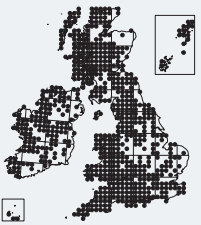
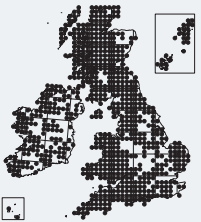
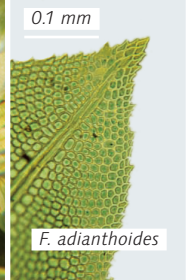
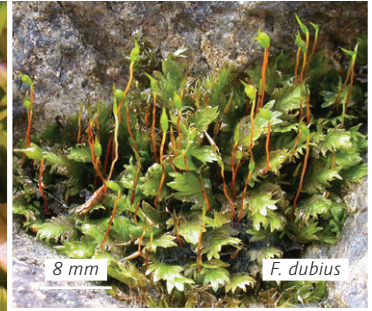


*Fissidens dubius/adianthoides**F. dubius* = *F. cristatus*

Rock/Maidenhair Pocket-moss

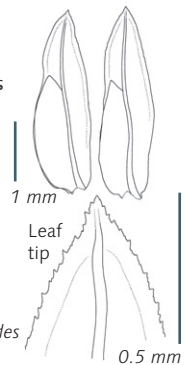
Key 103

*F. dubius**F. adianthoides*

Identification These two robust species have shoots usually reaching 4–5 mm wide and up to about 6 mm long. The larger teeth of the irregularly toothed leaf margins are detectable with a 20 hand lens. There is no border of elongated cells, but several rows of leaf cells form a marginal band which is slightly more pellucid than the rest of the leaf blade. The nerve ends in the leaf tip. Sporophytes are quite common; the seta arises from a dwarf branch inserted laterally on the main stem. Larger plants from wet habitats are more likely to be *F. adianthoides*, but microscopical examination is needed until some experience is gained (*F. dubius* has slightly smaller leaf cells, which are 2 layers thick in small patches).

Similar species The very rare *F. serrulatus* (Smith, p. 258) has more elongated leaves and grows on wet gravel or soil by deeply shaded streams in ravines.

Habitat *F. dubius* is particularly frequent on dry limestone and on calcareous drystone walls, but sometimes occurs in relatively moist places on siliceous rocks. *F. adianthoides* is most often found in flushes or fens, and on wet rock faces. Both grow in calcareous grassland, so specimens generally need to be collected for identification.

*F. adianthoides*