



# BRYOPHYTES of Australia

## *Ptychostomum pseudotriquetrum* (Hedw.) J.R.

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## ***Ptychostomum pseudotriquetrum* (Hedw.) J.R.Spence & H.P.**

- Holyoak, D.T. & Pedersen, N. (2007), Conflicting molecular and morphological evidence of evolution within Bryaceae (Bryopsida) and its implications for generic taxonomy. *Journal of Bryology* 29 : 120

John R. Spence & Helen P. Ramsay

Dioicous in Australia. Plants 1–5 (–10) cm tall, in dense tufts or open mats, glossy, greenish to reddish. Stems densely matted below with red-brown rhizoids. Leaves uniform and equidistant on stem, crowded at apex, shrunken when dry, erecto-patent when moist, ovate to ovate-lanceolate, 2.0–3.5 mm long, decurrent, acute; margin recurved, denticulate above, decurrent; costa stout, percurrent to short-excurrent, reddish brown; upper laminal cells broadly hexagonal, 20–40 × 12–20 μm (2–3: 1), incrassate; elongate marginal cells forming a distinct border; basal cells short- to long-rectangular, reddish; alar region of comal leaves with a group of larger inflated cells. Setae slender, mostly straight, 10–30 mm long. Capsules ±pendulous, broadly pyriform, 3.0–4.5 mm long; operculum conical. Peristome well developed; exostome teeth orange-brown below, papillose at tips; endostome segments broadly perforate; basal membrane half the height of the exostome; cilia 2 or 3, filiform, long-appendiculate. Spores 12–18 μm diam., finely papillose.

*Distribution:* Occurs in New South Wales, Australian Capital Territory, Victoria and Tasmania. Also in Europe, Asia, North and South America, West Africa, New Zealand and Antarctica.



*Diagnostic Features:* *Ptychostomum pseudotriquetrum* is characterised by its comparatively large size, the elongate, densely tomentose stems, decurrent leaves with a short, stout point and broad, incrassate upper laminal cells. Northern Hemisphere populations occasionally produce filiform gemmae in the leaf axils as in *Rosulabryum*, and also include shorter, comose synoicous forms that have not been seen in Australia. *Gemmabryum laevigatum* often grows with *P. pseudotriquetrum*, but it is readily distinguished by its obtuse leaves, extremely dense areolation, and the absence of dense tomentum on the stems.

*Habitat:* A plant of wet soils, fens, wet heaths and marshes, usually low-alpine, but also in lowland acidic marshes.

*Representative Herbarium Specimens:* N.S.W.: Mt Kosciuszko, *D.G.Catcheside* 54.66 (AD).

A.C.T.: Tidbinbilla, 18 Mar. 1975, *D.G.Catcheside* (NSW).

Vic.: Bogong High Plains, 17 Jan. 1970, *M.Blackwood* (AD).

Tas.: Mt Wellington, *A.V.Ratkowsky* H573 (CANB).

*Nomenclature And Typification:* *Mnium pseudotriquetrum* Hedw., *Sp. Musc. Frond.* 190 (1801); *Bryum pseudotriquetrum* (Hedw.) Schwägr., *Sp. Musc.*, Suppl. 1, 2: 110 (1816). *Ptychostomum pseudotriquetrum* (Hedw.) J.R.Spence & H.P.Ramsay, in J.R.Spence, *Phytologia* 87: 23 (2005). Type: Europe; *n.v.*

*Taxonomic synonyms*

*Bryum ventricosum* Dicks. ex Relh., *Fl. Cantab.* 2nd edn, 427 (1802), *nom. illeg.* Type: Europe; *n.v.*

*Bryum tasmanicum* Hampe, *Linnaea* 25: 714 (1853). Type: Van Diemensland, [Tas.], 1850, *Stuart*; holo: BM; iso:

MEL.

*Bryum rubiginosum* Hook.f. & Wilson, in J.D.Hooker, *Fl. Tasman.* 2: 190 (1859). Type: St. Patricks, Tas., R.C.Gunn; holo: MEL.

*Bryum austroaffine* Broth., *Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales* 41: 587 (1916). Type: Yarrangobilly Caves, N.S.W., W.Forsyth 1012, 1014; syn: H-BR; isosyn: NSW; Kiandra, N.S.W., W.Forsyth 1010, 1011; syn: H-BR; isosyn: MEL, NSW.

*Bryum subventricosum* Broth., *Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales* 41: 586 (1916). Type: Tumbarumba, N.S.W., W.Forsyth 725; holo: H-BR; iso: NSW.

*Bryum subpseudotriquetrum* Broth. ex Burges, *Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales* 60: 93 (1935), *nom. nud.* Based on: Tumbarumba, N.S.W., W.Forsyth 725 (NSW).

*Illustrations:* H.Ochi, *J. Fac. Educ. Tottori Univ. Nat. Sci.* 21: 45, fig. 26A–F (type of *Bryum tasmanicum*); G–J (syntype of *Bryum austroaffine*); 46, fig. 27A–G (type of *Bryum subventricosum*); H (*Bryum rubiginosum*) (1970); D.G.Catcheside, *Mosses of South Australia* 260, fig. 150 (1980), as *Bryum pseudotriquetrum*; R.D.Seppelt, *The Moss Flora of Macquarie Island* 109 fig. 42 (2004), as *Bryum pseudotriquetrum*.

*Source:* J.R.Spence & H.P.Ramsay (2012), *Australian Mosses Online* 50. *Bryaceae*. Australian Biological Resources Study, Canberra. Version 21 June 2012.

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