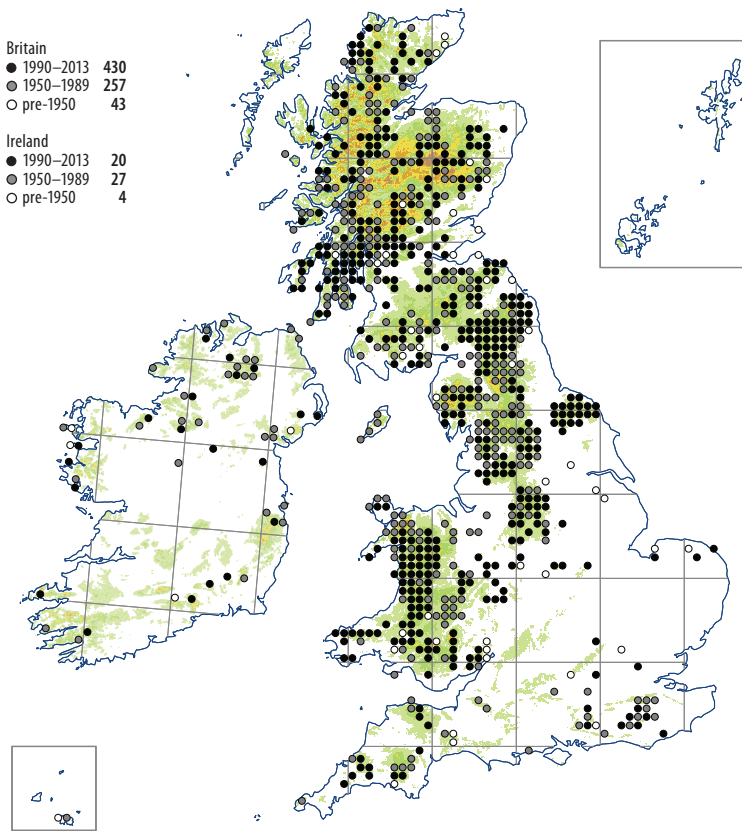


Barbilophozia attenuata



A lowland and subalpine species characteristic of damp shady woodlands where it grows on logs, stumps, tree trunks, peaty soil, base-poor boulders and stone walls, often forming extensive pure stands. In the uplands it also grows in block screes, on sandstone crags and in ravines. Typical associates are *Lepidozia reptans*, *Lophocolea* spp., *Scapania gracilis*, *Dicranum fuscescens*, *D. scoparium* and *Mnium hornum*. Altitudinal range: 10–600 m.

Dioicous; male plants are frequent, perianths are rare, sporophytes have been reported once in Kent in the 19th century but there is no specimen to back up that record (Paton, 1999); gemmae are invariably present. A genetic study using microsatellite markers of a group of colonies in Finland which produced both gemmae and sporophytes suggested that dispersal by gemmae was significant up to

distances of 8 metres. Colonies were distributed along the trails of wood ants, but apparently because these provided suitably bare ground rather than because the ants were agents of dispersal. There was no evidence for reproduction by spores within the immediate vicinity of fruiting plants (Korpelainen *et al.*, 2011).

Circumpolar Boreal-montane. Widespread in Europe; Azores; Russia, China, Korea, Japan, Taiwan; N America south to Tennessee and Virginia.

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