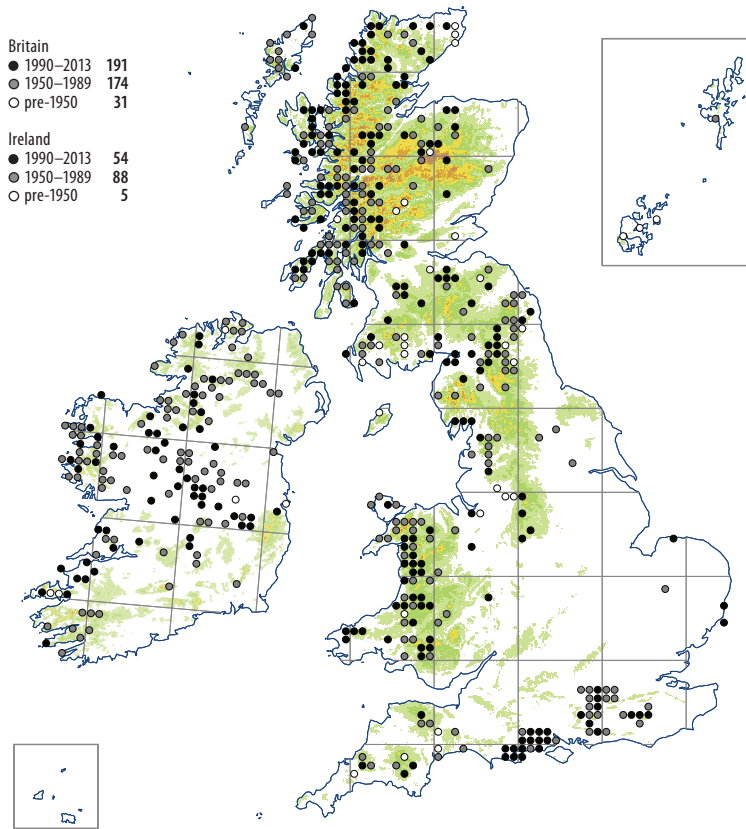


# Odontoschisma denudatum



This is one of a number of liverworts found both on rotting logs and peaty soil. In Britain and Ireland it most frequently occurs on the latter, in heathland and moorland, on rocky slopes and boulder scree, commonly on rather shallow organic soils. In the Weald it is found on the moist, peaty faces of vertical sandstone rocks (Paton, 1955). It sometimes grows in bogs, especially in partially drained and cut over sites: on damp but not saturated peat and thus hardly ever overlapping *Odontoschisma sphagni*. It is often present in small quantity on bogs, but may be abundant, as at Cors Fochno, Cardiganshire. It can also be locally abundant on rotting logs and stumps in deciduous woodland, and occasionally occurs in conifer plantations. Altitudinal range: 0–550 m.

In common with many acidophiles, *O. denudatum* has declined since the 1970s, in both polluted and unpolluted parts of Britain. It also appears to have declined in the Netherlands (BLWG, 2013) and at low altitudes in Germany (Meinunger & Schröder, 2007).

Dioicous; sporophytes are very rare, May to August. Gemmae are usually abundant; they are drought-resistant and extremely water-repellent and are probably dispersed on the surface of water films or in the air (Duckett & Ligrone, 1995). Like *O. sphagni*, *O. denudatum* can regenerate from buried underground axes on disturbed peat bogs (Duckett & Clymo, 1988).

European Boreo-temperate. Widely distributed in W, N and C Europe. Russia, China, Korea, Japan, the Philippines, Borneo and Himalaya; eastern N America, Alaska; Mexico, C America, Caribbean; Andean and Amazonian S America.

T.H. Blackstock, rev. C.D. Preston

