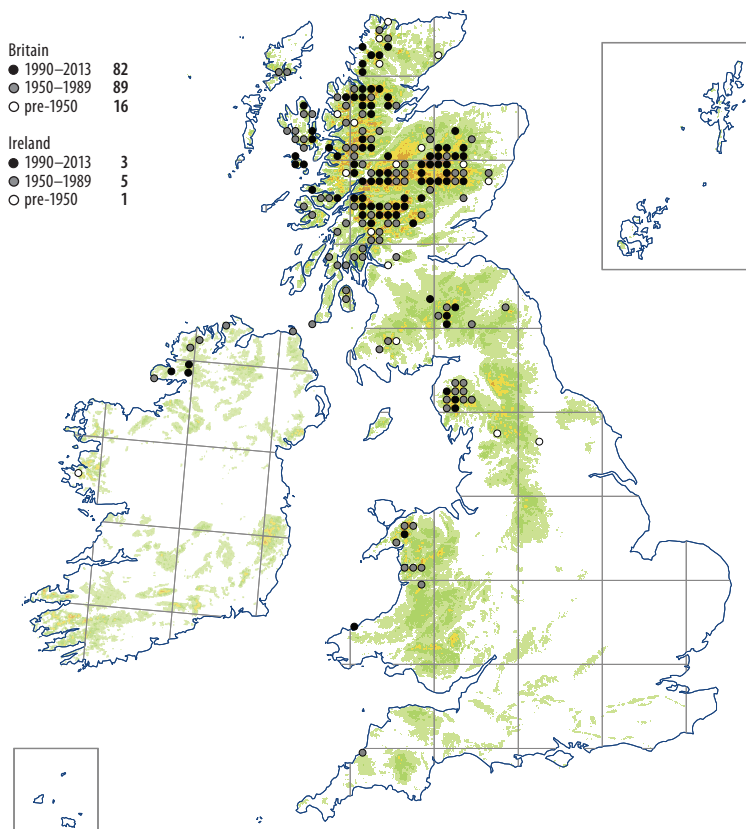


Gymnomitrium concinnatum



A montane species forming distinctive yellow-green to greyish mats or cushions on siliceous rocks, gravel and mineral soils in exposed to sheltered situations, including cliff ledges, acid screes, fell fields and rocky gullies. It is a common component of the vegetation of exposed summits, moraines and moderately late-snow areas, often in mixed bryophyte turfs with other *Gymnomitrium* spp., *Diplophyllum albicans*, *Lophozia sudetica*, *Nardia scalaris*, *Marsupella* spp. (especially *M. brevisima*), *Ditrichum zonatum*, *Kiaeria starkei*, *Polytrichum juniperinum*, *P. piliferum*, *Racomitrium* spp. and lichens. Occasionally it grows on basic schists, basalt and limestones, but usually where a leached peaty crust has developed. Altitudinal range: 85–1200 m.

its reported N Wales sites are remote and have not been revisited recently. It was searched for but not refound in its Cornish locality in 2000, and a decline is also apparent in Ireland, where it is now restricted to four sites (Lockhart *et al.*, 2012).

Dioicous; commonly with gametangia, sporophytes are occasional, May to September.

Circumpolar Arctic-montane; bipolar. European mountains, Scandinavia, Faeroes, Iceland, Svalbard. Turkey, Russia, China, Korea, Japan, Taiwan; northern and western N America, Greenland; Argentina, Chile.

There appears to have been a decline in *G. concinnatum* in the southern part of its British range, although most of

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