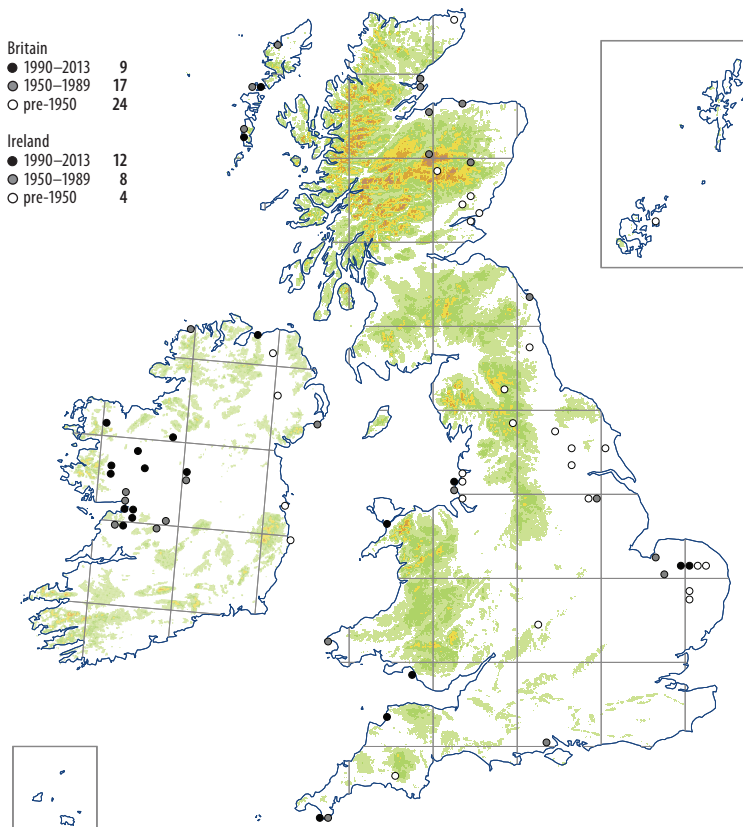


Pseudocalliergon lycopodioides



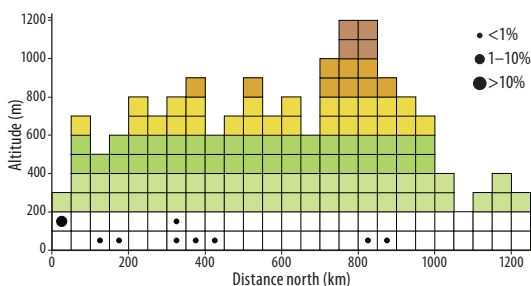
Although rare, this aquatic moss may be locally abundant in seasonally flooded, calcareous dune slacks and in ecologically similar seasonal pools in limestone country and fens, including turloughs in western Ireland. Typical associates in these habitats are *Carex demissa*, *C. nigra*, *C. panicea*, *Potentilla anserina* and *Salix repens*. On the serpentine of the Lizard Peninsula, Cornwall, it occurs in short fen vegetation at the edge of pools and in wet hollows in heathland, either in pure patches or mixed with *Calliergonella cuspidata* or *Scorpidium scorpioides*, and with vascular plant associates that include plentiful *Eleocharis multicaulis*, *Hydrocotyle vulgaris* and *Molinia caerulea* (Holyoak, 2012). It favours infertile sites, but with less annual fluctuation of the water table than *Drepanocladus sendtneri*, although it sometimes occurs with that species; the moss carpet is often shallowly submerged in early spring, and

dried out at the surface but moist underneath in summer. Altitudinal range: 0–90 m.

Like *D. sendtneri*, it has been in long-term decline from drainage and nutrient input, and in Britain it is possibly now restricted to a few sites near the coast and in East Anglian fens. It has also declined in Ireland, but there are still some large populations in turloughs and on lake margins there (Lockhart *et al.*, 2012).

Dioicous; capsules are very rare.

European Temperate. W, C and N Europe, north to Iceland and Finnish Lapland, south to France, C Italy and Serbia (not in the Iberian Peninsula), east to the Ural mountains. Turkey, Caucasus, Georgia. Almost a European endemic, but reaching western Siberia in Russia.



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