

Bryoflora

of Mt. Everett and Vicinity,

Town of Mount Washington, Berkshire County, Massachusetts

by

Norton G. Miller
Biological Survey, New York State Museum
Albany, NY 12230

(518) 486-2010
E-mail: nmiller2@mail.nysed.gov

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The bryoflora of the Mt. Everett summit and the area surrounding it was inventoried over five days in May, August, and October 2000 (Appendix A). The summit area of open *Pinus rigida*—*Quercus ilicifolia*-*Q. rubra* forest was searched in May when the low shrubs were still leafless, thereby affording a good view of the soil, rock, and tree bases, the principal bryophyte habitats in that area. The summit was also visited a few times during the summer. To place the summit flora in perspective, the forest just below on the north, east, and south sides of the mountain were surveyed, as was the lower elevation forest to the north and south of the gravel access road, including the area near Guilder Brook and between it and a small, unnamed pond west of Guilder Pond. I did not examine the forest on the west and southwest slopes of Mt. Everett but assume that the flora of this area is much like that I encountered on the northwest slope of the mountain.

Some general observations follow. All low elevation areas I surveyed were successional forest that had developed from fields or as a result of clear cutting, probably in connection with the manufacture of charcoal. Therefore, the number and abundance of epiphytic mosses and liverworts was less than expected, because the trees are still relatively young. Moreover, there are many fewer decaying logs on the forest floor than is typical of less modified forest. I found no areas of calcareous bedrock or glacial till, and the bryoflora consists of species that grow in acidic habitats. The only exceptions are mortar and concrete of man-made structures (the fieldstone well along the access road, the concrete dam at the outlet of Guilder Pond, and various concrete foundations near or at the summit of Mt. Everett) that supported a few calcicole mosses. The principal habitats for bryophytes are soil (organic or mineral), tree bases and boles, wet and dry bedrock ledges, streamsides and wet rocks, seasonally wet bedrock, rotting logs, springs, and the small fens along the shore of Guilder Pond. The cooler more shaded east- and north-facing slopes of the mountain support a more diversified bryoflora, largely under the cover of broadleaf deciduous trees and some hemlock, than do south-facing slopes, which have drier, more open, oak-dominated forest.

The summit area has fewer bryophyte species and less bryophyte cover than the forest immediately below, which I call the subsummit area. Eighteen mosses and four liverworts were recorded from the summit area, versus thirty-seven mosses and seventeen liverworts from the north, northeast, and east subsummit slopes (Appendix B). The drier south-facing slopes had many fewer species, seven mosses and three liverworts, although this area was not searched thoroughly. The habitat diversity of the summit area is less than is present in the area of subsummit forest. Furthermore, the summit is much drier during the growing season than the area immediately below, which for the most part is under xeric (southern exposure) or mesic (northern exposure) broadleaf deciduous forest. Nearly all bryophytes found on the summit under pitch pine-oak forest are also present in the subsummit forest, but there are many bryophyte species of these lower elevation forests that do not occur on the summit. I found one noteworthy montane moss, *Paraleucobryum longifolium*, on the summit. It is an uncommon species in western Massachusetts and nearby areas, where it is largely restricted to high elevation stations in the Berkshire and Taconic mountains. It also occurs in the subsummit area of Mt. Everett on ledges of north- and east-facing bedrock bluffs.

The most diversified bryoflora of the upper elevations of Mt. Everett is found in the subsummit forest. Although the flora varies considerably depending on location and substrate

type, the following two habitats stand out as unusually important. These are (1) dry and wet rock ledges on the north and east sides of the mountain, near and adjacent to the Appalachian Trail, and (2) small springs or spring-seeps that occur here and there in the subsummit area, mostly on the north and eastern sides of the mountain, but also on the south side under oak forest. These springs appear to be active year round. Two northern and montane species of peat moss, *Sphagnum girgensohnii* and *S. russowii* occur at springs on the northeast side of the mountain. These biologically interesting areas may also support important populations of various invertebrates.

