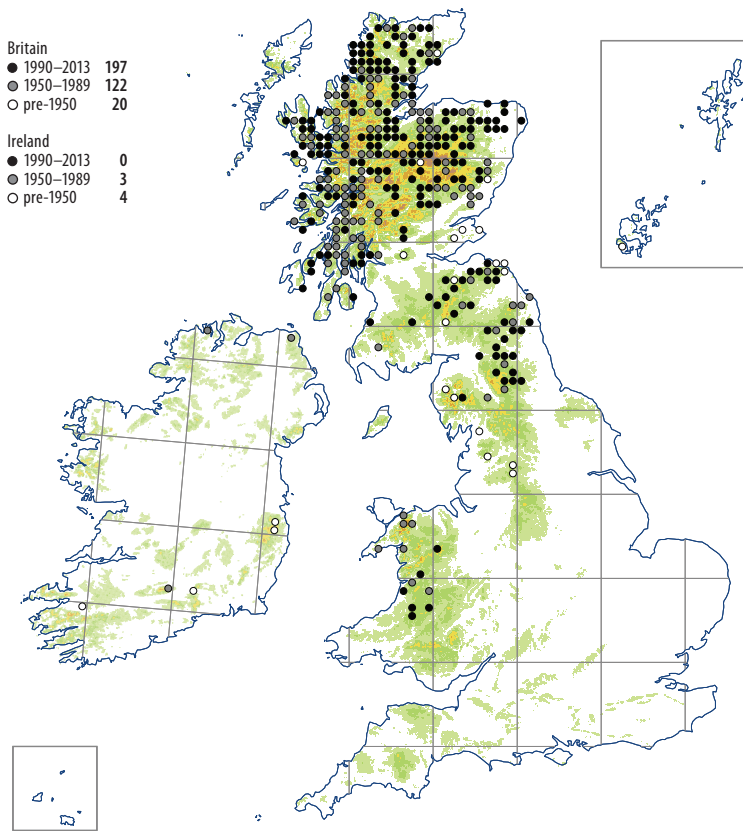


Ulota drummondii



A locally frequent epiphyte in upland areas forming tufts or spreading patches on branches and trunks of trees and shrubs, commonly on willow and rowan, but also on other species, including birch, hazel, alder, and juniper. It is found in wooded ravines, open woodland, in river valleys and other sheltered places such as the base of crags. It is usually accompanied by other *Ulota* species, including *U. calvescens* in W Scotland. Further east associates include *Orthotrichum striatum* and *O. stramineum*. Altitudinal range: 0–450 m.

Autoicous; capsules are common, mature in summer and autumn.

There does not appear to have been any recent change in its range and frequency. The decline at the southern edge

of its range in Lancashire and Yorkshire is of long-standing and probably caused by air pollution. It was described as luxuriant in Upper Teesdale in the 19th century but is not so now. However in early 2014 it was found near Hebden Bridge in SW Yorkshire (too late to be plotted on the map), and this is perhaps a sign of the early stages of a recovery in the Pennines.

It is not always easy to distinguish from *U. bruchii*, especially when lacking capsules in good condition. It has been over-recorded in some areas (e.g. Ireland) and some undetected errors may have been mapped.

Suboceanic Boreal-montane. NW Europe, most frequent in W Fennoscandia, where it reaches the Arctic in NW Norway, east to the Baltic States, south to France, C Germany (believed extinct), the Tatra mountains and Carpathians. Russian Far East, Japan. N America (Newfoundland to Quebec in the east, and the Aleutians to the Queen Charlotte Islands in the west).

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