Musci

quidam frondosi recentius detecti.

Auctore

O. Sendtner.

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1. Gymnostomum Wimmerianum Sendtn.

G. caule breviusculo, subramoso; foliis lanceolatis, acutissimis, supra basin margine involutis, stricte patulis, siccitate crispatis; theca ovali-cylindrica, subobliqua, operculo e basi depresso-conica obliquo. Gymnostomum Wimmerianum Sendtn. in Flora Ratisb. 1840. I. p. 50.

Caulis simplex vel supra innovationibus 1 — 3 fastigiatis fasciculatim ramosus, erectus, circiter 3 linearis, dense caespitosus. Folia stricte patula siccitate crispata, e luteo viridia, aetate corrupta, rufescentia; inferiora breviora, lanceolata; superiora anguste lanceolata acutissima, supra basin canaliculatam marginibus integerrimis involuta, indeque subulata. Areolatio basi tantum perceptibilis, e cellulis ordinatim seriatis teneris angustulis lucidis rectangularibus texta; supra basin condensata, ita ut folium obscurum appareat. Nervus fuscescens dorso in carinam productus, apice evanescens. Flores hermaphroditi. Vidi antheridia quinque cylindrica rectiuscula fuscescentia, archegonia singula vel bina antheridiis duplo longiora, paraphysesque paucas lucidas tenues articulatas in perichaetio foliis e basi oblonga lanceolato-attenuatis figurato. Vaginula ovali-cylindrica, fusco-lutea. Stipes tri-vel quadrilinearis luteus, subflexuosus, erectus, siccitate obsolete dextrorsum tortus. Theca ovali-cylindrica, angusta, plerumque obliqua vel subinclinata, orificium versus leniter angustata laevis, luteo-fusca ore aurantiaca; siccitate sub orificio contracta. Operculum e basi depresso-conica rubella in subulam obliquam pallide luteam elongatum, theca brevius. Calyptra cucullata, latere ad medium fissa, basi truncata, ad basin fere thecae porrecta, ampliuscula, fuscescens.

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Detexi hanc speciem sub finem Julii in rupium fissuris humo repletis in montibus depressis Sudetorum prope fontes Morae, in sic dicto Kessel auf der Janowitzerhaide, fructibus maturantibus praeditam, in vicinitate Hedysari obscuri.

Species cum nulla generis confundenda. Habitus Weissias refert. Caespites Weissiae controversae similes, sed stipes longior gracilior. Thecae curvatura in speciminibus junioribus praestantior, quam in senioribus.

2. Physcomitrium eurystoma Sendtn.

Ph. subsimplex, foliis ovato-oblongis, mucronato-acutis, apicem versus obtuse serratis, patentibus; nervo in acumen continuo; theca subsphaerica, siccitate turbinata; operculo convexo obtuse mammillato.

Gymnostomum eurystoma N. ab E. Mst.

Caulis brevis 2 — 3 linearis, simplex, rarius supra basin divisus. Folia fasciculata, inferiora minora, recurvo-patentia, superiora subrosulata, patentia, ovalia vel ovato-oblonga, acuta, apicem versus crenulata, plana, margine inflexa, luteo-viridia, laxe areolata, nervus rubellus ad apicem productus nec raro in mucronem excedens. Vaginula cylindrica, margine contracta. Stipes foliis duplo longior, in thecam incrassatus, siccus sub theca constrictus. Theca cum operculo globosa, deoperculata hemisphaerica, siccitate ore amplissima, turbinata, atrofusca. Operculum convexiusculum cum mammilla obtusa. Calyptra mitraeformis pluries fissa.

Physcomitrio fasciculari et *sphaerico* intermedium. Ab illo foliis basi latioribus acutis nec acuminatis, nervo excurrente, theca ore amplissima, calyptraque basi lobata diversum, a *Ph. sphaerico* distinctum: foliis acutis excurrentinerviis crenulatis planioribus patentibus.

In fossis ad piscinas Giersdorfenses in valle Cervimontana Silesiae detexit Nees ab Esenbeck Septembri 1834 plantam frnctificantem. Wimmer eandem legit prope Vratislaviam. Serius Flotovius prope Cervimontium im Feigenmund cum Phasco axillari. Prope Niederleipe in vicinitate Javorii crescit in piscina exsiccata cum Schelhammeria Pseudocypero, Rumice maritimo, Scirpo ovato, Gymnostomo truncato, Physcomitrio fasciculari et Marchantia polymorpha.

