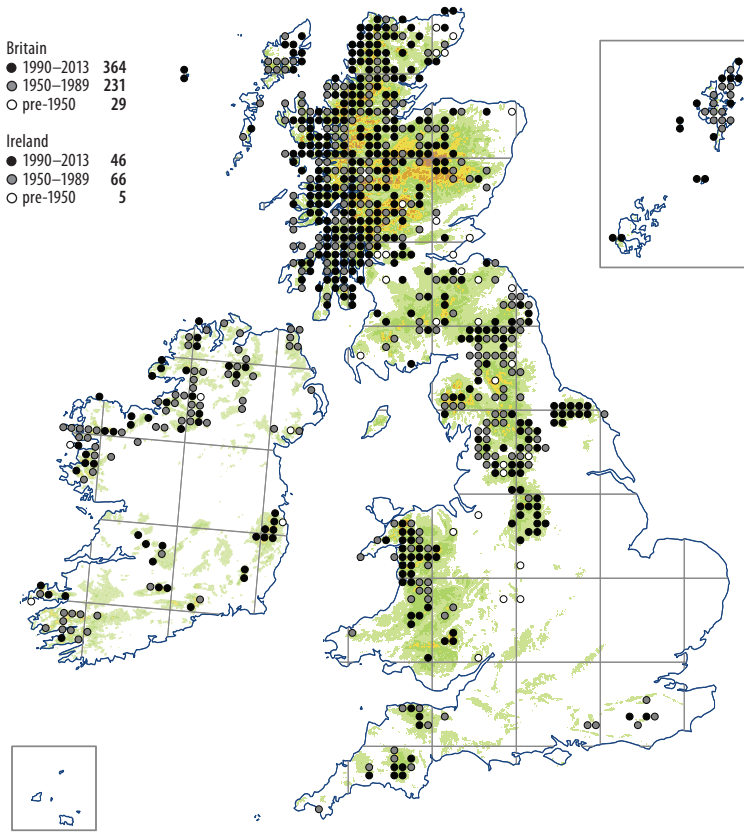


Scapania umbrosa



It is most often found growing on decaying wood in damp woodlands and wooded ravines, with other epixylic species such as *Cephalozia bicuspidata*, *Nowellia curvifolia* and *Riccardia palmata*. In subalpine areas it grows quite often on damp bare peat on moorlands and in bogs, with *Calypogeia muelleriana*, *Cephalozia bicuspidata*, *Kurzia* spp., *Lophozia ventricosa* and scattered sphagna. It is also a typical pioneer of damp rock faces (most often sandstone) and streamside outcrops, partly buried boulders and slabs, especially in shaded or wooded situations, with *Calypogeia* spp., *Cephalozia bicuspidata*, *Diplophyllum albicans*, *Lepidozia reptans*, *Marsupella emarginata*, *Scapania gracilis*, *Heterocladium heteropterum* and *Mnium hornum*. Altitudinal range: 10–1000 m.

Dioicous; androecia and perianths are common, sporophytes are occasional, March to October; gemmae are usually abundant.

Perhaps slightly over-recorded because of confusion with young plants of other *Scapania* species, especially *S. gracilis*.

European Boreal-montane. Widely distributed in mountainous parts of C and N Europe, absent from the Arctic, becoming rare southwards to the Pyrenees; Madeira. Turkey, Russian Far East, China; northern N America, California.

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