On *Neolepidozia* from the Fiji Islands

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Abstract: UWE SCHWARZ, ALFONS SCHÄFER-VERWIMP, FRANK MÜLLER (2026): On *Neolepidozia* from the Fiji Islands. *Frahmia* 53:1-20[1].

Two *Neolepidozia* specimens, collected by the third author in Fiji, were found to be new to science. They have been named *N. fijiensis* and *N. taveuniensis*. Both are illustrated and keyed out with *Neolepidozia* species from the region. A comparison plate is also provided for species reported from Fiji and Samoa.

1. Introduction

Interest in the Fijian liverwort flora has increased, as evidenced by a series of publications (PÓCS 2008a, b, PÓCS AND EGGERS 2007, PÓCS et al. 2011, 2018, VON KONRAT et al. 2011, TUIWAWA 2022) and the publication of a new checklist (SÖDERSTRÖM et al. 2011).

During a short stay in Fiji before travelling to New Caledonia in 2003, the third author visited the Fijian island of Taveuni for three days. The results of processing the moss material obtained during this expedition have already been published (MÜLLER 2012). The liverwort material from this collection remains mostly unprocessed. However, two *Neolepidozia* samples were found among these collections which were closer examined.

Taveuni Island, with a total land area of 435 square kilometres, is the third-largest island in Fiji after Vanua Levu and Viti Levu. About 4 kilometres wide and 15 kilometres long, the island represents the top of an elongated shield volcano that erupted from a northeast-southwest trending rift on the ocean floor. Its highest mountains are Uluigalau, which at 1,241 metres is the second highest peak in Fiji, and Des Voeux Peak, next in height at 1,195 meters. Taveuni Island is sparsely populated. Most of its 12,000 inhabitants live along the west coast. There are no major cities, only small towns. The low population density has resulted in less land being cleared for agriculture than in other areas of Fiji. Consequently, large areas of natural rainforest remain.

During the stay *Neolepidozia* species were collected at the following locations:

1. Taveuni Island: Des Voeux Peak (1195 m), descend from the summit along the driveway to the north, montane rainforest; 16°49’S, 179°59’W; 23 August 2003.
2. Taveuni Island: Lavena Coastal Walk between Lavena and the Wainibau Falls, c. 5–50 m, lowland rainforest with brook valley and waterfalls; 16°52’S, 179°54’W; 24 August 2003.

Neolepidozia samples have already been collected from Fiji in the past. CAMPBELL (1971) reported *Lepidozia tenera* STEPH. from Viti Levu based on a 1947 collection by A.C. SMITH. The checklist of the hornworts and liverworts of Fiji by SÖDERSTRÖM et al. (2011) contains records of *Neolepidozia*. They referred to the record of *L. tenera* in CAMPBELL

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(1971) and *L. wallichiana* GOTTSCHE in MILLER et al. (1983), but rated these as doubtful. Further *Neolepidozia* collections from Fiji were published by VON KONRAT et al. (2014), who considered *N. cuneifolia* (STEPH.) FULFORD & J. TAYLOR and *N. wallichiana* (GOTTSCHE) FULFORD & J. TAYLOR to be new species to the island.

SCHWARZ et al. (2026b) described *N. samoaensis* U. SCHWARZ, SCHÄF.-VERW. & SHEVOCK from Samoa, demonstrating that it is not identical to *N. cuneifolia, N. heterotexta* (STEPH.) E.D. COOPER*, N. massartiana* (SCHIFFN. ex STEPH.) U. SCHWARZ, SCHÄF.-VERW. & SHEVOCK*, N. tenera* (STEPH.) U. SCHWARZ, SCHÄF.-VERW. & SHEVOCK or *N. wallichiana*, species that have been recorded in the Pacific region in the past. The presence of these species in Fiji is also questionable and requires further investigation. As with *N. samoaensis*, it was demonstrated that the *Neolepidozia* samples from Fiji do not belong to any of the aforementioned species, despite partially matching plants depicted in VON KONRAT et al. (2014).

2. Key to the known *Neolepidozia* species from the smaller Pacific Islands

Remarks:

Please also refer to the comparison plate depicting the branches, leaves and underleaves (both stems and branches) of *N. fijiensis*, *N. samoaensis*, and *N. taveuniensis*.

1 Branch leaf disc 2.5 cells high, median disc cells markedly larger than the marginal cells (Fig. 1) (New Caledonia, Vanuatu)
..... ***Neolepidozia heterotexta*** (for illustrations and remarks see HÜRLIMANN 1985 and SCHWARZ et al. 2026a)

1* Branch leaf disc more than 2.5 cells high, median disc cells ± as large as marginal cells (Fig. 2, Fig. 3, Fig. 4) **2**

2 Branch leaves more than 400 µm long, branch leaf lobes markedly curved towards the end of the branch (Fig. 2), lobe cells elongated, at least twice as long as wide (Fiji – Taveuni)
..... ***Neolepidozia fijiensis*** (page 3, plates page 9)

Fig. 1: *Neolepidozia heterotexta*, branch leaf (from SELLING 118)

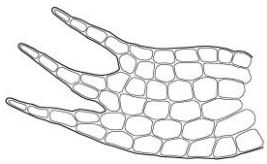

Fig. 2: *Neolepidozia fijiensis*, branch leaf (from MÜLLER NC 903)

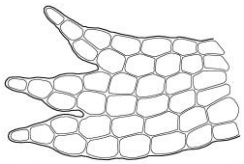

Fig. 3: *Neolepidozia samoaensis*, branch leaf (from SCHULTZE-MOTEL 3130)

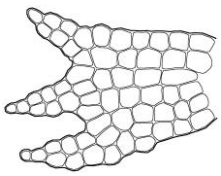

Fig. 4: *Neolepidozia taveuniensiss*, branch leaf (from MÜLLER NC 902)

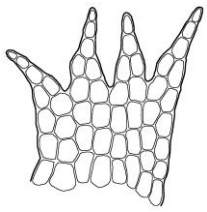

Fig. 5: *Neolepidozia samoaensis*, stem leaf (from SCHULTZE-MOTEL 3130)

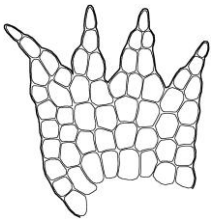

Fig. 6: *Neolepidozia taveuniensiss*, stem leaf (from MÜLLER NC 902)

2* Branch leaves less than 400 µm long, branch leaf lobes straight, divergent to slightly curved towards the branch end (Fig. 3, Fig. 4), lobe cells less than twice as long as wide **3**

3 Lobes of branch and stem leaves often wider than 2 cells (Fig. 4, Fig. 6) at the base, transversal walls of the lobe cells constricted, trilobate intermixed with bilobate branch leaves, cells rather thin walled (Fiji – Taveuni) ..... ***Neolepidozia taveuniensis*** (page 4, plates page 15)

3* Lobes of branch and stem leaves rarely wider than 2 cells at the base (Fig. 3, Fig. 5), transversal walls of the lobe cells not constricted, almost all branch leaves trilobate, cell walls moderately thickened (Samoa - Upolu)
..... ***Neolepidozia samoaensis*** (for description and illustrations see SCHWARZ et al. 2026b)

3. Treatment of Taxa

Neolepidozia fijiensis U. SCHWARZ, SCHÄF.-VERW. & FRANK MÜLL. *spec. nov.*

Holotype:

Fiji: Taveuni: Lavena Coastal Walk bei Lavena bis Wainibau Falls (~ 5 – 50 m NN). Standort: Wegböschung, leg. F. MÜLLER NC 903, 24.8.2003 (holotype: JE!, isotype: DR).

Figures:

Plate 1, Plate 2, Plate 3, Plate 4, Plate 5, Plate 6.

