

**Grimmia lesherae H.C. Greven – Grimmiads of the World,  
Backhuys Publishers, Leiden , p. 130-131. 2003.**

**Type:** U.S.A., Washington, Skagit Co., Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie Nat. Forest, Glacier Peak Wilderness, Snowking Mt., alt. 1778 m, on granite rock, 3 August 1998, leg. R. Leshner No. 395, holotype NY, isotypes herbaria H.C. Greven, and D. H. Wagner.

**Distribution:** Am.1

**Description**

*Grimmia lesherae* grows in dark green tufts, the stems are dichotomously branched, the leaves are larger towards stem tips, loosely appressed with incurved tips when dry, erecto-patent when moist, broadly oblong-lanceolate, tapering to acute apex, sharply keeled above, the costa is weak below, broad above, projecting on dorsal side, hair-points are absent, although occasionally short hyaline points at leaf tips occur, the margins are recurved on both sides. The distal areolation is unistratose, only at margins bistratose, the mid-leaf cells are short-rectangular with nodulose to sinuose walls, weakly papillose, the basal marginal cells are yellowish, rectangular with smooth thin walls, the basal juxtacostal cells are yellowish, rectangular to linear with smooth thin walls. The sexuality is dioicous, and capsules on straight setae are occasionally present, they are exserted, obloid, and smooth, with a rostrate operculum.

**Discussion**

*Grimmia lesherae* is a characteristic species that will not be confused with other Grimmiads. In Oct. 2002, it was found in California (Mt. Shasta, alt. 9200 ft.). There are some similarities to *G. incurva* but this species usually has short hair-points, the leaves are linear, the mid-leaf cells have nodulose walls, and the seta is arcuate. The combination of keeled leaves with recurved margins, and straight seta is unknown in *Grimmia*, and questions the division of the genus into three sections because the plants are clearly intermediate between the sections *Guembelia* and *Rhabdogrimmia*. A peculiar distinguishing character is the left-handed twist of dried up setae, unique in *Grimmia* and incorrectly reported in Limpricht (1890), who mentioned left-hand twisted dried up setae commonly occurring in *Grimmia*.

**Specimens examined**

U.S.A., Washington, Skagit Co., Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie Nat. Forest, Glacier Peak Wilderness, Snowking Mt., alt. 1778, leg. R. Leshner No. 395, 03-08-1998;

California, Mt. Shasta, Hidden Valley, alt. 9200 ft, leg. H.C. Greven nr. C 206, 208, 16-10-2002; California, Mt. Shasta, Green Butte, alt. 8930 ft, leg. H.C. Greven nr. C206, C 207, C 208;

### **References**

Limpricht, K.G. 1890. Die Laubmoose Deutschlands, Oesterreichs und der Schweiz. I. Abtheilung. Kummer, Leipzig.