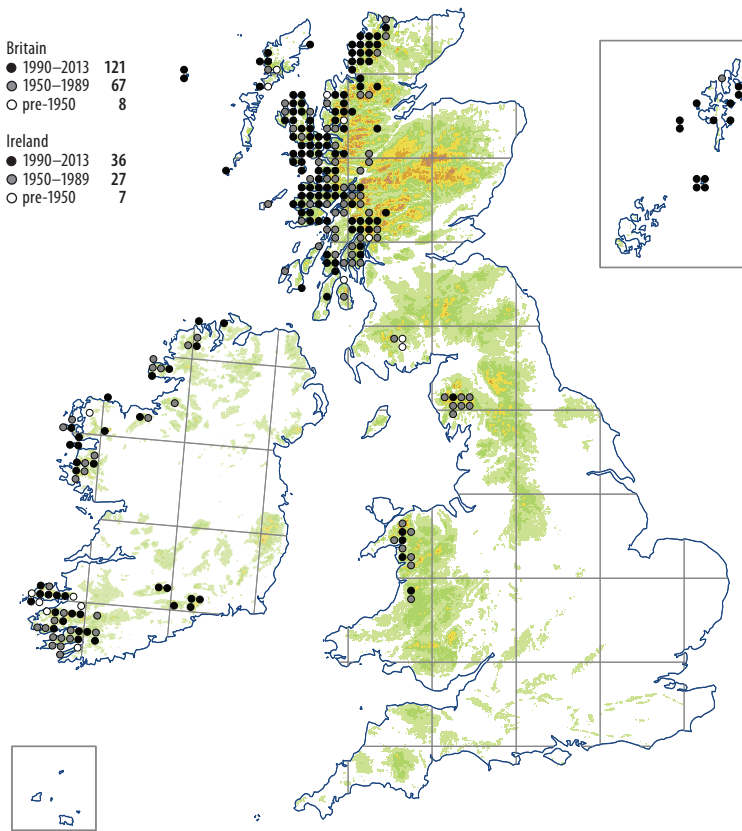


Radula aquilegia



Occurs most frequently as pure patches growing on shaded damp acid or mildly basic boulders and vertical rock walls in low-lying sheltered wooded ravines, often with *Drepanolejeunea hamatifolia*, *Harpalejeunea ovata* and *Lejeunea* spp. creeping through it. It also occurs on sheltered rocks by the sea, on the walls of sea caves, and in shaded recesses of low sea cliffs, often with *Frullania microphylla* and *F. teneriffae*. On Shetland, *Radula aquilegia* even grows in short, bryophyte-rich turf on coastal cliff-tops. It occurs more rarely on damp, shaded blocks in deciduous woods with *Adelanthus decipiens* and *Tritomaria exsecta*, and on shaded damp basic cliff faces, generally north- or east-facing, in the submontane or even montane zone with *Preissia quadrata*, *Anoetangium aestivum* and *Pohlia cruda*. In extremely humid places such as the spray zone of waterfalls and on rocky slopes in high-rainfall areas of W Scotland and SW Ireland

it grows mixed with other hepatics as an epiphyte on oak, hazel and, more rarely, birch trunks and lower branches. In its English and Welsh localities it is restricted to mildly basic substrates. Altitudinal range: 0–700 m.

Dioicous; males plants are uncommon, females are common; perianths and capsules are rare, May to November.

Hyperoceanic Southern-temperate. Faeroes, SW Norway, Spain, Portugal, Macaronesia; Himalaya, China.

H.J.B. Birks

