

**Grimmia redunca Mitt. - J. Linn. Soc. Bot. Suppl. 1: 43. 1859.**

**Type:** India, Himalayas, Sikkim, Jongri, 13.000 ft, leg. J.D. Hooker No. 294, holotype NY!, isotypes, FH, H-SOL, LE, PC, PC-Besch.

**Distribution:** As.3

**Description**

*Grimmia redunca* grows in greenish- to reddish-brown, caespitose tufts, stems sparsely branched, up to 5 cm long, leaves appressed and slightly contorted when dry, erecto-patent to patent when moist, oblong-lanceolate, carinate, subulate, costa brown, vanishing below the transparent tip, hair-points very short in upper leaves, lower leaves muticous, margins recurved on one or both sides. The distal areolation is bistratose, mid-leaf cells short-rectangular with sinuately incrassate walls, basal marginal cells elongate and hyaline with thin walls, basal juxtacostal cells elongate and hyaline with thin walls. The sexuality is dioicous, capsules on cygneous setae are occasionally present, they are exserted, yellowish, cylindrical, smooth with a conical operculum.

**Discussion:**

*Grimmia redunca*, a Himalayan endemic, is closely related to *G. elongata*. Both species share a growth form in reddish-brown tufts, and leaves with rectangular to elongate basal cells with smooth walls, in mid-leaf abruptly changing into rectangular cells with sinuately-incrassate walls. Maier (2002) synonymized erroneously *G. redunca* with *G. elongata*, as in *G. elongata* the capsules are ovoid with a rostellate operculum, emergent to shortly exserted on a straight seta, the basal leaf cells being chlorophyllous with firm walls. In *G. redunca*, the capsules are cylindrical with a conical operculum, long exserted on a cygneous seta, the basal leaf cells being hyaline with thin walls. In the spring of 2002, I found *G. redunca* commonly occurring in east Sikkim (India), on the southern border of Tsongo Lake, alt. 4200 m. Numerous pale empty capsules were lying on the cushions.

**Specimens examined**

**India.** Sikkim, Tsongo Lake, east of Gangtok, big boulders on southern border, alt. 12.400 ft, leg. H.C. Greven nr. Sik. 9,10,11,12,13, 14, 11-03-2002;

**References:**

Gangulee, H.C. 1972. Mosses of Eastern India and Adjacent Regions. Fascicle 3 Syrrhopodontales, Pottiales & Dicranales. Calcutta, India.

Maier, E. 2002. The genus *Grimmia* (Musci, Grimmiaceae) in the Himalaya.  
*Candollea* 57: 143-238.