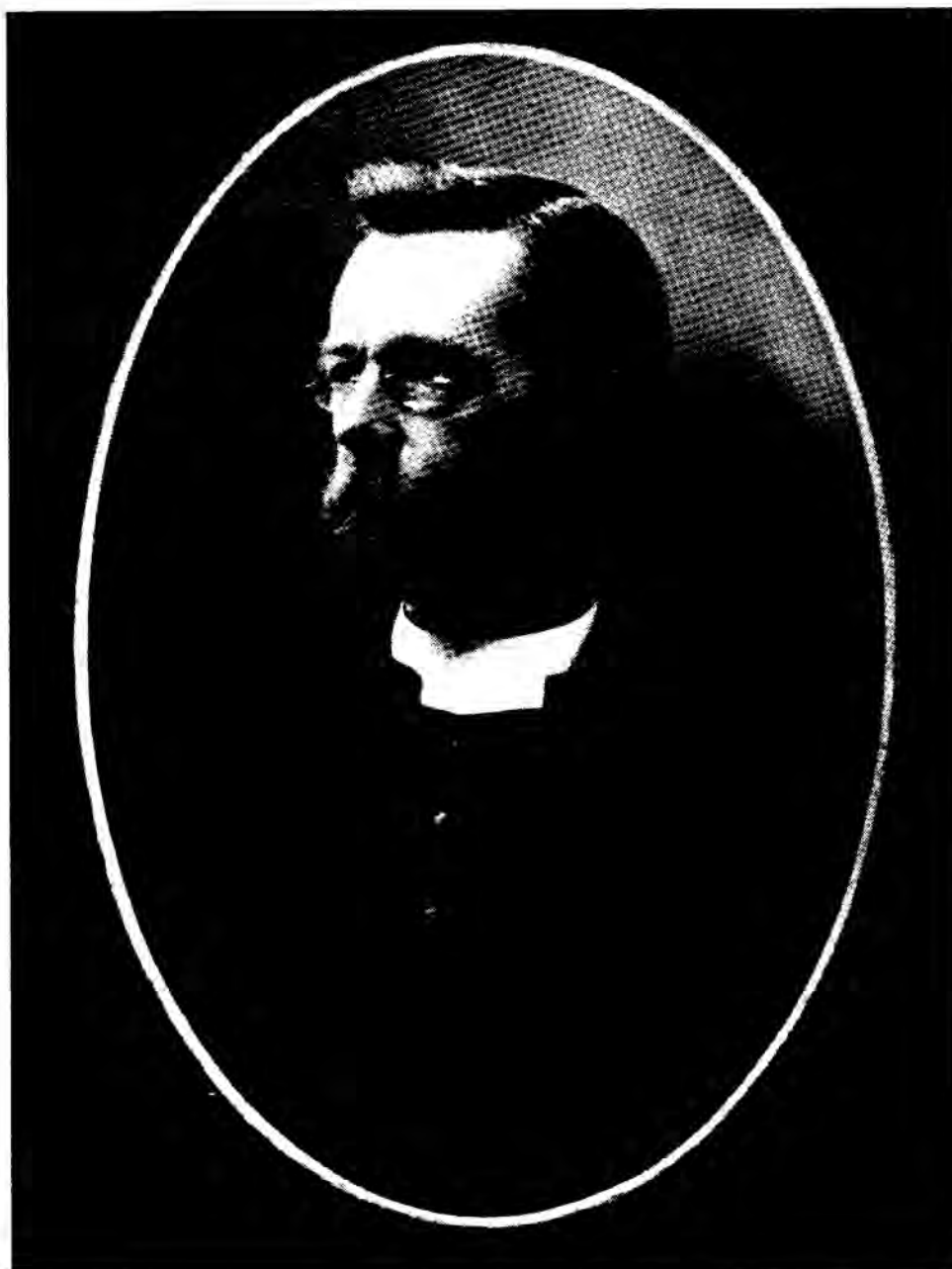
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*William Walter Watts*  
*1856-1920*

### Cover Page

REV. WILLIAM WALTER WATTS arrived in Australia from Stratford on Avon in 1887 to take up a parish in the Congregational Church at Milton in Brisbane. In 1893 disastrous floods and the financial depression which followed in the district forced him to leave Queensland. He then spent time in Orange and Sydney in New South Wales. In 1896 he was ordained into the Presbyterian Church and served in New South Wales at Ballina (1896-1903), Young (1904-1907), Gladesville-Ryde (1911-1916) and finally Wycheproof in Victoria (1916-1920) where he died in 1920.

Anyone who has examined the moss collections at the National Herbarium of New South Wales will recognise these areas as the important sites from which he obtained the large and many specimens of mosses which are at the herbarium. He also made significant collections of ferns and hepatics.

How did a church minister become an important botanist and a great authority on the mosses of New South Wales at the turn of the 20th century? He was a naturalist with no formal training in Botany although he was a scholar of note, widely read with an interest in plants. A brief period in New Zealand may have sparked his interest in mosses and ferns but it was W.A. Weymouth in Tasmania who encouraged him to make collections. He also obtained significant references to assist with identification. He began a correspondence with V.F. Brotherus of Helsinki in 1896 sending him specimens to be determined. Eventually from this work several joint publications resulted (Brotherus and Watts 1912, 1915a,b, 1918). Some 3000-4000 of the 20,000 collections made by Watts including types (at least 80) are held in Brotherus's Herbarium at Helsinki (H-BR). Watts retained duplicates at NSW of most specimens sent to Brotherus and his collections also contain most of his type specimens (Ramsay & Seur 1994).

In 1898 Watts began collaboration with Thomas Whitelegge to produce a list of New South Wales mosses. The preliminary catalogue they prepared was eventually expanded to include the mosses known from Australia at that time and was published as the *Census Muscorum Australiensium* in parts Part I, 1902 and Part II, 1906. These works included data from the earlier collections or publications of F. Mueller, C. Mueller (K. Mueller hal), E. Hampe, W.E. Mitten, D. Sullivan (Vic), F.M. Bailey (Qld), F.M. Reader (Vic), W. Forsyth (NSW), W. Weymouth (Tas) as acknowledged by Watts & Whitelegge (1902).

Only acrocarps were published in Watts & Whitelegge (1902, 1906). In 1920, just prior to his death Watts was compiling for publication a manuscript for a Census of New South Wales mosses which included additional information to that in Watts & Whitelegge including pleurocarps. Burges published some of this in two papers (Burges 1932, 1935) particularly the pleurocarps also giving some new records. Watts' unpublished manuscript later formed the basis for a compilation for a Census of New South Wales Mosses by A. Burges (1952) which however, was not published. Ramsay (1984) incorporated all of these, as well as updating information based on the collections at NSW and literature, for the Census of New South Wales Mosses.

