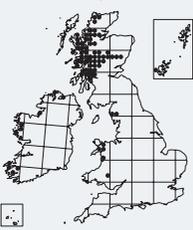


Eremonotus myriocarpus

Clubwort



Identification This slender (shoots only up to about 0.2 mm wide) liverwort can be difficult to spot. It has the appearance of a *Cephaloziella* species, but with unusually deeply divided leaves and acute leaf lobes. Leaves are up to 0.2 mm wide. It grows either directly on rock (forming a tangled mat of shoots), or through moss cushions. The prominent perianths provide a useful pointer to identification as they are flattened and have very narrow mouths. Microscopical confirmation of *Eremonotus* is best done on fresh specimens soon after collection, as the lack of oil bodies is a key character and these can be lost from similar species on drying.

Similar species *Cephaloziella* species are similarly tiny, but only *C. divaricata* (p. 106) normally grows in the same habitat as *Eremonotus*. *Sphenolobopsis pearsonii* (p. 131) is another tiny, slender look-alike, but it favours acidic rock faces and has characteristic Y-shaped branches at some shoot tips that are usually easily spotted in the field. *Marsupella stableri* (p. 159) is of similar appearance, but its perianths are not flattened, whilst *Anthelia julacea* and *A. juratzkana* (p. 109) are usually pale blue-grey.

Habitat *E. myriocarpus* is scarce in the uplands, where it grows on periodically wet, base-rich rock faces, in crevices, or on damp, gravely soil on ledges. It is mostly found on crags, but sometimes descends into ravines or onto low outcrops on steep slopes.