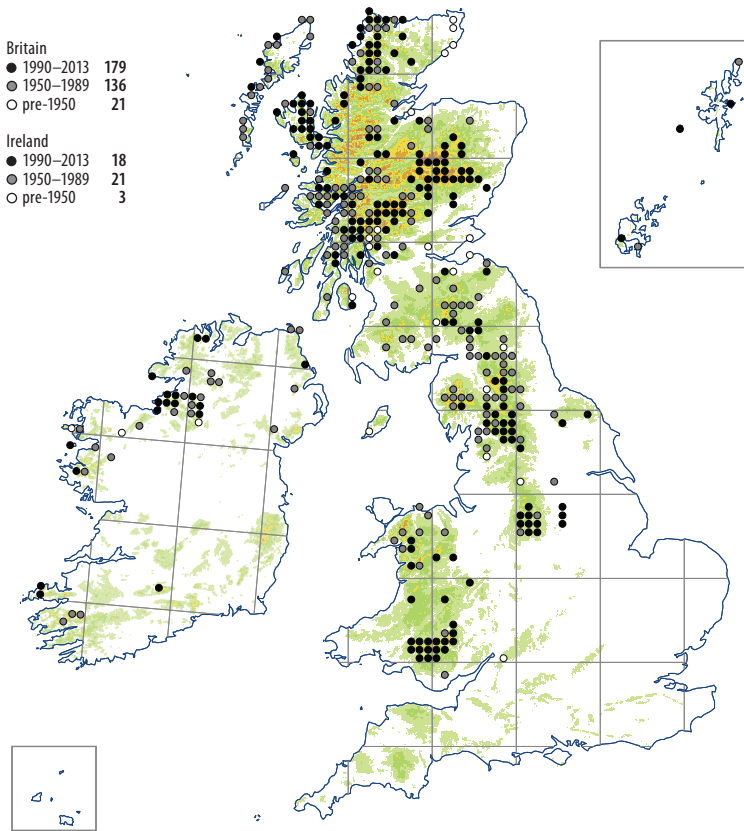


Leiocolea collaris



Generally the most frequent member of the genus in base-rich subalpine and montane habitats, although in the north and west it can also grow in sites at lower elevations including coastal sand dunes, and it descends to low altitudes on the Magnesian Limestone of Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire and Yorkshire. More typically it forms small dark green patches, or grows in mixed bryophyte mats, on soil, rocky flushes (often on boulders), rock ledges in ravines and on mountain cliff ledges, usually where there is a constant seepage of basic water. In northern England, it sometimes grows on shaded boulders in fairly dry woodland. Substrates are often limestone, Old Red Sandstone conglomerate, basic schist and basalt. Plants are commonly mixed with species such as *Preissia quadrata*, *Solenostoma subellipticum*, *Bryum pseudotriquetrum*, *Ctenidium molluscum*, *Eucladium verticillatum*, *Fissidens adianthoides*,

Gymnostomum aeruginosum and *Tortella tortuosa*. Altitudinal range: 10–1000 m.

Diocious; gametangia are frequent, sporophytes are occasional, May to October; gemmae are absent.

Similar to small forms of *Leiocolea bantriensis*, which may share ravines with *L. collaris*; it is likely that the maps of both species include a few errors.

Circumpolar Boreo-arctic montane. Distributed throughout Europe, especially in calcareous areas in the mountains, north to Scandinavia, Faeroes and Iceland. Throughout the Arctic; Siberia, Russian Far East, China, Japan; northern and western N America, Greenland.

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