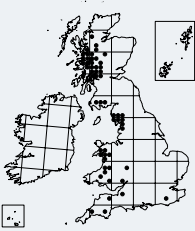


*Jamesoniella autumnalis*

Autumn Flapwort



**Identification** This medium-sized (shoots 0.5–2.5 mm wide), round-leaved (about 1 mm wide and long) liverwort is often orange-tinged, but sometimes just pale green or even almost red. Its habitat is often the first pointer to its identification because similar *Jungermannia* species do not grow on logs or trees. Fertile material is easier to identify because male bracts are lobed (entire in similar species). Female bracts are more finely divided, and the perianth has long, thin teeth at its mouth. Y-shaped branching is another diagnostic feature.

**Similar species** *Jungermannia* species (pp. 143–150) do not grow in the same habitat as *J. autumnalis*, have entire bracts and a perianth that may have short teeth, but not long, fine ones. *Mylia anomala* (p. 142) has modified gemmiferous leaves. Non-gemmiferous *Odontoschisma denudatum* (p. 103) has thread-like branches coming from the underside of its stem, which are absent in *Jamesoniella*, as does the bog-dwelling *O. sphagni* (p. 102). *Saccogyna viticulosa* (p. 190) sometimes grows on logs, but has opposite leaves and large underleaves.

**Habitat** An uncommon western British liverwort found mainly in sessile oak (*Quercus petraea*) woods or in humid ravines. It can be abundant on decaying logs, turning them orange, but may be present in small quantity amongst *Nowellia curvifolia*. *J. autumnalis* is also occasional on oak (*Quercus*) trunks in the west. More rarely it grows on acidic or neutral rock, either on boulders, small stones or rock faces.