

## KEY TO SPECIES

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|---|-------------------------|---|
| 1. Plants with rough stout stems, leaf margins denticulate all round .....  | <i>A. schusterianus</i> |   |
| Plants with smooth stems, margins entire or partially serrate .....   | .....                   | 2 |
| 2. Plants small, usually golden brown, prostrate except when climbing up associated bryophytes, leaves mostly oval to broadly oval, spreading, distant, mostly entire, upper ones may be gemmiferous, cells tightly packed in vertical rows, very small ..... | <i>A. gemmiparus</i>    |   |
| Plants caespitose, stems to 7cm, fuscous to black, leaves erect to secund, rounded to rounded-reniform, contiguous to imbricate, usually non-gemmiferous .....  | .....                   | 3 |
| 3. Stems not falcate or rarely slightly so, leaves rounded-reniform, strongly ventrally arched, flat, margins entire, cell lumina all small in confluent walls .....  | <i>A. oclusus</i>       |   |
| Stems mostly falcate to apically circinate, leaves mostly taller than broad, concave at the dorsal base, often upwardly decreasing in size, margins serrulate to serrate, basal cells $\pm$ differentiated .....  | <i>A. falcatus</i>      |   |

**Adelanthus falcatus** (Hook.) Mitt.*Plagiochila subpetiolata* Col. (1889) syn. nov.*Adelanthus capillaris* (Berggr.) Hodgs. syn. nov.*Calyptrocolea falcata* (Hook.) Schust. syn. nov.

The typical characters of this species are the rounded, erect to secund leaves, increasingly toothed towards the decurved apex, often but not always with the upper leaves becoming progressively smaller, a little concave with the dorsal margin incurving somewhat in most cases; underleaves absent; cells varying from plant to plant, small to medium, occasionally in rows, specially those of the margin. The species varies in size from the very small *A. capillaris* (Berggr.) Hodgs. to branched specimens 7cm tall, such as 106100 CHR, from Head of L. Manapouri, coll. M. J. Simpson, and 11100 from Summit Track, Little Barrier Island, 1,900ft, scrambling up stems of *Dicranoloma* sp., coll. Dr F. Newhook (approaching *A. oclusus* in several respects).

Not uncommon in forested country, usually on forest floor or logs.

Apparently not yet collected in the Subantarctic Islands, but reported by Rodway as common in Tasmania.

**Adelanthus oclusus** (H. & T.) Hodgs. comb. nov.Basionym *Jungermannia oclusa* H. & T. London Journ. of Bot. 3, 369, 1844.*Plagiochila orbiculata* Col. (1889) syn. nov.*Alicularia oclusa* (H. & T.) H. & T. Fl. Antarc. t.62, 1844, G. L. & N. 649, 1846.*Calyptrocolea oclusa* (H. & T.) Schust. syn. nov.

This species was named as an *Adelanthus* by Mitten but only as a synonym of *A. falcatus*, which is not considered a valid combination.

*A. oclusus* differs from *A. falcatus* in the rounder flatter leaves, rarely taller than broad, and with entire margins. Nor do the leaves upwardly decrease in size. Even so the characteristics of the two species may overlap and make determination difficult. Schuster (1966) reports finding both gemmae and capsules on *A. oclusus*.

An uncommon species compared with *A. falcatus*.

North Island: Shady steep bank near Taupo c.2,500ft, 6012 coll. K. W. A.