

1. ***Dicranoloma assimile*** (Hampe) Paris da jin-ye xian

Index Bryol. (ed. 2) 2: 24. 1904. *Dicranum assimile* Hampe, Icon. Musc. 24. 1844. Type. Indonesia: Java, *D. Junghuhn s.n.*

Dicranoloma formosanum Broth., Ann. Bryol. 1: 17. 1928. Type. China: Taiwan, Tai-chung Co., Tankitaka Mt., Y. Shimada 2468 (holotype H).

Dicranoloma monocarpum Broth., Philippine J. Sci. 13: 202. 1918.

Dicranum sericifolium Dix., Hong Kong Naturalist, Suppl. 2: 4. 1933. Type. China: Hong Kong, Lan Tau Peak, Herklots 349 (lectotype BM).

Plants robust, up to 10 (–15) cm high, yellowish green to yellowish brown, somewhat shiny, in dense tufts. *Stems* erect, branched, often tomentose; central strand present. *Leaves* crowded, flexuose, falcate-secund when dry, lanceolate from a broad, ovate, deeply concave base, gradually narrowed to a slightly channeled, linear-lanceolate apex; margins plane or inflexed, sharply serrate in the upper half; costa narrow, percurrent to shortly excurrent, with two serrate wings at back above; upper cells irregularly rhomboidal or short-rectangular, often not porose; lower cells elongate rhomboidal to rectangular, porose, basal marginal cells elongate and linear, becoming hyaline; alar cells forming large auricles, extending halfway to the costa. *Dioicous*. *Perichaetial leaves* long-sheathing at the base, abruptly subulate above. *Setae* usually 2–3 per perichaetium, ca. 1.5 cm long; capsules elongate-cylindric, strongly curved, urns 2–4 mm long; opercula obliquely long-rostrate; annuli developed into one row of large cells; peristome teeth reddish, 2-divided, below the middle. *Spores* not seen.