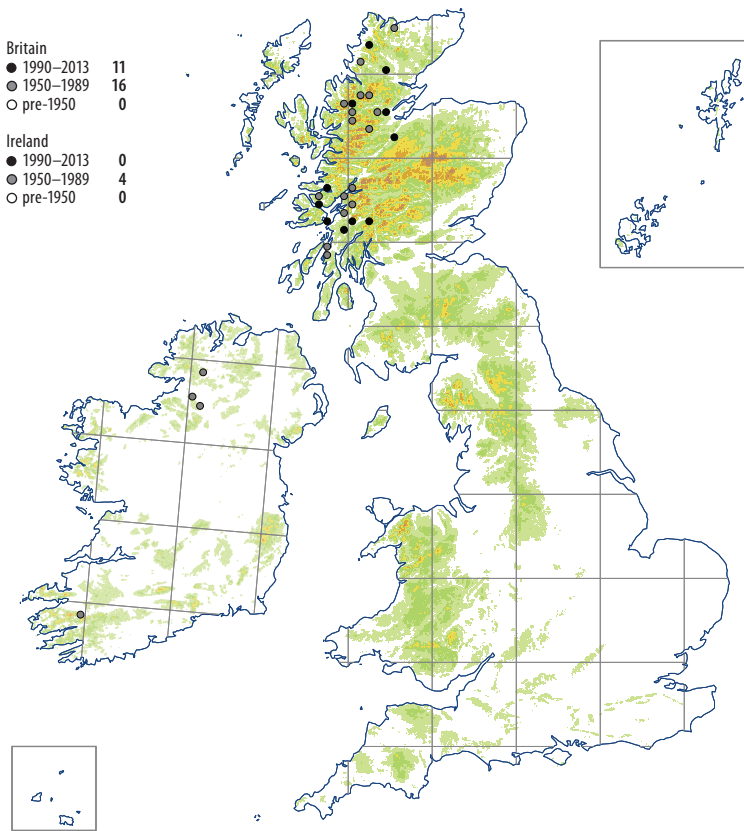


Calypogeia suecica



This species is almost restricted to moist and often spongy, decorticated logs in very humid wooded valleys. The plants, which are very small, occasionally form dense mats, but are more often scattered amongst other small liverworts characteristic of decaying logs; associated species sometimes include *Calypogeia muelleriana* and *C. fissa*. In northern Europe it is one of several epixylic hepatics which are characteristic of old-growth and especially unmanaged stands of *Picea abies*, and are therefore threatened by modern forestry methods (Gustafsson & Hallingbäck, 1988; Laaka, 1992). The two records from Co. Fermanagh are from relatively exposed peat; *C. suecica* may possibly have been overlooked in this habitat. Altitudinal range: 40–180 m.

plants were autoicous. Capsules are rare, ripe April to June. Attenuated gemmiferous shoots are usually present.

European Boreal-montane. Widespread in C and N Europe; Azores, Canaries. Siberia, Russian Far East, NE China; N America south to Georgia.

M.O. Hill, rev. S.D.S. Bosanquet

Most populations appear to be dioicous but, in a gathering from Argyll bearing sporophytes, at least some of the

▼ O'Sullivan's Cascade, Killarney National Park, South Kerry, 2013. Rory Hodd

