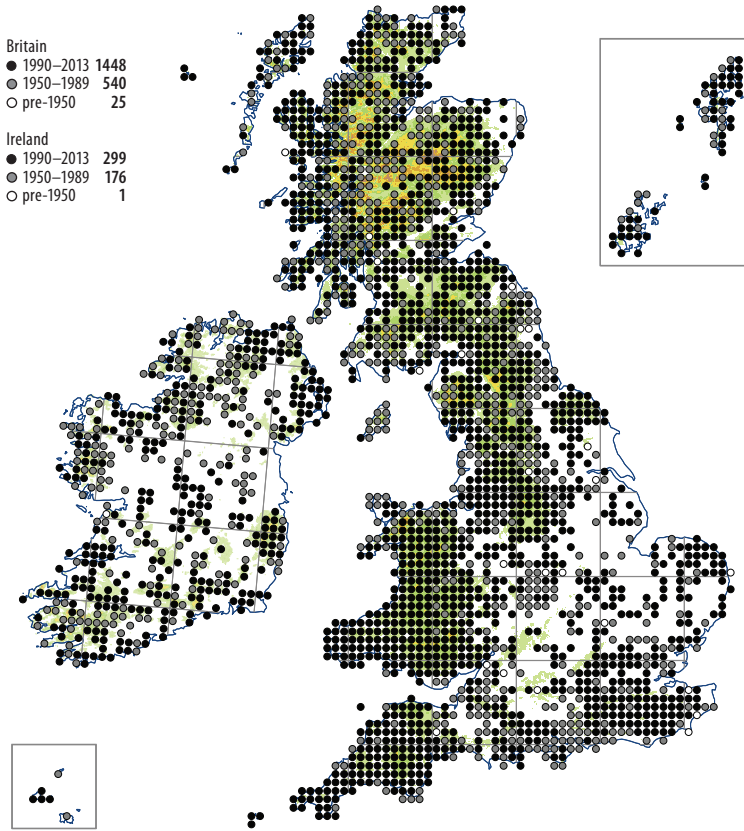


Calypogeia fissa



The most widespread and catholic species of *Calypogeia* in Britain and Ireland. Typical habitats include earth banks in neutral to acid woodland and by lanes, stream and creek banks, siliceous rock outcrops and quarries, decorticated logs, *Molinia* tussocks in mires and grasslands, and *Sphagnum* hummocks in bogs. *Calypogeia arguta*, *Cephalozia bicuspidata*, *Diplophyllum albicans*, *Atrichum undulatum*, *Dicranella heteromalla*, *Kindbergia praelonga*, *Mnium hornum* and *Pseudotaxiphyllum elegans* are typical associates. Altitudinal range: 0–975 m.

Calypogeia fissa shows a declining trend in the lowlands in Britain. It is still very frequent in acid areas in the Netherlands (BLWG, 2013).

Autoicous; sporophytes are frequent, March to June. Gemmae are very common.

The current concept of *C. fissa* follows Paton (1999) and some forms resemble both *C. sphagnicola* and *C. muelleriana* (q.v.). Alternative taxonomic treatments (e.g. Buczkowska *et al.*, 2012a) would make true *C. fissa* less ecologically broad, but no less widespread.

Suboceanic Temperate. Throughout Europe from the Mediterranean region to southern Fennoscandia and the Caucasus; Macaronesia. N Africa, tropical Africa, South Africa; Russian Far East, Himalaya, China, Sri Lanka; north-western and eastern N America; Bermuda.

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