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3. Hymenostomum planifolium Sendtn.

H. caule humili simplici; foliis linearibus, acutis, integerrimis, margine planis, squarroso-recurvatis; perichaetialibus longioribus, subulatis, canaliculatis; theca curvato-inclinata ovali; operculo elongato-conico, oblique obtuso.

Caulis bi-vel trilinearis, erectus, simplex. Folia inferiora breviora, conferta, superiora recurva, siccitate crispata, linearia, acuta, nonnunquam mucronata, integerrima, obsolete canaliculata, subplana, marginibus non involuta, obscure viridia. Areolatio tenera, e cellulis oblongo-rectangularibus texta. Nervus excurrens. Folia perichaetialia 2 — 3 multo longiora, stipitem aequantia, lineari-subulata, canaliculata, basi amplectente erecta, apicem versus recurvata. Vaginula cylindrica, pallide fusca, margine obscura. Stipes erectus, solitarius, bilinearis et ultra, e viridi lutescens, pallidus, in thecam incrassatus. Theca ovalis vel ovato-elliptica, curvula, subgibbosa, non raro paullum inclinata, ore obliquo angustata, olivacea, demum fusca. Operculum conicum, oblique obtuseque elongatum, dimidia theca longius. Calyptra cucullata, supra dimidium fissa, thecam basi aequans.

In terra nuda horti zu Molitsch bei Jauer in Schlesien. Thecae Aprili maturant.

Foliis planis recurvis, thecaque curvata distinctum.

4. Desmatodon inclinatus Sendtn.

D. caule brevissimo simplici innovanteque; foliis patentibus, oblongis, piliformi-cuspidatis, apice obsolete crenulatis; theca ovata inclinata; operculo e basi conica subulato, obtuso, peristomii dentibus incurvis, ad medium bifidis.

Anacalypta inclinata N. ab E. Mspt. — Dermatodon cernuus Hüb.?

Caulis brevissimus, simplex, interdum supra basin divisus, fasciculatim foliosus. Folia recurvo-patula, oblonga, exteriora (vel inferiora) oblongo-spathulata, interioribus longiora, cuncta in aristam subpiliformem acuminata, apicem versus obsolete crenulata, carinata, rufescentia. Nervus validus, excurrens, fuscus. Stipes ½ — 1 pollicaris fuscus, subflexuosus, siccitate sinistrorsum tortus. Theca oblique ovata, inclinata,

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laevis, brunnea. Peristomii dentes sedecim incurvi, basi membrana tenui cohaerentes, ad medium in crura duo linearia, basi trabeculis transversalibus saepissime tribus connexa divisi, quoinde basis dentium simplice foraminum serie pertusa appareat. Calyptra cucullata, e basi latiuscula, luteo-fusca in subulam obscuriorem attenuata.

Ill. Nees ab Esenbeck in muris prope Johannisbad Sudetorum Bohemicorum hanc speciem cum Bryo pyriformi sociatam invenit. Fructus Septembri maturant. ♃.

A Desmatodonte lanceolato theca inclinata breviore satis diversum; vi peristomatis a Cynodontio latifolio Schw. (Suppl. I. P. I. p. 110. t. XXV.)

5. Dicranum juniperifolium Sendtn.

D. caule elato, diviso, erecto; foliis congestis, erecto-patulis, subsecundis, strictis, siccitate vix rugosis tortilibusve, lanceolatis, acuminato-attenuatis, acutis, apice serratis, canaliculatis, evanidnerviis; perichaetialibus e basi oblonga, obtusa in subulam linearem acuminatis; stipite solitario; theca oblonga, obliqua, subinclinata; operculo subulato longissimo.

Dicranum juniperifolium Sendtn. in Flora Ratisb. 1840. I. p. 59.

