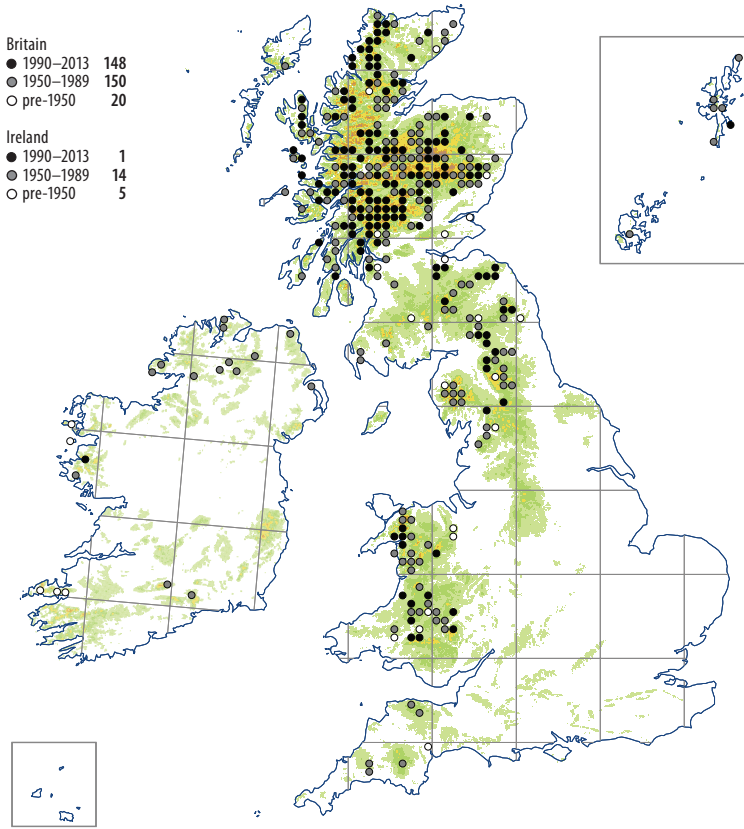


Scapania subalpina



Its most typical home is on damp sandy or gravelly detritus on rocks by moorland and mountain streams, usually quite close to the water. It will also grow on soil or detritus on rocky lake shores, on soil-capped boulders in ravines, and more rarely on mine waste. It is rare on limestone, but is found on most other types of rock including basalt, granite, schists and sandstones. Typical associates are *Blasia pusilla*, *Nardia scalaris*, *Pellia epiphylla*, *Scapania undulata*, *Anomobryum julaceum*, *Dichodontium pellucidum*, *Pohlia drummondii*, *Polytrichum juniperinum*, *Rhizomnium punctatum* and *Sciuro-hypnum plumosum*. Altitudinal range: 35–1100 m.

Easily confused with *Scapania compacta* and *S. undulata* and potentially overlooked as one or other. This may partly explain why there are so few post-1990 records compared with those from the 1991–1994 Atlas period when a different cohort of bryologists was active.

Circumpolar Boreo-arctic montane. Widespread in the European mountains, south to northern Italy, the Pyrenees and Madeira, north to Scandinavia, Faeroes and Iceland. Turkey, Siberia, Russian Far East, Japan, Mongolia, China; northern and western N America, Greenland.

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

Diocious; gametangia are frequent, sporophytes are occasional, April to September; gemmae are usually present.

