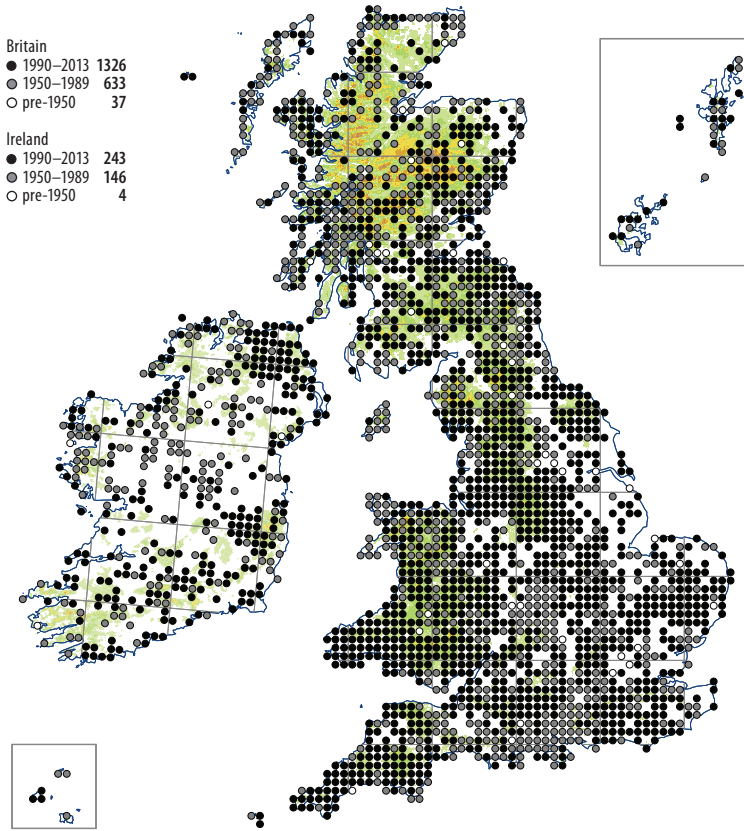


# Bryoerythrophyllum recurvirostrum



Commonly occurring in soil pockets, on thin soil and in crevices on and among base-rich rocks in sheltered to moderately shaded places, sometimes also on compacted soil. Thus it is found on rock ledges and crags, on limestone pavement, in light woodland, and in old quarries. By the coast it occurs in fixed dunes and sandy turf. It is a characteristic species of old mortared walls, especially on their damper sides, often with *Barbula unguiculata* and *Didymodon insulanus*; other man-made habitats include paving, old concrete and cement-based roof tiles. Though usually in base-rich habitats, it sometimes occurs on mildly acid strata, such as shale. It is also frequently present in the bryophyte communities that develop at the base of trees in the flood zone of streams and rivers, with *Didymodon insulanus*, *Homalia trichomanoides*, *Leskea polycarpa*, *Syntrichia latifolia*, *Tortula subulata* and others. Altitudinal range: 0–1000 m.

Synicous or paricous; capsules are commonly present, mature in spring and summer. Rhizoidal tubers are unknown in Europe but have been reported in Japan by Saito (1975).

Circumpolar Boreo-temperate. Almost throughout Europe, north to Iceland and Svalbard, but mainly montane in the Mediterranean region. Macaronesia, N Africa. Cyprus, Turkey, Iran. Widespread across the Northern Hemisphere, including the Arctic. C America, and scattered occurrences in the Palaeotropics. In the Southern Hemisphere in southern S America, southern Africa, SE Australia, New Zealand, Antarctica.

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