OBELISK

Inspired by the Memorial Stone of William Starling Sullivan (Father of American Bryology), the OBELISK represents Ohio Bryophytes & Lichens: Identification, Species, Knowledge.

Participants in the Fall 2005 Moss/Lichen Foray:

1. Sarah Harrelson
2. Rebecca Ewing
3. David Dister
4. Vikas Malik
5. Cheryl Coon
6. Bob Klips
7. Diane Lucas
8. Jim Toppin
9. Barb Andreas
10. Mark Zloba
11. Janet Traub
12. Don Flenniken
13. Ray Showman
LEFTHAND CORNER

The introduction of new techniques has always resulted in numerous name changes in lichen (and other) classification; the microscope in the beginning of the 19th Century; the use of chemistry and thin-layer chromatography in the 1950s and 1960s; and about 10 years ago, the development of DNA sequencing.

When I first became interested in lichens in 1960 it seemed that most species fell into the genera Parmelia, Physcia, Cladonia, Lecanora, or Lecidea. Since then, the genus Parmelia (in the broad sense) has been segregated into 12-15 separate genera, Physcia has become 8 - 10 different genera, Lecanora and Lecidea have been segregated into 15 - 20 genera, each. Only Cladonia seems to have survived with little change except for Cladina and Pycnothelia.

Now, even these "new" genera are receiving close examination by the experts of DNA analysis.

In the list of lichens presented elsewhere, two such genera have just recently undergone name changes. Xanthomendoza is now a segregate from Xanthoria and Melanelixia (and Melanohalia) have become segregates from Melanelia (which in itself was a segregate from the original Parmelia genus).

If you think this is a problem in keeping up with current names, think what it must be like for museum curators to face the nightmare of changing names in their herbarium specimens.

Ah, progress!

OMLA MIDWINTER MEETING

The next OMLA activity will be indoors: a midwinter lab workshop on Saturday, January 21, 2006 at OSU-Marion, hosted by Bob Klips. The setting is a comfortable biology teaching lab with space, including microscope setups, for up to 20 people. There are two "themes" planned for the get-together:

1) In the morning, we'll focus on introductory techniques for anyone who wants to get started using keys, get practice with scopes, and learn terminology. Consider bringing a friend who's eager to take up bryology or lichenology.

2) During the afternoon, we'll share especially challenging specimens from our respective studies, and hopefully pin down some tough ID's with each other's help. Bring along your most interesting specimens to share and puzzle over.

(Note: Bob K. and Tara Poling have a slew of intriguing mosses and liverworts from the nearly-complete Hocking County "Deep Woods" bryophyte inventory, that they're especially eager to have "second opinions" about. This afternoon's collaborative effort could be very helpful on that project, and will be much appreciated!)

Bob Klips

Unfading as motionless, the worm frets them not, and the autumn wastes not. Strong in lowness, they neither blanch in heat nor pine in frost. To them, slow-fingered, constant-hearted, is entrusted the weaving of the dark, eternal tapestries of the hills; to them, slow-pencilled, iris-dyed, the tender framing of their endless imagery. Sharing the stillness of the unimpassioned rock, they share also its endurance, and where the winds of departing spring scatter the white hawthorn blossoms like drifted snow, and summer dims on the parched meadow the drooping of the cowslip gold, far above, among the mountains, the silver lichen-spots rest star-like on the stone; and the gathering orange stain upon the edge of the western peak reflects the sunset of a thousand years. —COMMON AND CONSPICUOUS LICHERNS OF NEW ENGLAND. R. H. Howe.1906. [p.5]
Ohio Moss and Lichen Association – 2005 Fall Foray Sites

The 2005 Fall Foray of the Ohio Moss and Lichen Association was based in Jackson, Ohio with field trips to Lake Vesuvius in the Wayne National Forest (Lawrence County), and to the Canter’s Cave 4-H Camp (Jackson County). Both sites lie in the Western Allegheny Plateau ecoregion of Ohio and have Pennsylvanian age bedrock.

The sites visited by the OMLA group at Lake Vesuvius contained a variety of habitats including moist, shaded sandstone grading to dry, sunny sandstone exposures. Also present were moist to dry soil and open, mixed hardwood forest. One interesting site was an old nascar parking lot, abandoned for perhaps 10-15 years. This has become colonized with a variety of soil lichens and mosses. Judy Dunke, a local naturalist who suggested visiting the site, calls it the “asphalt alvar.”

The group recorded a total of 46 macrolichens species. Of these, 17 were new records for Lawrence County, and one was a new location record for the state threatened lichen Dibaeis absoluta. The foray also recorded 18 species of crustose lichens, helping to add to Ohio’s growing list.

