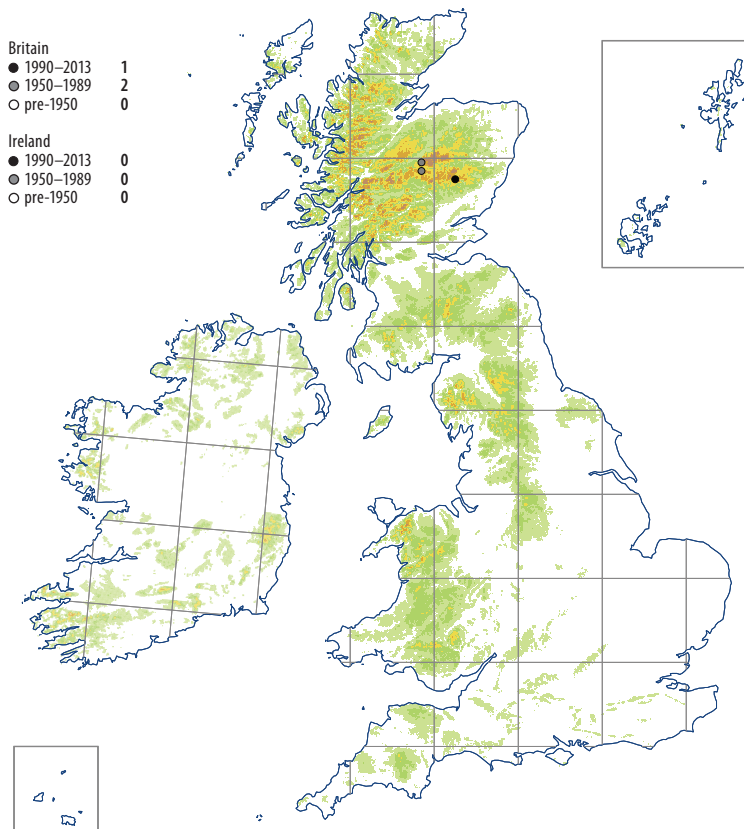


Saelania glaucescens



The glaucous stems of this small moss grow in loose turfs or scattered patches on well-drained mineral soil in sheltered crevices on rather broken, base-rich crags. In its best-known locality in the corries above Glen Clova, Angus, the crags have an easterly aspect though the stands themselves often occur on slopes that face south. The crevices in which the moss occurs must take some drainage during rainfall but dry out very quickly. The hornblende schist from the stands in Clova gave pH values of 7.09 and 7.17 (Rothero, 1995). The other British site in Glen Feshie is presumed to be on the metamorphosed limestone which



outcrops widely in the glen, but it has not been seen there since 1965. In Glen Clova associated species include *Alchemilla alpina*, *Campanula rotundifolia*, *Dryas octopetala*, *Galium sternerii*, *Saxifraga oppositifolia*, *Silene acaulis*, *Plagiochila porelloides*, *Radula lindenbergiana*, *Amphidium lapponicum*, *Andreaea rupestris*, *Bartramia ithyphylla*, *Ctenidium molluscum*, *Distichium capillaceum*, *Pohlia cruda*, *Rhytidiadelphus triquetrus*, *Tortella tortuosa* and, rarely, *Oxytropis campestris*. Altitudinal range: 540–720 m.

Autoicous; capsules are frequent, mature in late summer; protonemal gemmae are produced in culture (Duckett *et al.*, 2004).

Circumpolar Boreo-arctic montane. Widespread in N Europe including the Arctic, north to Iceland and Svalbard, south to the Pyrenees, Alps, Carpathians and Balkan mountains, rarely in the Mediterranean mountains (S Italy, Crete); Urals, Caucasus. Turkey, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Himalaya, widely across N Asia to northern China and Japan. Northern N America, Greenland, Hawaii. Southern Africa, New Zealand.

G.P. Rothero

◀ Falls of Fee, Coire Fee above Glen Clova, Angus, 2005. Gordon Rothero