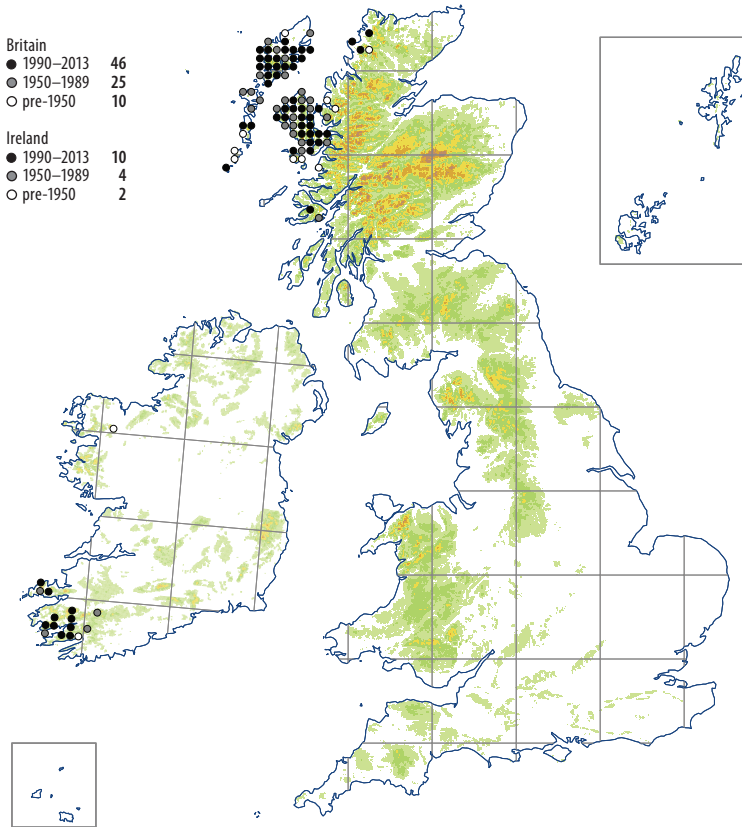


# Campylopus shawii



This moss is most frequently found in acid sedge mires where there is some water movement, particularly during rainfall, but very large stands can also occur in areas of mire on deeper peat. Both these habitats are permanently waterlogged but the plant also occurs on better drained ground on ledges of crags where water drips from above or tracks down the rocks. In mire areas associates include typical common calcifuge species such as *Calluna vulgaris*, *Erica tetralix*, *Carex echinata*, *Juncus squarrosus*, *Molinia caerulea*, *Narthecium ossifragum*, *Potentilla erecta*, *Rhynchospora alba*, *Trichophorum cespitosum*, *Campylopus atrovirens*, *Racomitrium lanuginosum*, *Sphagnum capillifolium*, *S. cuspidatum* and *S. denticulatum*. On steeper ground *C. shawii* occurs in more heathy communities often with *Calluna vulgaris*, *Hymenophyllum wilsonii*, *Bazzania tricrenata*, *Herbertus hutchinsiae*, *Mylia taylorii*, *Plagiochila spinulosa*,

*Pleurozia purpurea*, *Scapania gracilis*, *Campylopus atrovirens*, *Isoetecium myosuroides* var. *brachythecioides* and *Sphagnum capillifolium*. Altitudinal range: 10–600 m.

Though locally abundant in some areas of the Hebrides, *C. shawii* has only a handful of sites on the mainland despite the apparently similar climate and habitats there.

Dioicous; capsules have not been recorded in Britain and Ireland, where only female plants are known. Vegetative propagation is by fragile leaf tips, or occasionally whole leaves.

Hyperoceanic Southern-temperate. Unknown elsewhere in Europe. Azores; Caribbean (Jamaica, Cuba, Hispaniola and Puerto Rico).

G.P. Rothero

