

Bryaceae

zhen xian ke

by Zhang Da-cheng, Li Xing-jiang, and Si He

Plants perennial, often small to sometimes large, green, yellowish green to reddish, in tufts. *Stems* erect, short or elongate, simple or branched, sometimes primary stems creeping, usually radiculose at base; central strand usually present. *Leaves* often soft, often multi-series, rarely 3-ranked; lower leaves smaller, sparse, upper leaves larger, dense, ovate, obovate, oblong-ovate to lanceolate, rarely linear-lanceolate; margins entire or serrulate above, usually bordered by elongated cells; costae single, often strong, reaching the middle or above, or percurrent to excurrent, ending in short awns; cells unistratose, rarely bistratose or tristratose at margins; basal cells usually rectangular, distinctly larger than those cells above the bases; median cells rhomboidal, oblong-hexagonal to narrowly rhomboidal or linear. *Gemmae* cups terminal. *Asexual gemmae* sometimes present in leaf axils or mixed with rhizoids. *Autoicous* or dioicous. *Setae* slender; capsules erect, suberect to pendulous, usually symmetric or pyriform, rarely spherical; neck clearly differentiated; stomata present; annuli often persistent; opercula conic, often shortly rostrate; peristome double; exostome teeth 16, well developed; endostome segments narrowly lanceolate; basal membrane usually well developed; cilia often developed, sometimes absent; rarely exostome or endostome reduced or absent. *Calyptrae* cucullate, naked. *Spores* small, green or yellowish green, smooth or papillose.