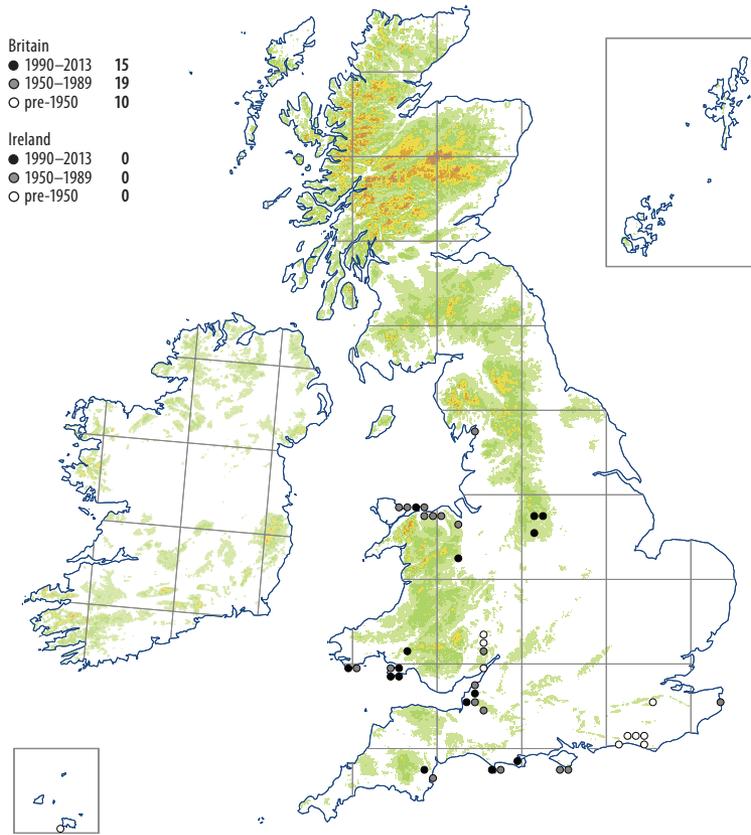
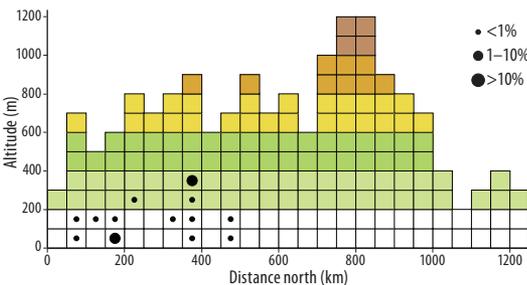


# Bryum canariense



In Britain it grows on soil in crevices of basic rocks or on thin, summer-droughted soil overlying them, mainly on chalk or limestone. It forms dense patches alongside other calcicoles including *Reboulia hemisphaerica*, *Didymodon fallax*, *Fissidens dubius*, *Trichostomum brachydontium*, *Weissia controversa* var. *crispata* and, in S Wales, *Weissia levieri*. At its recently discovered sites in the Peak District it occurs on thin soil in crevices and on ledges of south-facing outcrops of Carboniferous Limestone, often with or near to *Targionia hypophylla*. It is relatively rare in calcareous dune systems, but is locally abundant at Stackpole Warren (Pembrokeshire), where it grows alongside *Didymodon acutus* and *Pleurochaete squarrosa* (Bosanquet, 2010). Altitudinal range: 20–240 m.

New records in the Peak District since the 1991–1994 Atlas undoubtedly result from more intensive fieldwork



rather than range expansion. However, the species is now widespread on sand dunes along coasts of the Netherlands, where it was first recorded in 1989 and was common by 2007 (Kruijssen & Damm, 1997; van Tooren & Sparrius, 2007).

Autoicous or occasionally synoicous; capsules are occasional in Britain, mature in spring and summer, more frequent in S Europe, Canary Islands and Madeira. Rhizoidal tubers are usually present; bulbils and axillary gemmae are absent.

Autoicous and synoicous plants from continental Europe (*Bryum provinciale* Philib.) are now usually regarded as synonymous with the dioicous *B. canariense* (described from the Canary Islands) since they show no other consistent differences.

Mediterranean-Atlantic. In continental Europe the species is widespread in the Mediterranean basin, Spain, Portugal and France, extending northwards to Belgium and the Netherlands. Macaronesia, N Africa. SW Asia. Elsewhere it is known in W and S Africa, western N and C America and in S America.

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