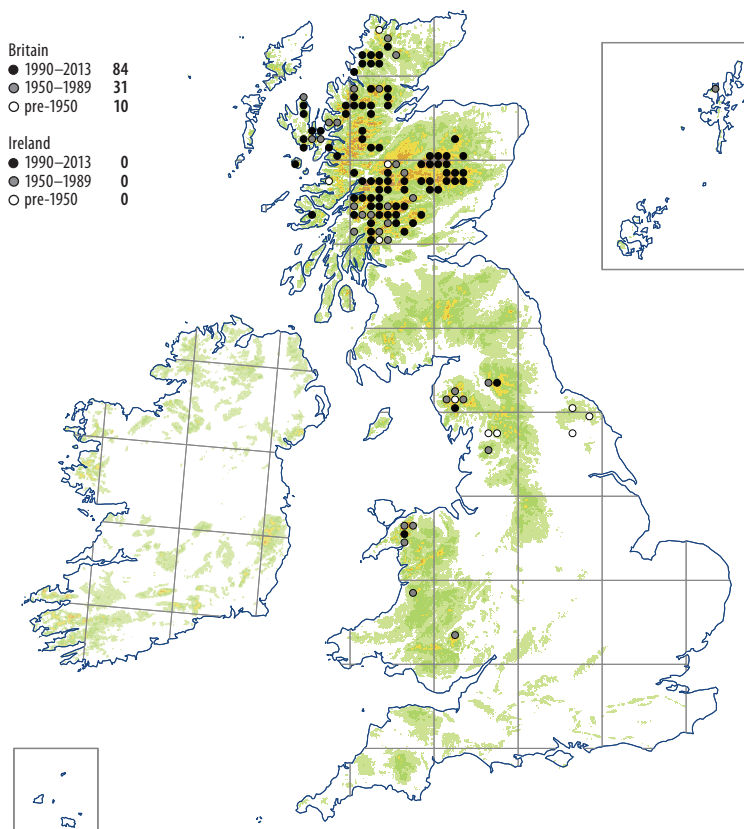


Scapania uliginosa



Grows typically in high-altitude springs and flushes, often submerged or emergent, where it can form extensive conspicuous spongy purplish or reddish-brown patches. Usually in acid to neutral, oligotrophic water. It also grows on wet rocks in late-snow areas, in boggy ground, on lake shores, and on constantly irrigated rocks on dripping cliffs and in shaded gullies. Common associates are *Anthelia julacea*, *Harpanthus flotovianus*, *Jungermannia exsertifolia* subsp. *cordifolia*, *Scapania undulata*, *Dichodontium palustre*, *Philonotis fontana*, *P. seriata*, *Rhizomnium punctatum* and *Sarmentypnum sarmentosum*. It has been recorded down to depths of 12–15 m in the clear water of a high-altitude Scottish loch, Lochan Uaine on Ben Macdui (Light & Lewis Smith, 1976). Altitudinal range: 160–1150 m.

There appears to have been a significant decline in *Scapania uliginosa* in England and Wales, although some remote colonies have probably not been revisited in recent years. All Irish records have proved to be erroneous.

Dioicous; male plants and perianths are frequent, sporophytes are rare, June to August; gemmae are very rare.

Circumpolar Arctic-montane. Mountains of C and N Europe east to Tatra, commoner in northern and western areas, north to Scandinavia, Faeroes and Iceland. Siberia, Russian Far East; Alaska, Canada, Washington, Colorado, Greenland.

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