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Leaves

l. Stem

flowers ule long.

Para-Leaves

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imbricate

and appressed, not mamillose; cells subrectangular, the lower ones larger and subquadrate. Habit of *Bryum filiforme*. Dioecious.

III. Orthodontieæ. Capsule symmetric, terminal, with a long and narrow neck; endostomial segments ciliiform without distinct basilar membrane; teeth much longer.

135. Orthodontium. Leaves setiform; cells sub-rectangular. Stem low.

Fam. 29. Cinclidiacese (new fam).

136. Cinclidium. Peristomial teeth short. Leaves large and broad; cells large, round-hexagonal, often red.

Fam. 30. Bartramiaceæ.

I. Bartramiece. Capsule (when operculate) subglobose; teeth not united above; lid not rostrate. Leaves not appressed when moist, generally papillose (in Bartramia Oederi, Anacolia Menziesii, Catoscopium and Bartramidula smooth).

A. Capsule striate; segments usually present.

137. Breutelia. Leaves plicate, sheathing, squarrose, not recurved; cells rectangular. Male flowers discoid. Dioecious.

138. Bartramia. Leaves not plicate, often sheathing, not rarely recurved, long and uniform; cells rectangular (or the uppermost quadrate), the lower not more dilated. Monoecious or synoecious. Male flowers gemmiform.

139. Philonotis. Leaves sometimes plicate at the base, not sheathing, often recurved, mostly diversiform; cells rectangular, the lower more dilated. Monoecious or dioecious. Male flowers discoid or gemmiform.

B. Capsule not striate; segments wanting.

a. Capsule without distinct neck. Leaves serrulate. Habit of *Philonotis*.

140. Anacclia. Pedicel of the capsule sublateral, not or slightly curved. Peristomial teeth sometimes pre-