1.***Isocladiella surcularis*** (Dix.) B. C. Tan & Mohamed bian zhi xian

Cryptog. Bryol. Lichénol. 11: 357. 1990. *Warburgiella surcularis* (Dix.) Broth., Nat. Pflanzenfam. (ed. 2) 11: 535. 1925.

Acroporium surculare Dix., Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 51: 258. Pl.4, f. 11. 1924. Type: Malay Peninsula.

Isocladiella flagellifera (Sak.) H.-S. Lin, Yushania 3 (2): 13. 1986. *Neacroporium flagelliferum* (Sak.) Iwats. & Nog., J. Hattori Bot. Lab. 34: 226. 1971. *Acroporium flagelliferum* Sak., Bot. Mag. (Tokyo) 48: 391. 1934.

Plants small. *Stems* elongate and prostrate, densely branched; branches erect, sometimes arcuate, subpinnately branched; branchlets 5–15 mm long, 1.5 mm wide, julaceous or complanate, flagelliform branches numerous, cuspidate or slender, usually up to 5 mm long, with small and concave leaves; central strands absent; pseudoparaphyllia linear. *Branch leaves* ovate, acute, usually strongly concave, symmetric, 0.6–1.1 mm × 0.24–0.30 mm, narrowed at base, not decurrent; leaf margins entire; costae very short or absent; median leaf cells linear-fusiform, 50–70 µm × 3–5 µm, firm-walled, smooth, occasionally weakly papillose; alar regions clathrate, ca. 10 cells in number, quadrate to rectangular, thick-walled, often brownish. *Autoicous*. *Inner perichaetial leaves* becoming long filiform from a sheathing base, clearly toothed near apex. *Setae* slender, reddish brown, 1.0–1.8 cm long, smooth; capsules oblong-ovoid, slightly arcuate, somewhat inclined, ca. 2 mm long, including operculum; exothecial cells thin-walled; opercula long rostrate; annuli not differentiated; peristome double; exostome teeth 16, linear-lanceolate, ca. 0.4 mm long, densely papillose above; endostome segments linear, slightly shorter than exostome teeth, papillose; basal membrane low. *Calyptrae* cucullate, smooth. *Spores* finely papillose, 13–18 µm in diameter.