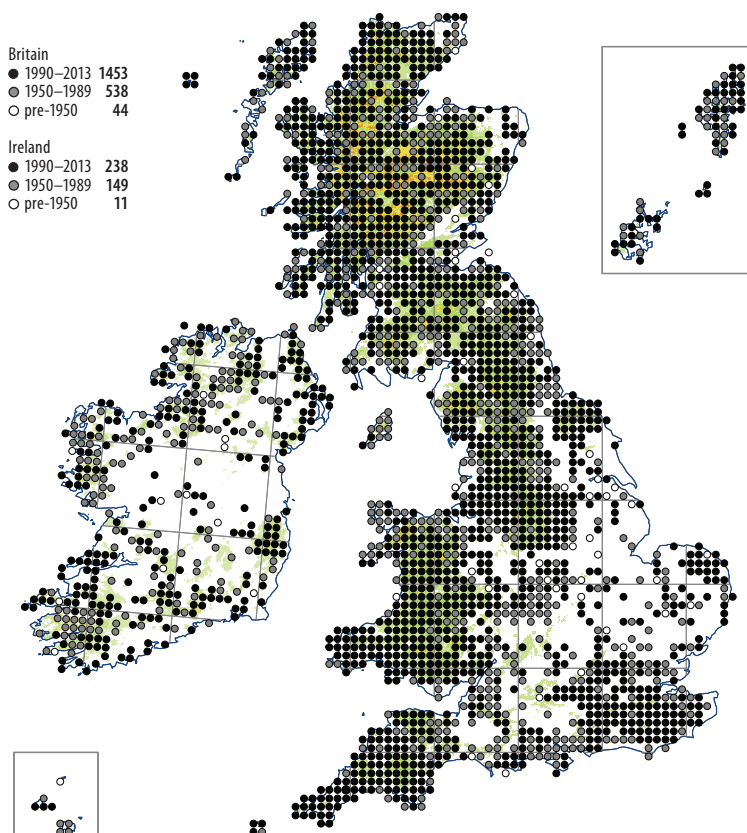


Cephalozia bicuspidata



The ecological range of this very common calcifuge overlaps with that of the other *Cephalozia* species in Britain and Ireland. Equally tolerant of moist mineral and organic soils, as well as growing on rotting logs and damp rock exposures, it occurs in woodlands and in many open habitats, ascending into the montane zone. It also grows in sphagnum bogs and on tussocks in fens, and persists in partially drained mires. In addition, it is invasive in disused quarries, road cuttings, ditch sides and other highly modified sites. Altitudinal range: 0–1260 m.

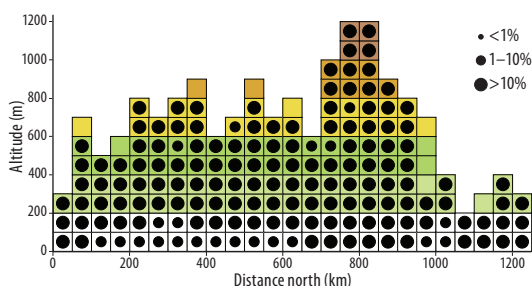
There has been a significant and sustained decline in *C. bicuspidata* from the 1960s onwards, although it remains commonplace in most of north-western Britain and Ireland and declines are concentrated in formerly polluted, lowland

areas. This decline is more severe than was predicted from analysis of other acidophile bryophytes.

Autoicous; usually fertile; sporophytes are common, all year; gemmae are common.

In Europe, *C. bicuspidata* s.l. includes three chromosome races. *C. ambigua* is mapped separately but *C. bicuspidata* var. *lammersiana* is no longer recognised in Britain and Ireland.

Circumpolar Boreo-temperate. Throughout Europe, but becoming infrequent in the Mediterranean region; northern Asia; tropical and southern Africa; N America, Mexico, C America; Colombia, Bolivia, Argentina, Chile; subantarctic Islands.



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