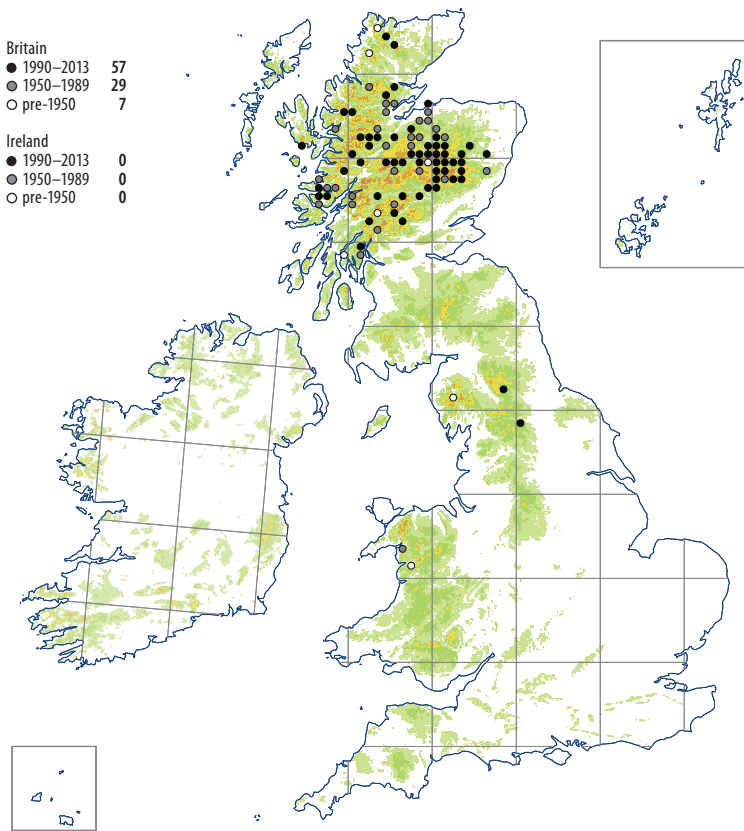


Lophozia longidens



Locally common in parts of the eastern Highlands of Scotland, especially in native Caledonian pine forest and mature birch woods, mainly in sheltered situations such as north-facing slopes, streamsides and ravines. It usually grows on the living bark of trees such as birch and juniper and locally occurs on old alders at some of its more westerly sites in Scotland. *Douinia ovata* is a regular associate. It also grows commonly on thin peaty and mossy crusts on the top and sides of siliceous boulders and rock slabs, both in woodland and on more open but sheltered hillsides; occasionally on more exposed cliff ledges. On rocks and often also on bark, associated species are *Diplophyllum albicans*, *Frullania tamarisci*, *Andreaea rupestris*, *Dicranum scoparium*, *Hypnum cupressiforme* and *Cladonia* spp. Altitudinal range: 50–700 m.

Declining in the south of its range: last seen at its Welsh sites in 1931 and 1964 and not relocated during deliberate searches recently; likewise last seen in the Lake District in 1928. However, it is still (2013) present in Upper Teesdale and it was discovered at a third locality in northern England, Penhill Crag, in 2011.

Dioicous; fertile plants and sporophytes are rare; gemmae are usually abundant.

Circumpolar Boreal-montane. Found in the mountain ranges of Europe south to Corsica, northern Italy, Bulgaria, and north to Scandinavia and Svalbard. Turkey, Russia, China, Mongolia, Himalaya; N America; rare in the Arctic.

D.G. Long, rev. S.D.S. Bosanquet