Description

Plants pale yellowish green, medium sized, up to 2 cm long, stem with leaves up to 0.9 mm wide, leaves not fragile. **Branching** 1-pinnate, of *Frullania*-type. **Branches** up to 4 mm long, occasionally flagelliform at the end. **Flagelliform branches** scattered, up to 5 mm long. **Rhizoids** originating from the dorsal side of underleaf cells. **Stem** in cross section 190 µm wide and 150 µm high, cortical cells 12, 37 – 64 × 25 – 38 µm, cell walls thickened, medullary cells up to 35, 17 – 32 × 16 – 30 µm, cell walls thin, trigones enlarged, dorsal cortical cells elongated polygonal, 32 – 39 × 70 – 87 µm, 1.8 – 2.7 as long as wide, cell walls thickened, trigones small, cuticle smooth. **Stem leaves** approximate, longitudinally inserted, spreading at an angle of 60° – 80°, leaves square to trapezoid, symmetric, flat, 270 – 410 µm wide, 340 – 460 µm long, 1 – 1.3 as long as wide, divided by 0.5 – 0.6 of the leaf length, margin entire, disc 8 cells wide, 2.5 – 4.5 cells long, 190 – 250 µm wide, 150 – 240 µm long, 0.7 – 1.1 as long as wide, median cells elongated polygonal, 30 – 46 × 39 – 59 µm, 1.2 – 2 as long as wide, cell walls moderately thickened, trigones small, cuticle with striate papillae, basal cells elongated polygonal, 26 – 44 × 40 – 80 µm, 1.2 – 2.8 as long as wide, leaf lobes 4, upright to divergent, 3.5 – 4.5 cells long, straight, 2 (-3) cells wide at base, multiseriate part 1 – 2 cells long, uniseriate part 3 – 4 cells long, cells elongated polygonal, not constricted at the transversal walls, 17 – 26 × 43 – 55 µm, 2.1 – 2.6 as long as wide, cell walls moderately thickened, trigones small, cuticle with striate papillae, half stem leaf near branch base 2-lobate, otherwise similar to the stem leaves. **Stem underleaves** distant, transversely attached, spreading away from the stem, 0.9 – 1.3 times as wide as the stem, underleaves transversely rectangular to trapezoid, 140 – 190 µm wide, 110 – 190 µm long, 0.8 – 1.1 as long as wide, divided by 0.3 – 0.4 of the leaf length, disc 8 cells wide, 1.5 – 2.5 cells long, 125 – 170 µm wide, 70 – 130 µm long, 0.5 – 0.9 as long as wide, median cells isodiametric polygonal, 24 – 27 × 26 – 30 µm, 1.1 – 1.2 as long as wide, cell walls moderately thickened, trigones small, cuticle smooth, basal cells elongated polygonal to linear, 16 – 28 × 29 – 77 µm, 1.5 – 2.8 as long as wide, leaf lobes 4, upright to weakly divergent, 1. 5 – 2.5 cells long, 2 cells wide at base, multiseriate part 1 cells long, uniseriate part 1 – 2 cells long, cells 13 – 18 × 29 – 37 µm, 1.8 – 2.6 as long as wide, cell walls moderately thickened, trigones small, cuticle smooth. **Branch leaves** imbricate, longitudinally inserted, spreading at an angle of 50° – 70°, leaves rectangular, symmetric to asymmetric, flat, 220 – 260 µm wide, 410 – 450 µm long, 1.7 – 1.9 as long as wide, divided by 0.3 – 0.5 of the leaf length, divided by 0.3 – 0.4 on the ventral side, margin entire, disc 6 cells wide, 4.5 – 5.5 cells long, 160 – 190 µm wide, 230 – 280 µm long, 1.2 – 1.6 as long as wide, median cells elongated polygonal, 30 – 42 × 44 – 60 µm, 1.1 – 1.6 as long as wide, cell walls moderately thickened, trigones small, cuticle with striate papillae, basal cells elongated polygonal, 32 – 39 × 49 – 81 µm, 1.3 – 2.2 as long as wide, leaf lobes 3, falcate, occasionally upright to spreading, 3.5 – 5.5 cells long, 2 (-3) cells wide at base, multiseriate part 1 – 2 cells long, uniseriate part 3 – 4 cells long, cells elongated polygonal, not constricted at the transversal walls, cells 17 – 26 × 38 – 59 µm, 1.7 – 2.8 as long as wide, cell walls moderately thickened, trigones small, cuticle with striate papillae. **Branch underleaves** approximate, transversely attached, spreading away from the branch, 0.7 – 1.2 times as wide as the branch, underleaves rectangular to trapezoid, 80 – 100 µm wide, 135 – 160 µm long, 1.5 – 1.9 as long as wide, divided by 0.4 – 0.5 of the leaf length, disc 4 cells wide, 1.5 – 2.5 cells long, 65 – 90 µm wide, 70 – 90 µm long, 0.8 – 1.2 as long as wide, median cells isodiametric polygonal, 24 × 30 µm, 1.3 as long as wide, cell walls thickened, trigones small, cuticle smooth, basal cells elongated polygonal, 20 – 27 × 38 – 61 µm, 1.5 – 2.8 as long as wide, leaf lobes 2 (-3), upright to weakly divergent, 1.5 – 2.5 cells long, 2 cells wide at base, multiseriate part 1 cell long, uniseriate part 1 – 2 cells long, cells 15 – 20 × 27 – 39 µm, 1.7 – 2.4 as long as wide, cell walls thickened, trigones small, cuticle smooth.

Distinguishing characters:

N. fijiensis is characterised by (1) the large branch leaves measuring more than 400 µm in length, (2) the rather symmetrical branch leaves with lobes that are curved towards the end of the branch, (3) the branch leaf lobe cells measuring more than twice the width, (4) the branch leaf lobes that are mostly two cells in wide at the base, and (5) the long basal cells of the branch underleaves.

Similar species:

The curved leaf lobes of *N. fijiensis* are unique to this species and distinguish it from others in the genus. Similar large branch leaves with elongated cells can be found in *N. sarawakensis* U. SCHWARZ, SCHÄF.-VERW. & SHEVOCK, which, however, has straight lobes. The overall appearance of the branches is similar to that of *N. variifolia* var. *kairuruensis* U. SCHWARZ, SCHÄF.-VERW. & SHEVOCK. This variety differs in its asymmetric branch leaves and much larger branch underleaves. SCHWARZ et al. (2026a) suspected that the plant depicted by VON KONRAT et al. (2014) as *N. cuneifolia* and which is almost certainly *N. fijiensis*, might be conspecific with *N. augustana* (STEPH.) U. SCHWARZ, SCHÄF.-VERW. & SHEVOCK. However, the latter taxon has strongly asymmetric branch leaves with lobes that are more than two cells wide at the base. The same applies to *N. cuneifolia*, a species that bears no resemblance to *N. fijiensis*.

Distribution:

Fiji (Taveuni Island). As the plants identified as *N. cuneifolia* in VON KONRAT et al. (2014) are most likely *N. fijiensis*, this species can also be found on Vanua Levu.

Etymology:

The species is named after the Fiji Archipelago where it was discovered.

Neolepidozia taveuniensis U. SCHWARZ, SCHÄF.-VERW. & FRANK MÜLL. *spec. nov.*

Holotype:

Fiji: Taveuni: Des Voeux Peak (1195 m), Abstieg entlang Fahrweg nach N; 16° 45’ S, 179° 59’ W, Standort: Totholz, ~ 800 m NN, leg. F. MÜLLER NC 902, 23.8.2003 (holotype: JE!, isotype: DR).

Figures:

Plate 7, Plate 8, Plate 9, Plate 10, Plate 11, Plate 12.

Description

Plants pale yellowish green, medium sized, up to 2 cm long, stem with leaves up to 0.6 mm wide, leaves not fragile. **Branching** 1-pinnate, of *Frullania*-type. **Branches** up to 3 mm long, not flagelliform at the end. **Flagelliform branches** scattered, up to 5 mm long. **Rhizoids** originating from the dorsal side of underleaf cells. **Stem** in cross section 165 µm wide and 125 µm high, cortical cells 12, 30 – 51 × 22 – 42 µm, cell walls thin, medullary cells up to 50, 9 – 18 × 9 – 19 µm, cell walls thin, trigones lacking, dorsal cortical cells elongated polygonal, 27 – 32 × 39 – 78 µm, 1.4 – 2.9 as long as wide, cell walls thin, trigones small, cuticle smooth. **Stem leaves** distant to approximate, longitudinally to obliquely inserted, spreading at an angle of 60° – 80°, leaves square to trapezoid, symmetric to weakly asymmetric, flat, 190 – 240 µm wide, 220 – 280 µm long, 0.9 – 1.5 as long as wide, divided by 0.3 – 0.5 of the leaf length, margin entire, disc 8 cells wide, 3.5 – 6.5 cells long, 160 – 190 µm wide, 120 – 200 µm long, 0.6 – 1.2 as long as wide, median cells isodiametric to shortly elongated polygonal, 24 – 28 × 22 – 35 µm, 0.9 – 1.3 as long as wide, cell walls thin, trigones small, cuticle with striate papillae, basal cells elongated polygonal, 23 – 32 × 35 – 48 µm, 1.3 – 1.7 as long as wide, leaf lobes 4, upright to divergent, straight to irregularly curved, 2 – 3 cells wide at base, multiseriate part 1 – 3 cells long, uniseriate part 1 – 3 cells long, cells ovate to barrel shaped, constricted at the transversal walls, 16 – 22 × 25 – 33 µm, 1.1 – 2 as long as wide, cell walls thin, trigones small, cuticle with striate papillae, half stem leaf near branch base 2-lobate, otherwise similar to the stem leaves. **Stem underleaves** distant, transversely attached, spreading away from the stem, 1.1 – 1.3 times as wide as the stem, underleaves transversely rectangular to trapezoid, 145 – 200 µm wide, 140 – 185 µm long, 0.9 – 1 as long as wide, divided by 0.3 – 0.4 of the leaf length, disc 8 cells wide, 1.5 – 3.5 cells long, 125 – 180 µm wide, 90 – 125 µm long, 0.6 – 0.8 as long as wide, median cells isodiametric to elongated polygonal, 20 – 25 × 24 – 37 µm, 1.1 – 1.7 as long as wide, cell walls thin, trigones lacking, cuticle with round to striate papillae, basal cells elongated polygonal, 16 – 28 × 27 – 43 µm, 1.5 – 2.1 as long as wide, leaf lobes 4, upright to weakly divergent, 1.5 – 2.5 cells long, 2 cells wide at base, multiseriate part 1 cells long, uniseriate part 1 – 2 cells long, cells 16 – 23 × 23 – 32 µm, 1 – 1.9 as long as wide, cell walls moderately thickened, trigones small, cuticle with round to striate papillae. **Branch leaves** approximate to imbricate, longitudinally inserted, spreading at an angle of 65° – 80°, leaves rectangular to trapezoid, symmetric to weakly asymmetric, flat, 145 – 220 µm wide, 225 – 270 µm long, 1.2 – 1.9 as long as wide, divided by 0.3 – 0.4 of the leaf length, margin entire, disc 6 – 7 cells wide, 3.5 – 5.5 cells long, 95 – 160 µm wide, 140 – 190 µm long, 1 – 1.8 as long as wide, median cells isodiametric to elongated polygonal, 21 – 31 × 22 – 43 µm, 1 – 1.4 as long as wide, cell walls moderately thickened, trigones small, cuticle with striate papillae, basal cells elongated polygonal, 18 – 28 × 21 – 44 µm, 1.2 – 1.7 as long as wide, leaf lobes 2 – 3, straight, 3.5 – 5.5 cells long, 2 – 4 cells wide at base, multiseriate part 2 – 4 cells long,

uniseriate part 1 – 2 cells long, cells ovate to barrel shaped, constricted at the transversal walls, cells 16 – 23 × 20 – 37 µm, 1.1 – 1.9 as long as wide, cell walls thin to moderately thickened, trigones small, cuticle with striate papillae. **Branch underleaves** approximate, transversely attached, spreading away from the branch, 1.1 – 1.2 times as wide as the branch, underleaves square to rectangular, 80 – 125 µm wide, 120 – 150 µm long, 1 – 1.6 as long as wide, divided by 0.3 – 0.4 of the leaf length, disc 4 – 7 cells wide, 1.5 – 2.5 cells long, 65 – 120 µm wide, 75 – 90 µm long, 0.6 – 1.4 as long as wide, median cells isodiametric polygonal, 20 – 26 × 21 – 32 µm, 1 – 1.4 as long as wide, cell walls thin to moderately thickened, trigones small, cuticle with striate papillae, basal cells elongated polygonal, 19 – 23 × 28 – 40 µm, 1.3 – 1.7 as long as wide, leaf lobes 2 – 3, upright to weakly divergent, 1.5 – 2.5 cells long, 2 cells wide at base, multiseriate part 1 – 2 cells long, uniseriate part 1 – 2 cells long, cells 13 – 22 × 18 – 29 µm, 1.3 – 1.7 as long as wide, cell walls thin to moderately thickened, trigones small, cuticle with striate papillae.