From the mid to late 19th century there was great interest in the world bryoflora. Bryophyte taxonomy was concentrated in Europe with the published works of C. Mueller (=K. Mueller hal), E. Hampe, W. Mitten, C. Warnstorf, V.F. Brotherus based on collections mostly sent to them from Australia by collectors such as F. Mueller, F.M. Reader, F.M. Bailey, W.A. Weymouth, C.J. Wild, W.W. Watts etc. In the late 1890's V.F. Brotherus of Helsinki was collecting data and producing the first worldwide treatment of the Bryales (Brotherus 1901-09). Later Brotherus produced an updated work (Brotherus 1924, 25). For this he included much of his understanding of Australian mosses from the specimens sent to him by Watts. A

complete list of Watts' publications, including those with Brothierus, are included together with a more detailed outline of his Contributions to Australian Botany in Ramsay (1980). It includes his work on mosses, hepatics and ferns.

One must remember the travel limitations of collectors at this time. Travel from Sydney to northern New South Wales for example, was by coastal steamer (roads not available), horse and cart, rarely, sometimes not at all, were cars available. To North Queensland by steamer took 9 days with stopovers in Brisbane and Townsville compared with 3 hours by air today. What today can be done in a day by car would often take many days. As a minister in Ballina he held church services in several nearby areas e.g. Wardell, Alstonville. The local industries included logging and there would have been ample supplies of mosses on the logs brought in apart from those collected in situ along the roadsides.

Watts was Curator of ferns, mosses and hepatics at NSW from 1909-1916. One can picture Watts making his collections in a vasculum or in a botanical press packaged between church newspapers (paper was difficult to obtain and not wasted). They were finally packaged in dry church papers etc for his herbarium. I have to admit that studying his specimens often resulted in time spent by me reading the papers as they give an interesting picture of the time. He included on each wrapping a list of those to whom duplicates had been sent e.g. Cardot.

The introductions to his papers give an interesting insight into the pleasure it gave him to be out in the field and the delight he received in finding new taxa e.g. Yarrangobilly Caves, North Queensland, Lord Howe Island.

#### Yarrangobilly Caves (NSW)-

"That week must be reckoned among the most interesting and delightful of my bryological experience. Many of the species are new to me and formed a striking link with Tasmanian and European forms....the Tumut River and the rocks and banks yielded some interesting species...they include new species...up the mountain a climb of several hours - I collected a few additional species...in all 118 species belonging to 61 genera were collected."

#### Healesville (Vic)-

"After lunch my friends rested by a "babbling brook" while I brought out my botanical press borrowed from the National Herbarium, and went on a two hours expedition. To tell of the specimens found and their alarming names, and of their close affinity with the Flora of Tasmania, would be of small interest to the reader. Suffice it to say I was more than satisfied with my afternoon's botanising [Messenger 1907]."

#### Lord Howe Island-

"The top of Mt Gower is a veritable paradise of plant life - one of Nature's botanic gardens....Here on this rich plateau may be found fern after fern, moss after moss that occurs nowhere else in the world."

Watts' collections include a large number of tropical and subtropical species from northern NSW and Qld. In particular his collections made in northern NSW at the end of the 19th century are of great historic value as some represent species now rare in the area, maybe some have been lost, as a result of the logging of the Big Scrub. This vast area of subtropical rainforest has been almost wiped out with only small pockets remaining. Watts collected large specimens, often several duplicates, sometimes collected over time and

including many stages of development and fertile material.

He collected in a variety of ecological habitats, tropical rainforests in north Queensland, riverine and coastal rainforests of northern NSW, Lord Howe Island, Young in western NSW, the Blue Mountains NSW, the Central Coast around Wyong, the Snowy mountains and limestone area of Yarrangobilly Caves, Bowral (NSW), Victoria (Healesville etc) and was aware of the phytogeographical relationships of the taxa.



Fig: W.W. Watts in the field with collecting material

Some 23 mosses and 9 hepatics have been named after Watts. A total of 168 new moss species were described based on his collections (Ramsay 1984) although some are now in synonymy. The types of many of these can be found in H-BR and in NSW (Ramsay & Seur 1994).

In 1919 he presented his hepatic herbarium representing 20 years of collecting to NSW. After his death his entire collection of mosses and ferns were purchased by the National Herbarium of New South Wales. The W.W. Watts Room has been named in recognition of his contribution to the National Herbarium of New South Wales.

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Helen Ramsay, Sydney, Australia.

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## Vth Australasian Bryophyte Workshop The Grampians, Victoria, 2nd-9th July, 1998

### Report of Proceedings

David Meagher, Pep Blanks and Bruce Fuhrer are to be congratulated for their outstanding organisation of this successful bryological workshop. It was not only a great opportunity to catch up with old friends, but it was also a pleasure to meet many botanists new to bryology, even though we may have found their excellent identification skills somewhat daunting! The workshop set out to update the species list for the Grampians, and the number of species identified from each site visited surprised us all. Jenny Tonkin, Collections Co-ordinator for the National Herbarium of Victoria, was able to tell us at the conclusion of the workshop that a significant number of species (see full list at end of report) could be added to the existing species known from the Grampians.

Graham Parkes, from Parks Victoria, set the scene for us, with a comprehensive seminar and video presentation on the evening of our arrival. The next morning, (Friday) found us in Wonderland, an area of massive sandstone outcrops close behind the village of Halls Gap. At first it appeared that we would venture no further than the car park where there was an abundance of *Sematophyllum homomallum*, *Breutelia affinis*, *Hedwigia integrifolia*, *Didymodon torquatus* and even *Acaulon*, but eventually, smaller groups made their way down Stony Creek to Venus Baths, and uphill to the Pinnacle. *Jamesoniella colorata*,

*Frullania* spp. and *Sclerodontium pallidum* were abundant at the top of the falls, but the valley yielded a number of "rainforest species" such as *Dicranoloma* spp. and *Hypnodendron vitiense*. We rarely see the complex *Chaetophyllopsis whiteleggei* in Sydney, so it was very exciting to collect it along the creek bank. After lunch in fine but freezing cold weather, we were glad to retreat to the sheltered forest of the gullies of Delleys Dell and Silverband Falls, where the stream disappeared into rock rubble at the base of the falls. At Silverband Falls, we found many treasures, including *Hypopterygium rotulatum* and *Dawsonia polytrichoides*. Val Stajsic recognised *Drucella integristipula*, probably one of the most unusual collections made during the workshop.

In the evening, Rod Seppelt enlightened us with a very useful seminar on three difficult genera - *Andreaea*, *Sphagnum* and *Riccia*. This was to prove most useful in the days ahead.

On Saturday, David, Pep and Bruce, had arranged for us to travel by bus to Mt. Arapiles, a considerable distance north-west of the Grampians, but the same geological structure as the Grampians. The weather was overcast and cold at our first stop at the Deep Lead Flora Reserve just out of Horsham. This area was intensively mined for gold early this century, but now, in addition to a vigorous ironbark woodland, it has a well developed soil crust of lichens and bryophytes, including *Riccia* spp., *Triquetrella papillata*, *Barbula calycina*, *Didymodon torquatus* and many others. Our second stop, at a wet, swampy area north of Dadswells Bridge yielded more interesting species, such as *Lethocolea pansa* and more *Riccia* species, plus Karen Beckman's elusive *Enigmella thallina*.

