Taxonomic Studies of Mosses of Seram and Ambon (Moluccas, East Malesia) Collected by Indonesian-Japanese Botanical Expeditions, V* Hypopterygiaceae

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Abstract Mosses of Seram and Ambon islands collected on our botanical expeditions are discussed. This fifth report deals with the Hypopterygiaceae (nine species of the Cyathophorella, Cyathophorum, Dendrocyathophorum, Hypopterygium and Lopidium). A new combination, Cyathophorum spinosum (C. Muell.) H. Akiyama is proposed.

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Key words: Cyathophorum, Cyathophorella, Dendrocyathophorum, Hypopterygiaceae, Lopidium, Seram, Ambon.

This paper reports on the Hypopterygiaceae of Seram and Ambon Islands, the Moluccas, on the basis of materials collected during the Indonesian-Japanese botanical expeditions in 1984-85 and 1986. For a general introduction and geography of the islands and collecting sites, see Akiyama (1989).

In the citation of specimens, the collector's name (H. Akiyama) is omitted for economizing space. All specimens are kept in KYO; some duplicates are in BO, L, MO and NY.

Hypopterygiaceae

The Hypopterygiaceae are characterized by the tristichous foliar arrangement, i.e., two rows of lateral leaves and one row of amphigastria. They differ in size and shape: the lateral leaves are larger than the amphigastria, and asymmetric, while the amphigastria are symmetric.

Crosby (1974) did not recognize the Hypopterygiaceae and included the members in the Daltoniaceae and Hookeriaceae. Although Buck and Vitt (1986) regarded the Hypopterygiaceae as a distinct family, they classified it in the Bryales. Buck (1987) considered the Hypopterygiaceae to be a monotypic family containing only the genus Hypopterygium and transferred Cyathophorum, Cyathophorella, and Dendrocyathophorum to the Hookeriaceae. Although two other genera, Canalihypopterygium and Catharodium are reported from New Zealand, they are remotely related to other members of the Hypopterygiaceae because of their unique short appendages with oil cavity. I prefer to adopt a conservative view in recognizing the family as distinct (see also Akiyama 1990).

Key to the genera

1. Stems pinnately or palmately branched
   2. Stems scarcely branched
   3. Costa of lateral leaves percurrent to excurrent; exclusively epiphytic .... Lopidium
   4. Costa of lateral leaves not reaching apex; usually terrestrial .... Hypopterygium

2. Upper margin of lateral leaves spinose; setae up to 3 mm long; vaginar massive. Exostome teeth with median furrows
   3. Upper margin of lateral leaves entire to serrate, not spinose; seta more than 4 mm long; vaginar thin. Exostome teeth without median furrows Cyathophorum
   4. Exostome teeth densely papillose on both sides; cilia absent .... Cyathophorella
   4. Exostome teeth papillose on outer surface, finely striate on inner one; cilia 1-2 ... Dendrocyathophorum

Cyathophorella (Broth.) Fleisch.


   Plants green, simple, complanate, to 2 cm tall; gemmiferous shoots caudate at apices. Filamentous gemmae without appendages, borne on the tips of rhizoids in leaf axils. Lateral leaves ovate, short cupULATE, to 2.5 mm long, decurrent at base; margins plane, weakly crenulate, bordered only at base; costae 1/5-1/2 of the leaf length; median laminar cells rhombic to hexagonal, pitted, 15-18 × 38-48 µm. Amphigastria much shorter than lateral leaves, to 0.6 mm long, round and mucronate; costae absent or weak. Perichaetial leaves 1.5-2.3 mm long, ecostate, involute. Vaginula to 1.8 mm long, brown. Seta 4-7 mm long, reddish brown (yellow in young stage), smooth. Capsules reddish brown, slightly inclined or straight, asymmetric, cylindrical, 2.0-2.2 mm long, 0.6 mm wide; exothecal cells parenchymatous; stomata at apophysis. Opercula with long beaks, 1.2 mm long. Calyptra yellow, unistratose, cucullate or mitrate, naked, 3 mm long; similar to those of Hypopterygium. Peristome double, spreading when dry. Exostome teeth 16, lanceolate, to 700 µm long, densely papillose on both sides, not striated, with zigzag median lines, not furrowed; outer and inner plates of equal size. Endostome with low basal membrane, 60-80 µm high; segments papillose, 2/3 as long as exostome teeth; cilia absent. Spores minutely papillose, 12–20 µm in diameter.

