

THE CALYPTRA OR VEIL envelops the young fruit, and is thin and membranous; it is sometimes torn irregularly, or it remains even at the base, when it is termed mitriform, or it is slit up on one side, when we call it cucullate or dimidiate; it is usually smooth, but sometimes densely hairy (figs 14, 15, 16).

THE THECA OR CAPSULE.—This presents an infinite variety of forms, but all of the greatest elegance; it may be globose, ovate, pear-shaped, or cylindric, straight or arched, erect or pendulous, smooth or furrowed. In some it is swollen all around at the base,



Fig. 15. Cucullate inflated Calyptra of *Funaria*.



Fig. 16. Cucullate conic Calyptra of *Fissidens*.

and this part is usually of a different colour, and is named the apophysis (fig. 17); in others it bulges out on one side of the base, and is then said to be strumose (fig. 18).



Fig. 17. Fruit of *Splachnum ampullaceum* with small conic lid, cylindric capsule, and obovate apophysis.

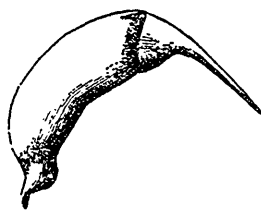


Fig. 18. Strumose capsule of *Dicranum Starkii*, with rostrate lid and annulus.

Closing the mouth of the capsule, we see a little cap—the operculum or lid, in shape flat, conical, or beaked; this, at maturity, is thrown off, either by the swelling of the contents or by the shrinking of a contractile ring of cells interposed between the lid and mouth of the capsule, which is named the annulus; well seen in the common *Funaria*. In the genus *Andreæa* there is no lid, and the capsule opens by splitting into four valves (fig. 19); and in another section there is also no lid, the capsule giving exit