

This plant has the appearance of a *Cephalozia*, but the transverse leaves, and lateral branching would rule out that genus. Though differing somewhat in cells and leaf-shape, it seems better to place this new species in *Metahygrobiella* than to propose a new genus for it. It is a pleasure to name it for Dr Jane Taylor, who has so generously sent me the material.

Another locality is Kelly's Hill, Westland, where it was collected by S. Berggren, no. 3907. In this case the stems are more or less erect mixed with a small erect-growing moss.

Metahygrobiella monoica Hodgson sp. nov.

Planta parva monoica. Caulis simplex 1cm longus, separatus, procumbens cum *Riccardia*, 1.75mm latus, cellulae corticis parvae, quadratae vel anguste rectangulares, transsectione minutae, numerosae. Folia flaccida 0.5–0.8mm remota, superne ex parte roseo-tincta, bi- vel triloba $\frac{1}{4}$ – $\frac{1}{3}$, lobis triangularibus acutis vel obtusis, conniventibus vel porrectis. Cellulae superne ca. 25 μ , raro 30 μ , basales elongatae. Folia floralia ad 1mm longa, 3–4 lobata, amphigastrium angustum, breve bilobum. Perianthium ad 3mm, cylindricum, 0.95mm latum, ore 4–5 lobato, lobis acutis breve piliferis. ♂ rami 2, orti infra perianthium, bracteis 4–5 jugis, saccatis, inflatis, antheridia non visa.

Typus 12548 Herb. E. A. Hodgson, from mountains above Nancy Sound, 3,600ft, Fiordland, coll. C. J. Burrows, Jan. 1963.

Plants monoicous, growing with *Riccardia* species. Stems 1cm, isolated, 1.75mm in diameter, cortical cells in cross section numerous, very small with thickish walls, surface cortical cells small, quadrate or narrow triangular. Leaves flaccid, from 0.5–0.8mm, distant, upper partly tinged with rose, bi-trilobed to ca. $\frac{1}{4}$ – $\frac{1}{3}$, lobes triangular acute ending in 1 cell or obtuse, conniving or straight. Upper cells small, ca. 25 μ in some cases 30 μ , mid-leaf and basal elongating to twice that length. Floral leaves not crowded, 3–4-lobed, lobes 1mm with or without a small lateral tooth, lobes broadly triangular; underleaf narrow, shortly bilobed. Perianth to 3mm, smooth, cylindrical, 0.95mm wide, mouth variable, 4–5 lobed, lobes acute to shortly piliferous. ♂ branches directly below the perianth with 3–4 foliage leaves, then 4–5 pairs of inflated saccate leaves, the ventral margin of the sac reaching to $\frac{1}{2}$ the width of the dorsal portion of the leaf. Antheridia not seen.

This species differs from *M. tayloriae* in the absence of a hyaloderm and the monoicous inflorescence, while the leaves of *M. tayloriae* are more round and concave with uniform large cells.

ADELANTHUS Mitt.

Spruce (1876) tried to change the type of Mitten's genus *Adelanthus* from *Adelanthus falcatus* to *Adelanthus decipiens*. But Mitten's type (Mitten, 1864) is *A. falcatus*, and it cannot be gainsaid, as the following extract will show.

"*Adelanthus*, a new genus of Hepaticae.

"Perianthium in ramulo brevi ad basin ramulorum celatum, tubulosum subtrigonum, ore connovente, dentato. Involucris folia trifaria. Flores masculi in spicis parvis ventralibus. Caulis inferus procumbens intricatus; stoloniferus aphyllus, ramis simplicibus, erectis, curvatis, Folia disticha, fere verticalia, margine dorsale decurrente.

"*Adelanthus falcatus*; *Jungermannia falcata* Hook. *Musci Exotici* t. 89; *Plagiochila falcata Synopsis Hepaticarum* 649; *Alicularia oclusa* Hook. & Tayl. *Crypto Antarc.* t. 62 f. 8.

Hab. New Zealand, Menzies & Colenso; Tasmania, Gunn and Oldfield. Lord Auckland Islands and Campbell Island."

Alicularia oclusa was linked with *Jungermannia falcata*, because, as we know from the *Flora Novae Zealandiae* (1854–1855) Mitten considered these two to be synonymous, "very different in appearance but connected by intermediate forms".