

Mitten used the term "perianth" in its broad sense, meaning a floral envelope. He then proceeds to discredit Taylor's story that the "perianths" figured in Hooker's admirable illustration of Menzies' specimen from Dusky Sound, New Zealand, in 1791, are those of an associated *Aneura*.

In further paragraphs Mitten names several new combinations, including *Adelanthus decipiens* for fruiting specimens of Spruce's.

Spruce, at odds with Mitten, tried to make this *Adelanthus decipiens* a new type of *Adelanthus* (1876).

*Adelanthus decipiens* is a British plant, *Jungermannia decipiens* Hooker (1813) with the following synonymy, taken mainly from Macvicar (1926):

*Plagiochila decipiens* Dum., Rec. d'obs. p. 15, 1835; G. L. & N., Syn. Hep. p. 24.

*Adelanthus decipiens* Mitt. Journ. Linn. Soc., p. 264, 1864.

*Adelocolea decipiens* Mitt. Challenger Expedition. Rep. Bot. 1, 2, p. 106, 1884.

*Pseudomarsupidium decipiens* (Hook.) Grolle, Zwei Gattungen der Lophoziaceae neu für Afrika, Trans. Brit. Bry. Soc., 4 part 3, 1963.

It is rarely found in fruit, but Macvicar, who would know the plant in its distribution from Wales to Inverness and Ireland, describes both a calyptra and a perianth (*Pseudomarsupidium* Herzog has no perianth) which is at variance with *Adelanthus falcatus* Mitt. in which the floral envelope is a calyptra, and not a perianth in the modern sense.

Assuming that Macvicar is correct, it would seem that *Jungermannia decipiens* is therefore not an *Adelanthus*. Perhaps *Adelocolea decipiens* Mitt. is the correct name, providing Mitten's identification is correct.

*Adelanthus capillare* (Berggr.) Hodgson comb. nov.

*Marsupidium capillare* Berggren. New Zealand Hepaticae, Lund, 1896.

This small species from Castle Hill, Canterbury, was invalidly combined with *Plagiochila* (Hodgson, 1958). I now consider it to be an *Adelanthus*. It is a very small plant, with the lower portion of the stem bare. The lower leaves are quite entire, and the marginal toothing of the upper ones varies considerably, with the uppermost ones lobate, hence Berggren's description of them as 2-3-fid with triangular lobes. This is so in the type, but plants collected at Cass by L. Visch have the leaves more dentate than lobate.

#### PSEUDOMARSUPIDIUM Herz.

*Pseudomarsupidium piliferum* (Steph.) Herz.

This species, the type of the genus, is a New Zealand plant. The genus, which is close to *Adelanthus*, has no perianth and the fructification is basal. The leaves (in *P. piliferum*) bear 2 spines at the angles of the apex.

This genus was omitted from my generic key in *Tuatara*, though listed in the key of 1950.

Stephani's specific type of *Marsupidium piliferum* was from New South Wales, while Herzog's type of the new genus, again *Marsupidium piliferum*, was from Chile.