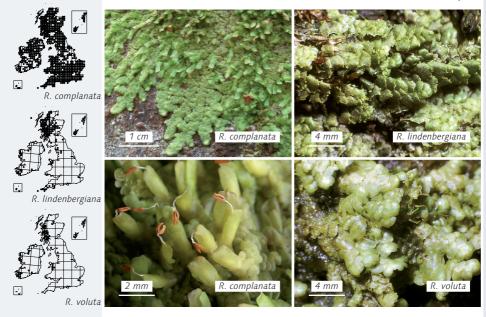
Radula complanata/lindenbergiana/voluta

Even/Lindenberg's/Pale Scalewort

Key 42



Identification Radula species have rounded, overlapping, bilobed leaves, with the smaller lobule folded underneath. These three species have shoots up to about 3 mm wide, and leaves up to about 1.5 mm long and wide. Plants are usually flattened, either forming patches or scattered stems creeping among mosses. R. complanata is pale yellowishgreen, and up to 3 cm long. Rounded, sack-like male bracts can be seen with a hand lens on the same shoots as the long, flat perianths. Leaf margins often (but not always) have gemmae. R. complanata is by far the most common and widespread Radula species. R. complanata is monoicous, whereas R. lindenbergiana is dioicous; non-fertile plants of these two species cannot be identified to species. However, pale, fertile plants with gemmae, but without sack-shaped male bracts below the perianths are usually R. lindenbergiana. R. voluta is also pale, but has a larger lobule which crosses the stem, and no gemmae.

Similar species R. aquilegia, R. carringtonii and R. holtii (p. 203) are usually brownish-green or greygreen, and are smaller (shoots 1-2.5 mm wide, and leaves less than 1.5 mm long and wide), and hardly ever have gemmae. R. holtii is sometimes pale green, but always much smaller (shoots up to 1.8 mm wide). Radula species differ from Scapania and Diplophyllum species (pp. 166-167) in having the smaller lobule underneath and differ from Porella (pp. 206–210), Lejeunea (pp. 221–223) and Frullania species (pp. 211-215) in having no underleaves.

Habitat R. complanata normally occurs on trees and shrubs anywhere except the highest mountains. It avoids deep shade, but likes sheltered, moist conditions. It also occurs on rocks by streams, lake margins and sea cliffs, when it is darker and usually nonfertile. R. lindenbergiana is more common in upland areas, usually on rocks. R. voluta grows on shaded, damp rocks, especially near waterfalls.