Our organisers planned the day well. Mt. Arapiles is a startling sandstone mountain with dramatic cliffs rising from the broad expanse of flat farmland. After a brief roadside stop to collect *Aloina ambigua*, we had lunch in a pleasant park at the base of the mountain. As we arrived at the top of Mt. Arapiles, the sun appeared, and we spent a very pleasant afternoon collecting on the flanks of the mountain in warm sunshine. This was a wonderland of lichens and bryophytes, growing with an exquisite selection of native plants, some, such as *Epacris impressa* and *Astroloma conostephioides* already flowering. We collected a great range of species, including *Leptodontium paradoxum*, *Asterella drummondii*, *Targionia hypophylla*, *Cephaloziella arctica* and *C. exiliflora*, *Gigaspermum repens*, *Gongylanthus* and *Bartramia hampei*. The type location for *Bartramia hampei* is the Grampians, so we were very pleased to collect it from this outlier.

Sunday was to have been our seminar day, but, as the weather was reasonable, and probably would be poor the next day, David and Pep very sensibly arranged for field work, rather than miss the good weather. We divided into two groups, one headed for Mafeking, the other to Paddy Castle.

On the way to Mafeking, we stopped at a "Bruce Fuhrer" special location to see *Enigmella* at its very best. At Kalyrna Falls we found *Distichophyllum pulchellum* and *Breutelia pendula*, and numerous Lepidoziaceae. Mafeking was an extraordinary place. It was hard to believe that from 1900 to 1902 it was a mining township with a population of 10,000! Now, the trees have grown back, and a walking track winds carefully between old mine shafts. Fortunately for bryologists who tend not to look where they are going, many close to the track have been covered with steel grids. We were surprised at the number of species collected here, including *Leptotheca gaudichaudii*, *Lembophyllum divulgum*, *Wijkia extenuata* and *Campylopus pallidus*. Many of us were also interested to see endemic vascular plant species, such as *Banksia saxicola* and *Bossiaea juniperina*. By late afternoon, the weather had become very cold with very strong winds and occasional rain showers. We were glad to retreat to the hot showers and warmth of the

conference centre at the end of the day.

Monday became our seminar day. The focus of the Grampians workshop was to provide an updated bryophyte species list (with vouchers) for the National Herbarium of Victoria (MEL), and the current bryological management of the Herbarium was detailed in the poster "The Moss Collection at the National Herbarium, of Victoria - MEL" by Jenny Tonkin, Eldon Jenkin, Cathryn Coles, Pina Milne and Joan Thomas.

Paddy Dalton introduced the seminars with "A Decade of Bryophyte Workshops". His photographs brought back many memories of productive and enjoyable times. Paddy reminded us that the development of the workshops began in 1979, at George Scott's first bryophyte identification workshop, held at Monash University in Melbourne. It was at this workshop that Helen Ramsay, Patricia Selkirk and Paddy began planning for the future. The outcome was the Newsletter, initially produced by Helen and Patricia, now by Paddy, and of course, The Australasian Bryophyte Workshops, held approximately every two years, at different locations throughout Australia. Paddy also spoke about George Scott and Ilma Stone's "Mosses of Southern Australia", which revitalised the study of bryophytes in Australia. Paddy and Rod Seppelt hosted the first Australasian Bryophyte Workshop in Hobart in 1988. This was followed in 1991 by a workshop organised by Heinar Streimann and Judith Curnow in Canberra, then Kuranda in North Queensland in 1994 by Elizabeth Brown and Helen Ramsay, Brisbane in 1996 by Dana Bergstrom and Craig Tweedie. Paddy stressed that there were three aspects of these workshops that he considered to be of prime importance. Firstly, they gave us an opportunity to recognise taxa in the field. Secondly, we could compare and contrast floras of different areas, and thirdly, for certain designated sites, we were able to gain an intrinsic knowledge of the bryoflora. This last point was illustrated by a discussion of the ecology and biogeography of three taxa in the Tasmanian flora - *Calomnion complanatum*, *Seligeria cardotii* and *Ephemeropsis trentepohlioides*.

Pina Milne presented a talk prepared by Arthur Thies on "A Note on *Drepanocladus* in the Melbourne Herbarium". This interesting talk gave us a summary of work in which Arthur has been sorting species of *Drepanocladus* which have been misidentified in the past. Some species have now been attributed to other species, and in some cases, to other genera, such as *Drepanocladus fluitans* to *Warnstorfia*. Pina Milne then spoke about her own work "Asexual Propagules in *Dicranoloma*". In her studies, she found that the tips of subula of *Dicranoloma platycaulon* were often missing, and that the plants did reproduce from these fragments. Pina also found that *Dicranoloma dicarpum* has clusters of gemmae amongst leaf bases, and, on media, these grow readily into new plants. Environmental stress, such as drought and cold, appear to stimulate the production of gemmae in *Dicranoloma*. Gemmae also are abundant in the early stages of establishing a colony, later sexual reproduction becomes dominant.

Having seen Karen Beckman's mysterious liverwort at a number of sites, we enjoyed her talk on "*Enigmella thallina*" and on "*Lethocolea pansa*". Elizabeth Brown spoke later in the day on her work on "*Acromastigum*". Probably many of us have lumped our collections into either *A. colensoanum* or *A. exiguum*, the two principal species described by George Scott. The publication of Elizabeth's work will enable us to correctly assign our collections to the appropriate taxa!

Jenny Tonkin spoke on "The Moss Project - Mosses at MEL", the daunting task of entering on database the bryological records held at the National Herbarium of Victoria. Currently, 20,000 records have been entered, from a total of 1.2 million specimens. MEL holds 70% of moss species which occur in Victoria. David Cameron from the Arthur Rylah Institute for Environmental Research then spoke on "The Flora

Information System of Victoria". This is a PC based software database with a wide diversity of users. This comprehensive system can provide species lists of Victorian flora for given regions, and David has been working to include bryological lists to complement the lists of vascular flora. The database will be used for future management planning. I was pleased to have the opportunity to speak about "William Dampier's New Holland Moss", a project on which I have been working with Serena Marner, manager of the Fielding-Druce Herbarium in Oxford.

A general discussion followed the papers. Paddy Dalton spoke about the increasing costs involved in producing the Newsletter. He suggested that donations of \$10 per year would help significantly defray expenses. After some discussion about the possibility of using electronic media for the newsletter, it was decided that Paddy would investigate and report back to the group at the next workshop.

Don Foreman, from Canberra, had sent a statement to the workshop outlining the current status of preparation of the Bryophyte volumes of the Flora of Australia, and it was agreed that a positive response supporting the project and encouraging completion of the project, be sent from the workshop.

There was much, and at times, rowdy and raucous, discussion about the use of common names for bryophytes. Eventually it was decided that common names be forwarded to David Cameron for incorporation into the "Flora Information System" database. The promotion of bryology, particularly in relation to education, was also discussed.

The last item on the agenda was the location for the next workshop. It was proposed that this be held in Sydney, in 2001, and the organising committee will include Elizabeth Brown, Robert Coveny and Helen Ramsay from the National Herbarium of NSW, and Alison Downing, Patricia Selkirk and Ron Oldfield from Macquarie University.

