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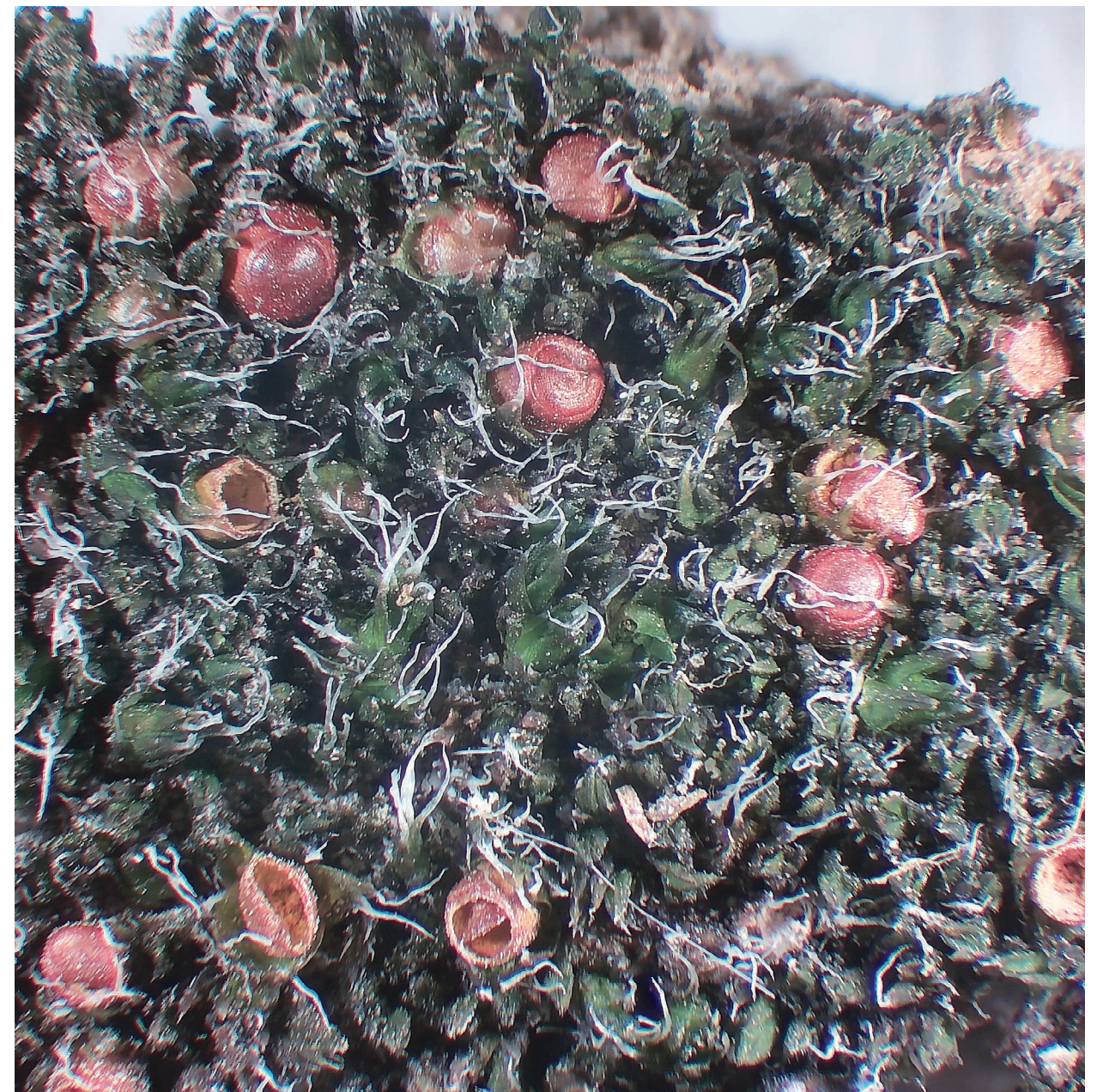
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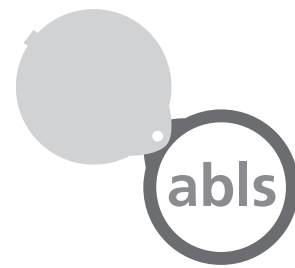


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#### GENERAL INFORMATION

THE BRYOLOGIST publishes research papers and reviews dealing with all aspects of bryology and lichenology. All manuscripts are reviewed by two or more referees before acceptance. Deadlines for the four issues are the 15th of February, May, August, and November. Manuscripts should be submitted electronically to The Bryologist online at <http://www.editorialmanager.com/bryologist/>. Instructions to authors and editor contact information is available at [ABLS.org](http://ABLS.org) and at [PeerTrack/bryologist](http://PeerTrack/bryologist). Email contact for the journal is: [bryologist@peertrack.net](mailto:bryologist@peertrack.net)

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**Cover illustration:** *Grimmia anodon* Bruch & Schimper is widespread in desert and aridland habitats in North and South America, northern Africa, Europe and Asia. In Nevada, U.S.A. it is found in all 17 counties, and is regarded as the most common lowland moss in Utah (U.S.A.). Often found on dry rocks and boulders, *G. anodon* is characterized by a sigmoid seta, mitrate calyptra, immersed capsules, the absence of a peristome, and a bistratose leaf margin. On page 353 of this issue, Stark and dos Santos report that shoots (but not spores) of *G. anodon* are capable of regenerating by the production of protonemata, after a record 29 years and 3 months of continuous desiccation, establishing a new record for dry longevity for bryophytes. Spores and shoots of several species of Mojave Desert mosses were found viable after 28 years of desiccation. Photo courtesy of Llo Stark (taken on 16 September 2024).

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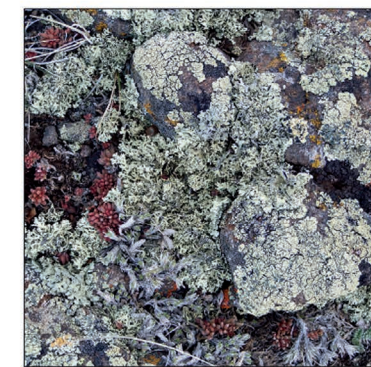
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