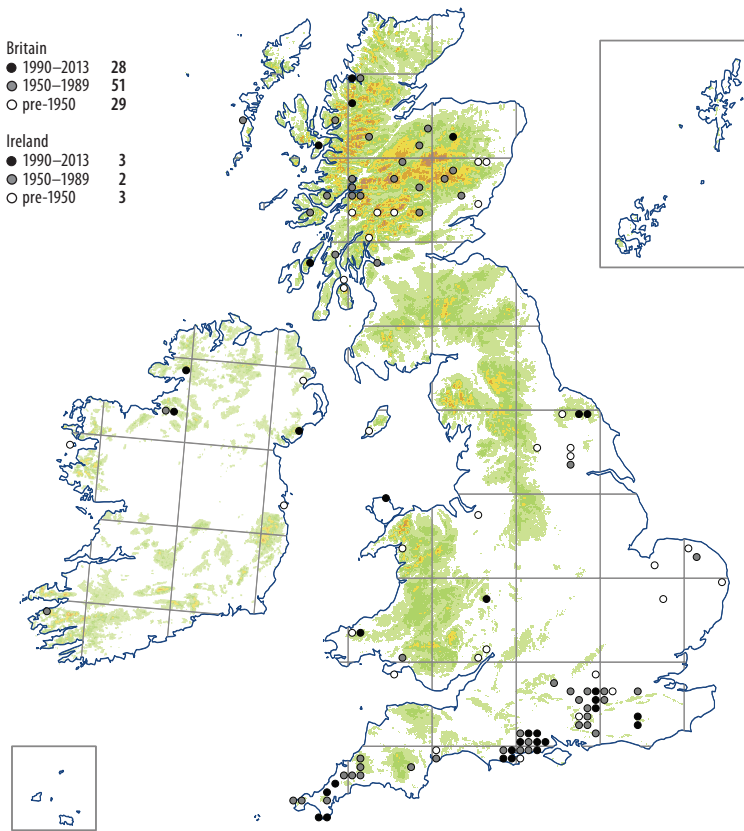


# Cladopodiella francisci



Although generally uncommon, this species has been widely recorded in areas of damp lowland heathland in the south of England, where it can be locally abundant, usually alongside *Cephalozia bicuspidata*. Further north it is also found in bogs, moorland and lakesides, and forms patches on moist, often stony, peaty soil on vertical banks and ditch edges. Occasionally it occurs on pure peat, on damp sandy soil, gravel or mine spoil, on compacted soil on footpaths, and on soil-capped walls. Altitudinal range: 30–1000 m.

This species has declined in most of England and Wales since the 1970s, only holding its own in the heaths of southern England. There are also very few recent Scottish records, but that may result from changes in the recording preferences of bryologists. There is less indication of decline in the

Netherlands (BLWG, 2013) but it is Critically Endangered in Germany, where it was formerly widespread (Meinunger & Schröder, 2007).

Dioicous. Sporophytes are very rare, May to July, recorded in the southern and northern parts of its range; gemmae are frequent.

European Boreal-montane. N Europe and mountains of C and W Europe, south to Azores and Madeira. Eastern Siberia, Kamchatka, Japan, Tibet; eastern N America south to Massachusetts, Greenland.

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