After a day of papers, we were delighted to be entertained that evening by Bruce Fuhrer, who presented a wonderful selection of photographs, together with highly entertaining anecdotes. Bruce had selected topics relevant to the area in which we were working, such as *Fossombronia*, not just plants, but electron microscope photos of their spores, *Gongylanthus*, and *Petalophyllum chrysi* from the Coorong. He next entranced us with a range of superb fungi, and then capped it with Western Australian wildflowers.

Tuesday saw us disperse in small groups to a wide range of locations throughout the Grampians. Mt. Abrupt, one of the southern-most peaks of the Grampians, was the destination for one small group. Although the collections from Mt. Abrupt track were modest and predictable, we did find *Telaranea centipes* and *Orthodontium lineare*.

Wednesday threatened a return to high winds and bitterly cold weather. However, this was the day for our organised trip to the summit of Mt. William with Grampians ranger Jill Reid. It was misty at the top, but it was possible to catch occasional brilliant glimpses of the valleys below. There was a great diversity of vascular plants along the track, and bryophytes included *Campylopus bicolor*, *Breutelia pendula*, *Rhacocarpus purpurascens*, *Dicranoloma billardierei*, *D. robustum*, *Frullania* spp., *Lepidozia* spp., *Polytrichum juniperinum* and *Tayloria octoblepharis*. At one stage, on Mt. William, some hikers approached Bruce Fuhrer to ask him if he needed anything. His response, in freezing cold and gale force winds probably seemed very appropriate - "a psychiatrist!!" The party then retreated from the freezing winds to Bovine Creek, with its one *Dicksonia antarctica*. Here it was sheltered and somewhat warmer despite the light rain. Some interesting species included *Symphogyna podophylla*, *Asterella drummondii*, *Zoopsis leitgebiana*, *Dawsonia longiseta*, *Sphagnum* and *Acrobolbus*. Paddy Dalton was



pleased to collect *Rhacocarpus purpurascens* with capsules. After lunch with the kookaburras and fungus of Jimmys Creek, we headed south into the Victoria Valley, then to Dunkeld and back to Halls Gap.

After our week of bryology and good company, we departed reluctantly on Thursday morning for our various destinations. We thank and congratulate David Meagher, Pep Blanks and Bruce Fuhrer for the planning and organisation. We wish David Meagher well in his new ventures and publications. Dale Tonkinson also helped with organisation prior to the workshop, and drove to Melbourne and back on Wednesday to make sure Patrick Brownsey caught his flight to Canberra. Graham Parkes, from Parks Victoria, arranged for collecting permits and arranged for our visit by road to Mt. William. We also enjoyed his Grampians seminar prior to the workshop. It was most useful background for our field work. We thank Jill Reid, also from Parks Victoria, for making the time available to accompany us to the summit of Mt. William. Norval House at Halls Gap was an excellent choice for the workshop. It was modern, warm and comfortable, we had ample room for microscopes, and managers Neville and Judith Wheaton plied us with excellent home-cooked meals. In fact, after bryology, meals were probably the next most discussed item of the workshop.

We are grateful to Pauline Ladiges from the School of Botany at Melbourne University for allowing us to borrow microscopes. Paddy Dalton and Rod Seppelt took the time to teach at the identification school held in Melbourne prior to the workshop. We were delighted that Patrick Brownsey (Wellington, New Zealand) and Andrew Franks (Brisbane), our distance travellers, were able to join us. I would also like to add my own personal thanks to Elizabeth Brown and Robert Coveny from the National Herbarium of NSW. I was able to travel with them to the workshop, and as well as providing me with transport, were excellent company during the long drive from Sydney to the Grampians and back again.

At the workshop, we missed the presence of George Scott very much. However, over the years, everyone of us has been touched in some way, by his great knowledge and love of bryophytes. George taught many of us, undergraduate students, post-graduate students, students at his special identification courses and he worked with many of us. For those of us interstate, George was someone to whom we could write, and he was unbelievably generous with his time and with information, even when struggling with ill-health in the years after his early retirement. Therefore his presence was still very much felt at this Grampians workshop and it was a fitting tribute to his contribution to Australasian bryology that the Vth Australasian Bryophyte Workshop was dedicated to his memory.

Alison Downing, Macquarie University, Sydney.

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**Bryophytes collected during the Vth Australasian Bryophyte Workshop, Grampians  
National Park, Victoria, Australia, 2nd - 9th July, 1998**

*Bryum billardierei* Schwaegr., *Dicranoloma dicarpum* (Nees)Par. and *Polytrichum juniperinum* Hedw. collected by Baron Ferdinand von Mueller in November 1853, are the earliest bryophyte records from the Grampians lodged at the National Herbarium of Victoria (MEL). Although a number of specimens from the area were lodged from 1872 to the 1940's, the most extensive collection was made during the 1950's and 1960's by A.C. Beaglehole (648 specimens).

The bryophytes collected during the workshop have made a substantial contribution to the moss collection now lodged at MEL. 525 bryophyte specimens were collected, comprising 115 species of mosses and 55 species of liverworts. This contribution makes up 1/3 of all the Grampians collection held at MEL. Of the

mosses collected 28 species had not previously been represented at MEL from this area. Furthermore the first record of *Polytrichum alpinum* Hedw. was made for the Grampians, and a collection of *Grimmia trichophylla* Grev. was found to have gemmae present. All the specimens collected during the workshop have now been databased, curated and are available for loan.

The following is a list of the mosses and liverworts collected during the workshop. The moss species preceded by an asterisk are those not previously lodged at MEL. (This information was accessible as the complete collection of mosses at MEL have now been databased).