Distinguishing characters:

N. taveuniensis is characterised by (1) the rather symmetrical branch leaves with lobes that are often wider than two cells at the base, (2) the lobe cells of branch and stem leaves with constricted transverse walls that give the cells a barrel-shaped outline, (3) a mixture of bilobed and trilobed branch leaves on a single branch, and (4) the thin-walled leaf cells and cells in the stem cross section.

Similar species:

N. taveuniensis bears some resemblance to *N. samoaensis*. However, the latter differs in its branch leaf lobes that are usually two cells wide at the base, its transverse leaf lobe walls that are not constricted, and it lacks bilobate branch leaves. The irregular shape of the stem leaves is somewhat similar to that of *N. mamillosa* (SCHIFFN.) E.D. COOPER, which has leaves that are even more irregular and bulging cortical stem cells. *N. streimannii* U. SCHWARZ, SCHÄF.-VERW. & SHEVOCK has similarly constricted transverse lobe cell walls and lobes that are often more than two cells wide at the base. Its branch leaves are however, fragile and divided by one half of their length. Furthermore, it has smooth underleaf cells.

Distribution:

Fiji (Taveuni Island). Only known from the type collection.

Etymology:

The species is named after the Taveuni Island where it was discovered.

Remark:

Whether the plants identified as *Neolepidozia wallichiana* in VON KONRAT et al. (2014) belong to *N. samoaensis*, as suspected by SCHWARZ et al. (2026a), or to *N. taveuniensis*, can only be decided once the respective specimens have been re-studied.

4. Conclusion

The genus *Neolepidozia* appears to be highly diverse in the Pacific region. Samples from Fiji suggest a high level of endemism. As already indicated by SCHWARZ et al. (2026b), it is unlikely that the distribution range of Asian species of this genus extends to the Pacific Islands. Previous species identifications of *Neolepidozia* in this region are questionable due to insufficient identification literature and the widespread misapplication of *N. wallichiana*. Therefore, specimens collected by SMITH and identified as *Lepdiozia tenera*, as well as *N. cuneifolia* or *N. wallichiana*, as reported in VON KONRAT et al. (2014), must be re-examined.

5. New Taxa

Neolepidozia fijiensis U. SCHWARZ, SCHÄF.-VERW. & FRANK MÜLL. *spec. nov.*
Neolepidozia taveuniensis U. SCHWARZ, SCHÄF.-VERW. & FRANK MÜLL. *spec. nov.*

6. Further specimens used in this article

Neolepidozia heterotexta (STEPH.) E.D. COOPER. *Phytotaxa.* 97(2):55. 2013.

New Caledonia: Montagnes des Sources, 800 m, humid *Araucaria muelleri* forest, leg. OLAF SELLING 118, 1949 (JE!, det. HERZOG as *Lepidozia wallichiana* var. *theriotii* [STEPH.] HERZ.).

Neolepidozia samoaensis U. SCHWARZ, SCHÄF.-VERW. & SHEVOCK. *Frahmia.* 50:2. 2026.

Samoa: Upolu, Wald nordwestlich der Straße bei Tiavi, an Bäumen, 750 m, leg. SCHULTZE-MOTEL 3130, 1972 (JE! – holotype, det. R. GROLLE 1977, as *Lepidozia wallichiana*).

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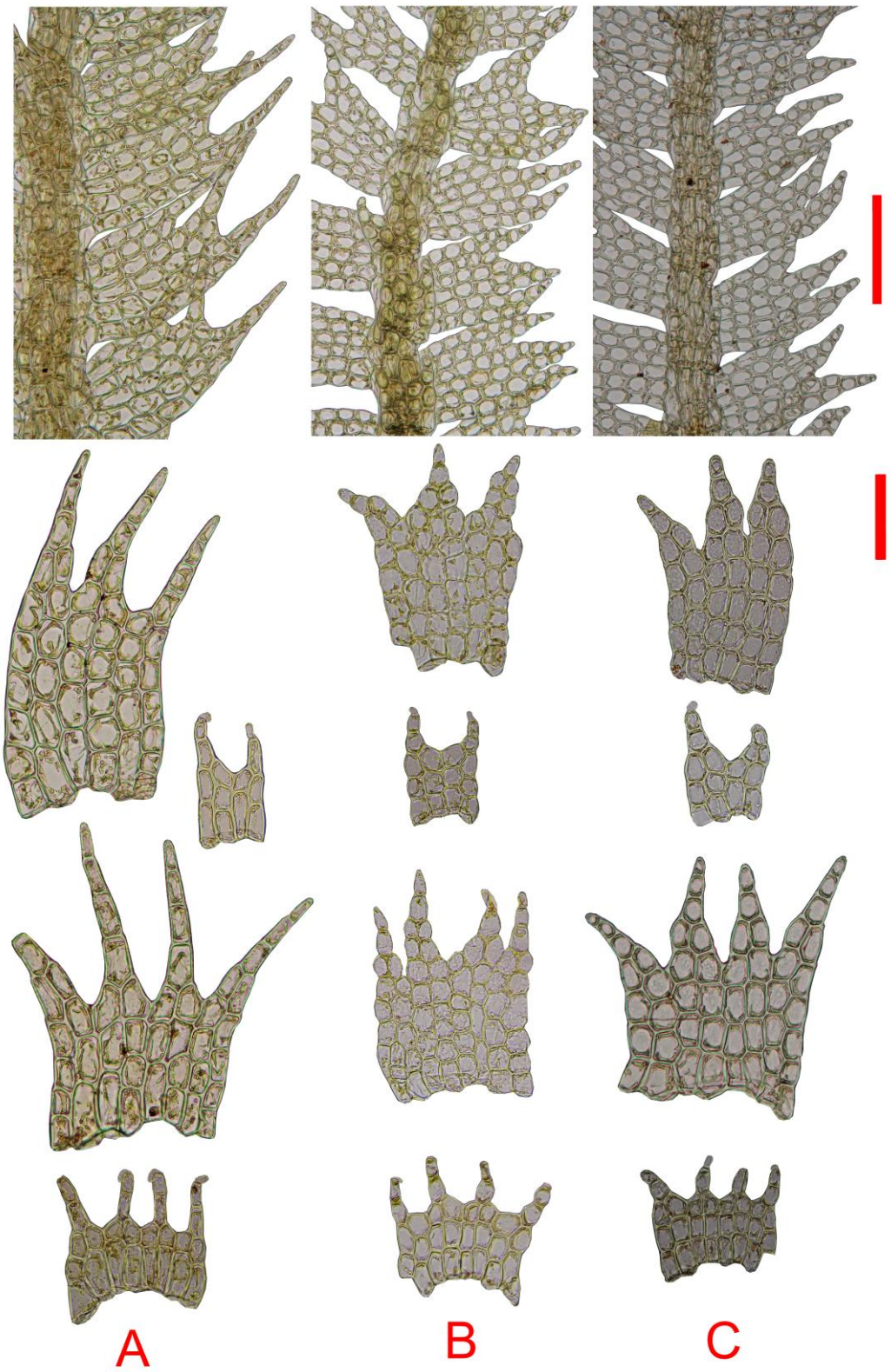
Plates

Comparison of *Neolepidozia* species from the Southern Pacific Islands



Comparison plate 1: From top to bottom – branch, branch leaf, branch underleaf, stem leaf, stem underleaf of A – *Neolepdiozia fijiensis* (MÜLLER NC 903), B – *Neolepidozia taveuniensis* (MÜLLER NC 902), C – *Neolepidozia samoaensis* (SCHULTZE-MOTEL 3130); Scale: 0.2 mm for branches, 0.1 mm for all leaves