The subsummit area contains a number of significant bryophytes that are probably uncommon or perhaps rare in western Massachusetts. These are the mosses *Hylocomium splendens*, *Paraleucobryum longifolium*, *Polytrichum pallidisetum*, and *Sanionia uncinata*, and the liverworts *Anastrophyllum michauxii*, *Barbilophozia attenuata*, *Gymnocolea inflata*, and *Ptilidium ciliare*. All of them are found in mountain forests, usually of red spruce (*Picea rubens*) type, in the higher elevation areas of New England-New York, including the Adirondacks, Green Mountains, and White Mountains. It is odd that on Mt. Everett they are not associated with red spruce, a tree that I did not see on Mt. Everett and the surrounding area during my surveys. The populations are probably relict occurrences, leftover, marginal populations from a time when the species were perhaps more widespread in the Taconic Mountains.

In Berkshire County, Massachusetts, only the Mt. Greylock region has been searched thoroughly for bryophytes. Results of this work were reported in four papers by A. L. Andrews (1902 a, b; 1904; 1909). Owing to its higher elevation and substantially different forest vegetation, the Mt. Greylock bryoflora would be expected to contain more species of the northern distribution type than does that of Mt. Everett. That expectation is indeed the case but not to a great degree. The most notable northern moss reported from Mt. Greylock is *Pogonatum dentatum*, a plant otherwise known in the northeastern United States from the alpine summits in the Adirondacks and White Mountains. Several other mosses collected on Mt. Greylock, *Dicranum fuscescens*, *Pohlia elongata*, and *Ptilium crista-castrensis*, are characteristic spruce forest species in northeastern North America. Evidently, these four species do not occur on Mt. Everett. Nevertheless, the bryoflora of the Mt. Everett region harbors an important southern and eastern extension of the mountain flora of northeastern North America.

The bryophyte flora of Mt. Everett and nearby areas consists of 128 species, 87 mosses and 41 liverworts (Appendix C). The latter total includes 11 species reported by Schuster (1969, 1974, 1980, 1992) but not collected by me (Appendix D). The Mt. Everett area supports nearly two-fifths of the species in the moss flora of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, as documented by Hilferty (1960). A comparable published list of Massachusetts liverworts is not available, but my compilation of the literature shows that the Mt. Everett area contains about one-third of the species known from the Commonwealth. Included in my collections were two stations for *Sematophyllum demissum*, a rare or possibly overlooked moss in New England, which occurred on bedrock bluffs west of Guilder Pond.

Voucher specimens for all of my collections have been deposited in the Bryophyte Herbarium of the New York State Museum, Albany. They are registered in the electronic database associated with that collection.

Together, the summit and subsummit vegetation of Mt. Everett contains a diverse and rich bryophyte flora. In particular, the subsummit forest floor and dry and wet bedrock cliffs have an extensive, conspicuous bryophyte (chiefly moss) cover. This can be seen along the trail system on the northeast and eastern slopes of the mountain and away from the trails under forest. The well-marked and well-maintained trail system should help protect the bryophyte ground cover in these higher elevation areas. I emphasize that many mosses and liverworts of Mt. Everett and vicinity were seen only once or a few times and therefore can be considered as uncommon or perhaps rare in the area. As a consequence, it will be necessary to inventory specific areas intensively to learn whether species of conservation significance are present.

References Cited

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Appendix A

Collecting Itineraries, Mt. Everett and Vicinity Norton G. Miller

11 May 2000: summit of Mt Everett; ledges on north side of mountain (subsummit forest); bed of access road just below CCC shelter.

4 August 2000: along access road between gate and well; forest between road and Guildler Brook; along Guildler Brook and tributaries, eastward to Guildler Pond outlet; field stone well along access road; roadside seep and wet ditch above well; wet shore of Guildler Pond; ne-facing ledges along Appalachian Trail (subsummit forest); e-facing ledges (subsummit forest).

6 August 2000: ne side of mountain (subsummit forest); e side of mountain near summit; e side of mountain (subsummit forest); s side of mountain (subsummit forest); summit, near firetower; trails on ne side of mountain.

17 August 2000: forest along access road; forest between access road and Guildler Brook; along Guildler Brook, east to outlet of Guildler Pond; between Guildler Brook and unnamed pond to the west; nw slope of mountain above Guildler Pond; ne side of mountain (subsummit forest); trails on ne side of mountain.

13 October 2000: outlet of Guildler Pond; e-facing slope and rock bluffs along Guildler Pond; ne side of mountain above picnic grounds; s side of mountain along trail to Mt. Race.