Caespitosum. Caulis 1 — 2-pollicaris, innovationibus sub apice orientibus ramosus, basi tomento radiculoso obtectus, interruptim foliosus, rigidulus, fragilis. Folia innovationum breviuscularum in comam fastigiatam congesta, elongatarum aequaliter distributa, erecto-patula, subsecunda, stricta, siccitate erectiora, vix rugulosa vel flexuosa, juniora aureo-viridia, nitentia, seniora sordide fuscescentia. Inferiora in singulis innovationibus minora ovata, breviter acuminata, subintegerrima, concava; cellulis oblongis, suprabasilaribus elongatis, duplicato-marginatis areolata, nervo debili evanescente instructa. Superiora lato-lanceolata, leniter longeque acuminata seu attenuato-acuminata, semper acuta, apice serrata, canaliculata, marginibus planis. Areolatio aequaliter e cellulis laxiusculis, sub lente perceptibilibus, oblongis, duplicato-marginatis, basi tantum infima praecipue marginem versus laxioribus, brevioribus, subquadratis, rufescentibus texta. Nervus obscurus, determinatus, linearis, paullum sub apice abruptus. Folia perichaetialia circiter 8. Exteriora e basi brevi,

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rotundato-obovata, vaginante cito in subulam linearem, angustam, basin 3 — 4ies superantem, apice acute serratam acuminata. Sequentibus haec subula brevior, basis vero vaginans longior, lato-oblonga, versus finem obtuse rotundata, subito in subulam elongata. Intimis vagina totum fere folium exportat, acumenque ad summum tertiam partem. Nervus omnibus praesens, et parenchymate comitante in acumen transiens. Areolatio aequaliter e cellulis perangustis, elongatis, granulis magnis chlorophyllinis repletis, sub lente minus acro lineas obscuras referentibus texta. Fructus semper solitarius in perichaetio plerumque ab innovationibus superato. Vaginula cylindrica, fusca, margine obscuriore. Stipes erectus, flexuosus, pallide fusco-luteus, sesquipollicaris. Theca oblonga, estrumosa, obliqua, dorso incurva, subinclinata, laevis, immatura luteo-viridis. Operculum e basi latiore in subulam obliquam acuminatum, theca longius, fuscescenti-luteum. Calyptra cucullata ad medium fissa, ampliuscula, totam thecam obtegens, fuscescens.

Primus legit aestate anni 1839 hanc speciem rev. Diaconus Kramer in monte Altvater im mährischen Gesenke. Deinde eodem anno ipse legi im Kessel auf der Janowitzerhaide daselbst, ad fontes declivas.

Species *Dicrano Schraderi* et *spurio* intermedia. Ab utroque differt foliorum textura aequali, ex areolis oblongis formata, rugositateque minore. *Dicranum spurium* habet folia medio — *Dicr. juniperifolium* sub medio basin versus latissima. Folia *Dicrani Schraderi* angustiora, e lanceolato circa vel supra medium sensim lineari-attenuata, obtusiuscula, apice obtusiuscula, basi e cellulis oblongis, supra basin e cellulis rotundis, adaucta tantum vi microscopica perceptibilibus tenuissime texta. Folia perichaetialia *Dicrani Schraderi* magis obovata, acumine subulato latiore sublineari, obtusiusculo, citius producto instructis. Hoc idem acumen in fol. perichaet. Dicrani juniperifolii cito quidem, sed e basi rotundata, nec emarginata elatum apparet.

Quod ad foliorum areolationem attinet, de FLOTOVIUS illam cum praestanti instrumento Schückiano exploratam hoc modo exponit. »Di»cranum spurium hat bei 270maliger Linearvergrösserung von der Mitte »bis zur Spitze des Blattes und noch bis über die Mitte herab viereckig »rundliche Zellen, erst gegen die Basis längliche (viermal längere als breite)

»und ein viel zarteres Maschengewebe. Bei D. juniperifolium ist dieses »Gewebe weit gröber und gegen die polaren Berührungsstellen mit den »Nachbarmaschen (polar will ich hier die Richtung nach der Basis und »Spitze des Blattes nennen, im Gegensatze zu den Richtungen nach den »Seitenrändern) verbreitert, gleichsam auseinanderfliessend. Die Zellen »sind durchweg gleichförmig, länglich. Die Blätter desselben geben ver»möge der verschiedenen Grösse und *Farbe* (von Grün bis Goldgelb »nuancirt) der Chlorophyllkörnchen ein reizendes microscopisches Object »ab, woher denn auch der chagrinartige Schmelz rühren mag, den sie »schon durch die Luppe zeigen.«

6. Hypnum Flotovianum Sendtn.

H. repens, subpinnatum; ramis confertis, erectis curvatisve, teretibus, subfasciculatis; foliis imbricatis, patulis, oblongo-lanceolatis, acuminatis, apice serrulatis, subsolidinerviis, margine reflexis, stipite scabro; theca ovata obliqua, operculo curvirostri.

