

- ② Diplolepidous peristome $\Rightarrow$ It is usually double.
- ③ In typical diplolepidous peristome the thickened cell walls that contribute to the formation of the entire peristome belong to the innermost concentric cell layers of the amphithecium in the opercular region.
- ④ The addition and loss of diplolepidous peristome exhibit much variation in their degree of development in different orders.
- ① In Oreothricales $\Rightarrow$ Peristome usually double.
- 2) Outer peristome consists 16 teeth.
- ② In Funariales - also sixteen teeth of exostome are often grouped in pairs.
- ③ In Eulogiales $\Rightarrow$ exostome consists 16 long undivided teeth which are closely articulated. The lower part of endostome is formed of a plicate basal membrane.
- ④ In Hookeriales the peristome is double but the inner peristome usually lacks cilia.
- ⑤ In Isoetes the peristome is double or single. the peristome cilia are free or completely united.
- ⑥ In Hypnoidales the peristome is usually double. the plates of outer layer of the exostome teeth have

- two layers of plates composing each tooth.
- In Funariales $\Rightarrow$ 1) the best characterized type of peristome is found in the genus Funaria therefore commonly called Funaria type.
- 2) There is no basal membrane and pro-peristome.
- In Funariales $\Rightarrow$ a) the vertical striae and the be indistinct or replaced in the lots of the teeth by spirally arranged papillae.
- In Funariales the outer layer of teeth is thickened and bears vertical striae, but the articulation are strongly thickened.
- In Pottioidales - In it the peristome is single of form straight divided teeth. Basal membrane may be present or absent.