   Specimens examined. CENTRAL SERAM: Wae Angsela–Kanikeh, 1100 m, C-9048; Lelesiru-Gunung Watane, 1100 m, C-14940; ibid., 1570 m, C-14980 (c.sp); Hau Harunoe–Ena Puti, 1610 m, C-15177; Ena Puti–Gunung Sinaunia, 2200 m, C-15215; Ena Puti–Liang Pipileinan, 2200 m, C-15284; ibid., 2100 m, C15316 (c.sp); Ena Puti–Hau Harunoe, 1980 m, C-15391b (c.sp).

   Habitat. On shrub branches and boulders at streamsides in primeval montane and mossy forests.
   Distribution. Widely distributed in Malesia, but seemingly rare.

   Note. The long setae and papillose exostome teeth clearly indicate that this species should be classified under the genus Cyathophorella.

Dendrocyathophorum Dix.


   Plants sparsely branched, complanate, to 3.5 cm tall, not caudate. Leaves arranged in
three rows. Lateral leaves ovate and gradually narrowed into apices, asymmetric, to 2.5 mm long; margins plane, serrate above; borders not well developed above, with 3–4 rows at bases; costae to 1/3 length of leaf; median laminar cells hexagonal, 14–21 × 48–67 μm. Amphigastria not appressed, round to narrowly ovate, acuminate, ecostate; margins plane, serrate above, weakly bordered. Vegetative reproductive organs absent. Perichaetial leaves involute, ecostate; inner one to 2.5 mm long. Setae yellow, to 12 mm long, smooth.

Capsules pyriform, 1.5 mm long; exothecial cells collenchymatous; stomata at apophysis. Opercula conic. Calyptra?. Peristome double. Exostome teeth yellow, 16, not furrowed, lanceolate, to 540 μm long; papillose on outer surface and finely striate on inner surface; outer plate narrower than inner one. Endostome finely papillose, with low basal membrane (to 140 μm high); segment as long as exostome teeth; cilia 1–2. Spores coarsely papillose, 14–19 μm in diameter.

Specimen examined. CENTRAL SERAM: Liang Pipileinan at Gunung Sinaunia, 2070 m, C-15313 (c.sp).

Habitat. This species grows on wet limestone boulders under a limestone cliff in a mossy forest. On Seram it grows intermingled with *Hypopterygium aristatum*.


**Cyathophorum** P. Beauv.

1. *Cyathophorum spinosum* (C. Muell.) H. Akiyama, comb. nov.
Basionym: *Hookeria spinosa* C. Muell., Syn. 2:677 (1851).—*Cyathophorum spinosum* (C. Muell.) Fleisch., Musci Arch. Ind. ser 5: n.249 (1902), comb. inval. without basionym—*Cyathophorella spinosa* (C. Muell.) Fleisch., Musci Fl. Buitenzorg 3:1091 (1908) (Fig.1; i-s)

