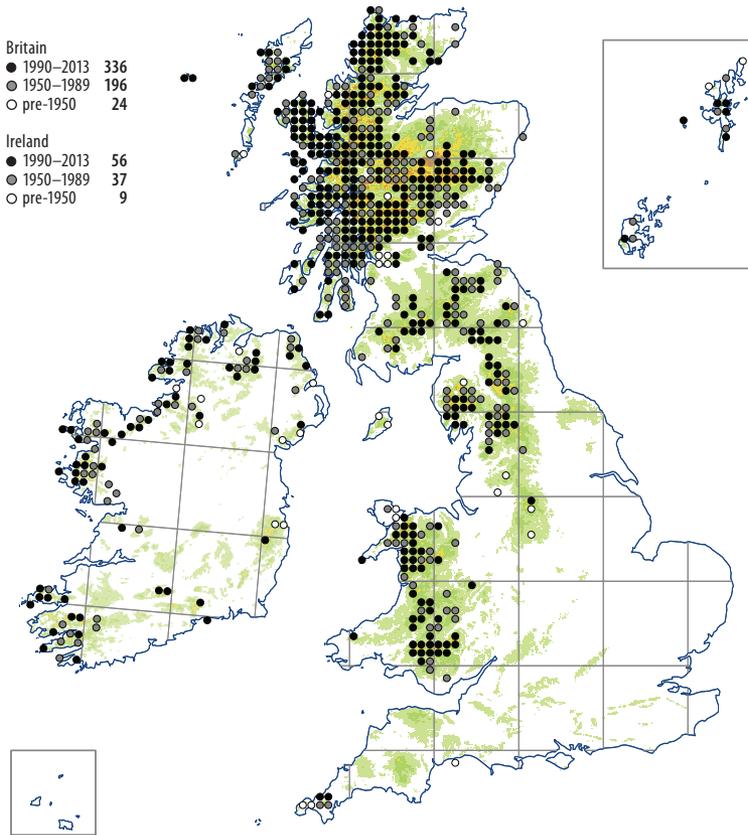


Anomobryum julaceum



Frequent as small or larger patches, or scattered stems among other plants, on moist sand, silt or gravel by lakes and streams, and in crevices of rocks by streams, in gullies and by waterfalls, often growing with *Jungermannia* or *Solenostoma* spp. and *Dichodontium pellucidum*. It also occurs on irrigated mildly basic montane rock faces associated with *Blindia acuta*, in open basic gravel flushes, on dry acid sand among coastal dunes and on moist sand or gravel in disused quarries and gravel pits, growing with associates that include *Blasia pusilla*, *Haplomitrium hookeri* and *Riccardia incurvata*. At Allihies (Co. Cork) large fertile patches grow on spoil from a copper mine. Altitudinal range: 5–850 m (*Anomobryum julaceum* s.s.), 0–1000 m (*A. julaceum* s.l.).

Recording since the 1991–1994 Atlas has resulted in many new hectad records, including a few in regions lacking previous records (e.g. Pembrokeshire).

Dioicous; capsules are infrequent but sometimes common where they occur, maturing from late spring to autumn. Deciduous flagelliform shoots are frequent; bulbils are occasional, variable in form, appearing bud-like or developing into short branches (Holyoak & Köckinger, 2010). Tubers and gemmae are unknown.

The map includes records of *A. julaceum* s.l. It is unlikely that many of these refer to *A. concinnatum* (formerly regarded as a variety of *A. julaceum*), and the map is likely to be substantially accurate.

Circumpolar Wide-temperate. Published information on the global range has become confused because different authors delimit the species differently, often including *A. concinnatum*. Confirmed records are from much of Europe, Macaronesia, NW Africa, Himalaya, N and C Asia, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, N America, and mountains in C and S America and E and S Africa.

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