

Bryophytes of Uganda. 3. *Phyllocladon truncatulus* (Müll. Hal.) Buck is replaced in Africa by *Phyllocladon truncatus* (Welw. & Duby) Buck (Hypnaceae, Bryopsida).

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Abstract. All specimens in BM labelled *Phyllocladon truncatus* or *P. truncatulus* have been examined, together with two new Uganda collections, and all African species conform to the type of *P. truncatus*, and all American species conform to the type of *P. truncatulus*. Buck's (1987) assessment of this genus is supported, and it is confirmed that *P. truncatulus* does not occur in Africa.

Buck (1987) reviewed the genus *Glossadelphus* and transferred some species to *Phyllocladon*, including *Glossadelphus truncatus* (Welw. & Duby) Fleisch. and *G. truncatulus* (Müll. Hal.) Fleisch., between which he took care to distinguish, particularly emphasising the unusual bifid teeth in the latter. Tixier (1988), presumably in ignorance of this paper, made *G. truncatus* a synonym of *G. truncatulus* and made no mention of *Phyllocladon* and, as a result, several recent African collections have been named *G. truncatulus*. Both papers were missed when compiling the checklist of sub-Saharan African mosses (O'Shea, 1995), and Buck's was also missed when compiling version 2 of the checklist (O'Shea, 1997), although Tixier's was adopted. Having now seen Buck's paper and examined five African specimens (including the type of *P. truncatus*), and seven specimens from Central

and Southern America (including the type of *P. truncatulus*), I can confirm that all African specimens are *P. truncatus*, and all American specimens are *P. truncatulus*, and the two taxa can be distinguished on additional characters such as size (the leaves of *P. truncatulus* are much bigger). This will be discussed further in a future review of the genus in Africa. This cannot be considered an exhaustive survey of African collections, but those seen covered a reasonable geographic spread, and were all very similar, and unlike *P. truncatulus*. It may be that *P. truncatus* could be regarded as a sub-species of *P. truncatulus*, but they certainly appear to be two separate taxa.

Distribution: *P. truncatus* is recorded from Ivory Coast, Togo, Bioko, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Gabon, Zaire, Uganda and Angola.

Specimens examined: *Phyllodon truncatus*: ANGOLA. Pungo-Andongo, sparse in rupestribus umbrosis de luxillo, 700-1200 m, May 1857, *Welwitsch [105]* (BM) (as *Homalia truncata* Welw. & Duby in Duby, Mém. Soc. Phys. Hist. Nat Genève 21: 430. 1871, isotype of *P. truncata*.), *Welwitsch 114* (BM). EQUATORIAL GUINEA. Bioko (Fernando Poo). Nr. Moka, epiphytic on rock, 1220 m, 9 Dec 1951, *s. coll.*, 22 (BM). UGANDA. Budongo Forest Reserve, Nyakafunjo Nature Reserve, rotten log across path in forest, 1060 m, 20 Jan 1997, *O'Shea 2646a* (E), rotten log in forest, 1050 m, 20 Jan 1997, *Wigginton 3116a* (E).

Phyllodon truncatulus: PERU. Casapi, pre-1842, *A. Mathews 821* (as *Hookeria retusa* Wils. ex Schimp. in B. S. & G., Bryol. eur. 5: 60. 1851 *nom. inval. in synonym.*, type of *Phyllodon* Schimp. in B. S. & G., Bryol. eur. 5: 60. 1851, conf. W.R. Buck, 24 Jan 1986 & M. Higuchi, 30 Nov 1994) (BM), *Pöppig s.n.* (as *Hypnum truncatulum* Müll. Hal., Syn. musc. frond. 2: 263. 1851, holotype of *P. truncatulus*.) (conf. M. Higuchi, 2 May 1987) (BM), Dept. Loreto, above Pongo de Manseriche, 400 m, 2 Dec 1931 *Mexia 6201-a* (det. Bartram, conf. Higuchi, 30 Nov 1994) (BM). ECUADOR. Cerro Antiosana, 22 Sep 1960, *Grubb, Lloyd, Pennington & Whitmore 2923a* (BM), 28 Sep 1960, *Grubb, Lloyd, Pennington & Whitmore 2943a* (BM) (both Oxford University Expedition, 1960; conf. M. Higuchi, 30 Nov 1994). ST. VINCENT. ?1890, *H.H. & G.W. Smith 1490a* (conf. M. Higuchi, 30 Nov 1994) (BM), Sharpi Valley, 5 Feb 1892, *W.R. Elliott 189a* (BM) (det. Bartram, conf. M. Higuchi, 30 Nov 1994).

References

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