Plants glossy, yellowish green, often partly red, 3–7 cm tall, simple, sparsely foliated, complanate; gemmiferous shoots caudate at apices. Filamentous gemmae at the tips of
aerial short rhizoids in leaf axils, without appendages. Lateral leaves 4–6 mm long, asymmetric, ovate to oblong, gradually narrowed into acute apices; margins plane, spinose, weakly or not bordered; costae to 1/4 of the leaf length, usually forked; median laminar cells pitted, lax, fusiform, 26–36 × 100–130 μm; upper most cells sometimes bearing rhizoids. Amphigastria orbicular with narrow apex, 2.0–2.6 mm long, spinose; costae 1/4–1/3 of the leaf length, usually forked. Perichaetial leaves 1.6–2.5 mm long, sparsely spinose; costae absent or to 1/6 of the leaf length, not forked. Vaginula black, massive, cup-shaped, 1.1 x 0.9 mm, tightly attached to stems and remaining after setae drop. Setae yellow to brownish yellow, ca. 3.0 mm long, smooth, straight, thick and brown near vaginula. Capsules reddish brown to yellowish brown, cylindrical, straight, 2.0–3.2 mm long; exothecial cells collenchymatous; mouth often colored orange; stomata absent. Annuli absent. Opercula yellow to reddish brown, short beaked, 0.9–1.2 mm long. Calyptra mitrate, black to blackish brown, massive, hairy. Peristome double. Exostome teeth 16, lanceolate, to 1 mm long, finely striated to 3/4 of the length, papillose above, with a zigzag median line, furrowed; outer plates narrower than inner ones. Endostome with low basal membrane, densely papillose; segments ca. 1 mm long, keeled; cilia absent. Spores papillose, 26–33 μm in diameter.

Specimens examined. CENTRAL SERAM: Roho–Kanikeh, 60–600 m, C-8486; Kanikeh–Wae Angsela, 750–1290 m, C-8638; Wae Angsela–Wae Huhu, 1870 m, C-8833; Kanikeh–Selmena, 620–820 m, C-9093; Gunung Hausane near Elemen Makualaina, 400–650 m, C-9384, C-9405 (c.sp); Gunung Roihelu near Wawai, 1540 m, C-9857; Hatumete–Hoale Pass, 610 m, C-10507; ibid., 1730 m, C-10710; Wae Nua near Saunule, 110–190 m, C-14650; Lelesiru–Gunung Watane, 1150 m, C-14969; ibid., 1390 m, C-14976; upper part of Gunung Watane, 1670 m, C-15019; Ena Puti–Hau Harunoe, 1980 m, C-15391 (c.sp); Hunisi–Wae Heka Heka, 390 m, C-15964; Wae Heka Heka–Pasola Hatu, 460 m, C-16034 (c.sp); Wae Pasola Hatu–Gunung Meseleinan, 390 m, C-16240 (c.sp); Hunisi–Gunung Salela, 590 m, C-16318; Losa–Nihehata, 680 m, C-16547 (c.sp); ibid., 1300 m, C-16601; Nihehata–Gunung Hoale Besar, 1780 m, C-16680; ibid., 1340 m, C-16641 (c.sp).

Habitat. On shrub branches, rotten logs, tree trunks, rarely on leaves, in secondary to primeval, lower to upper montane forests, rarely in lowland forests; often growing in moist places such as in small ravines.

Distribution. Widely distributed in Malesia.

Note. This species is easily distinguishable from other species by its spinose leaves. It has long been classified in Cyathophorella. However, its newly found sporophytes clearly suggest that it be classified in Cyathophorum, following Fleischer (1902), because the genus Cyathophorum is characterized by the short setae, transversely striated exostome teeth, well developed ventral laminae of the exostome teeth, and collenchymatous exothecial cells. Cyathophorum spinosum differs from C. bulbosum in the absence of the cilia of the endostome, which are 1–3 in number in C. bulbosum (Sainsbury 1955). Unfortunately, Fleischer’s (1902) combination was invalid because he did not refer to the basionym.

Until now, Cyathophorum has been considered to be a monotypic genus (C. bulbosum) known only from New Zealand, Tasmania, and Australia. Cyathophorum spinosum is the second species of this genus, and is widely distributed in Malesia and already reported from the Philippines, Java, Borneo, Moluccas, New Guinea, and New Hebrides.

Plants growing on leaves (C-15964) have smaller and narrowly ovate amphigastria. Other features agree well with the typical plants.

