



## New national and regional bryophyte records, 52

L. T. Ellis, M. Alataş, M. Aleffi, A. Alegro, V. Šegota, S. Ozimec, N. Vuković, N. Koletić, D. Prlić, M. Bontek, A. K. Asthana, D. Gupta, V. Sahu, K. K. Rawat, V. A. Bakalin, K. G. Klimova, K. Baráth, L. N. Beldiman, J. Csiky, J. Deme, D. Kovács, M. J. Cano, J. Guerra, I. V. Czernyadjeva, M. V. Dulin, P. Erzberger, T. Ezer, V. E. Fedosov, S. Fontinha, M. Sim-Sim, C. A. Garcia, A. Martins, I. Granzow-de la Cerda, L. Sáez, K. Hassel, H. Weibull, N. G. Hodgetts, M. Infante, P. Heras, T. Kiebacher, J. Kučera, M. Lebouvier, R. Ochyra, M. Ören, B. Papp, S. J. Park, B.-Y. Sun, V. Plášek, S. Poponessi, R. Venanzoni, D. Purger, F. Reis, M. Singila, A. Stebel, S. Ștefănuț, G. Uyar, G. Vončina, M. J. Wigginton, K.-T. Yong, M. S. Chan & Y.-J. Yoon

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Bryological Notes

# New national and regional bryophyte records, 52

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## 1. *Acrobolbus ciliatus* Mitt.

**Contributors:** D. Gupta, K. K. Rawat, V. Sahu and A. K. Asthana

**India:** Uttarakhand, Uttarkashi, Govind Wildlife Sanctuary, between Badang and Daldhar, Vijay top,

31°08.862'N, 78°10.738'E, 3580 m a.s.l., on soil, 08 October 2015, leg. K. K. Rawat 300492 (LWG).

*Acrobolbus ciliatus* has been recorded in India from eastern Himalayan localities in Sikkim (East and West Sikkim) and West Bengal (Phalut and Tiger Hill) (Hattori, 1966; Srivastava *et al.*, 1995; Singh *et al.*, 2016). The present report from Uttarakhand is the first from the western Himalayan region of India.

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Plants in the collection were scattered among other bryophytes, light green, up to 13 mm long and 1.9 mm wide, with intercalary branching. Underleaves were absent and rhizoids were scattered along the ventral surface. The stems were slender, delicate, round in cross-section and 8–9 cells wide with a single layer of quadrangular, slightly thickened cortical cells and thin-walled medullary cells with indistinct trigones. The leaves were succubous, distant to loosely imbricate, oblong-quadrate,  $0.55\text{--}0.70 \times 0.60\text{--}0.65$  mm, with the ventral lobe larger than dorsal lobe and an acute sinus. Leaf margins were usually entire, but occasionally possessed a few, long, unicellular cilia, and laminal cells were thin-walled with distinct trigones. Those at the margin were quadrangular, whilst the median and basal cells were polygonal. Fertile plants not observed.

2. *Biantheridion undulifolium* (Nees) Konstant. & Vilnet

**Contributor:** M. V. Dulin

**Russian Federation:** (1) Komi Republic, Northern Urals, Vuktylsky district, “Yugyd Va” National Park, the Shchugor River basin, near the Halmersale Mountain, 4.5 km south-west of the confluence of the main feeders into the Halmerya River,  $63^{\circ}48'04.3''\text{N}$ ,  $59^{\circ}12'57.8''\text{E}$ , ca 707 m a.s.l., on a terrace above 610.8 m a.s.l., wet *Carex-Eriophorum-Sphagnum* depressions in dwarf shrub-moss-lichen tundra, on *Sphagnum* hummock, among *Neoorthocaulis binsteadii* (Kaal.) L.Söderstr., De Roo & Hedd. with other liverworts, *Cephalozia pleniceps* (Austin) Lindb. and *Lophozia ventricosa* (Dicks.) Dumort., male plants with androecium, 12 July 2016, *leg. & det.* M.V. Dulin 23ha=1257mvd (SYKO); (2) Komi Republic, Northern Urals, Vuktylsky district, “Yugyd Va” National Park, the Shchugor River basin, near the Halmersale Mountain, 2.7 km south-west of the confluence of the main feeders into the Halmerya River,  $63^{\circ}48'14.3''\text{N}$ ,  $59^{\circ}15'13.6''\text{E}$ , ca 505 m a.s.l., complex undulating mire between streams, dwarf shrub-moss-lichen slope of hillock, scattered plants among *Sphagnum fuscum* (Schimp.) Klinggr. and on the dead *Sphagnum* among *Lophozia ventricosa* (Dicks.) Dumort. with other liverworts, *Neoorthocaulis binsteadii* and *Mylia anomala* (Hook.) Gray, 6 July 2016, *leg. & det.* M.V. Dulin 13\_a\_ha=1247mvd (SYKO).

This is the first report of *Biantheridion undulifolium* [ $\equiv$  *Crossogyna undulifolia* (Nees) Schljakov] from the Komi Republic. It is an arcto-boreal-montane species with a disjunctive distribution (Konstantinova, 2000). This liverwort was formerly a Critically Endangered species included in the Red Data Book of European Bryophytes (ECCB, 1995). The conservation status of this species has now changed to Vulnerable (Bryophyte Specialist Group, 2000).

*Biantheridion undulifolium* is known from several countries in Europe (Austria, United Kingdom, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Switzerland, Norway, Poland, Sweden) and from some localities in North America (Baffin I, Greenland) (Damsholt, 2002; Schumacker & Vána, 2005). It has also been reported from several countries in Asia, including China (Piippo, 1990) and Korea (Yamada & Choe, 1997). In Russia, it is recorded from the Yamal-Nenets Autonomous District (Polar Ural), Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District (Subpolar Ural), Bashkortostan Republic (Southern Urals), Kemerovskaia Province (Kuznetskij Alatau Range), Yakutia Republic (Suntar-Khayata, Udokan and Orulgan Ranges), Irkutsk Province (Udokan Range), Buryatia Republic (Khamar-Daban Range), Chukchi Autonomous District (Chukotka Peninsula, Koryakskiy Range, Wrangel Island), Sakhalin Province (Piltun Bay) (Konstantinova *et al.*, 2009; Potemkin & Sofronova, 2009; Bakalin, 2010; Bakalin *et al.*, 2012; Konstantinova & Lapshina, 2014). The report of this species by Damsholt (2002) from Kamchatka is erroneous. *Biantheridion undulifolium* was recorded in the Red Data Books of some regions of Russia, *e.g.* Chukchi Autonomous District (Chereshnev, 2008) and Bashkortostan Republic (Mirkin, 2011).

3. *Brachythecium rutabulum* (Hedw.) Schimp.

**Contributors:** R. Ochyra and M. Lebouvier

**Îles Crozet, Île de la Possession:** (1) eastern coast, Pointe Lieutard, rock outcrops 200 m south of the Alfred Faure Station by the road toward the penguin rookery at Baie du Marin,  $46^{\circ}26.125'\text{S}$ ,  $51^{\circ}51.510'\text{E}$ , 80 m a.s.l., in fernbrake under the canopy of *Blechnum penna-marina* (Poir.) Kuhn in a shady and fairly damp situation, 9 November 2006, *leg.* R. Ochyra 21/06 (with M. Lebouvier) (KRAM); (2) eastern coast, in the valley of the Rivière du Camp, north of the Alfred Faure Station,  $46^{\circ}25'20''\text{S}$ ,  $51^{\circ}50'\text{E}$ , 60 m a.s.l., on ground in fernbrake on slope above the stream, associated with *Sanionia uncinata* (Hedw.) Loeske, 10 November 2006, *leg.* R. Ochyra 86/06 (with M. Lebouvier) (KRAM); (3) eastern coast, a small stream 300 m south-east of the Alfred Faure Station falling into the small cove south of Pointe Lieutard,  $46^{\circ}25'40''\text{S}$ ,  $51^{\circ}50'\text{E}$ , 100 m a.s.l., in fernbrake in shady situation, on slope above the stream with the dam, 11 November 2006, *leg.* R. Ochyra 151/06 & 163/06 (with N. Van der Putten) (KRAM); (4) eastern coast, on plateau 2 km south of the Alfred Faure Station and 2 km south-east of Mont Branca,  $46^{\circ}44'59.6''\text{S}$   $51^{\circ}841'35.4''\text{E}$ , 185 m a.s.l., on ground in stand of *Blechnum penna-marina* in dry and shaded places, 11 November 2006, *leg.* R. Ochyra 190/06 (with M. Lebouvier and N. Van der Putten) (KRAM); (5) without any detailed

locality data, 'Crozet Island, 1907–1908, *leg.* Ring & Raknes 43c' (BG-Kaalaas as *Brachythecium rivulare* Schimp.).

