

2) p. 191 und 192.

Derselbe Autor gründet auf *Neckera undulata* Hedw. ein neues Genus, *Neckeropsis*, welches folgende Diagnose erhält:

*Neckeropsis* Rchdt. n. g. Surculi repentes, ramis distichis, regulariter pinnatim ramulosis. Folia disticha, complanata, manifestissime transverse undulata, laete virentia; rete basi e cellulis rhombeis, apicem versus e minutis rotundatis compositum. Inflorescentiae gemmiformes, axillares. Calyptra parvula, mitraeformis, basi pluries laciniata, glabra, vel rarius subpilosa. Vaginula dense paraphysibus in foliola linearis-subulata transmutatis obtecta. Seta laevis, brevissima; capsula immersa, oblongo-cylindrica, pallida, exannulata, opereulum conicum, longe et recte subulatum. Peristomium duplex, dentes externi sedecim, lanceolato-subulati, fragiles, laeves, linea commissurali obsoletâ notati; interni dentes sedecim cum externis alternantes, iisque aequilongi, anguste subulati, amoene flavi. Sporae magnae, globosae, laeves.

*Neckeropsis undulata* Rchdt. *Neckera undulata* Hedw. Descr. et adumb. Musc. frond. III. p. 51 t. 21. Brid. Bryol. univ. II. p. 241. — *Pilotrichum undulatum* Pel. Beauv. Prodr. p. 83 K. Müll. Syn. Musc. frond. II. p. 147. — *Sphagnum pennatum*, *undulatum*, *vagina pilosa* Dillen. Hist. Musc. p. 294, t. 32, f. 8.

3) p. 193 — 198.

Diagnosen der neuen Arten von Laubmoosen, welche die Novara-Expedition mitbrachte. Von Dr. H. W. Reichardt.

*Capylopus eximus* Rchdt. 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,  $\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{3}{4}$ " 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 exteriora elliptica, canaliculata, interiora elongato-linealia, convoluta; subito et longe hyalino-setacea; omnia nervo et reticulatione tenerioribus. Capsulae in perichaetiis solitariae,

in pedicello cygnicollis 3<sup>'''</sup> longo pendulae, regulares, ellipticae, 4/5<sup>'''</sup> 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; eruribus subhyalinis, minute papillosis. Sporae pallide ferrugineae, laeves, globosae 1/200<sup>'''</sup> magnae. — Insel St. Paul. Häufig und oft ausgedehnte Strecken überziehend: leg. Jelinek.

*Fissidens Knightii* Rchdt. Dioicus; caespituli laxi, pallide virentes, basi tomento rufo intertexti; surculi 4—8<sup>'''</sup> alti, graciles, simplices vel innovando ramosi, foliorum distichorum paria 6—8 ascendendo sensim majora ferentes. Folia homomalla, subfalcato decurva, elongato-linealia, 1 1/2<sup>'''</sup> 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 1/2—2<sup>'''</sup> longa; capsula horizontalis vel sub-incurva, fusca, pachyderma, sicca vacuaque sub ore leniter constricta. Calyptra cucullata, parva vix capsulae dimidium obtegens; operculum conicum, breviter rostellatum; peristomii dentes sicci convergentes, fusco-rubentes manifeste articulati et trabeculati. Sporae globosae, 1/200<sup>'''</sup> magnae, laeves, pallide ferrugineae. — Neu-Seeland. Aufland; leg. Knight, com. Dr. Schwarz.

*Ceratodon convolutus* Rchdt. Dioicus; caespites extensi, densi, pallide e lutescenti-virides, molles. Surculi basi radiculosi, erecti, innovando-ramosi, innovationes 2—3<sup>'''</sup> longae. Folia caulina elongato-lanceolata 3/4—1<sup>'''</sup> longa, carinata, margine reflexo basi integerrima, apicem versus minute remoteque serrulata; costa valida, rufescens, ad apicem producta; rete e cellulis parvis, rotundatis, chlorophyllosis, laevibus contextum. Plantae masculae non observatae. Fructus solitarii; perichaetia distincta 1<sup>'''</sup> longa, foliis exterioribus brevibus, obovato-ellipticis, acuminatis, interioribus latioribus lineali-oblongis, obtusiusculis, arcte convolutis, hyalinis, nervo tenui, sub apice evanido, reticulatione tenerima, e cellulis majoribus, longioribus formata. Secta gracilis, 9—10<sup>'''</sup> longa, pallide e rufo purpurascens; capsula nitida, fusca, inclinata, brevicollis, cylindrico-oblonga, sicca vacuaque sulcata 4—5 gona. Annulus magnus, e cellularum serie dupli compositus, revolubilis; operculum conico-brevirostre. Peristomii membrana basilaris lata, fusca manifeste areolata; dentes

bierures, in parte inferiori pallide fusci, apicem versus hyalini, basi solum trabeculati, et granulati, apice sublaeves. Sporae globosae,  $1\frac{1}{3}00''$  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, Gelinek und Knight.

