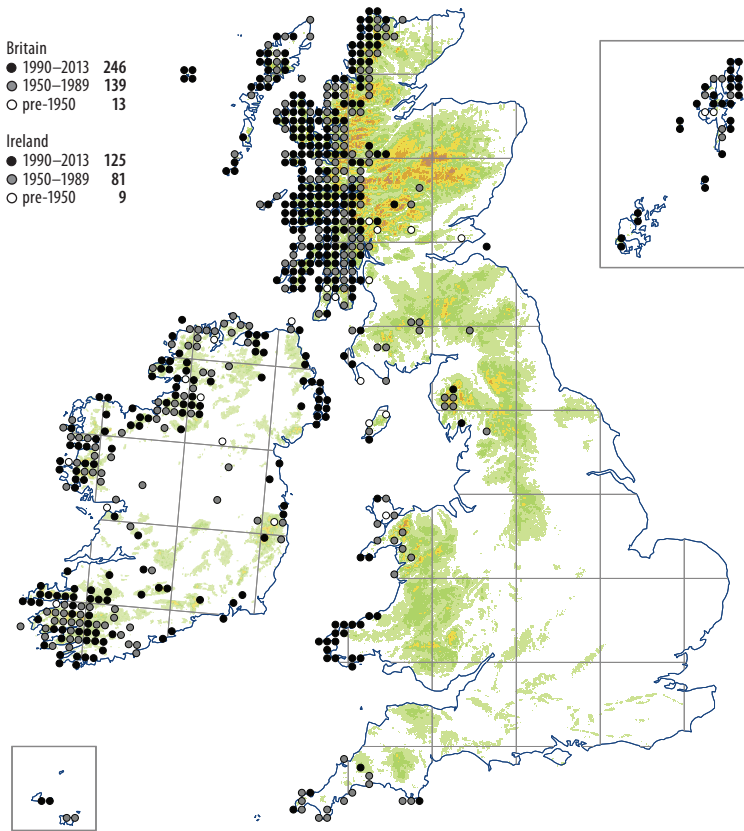


Frullania teneriffae



Most frequent on dry siliceous rocks near the sea, often in exposed situations with *Schistidium maritimum*, *Ulota phyllantha* and the lichens *Anaptychia fusca* and *Ramalina siliquosa*, and as an epiphyte on trunks and lower branches of hazel, birch, oak, ash, and, more rarely, elm, rowan and willow in woods, generally on steep blocky slopes. It sometimes colonises the lower branches of conifers in humid plantations. Common associated epiphytes include *Plagiochila punctata*, *P. spinulosa* and *Scapania gracilis*. It also occurs on shaded boulders and mildly basic rock faces in low-lying wooded ravines, on blocks in mixed deciduous woods on steep slopes, in mixed *Calluna Vaccinium* dwarf-shrub heaths on north- or east-facing block-strewn slopes, and on treeless but shady cliff faces and in gullies above about 300 m. In the extreme west it also occurs on dry, rather exposed rocks in inland block litters with

Scapania gracilis, *Hedwigia stellata* and *Pterogonium gracile*. It is strikingly abundant on the islands of the St Kilda group under the influence of sea spray, growing in all rock habitats, grasslands and heaths, and on banks and heather stems. It occurs on a wide range of rock types in western Scotland and Ireland, but favours mildly basic rocks in its eastern and southern localities. Altitudinal range: 5–500 m.

Better recorded in SW Wales than before, but there is minimal evidence of range change. Given its frequency as an epiphyte in SW Ireland it is perhaps surprising that there are only two records of newly arrived epiphytic populations in conifer plantations east of its core range.

Dioicous; often fertile; capsules are frequent, May to October.

Hyperoceanic Southern-temperate. Faeroes, Portugal, France, Spain, Sardinia. Macaronesia; Morocco.

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