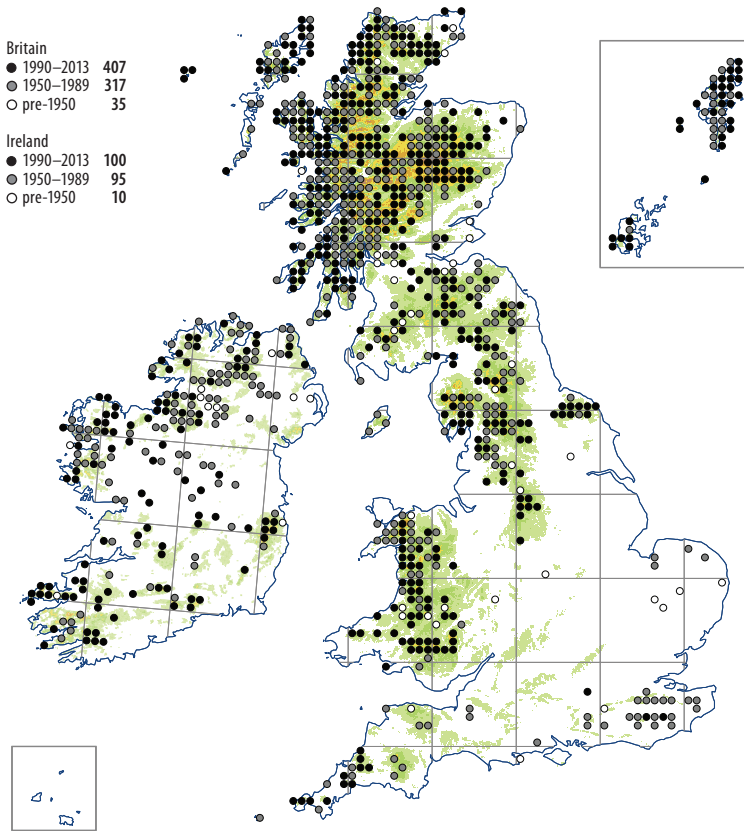


Lophozia incisa



A pioneer, occurring in small glaucous green patches on sphagnum or moist peaty banks, especially in bogs, peat cuttings and damp moorland. It also grows on decaying logs, stumps and litter in damp, open woodland and at the margins of forestry plantations, and on damp humus on river banks and amongst boulders on lake shores. On sandstone and moist shale, it can grow directly on shaded rock faces. On peat, common associates include *Calypogeia* spp., *Cephalozia* spp., *Diplophyllum albicans*, *Lepidozia reptans*, *Mylia anomala* and *Dicranum scoparium*; on decaying logs additional associates are *Scapania umbrosa*, *Tritomaria exsectiformis* and *Mnium hornum*. There are scattered colonies on upland sandstone crags in S Wales, confirmed microscopically. Altitudinal range: 5–840 m.

Lost from central England by the early 20th century and continuing to decline in lowland England, with just three post-1990 records from the south-east and East Anglia. It has suffered a severe decline in the Netherlands, where it has not been seen since 1980 at any of its inland sites (BLWG, 2013), and on the North German Plain (Meinunger & Schröder, 2007).

Diocious; gametangia are common, sporophytes are rare, May to September; gemmae are usually abundant.

Many old records from higher altitudes are based on misidentifications of *Lophozia opacifolia* and there is still some confusion between these species.

Circumpolar Boreal-montane. Reported as common in the mountains of Europe (but as in Britain some confusion with *L. opacifolia* has probably occurred); frequent in the north and north-west, south to the Caucasus and Macaronesia. Russia, Korea, Japan, Mongolia, China, Himalaya; N America, Greenland; Mexico, Guatemala, Costa Rica; Andean S America.

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