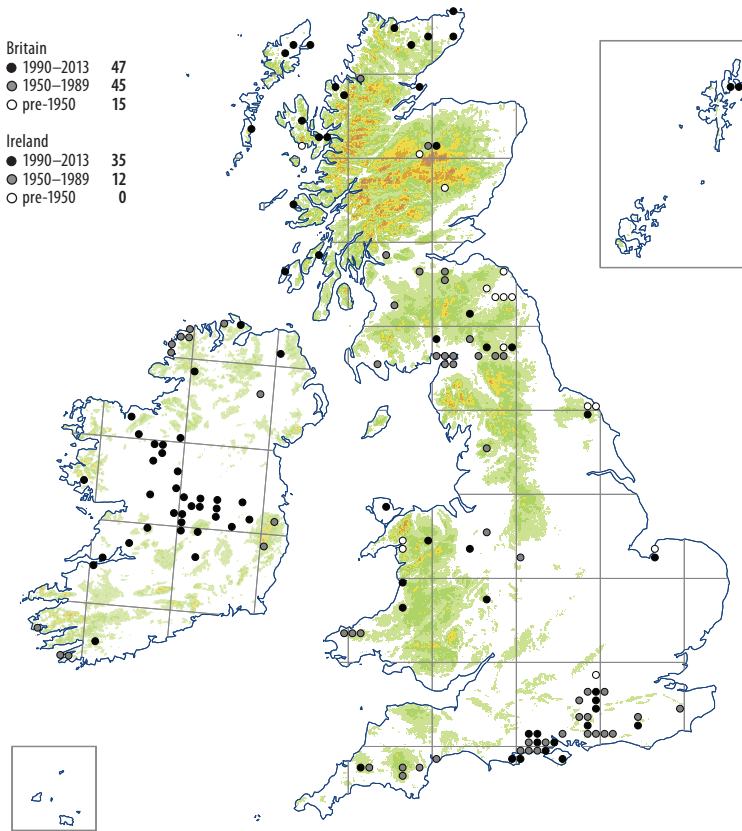


Cephalozia macrostachya



This is a bog hepatic, largely confined to saturated micro habitats on ombrogenous mires, valley bogs, acid basin mires and very wet heathland. It generally grows amongst sphagnum, and is often associated with other liverworts, including *Calypogeia sphagnicola*, *Cephalozia connivens*, *Cladopodiella fluitans*, *Kurzia pauciflora* and *Mylia anomala*. The lower part of hummock sides and the edges of hollows tend to be the favoured positions on intact bogs. Two varieties of *Cephalozia macrostachya* are present in Britain and Ireland (Paton, 1999), occupying similar habitats, although var. *macrostachya* is slightly commoner and is less often found growing directly on peat than var. *spiniflora*. Altitudinal range: 0–550 m.

Var. *macrostachya* is dioicous, both sexes are fairly frequent, but sporophytes are rare, May to July; var. *spiniflora* can be

dioicous or monoicous, is commonly male and occasionally female, and has never been found with perianths or sporophytes. Gemmae are common in both varieties.

Both varieties are widespread in Britain and Ireland; they have an almost identical ecology and are not mapped separately. Non-fertile plants cannot be identified to variety, and a good number of non-fertile collections from bogs that are almost certainly *C. macrostachya* have to be left unidentified. The species is therefore under-represented on the map, especially in Ireland where Lockhart *et al.* (2012) said it “appears to be present on most midland bogs, if they have not been too severely damaged or degraded”.

Suboceanic Boreal-montane. In N and C Europe, where it is mainly restricted to peatlands. Eastern N America.

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