Appendix B

Lists of Mosses and Liverworts by Principal Vegetation/Habitat Type

Summit, *Pinus rigida* Area with Ericaceous Low-shrubs

Mosses	Liverworts
<i>Andreaea rupestris</i>	<i>Calypogeia muelleriana</i>
<i>Brotherella recurvans</i>	<i>Cephaloziella rubella</i>
<i>Dicranella heteromalla</i>	<i>Lophozia bicrenata</i>
<i>Dicranum flagellare</i>	<i>Ptilidium pucherrimum</i>
<i>D. fulvum</i>	
<i>D. montanum</i>	
<i>D. polysetum</i>	
<i>D. scoparium</i>	
<i>Hypnum imponens</i>	
<i>H. pallescens</i>	
<i>Leucobryum albidum</i>	
<i>L. glaucum</i>	
<i>Paraleucobryum longifolium</i>	
<i>Pohlia nutans</i>	
<i>Polytrichum commune</i>	
<i>P. pallidisetum</i>	
<i>P. piliferum</i>	
<i>Racomitrium heterostichum</i> var. <i>sudeticum</i>	

South-facing slope of Mt. Everett, mostly under *Quercus* forest Subsummit Area

Mosses	Liverworts
<i>Andreaea rothii</i>	<i>Barbilophozia barbata</i>
<i>Dicranum fulvum</i>	<i>Cephaloziella divaricata</i>
<i>Diphyscium foliosum</i>	<i>Gymnocolea inflata</i>
<i>Pseudotaxiphyllum elegans</i>	
<i>Rhabdoweisia crispata</i>	
<i>Sphagnum compactum</i>	
<i>S. girgensohnii</i>	

**North-, Northeast-, and East-facing Ledges, under Forest or Exposed
Subsummit Area**

Mosses	Liverworts
<i>Amblystegium tenax</i>	<i>Anastrophyllum michauxii</i>
<i>Aulacomnium palustre</i>	<i>Barbilophozia attenuata</i>
<i>Bartramia pomiformis</i>	<i>B. barbata</i>
<i>Brachythecium oxycladon</i>	<i>Bazzania trilobata</i>
<i>B. rutabulum</i>	<i>Diplophyllum apiculatum</i>
<i>Brotherella recurvans</i>	<i>Frullania asagrayana</i>
<i>Bryum capillare</i>	<i>Gymnocolea inflata</i>
<i>Dicranum fulvum</i>	<i>Jamesoniella autumnalis</i>
<i>D. montanum</i>	<i>Lepidozia reptans</i>
<i>D. polysetum</i>	<i>Lophocolea heterophylla</i>
<i>D. scoparium</i>	<i>Lophozia bicrenata</i>
<i>Ditrichum lineare</i>	<i>L. ventricosa</i>
<i>Herzogiella striatella</i>	<i>Marsupella emarginata</i> var. <i>emarginata</i>
<i>Hylocomium splendens</i>	<i>Ptilidium ciliare</i>
<i>Hypnum fertile</i>	<i>P. pulcherrimum</i>
<i>H. imponens</i>	<i>Scapania nemorea</i>
<i>Orthotrichum sordidum</i>	<i>Solenostoma gracillimum</i>
<i>Paraleucobryum longifolium</i>	
<i>Philonotis fontana</i>	
<i>Plagiomnium ciliare</i>	
<i>P. cuspidatum</i>	
<i>Plagiothecium laetum</i>	
<i>Platygyrium repens</i>	
<i>Pleurozium schreberi</i>	
<i>Pohlia nutans</i>	
<i>Polytrichastum alpinum</i>	
<i>Polytrichum pallidisetum</i>	
<i>Pseudotaxiphyllum elegans</i>	
<i>Racomitrium heterostichum</i> var. <i>sudeticum</i>	
<i>Rhabdoweisia crispata</i>	
<i>Sanionia uncinata</i>	
<i>Sphagnum capillifolium</i>	
<i>S. girgensohnii</i>	
<i>S. russowii</i>	
<i>Tetraphis pellucida</i>	
<i>Thuidium delicatulum</i>	
<i>Ulota crispa</i>	

Deciduous and Mixed Deciduous-coniferous Forest Adjacent to Access Road, near and along Guilder Brook and between Guilder Brook and an Unnamed Pond w of Guilder Pond, Bluffs w of Guilder Pond, and nw Slope of Mt. Everett

