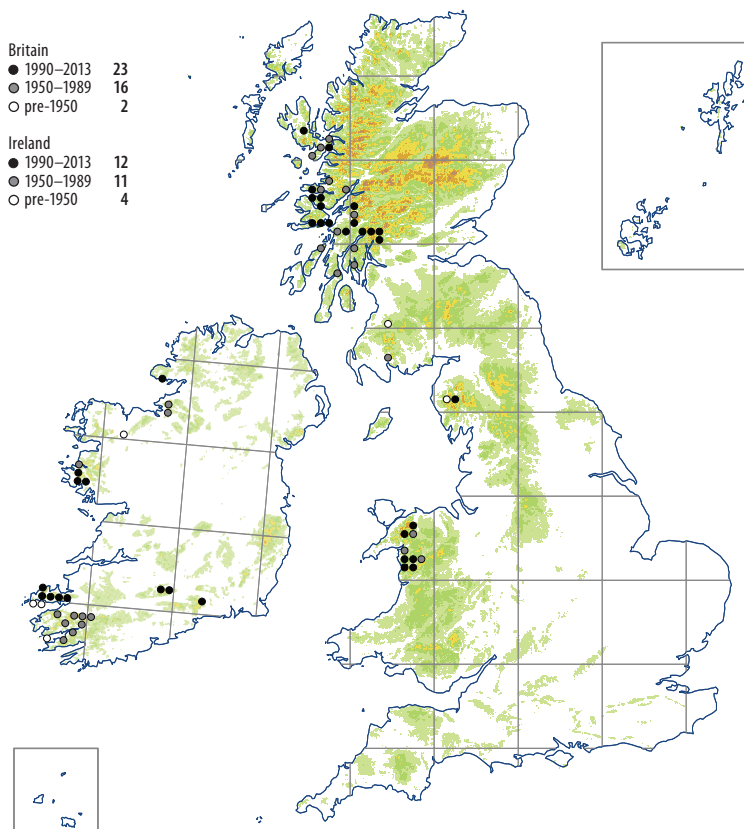


Radula voluta



Despite its rarity it is found in several habitats. It occurs most commonly, but usually in small quantity, growing amongst other bryophytes such as *Hyocomium armoricum* and *Thamnobryum alopecurum* on shaded, damp blocks at and slightly above water level and near waterfalls and cascades in low-lying wooded ravines and gorges, associated with *Lejeunea lamacerina*, *Riccardia chamedryfolia* and, occasionally, *Jubula hutchinsiae*. More rarely it forms extensive pure bright green patches on lightly shaded, mildly basic blocks in and by small streams and cascades in low-lying mixed deciduous woods (mainly oak, elm, ash) and on shaded rock outcrops in woods on steep slopes where there is some intermittent water seepage. It also grows on the sides of caves in cascading wooded streams. In such situations it generally avoids the deeply shaded areas occupied by *Jubula hutchinsiae*. A few populations are

very large, but the majority comprise just a few patches. Altitudinal range: 10–600 m.

Dioicous; male plants are frequent, female plants are unknown in Europe. Gemmae are unknown in Europe.

Hyperoceanic Temperate. Not known elsewhere in Europe, nor in Macaronesia. This is otherwise an African and Indian Ocean species, recorded from Ethiopia, DR Congo, Rwanda, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi and South Africa; Socotra, Madagascar, Réunion and Mauritius. It was formerly considered disjunct in eastern N America and Peru, but these plants are now considered synonymous with relatively widespread S America taxa.

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