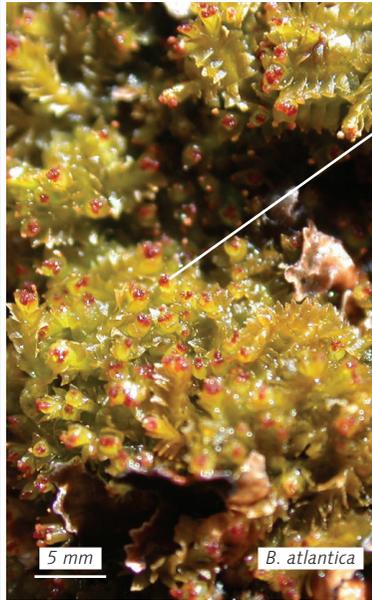
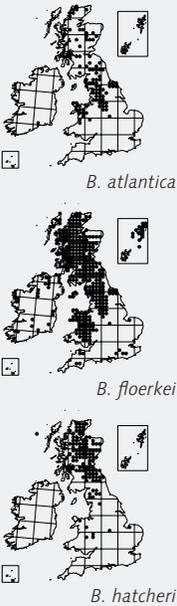


Barbilophozia atlantica/floerkei/hatcheri

Atlantic/Common/Hatcher's Pawwort

Key 59



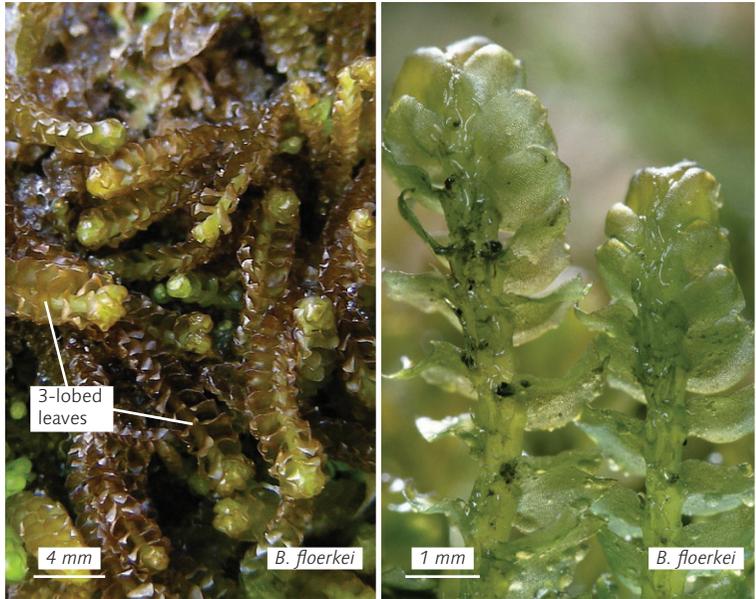
Identification

These are the three common *Barbilophozia* species of open, upland habitats. All have 3-lobed leaves and underleaves, distinguishing them from *Lophozia*. They tend to be brownish-green or yellowish-green. Both *B. atlantica* and *B. hatcheri* often have red gemmae, but these can be lacking; they are always absent from *B. floerkei*. Shoots are 0.5–3 mm wide, with leaves 1–2 mm wide and 0.5 to just over 1 mm long. Generally, *B. atlantica* is the smallest of the three and *B. hatcheri* the largest, but *B. floerkei* overlaps with both. Identification is by microscopical examination of teeth at the base of the back of the leaves, and the cells at the tips of the leaf lobes.

Similar species

The 3-lobed leaves are only shared by the asymmetrically leaved *Tritomaria quinquentata* (p. 136) and other members of this genus, and the very different, slender, flat *Lophocolea fragrans* (p. 186).

Slender, non-gemmiferous plants of *B. atlantica* can be confused with non-gemmiferous plants of *B. attenuata* (p. 111). *B. floerkei* is similar in size to *B. barbata* (p. 114). Large plants of *B. hatcheri* have to be distinguished microscopically from the much rarer *B. lycopodioides* (Paton, p. 176), a species restricted to Scotland, especially the Breadalbanes, and northern England. Its leaves are relatively broader and more shallowly lobed than *B. hatcheri*.



The rare, lime-loving *B. quadriloba* (Paton, p. 166) has mainly 4-lobed leaves that are more deeply divided and transversely inserted on the stem; also the shoots are often smaller. It occurs on soft, damp, base-rich schist and metamorphic limestone high in the mountains of central Scotland.

The rare *B. kunzeana* (Paton, p. 168) has mainly bilobed leaves, and underleaves that are held away from the stem, and usually has yellowish-brown gemmae. It grows in damp places in mountainous regions.

Habitat All three species live in upland Britain and are locally abundant on mossy boulders and in turf on north-facing slopes. They usually like some shelter, but may also be found on exposed boulders or drystone walls.