Plants sterile, medium, epiphytic on *Dracophyllum* shrub with other hepatics Stem to 2cm long, 0.2mm wide in the thickest part, minutely papillose; rhizoids scattered, sparse or plentiful, colourless; branches few, lateral-terminal with an incomplete dorsal leaf. Leaves succubous, a little dorsally decurrent, horizontally spreading or dorsally secund, sub-imbricate or a little remote, to 0.9mm on main stems, sub-symmetrical with dorsal and ventral margins a little arched, bilobed to one half, lobes more or less equal, triangular, acute or obtuse, sinus obtuse. Cells ca. 20μ, incrassate, sub-stellate, trigones very large, confluent, cuticle minutely papillose, roughly hexagonal, basal larger to 35μ, with smaller trigones. Underleaves linear-lanceolate occasionally with a small basal lobe, ca 0.2mm, arcuate.

This species differs from *A. cinerascens* in the pale leaves, equally bilobed, the small papillae, the incrassate, stellate, almost empty cells, and the conspicuous underleaves; nor does Stephani describe any species having these correlated characteristics. In *A. cinerascens* the dorsal lobe is much smaller than the ventral.

Typus on *Dracophyllum* with *Cuspidatula, Lepicolea, Frullania* and *Leptocolea cucullifolia*, Mangawaru Plateau, Raukumara Range, coll. A. P. Druce, Jan. 1953, no. 9274 Herb. E. A. Hodgson.

GOEBELOBRYUM Grolle

Goebelobryum paradoxum (Schust.) Hodgs. comb. nov.

Austrolophozia paradoxa Schust. *Journ. Hattori Bot. Lab.* No. 26, 1963.

Small, amongst other hepatics in snowgrass. Stems to 1.5cm, usually shorter, simple, or sparsely branched, 0.4mm in diameter, cells numerous with little differentiation, from a creeping densely rhizeriferous axis, rhizoids also present, long, on the basal portion of the leafy stem. Leaves succubous, with a wide arched insertion, from the mid-ventral stem, and somewhat dorsally decurrent, concave, to 1.4mm wide, ca. 1mm long, smaller on the branches, trilobate, lobes broadly triangular, apices acute or apiculate to shortly aristate, ending in 1–3 single cells. Underleaves absent or rudimentary. Cells rounded-hexagonal or oval-hexagonal, ca. 30μ to 30 x 45μ, basal rectangular walls thick in older leaves trigones absent or minute, marginal cells quadrate or quadrate-rectangular. Oil-bodies small to comparatively large, mostly oval, 1–3 in each cell. Marsupium just forming at the stem apex, sheathed in small bracts.

The habit, wide concave, succubous, 3-lobed, soft-substanced leaves, oil-bodies and rudimentary underleaves suggest *Goebelobryum* for this taxon. It lacks the network of basal stolons to be found in Marsupidium. From *G. unguiculatum* (H. & T.) Grolle it differs in the non-ciliate leaves and its alpine habitat.

With *Lepidozia obtusiloba, Telaranea patentissima* in snow grass, Kelly Range, Westland, 4,500ft, coll. C. J. Burrows, Mar. 1963, in Herb. C. J. Burrows, Canterbury University, No. 12584 Herb. Hodgson.

Experience with such genera as *Temnoma, Schistochila, Balantiopsis, Lepidolaena,* etc., shows that the presence or absence of marginal spines or cilia need not constitute a generic determinant.

The relationship of this supposedly new species to *Goebelobryum unguiculatum* (Hook. & Tayl.) Grolle is being investigated. Hooker (1967, p. 519) records *Gymnanthe unguiculata* (Hook. & Tayl.) Mitt. from Middle Island, which is the South Island. Schuster's type was from Mt Maunganui, Dunedin.

Goebelobryum unguiculatum (Hook. & Tayl.) Grolle

In his description of the new genus *Goebelobryum*, Grolle (1962) misquotes me as listing *Acrobolbus unguiculatus* for the Auckland Islands (Hodgson, 1946). The Auckland here listed is the Auckland of the North Island of New Zealand.

In Hooker's *Handbook of the New Zealand Flora*, Supplement p. 753, 1876, Mitten stated: "*Acrobolbus* Lehm. & Lindb. includes *Gymnanthe unguiculata* and *Gymnanthe lophocoleoides*". Grolle (1962b) does not allow these as new combinations for Mitten.