*Brachythecium rutabulum* is a bipolar species with some intermediate stations in tropical mountains in the Americas, East Africa and in the Hawaiian Islands in the Pacific Ocean. In the northern hemisphere it is widespread in the temperate regions in North America and Eurasia extending southwards to Macaronesia and North Africa. Outside the Holarctic it is widely distributed but scattered in the Americas occurring along the Cordillera from the Central American isthmus (Guatemala, Costa Rica), through the tropical northern and Central Andes of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia (McFarland, 1988) to temperate southern South America where it occurs in Chile from Talca Province in the VII Région Maule to Magallanes and Antártica Chilena in the Région XII Magallanes (Müller, 2009). In contrast, it is very rare in Ethiopia and Tanzania in sub-Saharan East Africa (O'Shea, 2006). In the southern hemisphere, apart from southern South America, it is frequent in New Zealand (Sainsbury, 1955), SE Australia (Streimann & Klanzenga, 2002) and on some subantarctic islands, including Macquarie Island (Seppelt, 2004), Îles Kerguelen (McFarland, 1988) and the Prince Edward Islands (Zanten, 1971). The subantarctic range of this species is completed by its present discovery on Île de la Possession, the largest island of the Îles Crozet archipelago. Like other islands of this archipelago, it is of volcanic origin and emerged above sea level about eight million years ago. The island was once thought to have been heavily glaciated during the Last Glacial Maximum (LGM) and the ice-sheet was believed to have covered the plateau and the rest of the island down to sea level, although ice-free refugia were apparently present during the LGM. Therefore, its present plant and animal inhabitants may be relative newcomers, as is the case on other sub-Antarctic (Van der Putten *et al.*, 2004, 2009, 2010) and Antarctic islands (Birkenmajer *et al.*, 1985).

The present discovery of *Brachythecium rutabulum* is an interesting addition to the moss flora of Îles Crozet. For a long time it was the least studied group of islands in the Subantarctic, but in recent decades a number of species have been discovered in this archipelago (e.g. Blockeel *et al.*, 2006, 2007; Ochyra & Bednarek-Ochyra, 2013; Bednarek-Ochyra, 2014a; Ellis *et al.*, 2014a, 2014b, 2015a, 2015b, 2016b, 2016c, 2016d), which has increased the moss flora to well over 70 species. *Brachythecium rutabulum* was actually collected for the first time in Îles Crozet by the Norwegian sealing voyage of 1907–1908 on the ship *Solglimt*, under the command of Captain Anders Harboe Ree. A small collection

of mosses was made by Th. Ring and O. Raknes, which was studied by Kaalaas (1912), who reported *B. rivulare* Schimp. from this archipelago, unfortunately, without indicating the island or any locality data. This author suggested that possibly the material represented a new variety of *B. rivulare* since it deviated from European plants, among others, in having a longer leaf apex and more strongly serrate and plicate leaves. In fact, these plants fall quite well within the range of variation of subantarctic populations of *B. rutabulum* as known from other islands in the Kerguelen Biogeographical Province. Accordingly, *B. rivulare* has to be definitely excluded from the moss flora of the Subantarctic.

#### 4. *Bryum gemmiferum* R. Wilczek & Demaret

**Contributors:** K. Hassel and H. Weibull

**Norway:** Rogaland county, Rennesøy municipality, Mosterøy, Steinsvoll. 59.08239°N, 5.65972°E, 23 m a.s.l. Barley stubble field on brown soil with gravel, 24 October 2012, *leg.* K. Hassel, Henrik Weibull, John Bjarne Jordal, Maria Lima, Leif Appelgren and John Inge Johnsen (TRH-773192).

Mosterøy in SW Norway is an area with a long history of settlement and agriculture, and is situated in one of the most intensive agricultural areas of Norway. *Bryum gemmiferum* was found growing in small scattered patches in a stubble field. Associated species were: *Ceratodon purpureus* (Hedw.) Brid., *Riccia sorocarpa* Bisch., *Bryum argenteum* Hedw., *Atrichum tenellum* (Röhl.) Bruch & Schimp., *Trichodon cylindricus* (Hedw.) Schimp., *Tortula truncata* (Hedw.) Mitt., *Bryum rubens* Mitt., *Funaria hygrometrica* Hedw., *Oxyrrhynchium hians* (Hedw.) Loeske and *Bryum dichotomum* Hedw.

The species was described based on material from Hoogdele, Flanders in Belgium in 1976 (Wilczek & Demaret, 1976) and is widely distributed in Europe from the Mediterranean in the south to Scandinavia in the north (Ellis *et al.*, 2016d). In addition it is known from the Canary Islands and North America (Spence, 2015).

Increased focus on arable fields in Norway has led to several new records of species occurring in this habitat over the last two decades (e.g. Hassel, 2003, 2004; Høitomt *et al.*, 2012).

#### 5. *Bucklandiella chlorocarpa* (Paris) Bednarek-Ochyra & Ochyra

**Contributors:** R. Ochyra and V. Plášek

**New Zealand, Stewart Island (Rakiura):** Oban, the main port on the north-east side of the island, on a side branch of Main Road leading to Ferns Gully, 46°53.766'S, 168°06.947'E, 20 m a.s.l., on wet boulder in stream, associated with *Bucklandiella crispula* (Hook.f. & Wilson) Bednarek-Ochyra & Ochyra, 2 March 2013, *leg.* H. Bednarek-Ochyra, R. Ochyra & V. Plášek 2425A/13 (KRAM).

*Bucklandiella chlorocarpa* has long been a poorly known, neglected species and has a chequered taxonomic and nomenclatural history (Bednarek-Ochyra, 2015a). Although the epithet ‘*chlorocarpa*’ appeared in the literature relatively early, the binomial *Grimmia chlorocarpa* Mitt. was not validly published (Mitten, 1876a, 1876b, 1882), as was also the case with *Racomitrium chlorocarpum* Mitt. ex Hook.f. (Hooker, 1867), *Dryptodon chlorocarpus* Mitt. ex F.Muell. (Mueller, 1881) and *Racomitrium chlorocarpum* Mitt. ex Bastow (Bastow, 1887). The species was first recognised by Hooker (1867) as an unnamed variety of *Racomitrium crispulum* (Hook.f. & Wilson) Wilson, which was subsequently raised to species by Paris (1897) as *R. chlorocarpum* Paris.

*Bucklandiella chlorocarpa* is a rheophytic moss growing on rocks, often submerged, in stream beds and cascades with quickly flowing water. The species has a number of adaptations to rheophytic habitats, including massive costae, thick, few-layered laminal cells and strongly thickened marginal limbidia, which protect the plants against the destructive action of water currents. These adaptations are known in many mosses occupying such sites (Ochyra, 1985a, 1985b, 1986, 1987; Sérgio *et al.*, 1995; Ochyra & Vanderpoorten, 1999; Ochyra & Bednarek-Ochyra, 2011). *Bucklandiella chlorocarpa* shares these characters with *B. lamprocarpa* (Müll.Hal.) Bednarek-Ochyra & Ochyra, which occupies similar sites in southern South America, where it penetrates to the central and northern Andes (Blockeel *et al.*, 2002; Bednarek-Ochyra, 2014b, 2015b), South and East Africa (Bednarek-Ochyra & Ochyra, 2012a; Ochyra & van Rooy, 2013) and to some islands in the Southern Ocean (Ochyra *et al.*, 1988; Bednarek-Ochyra & Ochyra, 1998). The same features are also shown by many populations of *B. orthotrichacea* (Müll.Hal.) Bednarek-Ochyra & Ochyra, an amphiatlantic south-temperate species occurring in the *Nothofagus* zone in southern South America and on some subantarctic islands in the Kerguelen Biogeographical Province (Bednarek-Ochyra & Ochyra, 2012b; Bednarek-Ochyra, 2014c).

*Bucklandiella chlorocarpa* is an Australasian endemic known from Tasmania and the two main islands of New Zealand (Bednarek-Ochyra, 2015a; Ellis *et al.*, 2017). Herein, it is recorded for the first time from Stewart Island (also called Rakiura in the Maori language), the third largest island of New Zealand, which is situated 30 km south of the South Island, across the Foveaux Strait, and this is the southernmost station of the species. The species was collected on boulders in a stream-bed growing in a mixed stand together with *B. crispula* with which it shares the presence of bistratose limbidia and long basal marginal borders of pellucid cells with straight

walls. However, *B. crispula* has smooth capillaceous hair-points, 0.2–0.6 mm, which are yellow to yellowish-brown throughout, or often possess hyaline tips. In contrast, *B. chlorocarpa* has a serrate, broad and massive hair-point, to 0.2 mm, that is never hyaline. It shares the shape of the hair-points with *B. didyma* (Mont.) Bednarek-Ochyra & Ochyra and the sterile material of *B. chlorocarpa*, such as collected on Stewart Island, may be distinguished only on the basis of the ecological predilections of the plants. *Bucklandiella didyma* grows on dry rocks and has never been observed in rheophytic habitats (Ochyra *et al.*, 2015).

*Bucklandiella* Roiv. is a prominent genus in the moss flora of New Zealand and consists of 12 species (Bednarek-Ochyra *et al.*, 2014; Bednarek-Ochyra, 2015c). Four of these are local endemics and they have been discovered and described only in recent decades, namely *B. crumiana* (Fife) Bednarek-Ochyra & Ochyra, *B. curiosissima* (Bednarek-Ochyra & Ochyra) Bednarek-Ochyra & Ochyra, *B. allanfifei* Bednarek-Ochyra & Ochyra and *B. angustissima* (Fife, 1984; Bednarek-Ochyra & Ochyra, 1996, 2010, 2011), whilst the other four are Australasian endemics, namely *B. crispula*, *B. chlorocarpa*, *B. pycnotricha* (Müll.Hal.) Bednarek-Ochyra & Ochyra and *B. seppeltii* Bednarek-Ochyra & Ochyra, Sawicki & Szczecińska, occurring additionally in Tasmania and on mainland Australia.

