## Sub-Guide to Initial Groups – West Coast

Revised through 19 November 2008

Group A – Plants on persistent protonemata	
	Group A
Leaves <b>2-ranked</b> and <b>distichous</b> (attached in two rows on opposite sides of the stem).	
Leaves <b>cleft</b> at anterior edge and clasping posterior edge of next leaf; WS Leaves <b>decurrent</b> and <b>confluent</b> ; protonemata <b>luminous</b> ; "Goblin Gold"; WS*	Fissidens <sup>†</sup> Schistostega
Leaves with longitudinal <b>lamellae</b> ; setae <b>long</b> ; capsules <b>cylindrical</b> ; <b>epiphragm</b> present; WS Leaves serrate to <b>spinose-dentate</b> ; capsules <b>sessile</b> , <u>+</u> globose & <b>cleistocarpous</b> ; WS Leaves acute, <b>lacking</b> the above unique characteristics.	Pogonatum <sup>†</sup> Ephemerum
Plants growing on <b>soil</b> ; costa <b>weak</b> at base; capsules <b>exserted</b> ; WS*	Discelium
Group B – Plants minute with immersed capsules	
	Group B
Leaves with a <b>hair-point</b> or awn.	_
Leaves with ridge-like lamellae on upper surface of costa; WS	Pterygoneurum
Leaves with revolute, entire margins; cells pleuripapillose (C-shaped); WS	Phascum
Leaves with recurved (at apex), serrate margins; cells <u>+smooth; WS*</u>	Acaulon
Leaves with plane, entire margins; cells smooth.	
Capsules operculate; calyptrae persistent, 4-angled and split; spores small; E, CA	Pyramidula

Leaves subulate / setaceous at least on perichaetial leaves.

Setae straight; capsules immersed and cleistocarpous.

Setae straight, capsules immersed and cleistocarpous.	
Capsules pyriform with conspicuous, stomatose neck; spores small; WS	Bruchia†
Capsules <b>globose</b> to <b>ovoid</b> with no neck.	
Calyptrae mitrate or cucullate; spores numerous and small; WS	Pleuridium
Calyptrae <b>rudimentary</b> ; spores few and <b>large</b> (>100 $\mu$ ); E, CA	Archidium
Leaves cuspidate to long-apiculate with reflexed tips; bulbiform; WS*	Acaulon
Leaves involute when wet, crisped and contorted when dry; E	Astomum
Leaves with ridge-like lamellae on upper surface of costa; WS	Pterygoneurum
Leaves serrate to <b>spinose-dentate</b> ; protonemata <b>persistent</b> ; WS	Ephemerum
Leaves acute to acuminate, <b>lacking</b> the above unique characteristics.	
Capsules clearly operculate.	
Operculum long-beaked; exothecial cells not collenchymatous; WS	$Physcomitrium^{\dagger}$
Capsules cleistocarpous or rupturing irregularly.	
Capsules <b>pyriform</b> with conspicuous, <b>stomatose</b> neck; spores <b>small</b> ; WS	Bruchia <sup>†</sup>
Capsules <b>ovoid</b> ; calyptrae <b>cucullate</b> ; spores <b>small</b> ; BC, OR	Pseudephemerum
Capsules globose.	1
Calyptrae <b>mitrate</b> ; spores numerous and <b>small</b> ; WS	Physcomitrella
Calyptrae <b>rudimentary</b> .	2
Costa strong; spores few and large (>100 $\mu$ ); E, CA	Archidium
Costa <b>lacking</b> ; spores <b>medium</b> to large (up to $\sim 80\mu$ ); WS	Micromitrium

## Group C – Plants dendroid or frondose from an erect stipe.

Plants <b>dendroid</b>	•
Stems with dense paraphyllia or paraphyllia-like structures.	
Paraphyllia green, filiform, and branched.	
On rich soil; WS	Climacium
On <b>trees</b> ; curled when dry; WC, ID	Dendroalsia abietina
Paraphyllia hyaline, filiform, and branched, lamellae on stem; NW	Pleuroziopsis ruthenica
Stems lacking paraphyllia.	1
Stem leaves <b>bordered</b> with long marginal right-angled teeth; WC, NW	Leucolepis acanthoneuron
Stem leaves <b>not</b> bordered and ovate to lanceolate.	1
Leaf singly or doubly serrate above; apical cells rhombic; WS	Thamnobryum
Plants <b>frondose</b> .	5
Leaves <b>falcate-secund</b> ; plant regularly pinnate; WS*	Ptilium crista-castrensis
Leaves dimorphic (ventral amphigastria), complanate and bordered; FL, BC, AK	Hypopterygium
Group D – Plants with pendulous branches	
	Group D
Leaves lanceolate to oblong-lanceolate.	0100 <b>F</b> 2
Leaf margins <b>revolute</b> to near apex; <b>extra costae</b> ; leaf cells <b>smooth</b> ; W, NF	Antitrichia curtipendula $^{\dagger}$
Group E – Plants growing horizontally	
	Group E
Plants growing horizontally; sticking <u>+straight out</u> from vertical surface.	•
Leaves complanate and undulate.	
Costa long & single; paraphyllia present; W	Metaneckera menziesii
Costa <b>short</b> & <b>double</b> , or lacking; paraphyllia <b>lacking</b> ; WS*	Neckera <sup>†</sup>
Plants growing as " <b>fish-hooks</b> "; secondary branches <b>curved upwards</b> when dry.	TVECKETU -
Costa short and double to lacking; leaf cells smooth.	
Leaf cells >5:1; 5-20 quadrate alar cells at the <b>basal angles</b> ; WS*	Pylaisiella
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Group F – Plants growing on dung	
	Group F
Hypophysis turbinate, globose or skirt-like, and colored; leaves obtuse to acuminate; N,	CP & SA Splachnum

Hypophysis turbinate, globose or skirt-like, and colored; leaves obtuse to acuminate; N, CP & SASplachnumHypophysis pyriform and ±urn-colored; leaves elongate-subulate to hair-pointed; NTetraplodonHypophysis evident, but ±narrower than urn and wrinkled when dry; leaves obtuse to acuminate.TetraplodonCapsules cylindric; setae brownish; calyptrae constricted above base; N\*Tayloria<sup>†</sup>

Group C