

# Cephalozia pachygyna

## COMMON NAME

liverwort

## SYNONYMS

None

## FAMILY

Cephaloziaceae

## AUTHORITY

Cephalozia pachygyna R.M.Schust. ex J.J.Engel

## FLORA CATEGORY

Non-vascular – Native

## STRUCTURAL CLASS

Liverworts

## CURRENT CONSERVATION STATUS

2009 | Data Deficient

## DISTRIBUTION

Endemic. South Island. Arthur's Pass and Fiordland National Park

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Plants soft, loosely creeping, whitish green no secondary pigments seen. Branches of Frullania type, the ½-leaf ovate to sub lanceolate; ventral-intercalary type branches common. Stems with cortical cells in 12-13 rows, firm-walled, not sharply differentiated, slightly to at most moderately larger than those of medulla; medullary cells firm-walled. Rhizoids scattered hyaline. Leaves vertically orientated, strongly dorsally assurgent, variably spreading, suberect to obliquely so, distant to contiguous, succubously to subtransversely orientated, the insertion weakly to strongly succubous, extending virtually to stem midline dorsally, the leaf abruptly so and the lobe tips then claw-like. Moderately to narrowly acute, the apices terminating in a single cell or a uniseriate row of 2 cells at most slightly longer than wide, the lobes 8-10 cells wide at base; lamina 12-14 cells wide. Gemmae lacking. Underleaves absent.

## FRUITING

Unknown

## THREATS

Probably not threatened but because it is an alpine species and very, very small it is easily overlooked and so still poorly known.

## SUBSTRATE

Alpine. On rock in deep cracks and holes with other liverworts.

## MORE INFORMATION

<https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/cephalozia-pachygyna/>

