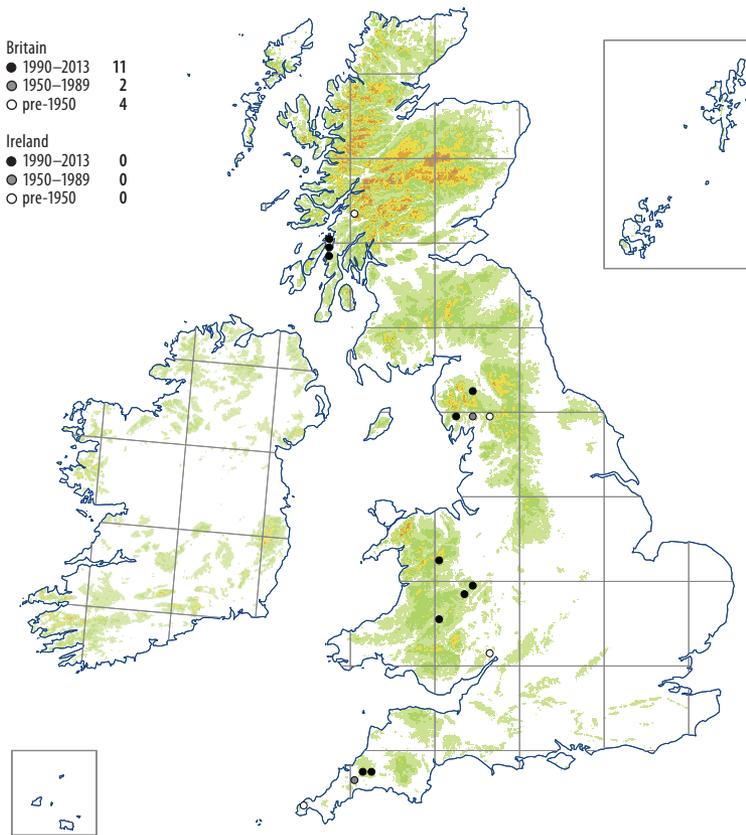


# Jamesoniella undulifolia



The Cornish colonies of *Jamesoniella undulifolia* are on moribund or sometimes healthy *Sphagnum capillifolium* subsp. *rubellum* and *S. papillosum* in grazed, raised bogs around Bodmin Moor. Most of those further north are in smaller, flushed mires, where *S. capillifolium* and *S. papillosum* are again frequent substrates, although *S. subnitens* is also colonised at some sites. The populations in the Welsh Marches are in springs on hillsides or hill tops, whilst some of those in Argyll are in flushed mires on a raised beach platform. The similar-looking *Odontoschisma sphagni* often grows alongside the *Jamesoniella*, and other recorded associates include *Kurzia pauciflora*, *Lophozia ventricosa*, *Mylia anomala*, *Aulacomnium palustre* and *Dicranum scoparium*. *Sphagnum teres* was noted as an associate in the past and this, along with some of the recent British and French records (Hugonnot, 2012), suggests that slight mineral enrichment

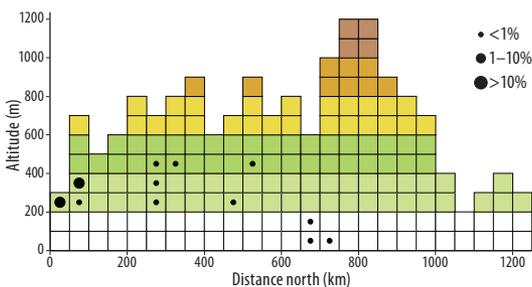
may favour the species and could explain why it has such a restricted distribution. Altitudinal range: 5–400 m.

Most of the small number of historic sites for *J. undulifolia* have been lost to afforestation or, in one case, flooding through reservoir construction, but there has been an upsurge in newly discovered colonies in the last 20 years. For further details of the English sites, see Porley (2013).

Dioicous; fairly often fertile; sporophytes are rare, and have not been found ripe in Britain.

Very easily overlooked as *O. sphagni* and probably slightly under-recorded, although undoubtedly very rare in Britain.

European Boreo-arctic montane. Found from the French Pyrenees and Massif Central north to Scandinavia and east to Poland, the Czech Republic and European Russia, but generally rare. Siberia, Russian Far East, China; Nunavut, Greenland.



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