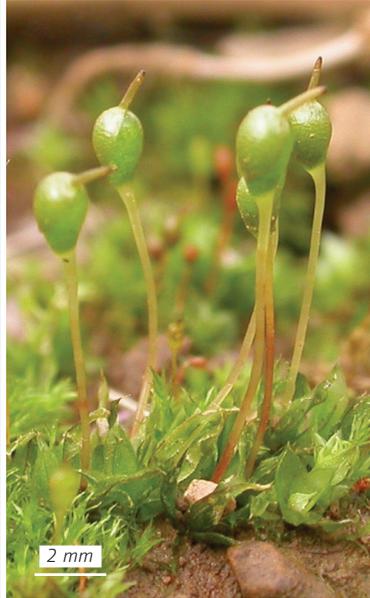
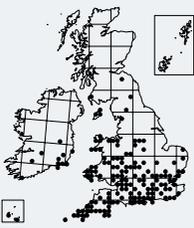


Entosthodon fascicularis

Funaria fascicularis

Hasselquist's Hyssop



Identification *E. fascicularis* grows in scattered shoots or loose tufts. The leaves are 1–3 mm long, spreading, with large, lax cells, easily visible with a 10 hand lens. The rhizoids at the base of the stems are brown. Capsules are frequent, erect, with a low, smoothly domed (i.e. without a point) lid and an oblique calyptra.

Similar species The lid of the capsule in *Physcomitrium pyriforme* (p. 565) has a short, abrupt point or a short beak, and the calyptra is symmetrical. The two species cannot reliably be differentiated without capsules, although *P. pyriforme* is much the commoner plant. *E. attenuatus* (p. 562) has cherry-red rhizoids, whereas those of *E. fascicularis* are brown. *E. obtusus* (p. 563) looks similar, but usually grows on wet, peaty soil, and its leaves have a border of elongated cells (although this is not always easy to detect with a hand lens). *Funaria hygrometrica* (p. 561) nearly always has capsules present on a long and very contorted seta. Species of *Bryum* (pp. 581–599), *Pohlia* (pp. 603–611) and related genera have much smaller leaf cells. The rare calcicoles *E. muhlenbergii* (Smith, p. 507) and *E. pulchella* (Smith, p. 507) have asymmetrical and inclined (rather than erect) capsules, and can only be distinguished from each other microscopically, although it may be possible to discern the strong marginal teeth of *E. muhlenbergii* using a hand lens.

Habitat Arable fields and other recently disturbed soil are the main habitat of *E. fascicularis*, and it can be abundant in cereal stubble. It is occasionally present on thin soil overlying limestone.