***Neolepidozia fijiensis* U. SCHWARZ, SCHÄF.-VERW. & FRANK MÜLL.**

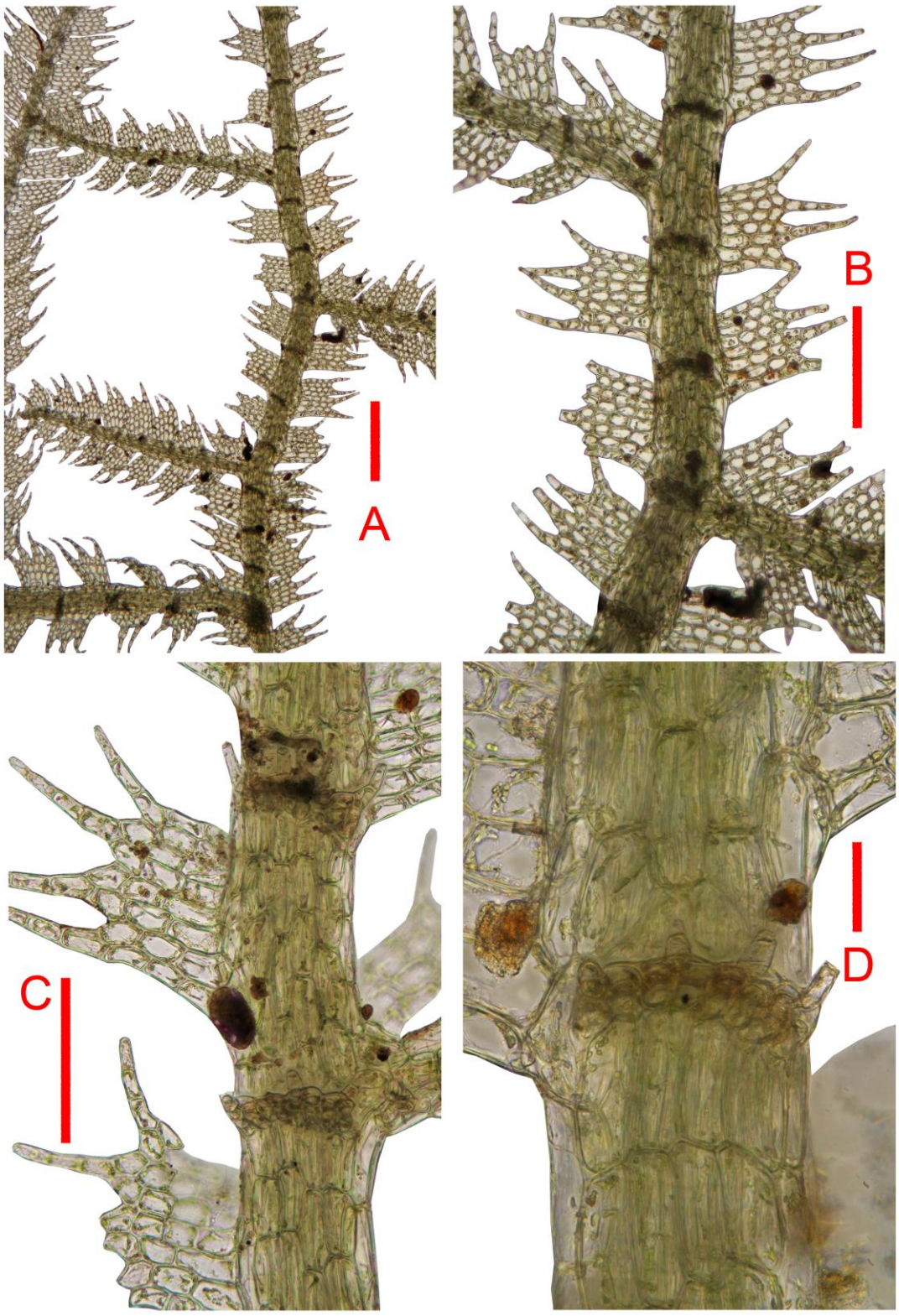


Plate 1: *Neolepidozia fijiensis*: A, B, C, D – Plant ventral; Scales: A – 0.5 mm; B – 0.3 mm; C – 0.2 mm; D – 50 µm (from FRANK MÜLLER NC 903 – holotype)

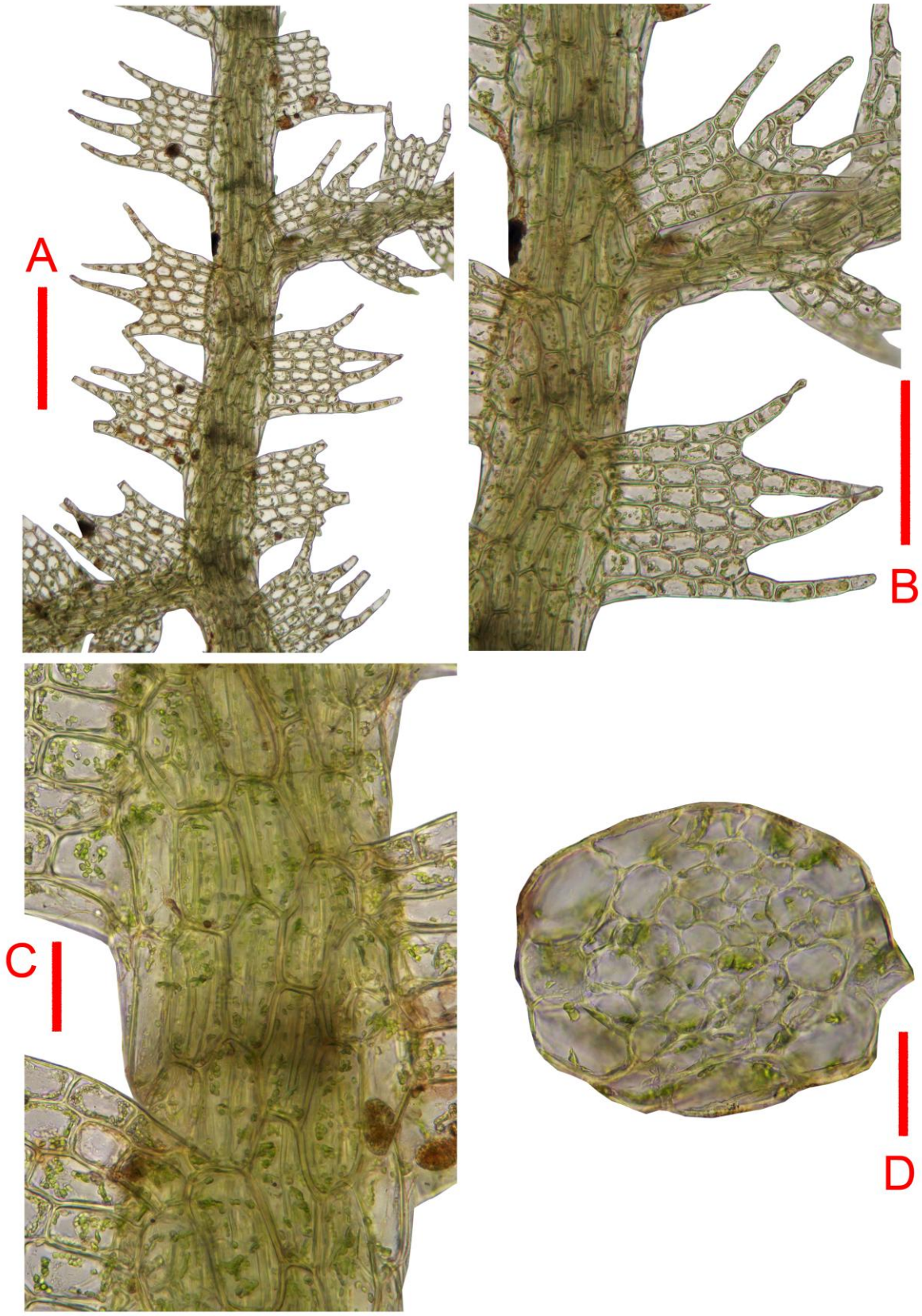


Plate 2: *Neolepidozia fijiensis*: A, B, C – Plant dorsal, D – Stem cross section; Scales: A – 0.3 mm; B – 0.2 mm; C, D – 50 µm (from FRANK MÜLLER NC 903 – holotype)

