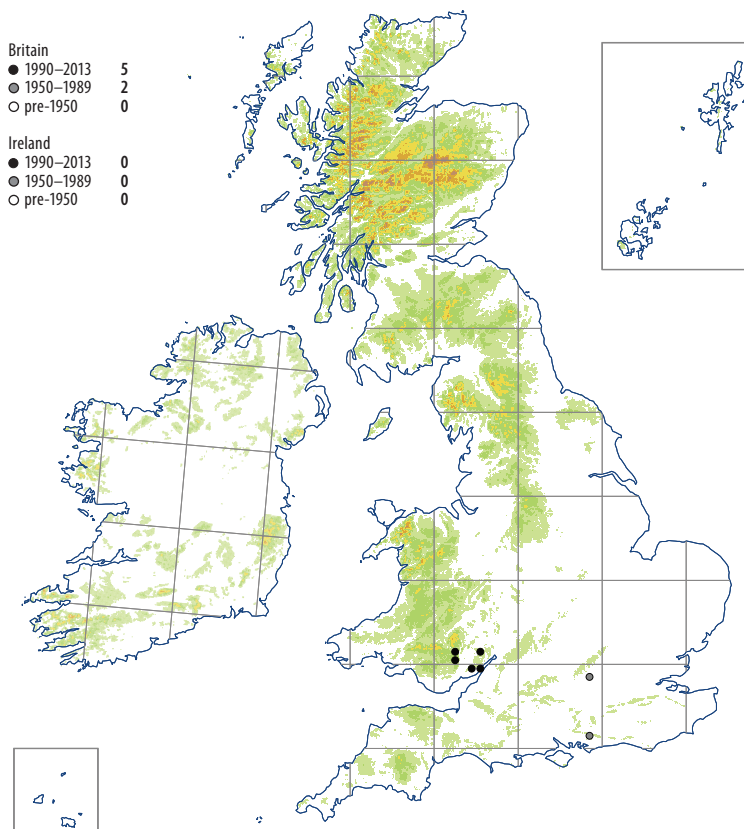


Seligeria campylopoda



In the Wye valley and adjacent SE Wales, *Seligeria campylopoda* grows characteristically on stones, pebbles and detached pieces of limestone on the ground in woodland below cliffs, and often in the shade of ash, hazel or yew trees. Steeper banks that are relatively free from leaf litter seem to be favoured, and the stones are often embedded in soil and thus kept relatively moist. These localities are all on Carboniferous Limestone, and recorded associates include *Leptobarbula berica*, *Rhynchostegium confertum* and *Tortella tortuosa*. The species has also been found on very hard chalk and flints at two woodland sites in

Buckinghamshire and Sussex, at the first site growing with *S. calycina*. Altitudinal range: 20–350 m.

Warburg (1947) first drew attention to this species at its Buckinghamshire site, interpreting it as a form of *S. recurvata*, but it had already been collected in the Wye valley in the late 19th century. It was refound there by P. Martin in 1995 (Blockeel *et al.*, 2000), and has been found in at least 12 locations on the Monmouthshire side of the valley (Bosanquet, 2003b). It has not been seen at the two sites on chalk for more than 50 years. Elsewhere it is possibly overlooked, being easily passed over when growing sparsely at ground level. Bosanquet *et al.* (2005) report a possible colony in Carmarthenshire but only vegetative plants have been found there.

Autoicous; capsules are frequent, mature in summer.

Eurosiberian Boreo-temperate. With a mainly continental distribution in C and E Europe, north to northern Scandinavia, west to Britain and France, south to N Italy, Austria and Bulgaria. Asia (Siberia, Yakutia). Northern N America, south to Colorado.

T.L. Blockeel



◀ Wyndcliff, Monmouthshire, 2014. Sam Bosanquet