**Hypopterygium** Brid.

This genus is characterized by the dendroid fronds, three-ranked foliar arrangement, well bordered leaves, filamentous gemmae without appendages, long setae, and the striated
exostome teeth.

In our collection four species were recognized, which can be distinguished as follows:

Key to the species

1. Lateral leaves and amphigastria entire or minutely crenulate ........................................ 1 H. humile
2. Lateral leaves and amphigastria serrate ................................................................. 2
3. Lateral leaves with long aristae (190–290 μm long). Vegetative reproductive organs absent … 2 H. aristatum
4. Lateral leaves with short aristae (less than 110 μm long). Vegetative reproductive organs always present … 3
5. Amphigastria gradually narrowed into acute apices; costae not reaching apex ........................... 3 H. vriesei
6. Amphigastria more or less retuse; costae often entering aristae ........................................ 4 H. chamaedrys

1. **Hypopterygium humile** Mitt. ex Bosch et Lac., Bryol. Jav. 2:15 (1861).

Plants small, to 2 cm tall, densely to sparsely branched. Lateral leaves to 2.0 mm long, widely ovate, slightly asymmetric, narrowed into short acumen; margins entire or minutely crenulate at apices, bordered with 1–2 rows of elongate cells; costae more than half the leaf length. Amphigastria cordate to ovate, acuminate; margins entire or minutely crenulate, well bordered; costae variable in length (indistinct to reaching apex). Vegetative reproductive organs absent. Sporophytes not seen.

Specimens examined. CENTRAL SERAM: Gunung Roihelu near Hatuolo, 630–1000 m, C-9294; Gunung Hausane near Elemta-Makualaina, 400–650 m, C-9390; Wae Niniyo–Wae Puto, 600–700 m, C-9576, C-9614; Hatumete–Hoale Pass, 630 m, C-10533; Wae Salune near Saunule, 110 m, C-14617; Hunisi–Wae Heka Heka, 15 m, C-15988; Wae Heka Heka–Wae Pasola Hatu, 460 m, C-16027; Wae Pasola Hatu–Gunung Meseleinan, 700 m, C-16090; Hunisi–Gunung Salela, 460 m, C-16280, C-16306; Losa–Nihetata, 850 m, C-16509.

Habitat. This species is almost always found growing on rocks, especially on limestone, in lower montane forests.

Distribution. Widely distributed in Malesia.

Note. Fleischer (1908) distinguished Hypopterygium humile from *H. tenellum* by its entire leaf margins. As far as our collections of *H. humile* from Seram Isl. are concerned, however, the degree of serration of the leaf margins varies among specimens; some specimens have entire leaves and others crenulate ones. Thus, it does not seem to be a stable character.

2. **Hypopterygium aristatum** Bosch et Lac., Bryol. Jav. 2:12 (1861).

Plants 1–3 cm tall, sparsely folioted. Lateral leaves 1.7–2.5 mm long, widely ovate, asymmetric; margins serrate above, entire below, bordered with 1–3 rows of elongate cells; costae 3/4–5/6 of the leaf length. Amphigastria 1.0–1.7 mm long, cordate to rounded, aristate; margins entire or sparsely crenulate; costae reaching apex and entering the aristate. Vegetative reproductive organs absent. Perichaetial leaves to 2.5 cm long, cuspidate, ecostate. Vaginula short, paraphyses absent. Calyptra long, mitrate (covering only operculum), unistratose, naked. Setae yellow, 15–16 mm long, smooth. Capsules ovoid, 2.5 mm long; exothecial cells slightly collenchymatous; stomata absent. Peristome double. Exostome teeth 16, brownish yellow, lanceolate, to 900 μm long and 200 μm wide at base, not furrowed; outer plate finely papillose on outer surface and striated on inner surface; outer plate narrower than inner plate. Endostome sparsely papillose, with high basal membrane (ca. 300 μm high); segments 850–900 μm long, keeled; cilia 2–3. Spores green, 19–25 μm in diameters, thin-walled.

