

accompanied in both localities by *Riccia huebeneriana* Lindenb. and *Pseudephemerum nitidum* (Hedw.) Reim. (Fig. 1).

M. tenerum belongs to the very interesting bryophyte communities developed on the bare, muddy surfaces that appear on Basque reservoir margins after the summer lowering of the water level (Heras & Infante, 1989). These communities differ depending apparently on the pH of the substratum: *Riccia huebeneriana* Lindenb., *Micromitrium tenerum* (B. & S.) Crosby and *Pseudephemerum nitidum* (Hedw.) Reim. live on acidic substrata, while on neutral–basic muds, *Riccia cavernosa* Hoffm. emend. Raddi, *Aphanorhegma patens* (Hedw.) Lindb. and *Ephemerum serratum* (Hedw.) Hampe can be found. All these species share an ephemeral life strategy, with very quick development, prolific fructification and great abundance (Furness & Hall, 1981). It appears that these bryophytes are able to remain dormant in the form of spores buried in the submerged mud for long periods (often years) but germinate quickly when they are exposed to air and sun light as the soil dries, they complete their life cycles in the still moist mud but disappear shortly afterwards.

TAXONOMIC ADDITIONS AND CHANGES: Nil.

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Gymnostomum lanceolatum Cano, Ros & Guerra (Pottiaceae, Musci) also in Turkey and Croatia

A specimen of *Gymnostomum lanceolatum* Cano, Ros & Guerra, recently described from S.E. Spain (Cano, Ros & Guerra, 1994) was discovered in the author's herbarium during his partial revision of the genus *Gymnostomum*. The specimen was

collected by V. Blažková in Turkey, Hatay province, in limestone hills *ca* 3 km NW of Teknepinar, 21 April 1995. The specimen bears sporophytes and its identity was confirmed by Drs R.M. Ros-Espín and M.J. Cano at the University of Murcia, Spain.

Another specimen of *Gymnostomum lanceolatum*, this time from Croatia, was sent to me by Mr Z. Pilous as *Gymnostomum viridulum* Brid. The specimen from Mr Pilous' herbarium was collected by A. Latzel and is labelled as follows: Jugoslavia, Dubrovnik, bei der Platter Mühle, 1 October 1901. This specimen also bears many sporophytes.

These two finds imply that *G. lanceolatum* is not restricted to S.E. Spain but is probably rather more widely distributed in the Mediterranean area, but still overlooked or misidentified. A revision of the Mediterranean specimens of *Gymnostomum*, which would be extremely useful, would almost certainly add new localities.

TAXONOMIC ADDITIONS AND CHANGES: Nil.

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Cano MJ, Ros RM, Guerra J. 1994. *Gymnostomum lanceolatum* sp. nov. (Pottiaceae, Musci) von der Iberischen Halbinsel. *Nova Hedwigia* 59: 143–146.

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Four new bryophytes for Turkey: Bazzania flaccida (Dum.) Grolle, Leiocolea bantriensis (Hook.) Joerg., Brachythecium geheebii Milde and Plagiothecium lactum B.S.G.

In May 1997 the author collected bryophytes during a holiday trip in the north-eastern part of Turkey. Different areas of the Pontic Mountains (about the towns of Trabzon, Rize, Artvin, Yusufeli, etc.) were visited. Among the bryophytes discovered there are four new to Turkey. Two of these (*Bazzania flaccida*, *Leiocolea bantriensis*) are new for S.W. Asia (following Frey & Kürschner, 1991).

Bazzania flaccida (Dum.) Grolle Trabzon, surroundings of Sumela monastery. On shaded silicate boulders in an eastward exposed ravine wood. The boulders were characterized by a rich moss vegetation in which acidophytic and basiphytic bryophytes were growing side by side. The following species were recorded in addition to those listed by Townsend (1997): *Ctenidium molluscum* (Hedw.) Mitt., *Pterigynandrum filiforme* Hedw., *Palamocladium euchloron* (C. Müll.) Wijk & Marg., *Fissidens dubius* P. Beauv., *Rhodobryum ontariense* (Kindb.) Kindb., *Hylocomium brevirostre* (Brid.) B.S.G., *Plagiochila asplenioides* (L. emend. Tayl.) Dum. s.str., *Porella platyphylla* (L.) Pfeiff.