Harumi OCHI*: Notes on moss flora (IX)**


*Brachymenium Cagnii* Negri, Annali Bot. 7: 167 (1908), *syn. nov.*

Specimen examined. Uganda. Mts. Ruwenzori, prope Bujungolo, 3800 m, s. nom. leg. et num.—holotype of *Brachymenium Cagnii* (FH).

The type material of *B. Cagnii* agrees very well with *E. Wichurae* in both gametophyte and sporophyte characters. The present moss has hitherto been known to occur in S and SE Asia (Ochi, 1968a), and is recorded from Africa for the first time.

100. **Bryum pachytheca** C. Muell., Syn. 1: 307 (1848); Ochi, Hikobia 6(3-4): 217 (1973). (Fig. 57)


The plants of the specimens cited above vary very much in size of gametophytes and sporophytes, and are mostly robust with larger leaves and capsules than in the Australian plants hitherto examined (Ochi, 1970). But, some plants as in Nos. 9691 and 10005 cited above are small in size with small capsules and short and slender setae; these small forms appear to be of more xeric habitats, and they are quite similar to some of the Australian plants in every respect.

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Fig. 56. *Entosthodon Wichurae* Fleisch.: A. Leaves, ×22. B. Upper margin of leaf, ×96. C. Median lamina cells, ×96. D. Leaf of lateral male branch, ×22. E. Perigonial leaf with antheridia, ×22. F. Capsule, ×11. Drawn from type of *Brachymenium Cagnii* (FI).


*Bryum siculum* G. Roth in Zodda, Annali Bot. 6: 254, f. 2 (1909).—*Bryum cellulare* var. *siculum* (Roth) Podp., Consp. 405 (1954), syn. nov.

Specimen examined. Italy. Cicilia: Messina, in humidis montis mendonics, Coll. G. Zodda, XI 1905, s. num.—holotype of *B. siculum* (FI).

Examining the above-cited material in detail, *B. siculum* can not be distinguished as a distinct taxon from *B. cellulare*. It is commonly known among bryologists in the world now that *B. cellulare* occurs in the East Mediterranean region. Occurrence of this species there is actually proved by the present study, although this species should not be considered as one of the paleotropical element but one of pantropical one (Ochi, 1974).


Several New World species were reduced to synonyms of *B. nitens*, an “Old World” moss (Ochi, 1974). Examining the South and Central American species in the subfamily Bryoideae, however, it was proved that *B. nitens* was conspecific with *B. apiculatum*, a New World species.

The moss called *B. Brassii* is larger, less lustrous plants than the typical phase of *B. apiculatum*, having the leaves with a little longer-excurrent costa and lax areolation. As stated and illustrated previously (Ochi, 1972, 1974, etc. as *B. nitens*), *B. apiculatum* varies very much in robustness of plants, size, shape, color and areolation of the leaves. The plants named *B. Brassii* seem nothing but a form of *B. apiculatum*, since such a form still falls within the range of variation of a single species. For further comments on the distributional range of this species, see Ochi (1974).

Bryum perrevolutum Bartr., Bryologist 48: 114 (1845), syn. nov.

Only very juvenile capsules were observed in the type material of B. perrevolutum. But the gametophytes agree very well with those of Austral-asian B. australe in every respect (Ochi, 1970), and the juvenile capsules are relatively short-oval also as in that species. This species is recorded from New Guinea for the first time.


The above-cited material agrees very well with the plants called B. Mayebarae in Japan, which was reduced to a synonym of B. radiculosum (Ochi, 1968b). Occurrence of the present moss in China may be rather natural, judging from the widespread distribution and probably weedy nature of it (Crundwell & Nyholm, 1964; Ochi, 1973).


Bryum crassulum Bartr., Brittonia 9: 39 (1957), syn. nov.

Known to occur in tropical or subtropical regions of Australia and Africa (Ochi, 1970, 1972), and it is recorded from New Guinea for the first time.


29703; ditto, Edie Creek Road, Wau, 6000 ft., Coll. Womersley, Hoogland & Taylor, 26 Mar. 1953. No. 39233 (FH); all det. as B. crassulum by Bartram.

The above-cited materials were misnamed by Bartram. In B. russulum, the plants are robust and the leaves are larger, reflexed or narrow-revolute only in the lower part, with a distinct border consisting of 4-5 rows of narrower but not far longer cells. But, in B. crassulum (=B. robustum), the plants are smaller, and the leaves are smaller, much more revolute in the median to lower parts, with the border consisting of some 3 rows of far thick-walled, narrower cells. Thus, these two are never confused specifically with each other.

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Literature cited


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