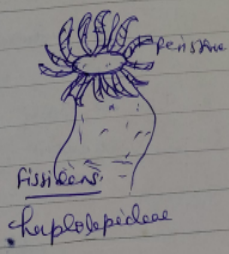
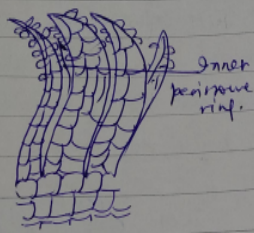
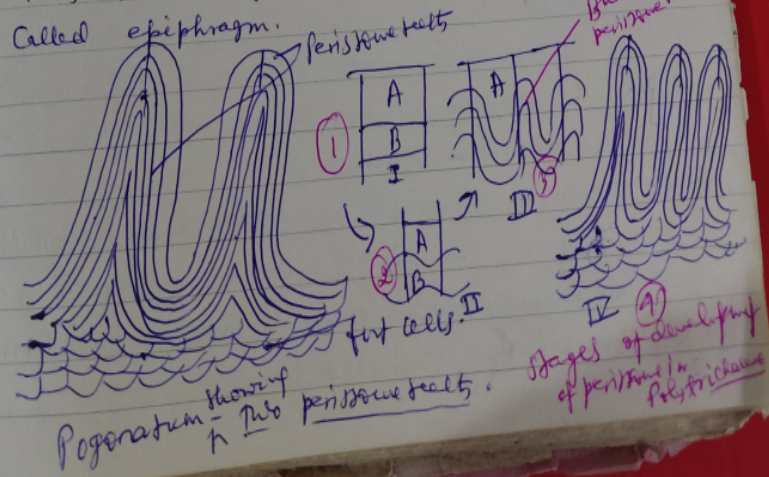


- A In Leptophidales - a simplest type of St. peristome is found.
- ② whole lessee is found within a single layered operculum, which splits almost equally into four sectors.



Peristome - Funaria

- B In polytrichales → ① the peristome consists of a ring of 32 or 64 short pyramidal solid teeth.
- ② Teeth made up a central pillar.
- ③ Teeth tip are joined to a thin, pale membrane called epiphragm.



In Dawsoniales → a) In this the peristome forming zone is broad.

- b) Peristome consists of numerous small elongated filaments.
- c) Cross section of the opercular region shows that these the teeth form several concentric circles instead of a single one.
- d) The long filamentous teeth are simple and continuous.

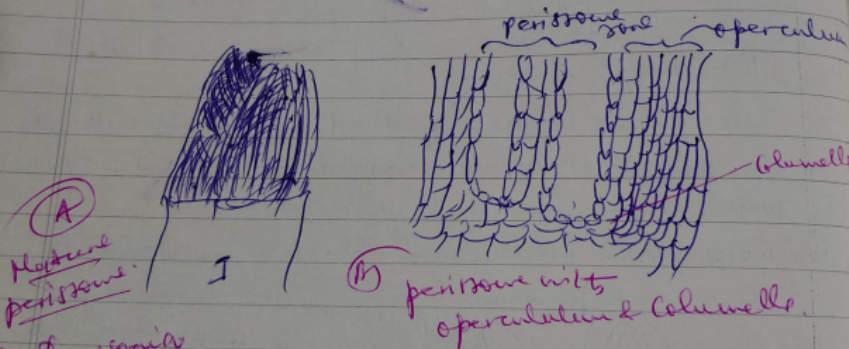


Fig. Dawsoniales

In Buxbaumiales →

- a) Peristome is double, i.e. differentiated into two an inner and outer peristome.
- b) Inner peristome is more regular and more distinctive.