Canter’s Cave 4-H Camp, visited the second day contained open grown trees in a large picnic area, mixed hardwood forest, various soil habitats, and moist to dry sandstone outcrops. This site is one of the few locations in Ohio for the bigleaf magnolia tree (Magnolia macrophylla). A total of 44 macrolichens and 12 crustose species were recorded. There were new Jackson County records for 9 of the macrolichens, with one new record for the state threatened Campoparmelia texana. Another state threatened species, Ramalina petrini, was confirmed to be still extant at this known location for the species.

A new feature was added to this foray as a means of promoting the transfer of knowledge between the moss and lichen people. A single common moss and lichen species was highlighted, so that participants could start to learn outside of their primary area of interest. Ray Showman introduced Physcia millegrana, the mealy rosette lichen. This is a small, gray folioid lichen that is probably the most common lichen in the state, recorded from all 88 counties. Barb Andreas taught us the interesting moss Pogonatum pennsylvanicum. This is a common woodland species usually found on exposed soil in shaded, disturbed areas. This feature will continue in future forays and hopefully will result in new interest in both bryophytes and lichens.

Ray E. Showman

---

Macrolichens Recorded at Lake Vesuvius, Wayne National Forest
Lawrence County, Ohio. October 1, 2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Candelaria concolor</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canoparmelia crozaisiana</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cladina subterrinals</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cladonia apodocarpa</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. cervicornis</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. coniocraea</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. cristatella</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. fuscata</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. grayi</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. incrassata</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. macilenta</td>
<td>N V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. peziziformis</td>
<td>N V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. polyarthoides</td>
<td>N V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. ramulosa</td>
<td>N V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. squamosa</td>
<td>N V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dibaeis absoluta*</td>
<td>N V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flavoparmelia baltimorensis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. caperata</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heteroderma obscurata</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. speciosa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lepiogium cyanescens</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. juniperinum</td>
<td>N V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myelochroa aurulenta</td>
<td>N V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. galbina</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parmelia sulcata</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parmelinopsis minarum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parmotrema hypotropum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. stippeum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peligera canina</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. polydactylon</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phaeophylla adiastia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. rubropulchra</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physcia aipolia</td>
<td>N V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. americana</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. millegrana</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physconia detersa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. leucolodiopsis</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punctelia missouriensis</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. nudicia</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. subrudecta</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyxine soreliata</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. subcinererea</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rimeia reticulata</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usnea strigosa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xanthoparmelia conspersa</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X. plitii</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N - New record for Lawrence County.
V - Voucher specimen at the Wayne N. F. Office, unless otherwise noted.

* State Threatened. Found on shaded sandstone boulder along trail to old parking lot.
**Macrolichens Recorded at Canter’s Cave 4-H Camp**  
**Jackson County, Ohio. October 2, 2005**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lichen Name</th>
<th>Designation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Candelaria concolor</strong></td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Canoparmelia crozalians</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C. taxana</strong>*</td>
<td>N V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(OSU)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cladina rangiferina</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C. subtenus</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cladonia furcata</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C. apodocarpa</strong></td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C. coniocraea</strong></td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C. peziziformis</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C. squamosa</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flavoparmelia baltimorensis</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. caperata</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Heteroderma obscurata</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>H. speciosa</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hypotrachyna livida</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>H. showmanii</strong></td>
<td>V (OSU)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lamposia aeurites</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lasallia papulosa</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Leptogium cyaneascens</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Melaenixia subaurifera</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Myelochroa aurienta</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Parmelia squarrosa</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>P. sulcata</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Parmelinopsis minarum</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Parmotrema hypotropum</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>P. stupcum</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Phaeophyscia adiastola</strong></td>
<td>N V (DGF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>P. pulvilloides</strong></td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>P. rubropulvichra</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Physcia aipolia</strong></td>
<td>N V (DGF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>P. americana</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>P. millegrana</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>P. subtilis</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Physconia detera</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Punctelia rudecta</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>P. subrubra</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pyxine sorediata</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>P. sucinerea</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ramalinia petrina</strong>*</td>
<td>V (DGF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Usnea subscabrosa</strong></td>
<td>V (DGF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Xanthomendoza fallax</strong></td>
<td>N V (DGF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>X. fulva</strong></td>
<td>N V (DGF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Xanthoparmelia conspersa</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>X. pittii</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* State Threatened, new record.  ** State Threatened, confirmed existing record.

N – New record for Jackson County
V – Voucher collected for OSU or D. G. Flenniken.