Mosses	Liverworts
<p><i>Amblystegium serpens</i> <i>A. varium</i> <i>Anacamptodon splachnoides</i> <i>Anomodon attenuatus</i> <i>Atrichum angustatum</i> <i>A. crispum</i> var. <i>altecristatum</i> <i>Brachythecium salebrosum</i> <i>Brotherella recurvans</i> <i>Bryhnia novae-angliae</i> <i>Callicladium haldanianum</i> <i>Campylium chrysophyllum</i> <i>Dicranum fulvum</i> <i>D. viride</i> <i>Diphyscium foliosum</i> <i>Fontinalis dalecarlica</i> <i>Haplohymenium triste</i> <i>Herzogiella striatella</i> <i>Hygrohypnum eurgyrium</i> <i>Hypnum imponens</i> <i>H. lindbergii</i> <i>H. pallescens</i> <i>Leskea gracilescens</i> <i>Leucobryum albidum</i> <i>L. glaucum</i> <i>Mnium hornum</i> <i>Orthotrichum pumilum</i> <i>O. sordidum</i> <i>Plagiothecium cavifolium</i> <i>P. laetum</i> <i>Platygyrium repens</i> <i>Polytrichum commune</i> <i>P. formosum</i> <i>Pseudotaxiphyllum distichaceum</i> <i>P. elegans</i> <i>Racomitrium aduncoides</i> <i>R. heterostichum</i> var. <i>sudeticum</i> <i>Rhizomnium punctatum</i> <i>Rhodobryum ontariense</i> <i>Sciaromium lescurii</i> <i>Sematophyllum demissum</i></p>	<p><i>Anastrophyllum michauxii</i> <i>Calypogeia muelleriana</i> <i>Cephalozia bicuspidata</i> <i>Geocalyx graveolens</i> <i>Jamesoniella autumnalis</i> <i>Jubula pennsylvanica</i> <i>Lepidozia reptans</i> <i>Marsupella emarginata</i> var. <i>aquatica</i> <i>Marsupella emarginata</i> var. <i>emarginata</i> <i>Metzgeria furcata</i> var. <i>ulvula</i> <i>Nowellia curvifolia</i> <i>Radula complanata</i> <i>Riccardia latifrons</i> <i>Scapania undulata</i></p>

<i>Sphagnum affine</i> <i>S. capillifolium</i> <i>S. fimbriatum</i> <i>S. palustre</i> <i>S. subsecundum s. str.</i> <i>Steerecleus serrulatus</i> <i>Ulota crispa</i> <i>U. coarctata</i> <i>Warnstorfia exannulata</i>	
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South Slope of Mt. Everett Near Base, Forest

Mosses <i>Fissidens subbasilaris</i> <i>Rhodobryum ontariense</i>

Shore of Guilder Pond

<i>Sphagnum fallax</i> <i>S. girgensohnii</i>	<i>Sphagnum magellanicum</i> <i>S. fimbriatum</i>
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Anthropogenic Habitats

Bed of access road just below CCC shelter <i>Barbula unguiculata</i> <i>Pohila annotina var. decipiens</i>	Mortar, field-stone well along access road <i>Amblystegium varium</i> <i>Didymodon rigidulus</i> <i>Weisia controversa</i>
Concrete dam at outlet of Guilder Pond <i>Orthotrichum anomalum</i> <i>Racomitrium aduncoides</i>	

Appendix C

Bryophytes of Mount Everett and vicinity, Berkshire County, Massachusetts
largely from the field studies of
Norton G. Miller, Biological Survey, New York State Museum
1 May 2000