6. *Bucklandiella microcarpa* (Hedw.) Bednarek-Ochyra & Ochyra

**Contributors:** V. E. Fedosov and L. N. Beldiman

**Russia:** Novaya Zemlya Archipelago, gentle slope on the north-eastern shore of Northern Island, between Pospelova Bay and Natalii Bay, 76° 51.958'N, 68°33.14'E, ca 140 m a.s.l., in open herb and moss dominated community on gravely barren ground with *Stellaria crassipes* Hultén, *Cerastium regelii* Ostenf., *Poa abbreviata* R.Br., *Saxifraga cernua* L., *Niphotrichum ericoides* (Brid.) Bednarek-Ochyra & Ochyra, *Racomitrium lanuginosum* (Hedw.) Brid., *Polytrichum juniperinum* Hedw., *Flexitrichum flexicaule* (Schwägr.) Ignatov & Fedosov, *Hymenoloma crispulum* (Hedw.) Ochyra, *Pohlia cruda* (Hedw.) Lindb., *Warnstorfia sarmentosa* (Wahlenb.) Hedenäs, etc., few plants; 30 July 2016, leg. L.N. Beldiman *s.n.* (MW).

According to Frisvoll (1988) this widespread species has a northern circumboreal distribution, though the map provided in that paper demonstrated clear disjunctions in xeric areas of northern Asia and North America. The species penetrates to the Arctic, reaching the 70th latitude mostly in the Atlantic sector, and remains unknown in any of the Arctic archipelagos. Thus, this newly discovered locality for the species in the northern extremity of the Novaya

Zemlya Archipelago was quite unexpected. This is the first locality for *B. microcarpa* in archipelagoes of the Arctic Ocean and in the High Arctic.

#### 7. *Buxbaumia aphylla* Hedw.

**Contributors:** J. Deme, A. Alegro, D. Kovács, D. Purger, V. Šegota and J. Csiky

**Croatia:** (1) Papuk Mt, Sokolina, in the vicinity of Doljanci, 538 m a.s.l., 45.49391°N, 17.60756°E, on acidic soil, 18 July 2015, *leg./det.* Deme, J., Csiky, J., Kovács, D. & Purger, D. *s.n.* (JPU), repeated collection on 16th October 2015, *leg.* Alegro, A. & Šegota, V. *s.n.* (ZA); (2) Papuk Mt, Svinjarevac, in the vicinity of Kamenski Vučjak, 354 m a.s.l., 45.51063°N, 17.53189°E, on acidic soil and *Sphagnum* peat, 12 July 2016, *leg./det.* Csiky, J., Deme, J., Kovács, D. & Purger, D. *s.n.* (JPU); (3) Papuk Mt, Konjska smrt, north-west from Leštat, in the vicinity of Kamenski Vučjak, 353 m a.s.l., 45.50800°N, 17.53691°E, on acidic soil, 12 July 2016, *leg./det.* Csiky, J., Deme, J., Kovács, D. & Purger, D. *s.n.* (JPU).

This circumpolar boreal-montane moss (Hill & Preston, 1998) is a new species for Croatia. In the surrounding countries *B. aphylla* occurs in Bosnia-Herzegovina (LC), Hungary (VU), Montenegro (EN) and Slovenia (LC), but it was not observed in Serbia (Hodgetts, 2015). We have found 58 capsules and 12 setae at the three sites: the smallest population (10 specimens) was located at Sokolina; at the two other sites *B. aphylla* was more abundant (Svinjarevac: 29 specimens, Konjska smrt: 31 specimens). The species occurred on bare acidic soil or on *Sphagnum* peat, under the shade of beech or sessile oak trees. In six sampling plots (1 m<sup>2</sup>) the most frequent (≥50%) associated species in the moss and lichen layer were *Cladonia* spp. (incl. *Cl. fimbriata* (L.) Fr., *Cl. furcata* (Huds.) Schrad., *Cl. gracilis* (L.) Willd. and *Cl. squamosa* (Scop.) Hoffm.), *Dicranella heteromalla* (Hedw.) Schimp., *Dicranum scoparium* Hedw., *Diphyscium foliosum* (Hedw.) D.Mohr, *Hypnum cupressiforme* Hedw., *Leucobryum glaucum* (Hedw.) Ångstr., *Polytrichum formosum* Hedw. and *Scapania nemorea* (L.) Grolle. Only a few vascular plants (mainly acidophilous species) were noticed on the poor soil in the acidophytic forests with open canopy, e.g. *Deschampsia flexuosa* (L.) Trin., *Fagus sylvatica* L., *Genista pilosa* L., *Gentiana asclepiadea* L., *Hieracium sabaudum* L., *Luzula luzuloides* (Lam.) Dandy & Wilmott, *Lychnis viscaria* L., *Quercus petraea* (Matt.) Liebl. agg. and *Vaccinium myrtillus* L. Contrary to the usual domination by limestones in Croatia, Papuk Mt exhibits a variety of acidic eruptive and metamorphic rocks, thus being a suitable habitat for acidophilous mosses and liverworts. Several species new for the Croatian bryoflora were recently recorded here: *Microlejeunea ulicina* (Taylor)

A.Evans, *Rhabdoweisia fugax* (Hedw.) Bruch & Schimp., *Sciuro-hypnum flotowianum* (Sendt.) Ignatov & Huttunen, *Syntrichia calcicola* J.J.Amann and *Tortella bambergeri* (Schimp.) Broth. (Papp *et al.*, 2013; Alegro *et al.*, 2014). Furthermore, based on recent collections, *Dicranum spurium* Hedw. found at Svinjarevac (Ellis *et al.*, 2014c) and *Andreaea rothii* F.Weber & D.Mohr subsp. *rothii* found at Sokolina (Ellis *et al.*, 2016c) were added to the checklist of Croatia as well.

**8. *Buxbaumia viridis*** (Moug. ex DC.) Brid. ex Moug. & Nestl.

**Contributors:** Í. Granzow-de la Cerda and L. Sáez

**Andorra:** Ordino, Bosc del Coll d'Ordino, 42° 33'17"N, 1°33'21"E (UTM 31T 03814 47123), 1750 m a.s.l., on decaying log in *Abies alba* forest, 7 November 2015, *leg.* Í. Granzow 7381 & L. Sáez (BCB 58723).

*Buxbaumia viridis* is a moss that grows almost exclusively on dead softwood and decaying logs and stumps in coniferous forests. It is sparsely distributed in the northern hemisphere, in the mountains of west-central Asia, Europe and western North America. *Buxbaumia viridis* is locally rather common in Scandinavia, but rare elsewhere in Europe (Hallingbäck, 2002; Spitale & Mair, 2017).

According to Casas (2005) and Ros *et al.* (2013) this species had not been recorded from Andorra, although it is known from neighbouring areas in the central and eastern Pyrenees (Casas *et al.*, 2003), where it usually grows in subalpine *Abies alba* Mill. forests on the northern and southern slopes.

This record, the first for Andorra, confirms that the species is more common in the Pyrenees than the regional literature may suggest.

**9. *Campylium longicuspis*** (Lindb. & Arnell) Hedenäs

**Contributors:** V. E. Fedosov and L. N. Beldiman

**Russia:** Novaya Zemlya Archipelago, northern shore of Northern Island between Elisabeth Cape and Loshkina Cape, 76°57.358'N, 68°06.235'E, ca 50 m a.s.l., in *Cerastium regelii* Ostenf. and moss dominated community, on moist soil with *Orthothecium chryseon* (Schwägr.) Schimp., *Distichium capillaceum* (Hedw.) Bruch & Schimp., *Pseudocalliergon brevifolium* (Lindb.) Hedenäs, etc., 01 August 2016, *leg.* L. N. Beldiman *s.n.* (MW); north-western shore of Northern Island near Russian Harbour field station, 76°11.766'N, 62° 35.194'E, ca 30 m a.s.l., gentle gravelly slope with scattered *Saxifraga oppositifolia* L., *S. cespitosa* L. and mosses, 16 June 2016, *leg.* L. N. Beldiman *s.n.* (MW).

The species has been described from the lower courses of the Ynisey and Lena Rivers in subarctic Siberia, and has a mostly Arctic and subarctic distribution, from Greenland to the Chukotka Peninsula.

Hedenäs (1989) considered it as circumpolar, and indeed, Afonina (2004) mentioned one locality in the Canadian Arctic Archipelago, which was omitted from the “Flora of North America” (Hedenäs, 2014). The species is known to avoid the High Arctic and hitherto, the only known locality in the polar deserts of the northern hemisphere was in North East Land of Svalbard (Frisvoll & Elvebakk, 1996). Thus the species is newly discovered for the insular part of the Russian Arctic, while the first locality, considered herein is the second occurrence of the species in the polar deserts of the northern hemisphere. These records seem to be quite predictable, since (1) Novaya Zemlya has extensive outcrops of calcareous bedrocks, (2) the polar deserts descend to the lowest latitudes worldwide in this archipelago and (3) the bryophyte flora here is still insufficiently studied.

10. *Cratoneuron filicinum* (Hedw.) Spruce

**Contributors:** K. K. Rawat, V. Sahu and A. K. Asthana

**India:** Arunachal Pradesh, Tawang, on way to Tawang monastery, 27°35'49.8"N, 91°51'53.7"E, ca 2999 m a.s.l., on soil, 16 June 2016, leg. K. K. Rawat *s.n.* (LWG 300237D).

The occurrence of *Cratoneuron* (Sull.) Spruce in India has been recorded by Gangulee (1978), Chopra (1975), Vohra (1983) and Lal (2005). The present report of *C. filicinum*, earlier recorded from Jammu, Kashmir and Uttarakhand (Garhwal and Kumaon), constitutes the first record of the genus, as well as this species, from the Eastern Himalayas, India.