### Vth Australasian Bryophyte Workshop - Moss Collection List

- Acrocladium chlamydophyllum* (Hook.f.&Wils.)C.Muell.&Broth.  
*Achrophyllum dentatum* (Hook.f.&Wils.)Vitt&Crosby  
*Aloina sullivaniana* (C.Muell.)Broth.  
 \**Andreaea acutifolia* Hook.f.&Wils.  
 \**Andreaea rupestris* Hedw.  
 \**Anomodon tasmanicus* Broth.  
*Barbula calycina* Schwaegr.  
 \**Barbula unguiculata* Hedw.  
*Bartramia papillata* Hook.f.&Wils.  
 \**Brachythecium albicans* (Hedw.)B.S.G.  
*Brachythecium salebrosum* (Web.&Mohr)B.S.G.  
*Breutelia pendula* (Sm.)Mitt.  
*Bryum blandum* Hook.f.&Wils.  
*Bryum campylotheicum* Tayl.  
 \**Bryum laevigatum* Hook.f.&Wils.  
*Bryum* sp.  
*Campylopus bicolor* (Hornsch.ex C.Muell.)Wils.  
 \**Campylopus incrassatus* C.Muell.  
*Campylopus pyriformis* (Schultz)Brid.  
 \**Dawsonia polytrichoides* R.Br.  
*Dicranoloma billardierei* (Brid.)Par.  
*Dicranoloma robustum* (Hook.f.&Wils.)Par.  
*Distichophyllum pulchellum* (Hampe)Mitt.  
*Ditrichum difficile* (Dub.)Fleisch.  
*Ditrichum* sp.  
 \**Eccremidium pulchellum* (Hook.f.&Wils.)C.Muell.  
*Fissidens asplenioides* Hedw.  
 \**Fissidens oblongifolius* Hook.f.&Wils.  
*Fissidens rigidulus* Hook.f.&Wils.  
*Fissidens taylorii* C.Muell.  
*Funaria apophysata* (Tayl.)Broth.  
*Grimmia austrofunalis* C.Muell.  
*Grimmia pulvinata* (Hedw.)Sm.  
*Hedwigia integrifolia* P.Beauv.  
*Hypnum cupressiforme* Hedw.  
 \**Hypnum cupressiforme* Hedw. var. *lacunosum* Brid.  
 \**Hypopterygium rotulatum* (Hedw.)Brid.  
*Leptodontium paradoxum* I.G.Stone&G.A.M.Scott  
*Leptotheca gaudichaudii* Schwaegr.  
*Mielichhoferia bryoides* (Harv.)Wijk&Margad.
- \**Aloina ambigua* (B.S.G.)Limpr.  
*Andreaea* sp.  
*Andreaea mutabilis* Hook.f.&Wils.  
*Andreaea subulata* Harv.ex.Hook.  
 \**Archidium stellatum* I.G.Stone  
*Barbula crinita* Schultz  
*Bartramia hampei* (Mitt.)Catcheside  
 \**Blindia ferruginea* (Wils.)Broth.  
*Brachythecium rutabulum* (Hedw.)B.S.G.  
*Breutelia affinis* (Hook.)Mitt.  
*Bryum billardierei* Schwaegr.  
 \**Bryum caespiticium* Hedw.  
 \**Bryum dichotomum* Hedw.  
*Bryum pachythea* C.Muell.  
*Campylopus australis* Catches.&Frahm  
*Campylopus clavatus* (R.Br.)Wils.  
*Campylopus introflexus* (Hedw.)Brid.  
*Dawsonia longiseta* Hampe  
*Dicnemoloma pallidum* (Hook.)Wijk&Margad.  
*Dicranoloma dicarpum* (Nees)Par.  
*Didymodon torquatus* (Tayl.)Catches.  
*Ditrichum cylindricarpum* (C.Muell.)F.Muell.  
 \**Ditrichum punctulatum* Mitt.  
*Eccremidium arcuatum* (Hook.f.&Wils.)C.Muell  
*Fabronia australis* Hook.  
 \**Fissidens leptocladus* C.Muell.ex Rodway  
*Fissidens pungens* C.Muell.&Hampe  
*Fissidens* sp.  
*Fissidens vittatus* Hook.f.&Wils.  
*Funaria* sp.  
*Grimmia laevigata* (Brid.)Brid.  
*Grimmia trichophylla* Grev.  
*Hypnodendron vitiense* Mitt.  
 \**Hypnum cupressiforme* Hedw. var. *cupressiforme*  
 \**Hypnum cupressiforme* Hedw. var. *mossmanianum*  
 \**Lembophyllum divulgum* (Hook.f.&Wils.)Lindb.  
*Leptostomum inclinans* R.Br.  
*Leucobryum candidum* (P.Beauv.)Wils.ex Hook.f.  
*Orthodontium lineare* Schwaegr.

- Orthotrichum tasmanicum* Hook.f.&Wils.  
*Philonotis* sp.  
*Plagiothecium denticulatum* (Hedw.)B.S.G.  
 \**Polytrichum alpinum* Hedw.  
*Polytrichum* sp.  
*Ptychomnion aciculare* (Brid.)Mitt.  
*Racopilum convolutaceum* (C.Muell.)Rchdt.  
*Rhizogonium distichum* (Sw.)Brid.  
*Rosulabryum billardierei* (Schwaegr.)Spence  
*Sematophyllum amoenum* (Hedw.)Mitt.  
*Sematophyllum homomallum* (Hampe)Broth.  
*Sphagnum novo-zelandicum* Mitt.  
*Thamnobryum pumilum* (Hook.f.&Wils.)Nieuwl.  
*Tortella* sp.  
*Tortula papillosa* Wils.  
*Triquetrella papillata* (Hook.f.Wils.)Broth.  
*Wijkia extenuata* (Brid.)Crum  
*Zygodon menziesii* (Schwaegr.)Arnott  
*Philonotis scabrifolia* (Hook.f.&Wils.)Braithw.  
*Philonotis tenuis* (Tayl.)Rchdt.  
*Pleuridium nervosum* (Hook.)Mitt.  
*Polytrichum juniperinum* Hedw.  
 \**Pottia scabrifolia* Bartr.  
*Racomitrium crispulum* (Hook.f.Wils.)Hook.f.Wils.  
*Rhacocarpus purpurascens* (Brid.)Par.  
*Rhynchostegium tenuifolium* (Hedw.)Rchdt.  
 \**Rosulabryum subtomentosum* (Hampe)Spence  
 \**Sematophyllum contiguum* (Mitt.)Mitt.  
*Sphagnum australe* Mitt.ex Hook.f.  
*Tayloria octoblepharum* (Hook.)Mitt.  
 \**Thuidium sparsum* (Hook.f.&Wils.)Jaeg.  
 \**Tortula pagorum* (Milde)De Not.  
*Tortula princeps* De Not.  
*Weissia controversa* Hedw.  
*Zygodon intermedius* B.S.G.

#### Vth Australasian Bryophyte Workshop - Liverwort Collection List

- Anthoceros laevis* L.  
*Balantiopsis diplophylla* (Hook.f.&Tayl.)Mitt.ex Hook.f.  
*Cephaloziella exiliflora* (Tayl.)Douin  
*Chaetophyllopsis whiteleggei* (Carring.&Pears.) R.M.Schust.  
*Chiloscyphus tridentatus* Mitt.  
*Fossombronia* sp.  
*Frullania clavata* (Hook.f.&Tayl.)Tayl.  
*Frullania monocera* (Hook.f.&Tayl.)Tayl.  
*Frullania rostrata* (Hook.f.&Tayl.)Hook.f.&Tayl.  
*Goebelobryum unguiculatum* (Hook.f.&Tayl.)Grolle  
*Jamesoniella colorata* (Lehm.)Spruce ex Schiffn  
*Jungermannia* sp.  
*Kurzia* sp.  
*Lepicolea scolopendra* (Hook.)Dumort. ex Trev.  
*Lepidozia obtusiloba* Steph.  
*Lethocolea pansa* (Tayl.)G.A.M.Scott&K.Beckmann  
*Lophocolea planiuscula* (Hook.f.&Tayl.)Gottsche *et al.*  
*Lunularia cruciata* (L.)Dumort.  
*Megaceros* sp.  
*Plagiochila strombifolia* Tayl.  
*Riccardia* sp.  
*Riccardia crassa* (Schwaegr.)Carring.&Pears.  
*Riccia crozalsii* Levier  
*Riccia papulosa* (Steph.)Steph.  
*Riccia* sp.  
*Symphyogyna podophylla* (Thunb.)Mont.&Nees  
*Telaranea centipes* (Tayl.)R.M.Schust.  
*Zoopsis leitgebiana* (Carring.&Pears.)Bastow  
*Asterella drummondii* (Hook.f.&Tayl.)R.M.Schust.  
*Bazzania involuta* (Mont.)Trevis.  
*Cephaloziella hirta* (Steph.)R.M.Schust.  
*Chiloscyphus fissistipus* (Hook.f.&Tayl.) Tayl.  
*Drucella integristipula* (Steph.)Hodgs.  
*Frullania atterima* (Hook.f.&Tayl.)Hook.f.&Tayl.  
*Frullania falciloba* Tayl. ex Lehm.  
*Frullania probosciphora* Tayl.  
*Frullania* sp.  
*Gongylanthus scariosus* (Lehm.)Steph.  
*Jungermannia orbiculata* (Colenso)Grolle  
*Kurzia compacta* (Steph.)Grolle  
*Lejeunea drummondii* Tayl.  
*Lepidozia laevifolia* (Hook.f.&Tayl.)Tayl.  
*Lepidozia* sp.  
*Lophocolea biciliata* (Hook.f.&Tayl.)Mitt.  
*Lophocolea semiteres* (Lehm.&Lindenb.)Mitt.  
*Marchantia foliacea* Mitt.  
*Metzgeria decipiens* (C.Massal.)Schiffn.&Gottsche  
*Radula buccinifera* (Hook.f.&Tayl.)Tayl.  
*Riccardia bipinnatifida* (Colenso)Hewson  
*Riccia bifurca* Hoffm.  
*Riccia duplex* Lorb.  
*Riccia sorocarpa* Bisch.  
*Riccia spongiosula* Na Thalang  
*Targionia* sp.  
*Telaranea dispar* (Mont.)Hodgs.