Mosses

Amblystegium serpens (Hedw.) Schimp. in B.S.G.
A. varium (Hedw.) Lindb.
Anacamptodon splachnoides (Fröhl. ex Brid.) Brid.
Andreaea rothii Web. & Mohr
A. rupestris Hedw.
Anomodon attenuatus (Hedw.) Hüb.
Atrichum altecristatum (Ren. & Card.) Smyth & Smyth
A. angustatum (Brid.) Bruch & Schimp. in B.S.G.
Aulacomnium palustre (Hedw.) Schwaegr.
Barbula unguiculata Hedw.
Bartramia pomiformis Hedw.
Brachythecium oxycladon (Brid.) Jaeg.
B. rutabulum (Hedw.) Schimp. in B.S.G.
B. salebrosum (Web. & Mohr) Schimp. in B.G.S.
Brotherella recurvans (Michx.) Fleisch.
Bryhnia novae-angliae (Sull. & Lesq. in Sull.) Grout
Bryum capillare Hedw.
Callicladium haldanianum (Grev.) Crum
Campylium chrysophyllum (Brid.) J. Lange
Dicranella heteromalla Hedw.
Dicranum flagellare Hedw.
D. fulvum Hook.
D. montanum Hedw.
D. polysetum Sw.
D. scoparium Hedw.
D. viride (Sull. & Lesq. in Sull.) Lindb.
Didymodon rigidulus Hedw.
Diphyscium foliosum (Hedw.) Mohr
Ditrichum lineare (Sw.) Lindb.
Fontinalis dalecarlica Schimp. in B.S.G.
Haplodymium triste (Ces. in De Not.) Kindb.
Herzogiella striatella (Brid.) Iwats.
Hygroamblystegium tenax (Hedw.) Jenn.
Hygrohypnum eugyrium (Schimp. in B.S.G.) Loeske
Hylocomnium splendens (Hedw.) Schimp. in B.S.G.
Hypnum fertile Sendtn.
H. imponens Hedw.
H. lindbergii Mitt.

H. pallescens (Hedw.) P. Beauv.
Leskea gracilescens Hedw.
Leucobryum albidum (Brid. ex P. Beauv.) Lindb.
L. glaucum (Hedw.) Ångstr. in Fries
Mnium hornum Hedw.
Orthotrichum anomalum Hedw.
O. pumilum Sw.
O. sordidum Sull. & Lesq. in Aust.
Paraleucobryum longifolium (Hedw.) Loeske
Philonotis fontana (Hedw.) Brid.
Plagiomnium ciliare (C. Müll.) T. Kop.
P. cuspidatum (Hedw.) T. Kop.
Plagiothecium cavifolium (Brid.) Iwats.
P. laetum Schimp. in B.S.G.
Platygyrium repens (Brid.) Schimp. in B.S.G.
Pleurozium schreberi (Brid.) Mitt.
Pohlia annotina var. *decipiens* Loeske
P. nutans (Hedw.) Lindb.
Polytrichastrum alpinum (Hedw.) G. L. Sm.
Polytrichum commune Hedw.
P. pallidisetum Funck
P. piliferum Hedw.
Pseudotaxiphyllum distachaceum (Mitt.) Iwats.
P. elegans (Brid.) Iwats.
Racomitrium aduncoides Bednarek-Ochyra
R. heterostichum var. *sudeticum* (Funck) Bruch & Schimp. in B.S.G.
Rhabdoweisia crispata (With.) Lindb.
Rhizomnium punctatum (Hedw.) T. Kop.
Rhodobryum ontariense (Kindb.) Par. in Kindb.
Sanionia uncinata (Hedw.) Loeske
Sciaromium lescurii (Sull. in Gray) Broth.
Sematophyllum demissum (Wils.) Mitt.
Sphagnum affine Ren. & Card.
S. capillifolium (Ehrh.) Hedw.
S. compactum DC. in Lam. & DC.
S. fallax (Klinggr.) Klinggr.
S. fimbriatum Wils. in Wils. & Hook.
S. girgensohnii Russ.
S. magellanicum Brid.
S. palustre L.
S. russowii Warnst.
S. subsecundum Nees in Sturm s. *stricto*
Steerecleus serrulatus (Hedw.) Robins.
Tetraphis pellucida Hedw.
Thuidium delicatulum (Hedw.) Schimp. in B.S.G.
Ulota coarctata (P. Beauv.) Hammar

