

WEISIOPSIS STENOCARPA Thér., sp. nov.

Valle de México: Desierto (Bro. Amable 1205 p. p.). Growing as isolated stems among other mosses, such as *Didymodon oeneus* and *Campylium hispidulum* var. *Sommerfeltii*.

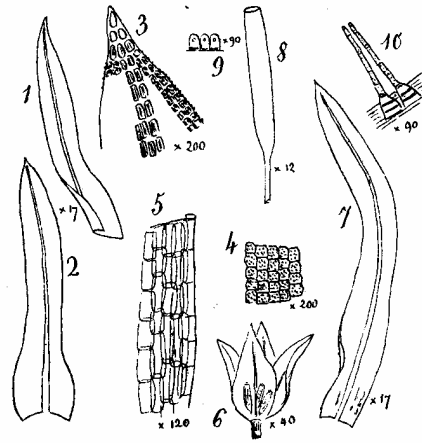


FIG. 8.-- *Weisiopsis stenocarpa* Thér. 1, 2, cauline leaves; 3, acumen; 4, median cells; 5, basal cells; 6, antheridial bud; 7, perichaetial leaf; 8, capsule; 9, annulus; 10, fragment of peristome.

Autoica, pusilla. Caulis ascendens, 2-5 mm. altus. Folia sicca crispula, humore patula, lanceolato-acuminata, acuta, basi plicatula, marginibus planis, integris, 2-2.2 mm. longa, 0.3-0.4 mm. lata, costa basi 60 μ , percurrente vel breviter excedente; rete opaco, papilloso, papillis densis, minutis, cellulis quadrato-hexagonis, 8-9 μ , cellulis basilaribus laxioribus, hyalinis, rectangularibus. Folia perichaetialia longiora (3 mm.); pedicellus erectus, pallidus, 5-6 mm. longus; capsula angustissime cylindrica 1.5 mm. longa, 0.26 mm. crassa, annulata, peristomium sub ore insertum, dentes lineares, integri, tenuiter papilloso; sporae laeves, 12 μ crassae. Calyptra? Operculum?

Comparable to *W. stomatodonta* (Card.) Broth. in form and size of capsule, but very different in its autoicous inflorescence, longer, more narrowly acuminate leaves (with margins not involute), looser basal areolation, and entire peristome teeth.

Furthermore, does Cardot's species, which has the peristome teeth divided into two branches, really belong to the genus *Weisiopsis*?