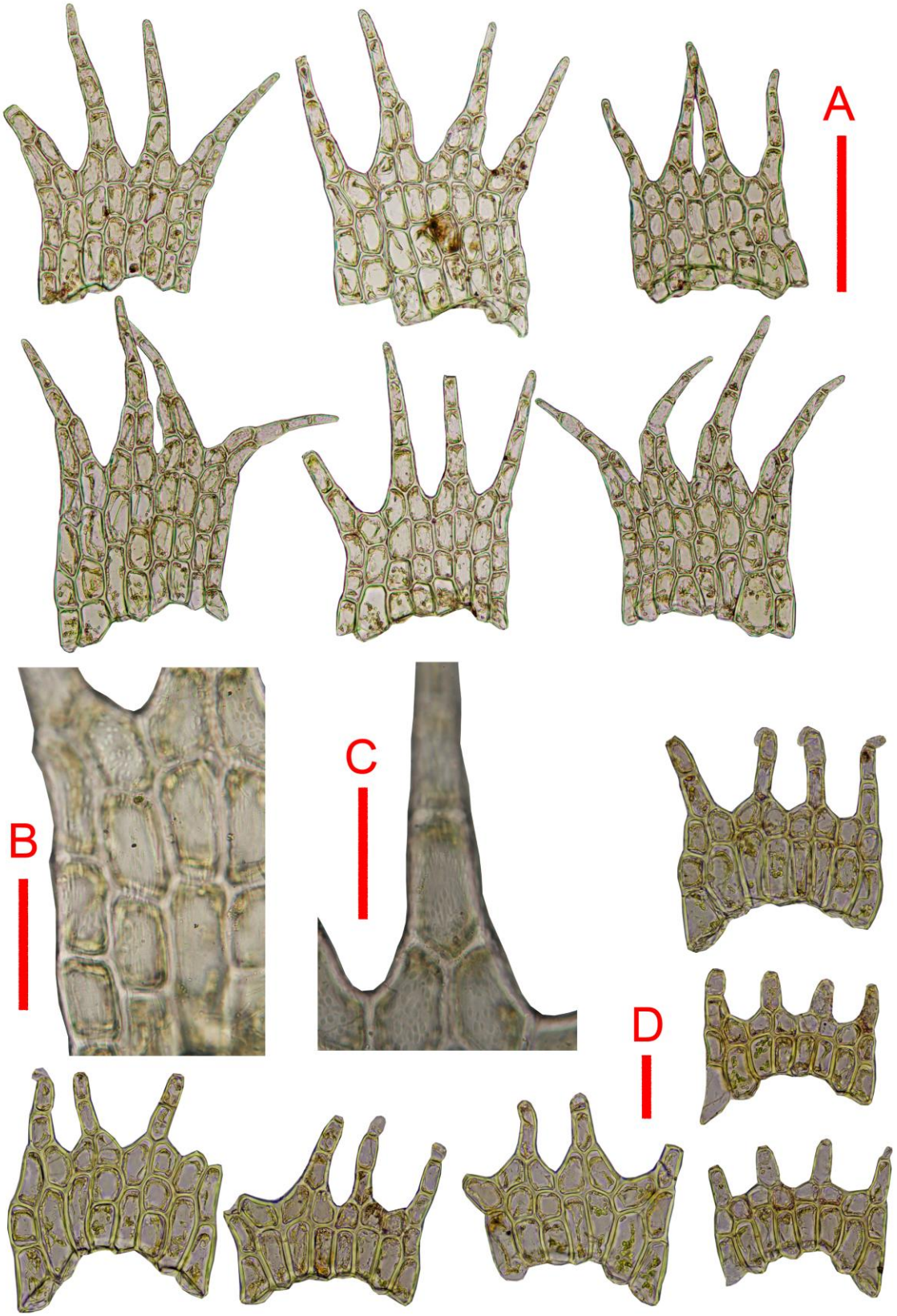


Plate 3: *Neolepidozia fijiensis*: A – Stem leaves, B – Stem leaf disc, C – Stem leaf lobe, D – Stem underleaves; Scales: A – 0.2 mm; B, C, D – 50 µm (from FRANK MÜLLER NC 903 – holotype)

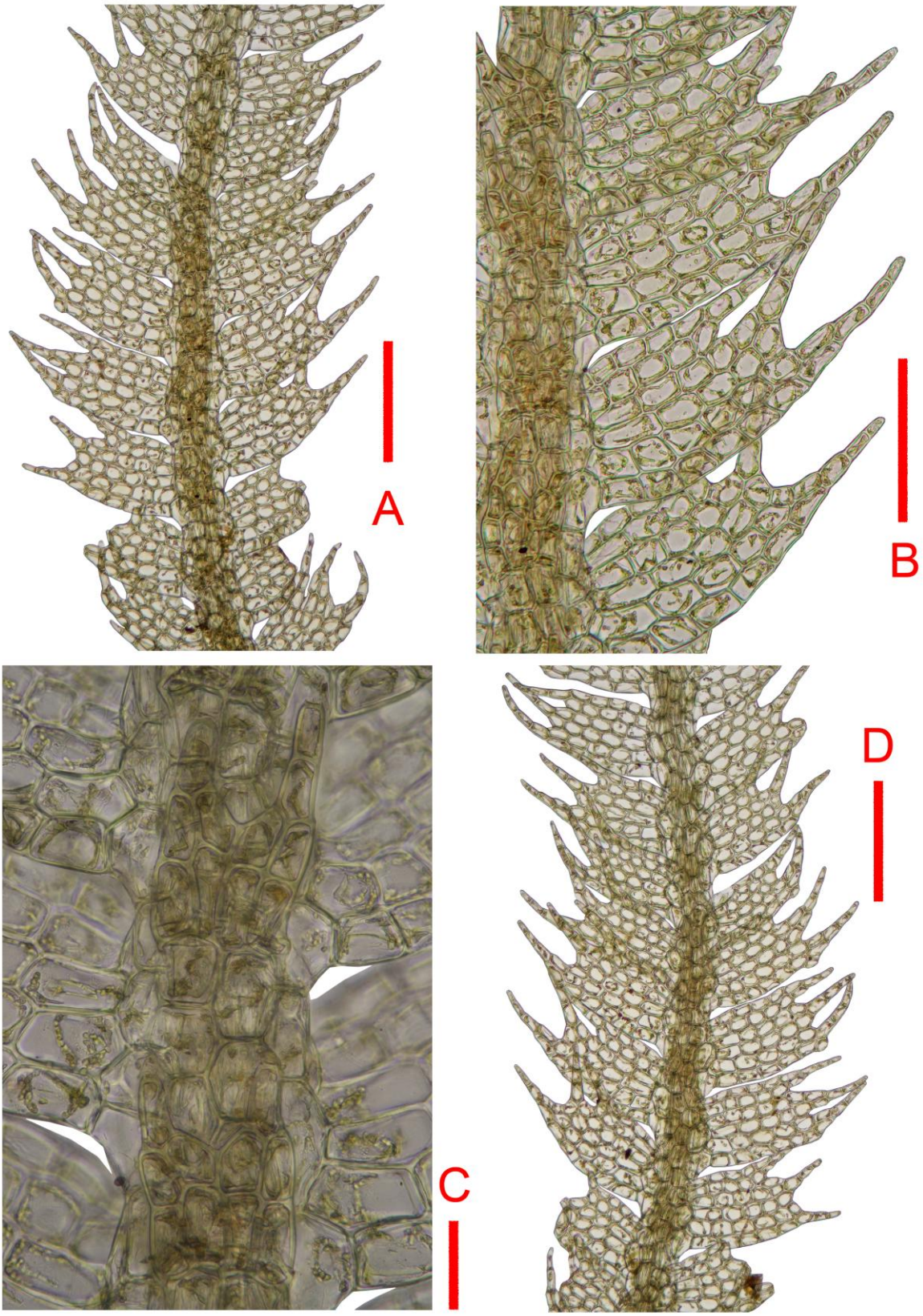


Plate 4: *Neolepidozia fijiensis*: A, B, C – Branch ventral, D – Branch dorsal; Scales: A, D – 0.3 mm; B – 0.2 mm; C – 50 µm (from FRANK MÜLLER NC 903 – holotype)

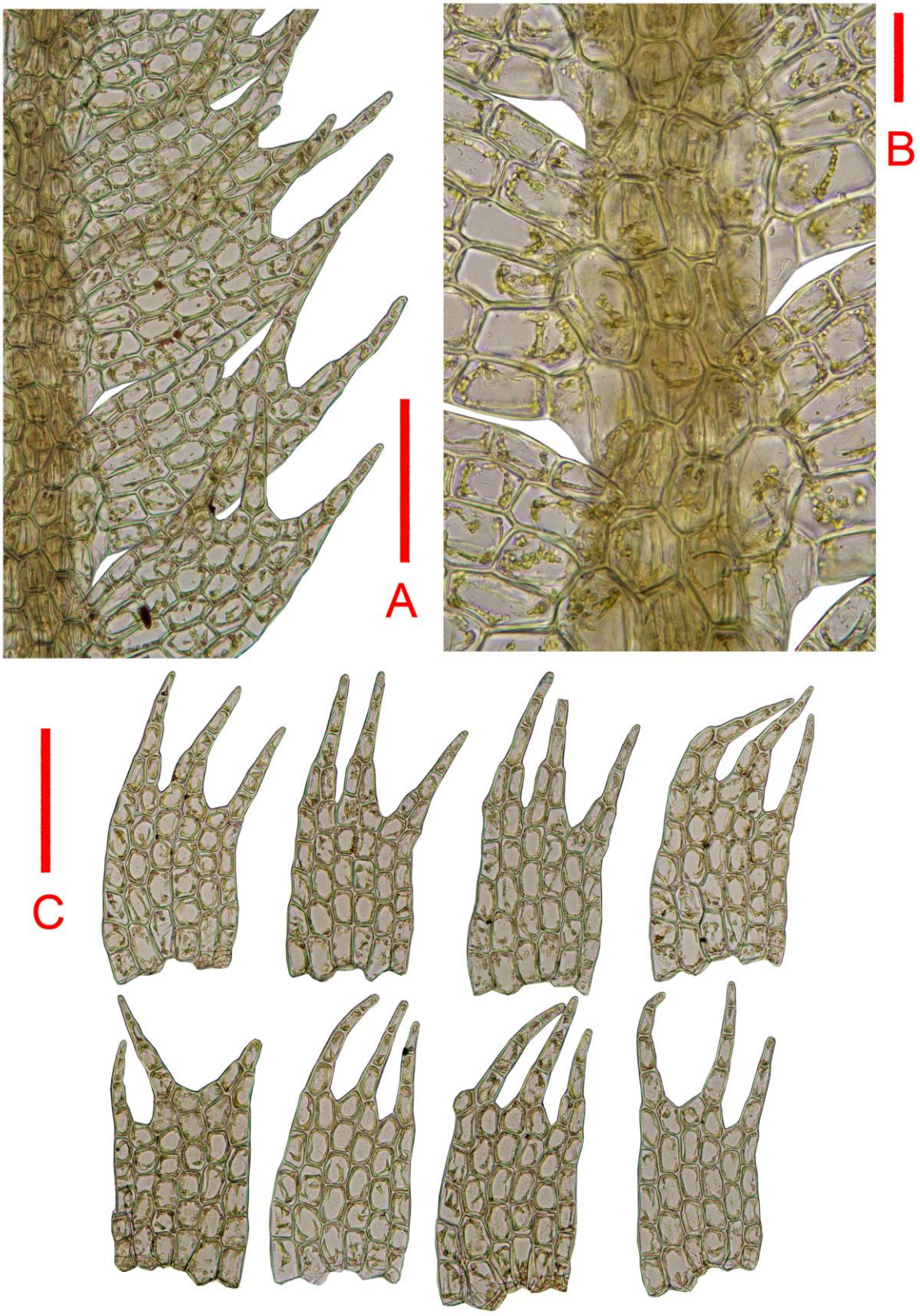


Plate 5: *Neolepidozia fijiensis*: A, B – Branch dorsal, C – Branch leaves; Scales: A, C – 0.2 mm; B – 50 µm (from FRANK MÜLLER NC 903 – holotype)