Specimens examined. CENTRAL SERAM: Wae Angsela–Wae Huhu, 1400 m, C-8768 (c.sp); Gunung...
Rohelu near Sawai, 1540 m, C-9859; Lelesiru–Gunung Watane, 1100 m, C-14943; Hau Harunoe–Ena Puti, 1800 m, C-15194 (c.sp); Ena Puti–Liang Pipileinan, 2000 m, C-15313b (c.sp).

Habitat. On limestone boulders in primeval montane forests. This species is confined to limestone boulders and also to higher elevations than the other species of *Hypopterygium* in Seram.

Distribution. Widely distributed in Malesia.

Note. On Seram this is the only species to bear sporophytes.


Plants to 4.5 cm tall, densely foliated. Lateral leaves to 2.5 mm long, widely ovate to cordate, asymmetric; margins serrate above middle, bordered with 1–2 rows of elongate cells; costae 1/2–2/3 leaf length. Amphigastria cordate to ovate, gradually narrowed into short acumen; margins serrate all around; costae not reaching the middle of the leaf length. Filamentous gemmae present. Sporophytes not seen.

Specimens examined. CENTRAL SERAM: in the vicinity of Kanikeh, 600 m, C-8562, C-8588; Hau Harunoe–Pilianna, 800 m, C-15416; Maneuratu–Gunung Meseleinian, 130 m, C-16345.

Habitat. On tree trunks, shrub branches, and limestone boulders in lower montane forests.

Distribution. Widely distributed in Malesia.

Note. *Hypopterygium vriesei* was originally described from Seram and also reported from Ambon, but it seems to be rather rare there judging from our collections. This species and *Hypopterygium chamaedrys* seem to be closely related each other because they share the following features, such as the filamentous gemmae in the leaf axils, widely ovate lateral leaves, and the strongly serrate amphigastria. However, they differ in the total morphology of amphigastria: those of *H. chamaedrys* are retuse at the apex.

4. **Hypopterygium chamaedrys** Bosch et Lac., Bryol. Jav. 2:10 (1861).

Plants to 4.5 cm tall, densely foliated. Lateral leaves to 2.5 mm long, cordate to widely ovate, asymmetric, acuminate; margins serrate above middle, bordered with 1–2 rows of elongate cells; costae reaching 1/2 length of leaf, often forked at tip. Amphigastria round, retuse, suddenly narrowed into arista; serrate all–around; costae often reaching apex. Filamentous gemmae almost always present. Sporophytes not seen.

Specimens examined. WEST SERAM: Tanagohyang–Gunung Sia Puti, 600 m, C-15605. CENTRAL SERAM: Roho–Kanikeh, 60–600 m, C-8524, C-8554; Wae Angsela–Kanikeh, 1100 m, C-9049; Kanikehb–Selma, 620–820 m, C-9071; in the vicinity of Elemata Makualaina, 100 m, C-9320; Gunung Kakihari near Elema Makualaina, 100–300 m, C-9368; Gunung Hausane near Elemata Makualaina, 400–650 m, C-9403; in the vicinity of Sawai, 0–130 m, C-9521; Wae Il-Sawai, 570 m, C-9886; Makariki spring near Piliana, 360 m, C-10220; Wolu–Wae Waya, 340 m, C-10289, C-10293, C-10294; Hatunete–Hoale Pass, 600 m, C-10501; Saunelu–Wae Salune, 60 m, C-14511; Piliana–Gunung Watane, C-14859; Lelesiru–Pilianna, 600 m, C-15073; Wae Pasola Hah–Gunung Meseleinian, 700 m, C-16087; Hunsil–Gunung Salela, 600 m, C-16319.

Habitat. On tree trunks, shrub branches, limestone boulders, and rotten logs in lower montane forests.

Distribution. Widely distributed in Malesia.

Note. This species forms large populations especially on limestones.