Helen Jolley and Josephine Milne, National Herbarium of Victoria, Australia.

## The 13th John Child Bryophyte Workshop, Westport, South Island, New Zealand, November 27-December 2, 1997

### Report of Proceedings

Thirty nine people participated in the workshop held at Westport, Westland, South Island of New Zealand from November 27 to December 2, 1997. Two people came from Victoria, Australia and the others from various parts of New Zealand. As a base the Maxwell Cage Field Centre of the Geology Department, University of Canterbury proved very suitable as it is situated in the town close to all facilities, and, along with adjacent motels, provided accommodation, kitchen, dining space, and a room with ample bench space for microscopes.

The airport at Westport is almost on the beach. There is only a narrow strip of coastal land at the foot of steeply rising hills. From the ground the snow-clad mountains of the main divide are not visible. This is in marked contrast to the view of them that you get from the Canterbury Plains.

David Glenny and Geoff Spearpoint had arranged an interesting programme. On the first day it was extremely wet and we spent our time at the Denniston Incline walkway. The most striking find at this site was a possibly new species of the moss genus *Ologotrichum*. Ray Tangney, University of Otago, will examine the specimen as a part of the revision of the Polytrichaceae. The second day greeted us with perfect weather and we travelled by car or van up the steep, winding road to the Denniston Plateau, a relatively flat expanse of exposed country with heavy rainfalls and sweeping northwesterlies, thus providing subalpine conditions. The vegetation consisted mainly of grass tussocks and small-leaved shrubs on a shallow, peaty soil whose acid nature was evidenced by small patches of *Sphagnum cristatum* amidst a variety of other mosses, liverworts, and low-growing flowering plants typical of montane to subalpine distribution. An interesting moss was *Pleurophascum grandiglobum* with globular yellow or red capsules which could be mistaken for the fruiting bodies of a fungus. They have no operculum (lid) or peristome and open irregularly. A liverwort of interest was *Riccardia perspicua* with craggy protrusions on the walls of the dorsal cells. On the third day we visited bush remnants alongside streams at lower levels. The upper Waimangaroa Valley forms a deeply incised gorge. Infertile soils and poor drainage has resulted in a diverse combination of forest tree species which support number of epiphytic liverworts and mosses which flourished in the high-rainfall climate while aquatic mosses were prominent in the water of the streams.

In the evenings several people presented results from their research projects. John Steel spoke about the vegetation of the West Cape region in the south-west corner of the South Island which is difficult to access and where introduced animals have not reached.

Our grateful thanks are extended to David and Geoff for ensuring the smooth running of the workshop and for selecting such an interesting area for us to visit.

Ella Campbell, Palmerston. New Zealand and Markus Setzepfand, University of Freiburg, Germany.

### Moss, Liverwort and Hornwort Lists, 13th John Child Bryophyte Workshop

The list of species was compiled by the following participants : Allan Fife, Barry Hartley, David Glenny, Darea Sherratt, Ella Campbell, Geoff Spearpoint, Inge Andrew, Jean Espie, John Steel, Joan and Bob Ropwlands, Kerry Ford, Kelvin Lloyd, Markus Setzepfand, Paul and Paula Warren, Reijel Gardiner.

The localities are as follows: A-Denniston Incline walkway, B-Denniston Plateau, C-Waimangaroa River

and D-Nile River ("Hole in the Wall").

Mosses	A	B	C	D
<i>Achrophyllum dentatum</i>	+			
<i>Achrophyllum quadrifarium</i>	+			+
<i>Andreaea acutifolia</i>		+		
<i>Andreaea nitida</i>		+		
<i>Andreaea subulata</i>		+		
<i>Atrichum androgynum</i>	+			
<i>Blindia lewinskyae</i>		+		
<i>Blindia robusta</i>		+		
<i>Breutelia elongata</i>		+	+	
<i>Breutelia pendula</i>		+	+	
<i>Bryum laevigatum</i>		+		
<i>Calomnion complanatum</i>		+		
<i>Campylopus acuminatus</i> var. <i>kirkii</i>		+		
<i>Cladomnion ericoides</i>			+	
<i>Calyptrochaeta cristata</i>	+			+
<i>Campylopus introflexus</i>	+			
<i>Camptochaete angustata</i>				+
<i>Camptochaete deflexa</i>				+
<i>Cryptopodium batramioides</i>			+	+
<i>Cryphaea dilatata</i>				+
<i>Cyathophorum bulbosum</i>		+	+	+
<i>Dawsonia superba</i>				+
<i>Dendroligotrichum dendroides</i>			+	
<i>Dicnemon calycinum</i>				+
<i>Dicnemon semicryptum</i>	+	+		
<i>Dicranella cardotii</i>				+
<i>Dicranum billardierei</i>				+
<i>Dicranum fasciatum</i>	+			
<i>Dicranum menziesii</i>	+			
<i>Dicranum pleurisetum</i>	+			
<i>Dicranum robustum</i>	+	+		+
<i>Distichophyllum microcarpum</i>				+
<i>Distichophyllum pulchellum</i> var. <i>pulchellum</i>		+		
<i>Ditrichum difficile</i>	+			
<i>Echinodium hispidum</i>				+
<i>Eriodon cylindriotheca</i>				+
<i>Fissidens leptocladus</i> var. <i>leptocladus</i>				+
<i>Fissidens rigidulus</i>				+
<i>Holomitrium perichaetiale</i>	+	+	+	
<i>Hymenodon pilifer</i>				+
<i>Hypnodendron arcuatum</i>	+			
<i>Hypnodendron colensoi</i>	+			+
<i>Hypnodendron comatum</i>	+			
<i>Hypnodendron menziesii</i>		+	+	
<i>Hypnodendron spininervium</i>	+	+	+	
<i>Hypnum chrysogaster</i>	+	+		
<i>Hypnum cupressiforme</i>	+	+		