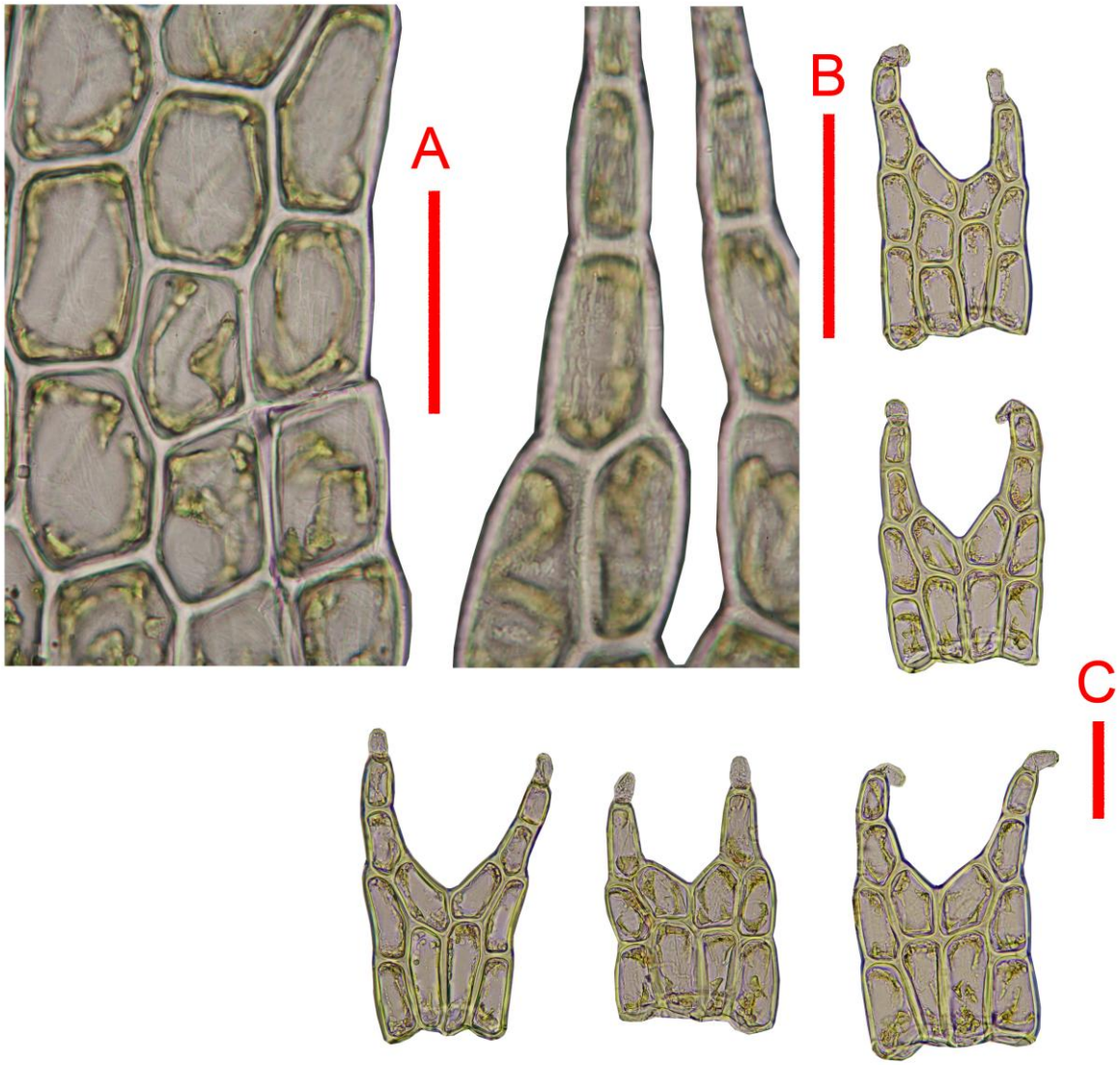


Plate 6: *Neolepidozia fijiensis*: A – Branch leaf disc, B – Branch leaf lobe, C – Branch underleaves; Scales: A, B, C – 50 µm (from FRANK MÜLLER NC 903 – holotype)

***Neolepidozia taveuniensis* U. SCHWARZ, SCHÄF.-VERW. & FRANK MÜLL.**

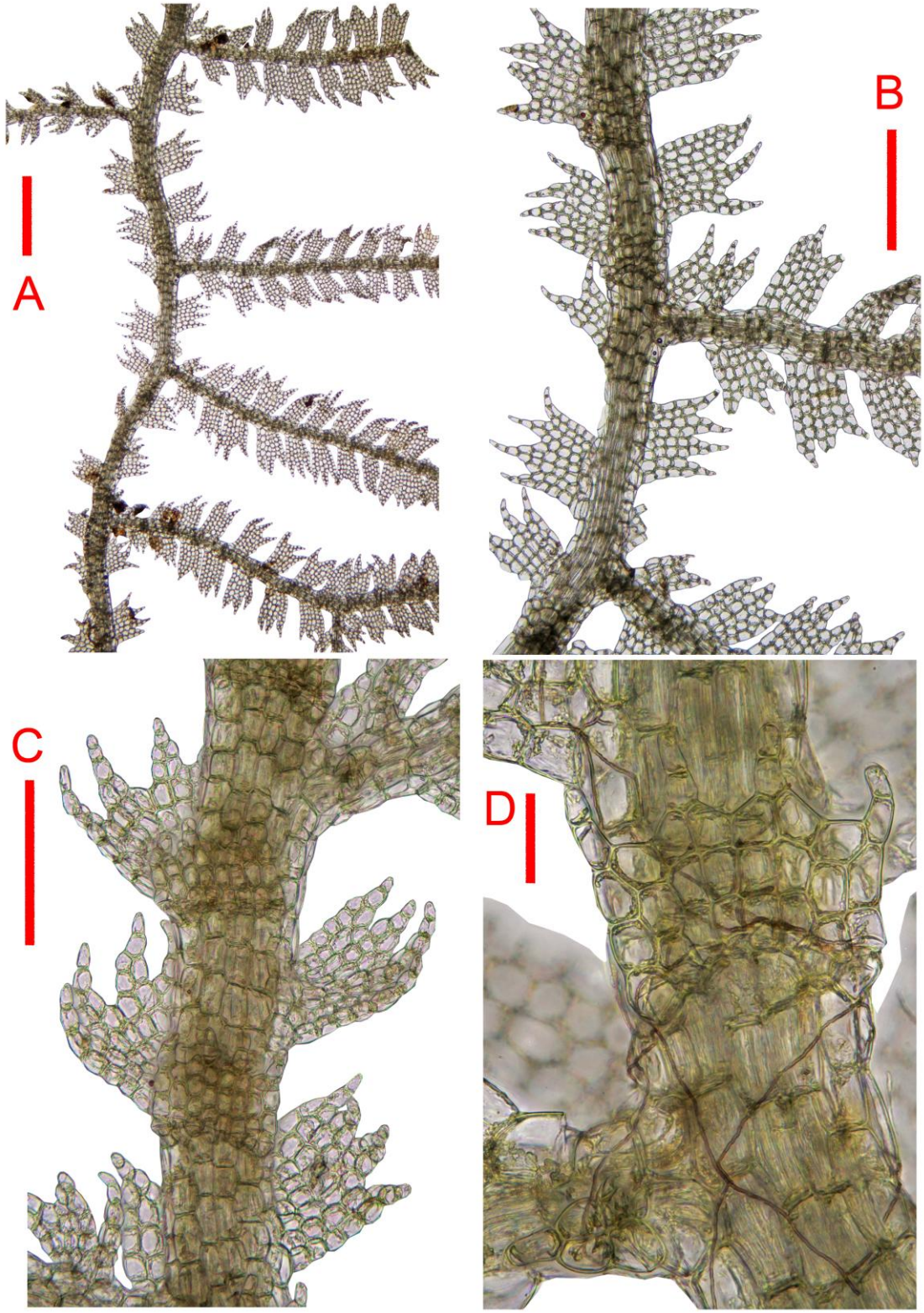


Plate 7: *Neolepidozia taveuniensis*: A, B, C, D – Plant ventral; Scales: A – 0.5 mm; B – 0.3 mm; C – 0.2 mm; D – 50 µm (from FRANK MÜLLER NC 902 – holotype)

