

# Diagnosen der neuen Arten von Laubmoosen welche die Novara-Expedition mitbrachte.

Von

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*Campylopus eximius* Rehd. Dioicus; caespites densi, extensi, nitidi, luteo virentes, intus fusco-rufescentes. Surculi dense radiculosi, elati, 3–4" longi, dichotomi, sub perichaetiis prolificantes, innovationes 6–12" longae. Folia caulina dense conferta, rigida, stricta, erecto-patula, inferiora ovato-lanceolata,  $\frac{1}{3}$ – $\frac{3}{4}$ " longa; superiora sensim majora, lanceolato-subulata, 1– $1\frac{1}{2}$ " longa, canaliculata; omnia nervo crasso, e cellulis elongatis formato, in setam longam in foliis superioribus et comalibus hyalinam, apice minute serrulatam excurrente. Lamina angusta, in folio medio evanida, basi e cellulis alaribus magnis, fuscescentibus formata, apicem versus minute rhomboidaliter reticulata. Planta mascula non observata. Perichaetia aggregata, foliorum perichaetialium exterioria elliptica, canaliculata, interiora elongato-linealia, convoluta; subito et longe hyalino-setacea; omnia nervo et reticulatione tenerioribus. Capsulae in perichaetiis solitariae, in pedicello cygnicolli 3" longo pendulae, regulares, ellipticae,  $\frac{4}{5}$ " longae, pachydermae, fuscae; vacuae siccaeque profunde sulcatae; calyptra pallida, cucullata, dimidium capsulae aequans, basi longe fimbriata; operculum conico-subulatum; annulus latus, e cellularum serie triplici formatus; peristomii dentes in conum convergentes,

parte inferiore rufi et manifeste trabeculati; cruribus subhyalinis, minute papillosis. Sporae pallide ferrugineae, laeves, globosae  $\frac{1}{200}$ '' magnae.

Insel St. Paul. Häufig und oft ausgedehnte Strecken überziehend: leg. Jelinek.

***Fissidens Knightii*** Rchdt. Dioicus; caespituli laxi, pallide vi-  
rentes, basi tomento rufo intertexti; surculi 4—8'' alti, graciles, simplices  
vel innovando ramosi, foliorum distichorum paria 6—8 ascendendo sen-  
sim majora ferentes. Folia homomalla, subfalcato decurva, elongato-  
linealia,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ '' longa; immarginata, basi integerrima, apicem versus minute  
serrulata; lamina verticalis basin versus producta, folio dimidio brevior,  
nervus validus, rufescens, sub apice evanidus; rete e cellulis minutis,  
chlorophyllosis dense contextum. Planta mascula non observata. Fructus  
terminalis, solitarius; seta gracilis, fusca  $1\frac{1}{2}$ —2'' longa; capsula horizon-  
talis vel subincurva, fusca, pachyderma, sicca vacuaque sub ore leniter  
constricta. Calyptra cucullata, parva vix capsulae dimidium obtegens;  
operculum conicum, breviter rostellatum; peristomii dentes sicci conver-  
gentes, fusco-rubentes manifeste articulati et trabeculati. Sporae globosae,  
 $\frac{1}{200}$ '' magnae, laeves, pallide ferrugineae.

Neu-Seeland. Aukland; leg. Knight, com. Dr. Schwarz.

***Ceratodon convolutus*** Rchdt. Dioicus; caespites extensi, densi,  
pallide e lutescenti-virides, molles. Surculi basi radiculosi, erecti, inno-  
vando-ramosi, innovationes 2—3'' longae. Folia caulina elongato-lanceo-  
lata,  $\frac{3}{4}$ —1'' longa, carinata, margine reflexo basi integerrima, apicem  
versus minute remoteque serrulata; costa valida, rufescens, ad apicem  
producta; rete e cellulis parvis, rotundatis, chlorophyllosis, laevibus con-  
textum. Plantae masculae non observatae. Fructus solitarii; perichaetia  
distincta 1'' longa, foliis exterioribus brevibus, obovato-ellipticis, acumi-  
natis, interioribus latioribus lineali-oblongis, obtusiusculis, arcu con-  
volutis, hyalinis, nervo tenui, sub apice evanido, reticulatione tenerrima, e  
cellulis majoribus, longioribus formata. Seta gracilis, 9—10'' longa, pal-  
lide e rufo purpurascens; capsula nitida, fusca, inclinata, brevicollis,  
cylindrico-oblonga, sicca vacuaque sulcato 4—5 gona. Annulus magnus,  
e cellularum serie duplici compositus, revolubilis; operculum conico-brevi-

rostre. Peristomii membrana basilaris lata, fusca, manifeste areolata; dentes bicrures, in parte inferiori pallide fusci, apicem versus hyalini, basi solum trabeculati et granulati, apice sublaeves. Sporae globosae,  $\frac{1}{300}$ “ magnae, laeves, pallide ferrugineae.