The plants were pinnately to irregularly branched, with brown tomentum and lanceolate paraphyllia on the main stem. Stem leaves were ovate-lanceolate to ovate-cordate, acuminate, with a slightly dentate margin at the apex. A stout costa ended just below the leaf apex. Similarly costate, the branch leaves were small, lanceolate with an acute apex. Alar cells at the leaf base were in 3–4 rows, thin-walled, 40–80 × 16–20 µm. The specimen lacked sporophytes.

11. *Dactylophorella muricata* (Gottsche) R.M.Schust.

**Contributors:** K.-T. Yong and M. S. Chan

**Peninsular Malaysia:** Perak, Kinta Valley, Gunung Rapat (Hill), one of the limestone hills between Simpang Pulai and Ipoh Town, 280–320 m a.s.l., on root mesh and epiphyllous, 7 October 2016, leg. K.-T. Yong, S. H. Ong & M. S. Chan 9604, 9605, 9606, 9607, 9608 (KLU).

This curious looking leafy liverwort is a member of the Lejeuneaceae. The species is highly distinctive with its concave lateral leaf lobe with a margin further dividing into 5–7 slender lobes, and all armed with long spinose teeth. These teeth are in two rows, pointing in different directions, or almost perpendicular to each other. The underleaves are small, one per pair of lateral lobes, divided and the margins are usually

spinose-dentate just as in the lateral leaves. Margins of the underleaves with broad teeth were also common in the specimen examined. Nevertheless, after a detailed search of the entire collection, there were found some branches bearing underleaves with spinose margins. This species has thus far only been reported from Borneo, Java, the Philippines, Sumatra and Sulawesi, from both limestones and non-karst habitats (Herzog, 1934; Mizutani, 1970; Söderström *et al.*, 2010). It was found epiphytic on trunks and branches, or as epiphylls (Mizutani, 1970). Due to its small size, this species can also be found growing on other bryophytes, for instance in the present study, it was epiphytic on *Fissidens oblongifolius* Mont.

12. *Delongia glacialis* (C.C.Towns.) N.E.Bell, Kariyawasam, Hedd. & Hyvönen

**Contributors:** V. Sahu, A. K. Asthana and K. K. Rawat

**India:** Uttarakhand, Uttarkashi, Govind Wildlife Sanctuary, Near Devbasa, 3734 m a.s.l., on soil, 9 October 2015, leg. K. K. Rawat *s.n.* (LWG 300504D).

Townsend (1998) reported a new species, *Oligotrichum glaciale* C.C.Towns. [= *Delongia glacialis* (C.C.Towns.) N.E.Bell] from Kashmir (at the edge of melting snow below crags above the stream, Rasbal). Here, the species is reported for the first time in India from Uttarakhand.

The plants were brown to yellowish-brown, small, erect and unbranched, 6–12 mm high, with leaves curled and appressed to stem when dry. The leaves were deeply concave, closely imbricate, ovate-lanceolate, 2–3 mm long and 1–1.2 mm wide with an acute, dentate apex. Leaves in cross-section showed ventral lamellae 4–8 cells high, dorsal lamellae were absent. Sporophytes were absent.

13. *Dicranum leiodontium* Cardot

**Contributors:** Y.-J. Yoon, S. J. Park and B.-Y. Sun

**Republic of Korea:** Gangwon-do, Hongcheon-gun, Nar-myeon, Bangrae-ri, 37°48'16.3"N, 128°16'08.1"E, 542 m a.s.l.; on rock on partially shaded talus slope, 23 September 2015, leg. S.-J. Park 13267 (JNU).

This species of *Dicranum* Hedw. was long considered a Japanese endemic (Noguchi, 1987) until the report of its presence in China published in Gao *et al.* (1999). It is distinguished by a combination of characters, including small plant size of about 1–2.5 cm tall, a mixture of quadrate and rectangular cells in the upper leaf lamina, leaf margins and abaxial side of costa weakly serrate, a long setaceous excurrent costa and an erect, obloid to cylindrical capsule. Good illustrations of this species can be found in Takaki (1964), Noguchi (1987) and Gao *et al.* (1999).

Plants of *Dicranum leiodontium* can be confused with those of *D. hamulosum* Mitt. that have similarly

erect and cylindrical capsules and a long-acuminate leaf apex, but the former species has a setaceous, excurrent leaf costa, while the latter has only a percurrent costa (Noguchi, 1987).

Sterile plants of *D. leiodontium* may be mistaken also for *Dicranum klautkei* Reimers, a Korean endemic identified by its somewhat curved capsule. *Dicranum klautkei* is known, to date, only from the type specimen collected from Kungangsan in Onjŏng-ni at Yujomsa (coll. P. Klautke 241). However, the binomial of *Dicranum klautkei* is misspelled as '*D. klauteri*' in the TROPICOS moss database housed at MO Herbarium and also in the latest national checklist of mosses in Korea (Ahn *et al.*, 2011).

As a species record, *Dicranum leiodontium* is not included in the lists of the Korean bryoflora prepared by Park & Choi (2007) and Ahn *et al.* (2011). Gao *et al.* (1999) mentioned 'China, Korea and Japan' in passing for the distribution of this species. Our collection represents the first confirmed record of this species in Korean Peninsula.

14. *Grimmia dissimulata* E.Maier

**Contributor:** N. G. Hodgetts

**Portugal, Madeira:** Pico do Arieiro, volcanic rocks on summit ridge, 32°44'08"N, 16°55'44"W, 1790 m a.s.l., 16 March 1992, *leg.* N. G. Hodgetts, 2431 (LISU, MADJ, Herb. Hodgetts), *det.* R. D. Porley, 17 November 2016.

Since they were collected, these specimens were in my private herbarium as *Grimmia trichophylla* Grev., but with a question mark. It became clear that they were not that species when the genus *Grimmia* Hedw. became less opaque owing to further studies, principally by Maier (2002, 2011) and Porley (2004, 2016), and a useful *Grimmia* workshop organised by the British Bryological Society, led by Ron Porley, in 2016. They were subsequently redetermined as *G. dissimulata* by Ron Porley. Pico do Arieiro is one of the highest points in Madeira, with extensive outcrops of exposed volcanic rock. Several species of *Grimmia* have been recorded in Madeira (Sérgio *et al.*, 2006; Hodgetts, 2015), but specimens, especially of *G. trichophylla* from the high peaks, should probably be re-examined in the light of this record.

15. *Grimmia elatior* Bruch ex Bals.-Criv. & De Not.

**Contributors:** V. E. Fedosov and L. N. Beldiman

**Russia:** Terra Nova (Novaya Zemlya Archipelago), gentle slope on the north-eastern shore of Northern Island between Zhelanija Cape and Iogansena Cape, 76°54.653'N, 68°32.292'E, ca 40 m a.s.l., in hollow on high shore, gravelly barren ground with open community of *Oxyria digyna* (L.) Hill, *Cerastium regelii* Ostenf., *Papaver* cf. *polare* (Tolm.) Perf. and mosses *Racomitrium lanuginosum* (Hedw.) Brid., *Distichium capillaceum* (Hedw.) Bruch & Schimp., *Hymenoloma*

*crispulum* (Hedw.) Ochyra, *Stereodon revolutus* Mitt., *Schistidium papillosum* Culm., *Polytrichastrum alpinum* (Hedw.) G.L.Sm., *Sanionia uncinata* (Hedw.) Loeske; 2 August 2016, *leg.* Beldiman *s.n.* (MW).

The species has a scattered distribution mainly in boreal and subarctic montane areas of the Holarctic. It is known to be rather frequent in the Byrranga Range (Arctic Taimyr, ca 74th latitude) (Fedosov & Ignatova, 2005), but until now, had not been found in the insular part of the Russian Arctic. The only part of the Arctic Archipelago where the species has previously been recorded is Svalbard (Frissvol & Elvebakk, 1996). The present locality provides the second record of the species in the polar deserts of the northern hemisphere (*cf.* Afonina, 2015).

16. *Hedwigia stellata* Hedenäs

**Contributor:** S. Ștefănuț

**Romania:** (1) Eastern Carpathians: Rodna Mountains, Pietrosul Borșei, Valea Pietroasă, Maramureș County, 47°37'28"N, 24°39'27"E, 1000 m a.s.l., 7 July 1948, *leg.* T. Ștefureac *s.n.*, *det.* T. Ștefureac, as *Hedwigia albicans* Lindb., *rev.* S. Ștefănuț (BUCA B5310); (2) Râșca Valley, Cluj County, 46°44'19"N, 23°14'10"E, 600 m a.s.l., 17 June 1925, *leg.* G. Bujorean & E. Pop (Flora Romaniae Exsiccata No 1416a), *det.* C. Papp, as *Hedwigia albicans*, *rev.* S. Ștefănuț (BUCA B5315).

These are the first records of *Hedwigia stellata* for Romania (Ștefănuț & Goia, 2012). Other historical samples originally determined as *Hedwigia albicans* (as were those cited above), from the Bucegi Mountains, Gura-Dihamului, *leg.* P. Cretzoiu (Flora Romaniae Exsiccata No 1416b), *det.* C. Papp, proved to be *Racomitrium elongatum* (Ehrh.) ex Frisvoll, *rev.* S. Ștefănuț (BUCA B5316-5319).

In Europe *H. stellata* has been reported from Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Channel Islands, Great Britain, Ireland, Northern Ireland, Andorra, Canary Islands, Corsica, Cyprus, France, Italy, Madeira, Portugal, Sardinia, Sicily, Spain, Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Germany, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Switzerland, Bulgaria, Greece, Macedonia, Hungary, Turkey, Estonia (Hodgetts, 2015) and Romania.