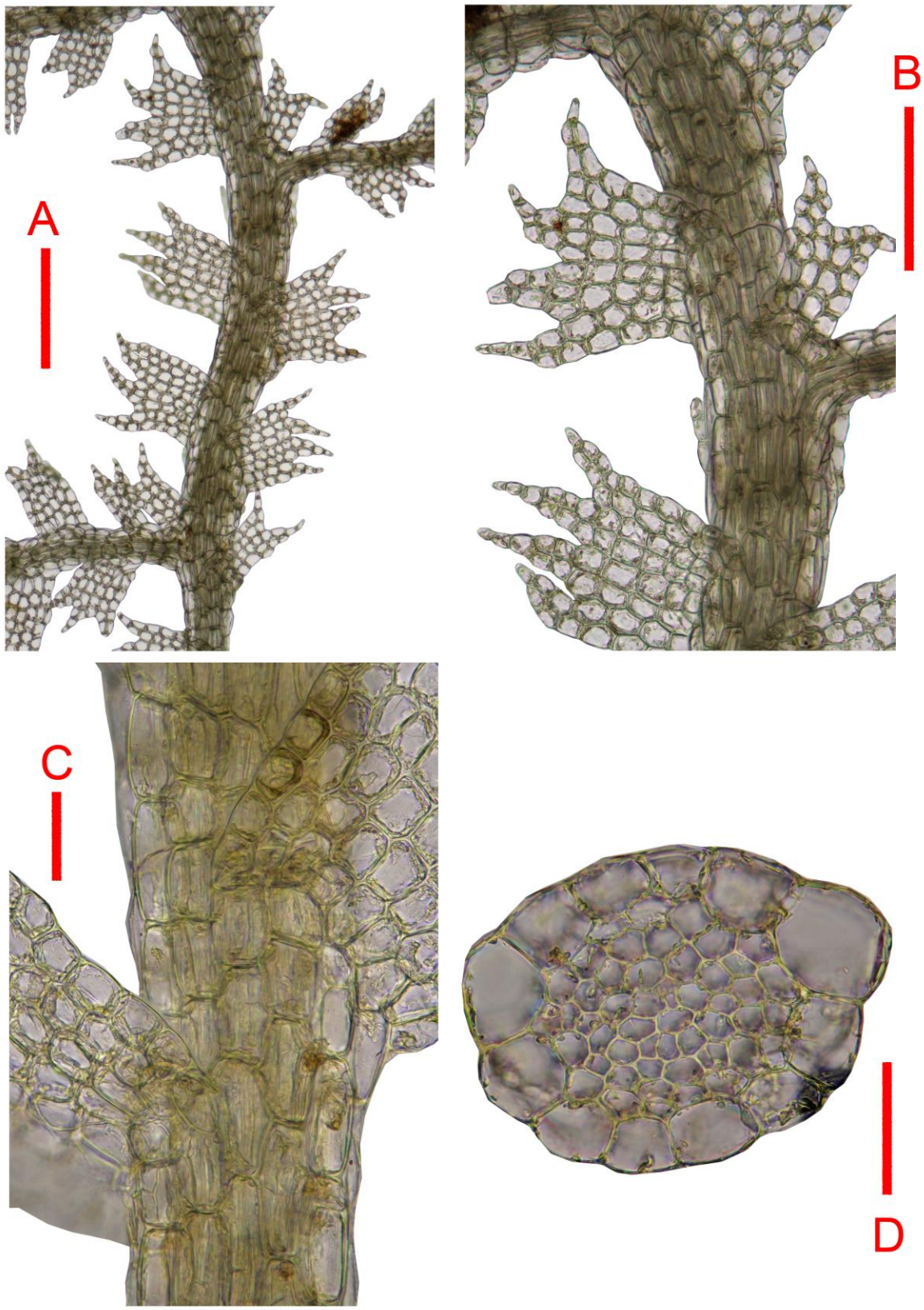


Plate 8: *Neolepidozia taveuniensis*: A, B, C – Plant dorsal, D – Stem cross section; Scales: A – 0.3 mm; B – 0.2 mm; C, D – 50 µm (from FRANK MÜLLER NC 902 – holotype)

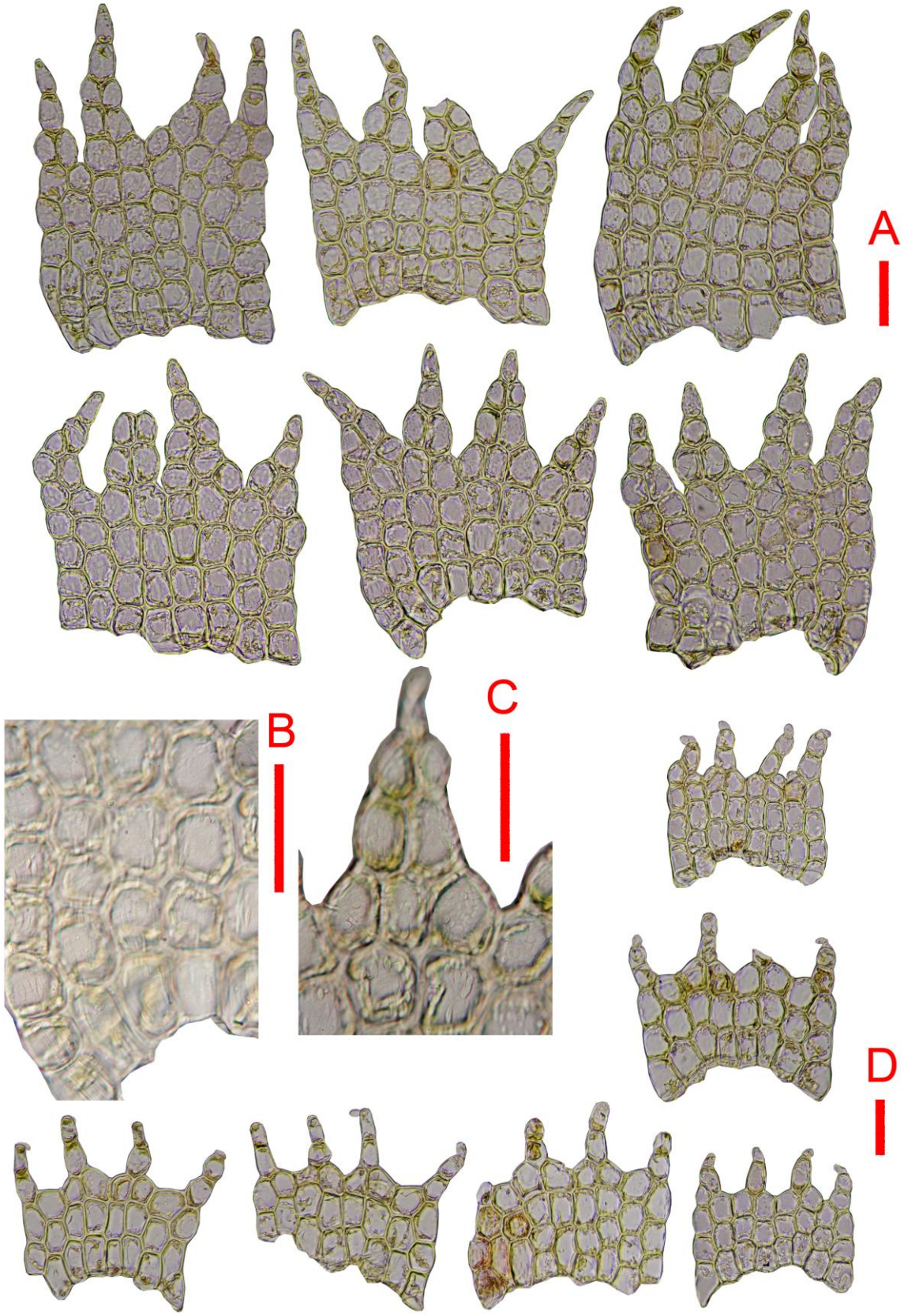


Plate 9: *Neolepidozia taveuniensis*: A – Stem leaves, B – Stem leaf disc, C – Stem leaf lobe, D – Stem underleaves; Scales: A, B, C, D – 50 µm (from FRANK MÜLLER NC 902 – holotype)

