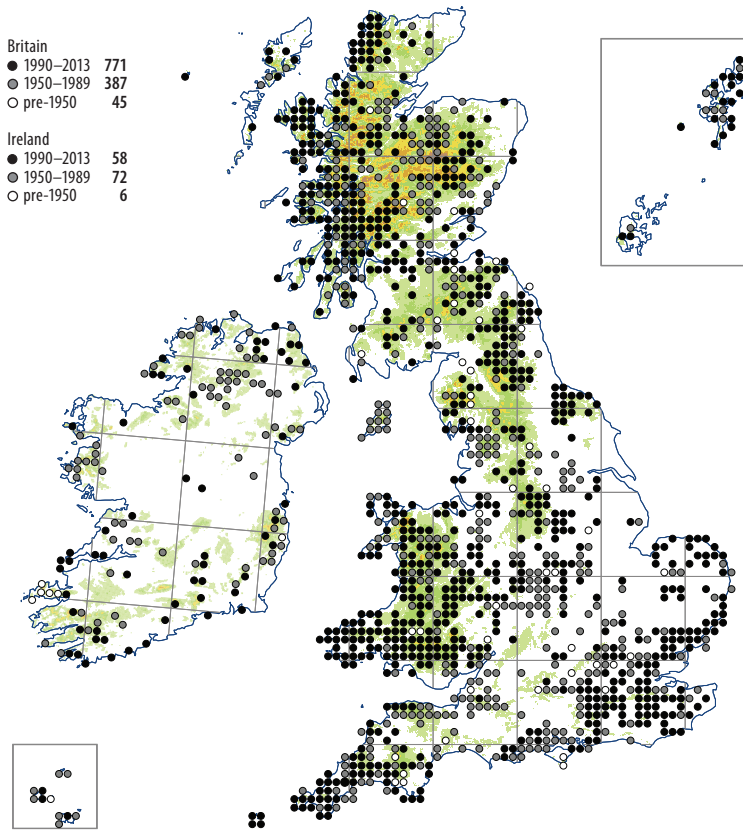


Cephaloziella divaricata



Generally found in open sites on acid substrates, this species avoids the wet habitats, such as sphagnum bogs, in which *Cephaloziella hampeana* is often found. It grows on insolated peaty, sandy and gravelly soils on heaths, mine spoil, tracks, railway ballast, wall tops, quarries, sea cliffs, fixed dunes, woodland rides, turf overlying rocks and in rock crevices, and is more drought tolerant than most of our other *Cephaloziella* species. It is also reasonably frequent on boulders and rock faces in woodland, as well as growing occasionally on tree boles and rotten wood. It is a rapid colonist of dry heathland after fires (Burch, 2008). Altitudinal range: 0–1200 m.

Variation in *C. divaricata* has previously led to the description of two varieties, characterised by marginal teeth and projections from the back of the leaf; these are now considered to be extreme forms of the species and are not recorded separately.

Circumpolar Boreo-temperate. Throughout Europe and most of the temperate Northern Hemisphere, south to Nepal; C America; S America, Falkland Islands.

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Dioicous; sporophytes are occasional, all year. Gemmae are frequent. Non-fertile plants are common, and can be identified if non-gemmiferous shoots are present.