Hypnum curvirostre Fw. Mspt.

Caulis repens, pinnatus l. vage ramosus, ramis erectis subfasciculatis, plerumque simplicibus, teretibus, versus apicem attenuatis sensimque curvatis. Folia imbricata, erecto-patula, oblongo-lanceolata, circa medium latissima, cito-sed numquam capillari-acuminata, apicem versus obsolete serrulata, concaviuscula, plicato-striata, margineque plica longitudinali reflexa, flavo-viridia, aetate lurida, languide nitentia. Areolatio e cellulis conspicuis, arctis, grosse-marginatis texta. Nervus validus, sensim attenuatus, in acumen productus vel in extremo apice evanidus. Perichaetia cauli vel basi ramorum axillaria. Folia perichaetialia basi imbricata, apicibus patula, caeteris majora, longius acuminata, integerrima, laxius e cellulis elongatis areolata, albicantia, nervo excurrente instructa Vaginula oblonga, pallide viridis. Stipes solitarius, erectus, circiter 8 linearis, totus scaber, purpurascens, siccitate dextrorsum tortus. Theca ovata, obliqua, inclinata, pallide fusca. Dentes peristomii exterioris 16 anguste lanceolati, acuminati, trabeculati, rufescentes, apicem versus albidi, incurvi. Perist. interius membrana carinato-plicata in processus sedecim e carinis continuatos ciliasque binas paullo breviores soluta.

Operculum e basi conica in rostellum in- vel deflexum elongatum, thecam subaequans. Calyptra cucullata, sordide straminea, apice acutissima nigrescens.

Clariss. de FLOTOVIUS hanc speciem detexit im Sattler bei Hirschberg am Boberufer, immixtam Racomitrio aciculari, Grimmiae apocarpae et Hypno delicatulo.

Species peculiaris, cum caeterorum nulla confundenda, stipitis scabritie, thecae foliorumque forma *Hypno pilifero* proxima, sed satis diversa habitu repente, foliis plicatis margineque reflexis, nervo subexcurrente, fol. perichaetialibus nervosis. Habitu *Hypno pseudoplumoso* et *rutabulo* intermedia. Differt ab illo foliis nusquam secundis, plicatis, margine reflexis; perichaetialibus integerrimis apice patulis, nec recurvis, stipite omnino scabro, operculo rostrato, ciliis peristomii interioris minus brevioribus. Ab *Hypno rutabulo* differt: foliis angustioribus, nervo longius producto, fol. perichaetialibus haud squarroso-reflexis, nervosis, operculoque rostrato: ab *Hypno strigoso Hoffm.* fol. perichaetialibus nervosis, ambituque oblongo-lancealato nec triangulari, parce serrato, plicisque marginalibus foliorum caulinorum, stipiteque aspero distinguenda.

7. Hypnum fertile Sendtn.

H. caule repente vel procumbente, pinnatim-ramoso; ramulis confertis, divergentibus, depressis, regularibus; foliis utrinsecus homomallis, e lanceolato longissime subulato-attenuatis, circinnato-falcatis, integerrimis, enerviis; theca cylindrica, basin versus angustata, arcuato-inclinata; operculo conico acuto.

Depresso-caespitosum. Caulis repens, elongatus, dense bifariam ramosus, filicinus, Hypnum molluscum aemulans. Ramuli stricti, subrectangulariter divergentes, circiter bilineares, terminales sensim breviores, apice nonnunquam uncinati. Folia conferta utrinsecus falcato-secunda, e lanceolato in subulam longam, demum angustissimam subcapillarem attenuata, integerrima, laevia, siccitate tantum obsolete plicato-striata, dense sed tenerrime translucenti-reticulata, sine ullo nervi vestigio, splendore aureo. Fructus partibus caulis vetustis inserti, numerosi. Perichaetia approximata, longe emergentia. Folia perichaetialia exteriora

