

DIDYMODON (Erythrophyllum) **PATENTIFOLIUS** Thér., sp. nov.

Valle de México: Xoquiapán (Bro. Amable 1676); Mixcoac (Arsene 9442).

Dioicus, tenellus, obscure viridis. Caulis erectus, simplex, vix 2 mm. altus. Folia sicca crispula-patula, humida patentia, carinato-

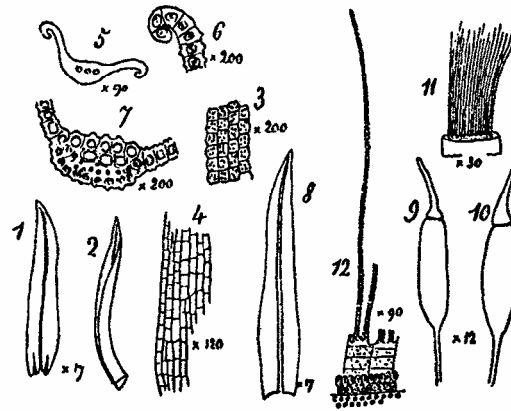


FIG. 9.-*Didymodon patentifolius* Thér. 1, 2, cauline leaves; 3, median cells; 4, basal cells; 5, 6, cross-sections in acumen; 7, cross-section of costa near base; 8, perichaetial leaf; 9, dry capsule; 10, moist capsule; 11, peristome; 12, fragment of peristome.

concava, lanceolato-ligulata, acuta, marginibus anguste revolutis, integris, 1.5-1.6 mm. longa, 0.3 mm. lata; costa papillosa, basi 60 μ crassa, percurrente; cellulis laminae hexagonis, chlorophyllosis, obscuris, papillois, 8-9 μ , basilaribus laxis, hyalinis, teneris, oblongo-hexagonis, vel rectangularibus. Folia perichaetialia similia sed majora, haud vaginata; pedicellus purpureus, erectus, 10-12 mm. longus; capsula oblonga (2 mm. longa c. operculo), annulata, peristomii dentes e membrana basilari humillima erecti (0.6 mm. alti), fere usque ad basin in 2 crura filiformia papillosa divisi; sporae laeves, 12-15 μ ; operculum conico-rostratum.

Distinguished at a glance from *D. oeneus* by its small size. The leaf margin is so closely revolute that at first sight the border seems to be thickened and formed of two layers of cells.

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