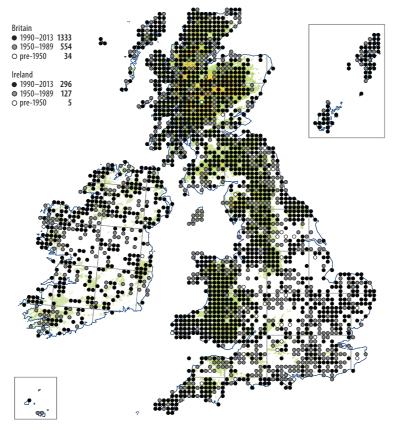
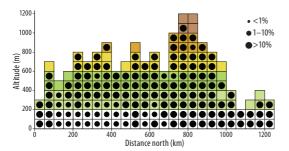
## Aneura pinguis



A species found in a variety of mire communities, generally creeping among other bryophytes. It is most characteristic of circumneutral or base-rich conditions but it also occurs (although usually in small quantity) in base-poor situations such as seepage lines in acid bogs. Associates range from Calliergonella cuspidata, Campylium stellatum and Scorpidium revolvens in fens and calcareous flushes to Sphagnum spp. under more acid conditions. It also occurs in various other damp or wet habitats, including dripping tufa deposits, flushed rocks, lake and stream margins (where it sometimes grows submerged), dune slacks, stony flushes in woodland, and fallen wood in streams. It is a ready colonist of recently exposed base-rich soil, for example in road cuttings, and it may be locally abundant on steep, northfacing slopes in calcicolous grassland. Altitudinal range: 0–850 m.



Most of the areas of lowland Britain in which Aneura pinguis appears to have declined have been relatively under-surveyed in recent years; thorough recording in Cambridgeshire indicates its continued presence there.

Dioicous; capsules are frequent, February to October. Gemmae are absent.

The tropical SE Asian species A. maxima (Schiffn.) Stephani was first reported in Europe by Andriessen et al. (1995) and has been published subsequently from many countries from Spain to Finland and Poland. The European taxon grows in Britain, primarily in flushes in woodland (e.g. Bosanquet, 2010), but A. maxima has not been published as a British species because the taxonomy of Aneura is more complicated than a simple split of A. pinguis from A. maxima suggests. DNA Barcoding has revealed seven genetically distinct Aneura lineages in Britain, one of which is A. mirabilis, and the large plants reported elsewhere as A. maxima are referable to two of these taxa (D.G. Long, in litt.). All Aneura records except for those of A. mirabilis have been mapped together.

Circumpolar Wide-boreal. *Aneura pinguis s.l.* is subcosmopolitan.

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