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## Two new records of *Syrrhopodon* (Calymperaceae, Musci) in SE Asia.

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**Abstract.** *Syrrhopodon mammosus* Müll. Hal. is newly recorded for the Philippine moss flora, and *Syrrhopodon katemensis* (Zant.) L.T. Ellis is newly recorded for the moss flora of Borneo.

***Syrrhopodon mammosus*** Müll. Hal. new for the Philippines

Ellis & Tan (1999) tentatively identified a collection from Sibuyan Island, Philippines, as possibly representing an undescribed variety of *Syrrhopodon prolifer* Schwaegr. Reconsideration of this specimen (Tan & Hernaez 87-507) has shown it to belong to *Syrrhopodon mammosus* Müll. Hal. This is a new addition to the moss flora of the Philippines.

The shoots of *S. mammosus* have small linear leaves with limbate margins. These features indicate an affinity of this species with taxa of the *Syrrhopodon trachyphyllus* and *Syrrhopodon prolifer* complexes (Ellis, 2003). In *Syrrhopodon mammosus* the leaves (Fig. 1a) are 3 to >4 mm long and straight to curved when dry. In the longest leaves the hyaline lamina

occupies a fifth to a sixth of the leaf length. The ventral surface of the costa is papillose (Fig. 1c, d) and the cells of the chlorophyllose lamina are ventrally protuberant, each with a multifid papilla projecting from both the dorsal and ventral surfaces (Fig. 1e, f). The leaf margin adjacent to the apex of the hyaline lamina is plane, and supports a few short spines (Fig. 1b). Other *Syrrhopodon trachyphyllus*-like species tend to possess shorter leaves, rarely exceeding 3.5 mm long, and lack the unique combination of features outlined above. In species associated with the *Syrrhopodon prolifer* complex the leaf margin adjacent to the apex of the hyaline lamina is usually recurved and entire.

A handful of collections account for the presence of *Syrrhopodon mammosus* in New Caledonia, Peninsular Malaysia (Mohamed & Reese, 1988),

Sabah and Sarawak (Reese, 1996). The collection from the Philippines, *Tan & Hernaez 87-507*, was found on a shaded tree trunk on an open rocky outcrop in montane forest below 1200 m alt. This habitat is not unusual for *Syrrhopodon mammillosus*, which has also been recorded on soil, rock, decaying logs and fallen branches.

**Specimen examined.** Philippines. Sibuyan Island, Magdiwang town, Tampayan Barangay, northern slope of Mt Giting-Giting, near Mayo's Peak, 22 May 1987, *Tan & Hernaez 87-507* (BM, FH)

*Syrrhopodon katemensis* (Zant.) L.T. Ellis new for Borneo.

A collection (*Alston 13389b*) in BM, found among specimens tentatively identified as *Syrrhopodon prolifer* Schwaegr. *sensu lato*, has been redetermined as *Syrrhopodon katemensis* (Zant.) L.T. Ellis and represents a new addition to the moss flora of Borneo.

*Syrrhopodon katemensis* has fragile, tiny shoots with ligulate, limbate leaves that could easily be mistaken for depauperate material of a more robust species of the *Syrrhopodon prolifer* complex. The leaves (Fig. 1g) are <1 to 2 mm long with a smooth costa. Small, densely papillose cells form the chlorophyllose lamina (Fig. 1h). In surface view these cells are mostly 5-10 x 5-7.5  $\mu\text{m}$ , but are often obscured by the papillae. A narrow, largely entire marginal rib (stereome) is continuous from the leaf base to the apex. A rare tooth or two may occur at the leaf apex on the stereome or costa. This combination of features separates *S. katemensis* from all other *Syrrhopodon prolifer*-like species (Ellis, 2003).

*S. katemensis* is a rare and probably over-looked moss, previously known from Queensland and New Guinea (Ellis, 2003). This new record from Borneo is probably only the fourth collection of the species.

The specimen, *Alston 13389b*, was collected at 50 m alt. Further habitat data is unrecorded, but

within the specimen, shoots of *S. katemensis* occur scattered amongst other small mosses on thin bark. This is consistent with the other collections of the species, all of which occurred on tree trunks in lowland rainforest.

**Specimen examined.** Borneo. Kalimantan, Sampit River, Permantang, south of Kwala Kwajan, 27 January 1954, *Alston 13389b* (BM).

