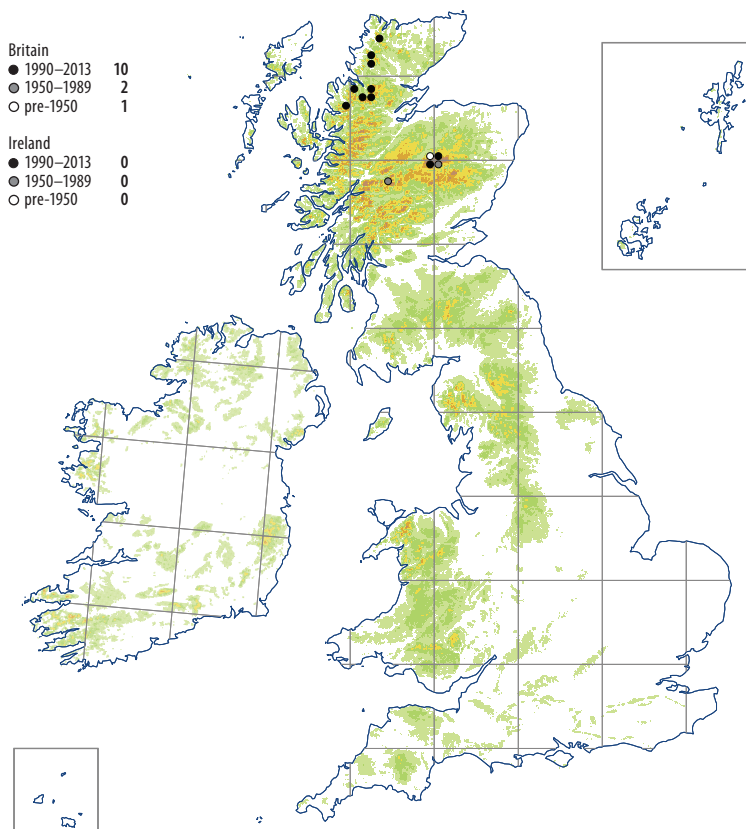


Anastrophyllum joergensenii



T rue *Anastrophyllum joergensenii* is typical of poorly drained montane heaths and blanket bogs, rather than the well-drained slopes where *A. alpinum* grows. These habitats are usually dominated by the graminoids *Nardus stricta*, *Juncus squarrosus* and *Trichophorum cespitosum*, with only occasional *Calluna vulgaris*, *Empetrum nigrum*, *Rubus chamaemorus* and *Vaccinium myrtillus*. Bryophyte associates include *Diplophyllum albicans*, *Lophozia ventricosa*, *Scapania gracilis*, *Campylopus flexuosus*, *Dicranum scoparium*, *Hypnum jutlandicum*, *Pleurozium schreberi*, *Racomitrium lanuginosum*, *Rhytidiadelphus loreus* and several sphagna, although there are sometimes scattered shoots of large leafy liverworts, such as *A. donnianum*, *Bazzania tricrenata* and *Mylia taylorii*. It has never been found alongside *A. alpinum*. Altitudinal range: 490–930 m.

Long *et al.* (2006) used morphological and molecular evidence to show that two ecologically distinct species made up *A. joergensenii*. Large plants from 'northern hepatic mat' in NW Scotland were found to be genetically different to smaller plants from Norway, but identical to large plants from the Himalaya. Subsequent investigation located the smaller plant, typical *A. joergensenii*, in Scotland.

Dioicous; female plants with perianths have been found in Scotland, Norway and China (Long *et al.*, 2006), but male plants and sporophytes are unknown. Gemmae are lacking.

Oceanic Boreal-montane. Outside Scotland, *A. joergensenii* is known from one locality in Norway and two in China (Yunnan).

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