*Ceratodon purpureus* Hook f. et Wils. in Flor. Nov. seeland II. p. 75 et in Handbook of the New-Zealand-Flora II. p. 422, nec autorum aliorum.

Neu-Seeland. Auf beiden Inseln gemein; leg. v. Hochstetter, Jelinek und Knight.

*Bryum Chilense* Rchdt. (Eubryum.) Dioicum, laxe caespitulosum, caespituli sordide virides, inferne fuscescentes. Surculi basi fusco-radiculosi, 5–6“ alti, innovando ramosi, ramulis plerumque nullis. Folia inferiora dissite remota, parvula, vix  $\frac{1}{3}$ “ longa, late ovali-lanceolata, subscariosa; superiora lutescenti-viridia, in comam densam, polyphyllam conferta, erecto-patentia, siccitate imbricata; ovato-oblonga, 1“ longa; omnia acuminata, costâ crassâ rubente, in cuspidem excedente, margine plano non revoluta, integerrimo, limbato; limbo perangusto, e cellularum serie duplici formato. Inflorescentiae masculae gemmiformes, perigonium e foliis pluribus rotundato-ovatis  $\frac{1}{2}$ “ magnis, acuminatis, excurrenti-nerviibus, integerrimis, vix marginatis formatum. Fructus in perichaetio solitarii; seta pallida, gracilis, 8–10“ longa; capsula horizontalis, 2“ longa, cylindrica, longicolla, vacua sub ore leniter constricta, pallida, leptoderma; annulus nullus, operculum parvum, convexum, apiculatum. Peristomii interni processus dentibus externi paulo longiores, ciliis ternis interjectis, ad articulationes longe appendiculatis. Sporae pallide ferrugineae, laeves, globosae,  $\frac{1}{200}$ “ magnae.

Chile. Um Valparaiso am Grunde alter Stämme; leg. Jelinek.

*Bryum laeum* Rchdt. (Eubryum.) Monoicum dense caespitosum: caespites extensi, pallide e luteo virescentes, inferne ferruginei, tomento denso intertexti. Surculi laxi, 4–5“ alti, simplices vel innovando ramosi, basi aphylli. Folia caulina inferiora remota, minuta, ovato-lanceolata,  $\frac{1}{3}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ “ longa; superiora sensim majora, comam laxe imbricatam, poly-

phyllam formantia, lineali-lanceolata,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ — $2''$  longa; omnia costâ excedente longe cuspidata, concava; margo planus, apicem versus serrulatus. Inflorescentia monoica; antheridia in axillis foliorum comantium geminata; fructus solitarii; seta gracilis, laxa,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ — $2''$  longa, e carneo rufescens; calyptra parva; capsula pendula, pallide fusca, leptoderma, cylindrica,  $1''$  longa, sicca vacuaque sub ore leniter constricta. Operculum parvum, mamillare, rufulum; annulus e cellularum serie duplici compositus. Peristomii externi dentes ferruginei, intus valde trabeculati; processus interni inter articulationes hiantes; cilia binata et ternata, longe appendiculata. Sporae globosae,  $\frac{1}{200}''$  magnae, laeves, ferrugineae.

Insel St. Paul. An torfigen Stellen häufig mit *Campylopus eximius* Rchdt. und oft weite Strecken überziehend; leg. Jelinek.

*Hypnum (Thuidium) Faulense* Rchdt. Dense et late caespitosum, amoene viride; surculi repentis,  $1$ — $3''$  longi, tenuis, hinc inde fusco-tomentoso-radiculosi, elegantissime interrupte bipinnatim ramulosi, apice nudi, flagelliformes. Folia caulina remotiuscula, patentia, e basi late deltoidea breviter acuminata,  $\frac{1}{5}''$  longa,  $\frac{1}{6}''$  lata, costâ validâ, viridi, sub apice evanescente, sulcis lateralibus binis obsoletis, margine revoluto papilloso-crenulato; folia ramulina minuta,  $\frac{1}{12}''$  longa, erecto-patentia, ovato-deltoidea, acuta, concaviuscula, costa tenuis, sub apice evanida; sulci laterales vix conspicui, margo papilloso-crenulatus, planus. Paraphyllia in surculis et ad foliorum basim numerosissima, multiformia. Rete foliorum caulinarum et paraphylliorum formatum e cellularum pachydermis, minutis, rotundato-hexagonis  $\frac{1}{400}''$  magnis, dense et subtiliter papillois. Inflorescentiae masculae et fructus desiderantur.