---

**CRUSTOSE SPECIES**

Ohio's crustose species have not been enumerated since A Catalog of the Lichens of Ohio (Wolfe 1940) and Lichens of Ohio (Taylor 1967). Only Wolfe gave county locations. Wetmore (1986) reported the crustose species found in Summit and Cuyahoga Counties during his study. An attempt is being made to collect and identify the common crustose and squamulose lichens species found during the OMLA field trips. The following short list represents those species identified during the fall field trip to Lawrence and Jackson Counties, Ohio.

Lawrence County, Ohio. Vesuvius Lake.
1. Caloplaca teracissima
2. Graphis scripta
3. Lecanora dispera
4. Lecanora hyborepa
5. Lecanora strobilina
6. Lepraria neglecta
7. Leproloma membranaceum
8. Pertusaria xanthodes
9. Porpidia albocaerulescens
10. Trypethelium virens

Jackson County, Ohio Canter’s Cave.
1. Graphis scripta
2. Lecanora hyborepa
3. Lecanora strobilina
4. Lepraria incana
5. Phlyctis argens
6. Phlyctis petraea*
7. Porpidia albocaerulescens
8. Psilolechia lucida
9. Sclochosporum umbrinum
10. Trapelias placodioides
11. Trypethelium virens
12. Vernacaria nigrescens

*undescribed rock species, name proposed by R. C. Harris.

DON FLENNIKEN

---

When the moon shall have faded out of from the sky, and the sun shall shine at noonday a dull cherry red, and the seas shall be frozen over, and the ice-cap shall have crept downward to the equator from either pole, and no keels shall eat the waters, nor wheels turn in the mills, when all cities have long been dead and crumbled into dust, and all life shall be on the very last verge of extinction on this globe; then beside the eternal snows of Panama, there a melancholy “bug”, preening its antennae, shall be seated on a bit of lichen, growing on a bald rock, representing the sole survivors of life on this earth –THE MOTH BOOK.W. J. HOLLAND. 1985. P. 445-
Bryophytes from the 2005 Fall Foray
By Barb Andreas

A rich and diverse bryophyte flora was found in the two localities visited within the Lake Vesuvius Recreation Area of the Wayne National Forest, Lawrence County. Sixteen liverworts were collected, 14 of these are county records. Leucojeunea clypeata was the “surprise” liverwort. It is currently known from 6 mostly southern Ohio counties (Miller 1964).

Sixty-four mosses were collected, 37 of which were county records. The known moss flora for Lawrence County has gone from 43 species to 80 (Snider & Andreas 1996). Notable moss “finds” include Brotheria leana, previously reported from 8 counties but rarely collected, and Fissidens ravenelii, known from 4 counties.

Jim Toppin and Janet Traub found Anthoceros punctatus at Canter Caves, Jackson County. This hornwort was previously reported from 4 Ohio counties (Miller 1964). Hornworts are seasonal, appearing in autumn on damp substrates. Only one county record, Jungermannia gracillima, added to the bryophyte flora from the Canter Cave field trip. Due to extensive field work by Dr. Jerry Snider, Jackson County is well-collected.

Rick Gardner conducted a pre-foray trip to Lake Katherine, Jackson County. Notable collections there included Dichelyma capillaciecum, known only from Ashtabula, Ross and Jackson Counties. It has not been collected in Ohio in almost 50 years. Other unusual mosses re-located at Lake Katherine include Hookeria acutifolia and Polytrichum pallidisetum (also a Jackson County record).

The list below is a compilation of the collections of Barb Andreas, Bob Klips, Diane Lucas, Jim Toppin and Janet Traub. A double asterisk (**) signifies county records.

Lake Vesuvius Recreation Area, Wayne National Forest, Lawrence County, OH
Liverworts

**Bazzania trilobata (L.) S. Gray
**Blepharostoma trichophyllum (L.) Dum.
**Calypogea fissa (L.) Raddi
**Cephalocereus connivens (Dicks.) Lindb.
**Diplodictyum apiculatum (Evans) Steph.
**Frullania eboracensis Gott.

