**Drepanolejeunea longii** (Lejeuneaceae, Hepaticae), a new species from Bhutan

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*Drepanolejeunea pulla* (Mitt.) Grolle was first described by Mitten (1861) as *Lejeunea pulla* Mitt., based on Sikkim material. Udar and Awasthi (1982) and Long and Grolle (1990) reported its occurrence in India and Bhutan respectively. *Drepanolejeunea pulla* is somewhat similar to *Rhaphidolejeunea foliicola* (Horik.) P. C. Chen (recognized by Mizutani 1996 as *Drepanolejeunea foliicola* Horik.). In the course of our studies on *Rhaphidolejeunea*, we re-examined some specimens of *D. pulla* and its related species, and found out that material reported by Long and Grolle (1990) as *D. pulla* from Bhutan represented a new species. This species is here described and illustrated.

**Drepanolejeunea longii** Grolle & R. L. Zhu, sp. nov. (Fig. 1)

*Drepanolejeuneae pullae* (Mitt.) Grolle affinis, sed differt: 1) foliis falcatis, marginibus serratis, 2) lobis amphigastriorum apice 2(–3) cellulis uniseriatis et 3) gynoeiciis sessilibus, innovatione nulla.

Type: Bhutan. SE of Sengor, near large waterfall above Namning, shady ravine in wet mixed broad-leaved forest, ca. 2 730 m, on damp mossy log, 6.VII.1979 D. G. Long 8670 (holotype JE, isotype E). Paratype: Bhutan. SE of Sengor, near large waterfall above Namning, shady ravine in wet mixed broad-leaved forest, ca. 2 730 m, on twigs, 6.VII.1979 D. G. Long 8658 (E, JE).

Dioecious. Plants pale yellow in dry condition. Stems 5–12 mm long, 56–64 µm in diam-
Drepanolejeunea longii is most closely related to *D. pulla*, however, it differs by its falcate, serrate leaves, absence of innovation, pale white cell walls, and very narrow underleaf lobes with 2–3 uniseriate cells at their tips. *Drepanolejeunea longii* is somewhat similar to atypical *Rhaphidolejeunea folicola* in underleaf shape and leaf lobe structure. The latter, however, is immediately separated from the former by the male bracteoles restricted to the basal portion of the androecium, the non-falcate leaves, and by having only 4 elongate free marginal cells of leaf lobules. In habit and leaf shape *D. longii* may be confused with *Drepanolejeunea thwaitesiana* (Mitt.) Steph. and its related species, but these differ in their non-curved apical tooth of leaf lobules, horizontally spreading underleaf lobes, and male bracteoles always restricted to the basal portion of the androecium. *Drepanolejeunea pulla* in the sense of Udar and Awasthi (1982) differs from the true *D. pulla* (cf. Grolle 1979); the illustrations of Udar and Awasthi (1982) clearly show 2–3 uniseriate cells at apex of underleaf lobes, and non-falcate leaves entire or slightly serrulate. The report of *D. pulla* from Bhutan (Long & Grolle 1990) is erroneous, because the voucher specimens actually are assignable to *D. longii*.


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REFERENCES


