

***Ptychostomum bornholmense* (Wink. & R.Ruthe) Holyoak & N.Pedersen**

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Portugal: Azores, Terceira Island, Praia da Vitória, coastal marshes of Praia da Vitória and Belo Jardim, 38°.7363893 N; -27°0612668 W, 4 m a.s.l., on rock and sandy soil, associated with *Tortula muralis* Hedw. and *Trichostomum brachydontium* Bruch. leg. C. Pimentel, M.R. Brito and R. Gabriel (AZU) (PPV_T02_R01a, on the 1 April 2016, PPV_T03_S12a, on 28 June 2016, PBJ_T02_S03d).

In 2016 (April and June) it was possible to collect the moss *Ptychostomum bornholmense* in samples collected in “Paul da Praia da Vitória” and “Paul do Belo Jardim”, while inventorying the coastal marshlands for the project LIFE CWR, “Ecological Restoration and Conservation of Praia da Vitória Coastal Wet Green Infrastructure”, in Terceira Island, Azores, Portugal.

Ptychostomum bornholmense is a temperate element and, in Europe, it may be found from Scandinavia (Norway, Sweden) to Britain (Holyoak, 2014), as well as in several countries of the Mediterranean area (Ros et al., 2013). In Macaronesia its presence was previously confirmed for one island (Gran Canaria, Canary Islands) (Crundwell & Whitehouse, 2001; González-Mancebo et al., 2008) but this is the first record for the Azores. The species was collected on sandy soil and rocks on sandy soil, as is referred in the literature (Crundwell & Whitehouse, 2001). Accompanying species included *Tortula muralis* Hedw. and *Trichostomum brachydontium* Bruch.

This species is recognized by its characteristic leaves, with a thick costa at the base (65-100 µm) ending in the leaf apex, and a distinct border of 1–2(4) rows of narrower cells; the rhizoidal tubers are also typical, since they are large (200–350(450) µm, growing only on long rhizoids, brownish yellow (honey, amber) to brownish orange, with thin-walled cells (30)45–60 µm, not to slightly protuberant (Crundwell & Whitehouse, 2001). DNA sequence data appear to confirm this as a distinct species (Holyoak & Pedersen, 2007). The species is dioicous, less often synoicous, rarely autoicous (Holyoak, 2014), but was collected without sporophytes in Terceira Island.

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