Stewartsinsel Faule. Auf der Erde und am Grunde von Palmstämmen; leg. Jelinek.

*Hypnum (Vesicularia) Novarae* Rchdt. Dioicum. Laxe caespitosum, caespites deplanati, molles, pallide virentes, sicci amoene sericeo-nitentes. Surculi parcissime radiculosi, decumbentes, subregulariter bi-vel tripinnatim ramosi,  $1$ — $2''$  longi,  $1''$  lati, complanato-foliosi, basi denudati. Folia caulina sicca vix introrsum flectentia, caviuscula, ovato-lanceolata,

$\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{3}{4}$ ''' longa, acuta, margine plano integerrima, enervia vel costae loco plicis binis, brevissimis instructa. Inflorescentiae masculae gemmiformes, in axillis foliorum caulinorum irregulariter sparsae; perigonium e foliis 10—15 compositum, folia exteriora elliptica, breviter acuminata, interiora lanceolata, acuta, marginibus partim involutis; omnia concava, integerrima, enervia laxe reticulata. Perichaetia fructusque ignoti.

Tahiti. In Urwäldern um Fataua auf Bäumen; leg. Jelinek.

*Hypnum (Mniodendron) brevisetum* Rchdt. Dioicum, procerum, subcaespitosum; surculus e basi repente erectus,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ —2" altus, sursum incrassatus, dense ferrugineo-tomentosus, apice comose subverticillatim prolificans; rami graciles, pluries divisi, 6—12''' longi, patuli vel subreflexi. Folia caulina erecto-patentia, rigida, e basi vix dilatata triangulari-lanceolata, longe acuminata, basi integerrima, apicem versus remote serrulata; nervus validus, excurrent, dorso laevis; rete e cellulis angustissimis circa  $\frac{1}{40}$ ''' longis contextum; cellulae alares subglobosae, vix incrassatae. Plantae masculae non observatae. Perichaetia numerosissima, (10—20) in axillis infimis comae caulinae congesta, magna, pallida, basi radiculosa; foliorum perichaetialium exteriora triangularia, breviter apiculata, interiora triangulari-lanceolata, longe aristata, omnia integerrima, uninervia, nervo valido, excurrente; reticulatio illi foliorum caulinorum similis, sed tenerior. Seta brevis, 10—12''' longa, purpurascens, laevis; capsula arcuato-pendula, fusca, pachyderma, profunde sulcata, subcylindracea, 2''' longa, brevicollis. Operculum turgide conicum, rostrum obliquum, 1''' longum. Peristomium generis; sporae ferrugineae, laeves, globosae,  $\frac{1}{150}$ ''' magnae.

Neu-Seeland. In Wäldern am Waikato und um Nelson; leg. v. Hochstetter.

*Hypopterygium debile* Rchdt. (*Euhypopterygium*.) Dioicum; surculi pars inferior repens 1—2" longa, atro tomentosa; pars superior erecta, flaccida, debilis, 4—7''' longa, sub apice fasciculato-dichotoma, ramulis simpliciter pinnatis. Foliorum caulinorum lateralia patula, plana e basi semiamplexicauli assymmetrice ovato acuminata,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ''' longa,  $\frac{1}{4}$ '''

lata, tenuissime serie unica cellularum marginalium limbata, integerrima, apicem versus obsolete serrulata, e cellulis laxis, mollibus, hexagono-rhomboides chlorophyllosis contexta; costa tenuis, ad laminam mediam evanida. Folia amphigastrica (seu stipulaeformia) lateralibus duplo minora, symmetrica, ovato-acuminata, integerrima, enervia, textura foliis lateralibus conformia. Pili setacei nulli. Inflorescentiae masculae in caulis parte superiori sparsae, in axillis foliorum lateralium sessiles, gemmiformes, oblongae, e foliis 6—8 compositae. Folia perigonialia tenera, arcte imbricata, exteriora oblonga, interiora lineari-oblonga, longe cuspidata; omnia integerrima, enervia, e cellulis leptodermis hyalinis, oblongo-rhomboides contexta. Antheridia oblonga, paraphyses nullae. Plantae femineae desiderantur.

Tahiti. In den Urwäldern um Fataua auf feuchten Felsen und Abhängen; leg. Jelinek.



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