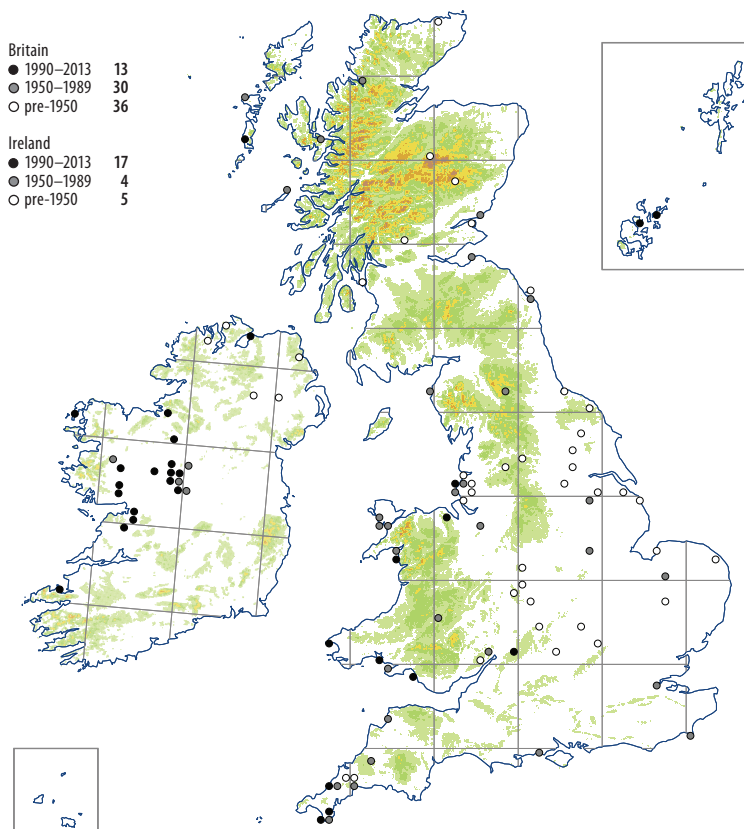


Drepanocladus sendtneri



A rare and local plant of seasonally flooded, calcareous dune slacks and ecologically similar inland habitats in old marl pits and in natural hollows on limestone that are flooded in winter. Many Irish records are from the margins of lakes and turloughs. It favours less fertile and ecologically less mature sites than *Drepanocladus aduncus* and is more strictly limited to highly calcareous conditions. On the Lizard Peninsula in Cornwall it grows in short fen vegetation at the edges of pools that usually dry out in summer, with *Eleocharis multicaulis*, *Eleogiton fluitans*, *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, *Ranunculus flammula* and *Calliergonella cuspidata* (Holyoak, 2012). In Pembrokeshire it was recorded in a rich-fen hollow on heath with *Calliergon giganteum*, *Scorpidium cossonii* and *S. scorpioides* (Bosanquet, 2010). *Pseudocalliergon lycopodioides* has been recorded as an associate in dune slacks. Altitudinal range: 0–230 m.

The species has been in long-term decline from drainage and nutrient input, and in England and Wales it is now almost confined to a few localities on or near the coast. There are some good populations in west-central Ireland, but it has declined there too (Lockhart *et al.*, 2012).

Dioicous; capsules are rare, mature in summer.

It has been badly confused with *D. aduncus* (Holyoak, 2012) and traditional concepts do not fully match those of Hedenäs (1998, 2003). It is possible that the map contains an unusually large proportion of errors and inconsistencies.

Circumpolar Boreo-arctic montane. A mainly northern plant, occurring from northern Fennoscandia and Arctic Russia south to N Italy and the Balkans, not in the Iberian Peninsula, and declining or threatened in many regions. Reported from N Africa (Morocco). N and C Asia, China. Southern Africa. Most or all records from N America belong to the closely related *D. sordidus* (Müll. Hal.) Hedenäs.

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