



BRYOPHYTES of Australia

Ptychostomum Hornsch.

Author: John R. Spence & Helen P. Ramsay

Cite this profile as: John R. Spence & Helen P. Ramsay (2019) *Ptychostomum*. In: Flora of Australia. Australian Biological Resources Study, Department of the Environment and Energy, Canberra.
<https://profiles.ala.org.au/opus/boa/profile/Ptychostomum> [Date Accessed: 15 March 2019]

Generated on Fri Mar 15, 2019

Copyright

© Copyright Commonwealth of Australia, 2019

The material in this profile is protected by copyright laws and may be used as permitted under the Copyright Act 1968 or in accordance with licences granted by the copyright owner.

Your right to use images and maps or to permit others to use these is subject to the terms of the licence that the contributor of them has applied to the image or map. Information on copyright in images is set out in the Acknowledgements section and through the ALA site at <http://www.ala.org.au/faq/using-images-found-on-the-ala/>. Text used in this profile has been contributed by the editors and others identified. Unless permitted by the copyright owner, you may download or print a single copy of this material for your own information, research or study.

You may not remove any copyright or other notices appearing in this profile.

No rights are granted to the Commonwealth Coat of Arms or to any logos or trade marks.

Please contact ALA at support@ala.org.au if you believe material in this profile infringes any rights or breaches any contract or licence obligations.

License

All material CC-BY unless otherwise stated.

Profile Updated: Fri Mar 15, 2019 4:09 PM +11:00

Version: 1

Cite this profile as: John R. Spence & Helen P. Ramsay (2019) *Ptychostomum*. In: Flora of Australia. Australian Biological Resources Study, Department of the Environment and Energy, Canberra.

<https://profiles.ala.org.au/opus/boa/profile/Ptychostomum> [Date Accessed: 15 March 2019]

Profile permalink:

<https://profiles.ala.org.au/opus/boa/profile/4d04bee8-2587-4bf7-8bf2-d5c20e07793d>



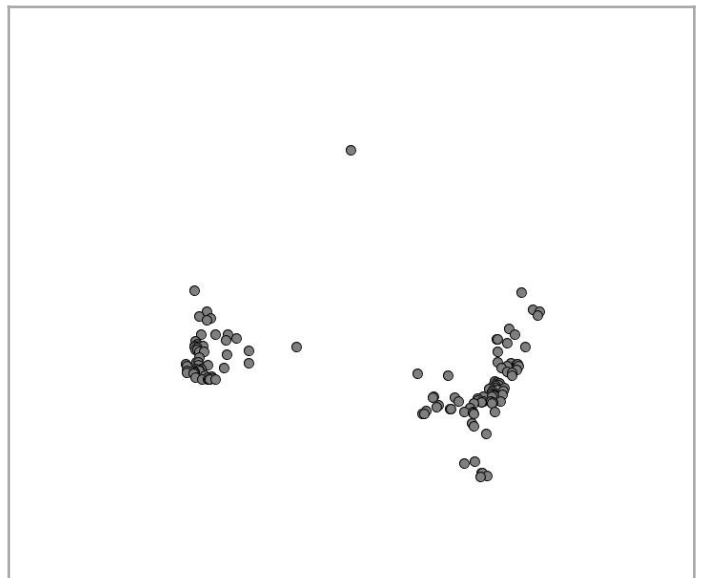
***Ptychostomum* Hornsch.**

- Hornschuch, C.F. (1822), *Flora: oder Allgemeine Botanischer Zeitung* 5 : syll. 62

John R. Spence & Helen P. Ramsay

Dioicous, synoicous or autoicous. Plants small to robust, in dense tufts or turfs. Stems erect, usually branched by perichaetial innovations, usually \pm radiculose. Rhizoids usually pale or red to red-brown, papillose. Leaves generally smaller and remote below and larger and often comose above, erect or erect-spreading, usually not much altered when moist or dry, \pm concave, usually rather broad, ovate or lanceolate to elliptic, sometimes narrowed at the base, and often decurrent, usually acute, rarely obtuse or rounded, frequently with a short or long acumen; margin smooth to serrate, often bordered with narrow elongate cells, sometimes bistratose; costa usually excurrent; upper laminal cells rhomboidal-hexagonal, rather broad and transparent; lower cells longer, narrower and rectangular; cells at stem insertion below alar region often inflated, reddish and forming a small auriculate group. Filiform gemmae rare in leaf axils.

Setae solitary, reddish, flexuose, curved or hooked at tip. Capsules mostly nodding or pendent, smooth, subcylindrical, clavate or pyriform, rarely ovoid to subglobose, symmetrical or slightly curved; operculum hemispherical or convex-conical or mammillose. Peristome reduced to well developed; exostome teeth lanceolate, acuminate, fused at the extreme base, yellow to brown, hyaline at the tips, usually bordered; endostome pale, finely papillose; basal membrane variable; cilia 1–3, often nodulose or appendiculate, rudimentary or lacking. Spores 8–50 μ m diameter.



Etymology: From the Greek *ptyktos* (folded) and *stomum* (a mouth); reference uncertain.

Type: *P. pendulum* Hornsch

Number Of Species And Distribution: This is a large, predominantly Northern Hemisphere genus of 80–100 species. Five species are known in Australia.

Notes: Spence (2005) resurrected *Ptychostomum* for those species of Bryaceae with rhodobryoid laminal areolation, peristome reduction associated with nutant capsules, and a lack of asexual propagules other than occasional axillary filiform gemmae (e.g. *P. pseudotriquetrum*). *Ptychostomum* is further characterised by stems that are comose to elongate but not rosulate. Another useful character is the presence of an inflated, auriculate group of cells in the alar region of comal leaves (Spence, 2005). More than in any other genus of Bryaceae, the species in *Ptychostomum* are notoriously difficult to identify and, for some species, capsules with peristomes are essential.

Bibliography: Spence, J.R. (2005), New genera and combinations in Bryaceae (Bryales, Musci) for North America, *Phytologia* 87: 15–28 (2005).
Spence, J.R. & Ramsay, H.P. (2005), New genera and combinations in the Bryaceae (Bryales, Musci) for Australia, *Phytologia* 87: 61–71.

Source: J.R.Spence & H.P.Ramsay (2012), *Australian Mosses Online 50. Bryaceae*. Australian Biological Resources Study, Canberra. Version 21 June 2012.

First published as: J.R.Spence & H.P.Ramsay (2006), Bryaceae, Flora of Australia, Volume 51: 274–310, 319–348. Australian Biological Resources Study, Canberra & CSIRO Publishing, Melbourne.

