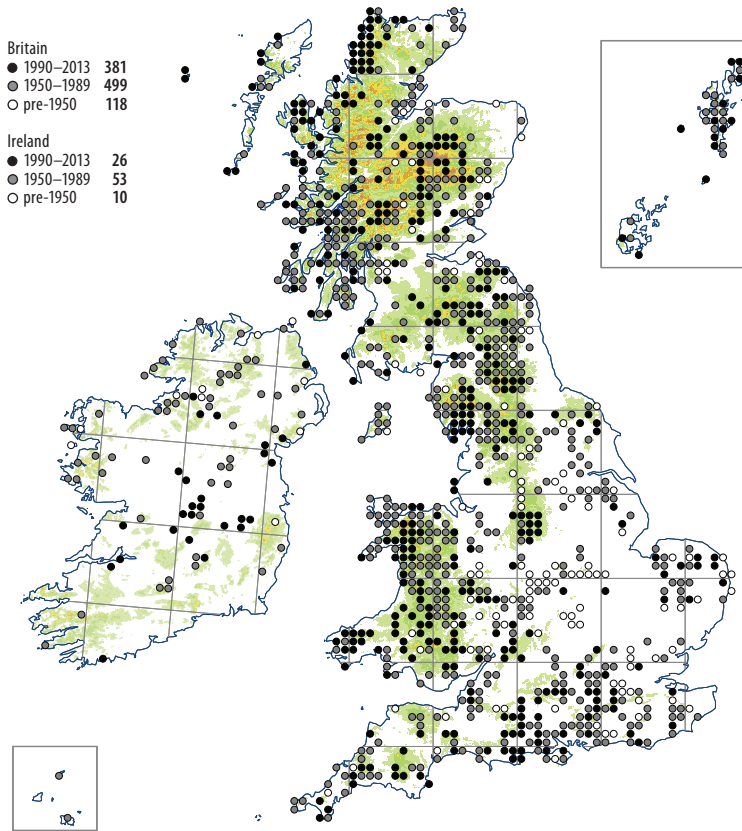


Dicranum bonjeanii



Chiefly a plant of bryophyte-rich turf in damp places, including fens, both rich and poor, particularly around lakes where it grows with *Aulacomnium palustre*, *Calliergonella cuspidata*, *Sphagnum denticulatum* and *S. teres*, flushes and marshy ground with *Plagiomnium elatum*, valley bogs and *Molinia* mires, and damp heathland with *Pleurozium schreberi*. It also occurs in drier grassland on chalk, limestone, and, more rarely, dunes and sea cliffs. Most habitats are open, but it sometimes grows in damp open woodland or in woodland rides. Altitudinal range: 5–1000 m.

It has declined significantly in the British lowlands, especially since 1990.

Diocious, with minute male plants; capsules are very rare. Deciduous small-leaved innovations similar to those

of *Dicranum leioneuron* are occasionally present and presumably serve for vegetative propagation.

Dicranum bonjeanii is sometimes difficult to separate from *D. scoparium* and there is some inconsistency in recording, particularly in the interpretation of smooth-leaved plants in which the dorsal ridges of the nerve are weakly developed. In cultivation experiments Briggs (1965) found that undulation in the leaf lamina of both species increases with high humidity.

Circumpolar Boreo-temperate. N, C and E Europe, rare southwards in the mountains of the northern Mediterranean region. Azores. Turkey, Caucasus to Kazakhstan. Widely across N Asia to Japan, south to the NW Himalaya and N China. N America, south to Oregon and Ohio.

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