17. *Herbertus dicranus* (Taylor ex Gottsche, Lindenb. & Nees) Trevis.

**Contributors:** V. Sahu, A. K. Asthana and K. K. Rawat

**India:** Western Himalaya: Uttarakhand, Uttarkashi, Govind Wild Life Sanctuary (GWLS), on way to Badang from Bithri, on soil covered trunk base, 31° 07'27.81"N, 078°6'52.70"E, ca 2750 m a.s.l., 7 October 2015, *leg.* K. K. Rawat *s.n.* (LWG 300459C).

The genus *Herbertus* Gray (Marchantiophyta: Herbertaceae) is represented in India by 10 species (Singh *et al.*, 2016), mostly from the Eastern



Himalaya and southern India. Its presence in the western Himalayan region of India was only recently reported by Nath *et al.* (2010), with a record of *Herbertus ceylanicus* (Steph.) Abeyw. from the Valley of Flowers, Uttarakhand. During our study of bryophytes in GWLS (Uttarakhand), another species of *Herbertus*, *H. dicranus* has been identified, which is a new addition to the western Himalayas. It was already recorded in India from the eastern Himalayas and southern India. *Herbertus dicranus* is an extremely variable species. The plants in our collection can be described as follows.

Plants brownish; stems producing frequent flagelliform branches; leaves transversely inserted, asymmetrical, falcate, 1.2 to 1.6 mm long, 0.40–0.66 mm wide, length-width ratio 2.5–3.0, bifid lobes usually acute, 2–4 uniseriate cells present at apex, margin entire; leaf apical cells 8–12  $\mu\text{m}$  long, 8–12  $\mu\text{m}$  wide, short quadrate, thick-walled; basal cells 12–16  $\mu\text{m}$  long, 12–16  $\mu\text{m}$  wide, polygonal, trigonous, thick-walled, dorsal lamina base 10–20 cells wide; vitta conspicuous, extending to 1/2 to 1/3 of lobe, vitta cells 38–48  $\mu\text{m}$  long, 12–16  $\mu\text{m}$  wide, in mid basal lamina 20–30 cells between sinus and vitta bifurcation point; underleaves more or less similar to leaves.

18. *Lescuraea plicata* (Schleich. ex F. Weber & D. Mohr) Broth.

**Contributors:** M. J. Cano and J. Guerra

**Andorra:** Ski resort of Arinsal, 42°34'N, 01°27'E, 2235 m a.s.l., on calcareous rock crevice, 15 July 2015, *leg.* M. J. Cano 9084 (MUB 50262).

*Lescuraea plicata* (= *Ptychodium plicatum* (Schleich. ex F. Weber & D. Mohr) Schimp.) is an Arctic-alpine species, occurring widely in Europe from the far north to the mountains of the south and from the Caucasus (Hill *et al.*, 1994) to the Iberian Peninsula where it has a narrow distribution range, occurring in high mountains including the Pyrenees (Lleida, Huesca provinces) and the Cantabrian Mountains (Palencia province) (Casas *et al.*, 2006; Brugués & Ruiz, 2016). The species is easily recognised by its robust size, abundant paraphyllia on the stem, ovate-lanceolate, abruptly acuminate and strongly longitudinally plicate leaves, smooth and elongate laminal cells and costa that ends near the leaf apex (Smith, 2004; Casas *et al.*, 2006).

As a result of intensive field trips in connection with the 'Flora Briofítica Ibérica' project, new species have been added to the moss flora of Andorra in recent years (Brugués, 2007; Ellis *et al.*, 2014b, 2016a). Herein, the range of *Lescuraea plicata* is extended to this country. The specimen was found growing in a crevice in calcareous rock on accumulated soil at 2235 m elevation. This habitat is similar to others reported for this taxon in Europe.

19. *Marchantia paleacea* Bertol.

**Contributors:** S. Poponessi, M. Aleffi and R. Venanzoni

**Italy:** Umbria Region, Province of Terni, 'Parco Fluviale del Nera' Regional Park, Marmore Waterfall, 'Petrifying springs with tufa formation (*Cratoneurion*)', 42°33.230'N, 12°42.733'E, ca 218 m a.s.l., wet slope, 24 March 2016, *leg./det.* S. Poponessi *s.n.* (PERU).

This record is in a Site of Community Importance (SCI) IT5220017 and a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) of the Natura 2000 EU-wide network due to the presence of the 72.20\* 'Petrifying springs with tufa formation (*Cratoneurion*)' Annexe I priority habitat (<http://vnr.unipg.it/habitat/>). The particular environment, with a gorge and waterfall, created a very special microclimate that allowed the establishment of interesting liverworts and mosses (Poponessi *et al.*, 2014; Ellis *et al.*, 2014b, 2016c).

*Marchantia paleacea* is a new species for the Umbria Region and is rare in central and southern Italy. Recent records include only Tuscany, Lazio, Abruzzo, Campania and Sicily (Aleffi *et al.*, 2008), while older records include Apulia and Calabria (Rabenhorst, 1848; Arcangeli, 1889).

This taxon has been assigned to the tropical montane-submeridional geographical element (Dierßen, 2001). According to Hodgetts (2015) it is considered as Near Threatened (NT) for Italy; Endangered (EN) for the Canary Islands and Vulnerable (VU) for Serbia. Its Mediterranean range includes Albania, Algeria, Balears, Canary Islands, Corsica, Croatia, Greece, Italy, Montenegro, Spain, Sicily and Turkey (Ros *et al.*, 2007).

*Marchantia paleacea* is easily distinguishable from *M. polymorpha* *s.l.*: the ventral scales are in two rows on each side of the midrib, and are small, elliptical and caduceus and the inner epidermal pores are narrowly cross-shaped (Bischler-Causse, 1989). Plants are usually without sporophytes but possess gemmae-cups. In its newly discovered locality, *M. paleacea* formed abundant green patches with purplish margins, on calcareous rocks.

20. *Moerckia flotoviana* (Nees) Schiffn.

**Contributors:** M. Infante and P. Heras

**Spain:** Asturias, Morcín, Cantu la Ripia-Fuente Blanca, near La Carbayosa. 43.25237°N, 5.93060°W, 539 m a.s.l., on north-facing travertine walls, 24 August 2016, *leg.* P. Heras & M. Infante, VIT 38695 (603/16).

This is the first record of *Moerckia flotoviana* both in Spain and the Cantabrian range, the nearest populations being in the Pyrenees (France) (Infante Sánchez, 2015). The site is located to the north and below the limestones of Sierra del Aramo. Both male and female plants were present, these last bearing perianths. Accompanying species on the

travertine building were *Adiantum capillus-veneris* L., *Pinguicula grandiflora* Lam., *Molinia caerulea* (L.) Moench, *Erica vagans* L. and the bryophytes *Southbya tophacea* (Spruce) Spruce, *Preissia quadrata* (Scop.) Nees, *Aneura pinguis* (L.) Dumort., *Jungermannia atrovirens* Dumort., *Pellia endiviifolia* (Dicks.) Dumort. and *Eucladium verticillatum* (With.) Bruch & Schimp.

21. *Plagiothecium latebricola* Schimp.

**Contributors:** K. Baráth and P. Erzberger

**Hungary:** Vas County, Kőszeg Mts [8664.2] (Central European Mapping Scheme), ca 5 km west of the town of Kőszeg, ca 10–30 m from the border with Austria, in alder carr along the stream Hármas-patak below Stájer-házak, at the base of *Alnus glutinosa* (L.) Gaertn. trees, on bark and partly decayed wood, particularly in recesses between roots, ca 360 m a.s.l., 47° 23'12.3"N, 16°27'21.3"E, 14 October 2016, *leg.* P. Erzberger & K. Baráth *s.n.* (B-Erzberger 22303, 22304, hb. Baráth, dupl. hb. Németh, BP); earlier collected from near this site on 15 July 2016, *leg.* K. Baráth *s.n.*, *det.* P. Erzberger, 22 July 2016, *conf.* L. Meinunger & W. Schröder, 16 August 2016 (B-Erzberger *s.n.*).

*Plagiothecium latebricola* is a slender plant that can easily be overlooked or mistaken for a diminutive *Hypnum* Hedw. or another species of *Plagiothecium* Schimp. Having laminal cells less than 10 µm wide, it is most closely related to *P. laetum* Schimp. and *P. curvifolium* Schlieph. *ex* Limpr., two species that also share with *P. latebricola* the ±narrow-celled decurrencies remaining on the stem when leaves are removed. However, *P. latebricola* has symmetrical leaves that are more gradually narrowed to a long-acuminate apex and in particular, nearly always display some fusiform gemmae at the leaf tip.

*Plagiothecium latebricola* usually grows on decaying vegetable matter such as fern stools and *Carex* tussocks in moist and shaded places, in particular in alder carr at the base of living trees, but mostly on locally decaying bark or wood. It is generally a lowland plant, but rarely also occurs on acidic rock in hilly areas. The occurrence reported here is quite typical in this respect.

Among the countries surrounding Hungary, the species occurs in Austria, Serbia, Romania, the Ukraine and Slovakia. It is Red-Listed in Austria (2), Romania (CR) and Slovakia (CR) (Hodgetts, 2015). Since the appropriate habitat is present in Hungary, the occurrence of *P. latebricola* was to be expected, and it can probably be found elsewhere in the country, at least in areas with lime-free ground. Since it is very inconspicuous it has most likely been overlooked, and is missing from the latest checklist of Hungarian bryophytes (Papp *et al.*, 2010).

