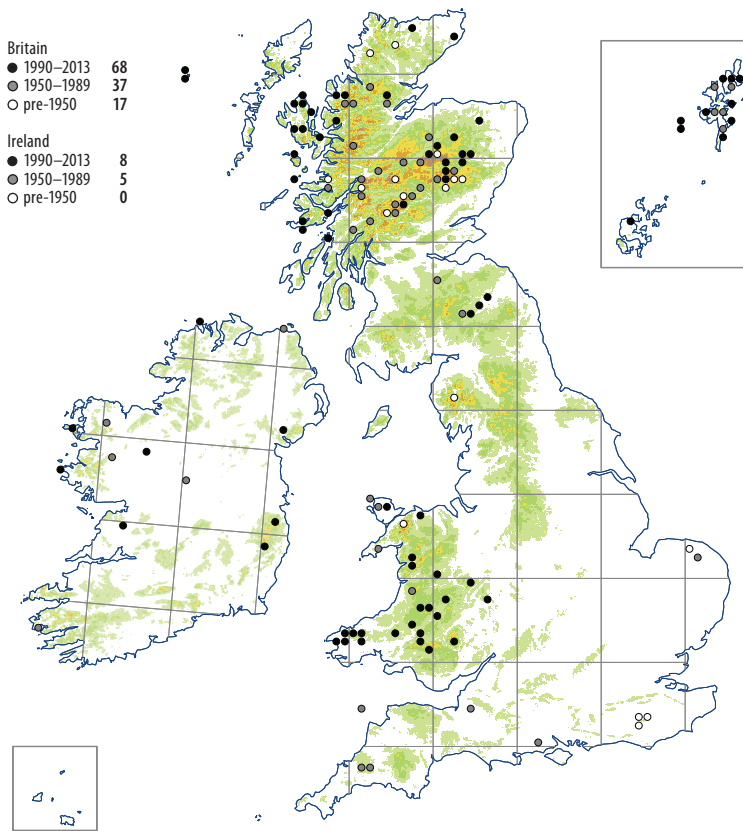


# Cephalozia pleniceps



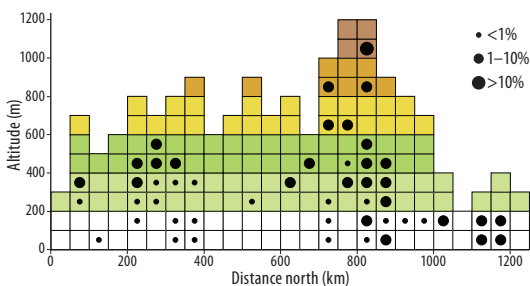
The lax wetland form of this species has been recorded throughout its range, in flushes, wet heathland and peat bogs, as well as by streams and on tussocks in fens. In these habitats, it typically grows amongst sphagnum with associates such as *Cephalozia bicuspidata*, *C. connivens*, *Mylia anomala*, *Riccardia latifrons*, *Aulacomnium palustre* and *Campylium stellatum*. It is more often found among the base-tolerant *Sphagnum subnitens* on the edge of neutral and base-rich flushes than is *C. connivens* (Bosanquet, 2010) although the two species may co-occur. In the Scottish Highlands it also occurs at higher altitudes in more compact tufts on moist ledges and banks, sometimes on mineral soil which can be moderately base-rich. Altitudinal range: 5–1000 m.

Most of the English records were made between the 1900s and 1960s and the only recent English records are from Shropshire. Apparent declines in the Scottish Highlands may result from a change in recording practices between generations of bryologists rather than a genuine decline.

Autoicous or rarely paroicous. Usually fertile and often found with sporophytes, April to September; gemmae are fairly frequent.

Somewhat under-recorded because plants are sometimes casually identified in the field as *C. connivens*.

Circumpolar Boreo-arctic montane. Widespread in northern Europe and in montane regions further south; Siberia, Russian Far East, China, Himalaya; N America, Hawaii; Colombia, Chile, Tristan da Cunha.



T.H. Blackstock, rev. S.D.S. Bosanquet