**Lopidium** Hook. f. et Wils.

This genus is closely related to *Hypopterygium*, but distinguishable by the regularly pinnate fronds, the percurrent to excurrent costae of the lateral leaves, and the small, thick-walled, and quadrate to short rectangular laminar cells. *Lopidium* is also different from *Hypopterygium* in its habitat preference; it grows only on tree trunks and branches.
Two species are recognized in our collections, which are characterized as follows;

Key to the species

1. Plants 1–2 cm tall. Lateral leaves ovate to oblong; margins plane below, not bordered at narrower part of lamina. Amphigastria recurved below .................................................. 1 L. trichocladon
1. Plants 2–4 cm tall. Lateral leaves lanceolate, conuplicate below; margins bordered on both sides. Amphigastria plane at margins ........................................ 2 L. struthiopteris

1. **Lopidium trichocladon** (Bosch et Lac.) Fleisch., Musci Fl. Buitenzorg 3:1069 (1908).
   Specimens examined. CENTRAL SERAM: Piliana–Gunung Watane, 940 m, C-14890; Hunisi–Gunung Salela, 410 m, C-16323.
   Habitat. On tree trunks in secondary lower montane forests.
   Distribution. Widely distributed in Malesia.

   Specimens examined. WEST SERAM: Tanagohyang–Gunung Tiang Bendera, 620 m, C-15505.
   Tihulale–Gunung Totaniwel, 670 m, C-15738. CENTRAL SERAM: Selmena–Maraina, 700–800 m, C-9118;
   Gunung Hausane near Elemata Makualaina, 400–650 m, C-9392; Wae Niniyoa–Wae Puo, 620 m, C-9580;
   Gunung Musisi, 1300 m, C-9801; Wolu–Wae Waya, 360 m, C-10294a; Gunung Watane near Piliana, 1340 m,
   C-15038; Hunisi–Gunung Salela, 470 m, C-16267; Losa–Nihehata, 780 m, C-16515.
   Habitat. On tree trunks, trunk bases, shrub branches, in lower montane forests.
   Distribution. Widely distributed in Malesia.

Note. This species has filamentous gemmae at the tips of rhizoids in the leaf axils. They are simple filaments in shape and resemble those of the *Hypopterygium*.

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**References**

摘 要

秋山弘之：セラム・アンボン島（モルッカ諸島）の藓類フローラ、V. クジャクゴケ科

東京大学とインドネシア科学院ボゴール標本館との協同研究として、1983年から1986年にかけて合計三回にわたりインドネシア国セラム島・アンボン島の植物調査が行われた。著者は1984-5年および1986年の2回、合計6ヶ月間にわたりこのプロジェクトに参加し、両島より多数の藓類標本を収集した。この標本に基づいて両島の藓類植物について順次発表を続けているが、本文論文はその第5報に当たりクジャクゴケ科についての報告である。

アンボン島はニュージニア島の西に位置する小さな島である。クジャクやチョウジといった香料の集散地として大航海時代より有名であり、古くから開いた島なので自然の植生はほとんど残っていない。従って我々の採集品もそのほとんどは隣のセラム島からのものである。セラム島はアンボン島のすぐ北にある島で、四国ほどの大きさがある。島の大部分が石灰岩からなり、また中央部には3000mに達する高い山脈を有している。島内の交通手段は発達しておらず、村から島の中央部への移動にはもちろん徒步が用いられる。集落のほとんどは海岸にあるが、村から村への移動もまた容易ではなく、一度アンボン島に戻り再びセラム島へ向かうほうが便利な場合が多い。この移動の困難さに加え、植物採集を目的とする我々は奥奥へ徒歩旅行する際に古新聞紙やアルコールを必要とするため、滞在中何度も両島の間を往復することになった。