*Plagiothecium latebricola* is widespread in Europe except in the south, and also occurs in Turkey, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Siberia to East Asia, Japan, and in eastern North America (Hodgetts & Blockeel, 2014; Hodgetts, 2015).

22. *Pohlia lutescens* (Limpr.) H.Lindb.

**Contributors:** T. Ezer, G. Uyar, M. Ören and M. Alataş

**Turkey:** Kocaeli Province, Samanlı Mountains, Kartepe district: 40°40'37.8"N, 30°03'46.3"E, growing on wet soil, under *Castanea sativa* Mill. forest, 427 m a.s.l., 05 September 2015, *leg.* and *det.* T. Ezer, G. Uyar & M. Ören *s.n.* (GAZI BRY 1502).

During examination of samples collected from the Samanlı Mountains in the northwest of Turkey, small and delicate plants were identified as *Pohlia lutescens* (Limpr.) H.Lindb., a species not previously reported from Turkey. The genus *Pohlia* Hedw. in the family Mielichhoferiaceae, is represented in Turkey by 17 taxa (Uyar & Çetin, 2004; Kürschner & Erdağ, 2005; Kürschner & Frey, 2011; Ros *et al.*, 2013; Uyar & Ören, 2013). This new record, *P. lutescens*, brings the total to 18 (14 species and 4 varieties).

*Pohlia lutescens* is a small, delicate species, easily recognised by the pale yellow or occasionally light reddish-brown, rounded to ovoid, knobbly rhizoidal tubers and narrow lanceolate leaves with narrow laminal cells (Bezogodov & Ignatova, 2013). *Pohlia lutescens* was considered to be endemic to Europe, extending northwards from Italy to Scandinavia. It is rather common in England, Wales and Ireland, but rare in Scotland (Smith, 2004; Bezgodov & Ignatova, 2013), and has been recorded from Sweden and Denmark, Poland, Bulgaria, France, Serbia and Slovenia (Ochyra *et al.*, 2003; Bezgodov & Ignatova, 2013; Ros *et al.*, 2013). *Pohlia lutescens* has also been widely reported on bare soils from Asia (China, Mongolia, Russia and Japan) (Bezogodov & Ignatova, 2013). The present record from Turkey is an important extension of its range southwards towards the Middle East. This study is based on herbarium material (GAZI BRY) collected from northwestern Anatolia (Samanlı Mountains, Kocaeli Province) on 5 September 2015. The specimen occurred on wet soil, growing in association with *Dicranella heteromalla* (Hedw.) Schimp. The plants were sterile, and therefore, sporophytes are unknown in Turkey.

*Pohlia lutescens* is easily distinguished from other tuber-bearing species of *Pohlia* by its knobbly, pale yellow to orange or pale brownish rhizoidal gemmae. It differs from *P. lescuriana* (Sull.) Ochi by its slightly narrower laminal cells, sharply differentiated perichaetial leaves and, sharply denticulate upper leaves. Also, the rhizoidal gemmae in *P. lescuriana* and *P. melanodon* (Brid.) A.J.Shaw are smooth

rather than knobbly (Smith, 2004; Bezgodov & Ignatova, 2013).

23. *Pseudocrossidium obtusulum* (Lindb.) H.A.Crum & L.E.Anderson

**Contributor:** I. V. Czernyadjeva

**Russia:** Southern Siberia, Republic of Buryatia, Baikal Lake, Chivyrkuisky Gulf, Malyi Kolytgei Island, 53°46'41.9"N, 109°05'30.7"E, 477 m a.s.l., in niches of rocky outcrops near to the bird bazaar, 1 July 2014, *leg.* I. V. Czernyadjeva # 27-14 (LE).

*Pseudocrossidium obtusulum* is known from a few localities in Europe, North America and Asia (Fedosov & Ignatova, 2006; Zander, 2007). This is the first report of *P. obtusulum* from the Republic of Buryatia. The closest other known localities for the species are in Siberia in the Republic of Altai (Pisarenko, 2007). It is very rare in Russia, recorded from a few localities in the European part: Rostovna-Donu Province, Perm Province; Caucasus: Republic of Kabardino-Balkaria; Siberia: Taimyr Autonomous District, Republic of Sakha/Yakutia (Fedosov & Ignatova, 2006; Doroshina, 2012).

This species was described and illustrated in a revision of *Pseudocrossidium* R.S.Williams in Russia by Fedosov & Ignatova (2006). They noted that gemmae are not always present, especially in collections from Asian Russia. Moreover, all specimens from Russia are sterile. The specimen from Buryatia does not possess gemmae, but has several capsules. *Pseudocrossidium obtusulum* prefers to grow in xeric habitats: steppe slopes, on limestone, shell-rock, calcareous outcrops.

24. *Pseudotaxiphyllum distichaceum* (Mitt.) Z.Iwats.

**Contributors:** R. Ochyra and M. J. Wigginton

**St Helena Island:** Diana's Peak National Park: (1) Actaeon Peak, Cuckold 01, UTM grid ref. 30L/TH/101328, 785 m a.s.l., 15°58'S, 5°42'W, on steep W-facing slope, on soil in deeply shaded crevice under a tree-fern, *Dicksonia arborescens* L'Hér., 31 October 2005, *leg.* M. J. Wigginton 05/346, *det.* R. Ochyra (E 00776310); (2) same locality, on soil and rotting vegetation in hollow beneath tree-fern, 31 October 2005, *leg.* M. J. Wigginton 05/334, *det.* R. Ochyra (E 00775308); (3) Cuckold's Peak, Actaeon 01, UTM grid ref. 30L/TH/105324, 809 m a.s.l., 15°58'S, 5°42'W, on vertical surfaces of rock and peaty humus, in deep crevice, in shade under Norfolk Island Pine, summit of Mt Cuckold, with *Kurzia nemoides* (Hook.f. & Taylor) Grolle, 25 October 2005, *leg.* M. J. Wigginton 05/212B, *det.* R. Ochyra (E 00775311); (4) Dianas 03, UTM grid ref. 30L/TH/105327, 746 m a.s.l., 15°58'S, 5°42'W, on moist peaty soil with decaying plant remains, under rock overhang, with a tree-fern canopy, with *Fissidens chionurus* Müll.Hal. and *Kurzia nemoides* 22 October 2005, *leg.* M. J. Wigginton 05/146C, *det.* R. Ochyra

(E 00775324); (5) same locality, on very wet peat on shaded vertical rock scar, deeply shaded by tree-ferns, 22 October 2005, *leg.* M. J. Wigginton 05/148A, *det.* R. Ochyra (E 00775323).

St Helena is one of the most remote islands in the world. It is located in the South Atlantic Ocean, 3300 km from Brazil and about 1900 km from Angola, and is of relatively recent volcanic origin, emerging from the Mid-Atlantic Ridge some 12–14 million years ago. Its flora was established via the aerial dispersal of propagules from Africa, the Americas and elsewhere, some of which subsequently evolved into new endemic species. As is the case with all oceanic islands of volcanic origin, the moss flora of St Helena is relatively poor, and is still underworked. At the beginning of the last century only 32 species of moss had been reported from the island (Geheeb, 1910), but as a result of a major survey of the island's bryoflora, the total currently consists of 68 species, including about eight species determined only to genus (Wigginton, 2012). One of these unnamed species has now been identified as *Pseudotaxiphyllum distichaceum*. The species is apparently scarce and is currently known from only a single 1 × 1 km<sup>2</sup>, in cloud forest at high elevations along the Central Ridge area of the Island. The St Helena plants perfectly match the American material of the species. They have squarrose, complanate, asymmetric and often cultriform leaves that are gradually acuminate, serrulate at margins and have poorly differentiated alar cells. Additionally, they occasionally produce in the upper leaf axils the twisted-vermiform brood-bodies with several (1–5) acute teeth at their apex that are the most characteristic feature of the species.

*Pseudotaxiphyllum distichaceum* is an eastern North American temperate species, deeply penetrating into the tropics, mostly at high elevations in the American Cordillera. Its geographical range covers eastern North America north of Mexico (Ireland, 2014) and then the species recurs at widely scattered locations in Latin America, ranging from Mexico through the Central American isthmus and the West Indies to the northern Andes in South America, with a highly isolated station in SE Brazil (see distribution map in Ireland & Buck, 2009). The species was reported from Hainan island in China (Redfearn *et al.*, 1996) but this record has not been confirmed (Zhang & He, 2005). Likewise, although Australia has sometimes been included in the distribution of *P. distichaceum* (e.g. Arts, 2005; Ireland & Buck, 2009), it is not accepted in the Australian checklist (Streimann & Klanzenga, 2002) or in the online flora (Ramsay *et al.*, 2012).

The phytogeographical status of *P. distichaceum* has been changed after its discovery at a number of montane stations on Réunion in the Mascarene

Islands, an East African Indian Ocean island (Arts, 2005). Accordingly, it must be now considered an Afro-American oreophyte having the main centre of its distribution in the Americas. Its presence on the West African island of Saint Helena confirms this status. It has not yet been reported from mainland Africa, but in view of the large number of species of *Isopterygium* Mitt. described from continental Africa, most of which have not been studied taxonomically, it is possible that some may prove to belong to *P. distichaceum*, thereby demonstrating a wider African range. An amphiatlantic (Afro-American) distribution is being demonstrated for an increasingly large number of species, currently for 78 species of hepatics (Gradstein, 2013; Ellis *et al.*, 2013a, 2013b, 2013c, 2014b) and for well over 80 species of moss. Apart from a large group of tropical lowland and montane species (e.g. Frahm, 1982; Ochyra *et al.*, 1992; Bednarek-Ochyra *et al.*, 1999; Ellis *et al.*, 2012a, 2012b), a relatively small group of south-temperate cool-adapted moss species also show this type of distribution (e.g. Ochyra & Lewis Smith, 1998; Ochyra *et al.*, 2002, 2008, Ochyra, 2010; Bednarek-Ochyra & Ochyra, 2013; Ochyra *et al.*, 2014).

