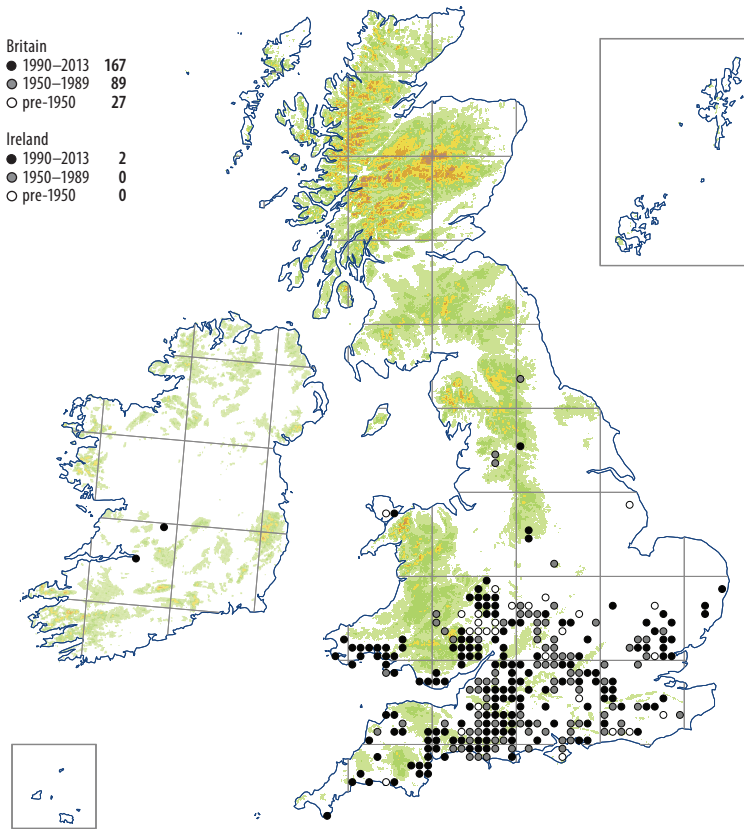


# Dialytrichia mucronata



Usually occurring on tree roots and bases, rocks, embankment walls and concrete by streams and rivers that are subject to periodic flooding, often embedded in alluvial sand or silt, and generally at higher levels than *Cinclidotus fontinaloides*. Near Bolton Abbey in Yorkshire it grows downwards from the under-surface of grit rocks overhanging the River Wharfe. *Didymodon insulanus*, *Leskea polycarpa*, *Scleropodium cespitans* and *Syntrichia latifolia* are common associates. As in southern Europe, it is not confined to waterside habitats, occasionally growing on boulders, walls, stones and tree bases in dry places, including rock outcrops on a coastal slope in Pembrokeshire. It also colonises hard surfaces on tracks and roads, including tarmac, typically where water runs or collects during rainy periods. Altitudinal range: 5–230 m.

There has been a significant increase in records since 2000, which may reflect an increasing occurrence on tarmac and roads, and also better coverage in S Wales and the Welsh Marches. Subsequent visits to sites surveyed for *The Mosses and Liverworts of Carmarthenshire* (Bosanquet *et al.*, 2005) have revealed newly developed, strong colonies on tarmac at several places, suggesting continuing increases in S Wales. Its discovery in Ireland is a very recent event.

Dioicous; capsules are rare in Britain, mature in spring and summer.

Mediterranean-Atlantic. Common in S Europe and extending north to Germany (Rhine Valley), Slovenia and Bulgaria. N Africa, Macaronesia. Turkey, Near East.

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