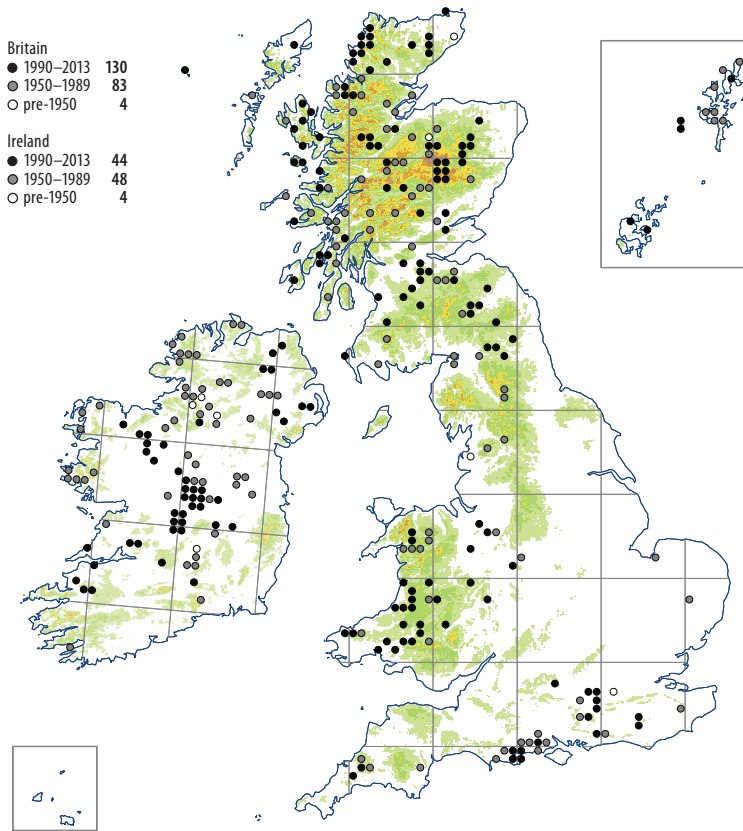


Calypogeia sphagnicola



A characteristic plant of well-developed, saturated oligotrophic bogs, where it grows both among hummock-forming *Sphagnum* species such as *S. capillifolium* and *S. papillosum*, and to a lesser extent at the edge of hollows with *S. denticulatum*, *S. cuspidatum* and *Warnstorfia fluitans*. It is usually associated with other bog liverworts, including *Cephalozia* spp., *Cephaloziella hampeana*, *Kurzia pauciflora* and *Mylia anomala*. Altitudinal range: 0–430 m.

Recent recording has given a much more accurate picture of the widespread distribution of this rather critical species.

Autoicous; capsules are rare, April to August. Gemmae are usually present.

Confused with slender forms of *Calypogeia fissa*, although most recent records are based on oil body characters and are therefore likely to be accurate. Buczkowska *et al.* (2012a) report morphological, cytological, isozyme and DNA differences between Polish material of the haploid *C. sphagnicola* f. *sphagnicola*, which is gemmiferous, and *C. sphagnicola* f. *paludosa*, a non-gemmiferous allopolyploid which has f. *sphagnicola* as one of its putative parents. Forma *paludosa* is morphologically close to *C. fissa* and may have been misrecorded as that species in Britain. In Poland it tends to grow in upland *Sphagnum*-*Polytrichum* flushes, whereas *C. sphagnicola* f. *sphagnicola* is found on bogs. There is also a third, rare, non-gemmiferous member of the group in Poland (Buczkowska *et al.*, 2012b).

Circumpolar Boreo-arctic montane. Throughout Europe except the Mediterranean region; Macaronesia. Turkey, Russia, China, Japan; northern N America, Greenland; Tierra del Fuego; Tasmania, New Zealand.

M.O. Hill, rev. S.D.S. Bosanquet