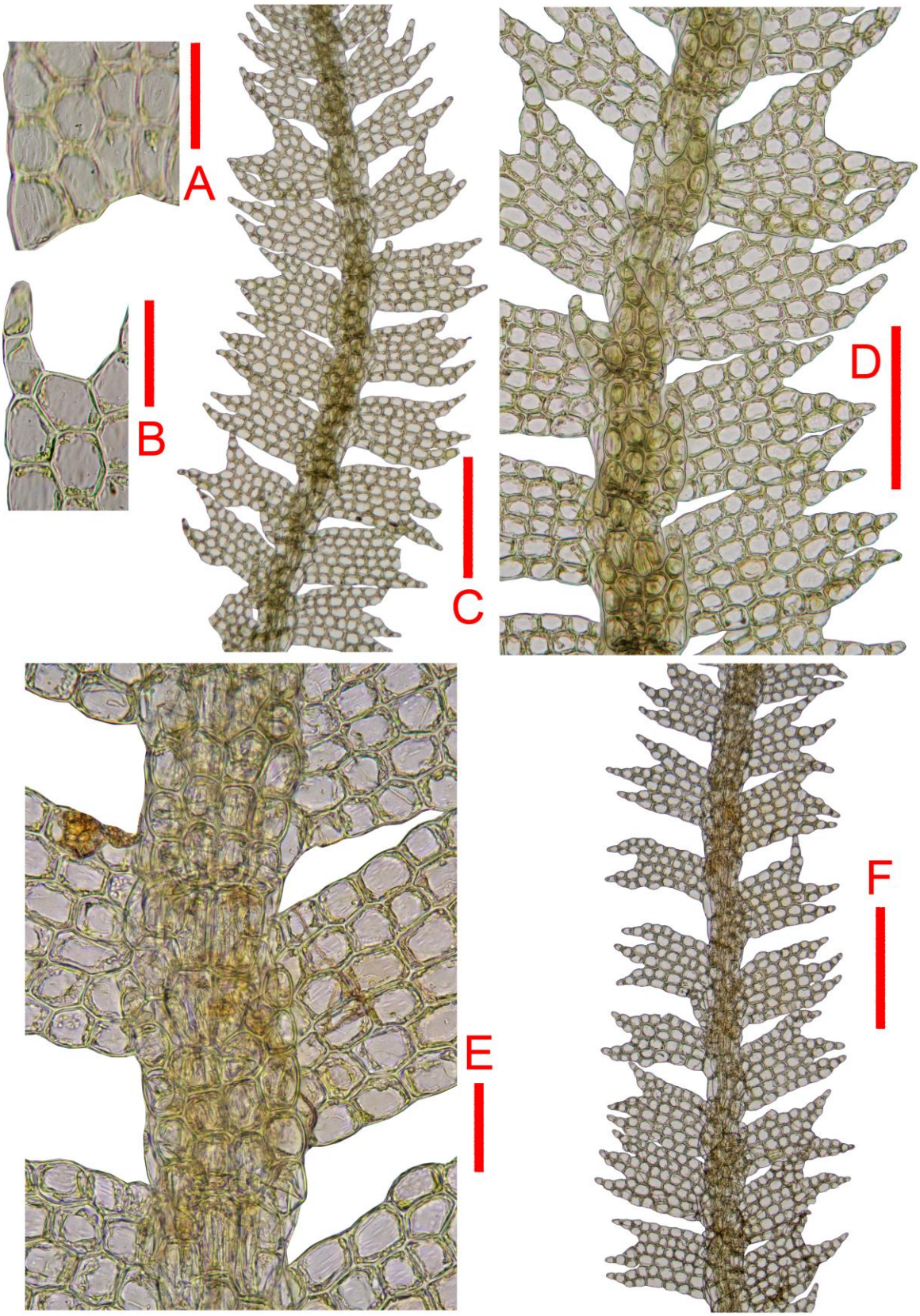


Plate 10: *Neolepidozia taveuniensis*: A – Stem underleaf disc, B – Stem underleaf lobe, C, D, E – Branch ventral, F – Branch dorsal; Scales: C, F – 0.3 mm; D – 0.2 mm; A, B, E – 50 µm (from FRANK MÜLLER NC 902 – holotype)

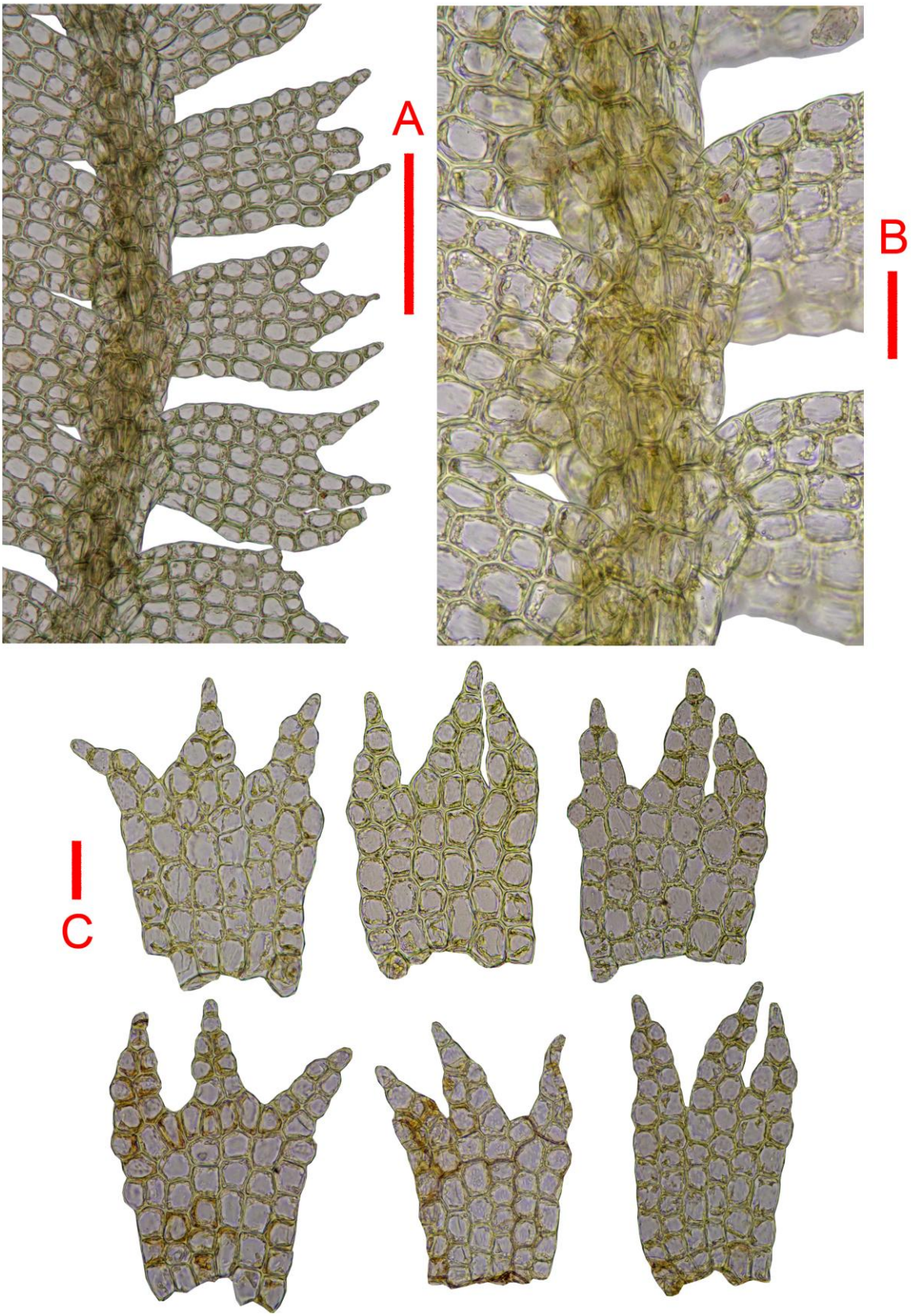


Plate 11: *Neolepidozia taveuniensis*: A, B – Branch dorsal, C – Branch leaves; Scales: A – 0.2 mm; B, C – 50 µm (from FRANK MÜLLER NC 902 – holotype)

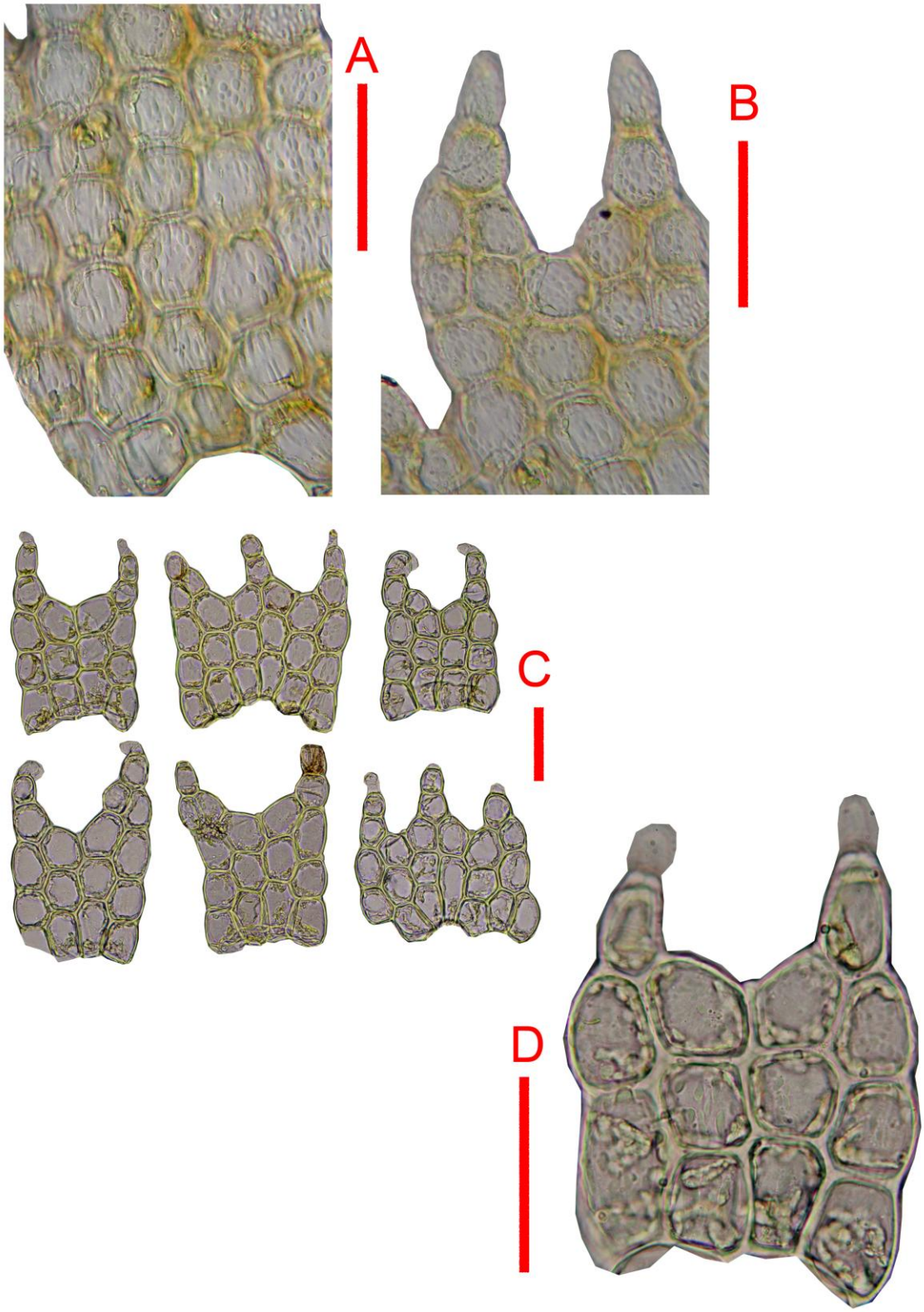


Plate 12: *Neolepidozia taveuniensis*: A – Branch leaf disc, B – Branch leaf lobe, C, D – Branch underleaves; Scales: A, B, C, D – 50 µm (from FRANK MÜLLER NC 902 – holotype)