



Studies on Lophocoleaceae. XXIV. *Chiloscyphus alpicola* J.J.Engel, an interesting new liverwort species from New Zealand together with nomenclatural changes in *Tetracymbaliella* Grolle

JOHN J. ENGEL

Science and Education, The Field Museum, Chicago, Illinois 60605-2496; email: jengel@fieldmuseum.org

Abstract

Chiloscyphus alpicola J.J.Engel, a new member of the Lophocoleaceae from New Zealand, is described and illustrated and *Tetracymbaliella subsimplex* (Austin) J.J.Engel, endemic to Tasmanian, is a new combination.

Key words: liverworts, Marchantiophyta, *Chiloscyphus*, *Tetracymbaliella*, Lophocoleaceae, taxonomy, New Zealand, Tasmania.

Introduction

During the course of investigations in connection with the forthcoming volume two of the Liverwort Flora of New Zealand, an additional interesting new species of *Chiloscyphus* Corda in Opiz (1829: 641) came to my attention and a nomenclatural realignment in *Tetracymbaliella* Grolle (1961: 48) became necessary. The names are being published separately to make them immediately available for use.

Taxonomy

1. A new species of *Chiloscyphus* Corda

Chiloscyphus alpicola J.J.Engel, sp. nov.

Chiloscypho aperticauli similis, sed lineis insertionis foliaris area angusta exfoliata usque ad 2–4-cellulas lata praeditis, superficie foliari, praesertim supra perimetrum luminis, velamine ceraceo obtecta, margine ventrali foliari saepe 1–5-ciliato, amphigastriis 4-lobis, tenacibus, non fragilibus, infragantibus, undique per caulem intactis, 2.1–2.6-plo latitudinem caulis aequantibus; habitu amphigastriorum in axem eodem plus minusquam regulariter ad caulem appressa vel leniter patente, contigua vel laxe imbricata differt.

Holotype:—New Zealand, South Island, Nelson Prov., Nelson Lakes Natl. Park, E slope of Robert Ridge in vicinity of Mt. Robert Skifield, W end of Lake Rotoiti, SSW of St. Arnaud, 1400–1480 m, *Engel* 22832 (F!); isotype: (CHR!).

Plants soft and flexuous, sometimes becoming long and stringy, brittle, loosely creeping, translucent, pale green to pale yellowish green, the shoots medium, to 3.5 mm wide. Branching rather common, the branches mostly of *Frullania*-type; lateral-intercalary type occasional. Stems with cortex moderately differentiated, in 1–2 layers of smaller cells which are thin-walled except for the weakly thickened exposed wall; medullary cells thin walled. Rhizoids short for plant size, in loose fascicles from stem at immediate base of underleaves. Leaves alternate, horizontal, widely spreading, loosely imbricate, free dorsally, the orientation and insertion strongly succubous, almost longitudinal, forming a straight line for nearly its entire length, and then abruptly recurved and comma-shaped at ventral end, the lines of insertion not extending to stem midline dorsally and delimiting a leaf-free strip of (1)2–4 cells wide; leaves convex, asymmetrically broadly ovate-subtrapezoid to oblate-subtrapezoid; apex undivided and broadly rounded to