parvula, ovata, acuminata, apicibus patula; interiora multo majora, erecta, vaginanti-convoluta, lanceolata, acuminata (acumine breviore et minus angusto quam in caulinis) integerrima, plicato-striata, enervia. Vaginula cylindrica, virens. Stipes in perichaetio solitarius vel binus, perlongus, non raro sesquipollicaris, erectus, debilis, versus thecam saepe longe arcuatus, inferne sanguineus, superne pallescens, laevis, siccitate basi dextrorsum, sub theca sinistrorsum tortus. Theca angusta, cylindrica, versus orificium sensim incrassata, paullum curvata, jam e basi inclinata, pallide fuscolutea. Peristomium externum internum aequans. Dentes acuminato-lanceolati, sensim incurvati, basi crocei, superne pallescentes. Peristomium internum ad medium indivisum, pallide lutescens, carinato-plicatum, cum processibus lato-lanceolatis integerrimis, ciliisque tenuissimis solitariis, sive binis, sive nullis. Operculum conicum, acutum, croceum, vix quartam thecae partem metiens.

Collegi hanc speciem anno 1832 in ligno putrido auf der Benediktenwand in den bayerischen Alpen — anno 1835 in eisdem locis in castris romanis bei Grünwald unweit München, und im Rainthale an der Zugspitz.

Fructus Majo maturant, serius in alpibus.

Habitus *Hypni cupressiformis* formam minorem refert, fructificatio *Hypnum serpens.* Ab *Hypno Crista castrensi* differt ramulis minoribus, foliis laevibus et peristomate; ab *Hypno mollusco* foliis integerrimis, stipitis tortu, thecae forma, peristomioque, et primo adspectu stipitibus numerosis gracilibus elongatis. Nec ad *Hypnum cupressiforme* referri potest, ob folia angustiora operculumque brevius.

8. Hypnum nemorosum Koch.

H. caule procumbente, diviso, bipinnatim ramoso; foliis confertis bifariam imbricatis, lateralibus patulo-erectis, intermediis appressis, caulinis oblongo lanceolatis, rameis lanceolatis, longe acuminatis, apicem versus grosse-serratis, planiusculis, laevibus, enerviis; stipite laevi; theca cylindrica, obliqua, suberecta; operculo conico.

Hypnum nemorosum Koch. Brid. Bryol. univ. II. p. 422.

Caulis procumbens seu arcuato-deflexus, caespitibus densis implexus, 1 — 2 pollicaris, dense foliosus, divisus, arcte bipinnatim ramosus.

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Rami patentissimi; inferiores saepe ultra semipollicares, apicem caulis versus decrescentes, adeo approximati, ut ramuli sibi incumbent; summi caulis terminalis instar simplices, attenuati, teretiusculi, compressiusculi, inferiores laxe pinnatim ramosi. Horum ramuli circiter per paria terna distributi, inferiores longiores, nonunquam vix ramo primario minores, minus patuli, compressiusculi, attenuati, semper aliquot crassiores quam Hypni splendentis. Folia caulina et ramea conferta, imbricatim biseriata; lateralia basi patula, apice erecta, nonnunquam subverticaliter posita; intermedia erecto-appressa, nonnunquam summa subsecunda, siccitate directionem servantia. Cuncta majuscula, caulina majora, oblongo-lanceolata, ramulina lanceolata, omnia sensim longeque acuminata, apicem versus acute serrata, planiuscula, laevia, nec plicata, nec margine flexa, e cellulis teneris elongatis laxiuscule et aequaliter reticulata, nitentia, pallide luteo-viridia, basi fuscescentia, omnino enervia, rarius basi obsolete binervia. Perichaetia cauli axillariter inserta, occultiuscula. Folia perichaetialia imbricata, inferiora apicibus recurviuscula, ovata, obtusiuscula; sequentia ovato-lanceolata, acuminata; intima erecta, caulinis similia sed citius longissime subcapillaceo-acuminata, apicem versus serrata, pallide virentia, basi lutescentia, demum rufescentia, e cellulis elongatis laxiusculis texta, enervia. Vaginula margine apices foliorum perichaetialium aequat, cylindrica, subattenuata, pallide fuscescens. Stipes in perichaetio solitarius, erectus, tenuis, subflexuosus vel rectus, pollicaris vel longior, laevis, purpurascens, siccitate obsolete tortus. Theca cylindrica, e stipite sensim incrassata, obsolete curvata vel rectiuscula, erecta vel subinclinata, laevis, pallide fusca. Dentes peristomii exterioris lanceolati, acuminati, fusci; perist. interius e membrana ad medium integra, carinato-plicata, lutescenti in processus 16 lanceolatos, attenuatos, imperforatos (ut videtur) ciliasque binas vel singulas soluta formatum. Operculum conicum rubellum.

