



# BRYOPHYTES of Australia

## *Campylopus bicolor* (M<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>ll.Hal.) Wilson

Author: Niels Klazenga

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## *Campylopus bicolor* (Müll.Hal.) Wilson

Niels Klazenga

Plants to c. 3.5 cm tall, yellowish brown; sterile shoots uniformly foliate; fertile shoots ±comose. Leaves erect to appressed when dry, erecto-patent when moist, very narrowly ovate, 3.7–4.5 mm long, 0.6–0.9 mm wide; apex hooded, occasionally some leaves with a short hyaline point; costa occupying c. two-thirds of the leaf width, abaxially smooth throughout, slightly scabrous at the extreme apex, adaxially with hyalocysts throughout. Alar patches weakly demarcated, single-layered; cells hyaline, thin-walled, inflated; basal hyaline cells occupying the entire laminal width directly above the alar patches. Upper laminal cells oval to rounded-rhomboidal, oblong to elongate, oblique, 17–50 × 6–12 μm, very weakly to conspicuously pitted; cells in transition longer, less oblique, thicker-walled and more strongly pitted. Peristome *Campylopus*-type.

**Distribution:** Found from South Africa via Australia to New Zealand. In Australia occurs in Western Australia, South Australia, New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania.



**Diagnostic Features:** The very broad costa and hooded leaf apices make *Campylopus bicolor* is one of the most distinctive species of the genus.

**Biostatus:** Native.

**Habitat:** Terrestrial or on rocks in places that receive run-off or are periodically inundated in otherwise dry vegetation types, at altitudes up to 820 m.

**Representative Herbarium Specimens:** W.A.: Hayward Peak, 22 km ESE of Mt Barker, Porongurup National Park, *H. Streimann* 54485 (CANB, MEL).  
S.A.: Lofty Range, 1848, *F. Mueller* (MEL).

*Nomenclature And Typification:* *Campylopus bicolor* (Hornsch. ex Müll.Hal.) Wilson, in J.D.Hooker, *Fl. Nov.-Zel.* 2: 69 (1854); *Dicranum bicolor* Hornsch. ex Müll.Hal., *Syn. Musc. Frond.* 1: 392 (1848). Type: "Nova Hollandia" [Australia], F.W.Sieber 9; iso: BM-Wilson 852714, BM-Hooker 852707, BM-Hampe 852707, L 374962.

*Taxonomic Notes:* With changing moisture conditions, some leaves can form short hyaline points, and while this variant has been named *C. bicolor* var. *ericeticola* (Müll.Hal.) Dixon, its recognition is unwarranted. Moreover, the type of *C. ericeticola* Müll.Hal. was lost, so it cannot be established that *C. bicolor* var. *ericeticola* really applies to a variety of *C. bicolor*. Specimens in MEL, identified by Dixon as *C. bicolor* var. *ericeticola*, belong to *C. appressifolius* and *C. insititius*.

*Illustrations:* J.K. Bartlett & J.-P. Frahm, *J. Bryol.* 12: 368, fig. 2a–c, e–g (1983); J.-P. Frahm, *J. Bryol.* 14: 706, fig. 3 (1987); D. Meagher & B. Fuhrer, *Field Guide to the Mosses and Allied Plants of Southern Australia* 139 (2003).

*Source:* N. Klazenga (2012), *Australian Mosses Online* 35. *Leucobryaceae*. Australian Biological Resources Study, Canberra. Version 7 June 2012.

## Acknowledgements

Editor(s)

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Contributors

Author(s)

