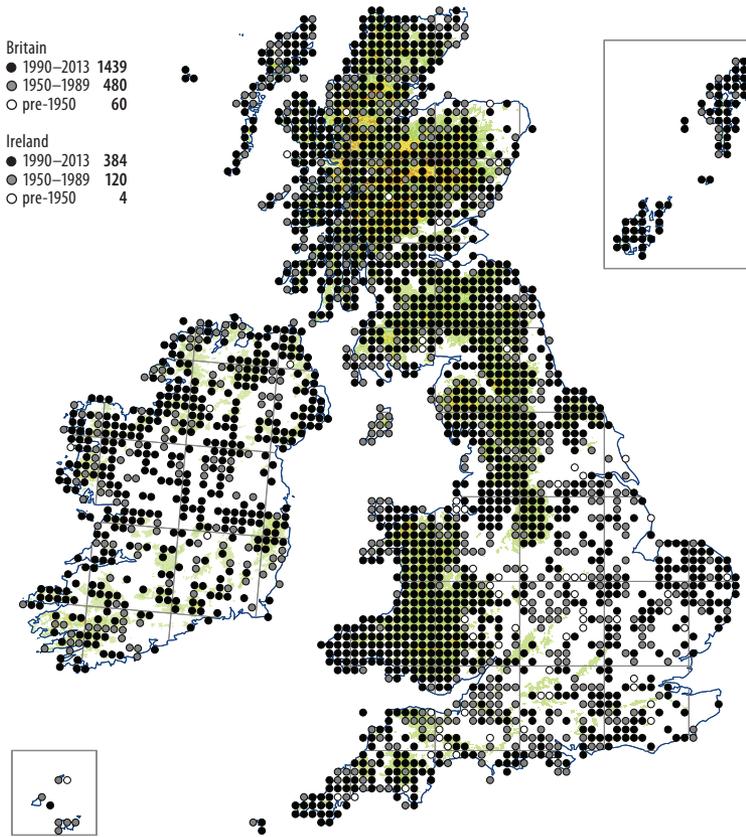


Bryum pseudotriquetrum



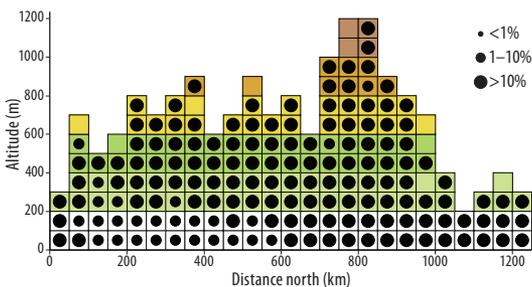
A common moss in unshaded or lightly shaded moist to wet places, with at least slight base available, on soil, peat, among other bryophytes or low phanerogams, as well as on rock or in rock crevices. It is especially characteristic of flushes and streams in hill or mountain regions, and of dune slacks and fens with short vegetation, but it occurs in many other habitats with comparable conditions, e.g. flushed rocks, including sea cliffs, short wet grassland, wet heaths, wet soil near late-lying snow patches in the mountains and the shores of pools and lakes, as well as in old quarries, mine workings and other disturbed habitats such as wet tracksides. It occasionally grows submerged or in places subject to regular inundation. Altitudinal range: 0–920 m (*Bryum pseudotriquetrum*), 0–1100 m (*Bryum pseudotriquetrum* s.l.).

The large proportion of older records from parts of C and SE England probably gives evidence of decline. This is presumably due mainly to loss of open marshy habitat resulting from drainage and eutrophication.

Dioicous (var. *pseudotriquetrum*) or synoicous (var. *bimum*); capsules are occasional in var. *pseudotriquetrum*, mature in summer and autumn. Tubers and bulbils are absent; filamentous axillary gemmae are occasional, and gemmae are produced on the protonema (Pressel et al., 2007).

The map includes all records of *B. pseudotriquetrum* s.l. and its varieties. Many older records did not distinguish the dioicous var. *pseudotriquetrum* from the synoicous var. *bimum*, and inflorescences are often lacking. Consequently var. *pseudotriquetrum* is too poorly recorded to be mapped separately. The map also includes records of *B. neodamense*, which was formerly treated as a separate and “very distinctive species”. However, Holyoak & Hedenäs (2006) showed that intermediate plants connecting it to *B. pseudotriquetrum* var. *pseudotriquetrum* are very common and occur in at least two clades within that taxon; one of these clades also produces the fully developed ‘*neodamense*’ phenotype.

Circumpolar Wide-boreal. The European range extends from the Arctic to the Mediterranean region. Elsewhere it occurs almost throughout the temperate and frigid zones of both the Northern and Southern Hemispheres, including Antarctica.



D.T. Holyoak