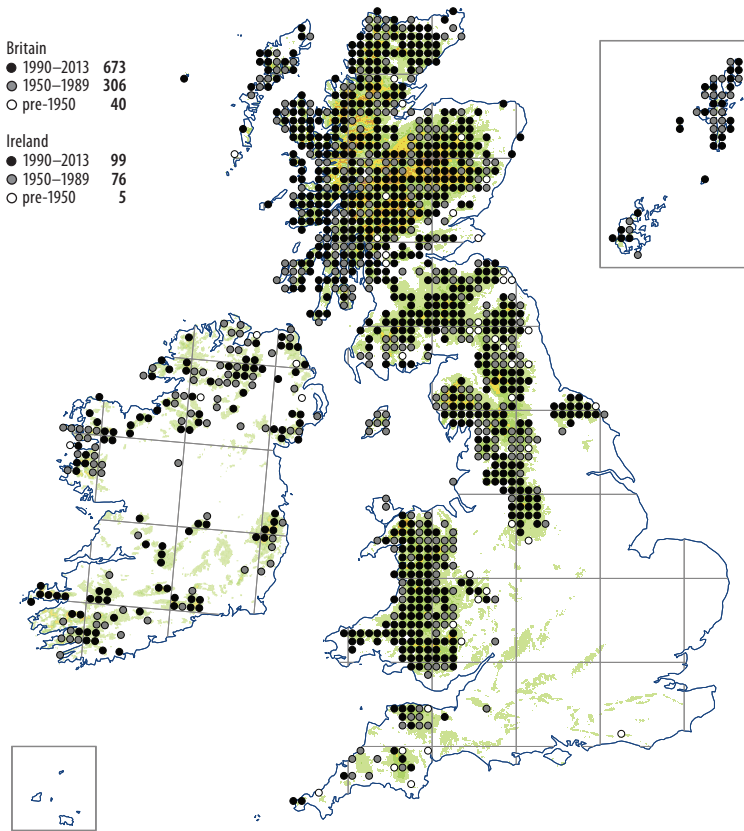


Dichodontium palustre



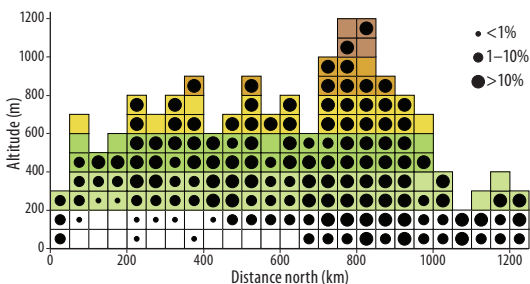
A species typical of wet, acid ground such as flushes, stream-sides, seepages, marshes, ditches and wet banks, usually in the open, but tolerant of light shade under trees and in ravines. It typically occurs where there is some movement of water, especially from seepage through soil or water splashing on rocks, and is highly characteristic of upland streams, open flushes and springheads, where it grows with *Scapania undulata*, *Brachythecium rivulare*, *Bryum pseudotriquetrum*, *Philonotis fontana* and *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*. In weakly base-rich flushes other associates may include *Calliergonella cuspidata*, *Sarmentypnum exannulatum* and *Scorpidium revolvens*. It is also frequent on dripping rocks, the sides of waterfalls and wet gravelly ground, and on these substrates is often accompanied by *Dichodontium pellucidum*, which it superficially resembles. Other habitats include wet slumps on stream banks and

in gullies, and wet ledges on sea cliffs. Altitudinal range: 10–1100 m.

A distinctive species that is well recorded. Many gaps have been filled since the 1991–1994 Atlas, and its mapped distribution is likely to be substantially complete.

Dioicous; capsules are rare, mature autumn and winter. Rhizoidal tubers are almost always present but never abundant (Whitehouse, 1966).

European Boreal-montane. In Europe from Iceland and Svalbard in the north to C Spain, Corsica and Serbia in the south, east to NW Russia, Ukraine and Caucasus. Turkey, Afghanistan. Russian Far East, northern China, Japan. N America south to California.



R.D. Porley, rev. T.L. Blockeel