このような交通の不便のため、滞在日数に対して採集に費やせる日数の割合は著しく低くなる。しかしながら徒步が徒歩に限られると、かえって縦密な採集が可能となる利点がある。我々の採集品中にはこれまであまり採取されたことのない低地や海岸沿いの標本が多いのはそのためである。内陸部へと旅行するときは、村人が日頃利用している深い森の中にはと広くそと続いている小道をたどり村から村へと移動して行く。我々はインドネシア内務省や警察から通行許可等を得ているので、訪れた村の村長の世話で村人の家に世話になることが多いが、それでも標高600mを越えると村がなくなるため（斜面が急であること、気温が低くなり物が育ちにくいこと、生活用水を得にくいことなどがある理由）森の中で野営することになる。野営の際には何本かの木を切ってテントをつくる。その際に薪を目につくにくい樹上着生の種を得ることができ、またテント設営のため間近付近を丁寧に探し回ることができる。つまり野営することで行動は制限されるが、山間部でも縦密な採集が可能である。沐浴（マンディー）あるいは飲み水を確保するため野営地は一般に溪流のそばに選ばれるから、藓類にとって好適な環境での採集品も多い。本論文で扱ったクジャクゴケ科はそういった溪流に近い場所に多く見られる植物群である。

我々の採集品中からクジャクゴケ科植物としては4属を確認した。論文中には属・種への検索表ともに従来よく理解されていなかった種について記載を与えた。そのうちの4属、ソテッゴケ属（Cyathophorella），キダクジャクゴケ属（Dendrocyathophorium），クジャクゴケ属（Hypopterygiaceum），ナゼネゴケ属（Lopodium）は日本にも産する。また日本にはないCylathophorium属のD. spinosumは東南アジアに広く分布している種である。本種はこれまで胞子体が知られておらず、その帰属が不明であった。長い間ソテッコケ属として扱われてきたが、胞子体の検討によってCyathophorium属の特徴を備えていることが分かり、新組替え名を提唱した。この組替え名は「ボゴール（旧名ブイトンダル）」蘇類群」の著者として有名なフライシャー博士（M. Fleischer）により、彼の発行した標本集の標本ラベルにおいてすでに採用されていたのだが、basionymを記していないのでこの組替えは無効である。

フチナシクジャクゴケ Dendrocyathophorium paradoxumは、硫黄ではあるが分枝する枝を持つ点でクジャクゴケ属に、一方胞子体の特徴ならびに葉に触が見られない点などでソテッコケ属に似ており、そのため独立の単型属として認識されている。しかしながら、ソテッコケ属
秋山弘之：Neolindbergia 属（苔類、ヒムロゴケ科）の新知見 [H. AKIYAMA: Additional notes on the genus Neolindbergia (Pterobryaceae)]

著者はパブリック・ニューキニアの苔類フローラ解明の一環として、ヘルシンキ大学の研究者とともに東南アジアから太平洋諸島にかけて分布する苔類 Neolindbergia 属の分類学的なまとを発表したが（Akiyama, Koponen and Norris, Acta Bot. Fennica 143: 77-89), いくつかの種についてはごく少数の標本を検討するにとまった。実際には最近ボルネオ島のインドネシア側、つまりカリマンタン地域において新種類についての調査研究をおこなったが、その際これまであまり採集されなかったことのない Neolindbergia 属植物の標本を多数得ることができた。分布上の新知見を含めることでここに発表しておく。

   East Kalimantan, Kabupaten Bulungan, Kecamatan Long Bawan, 950-1200 m alt., on tree trunks in riparian and montane forests, Akiyama B-24137, 24232, 24302, 24348, 24445, 24537(KYO).
   New to Indonesia.

   East Kalimantan, Kabupaten Bulungan, Kecamatan Long Bawan, 1050-1260 m alt., on tree trunks and trunk bases in montane forests, Akiyama B-24228 (with sporrophytes), 24256, 24358, 24515, 24567 (with sporophytes)(KYO).

   East Kalimantan, upper region of Mahakam river, around Muara Teple, 700 m alt., on tree trunk at ridge of a lower montane forest, Akiyama B-22481(KYO). New to Borneo.

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