#### 25. *Radula fauriana* Steph.

**Contributors:** V. A. Bakalin and K. G. Klimova

**Russian Federation (the Russian Far East):** Sakhalin Province, Sakhalin Island, Dolinskiy District, Anna River Valley in the area adjacent to its mouth, 47° 09'45.7"N, 143°01'43.9"E, 10 m a.s.l., moist open cliff near sea coast, 29 September 2016, *leg.* V. A. Bakalin & K. G. Klimova *s.n.* (VBGI: S-45-30-16).

This species has a characteristic suboceanic to oceanic oro-boreal East Asian distribution and is fairly common in Hokkaido and Honshu (Yamada & Iwatsuki, 2006). Aside from Japan there is a record of *Radula fauriana* from the northern part of the Korean Peninsula (Kim & Hwang, 1991). The distribution of the species in Sakhalin Island, at the southern tip of the Russian Far East was therefore quite expected. The ecology of the species in Sakhalin is different from that in Japan (Yamada, 1979), where *R. fauriana* occurs on the bark of trees rather than on coastal cliffs. However we are inclined to regard this discrepancy as the result of adaptation to the more severe climatic conditions in Sakhalin.

#### 26. *Riccia glauca* L.

**Contributors:** A. Martins, M. Sim-Sim, C. A. Garcia, F. Reis and S. Fontinha

**Madeira:** Fajã da Ovelha, access trail to Ladeira dos Zimbrieros (trail between Fajã da Ovelha and Ribeira da Galinhas in Paúl do Mar), next to the parking lot in ER 223 Road Fajã da Ovelha, 390 m a.s.l., 32.770966° N, 17.234797°W, on wet soil, 16 November 2016, *leg.* A. Martins, M. Sim-Sim, & F. Reis, *s.n.* (LISU).

On a recent field trip to the island of Madeira we collected *Riccia glauca*, thus confirming its presence on the island. It was first reported as *Riccia glauca* fo. *ciliata* L. and *Riccia glauca* var. *commutata* Jack *ex* Levier by Armitage (1910), in two localities on the island, near the city of Funchal, but according to Sérgio *et al.* (2006) no herbarium material of these collections has been found. (*Riccia glauca* var. *commutata* is now a synonym of *Riccia warnstorffii* Limpr. *ex* Warnst.)

The newly discovered plants of *Riccia glauca* formed rosettes with lobes 3 mm wide possessing margins without cilia, and with spores *ca* 80 µm in diameter. They occurred on wet soil at the margins of a trail on the south-western slope of Madeira Island, facing the sea, associated with *Mannia androgyna* (L.) A. Evans. *Riccia glauca*, a typically ephemeral species, occurs on disturbed, acid soil (most characteristically on base-poor clays and sands) in stubble fields, and colonies are usually associated with a diverse range of bryophytes (Preston *et al.*, 2010).

*Riccia glauca* is a circumpolar southern-temperate species, widespread in Europe from southern Scandinavia southwards, Macaronesia, North Africa, southern west Asia, China, Korea, Japan and North America from Alaska to Texas (Preston & Bosanquet, 2014). In Macaronesia this species is known from the Azores (Terceira, Santa Maria and São Miguel Islands), Canary Islands (Gran Canaria, La Gomera, La Palma and Tenerife), Madeira and Porto Santo (Costa & Persson, 1941; González-Mancebo *et al.*, 2008; Gabriel *et al.*, 2011).

#### 27. *Ricciocarpos natans* (L.) Corda

**Contributors:** V. Šegota, A. Alegro, S. Ozimec, N. Vuković, N. Koletić, D. Prlić and M. Bontek

**Croatia:** oxbow of the Drava river, in the village of Struga, 46°18'16"N, 16°38'48"E, 25 June 2006, *leg.* M. Bontek *s.n.*, *det.* J. Topić (ZA); Podunavlje Fishponds (Kopački rit Nature Park), 45°36'54"N, 18°47'53"E, 02 July 2010, *leg.* & *det.* S. Ozimec *s.n.* (ZA); Mali Sakadaš backwaters, near Kopačevo Visitor Centre (Kopački rit Nature park), 45° 36'28"N, 18°47'27"E, 02 July 2010, *leg.* & *det.* S. Ozimec *s.n.* (ZA); Novi Senkovic near town of Slatina, locality Suhi rit, western lake, 45°45'16"N 17°46'0"E, 19 April 2014, *leg.* & *det.* Dragan Prlić *s.n.* (ZA); Sakadaš lake (Kopački rit Nature park), 45°36'42"N, 18°48'01"E, 20 June 2015, *leg.* & *det.* A. Alegro *s.n.* (ZA); Rakovica stream, between villages of Donji Vidovec and Kotoriba, 46°20'19"N, 16°48'32"E, 17 July 2016, *leg.* N. Vuković & N. Koletić *s.n.*, *det.* V. Šegota & A. Alegro (ZA).

*Ricciocarpos natans* is reported from several localities. It was discovered during extensive surveys of the macrophytic vegetation throughout Croatia. It has not been recorded in Croatia before and therefore,

is not listed in any checklist (Pavletić, 1955; Sabovljević, 2003; Sabovljević & Natcheva, 2006). In Balkan countries it is known from Bulgaria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Greece, Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania and Serbia (Sabovljević & Natcheva, 2006; Hodgetts, 2015). Additionally, the species is known from neighbouring Slovenia and Hungary. It is treated as Critically Endangered (CR) in Slovenia, Endangered (EN) in Austria and Spain, Vulnerable (VU) in Slovakia and Switzerland and Near Threatened (NT) in Italy, Ireland, Czech Republic and Hungary (Hodgetts, 2015).

Based on our recent findings, the species occurs in northern and eastern Croatia, mostly in backwaters, or areas subject to inundation, of the large rivers Danube, Drava and Mura. Mainly floating forms were found in all six localities.

In northern Croatia, the Drava River has been intensively used for hydropower plants, and several reservoirs were constructed. However, some backwaters and oxbows remained. In one oxbow (old river bed) near the Donja Dubrava reservoir, in the village of Struga, *R. natans* was found growing in large quantity forming large carpets on the water surface. The liverwort was recorded within the floating vegetation of *Lemnetum trisulcae* Knapp et Sloffers 1962. Similarly, the species was found in a small body of stagnant water, which was part of the drainage system of flooded fields, within the inundation area of the Drava River near the village of Novi Senkovac (town of Slatina). Floating forms were found near the banks, and terrestrial forms on the moist remnants of the water vegetation in places where the water had retreated, covering altogether around 2 m<sup>2</sup>. Both forms were found on the site, co-existing with *Riccia fluitans* L. The third locality, Rakovica stream, was an originally natural, but artificially deepened, slow-flowing lowland stream, a tributary of the Mura River, flowing into the Mura just before its confluence with the larger Drava River. *Ricciocarpos natans* has been found near the banks of the 2 m broad and 2 m deep section of the channelled stream near the bridge between villages of Donji Vidovec and Kotoriba. The species occupied not more than 1 m<sup>2</sup> of the stream surface, with not more than 50 individuals, 'trapped' among helophytic vegetation, mostly *Sparganium erectum* L. and *Berula erecta* (Huds.) Coville. The eutrophication of those three localities was evident, due to the intensive farming (arable crop production and cattle breeding) in the area. Kopački rit Nature Park encompasses a large inundation area of the Danube River in Eastern Croatia. Here, the species was recorded on three relatively close localities: Sakadaš Lake backwaters, Podunavlje fishpond and Mali Sakadaš backwaters, all eutrophic waters with well-developed macrophytic

vegetation. Several individuals were found per site, always accompanied by *Riccia fluitans*.

According to our observations, the species in Croatia occupies relatively small and rather shallow eutrophic stagnant waters in vegetation dominated by minute floating macrophytes e.g. *Lemna trisulca* L., *L. minor* L. *Spirodela polyrhiza* (L.) Schleiden and *Salvinia natans* (L.) All. and larger floating and submerged species e.g. *Nuphar lutea* Sibth. & Sm., *Nymphaea alba* L., *Nymphoides peltata* (S.G.Gmel.) Kuntze, *Utricularia vulgaris* L., *Polygonum amphibium* L., *Ranunculus aquatilis* L., *Myriophyllum spicatum* L. and much rarer associates are *Potamogeton crispus* L., *P. berchtoldii* Fieber, *Sparganium emersum* Rehm and *Hottonia palustris* L.

Although hundreds of sections of Croatian rivers, streams and lakes have been studied floristically in the last ten years, the species has been recorded only six times. However, it may not be that rare, since its preferred microhabitats e.g. smaller water bodies with calcareous, mineral-rich, stagnant, slow-flowing or even temporary water (pools, ditches, canals, drains and slow streams) (Frahm & Frey, 2004; Atherton *et al.*, 2010) are still insufficiently surveyed in Croatia. The species generally indicates eutrophy and is very variable in its occurrence, ranging from dense cover to total absence (Rintanen, 1996).

