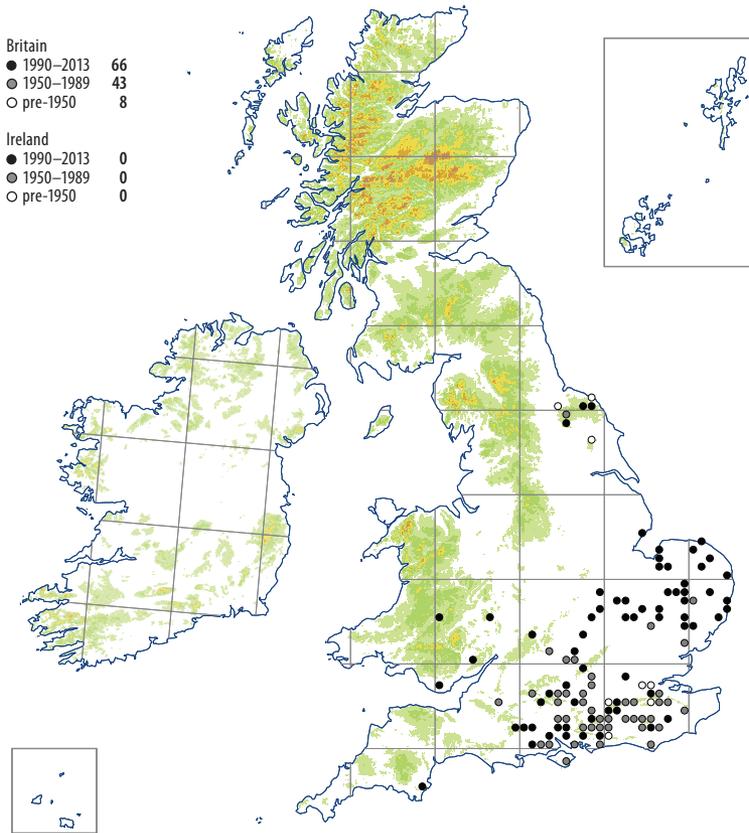
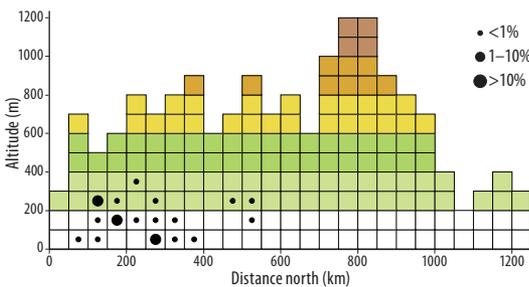


Herzogiella seligeri



Forming lax patches on rotting logs and tree stumps in shaded places in broadleaved woodland, conifer plantations and rarely in fens. It has also been found on the bases and roots of living trees. It very rarely grows on soil, though where it does the substrate is likely to be highly organic, perhaps representing the last remains of a tree stump. It is recorded on introduced tree species such as sweet chestnut, particularly in managed plantations in the Weald, but has also been found on the wood of many other species, including beech, birch, elm, oak, pine and sallow. Recorded associates include *Lepidozia reptans*, *Hypnum cupressiforme*, *Plagiothecium nemorale* and *Tetraphis pellucida*. Altitudinal range: 10–290 m.

Its tendency to occur on exotic trees in some districts has led to the suggestion that it may not be truly native



(Whitehouse, 1964), but it has been known in England since 1843 and occurs in some old semi-natural woodlands, for example in NE Yorkshire. There has been an increase in the number of records in eastern England and some new western localities, and this may represent a genuine change in range and frequency. It produces abundant capsules, providing a ready means of dispersal, but its distribution in Europe is continental and it does not prosper in areas of high rainfall. Southern and eastern England are near the edge of its core European range, and colonies in the Welsh Marches and Devon may be casual occurrences.

Autoicous; capsules are usually plentiful, mature in spring and summer.

European Boreo-temperate. Widespread and common in continental Europe from Portugal to northern Fennoscandia, east to the southern Urals, and in the mountains of the northern Mediterranean region. N Africa (Algeria). Turkey, Caucasus, Iran, to Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. Reported from China. North-western N America.

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