Jungermannia crenuliformis Aust.
**Jungermannia gracillima Sm.
**Leucojeunea clypeata (Schwein.) Evans
**Lophocolea heterophylla (Schrad.) Dum.
**Nowellia curvifolia (Dicks.) Mitt.
**Pallavicinia lyellii (Hook.) Carruth.
**Fellia epiphylla (L.) Corda
**Plagiochila porooides (Torrey ex Nees) Lindeblad.
**Reboulia hemisphaerica (L.) Raddi
Scapania nemorea (L.) Grolle

Mosses

Amblystegium varium (Hedw.) Lindb.
**Anomodon attenuatus (Hedw.) Httb.
**Anomodon rostratus (Hedw.) Schimp.
Atrichum angustatum (Brid.) Bruch & Schimp. in B.S.G.
**Atrichum oerstedianum (C. Müll.) Mitt.
Aulacomnium heterostichum (Hedw.) Bruch & Schimp. in B.S.G.
**Barbula unguiculata Hedw.
Bartramia pomiformis Hedw.
**Brachythecium ocellatum (Brid.) Jaeg.
**Brachythecium sabelosum (Web. & Mohr) Schimp. in B.S.G. var. sabelosum
**Brothera leana (Sull.) C. Müll.
Bryoandersonia ilicifolia (Hedw.) Robins.
**Bryhnia novae-angliae (Sull. & Lesq. in Sull.) Grolte
**Bryum pseudotriguetrum (Hedw.) Gaertn. et al.
**Callicladium haldaniatium (Grev.) Crum
**Campylium crysophyllum (Brid.) L. Lange
Campylium hispidulum (Brid.) Mitt.
Ceratodon purpureus (Hedw.) Brid. var. purpureus
**Clinacium americanum Brid.
**Ctenidium molluscum (Hedw.) Mitt.
Dicerandra heteromallia (Hedw.) Schimp.
**Dicerandra demutata (Brid.) Britt. in Williams
**Dicranum flagellare Hedw.
**Dicranum fulvum Hoke.
**Dicranum montanum Hedw.
Dicranum scoparium Hedw.
Diphyllum foliosum (Hedw.) Mohr
Ditrichum pallidum (Hedw.) Hampe
**Entodon suctrix (Hedw.) C. Müll.
**Fabronia ciliaris (Brid.) Brid.
Fissidens dubius P. Beauv.
Fissidens taxifolius Hedw.
**Fissidens osmundoides Hedw.
**Fissidens ravenelii Sull.
**Fissidens subbasilaris Hedw.
**Fissidens taxifolius** Hedw.
Grimnina pilifera P. Beauv.
**Haplochelymenium triste** (Ces. in De Not.)
Kindb.
**Hygroamblystegium tenax** (Hedw.) Jenn. var. tenax
Hypnum curvifolium Hedw.
**Hypnum fertile** Sendln.
Hypnum imponens Hedw.
**Leskea graciliscens** Hedw.
Leucobryum albidum (Brid. ex P. Beauv.)
Lindb.
**Leucobryum glaucum** (Hedw.) Ånstr. in
Fries
Leucodon julaeus (Hedw.) Sull.
Plagiothecium cuspidatum (Hedw.) T. Kop.
Plagiothecium cavitofilum (Brid.) Iwats.
**Platygyrium repens** (Brid.) Schimp. in
B.S.G.
Pogonatum pensilvanicum (Hedw.) P. Beauv.
**Polhia annotina** (Hedw.) Lindb.
Polytrichium ohiense Ren. & Card.
**Pseudotaxiphyllum distichacum** (Mitt.)
Iwats.
**Pseudotaxiphyllum elegans** (Brid.) Iwats.
**Pylaisiadelpha turnirostris** (Bruch &
Schimp. ex Sull.) Buck
**Pylaisiella selwynii** (Kindb.) Crum et al.
Rhodobrya crispa (With.) Lindb.
Schistidium rivulare (Brid.) Podp. var. rivulare
Sematophyllum adnatum (Müll.) Britt.
**Steerecles serratus** (Hedw.) Robins.
Tetraphis pellucida Hedw.
Thuidium delicatulum (Hedw.) Schimp. in
B.S.G.
**Tortella humilis** (Hedw.) Jenn.
**Tortella tortuosa** (Hedw.) Limpr.

Canter Caves, Jackson County

**Hornworts**

**Anthoceros punctatus** L.

**Liverworts**

Calypogeia fissa (L.) Raddi
Conocephalum conicum (L.) Underw.
Diplophyllum apiculatum (Evans) Steph.
Jungermannia cresuliformis Aust.
**Jungermannia gracillima** Sm.
Pellia epiphylla (L.) Corda
Plagiochila pereoides (Torrey ex Nees)
Lindb.
Scapania nemorea (L.) Grolle