#### 28. *Schistidium grande* Poelt

**Contributor:** T. Kiebacher

**Italy:** Trentino-Alto Adige, South Tyrol, St. Martin in Thurn, Dolomites, at the summit of the Peitlerkofel, 46°39'31.9"N, 11°49'13.8"E, 2870 m a.s.l., north-facing slope, on approximately horizontal dolomite rock, 29 December 2015, leg T. Kiebacher 1050 (priv. herb. T. Kiebacher), det. H. Köckinger.

*Schistidium grande* was described by Poelt (1955) from the Zugspitze, Germany's highest elevation. The species is typically found on calcareous, preferably vertical, rocks on mountain summits in the alpine and subnival zone, where it usually occurs on north-facing sites exposed to the weather (Poelt, 1955; Schlüsslmayr, 2005; Amann *et al.*, 2013). Originating from rock fissures, the species can form extensive cushions up to several centimetres high and more than 10 cm in diameter (Schlüsslmayr, 2005). In Europe *S. grande* is only known from the Alps, where it has been recorded in Austria (Schlüsslmayr, 2005; Köckinger *et al.*, 2008; Schröck *et al.*, 2013), France (Blom & De Zuttere, 2002), Germany (Meinunger & Schröder, 2007) and Switzerland (NISM, 2017).

*Schistidium grande* is very similar to the alpine morphotype of *S. brunnescens* Limpr. subsp. *brunnescens* (see Blom, 1996) and the two species can occur together (Schlüsslmayr, 2005). *Schistidium grande* differs from *S. brunnescens* subsp. *brunnescens* in that

it has almost globose capsules (vs. oblong to broadly ovoid) and a short, rudimentary and pale peristome (vs. well developed and orange, orange-brown or orange-red) (Poelt, 1955; Blom, 1996).

*Schistidium grande* may also be confounded with *S. atrofusum* (Schimp.) Limpr. In *S. atrofusum* the peristome is likewise rudimentary but it is orange and the capsules are shortly cylindrical or cyathiform (Blom, 1996). Furthermore, in *S. atrofusum* the walls of the mid leaf cells are distinctly sinuose, whereas in *S. grande* they are mostly esinuose (Poelt, 1955; Blom, 1996).

This record is not only the first from Italy but also the first in the southern Alps. At the locality cited above, *S. sordidum* I.Hagen was also found. *Schistidium sordidum* has only recently been reported for the first time from Italy in the region of Veneto (Ellis *et al.*, 2016a) and is herewith also reported from Trentino-Alto Adige.

#### 29. *Ulota macrospora* Baur & Warnst.

**Contributor:** J. Kučera

**Austria:** Styria, Totes Gebirge Mts., Bad Mitterndorf: valley of Salza river, path towards Grundlsee Lake on N foothill of Mitterwand, 47° 36'31"N, 13°56'13"E, 1000 m a.s.l., mixed forest edge at a brook, on bark of *Acer pseudoplatanus* L., 10 July 2016, *leg.* J. Kučera 18848 (CBFS), *conf.* M. Lüth & F. Lara.

*Ulota macrospora* was described from two collections from the Black Forest of southern Germany (Baur, 1893). It was later found at several sites in the Swiss Jura (Amann, 1933), but afterwards fell into oblivion, being placed in synonymy with *Ulota rehmannii* Jur. Subsequently, Boudier & Pierrot (1996) and Sauer (1998) independently recognised it again as a good species. While the French authors were able to report several recent records from French Burgundy, new records of *U. macrospora* in Germany did not appear until a few years later when Ahrens (2004) reported recent findings from the Black Forest and the Vosges Mountains. Since then, new records have become more frequent, most of them from Germany (Biedermann *et al.*, 2014; Eckstein *et al.*, 2015) but also from neighbouring Luxembourg (Hans, 2004) and the Czech Republic (Biedermann *et al.*, 2014). At its new site in Austria, the patch of several cm<sup>2</sup> was misidentified in the field for the rather similar, widely distributed and common *U. bruchii* Hornsch. *ex* Brid., therefore the site was not intensively searched to determine the extent of the local population.

#### 30. *Weissia controversa* Hedw.

**Contributors:** K.-T. Yong and M. S. Chan

**Peninsular Malaysia:** Pahang, Cameron Highlands, a vegetable farm near to Tringkap town, 1300 m a.s.l., on cut slope of sandy clay loam, 21 October 2016, *leg.* K.-T. Yong 9530 (KLU).

*Weissia controversa*, a member of the Pottiaceae with a cosmopolitan distribution, is here reported for the first time in Peninsular Malaysia. Although the species is frequently reported in temperate regions, it is rarely collected from within the Malesian region (Eddy, 1990; Touw, 1992). The species is readily distinguishable from most others in the Pottiaceae that occur in the region by its small size, very short stems (to almost stemless), long slender, linear-lanceolate leaves with strongly involute margins, and a shortly excurrent costa that ends in a colourless apiculus. The upper laminal cells are quadrate, and opaque owing to their densely papillose surfaces. In contrast, the basal laminal cells are short to long rectangular and translucent with smooth surfaces. *Weissia controversa* could only be confused with *W. edentula* Mitt., as both species share a very similar morphology and both are present in Peninsular Malaysia (Yong *et al.*, 2013). However, the latter species is differentiated by having gymnostomous capsules, while the capsules in *W. controversa* always possess 16 erect, short peristome teeth.

#### 31. *Weissia squarrosa* (Nees & Hornsch.) Müll.Hal.

**Contributors:** G. Vončina and A. Stebel

**Poland:** Western Carpathians, Pogórze Ciężkowickie foothills, Moszczenica village, nearby settlement Poddaństwo, Księży Las forest, 49° 43'03"N, 21°05'13"E, 365 m a.s.l., on dry, sandy soil in ditch at the margin of *Abies alba* forest, associated with *Bryum rubens* Mitt. and *Ceratodon purpureus* (Hedw.) Brid., 29 May 2016, *leg. & det.* G. Vončina *s.n.*, *conf.* A. Stebel (KRAM, SOSN).

*Weissia squarrosa* is a European endemic moss (Porley, 2008), with a suboceanic distribution (Smith, 2004). It occurs in almost all the countries of western Europe (Schnyder *et al.*, 2004; Nieuwkoop, 2007; Sotiaux *et al.*, 2007; Porley, 2008; Werner, 2011; Ros *et al.*, 2013), Scandinavia (Nyholm, 1989), Latvia, Estonia and the south part of the Ural mountains (Ignatov *et al.*, 2006), in the Balkans in Slovenia and Serbia (Ros *et al.*, 2013) and in Romania (Ștefănuț & Goia, 2012). This species has also been observed in Israel (Ros *et al.*, 2013). In central Europe *W. squarrosa* has been noted in Germany, Austria, Poland (Limpricht, 1890; Meinunger & Schröder, 2007; Köckinger *et al.*, 2016), Slovakia (Kubinská *et al.*, 2001) and the Czech Republic (Kučera *et al.*, 2012). *Weissia squarrosa* is considered to be a Threatened moss (category R) in Europe (Schumacker & Martiny, 1995) and, in various categories, in many European countries (Hodgetts, 2015).

The history of the occurrence of *Weissia squarrosa* in Poland is confusing. It was reported from the present territory of Poland only in the 19th century. Its first occurrence, in the vicinity of Frankfurt (Oder), was mentioned by Itzigsohn (1848), but after the Second World War, Frankfurt was divided

between Germany and Poland. The Polish, eastern part, is at present the independent town of Ślubice, and it is unclear whether the collection was made in the western or eastern part of Frankfurt. The second Polish locality for the species was wrongly reported from the vicinity of Pyrnik village near Zielona Góra (Limpricht, 1874), where the specimens in fact were *Weissia rostellata* (Brid.) Lindb. (Limpricht, 1876). A third locality for *W. squarrosa* was in Wrocław (Limpricht, 1876), which until now has been the only certain locality for the species in Poland. In its newly discovered locality, the population of *W. squarrosa* was abundant, with numerous sporophytes.

32. *Zygodon forsteri* (Dicks.) Mitt.

**Contributors:** B. Papp and M. Sinigla

**Hungary:** Veszprém County, Balaton Upland region, Sátorma-tető at Szentbékállá village, in a knot-hole of *Quercus cerris* L. tree, 46°54'00.2"N, 17°32'29.4"E, 310 m a.s.l., 17 May 2016, leg. B. Papp and M. Sinigla *s.n.*, det. B. Papp. (BP no.190742).

This atlantic-submediterranean species is a member of the Orthotrichaceae. It usually grows around knot-holes or other hollows on beech trees where water runs down on the bark, and often on callus tissue. The species has a very disjunct distribution, and is rare and threatened all across Europe. It is Red-Listed in almost all countries where it occurs and Vulnerable (VU) according to the Red Data Book of European bryophytes (ECCB, 1995).

*Zygodon forsteri* is new to Hungary. The specimen was collected in a knot-hole on *Quercus cerris*, in a managed *Quercus cerris* / *Quercus petraea* forest, in the same habitat where another rare species, *Anacamptodon splachnoides* (Brid.) Brid. occurs. This is also a threatened species in Europe, and protected in Hungary. The aim of our study was to estimate the population size of this species; therefore trees with hollows were thoroughly investigated. While *A. splachnoides* has a quite large population occurring in the neighbouring oak forests on more than 60 *Quercus cerris* trees, *Zygodon forsteri* was detected on only one. The moss formed a 3 × 3 cm patch with a few old capsules.

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