	A	B	C	D
<i>Hypopterygium rotulatum</i>	+			+
<i>Kindbergia praelonga</i>		+		
<i>Leptostomum inclinans</i>		+		
<i>Leptotheca gaudichaudii</i>	+			
<i>Leucobryum candidum</i>	+	+	+	
<i>Macromitrium gracile</i>	+			
<i>Macromitrium longipes</i>	+	+		
<i>Mesotus celatus</i>			+	
<i>Mittenia plumula</i>			+	
<i>Oligotrichum</i> sp.	+			
<i>Orthodontium lineare</i>				+
<i>Orthorrhynchium elegans</i>				+
<i>Papillaria</i> sp.			+	
<i>Plagiomnium novae-zelandiae</i>				+
<i>Pleuridium</i> sp.		+		
<i>Pleurophascum grandiglobum</i>		+		
<i>Pohlia cruda</i>		+		
<i>Pohlia ochii</i>		+		
<i>Polytichadelphus magellanicus</i>	+	+		
<i>Polytrichum commune</i>			+	
<i>Ptychomnion aciculare</i>	+			+
<i>Pulchrinodus inflatus</i>		+		
<i>Pyrrhobryum bifarium</i>	+	+	+	
<i>Pyrrhobryum mnioides</i>	+	+	+	
<i>Racomitrium crispulum</i>	+	+		
<i>Rhacocarpus purpurascens</i>		+		
<i>Rhaphidorhynchium amoenum</i>	+	+	+	
<i>Rhizogonium distichum</i>	+			+
<i>Rhizogonium pennatum</i>	+	+		
<i>Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus</i>		+		
<i>Sphagnum cristatum</i>	+		+	
<i>Sphagnum novo-zelandicum</i>		+		
<i>Tayloria octoblepharum</i>		+		
<i>Tayloria purpurascens</i>		+		
<i>Tetracoscinodon irroratum</i>				+
<i>Tetraphidopsis pusilla</i>				+
<i>Thamnobryum pandum</i>				+
<i>Thuidium furfurosum</i>	+			+
<i>Tortella knightii</i>				+
<i>Trachyloma planifolium</i>				+
<i>Tridontium tasmanicum</i>				+
<i>Warnstorfia fluitans</i>			+	
<i>Weymouthia cochlearifolia</i>	+			+
<i>Wijkia extenuata</i>	+		+	
<i>Zygodon intermedius</i>	+			
<b>Hepatics:</b>				
<i>Acromastigum anisostomum</i>		+		+
<i>Acromastigum marginatum</i>		+		
<i>Adelanthus bisetulus</i>			+	
<i>Bazzania</i> sp.		+		
<i>Bazzania adnexa</i>	+		+	
<i>Chandonanthus squarrosus</i>		+		
<i>Chiloscyphus leucophyllus</i>		+	+	

	A	B	C	D
<i>Chandonanthus squarrosus</i>		+		
<i>Chiloscyphus leucophyllus</i>		+	+	
<i>Drepanolejeunea aucklandica</i>		+		
<i>Eoisotachis stephanii</i>		+		
<i>Frullania aterrима var. rostrata</i>		+		
<i>Frullania rostrata</i>		+		
<i>Gackstroemia alpina</i>		+		
<i>Goebelliella cornigera</i>		+		
<i>Heteroscyphus billardierei</i>		+		
<i>Hymenophyton flabellatum</i>	+			
<i>Hymenophyton leptopodium</i>	+			
<i>Jamesoniella kirkii</i>	+			
<i>Jamesoniella monodon</i>			+	
<i>Jubulopsis novae-zelandiae</i>		+		
<i>Jungermannia inundata</i>		+		
<i>Jungermannia orbiculata</i>	+			
<i>Kurzia helophila</i>		+		
<i>Kurzia hippuroides</i>	+			
<i>Leiomitra lanata</i>				+
<i>Lembidium nutans</i>	+			
<i>Lepicolea scolopendra</i>		+		
<i>Lepidolaena palpebrifolia</i>			+	
<i>Lepidozia laevifolia</i>	+			
<i>Lepidozia pendulina</i>	+			
<i>Lepidozia spinosissima</i>	+	+		
<i>Lepidozia ulothrix</i>	+			
<i>Marchantia foliacea</i>	+			
<i>Megalembidium insulanum</i>		+	+	
<i>Monoclea forsteri</i>	+			+
<i>Neohodgsonia mirabilis</i>			+	
<i>Pallavicinia xiphoides</i>			+	
<i>Paraschistochila conchophylla</i>			+	
<i>Paraschistochila pinnatifolia</i>			+	
<i>Plagiochila gigantea</i>				+
<i>Plagiochila retropectans</i>				+
<i>Porella elegantula</i>	+			
<i>Radula</i> sp.		+		
<i>Radula uvifera</i>			+	
<i>Riccardia cochleata</i>		+		
<i>Riccardia eriocaula</i>	+			
<i>Schistochila appendiculata</i>	+			
<i>Schistochila balfouriana</i>	+			
<i>Schistochila kirkiana</i>			+	
<i>Schistochila nobilis</i>	+			
<i>Symphyogyna hymenophyllum</i>	+			
<i>Symphyogyna undulata</i>		+	+	
<i>Telaranea centipes</i>	+			
<i>Trichocolea mollissima</i>			+	
<i>Trichotemnoma corrugatum</i>			+	
<i>incertae sedis; aff. Hygrolembidium</i>			+	

## RESEARCH NEWS

### *Saccogynidium decurvum*, an Australian liverwort species new to New Zealand.

*Saccogynidium decurvum* belonging to a ditypic genus (Grolle 1961), was previously regarded as an Australian endemic from Tasmania and Victoria (Scott 1985), has been found in Westland, at the Stockton Plateau. It was first collected by Rowan Buxton in the Waimangaroa River catchment and identified by Markus Setzepfand in February 1998. It has been recently recollected, in December 1998, in the same catchment, 2km away, by David Glenny. Both collections were made during botanical survey work for Solid Energy, the coal company which has a mining permit over the area.

A description based on New Zealand material (D. Glenny 7537), and a key to the species based on New Zealand material follow:

#### *Saccogynidium decurvum* (Mitt.) Grolle

Plants yellow green (at apices and in shade) to green brown (in open); shoots c. 1-2.7 cm long, 2.8-3.6 mm wide. Branching sparse, terminal and ventral intercalary. Stems fragile, low papillose to striolate, 0.23 mm wide. Rhizoids very sparse, colourless, from the base of underleaves. Leaves subopposite, overlapping, succubous, shortly decurrent at the postical base, triangular-ovate (postical margin straight; antical margin rounded); apex a right angle, one non-papillose cell projecting at the apex, margins otherwise entire. Cells at midleaf 35-65 x 35-45 µm, hexagonal; walls slightly thickened; trigones moderately large, cuticle densely and finely pluripapillose; oil bodies 3-8/cell, ellipsoidal to ovoid, colourless, finely granular, 6-16 x 6-9 µm, obscured by leaf surface papillae. Underleaves broadly ovate, dorsally concave, 0.90-0.95 mm long, 1.1-1.25 mm wide, not bifid or bifid to 0.15, sinus absent or V-shaped, lobes absent or broadly triangular, lobe apical cells hyaline; cells pluripapillose as for lateral leaves. [specimens sterile.]