**Mosses**

Anomodon rostratus (Hedw.) Schimp.
Aphanorrhega serrata (Hook. f. & Wils. in
Drumm.) Sull. in Gray
Aulacornium heterostichum (Hedw.) Bruch &
Schimp. in B.S.G.
Bryandersonia illecebra (Hedw.) Robins.
Bryoxiphium norvegicum (Brid.) Mitt.
Dicranella heteromalla (Brid.) Schimp.
Dicranum flagellare Hedw.
Dicranum scoparium Hedw.
Entodon cladorrhizans (Hedw.) C. Müll.
Eurhynchium pulchellum (Hedw.) Jenn.
Forststroemia trichomitra (Hedw.) Lindb.
Gymnostomum aeruginosum Sm.
Hedwigia ciliata (Hedw.) P. Beauv.
Herzogia striatella (Brid.) Iwats.
Hypnum lindbergii Mitt.
Leskea graciliscens Hedw.
Mniium hornum Hedw.
Orthotrichum pusillum Mitt.
Plagiochilem cuspidiata (Hedw.) T. Kop.
Plagiothecium cavitofilum (Brid.) Iwats.
Polytrichium commune Hedw.
Polytrichium ohiense Ren. & Card.
Rhabdoweisia crispa (With.) Lindb.
Sematophyllum demissum (Wils.) Mitt.
Steerecles serratus (Hedw.) Robins.
Tetraphis pellucida Hedw.

“At the doorway was a little rug of lichen on which the
fairies wiped their feet.” THE FAIRY CHURCH IN THE
WOODS. 1962. ELLEN FENLON.

FROM: HOW TO KNOW THE MOSSES. HENRY CONRAD.
NEW OHIO MOSS RECORD

_Trematodon longicolis_, a “long-necked moss,” from Hocking County is a new OH record.

During May 2005 Tara Poling and I made yet another bryophyte exploration trip to “Deep Woods,” the privately owned 282 acre tract in Hocking County that is the site of the Ohio Biological Survey-supported “All Taxa Biodiversity Inventory.” Owing to the diversity and beauty of the site, doing a moss survey here is exhilarating. However, because several bryologists, most notably Barb Andreas and Jerry Snider, have already done extensive field work nearby, new county records are especially hard to snag for Hocking, which has 215 moss taxa, more than any other Ohio county. One of the spots we focused on this fine spring morning was just above the bank of the East Fork of Queer Creek, on ground that was disturbed one year previously during the construction of a narrow footbridge across the creek. Conspicuous on the site that day was a very widespread moss typical of eroding woodland trails and such, the smallish linear-leaved acrocarp moss _Dicranella heteromalla_, seen abundantly “fruiting” (bearing sporophytes) as it so often does. The numerous sporophytes practically formed a “turf” on the recently sidecast mineral soil at this open wooded site.

Careful examination of the capsules there in that mossy _Dicranella_ “turf” yielded a striking surprise. Scattered here and there were patches of a superficially similar moss that bore very oddly elongate capsules. It was immediately apparent this was a “long-necked” moss of the genus _Trematodon_, subsequently identified as _T. longicolis_, and noted shortly thereafter to be absent from the Atlas and Checklist of the Mosses of Ohio because it was new for the State! According to Crum and Anderson in their 1981 identification manual Mosses of Eastern North America, this plant is found on damp sand or clay of banks, especially roadside ditches. They describe its range as being very widely distributed, especially in tropical and austral latitudes, but also occurring in eastern North America, from New Jersey and southern Ontario to Florida and west to Oklahoma and Texas (but more common southward). Perusal of the amazing searchable New York Botanical Garden’s “Virtual Herbarium” that includes the nearly 300,000 specimen American Bryophyte Catalogue shows this new record is near the northern limit of its range. One wonders how this moss came to grow along this Ohio stream. Is there a big source population nearby that blankets the region with spores and enabled this rare pioneer plant to spring up so swiftly on a recently created site? Also striking was the occurrence of other uncommon ephemeral associates alongside the long-necked beauty such as _Bruchia flexuosa_ bearing capsules that look like little weather balloons, the diminutive _Pleuridium subulatum_, with immersed capsules, along with a very common spring ephemeral noted elsewhere at Deep Woods, _Physcomitrium pyriforme_. The match-up between plant species and particular environmental conditions is endlessly fascinating.

Bob Klips
Ramalina petrina
(Below)
Ohio threatened species.
See Ray Showman article,
Page 3.  Photo by Don Fleaniken

Trematodon longicollis
(Above)
New Ohio record moss.
See Bob Klips article,
Page 7.  Photo by Bob Klips

Diploia absolutus
(below)
Ohio threatened species.
See Ray Showman article,
Page 3.  Photo by Don Fleaniken

Canoparmelia texana
(Above)
Ohio threatened species.
See Ray Showman article,
Page 3.  Photo by Don Fleaniken