

of forms (figs. 24, 25, 26). They consist of two strata of cells, the outer in two rows, transversely jointed (trabeculate), richly coloured, and often separated for a part of their length, in the central or divisural line; the inner in one row, thin and hygroscopic, and projecting inward as transverse lamellæ (figs. 22, 23, 27). In the Polytrichaceæ, however, they are quite different, and consist of a mass of agglutinated filaments, and Mr. Mitten uses this distinction to separate all mosses into two sections,



Fig. 23. Transverse section of tooth of outer peristome.



Fig. 24. Fruit of *Tetraphis pellucida*, peristome of four teeth.

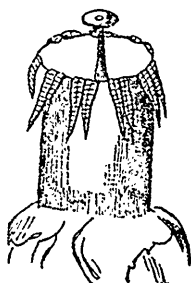


Fig. 25. *Splachnum sphaericum*, with eight bigeminate teeth, and exerted columelia.

Arthrodonti, those with jointed teeth, and Nematodonti, those with filamentous teeth. In the Polytricha, also, the top of the columella is dilated into a membrane, closing the mouth of the capsule, and joined to the points of the teeth; this expansion has been named the epiphragm or tympanum (fig. 27).



Fig. 26. Bifid tooth from peristome of *Fissidens*.

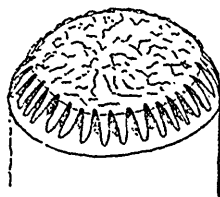


Fig. 27. Peristome and tympanum of *Pogonatum aloides*.