Collegi hanc speciem Septembri 1833 fructibus partim immaturis, partim perditis annosis in alpibus bavaricis juxta viam von Schliersee nach dem in der Nähe befindlichen Wasserfall — nahe bei diesem linker Hand im dunkeln Nadelwalde.

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9. Hypnum Martianum Sendtn.

H. caule repente, surculisque erectiusculis, subpinnatis; foliis confertis patentibus, ovatis, acutiusculis, denticulatis, dorso papillosis, concavis; nervo sub apice abrupto; stipite laevi; theca ovata, obliqua, subhorizontali; operculo e basi convexo longirostro.

Planta minutula, habitu Hypnum tamariscinum minorem referens, caespitibus depressis, densis implexa. Caulis in caespitum marginibus repens, humifusus, semipollicaris et paullo ultra, simpliciter vel obsolete duplicato-pinnatus. Ramuli angulo recto patentes, recti, bifariam explanati. In medio caespite caules erecti, vix semipollicares, arcuati vel recti, simpliciter vel duplicato-pinnati, tenues, rigiduli. Ramuli patentissimi, nunquam ultra bilineares, recti vel leniter curvati. Folia confertiuscula, patentissima, caulina remotiora, siccitate basi patentes, apicibus incurva, ita ut caulis catenulato-articulatus videatur. Caulina et ramulina (sed illa latiora) ovata, acutiuscula, denticulata, vel apicem versus erosa, concava, dorso papillosa, obsolete breviterque plicato-striata vel laevia, margine haud reflexa, ex areolis rotundis dense guttato-reticulata, obscure-viridia absque nitore. Nervus validus, translucens, sub apice subito abruptus. Perichaetia cauli inserta, parva, pallida. Folia perichaetialia erecto-patula, ovato-lanceolata, longius acuminata, integerrima, laevia, e cellulis oblongis laxe reticulata, albida, nervo in acumen abeunte instructa. Vaginula breviter cylindrica, pallida, margine rubro, parte superiore e foliis perichaetialibus emergens. Stipes solitarius, erectus, rectus, circiter 8 linearis, laevis, pallide rufus, siccitate inferne dextrorsum, superne sinistrorsum tortilis. Theca ovata, obliqua, demum ore obliquo hians, inclinata vel cernua, e membrana tenui texta, pallide lutescenti-fusca, serius rufescens, laevis. Peristomii exterioris dentes 16 lanceolati, acuminati, apice incurvi, nitentes, fusci. Peristomium interius exteriore longius e membrana ad dimidium fere integra, carinato-plicata, fuscidula, processibus 16 erectis anguste lanceolatis, sensim attenuatis, imperforatis obscurioribus, ciliisque binis (rarius ternis) tenuissimis formatum. Operculum e basi convexa in rostellum rectiusculum tenuissimum longum acuminatum, pallide flavescens, thecam aequans vel superans. Calyptra cucullata, straminea.

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Ill. de MARTIUS primus hanc speciem circa Monachium legit, serius cl. Dr. SCHIMPER, de BERENGER, J. de PECHMANN et Dr. KUMMER. Reperitur: wenn man von Mariaeinsidl in der Leithen an den Kalköfen vorbei nach Hesellohe geht, und über letztere etwa 5 — 600 Schritte hinaus in das Wäldchen am Fuss des Berges kommt: dort sich nach einem lossgerissenen grössern Steinblock umsieht: nicht weit von diesem auf kleinern Blöcken ganz nahe am Berg. Sie steht theils auf Stein (Nagelfluhe) theils auf faulem Holze.

Fructus muturant sub finem aestatis. — Cum *Hypno tamariscino* propter exiguitatem totius plantae, thecae formam et operculi longitudinem confundi non potest: Propius accedit ad Americae *Hypnum minutulum Hedw.* a quo differt: foliis ovatis, nec acuminatis, nec acutis, sed acutiusculis, denticulatis, dorso papillosis; perichaetialibus nervosis brevioribus, ciliisque perist. int. nunquam singulis. — Ab *Hypno grato Pal. Beauv.* nervo abrupto foliorum patentiorum, stipite laevi et theca breviore distinguendum.

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