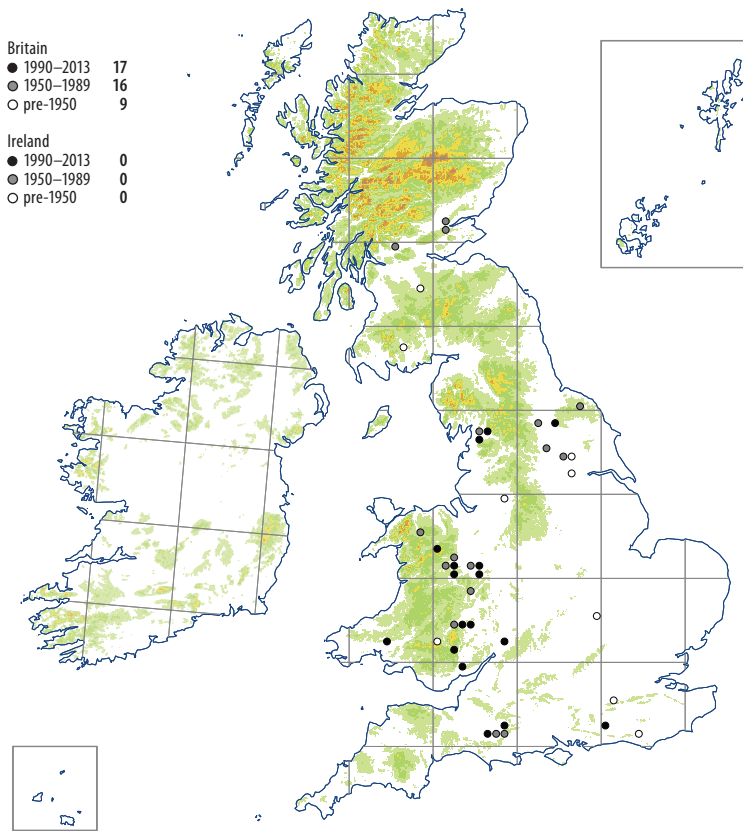


# Myrinia pulvinata



Typically found along the middle and lower reaches of streams and rivers where there is a well-defined flood zone, growing on the boles and roots of trees, often on alders and willows, less often on ash and oak, also rarely on stonework and woodwork (as on the wooden spar of an old gate). It is usually embedded in silt or sand in association with *Leskea polycarpa* and *Syntrichia latifolia*, sometimes with *Orthotrichum rivulare* and *O. sprucei*. However, it is much more restricted in occurrence than *L. polycarpa*, preferring slow-flowing waters with plentiful deposition of silt, and often absent from apparently suitable habitats. It is occasionally recorded in places that are not regularly flooded, as on or near the banks of canals. Altitudinal range: 5–150 m.

However in northern England and Scotland this may be due to recent under-recording. In North Lancashire, Wigginton (1995) reported that targeted searches had successfully revealed new populations by the River Lune.

Autoicous; capsules are frequent, mature in summer.

Circumpolar Boreal-montane. In Europe from Scandinavia and NW Russia to the Baltic States and the southern Urals, France, doubtfully in N Italy. Arctic and northern Asia. Western and eastern Canada, Alaska.

T.L. Blockeel

There has been an overall decline in records since 1980, reflected in the high proportion of older records on the map.

