

Editorial

It appears that *Field Bryology* has had a successful launch. Since the first issue was published in March I have received favourable comments from many members of the BBS. It is a relief to know that all the work that went in to planning and producing the new-look *Bulletin* has not been in vain!

This second issue of *Field Bryology* includes a further selection of new features. An account of *Acaulon triquetrum* by Nick Hodgetts will hopefully be the first in a series of articles on threatened bryophytes, and similarly the profile of H.H. Knight by Jonathan Graham and Mark Lawley introduces the 'Bygone Bryologists' feature. Mark Hill's first compilation of records of rare and interesting bryophytes in Britain and

Ireland is also included. I hope that these articles will be of general interest to field bryologists.

Please continue to give me feedback on *Field Bryology* – both positive and negative. Only by receiving feedback will I be able to ensure that *Field Bryology* continues to meet the needs of BBS members. I would also of course welcome any contributions for future issues. These do not need to be lengthy articles; short notes on issues relating to field bryology, comments on previously published articles, photographs – all would be gratefully received.

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An updated list of British and Irish bryophytes from which tubers have been reported

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Introduction

The first modern review of mosses with tubers was written by Harold Whitehouse (1966). Since then, tubers have been detected in many more species, especially by the late Theo Arts who reported them in an excellent series of papers. Risse (1987a) produced an updated list of tuberous species with a thorough bibliography but, as Arts was particularly active at this time, this list soon became outdated. The species

accounts in the *Atlas of the bryophytes of Britain and Ireland* (Hill, Preston & Smith, 1991, 1992, 1994) include information on the occurrence of tubers, but as the information is included amongst other ecological and phytogeographical material it is easily overlooked.

The scope of the current list is more modest than that of the lists published by Whitehouse (1966) and Risse (1987a). I have tried to list all the British and Irish mosses from which tubers