Additional notes on Neckeropsis. 3. On the identity of Thamnium quisumbingii Veloira

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The diagnosis and illustration Veloira (1959) published of her new species Thamnium quisumbingii have made me assume that the species might in fact belong to Neckeropsis. This assumption proved to be correct upon the examination of an isotype present in E.B. Bartram's herbarium. The plants represent a rather unusual form of Neckeropsis boniana (Besch.) Touw et Ochyra. In her description Veloira stressed the presence of numerous flagelliform branchlets. More or less attenuate, microphyllous branchlets are commonly found in N. boniana, but they are exceptionally numerous in the type of Thamnium quisumbingii. Many stem apices are flagelliform as well, and some stems show an alternation of microphyllous and normally foliate parts. In a second collection made at the same occasion (Edaño 15938), and reported before (Touw 1987) microphyllous parts are less numerous. Both collections probably have been taken from the same population.

Neckeropsis boniana (Besch.) Touw et

Ochyra, Lindbergia 13: 101. 1987.

Thamnium quisumbingii Veloira, The Bryologist 62: 108. 1959, *syn. nov.* -*Thamnobryum quisumbingii* (Veloira) Iwatsuki et Tan, Misc. Bryol. Lichenol. 7: 152. 1972. - Type: Philippines, Samar, Mt. Purog, *G.E. Edaño 15939*, December 1951 (FH-BARTR iso!; not seen: TENN holo, PNH iso).

Literature Cited

Iwatsuki, Z. & B.C. Tan. 1972. New names for Philippine mosses. Miscellanea Bryologica et Lichenologica 7: 152. Touw, A. 1987. Additional notes on Neckeropsis 2. Lindbergia 13:97-104

Veloira, N.E. 1959. Two new mosses from the Philippines. The Bryologist 62: 104-108.