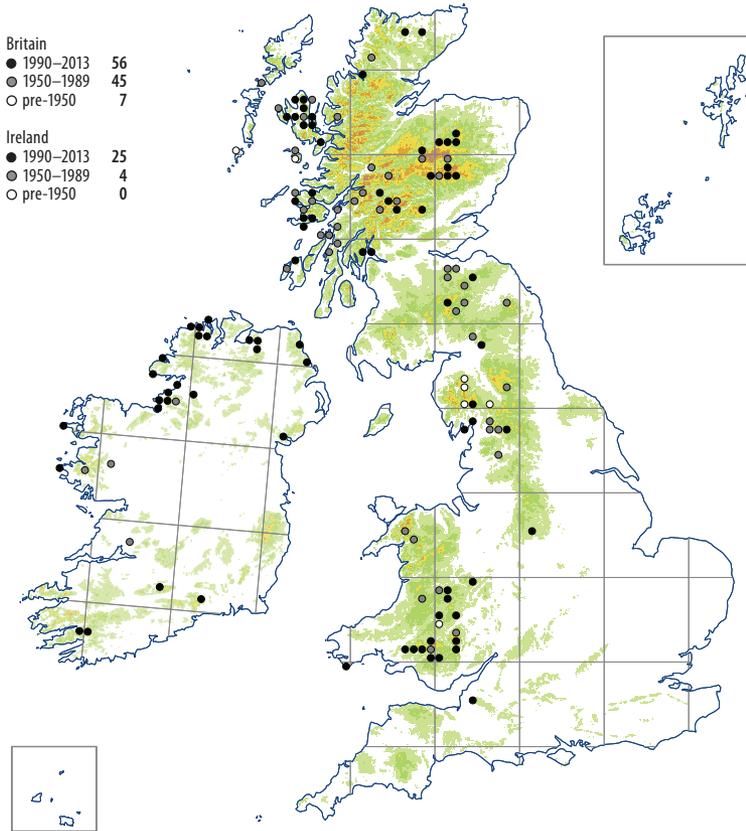


# Anomobryum concinnatum



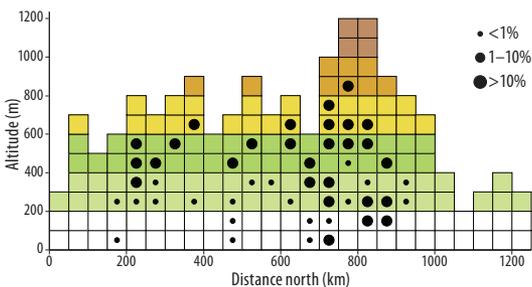
Locally frequent but usually growing in small quantity, as small tufts or scattered among other bryophytes. Its sites are typically drier and more basic than those occupied by the commoner *Anomobryum julaceum*, including dry earthy, often crumbling ledges of sun-exposed mica-schist, limestone, or basalt cliffs (growing e.g. with *Didymodon icmadophilus*, *Encalypta raptocarpa*, *Schistidium strictum* and *Tortula subulata*) and low outcrops among coastal dunes of calcareous sand. It also occurs in damp crevices of basic slate rocks and on irrigated mildly basic montane rock faces, with *Eremonotus myriocarpus*, *Jungermannia* spp. and *Scapania* spp. Altitudinal range: 10–660 m.

The 1991–1994 Atlas regarded this as a rare subspecies of *A. julaceum* and Smith (2004) thought it was a poorly defined taxon. However, Holyoak & Köckinger (2010) argued that it

is a distinct species, although it may be difficult to identify from poor specimens. Recent recording has shown it to have a wider altitudinal and ecological range than previously reported and to be more widespread in both Britain and Ireland, although it may still be somewhat under-recorded.

Dioicous; capsules are unknown in Britain and Ireland, known in Europe only from repeated records on Mont Dore (C France) and a report from the USA (N Michigan: Shaw & Fife, 1984). Bulbils are frequent (Holyoak & Köckinger, 2010), but tubers, axillary gemmae and protonemal gemmae apparently absent.

European Boreal-montane. Information on its global range is confused in the literature because of misidentifications. Holyoak & Köckinger (2010) reported it from N, W and C Europe (from Iceland and Scandinavia southwards to the Pyrenees and Alps), Siberia, Himalaya, China, N America and Greenland.



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