U. crispa (Hedw.) Brid.
Warnstorfia exannulata (Schimp. in B.S.G.) Loeske
Weissia controversa Hedw

Liverworts

Anastrophyllum michauxii (Web.) Buch ex Evans
A. minutum (Schreb.) R. M. Schuster [Schuster, 1969.]
Barbilophozia attenuata (Mart.) Loeske
B. barbata (Schmid. ex Schreb.) Loeske
Bazzania trilobata (L.) S. Gray
Calypogeia integristipula Steph. [Schuster, 1969.]
C. muelleriana (Schiffn.) K. Müll.
C. neesiana (Mass. & Carest.) K. Müll. [Schuster, 1969.]
C. sullivantii Aust. [Schuster, 1969.]
Cephalozia bicuspidata (L.) Dum.
C. lunulifolia (Dum.) Dum. [Schuster, 1974.]
C. macrostachya Kaal. subsp. *macrostrachya* [Schuster, 1974.]
C. pleniceps (Aust.) Lindb. [Schuster, 1974.]
Cephaloziella divaricata (Sm.) Schiffn. (*C. byssaccea* (Roth) Warnst.)
C. elachista (jack) Schiffn. [Schuster, 1980.]
C. rubella (Nees) Warnst.
Diplophyllum apiculatum (Evans) Steph.
Frullania asagrayana Mont.
Geocalyx graveolens (Schrad.) Nees
Gymnocolea inflata (Huds.) Dum.
Jamesoniella autumnalis (DC.) Steph.
Jubula pennsylvanica (Steph.) Evans
Lepidozia reptans (L.) Dum.
Lophocolea heterophylla (Schrad.) Dum.
Lophozia bicrenata (Schmid. ex Hoffm.) Dum.
L. capitata (Hook.) Macoun [Schuster, 1969.]
L. sudetica (Nees) Grolle (*L. alpestris* (Schleich.) Evans [Schuster, 1969.]
L. ventricosa (Dicks.) Dum. (incl *L. ventricosa* var. *silvicola* Buch)
Marsupella emarginata var. *emarginata* (Ehrh.) Dum.
M. emarginata var. *aquatica* (Lindenb.) Dum.
Metzgeria furcata var. *ulvula* Nees
Nowellia curvifolia (Dicks.) Mitt.
Odontoschisma denudatum (Mart.) Dum. [Schuster, 1974.]
Pallivicia lyellii (Hook.) Carruthers [Schuster, 1992.]
Ptilidium ciliare (L.) Hampe
P. pulcherrimum (G. Web.) Vainio
Radula complanata (L.) Dum.
Riccardia latifrons Lindb.
Scapania nemorea (L.) Grolle
S. undulata (L.) Dum.
Solenostoma gracillimum (Sm.) Schust.

Appendix D

Hepaticae recorded for Mt. Everett (Mt. Washington) and vicinity

in R. M. Schuster, Hepaticae and Anthocerotae of North America, vols.1-6 (1966-1992)

- Anastrophyllum minutum* (Schreb.) R. M. Schust. Mt. Everett, Town of Mt. Washington (Evans). Vol. 2: 761 (1969).
- Barbilophozia attenuata* (Mart.) Loeske. Mt. Everett, Town of Mt. Washington (Lorenz, 1915). Vol. 2: 312 (1969).
- Calypogeia integristipula* Steph. Mt. Everett, Berkshire Co. (Schuster 68-134). Vol. 2: 205 (1969).
- C. muelleriana* (Schiffn.) K. Müll. subsp. *muelleriana*. Guilder Pond, Mt. Everett (Schuster 68-166). Vol. 2: 179 (1969).
- C. neesiana* (Mass. & Carest.) K. Müll. Guilder Pond, Mt. Everett, Berkshire Co. (Schuster 68-164). Vol. 2: 196 (1969).
- C. sullivantii* Austin. Guilder Pond, Mt. Everett, Berkshire Co. (Schuster 68-167). Vol. 2: 120 (1969).
- Cephalozia lunulifolia* (Dumort.) Dumort. Guilder Pond, Mt. Everett (Schuster 68-164c), and Mt. Everett summit, Berkshire Co. (Schuster 68-140, 68-137a). Vol. 3: 788 (1974).
- C. macrostachya* Kaal. subsp. *macrostachya*. Guilder Pond, Mt. Everett, Berkshire Co. (Schuster 68-151c). Vol. 3: 750 (1974).
- C. pleniceps* (Austin) Lindb. Guilder Pond, Mt. Everett, Berkshire Co. (Schuster 68-164a). Vol. 3: 773 (1974).
- Cephaloziella divaricata* (Sm.) Schiffn. var. *divaricata* (*Cephaloziella byssacea* (Roth) Warnst. var. *byssacea*). Mt. Everett, Berkshire Co. (Schuster 68-146b, 68-150). Vol. 4: 90 (1980).
- C. elachista* (Jack) Schiffn. Guilder Pond, Mt. Everett, Berkshire Co. (Schuster 63-164, 68-151a). Vol. 4: 63 (1980).
- Jubula pennsylvanica* (Steph.) Evans. Mt. Washington (Lorenz), Berkshire Co. Vol. 5: 279 (1992).
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