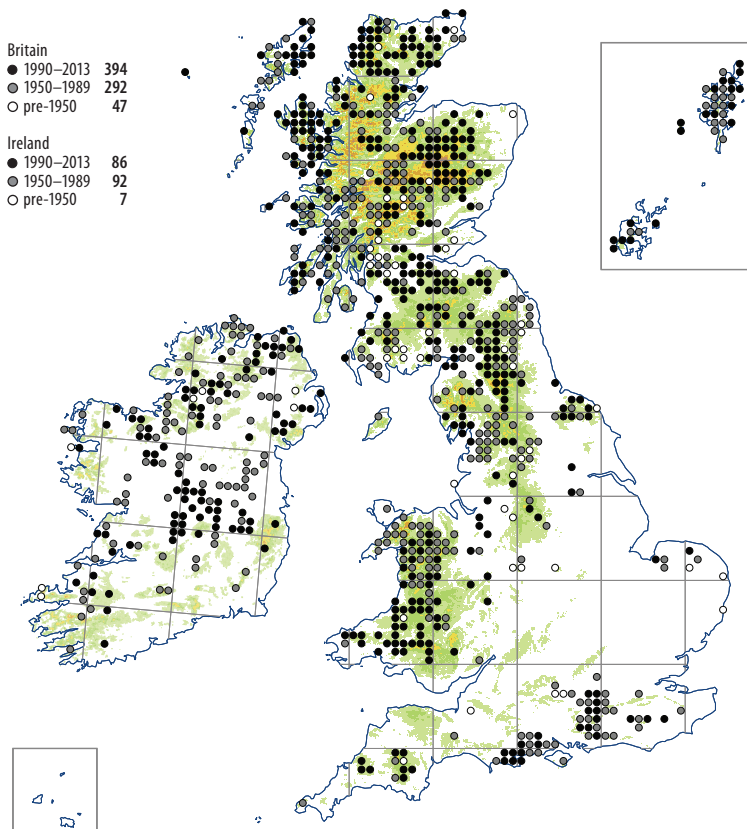


# Mylia anomala



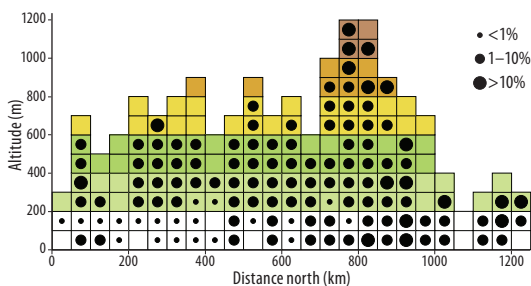
A characteristic liverwort of sphagnum bogs, alongside species such as *Sphagnum capillifolium*, *S. magellanicum*, *S. papillosum*, *Cephalozia connivens*, *C. macrostachya* and *Odontoschisma sphagni*. On intact bogs it is most frequent on the sides of hummocks, sometimes extending into hollows where patches of *S. papillosum* have developed, or on to hummock tops under leggy ericoids. On degraded bogs it may be restricted to *Sphagnum*-dominated peat cuttings that remain wet when the bog dome has dried out, and it sometimes forms extensive patches on their vertical faces. It has even colonised wet peat spoil in an area of blanket bog at Bellacorick, Co. Mayo, devastated by industrial peat extraction (Farrell & Doyle, 2003). There are also records from wet heath and *Sphagnum*-dominated flushes, but it is much more frequent on peatlands; it is rather rare on decorticated logs and on thick layers of moist

peat over sandstone rocks in the Weald. Altitudinal range: 0–1085 m.

There is clear evidence for a decline in this species at low altitudes in Britain since 1980, a trend matched by its drastic decline in the Netherlands (BLWG, 2013) and the loss of many sites on the North German Plain (Meinunger & Schröder, 2007).

Dioicous. Capsules are very rare. Gemmae are abundant.

Circumpolar Boreal-montane. Common in northern Europe, extending south to the Pyrenees and NW Spain, northern Italy and the Balkans. Siberia, Russian Far East, Japan; N America south to Oregon and New Jersey, California, Greenland.



S.D.S. Bosanquet