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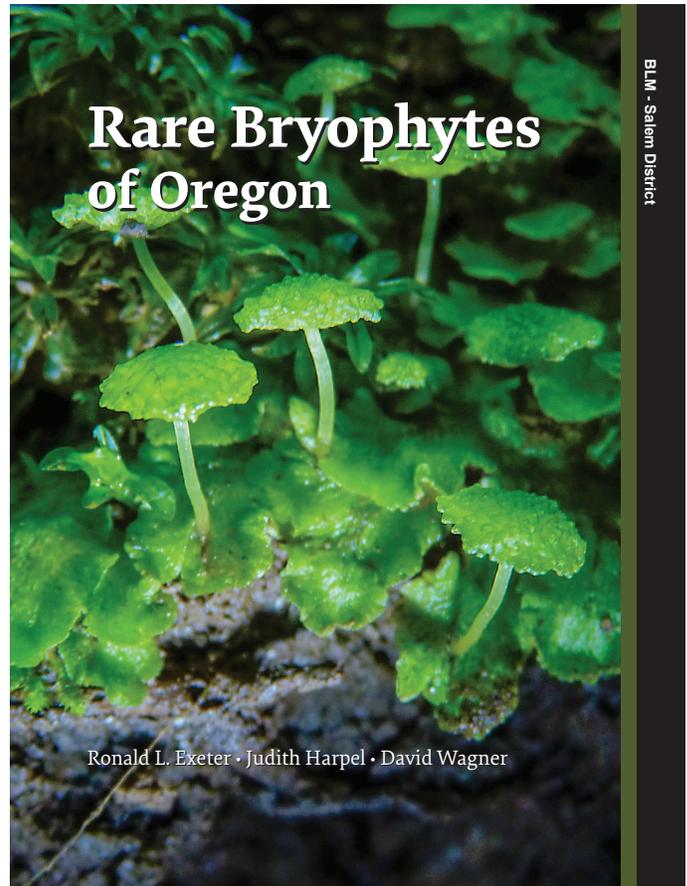
“Rare Bryophytes of Oregon”

By Ronald L. Exeter, Judith Harpel and David H. Wagner

The 2013 Oregon Biodiversity Information Center’s (ORBIC) species of concern list identifies on hornwort, 39 liverworts and 102 moss species occurring in Oregon as rare, threatened or endangered. This Bureau of Land Management publication provides for each species current nomenclature, distinctive taxonomic characteristics, technical description, similar species, ecology, mapped known distributions, references and a photomicrograph plate. This work gives a much-needed review of known species locations by both county and ecoregions. Additionally, this publication includes species proposed for inclusion into the 2016 ORBIC list.

Each publication includes a CD with both a low resolution and a high resolution copy of the entire publication.

This publication is available thru the Northwest Oregon Bureau of Land Management. The cost of the publication is \$42.00 and covers shipping and handling. Personal check, money order or VISA (phone orders) are accepted.



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is said to have been first recorded in Oregon. *Entostodon* is mainly associated with shrub-steppe, or drier climates with pronounced wet and dry seasons.

Distribution — *Entostodon californicum* is a western North American endemic and known only from Oregon and California. In Oregon, *Entostodon californicum* is reported from Jackson County located in the Klamath Mountain ecoregion.

References with description and/or illustrations — Miller and Miller (in FNA 2007, p. 185), Lawton (1971, p. 151), Green (1935, p. 98, as *Entostodon californicum*).

References with photos — Malcher et al. (2009, p. 46).

***Entostodon fascicularis* (Hedberg) Miller et al.**

Recent synonymy:
Entostodon leucogei E. Britton
Entostodon fascicularis (Hedberg) Lindberg

Common names: banded cord-moss, entostodon moss, Haussknig's lycop

Summary — An ephephthal, acrocarpon, caespitose moss with serrate, ovate leaves and smooth leaf cells. Terrestrial.

Diagnostic characteristics — *Entostodon fascicularis* can be distinguished by its (1) relatively broad and somewhat linear with long flexuose spores and leaf cells, (2) peristome apiculate, (3) rudimentary or lack of a peristome, (4) coarsulate long-hooked calyptra, and (5) irregular to hexagonal exostichal cells.

Technical description

CAULOPHYTES — Plants 2–7 mm tall, sometimes branched, green to yellow-green, with red rhizoids.

Leaves 1.5–3.4 (4) mm long, ovate to oblong-lanceolate, concave, contracted when dry, open acroscopically and narrowing to a filiform point, the cells thin-walled and rectangular; margins plane with a faint border of larger and narrower cells, weakly serrate or serrulate in the upper half; costa ending below the apex in lower leaves or in the apex (sometimes shortly exserted) in upper leaves; basal cells rectangular and forming small auricles; apical cells hexagonal and thin-walled. Anisostomus.

SPOROPHYTES — Seta 5–9 (12) mm long, multi-limb-borne, straight or flexuose and twisted clockwise.

Capsules 1–2 mm long, erect and exserted, ovate-bell-shaped, short-cylindrical to globose, smooth, sometimes slightly contracted under the mouth when dry, the yellowish-green neck distinct and distinctly narrower than the seta, cells just below the rim quadrate in 1–2 rows, peristome absent or rudimentary. The calyptra is hood-shaped and split on one side (confused). The operculum is convex but without a beak. The cells are in spiral rows, those at the edge about half as wide as those in the interior. Spores 24–32 µm.

Similar species — *Entostodon fascicularis* can be distinguished from other *Entostodon* species by its acute to acuminate leaves, spores that separate at maturity, rudimentary or lacking peristome, some of distal leaves exserted or ending near the tip, and irregular to hexagonal medial exostichal cells. See *Entostodon californicum* for additional discussion on similar species. Except for the capsule, *E. fascicularis* resembles a miniature *Panicum*.

FIG. 28. *Entostodon fascicularis*. A: Moss habitus. B: White mount sporophyte. C: Leaf. D: Upper medial cells. E: Alar and basal cells. F: Leaf apex. G: Sporophyte. H: Exostichal cells near mouth of seta. I: Exostichal cells. J: Calyptra. K: Operculum. L: Operculum. Harpel 2007. Harpel Press.