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Stereids: thick-walled cells, found in groups or bands in the costa (MAGILL, 1990: 1012).

Stratosity: cell layers in leaf base and lamina, described as unistratose, bistratose, tristratose, quadistratose, multistratose.

Striate: marked with ridges or fine lines (MAGILL, 1990: 1025).

Trabeculae: cross-bars formed from residual horizontal cell walls on the dorsal side of the peristome teeth, determined as broad as in *G. consobrina* (Fig. 10.14) and *G. funalis* (Fig. 17.14), as small as in *G. anomala* (Fig. 4.12), as thin as in *G. ramondii* (Fig. 45.13) and as wavy as in *G. dissimilata* (Fig. 13.14).

Transitional part of leaf: zone between the leaf base and leaf lamina, generally located in the broadest part of a leaf, where the elongate cells of leaf base with smooth or nodulose walls change to shorter cells of laminar part with mostly sinuose walls. At the same place, seen in dorsal view, the elongate costal cells change to short cells.

Generic description

Grimmia Hedw., Sp. Musc. Frond.: 75. 1801.

Type: *Grimmia plagiopodia* Hedw., Sp. Musc. Frond.: 78, tab. XV, fig. 6-13. 1801.

Gametophyte. Monoicous and dioicous, acrocarpous. **Female plants:** perichaetial leaves 6-9, the outer ones similar to the complanulate leaves, the inner ones shorter or longer, straight, concave, the tissue of the cells thin, the costae small; **male plants:** mixed with female plants or growing in separate cushions, perigonia bud-like, perigonial leaves 6, the 3 outer ones similar to the stem leaves, the inner ones ovate, concave, muticous, costa thin, antheridia mostly with paraphyses. **Growth form:** plants in dense or lax cushions, spreading, ascending to erect. **Leaves:** patent, recurved or incurved, lanceolate or elongate-lanceolate, concave or keeled, margins recurved or inflexed, apices muticous or with hair-points, costae percurrent or excurrent.

Sporophyte. **Seta:** straight or arcuate, short to elongate. **Capsule:** ellipsoid or cylindrical, smooth or ribbed, annulus persistent or disintegrating. **Calyptra:** mitrate or cucullate. **Operculum:** convex and mammillate or conical and rostrate. **Peristome:** haplolepidous, sometimes lacking, teeth lanceolate, entire or split into two or three divisions, trabeculate on outer side, covered with papillae on inner and outer sides, inserted near capsule rim, rarely deeply below, columella attached to capsule base. **Spores:** small, smooth or papillose.

Distribution: in the Northern and Southern hemispheres.

Habitat and substrate: from sea-level to high alpine regions, on siliceous and calcareous rocks, and their deposits from weathering.