

## Hypnaceae

hui xian ke

by Zhang Man-Xiang and Si He

*Plants* small, slender to robust, green to yellowish green or golden brown, loose or often in densely intermixed patches. *Stems* usually creeping, or sometimes ascending, irregularly branched to regularly pinnately branched, or sometimes frondose; paraphyllia absent, pseudoparaphyllia usually present; stems in cross section, rounded or elliptic, central strand differentiated or only somewhat differentiated, cortical cells large, with several layers of thick-walled cells. *Stem leaves* and branch leaves usually similar, sometimes dimorphic, symmetric or asymmetric, leaf shape various, usually oblong-ovate, ovate or ovate-lanceolate, slenderly acuminate, sometimes shortly acute, often homomallous, secund or falcate-secund, rarely complanate or plicate; costae double, short, often indistinct; leaf cells usually linear, rarely oblong-hexagonal, smooth or sometimes prorate, rarely papillose; alar cells usually differentiated in a group of quadrate and rectangular or enlarged cells. *Dioicous* or autoicous. *Perichaetia* lateral and perichaetial leaves differentiated. *Setae* elongate, mostly smooth; capsules erect to horizontal, symmetric to somewhat asymmetric, ovoid to cylindrical; annuli often differentiated; opercula conic, usually shortly rostrate; peristome double, rarely single (probably with highly reduced endostome); exostome teeth 16, slenderly lanceolate, yellowish to brownish, bordered, the dorsal plates mostly cross-striolate and papillose below, hyaline and papillose above; the ventral plates smooth, strongly trabeculate; endostome segments 16, lanceolate-subulate, nearly as long as or somewhat shorter than the teeth, keeled, perforate, smooth or papillose; basal membrane usually high; cilia often well developed, nodulose, sometimes lacking. *Calyptrae* cucullate, usually smooth. *Spores* often small, yellowish or yellowish brown, smooth or papillose.