

**Grimmia pseudoanodon Deguchi – *In*: H. Inoue, Stud. on
Cryptog. in Peru 29. 1987.**

Type: Peru, Prov. Puno, Chucuito, near Acora, 3900 m, Sept. 1984,
leg. H. Deguchi No. 30008, holotype, TNS; isotypes, KOCH, NY.

Distribution: Am.4

Description

Grimmia pseudoanodon grows in olive-green to blackish tufts, the leaves are erect and appressed when dry, erecto-patent when moist, ovate-lanceolate, carinate, perichaetial leaves are larger with long broadly decurrent hair-points, the costa is stout, projecting at dorsal side, the hair-points are short, flattened below and decurrent, smooth to denticulate, the margins are plane, bistratose above. The distal areolation is unistratose with some bistratose ridges to merely bistratose, the mid-leaf cells are quadrate to short-rectangular with \pm incrassate and sinuose walls, the basal marginal cells are short-rectangular with thickened transverse walls, the basal juxtacostal cells are quadrate to short-rectangular with incrassate walls. The sexuality is autoicous, the seta is short, firm and straight, capsules are usually present, they are immersed, globose, smooth, and gymnostomous, the operculum is mammillate.

Discussion

Grimmia pseudanodon was described from Peru. In 1999, I found it also in Bolivia (La Paz, Cumpre pass, Kalajahuira, alt. 4570 m). These plants were much larger than the type specimens, richly provided with sporophytes, and the leaves were merely bistratose above. *G. pseudoanodon* is characterized by hoary dense cushions with oblong-lanceolate leaves with flat margins, gradually narrowed into hyaline hair-points that are broadly flattened at base and decurrent down margins, a unistratose lamina with bistratose ridges, and immersed, symmetric, gymnosto-mous capsules on short straight setae. The species is close to *G. anodon*, differing by straight setae, symmetrical capsules, and quadrate to short-rectangular basal juxtacostal cells with incrassate walls. In *G. anodon*, the setae are arcuate and excentrically attached to ventricose capsules, and the basal juxtacostal cells are elongate-rectangular with thin smooth walls.

Specimens examined

Bolivia. La Paz, Cumpre Pass, above police station Kalajahaira, steep schistose wall, alt. 4570 m, leg. H.C. Greven nr. Bol. 100, 101, 08-06-1999; La Paz, Copacabana, Horca del Inca, northeast-facing sunny rock, alt. 3860 m, leg. H.C. Greven nr. Bol. 46, 09-06-1999; La Paz, boulder along road nr. 3, just south of La Cumbre, alt. 5245 m, leg. H.C. Greven nr. Bol. 67, 68, 21-05-2005; Road Cochabamba – Oruro, boulder along road, alt. 4100 m, leg. H.C. Greven nr. Bol. 65, 15-05-2005; Road Potosi-Uyuni, near Visicia, granite boulder, leg. H.C. Greven Bol. nr. 66, 19-05-2005;

References

Deguchi, H. 1987. Studies on Some Peruvian Species of Grimmiaceae. *In*: H. Inoue (ed.), Studies on Cryptogams in Southern Peru: 19-74. Tokai Univ. Press. Tokyo.