New Zealand, Westland, Stockton Plateau, Waimangaroa Valley, Cypress Stream, 700 m, NZMS 260 L29 175441 and Webb Stream, 600 m, L29 164424.

Habitat: both collections are from a nearly identical vegetation: sparse *Chionochloa juncea* and *Chionochloa rubra* tussocks over dense *Empodisma minus* - *Gleichenia dicarpa* - *Carpha alpina* fern rushland, with *Donatia novae-zealandiae* cushions. Substrate: growing through other bryophyte on leaf litter over soil. Other bryophytes present at both sites were the mosses *Dicranum robustum*, *Campylopus introflexus*, *Pleurophascum grandiglobum*, *Pulchrinodus inflatus*, *Sphagnum falcatulum*, *Wijkia extenuata*, and *Rhacocarpus purpurascens*; and the liverworts *Neogrollea notabilis*, *Pallavicinia connivens*, and *Cheilolejeunea novae-zealandiae*.

Collections: R. Buxton 12.2.1998 (CHR); D. Glenny 7537 (CHR).

#### Key to New Zealand Species

- underleaves dorsally concave, deeply bifid (c. 0.75), underleaf lobes narrowly triangular; leaf apex rounded, usually with a hyaline, non-papillose cell each side of the apex.....*S. australe*
- underleaves not concave, not bifid or shallowly bifid (up to 0.15); leaf apex triangular, with a single hyaline, non-papillose cell at the apex.....*S. decurvum*



It is curious that Scott (1985, p.130) describes the habitat as "mainly epiphytic in *Nothofagus* forest and tree-fern gullies" whereas at Stockton, both collections were terrestrial. Close examination of nearby forest (mixed *Nothofagus solandri* - *Halocarpus biformis* forest) did not turn up this species as an epiphyte.

References:

Grolle, R. 1961. Über *Saccogyne* Fum. und *Saccogynidium*, eine neue Lebermoosgattung. *Journal of the Hattori Botanical Laboratory* 23: 41-67 ("1960").

Scott, G.A.M. 1985. Southern Australian Liverworts. Australian Flora and Fauna Series Number 2. Bureau of Flora and Fauna, Canberra.

Markus Setzepfand (University of Freiburg, Germany), Rowan Buxton, David Glenny (Landcare Research, Lincoln, New Zealand).

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Post Script: I have since collected *Saccogynidium decurvum* in Fiordland, in Cleddau Valley, on a road cutting through forest, shaded by *Blechnum novae-zelandiae*. The plants were growing through *Trichotemnoma corrugatum* over granite bedrock. This collection indicates that the species is less specific in its habitat preference than the previous two collections indicated - David Glenny.

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### ***Calomnion complanatum* in Victoria, Australia**

A collection of bryophytes from wet forest in Wilsons Promontory National Park, Victoria, has provided the first record of the endangered moss *Calomnion complanatum* for the State. At first glance *Calomnion complanatum* resembles *Rhizogonium distichum*, *R. novae-hollandiae*, *Hymenodon pilifer* and young shoots of *Lopidium concinnum*, being about the same size and growing in a similar habitat (trunks of *Dicksonia antarctica*). However, *Calomnion* is easily distinguished under a hand lens because the leaves are in three ranks, two lateral and the third dorsal.

It is known from two collections in Tasmania (Stone 1990, Dalton 1998) and at least three collections in NSW (Ramsay 1984), and is reportedly common in New Zealand. The Wilsons Promontory population is confined to only five tree-ferns at a single site. Searches of other tree-fern areas have not yet found it.

Because *Calomnion complanatum* is considered endangered in Australia (status 3E), recommendations for protecting the Wilsons Promontory population are being prepared. A voucher specimen has been lodged in the National Herbarium of Victoria (MEL).

References:

Dalton, P.J. 1998. New locality records for some rare mosses in Tasmania. *Pap. Proc. R. Soc. Tasm.* 132: 41-45.

Ramsay, H.P. 1984. Census of New South Wales Mosses. *Telopea* 2(5): 455-533.

Stone, I.G. 1990. Nomenclatural changes and new moss record in Australia: including a description of the protonema of *Calomnion*. *J. Bryol.* 16: 261-273.

David Meagher, Cryptogamic Herbarium, The University of Melbourne.

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## NEWS and NOTES

### **The contributions of Jette Lewinsky-Haapasaari to Australian Bryology.**

We are saddened to learn of the death of Jette Lewinsky-Haapasaari in Kuopio, Finland on 12 November 1998 (Bryological Times 97:6, 1998). Jette spent time in Australia and New Zealand in the early 1980's when she came from Denmark to undertake a revision of the genus *Orthotrichum* in Australasia (J. Hattori Bot. Lab. 56: 369-460, 1984). Although she was based in Melbourne with George Scott and Ilma Stone she travelled widely in Australia and New Zealand making valuable collections. Some of the specimens were sent from New Zealand fresh to enable cytological studies to be made by Helen Ramsay (New Zealand Journal of Botany 22: 345-351, 1984). In the late 1980's she returned to Australia to carry out a revision of the genus *Zygodon* (Lindbergia 15: 109-139, 1990).

Soon after her return to Denmark she remarried and moved to Finland. In spite of illness following a mastectomy, during the next 8 years she pursued with persistence and vigour her ambition to prepare a worldwide revision of the genus *Orthotrichum*. A series of papers have been published covering Europe, Asia, North Africa and South America. It is a fitting memorial to her to see the publication of "A cladistic analysis of the genus *Orthotrichum*" by Jette Lewinsky and Lars Hedenas in the most recent edition of the Bryologist (The Bryologist 101(4): 519-555), completed only one year before her death.

She leaves behind manuscripts prepared with Helen Ramsay (in press) for the genus *Orthotrichum* and *Zygodon* in the family Orthotrichaceae for the Flora of Australia. It is anticipated that these will be published in the foreseeable future.

She will be missed.

Helen Ramsay, Sydney, Australia.

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### **Bryological Times - News and call for contributions**

The Bryological Times, the newsletter of the International Association of Bryologists, has recently had some changes made to the way in which it is produced (see BT 96:5). In an attempt to increase contributions to the newsletter, column editors and regional sub-editors have been introduced. BT aims to produce 6 issues per year, and meeting this goal is dependant on members' contributions to fill each issue. The function of the regional sub-editors, in addition to writing articles for BT, is to encourage others in their regions to contribute articles, news and information on regional events and research. So, if you have any contributions for BT they can be forwarded, either to me, or directly to the main editors. Details of the editors and the format for contributions can be found in BT 96.

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**Rod Seppelt has replaced Allan Fife** on the Bryophyte Nomenclature Committee of the International Association of Plant Taxonomy. In addition to this important role he has also accepted appointment to the editorial committee of the Journal of Bryology as well as the journal, Hokobia.