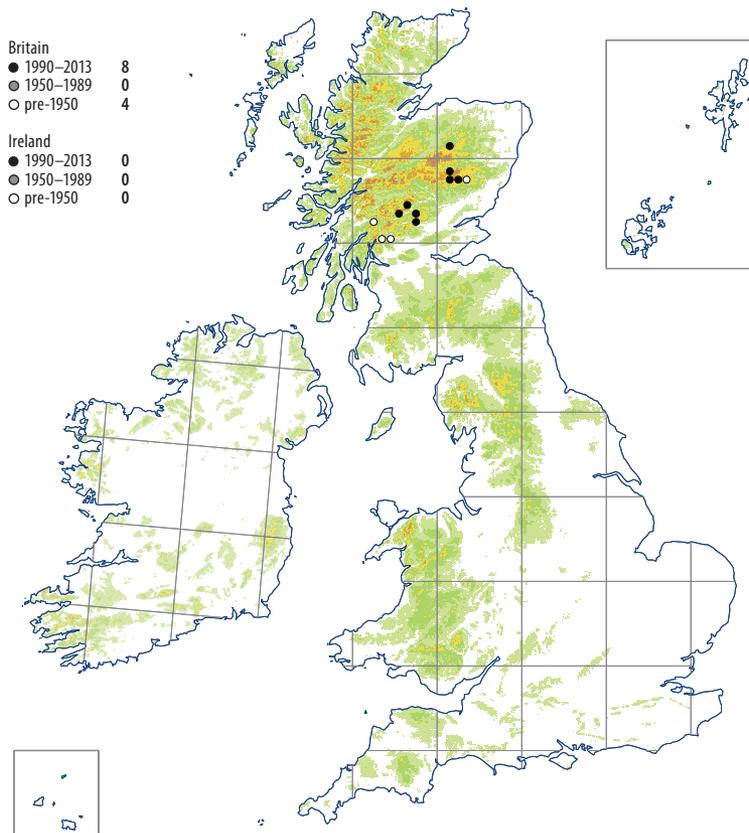


Tayloria lingulata



This is a plant of flushes which are usually strongly base-rich. Some sites can be broadly ascribed to NVC M11a (*Thalictrum alpinum*-*Juncus triglumis* sub-community of the *Carex demissa*-*Saxifraga aizoides* mire), while others are in *Carex saxatilis* flushes (M12). A typical site would be in the stable bryophyte community which develops as a turf on the top of hummocks in open, stony flushes, often with *Fissidens osmundoides* and *Meesia uliginosa*. It can also occur in more open but still stable ground on the margin of flushes, as on Ben Lawers where it can occur with frequent scattered stands of *Timmia norvegica*. Smaller stands occur in sedge-dominated vegetation where there is some open ground between the sedge plants; such stands are easily overlooked. In this rich habitat there are numerous associates, the most common being *Carex dioica*, *C. saxatilis*, *Juncus triglumis*, *Saxifraga aizoides*, *Thalictrum alpinum*, *Aneura pinguis*,

Preissia quadrata, *Scapania undulata*, *Blindia acuta*, *Bryum pseudotriquetrum*, *Fissidens osmundoides* and *Philonotis fontana*; less common associates are *Juncus biglumis*, *Scapania degenii*, *Tritomaria polita*, *Cinclidium stygium*, *Meesia uliginosa*, *Oncophorus virens* and *Timmia norvegica*. An atypical stand was found recently by the Water of Ailnack, Banffshire, growing on damp silt in crevices in the inundation zone of the river at the relatively low altitude of 420 m. Altitudinal range: 420–940 m.

Autoicous or synoicous; capsules are frequent, mature in summer.

It is only at all frequent on the Ben Lawers SSSI but is easily overlooked without capsules.

Circumpolar Boreo-arctic montane. From Svalbard, Iceland and Scandinavia south to the Alps and Carpathians; Urals, Caucasus. Turkey, Tajikistan, Arctic and northern Russia, China (Yunnan). Northern N America, Greenland.

G.P. Rothero

