Stems leafy, usually much branched, more slender or smaller than in Lycopodium. Leaves small, entire or minutely serrate, inserted all round the stem but in four rows. Spore-cases of two kinds, small ones filled with minute, powdery spores called microspores, and larger containing 1 to 6 larger spores called macrospores, all opening in 2 to 4 valves and sessile in the axils of bracts in terminal spikes.

The genus has the same wide range as Lycopodium. Of the five Australian species three extend into tropical Asia, or at least into the Malayan Archipelago, and one of them is also in America, two others appear to be endemic, but the species have in many instances been so multiplied by monographists that the exact limits of the really distinct ones cannot be given without a careful revision of the whole genus. The generic character, the presence of two kinds of spores, is probably constant, but requires a close observation to verify it. The habit however generally suffices to distinguish it from Lycopodium, although the first two of our species have the foliage of Lycopodium (but smaller) and the last two of Lycopodium have that of Setaginella.

 N.I.B.

SELAGINELLACEAE

Selaginella ciliaris (Retz.) Spring.