

Erratum

In a paper in volume 20 (O'Shea et al. 2001), because of a problem with fonts, part of the account for 3 species of *Fissidens* contained text that was transliterated into letters of the Greek alphabet. The correct version are as follows:

***Fissidens androgynus* Bruch ex C.Krauss** (*F. bryoides* var. *bryoides* Hedwig *sensu* Magill). Sombani Basin, 15°53'S 35°42'E, rock in open forest, 2080 m, 21 June 1991, *O'Shea 7233b*; *Widdringtonia* stand, Chinzama to Sombani path, 15°53'S 35°39'E, on rotting wood, 2180 m, 22 June 1991, *Longton 8285a*; Forest NE of Chambe Hut, 15°53'S 35°32'E, leaf litter in shaded hollow by boulder, 1900 m, 25 June 1991, *Longton 8429x*; Chapaluka Path, 15°55'S 35°32'E, silty soil by stream with *Fissidens curvatus* and *F. asplenoides*, 1420 m, 7 August 1993, *Stevenson R142b*. On various substrates, between 1420 and 2180 m.

This species was previously reduced to *F. bryoides* Hedw. (Magill, 1981). It was also cited as *F. bryoides sensu lato* (Bruggeman-Nannenga, 1993). In the Americas as well as in Europe, Africa and Asia, intermediates are found that at first sight seem to be distinct species, e.g. *F. bryoides*, *F. viridulus* Swartz, and *F. schmidii* Müll.Hal. This situation has been expressed in different ways. American authors, e.g. Crum (1973), Crum and Anderson (1981), consider *F. bryoides* to be a broad species or species complex with many expressions. These same expressions (e.g. *viridulus*) are treated in Europe as species or varieties (e.g. Smith, 1978), and in Asia as forms, varieties or subspecies (e.g. Chopra & Kumar, 1981, and Eddy, 1988). The reduction of *F. androgynus* to *F. bryoides* in Magill (1981) can be seen in the scope of this very broad concept of *F. bryoides*. In my opinion, however, using the name *F. bryoides* for the African material does not do justice to the situation. The antheridia in the African material are, without exception, terminal, whereas *F. bryoides* var. *bryoides* is gonioautoicous, and the African material is much more robust than *F. viridulus*, which also has terminal antheridia. I therefore prefer to recognize these plants as *F. androgynus*. This species might be confused with another taxon belonging to this complex that also occurs in Africa, *F. schmidii*, which differs in the small (7.5 µm), strongly convex cells, and the delicate limbidium. The cells of *F. androgynus* are larger (6-13.5 µm) and flat, and the plants, as well as the limbidium, are more robust. Both taxa often have decurrent dorsal laminae. [MABN].

***F. megalotis* Schimp. ex (Müll.Hal.) subsp. *helictocaulos* (Müll.Hal.) Brugg.-Nann.** BLANTYRE. About the 'saddle' of the hill Nyambadwe, 2 km N of Blantyre, 15°47'S 35°0'E, on rock with a thin covering of earth, 1200 m, 8 May 1980, *Townsend 80/24* (K); NE slope of Soche, c. 4 km S of Blantyre, 15°51'S 35°0'E, on earth and stone, 1300 m, 8 May 1980, *Townsend 80/39* (K); Devlin road, Nyambadwe, 15°47'S 35°0'E, on earth bank, 1045 m, 8 May 1980, *Townsend 80/49b* (K), mixed with *F. curvatus*. Only collected near Blantyre, on earth between 1045 and 1200 m.

This species has completely limbate leaves, unequal vaginant laminae and small, 6-7.5 µm long, highly convex leaf cells. The limbidium is intralaminar in the basal part of the vaginant laminae. [MABN].

****F. pseudoeenii* Bizot & Dury ex Pócs** Chinzama to Sombani path, 15°53'S 35°39'E, *Widdringtonia* stand, on rotting wood, 2180 m, 22 June 1991, *Longton 8285y*.

Pursell and Bruggeman-Nannenga (1996) reduced this species to *F. serratus* var. *leptochaete*. *F. serratus* has unipapillose cells and var. *leptochaete* differs from var. *serratus* in the presence of an intralaminar limbidium on all or most leaves. The inner laminal cells of *Longton 8285y*, however, are

smooth and slightly convex and what at first sight looks strikingly like large papillae are in fact guttulae, although marginal cells are often unipapillate. Re-examination of the type-specimen of *F. pseudoeenii* made clear that the laminal cells are smooth, though eguttulate. The smooth cells separate it from *F. serratus*. It is close to *F. flabellulus* Thwaites & Mitt. from Asia which, however is elimbate.

F. pseudoeenii is recognized by its small, 1-2 mm tall plants, large, 9-15 mm long, smooth cells, with or without guttulae, acute-acuminate leaf tips, excurrent costae and short intralaminar limbidia on the vaginant laminae of the upper leaves of female plants. [MABN].

Reference

- O'Shea, B.J, M.J. Wigginton, M.A. Bruggeman-Nannenga, N.G. Hodgetts & R.D. Porley. 2001. British Bryological Society Expedition to Mulanje Mountain, Malawi. 13. New and other unpublished records. *Tropical Bryology* **20**: 1-26.