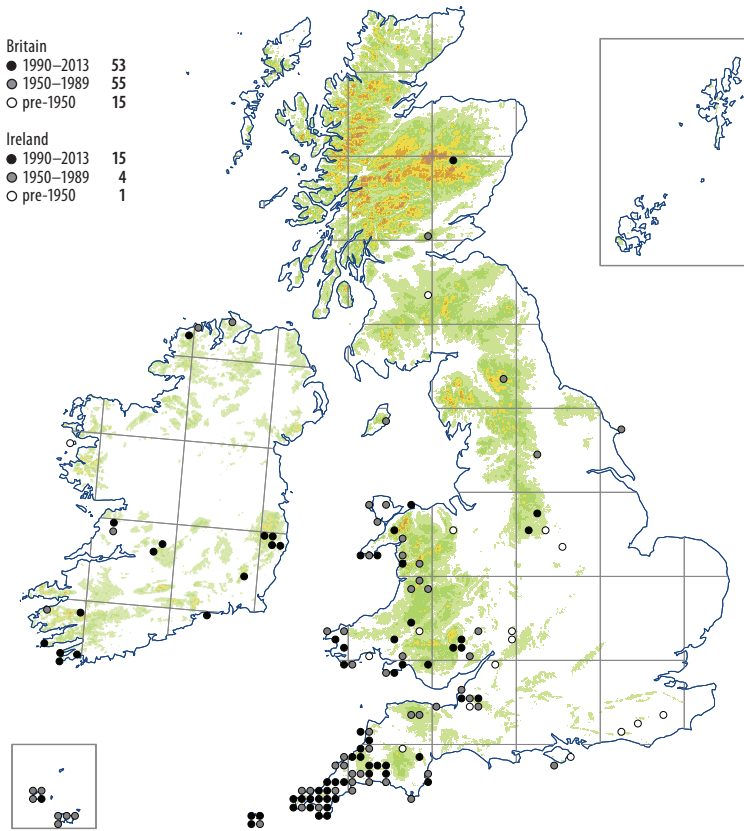


# Cephaloziella stellulifera



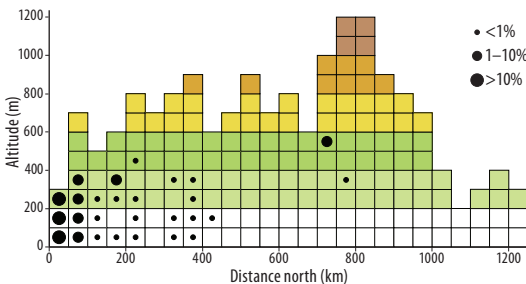
This relatively large *Cephaloziella* is found in damp to fairly dry, usually sunny situations. Most records are from copper, zinc and lead mine waste, where it may grow alongside *C. massalongi* and *C. nicholsonii*, or from coastal sites, where it grows on heathland, soil in rock crevices on cliffs and in turf on cliff tops. A number of records come from soil overlying chalk or limestone, albeit where leaching is likely to have reduced the pH somewhat. It is also found occasionally on heathy tracks or sandy ditch banks inland, especially in plantations. Altitudinal range: 5–430 m.

Submediterranean-Subatlantic. Principally southern and western in Europe, but reaching as far as European Russia, Sweden, Poland and Hungary. North-eastern and north-western N America, Utah, California; Brazil.

M.F.V. Corley

Parioicous, or sometimes partly autoicous; sporophytes are frequent, February to June. Gemmae are frequent.

Confused with *C. rubella*, which is also parioicous. It is likely that there are a few erroneous records on both maps.



▼ Copper-flushed cliffs below Dooneen Mine, West Cork, 2013. Des Callaghan

