

Pseudocephalozia paludicola



Pseudocephalozia paludicola.
E. Lazarus.

FAMILY: HEPATICAE

BOTANICAL NAME: *Pseudocephalozia paludicola*, Schust., *Nov. Hedw.* 10:21 (1965)

COMMON NAME: Liverwort

COMMONWEALTH STATUS: (*EPBC Act*)
Vulnerable

TASMANIAN STATUS: (*TSP Act*) not listed

Description

An erect or nearly erect liverwort that arises from a system of leafless, pale stolons (aerial shoots that bend over to the ground and produce roots). The leafy shoots are whitish-green to pale brown (possibly with age), rather soft-textured and often fleshy. The leafy shoots form loose tufts and measure between 1-3 cm long and 0.75-2.5 mm broad. The main stem is generally circular or barely flattened. The leaves are concave (like cupped hands) and lobed. The lobes are triangular to long triangular and normally sharply tipped with entire margins. The under leaves are 3-4 lobed and vary from small to the same size as the lateral leaves. The male reproductive parts are often situated on the leafy leading stems. The female reproductive parts are short (description from Scott 1985 & Schuster 2000).

In the field most *Pseudocephalozia* species are a light, often lucid green.

Distribution and Habitat

On the mainland this species occurs in Victoria (summit of Mt Baw Baw). In Tasmania, *Pseudocephalozia paludicola* is a subalpine species that occurs around the west and on the central highlands and eastern mountains. Scott 1985 states that this species has been recorded from wet ground in subalpine grassland. Other habitat information indicates that species of *Pseudocephalozia* mostly occur on permanently damp mineral soil or over peat. They are frequently found in moorland and sphagnum areas (Scott 1985 & Schuster 2000).

Key Sites and Populations

Key sites include Olivia Plains (Cradle Valley), Mt. Rufus, near Shadow Lake, Hatfield (near Waratah), Leary's Corner (Middlesex Plains), south-east of Ben Nevis, the confluence of the Whyte and Pieman Rivers and Dublin Bog.

Known Reserves

This species is reserved in the Central Plateau Conservation Area, Cradle Mountain-Lake St. Clair National Park, Franklin-Gordon Wild Rivers National Park, Meredith Range Regional Reserve and the Walls of Jerusalem National Park.

Ecology and Management

The species of *Pseudocephalozia* all tend to occur in moory or peaty, permanently wet sites (Schuster 2000).

Conservation Status Assessment

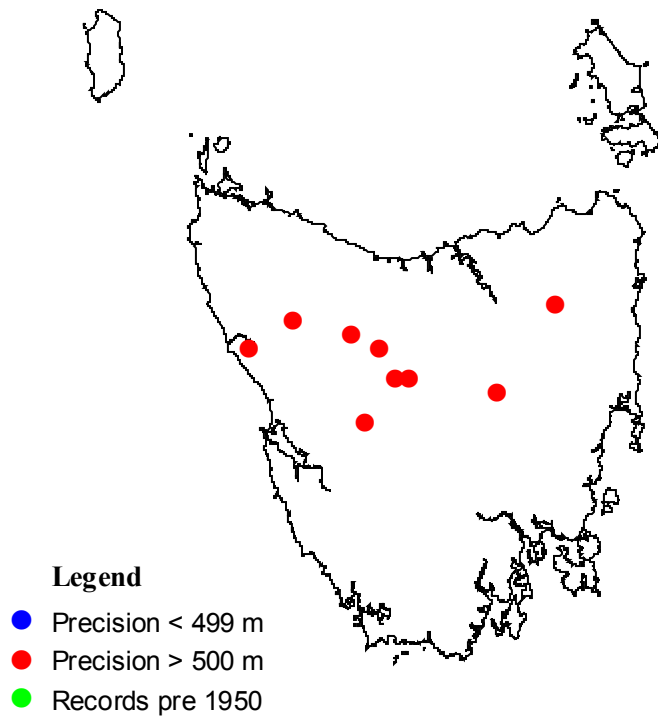
A nomination is required to consider *Pseudocephalozia paludicola* for listing under the Tasmanian legislation.

Further Information

- Scott, GAM 1985, *Southern Australian Liverworts: Australian Flora & Fauna Series Number 2*, Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra.
- Schuster RM 2000, *Beiheft 118: Austral Hepaticae Part 1*, Nova Hedwigia, Berlin-Stuttgart, Germany.

Tasmanian Distribution

(As per Threatened Species Unit records, August 2003)



1:25 000 Map Sheets

Ada, Ben Nevis, Borradaile, Cathedral, Collingwood, Hardwicke, Liena, Luina, Millers, Pencil Pine.

Date last modified: 03/09/03