
Coscinodon humilis, an overlooked species

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Coscinodon humilis was described by Milde from mica schist in the Passeiertal NE Merano (formerly southern Tyrolia in Austria, hence cited as Austria by Greven 1995, now Alto Adige in Italy). Limpricht (1890) regarded it as “verkümmerte Form von *C. cribrus*”, and although Mönkemeyer (1927) still cited it, the species got forgotten by the time. Thus the species was no more mentioned by Corley et al (1981) in the European checklist and therefore no more included by Frey et al. (1995) in the German edition of the “Moos- und Farnpflanzen Europas”. Greven (1995) re-established the species in his treatment of *Grimmia* (and related genera) in Europe. Therefore Frey et al. (2006) included the species, which was, however, not keyed out. Finally Hill et al. (2006) listed it again in the new European checklist as a good species.

More details about the recognition of this species by various authors, the synonymy with *C. mardorfii* and the occurrence and frequency in Japan can be obtained from Greven (1995). According to the author, *C. humilis* differs from *C. cribrus* by unistratose not plicate leaves, a conspicuous difference to *C. cribrus* with partially bistratose and plicate leaves (cf. figs. 1-4).

The record of *C. humilis* from Italy by Brusa (1999) drew my attention on this species. Therefore I summarized and illustrated the differences between *C. humilis* and *C. cribrus* here. It might be useful to check herbarium material of *C. cribrus* for this species, especially from the Alps.

Coscinodon humilis is known from the Alps of Italy (type near Merano from the 19. century; the nearby Oetztaler Alps, Porley after Greven 1995), Lombardy cf. Brusa 1999), the Swiss Alps (2 sites near Lugano close to Brusa's records in Italy cf. Greven 1995, another historical record made by Pfeffer in Graubünden and one recent collection, cf. http://www.nism.uzh.ch/map/map_de.php) and Austria (Kärnten, one record cited by Greven 1995). Therefore it is one of the rare species in Europe but more frequent in Japan.

Brusa, G. 1999. Two sites for interesting Grimmiaceae near the Lake Lugano (Italian-Swiss border). *J. Bryol.* 21: 73-74.

Corley, M.F.V., Crundwell, A.C., Düll, R., Hill, M.O., Smith, A.J.E. 1981. Mosses of Europe and the Azores; an annotated list of species, with synonyms from the recent literature. *J. Bryol.* 11:609-690.

Frey, W. et al. 1995. *Die Moos- und Farnpflanzen Europas*. Jena (Fischer).

Frey, W., et al. 2004. *The Liverworts, Mosses and Ferns of Europe*. Martins (Harley Books).

Greven, H.C. 1995. *Grimmia Hedw. (Grimmiaceae, Musci) in Europe*. Leiden (Backhuys).

Hill, M.O. et al. 2006. An annotated checklist of the mosses of Europe. *J. Bryol.* 28: 198-267.

Limpricht, K.G. 1890. *Die Laubmoose Deutschlands, Österreichs und der Schweiz*. Leipzig.

NACHSATZ

Christian Schröck machte mich auf eine in dem Zusammenhang wichtige Publikation von Ignatova et al. (2008) aufmerksam. Danach hatten Maier & Geissler (1995) *Coscinodon humilis* mit *C. cribrus* synonymisiert. Ein molekularer Stammbaum der eurasiatischen Arten zeigte jedoch eine deutliche Trennung beider Arten.

Maier, E., Geissler, P. 1995. *Grimmia* in Mitteleuropa, ein Bestimmungsschlüssel. *Herzogia* 11: 1-80.

Ignatova, E., Kuznetzova, O., Köckinger, H., Hastings, R. 2008. A preliminary study of *Coscinodon* (Grimmiaceae, Musci) in Eurasia based on morphology and DNA sequence data. *Arctoa* 17: 1-18.

