

Grimmia americana Bartram**AMERICAN GRIMMIA**

FAMILY: *Grimmiaceae*, the grimmia family.

STATUS: **Heritage Program SENSITIVE LIST, ranks: G1 S1**
USFWS/ESA: none. **STATE OF NEVADA:** none. **BLM:** none. **USFS:** none. **NNNPS:** watch list.

POPULATION CENSUS (NEVADA): **1 occurrence mapped;** total estimated **individuals unknown**, total estimated **area unknown**. **TREND:** unknown.

IMPACTS AND MAJOR THREATS (NEVADA): No summary available (see references).

INVENTORY EFFORT (NEVADA): Surveys are ongoing. Most recent entered survey 1994.

Years since last entered survey (percent of mapped records at various survey ages): **6-10 yrs: 100%**.

LAND MANAGEMENT (NEVADA) in decreasing predominance: National Park Service, U. S. Bureau of Land Management.

RANGE: Clark County, Nevada; also in AZ and TX. In Nevada known only from the Newberry Mountains.

ELEVATIONS RECORDED (NEVADA): 2680 feet (817 meters).

HABITAT (NEVADA): North face of limestone rock exposed to the sun in the creosote-bursage zone.

PHENOLOGY: no summary available. Range of most frequent **survey months:** January.

DESCRIPTION: Small mosses in dense, dark-brown, very hoary tufts about 5-8 mm high. Leaves appressed and not at all contorted when dry, erect or erect-spreading when moist, concave and not at all keeled, broadly oblong-ovate, broadly pointed and rather gradually narrowed to a long, denticulate, hyaline hair point which is about as long as the body of the leaf and broad, flat, and somewhat decurrent at the base; margins erect, entire; costa disappearing at the base of the awn. Setae about 1 mm long, curved; capsules immersed, broadly oblong-cylindric, erect and nearly symmetric (though eccentrically attached to the seta), brown, wrinkled when dry; annulus broad, persistent; operculum stoutly rostrate from a convex base (Crum and Anderson 1981). **Distinguishing features:** This species resembles very closely one of the most common species of mosses in the state, *Grimmia anodon*. Both species occur on limestone rocks exposed to the sun. Sporophytes are deeply immersed, a capsules are peristomate, and the upper leaf is bistratose.

PHOTOGRAPHS: none known.

ILLUSTRATIONS: none known.

SPECIFIC REFERENCES:

Crum, H. A., and L. E. Anderson. 1981. Mosses of eastern North America. 2 Volumes. New York: Columbia University Press. 1328 pages.

Stark, L. R. 1999. Five globally rare species of mosses from southern Nevada: An update on their distribution ranges, including recent unpublished findings from predominantly gypsum/sandstone habitats in the Lake Mead National Recreation Area and associated Bureau of Land Management lands. Las Vegas: University of Nevada, unpublished report. 11 pages.