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#### References

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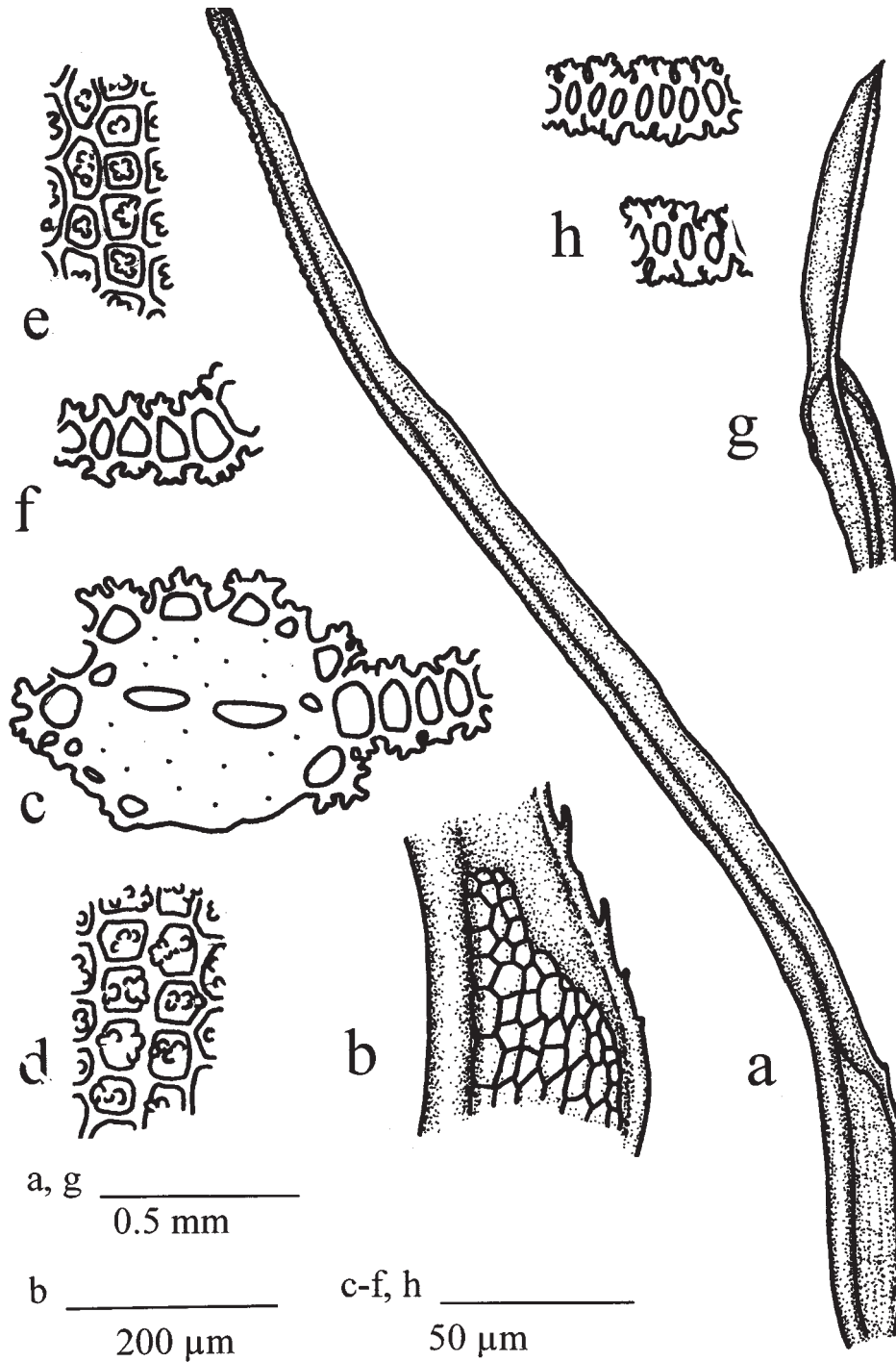


Fig. 1. a-f. *Syrrhopodon mammillosus* Müll. Hal. a, b: leaf (a: in dorsal-lateral view, b: detail of distal hyaline lamina); c, d: costa (c: ventral surface, d: in cross-section); e, f: chlorophyllose lamina (e: in surface view, f: in cross-section). g-h. *Syrrhopodon katemensis* (Zant.) L.T. Ellis g: leaf in dorsal-lateral view, h: chlorophyllose lamina in cross-section. a-f, Drawn from Philippines, *Tan & Hernaez 87-507* (BM). g, h, Drawn from Borneo, *Alston 13389b* (BM).