*Bryum Chilense* Rchdt. (Eubryum.) Dioicum, laxe caespitulosum, caespituli sordide virides, inferne fuscescentes. Surculi basi fuscoradiculosi, 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 revoluto, integerrimo, limbato; limbo perangusto, e cellularum serie duplice formato. Inflorescentiae masculae gemmiformes, perigonum e foliis pluribus rotundato-ovatis  $\frac{1}{2}"$  magnis, acuminatis, excurrentinervibus, integerrimis, vix marginatis formatum. Fructus in perichaetio solitarii; seda 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,  $1\frac{1}{3}00''$  magnae.

Chile. Um Valparaiso am Grunde alter Stämme, leg. Gelinek.

*Bryum laxum* Rhd. (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 caulinâ inferiora remota, minuta, ovato-lanceolata,  $\frac{1}{3}—\frac{1}{2}"$  longa; superiora sensim majora, comam laxe imbricatam, polyphyllam formantia, lineali-lanceolata,  $1\frac{1}{2}—2"$  longa; omnia castâ excedente longe cuspidata, concava; margo planus, apicem versus serrulatus. Inflorescentia monoica; antheridia in axillis foliorum comantium geminata; fructus solitarius; seta gracilis, laxa,  $1\frac{1}{2}—2"$  longa, e carneo rufescens; calyptora parva; capsula pendula, pallide fusca, leptoderma, cylindrica, 1" longa, sicca vacuaque sub ore leniter constricta. Operculum parvum, mamillare, rufulum; annulus e cellularum serie dupli compotitus. 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 repentes, 1—3" longi, tenues, 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 caulinorum et paraphylliorum formatum e cellulis pachydermis, minutis, rotundato-hexagonis  $\frac{1}{400}$ " magnis, dense et subtiliter papillosis. Inflorescentiae masculae et fructus desiderantur.

Stewart's-Insel Faule. Auf der Erde und am Grunde von Palmenstämmen; leg. Jelinek.

*Hypnum (Vesicularia) Novarae* Rchdt. Dioicum. Laxe caespitosum, caespites deplanati, molles, pallide virentes, siccii amoene sericeo-nitentes. Sureuli parcissime radiculosi, decumbentes, subregulariter bi-vel tripinnatim ramosi, 1—2" longi, 1" lati, complanato-foliosi, basi denudati. Folia caulinica 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; perigonum 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 (Mniodesdron) brevisetum* Rcht. Dioicum, procerrum, subcaespitosum; surculus e basi repente erectus,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ —2" altus, sursum incrassatus, dense ferrugineo-tomentosus, apice comose subverticillatim prolificans; rami graciles, plures 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, excurrens, dorso laevis; rete e cellulis angustissimis circa  $\frac{1}{40}$ " longis contextum; cellulae alares subglobose, vix incrassatae. Plantae masculae non observatae. Perichaetia numerosissima, (10—20) in axillis infimis comae caulinæ congesta, magna, pallida, basi radiculosa; foliorum perichaetalium 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; spora ferrugineæ, laeves, globosæ,  $\frac{1}{150}$ " magnæ. — Neu-Seeland. In Wäldern am Waikato und um Nelson; leg. v. Hochstetter.

*Hypopterygium debile* Rcht. (*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-rhomboideis chlorophyllosis contexta; costa tenuis, ad laminam medium evanida. Folia amphigastrica (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 perigonalia tenera, arcte imbricata, exteriora oblonga, interiora linearis-oblonga, longe cuspidata; omnia integerrima, enervia, e cellulis leptodermis hyalinis, oblongo-rhomboideis contexta. Antheridia oblonga, paraphyses nullæ. Plantæ femineæ desiderantur. — Tahiti. In den Urwäldern um Mataua auf feuchten Felsen und Abhängen; leg. Jelinek.

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Fr. T. Kützing, Tabulae phycologicae oder Abbildungen der Thal. Band XVIII. 2. Abth. Tab. 51—100. Nordhausen, 1868.

Diese zweite Abtheilung des 18. Bandes bringt die artenreiche Gattung *Sphaerococcus*. Sowohl die äußere Gestalt, wie die mikroskopischen Verhältnisse der einzelnen Arten sind auf's Sorgfältigste dargestellt und werden wesentlich beitragen, sich in diesem schwierigen Genus zu orientiren. Mit großer Genug-

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