Mt Tzena, an important site for bryophytes in Greece, with a remarkably disjunct population of the rich-fen moss *Cinclidium stygium*

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Sixty-five bryophytes are reported from the upper altitudinal zones of Mt Tzena, northern Greece. They include a remarkably disjunct population of the Boreal-montane moss *Cinclidium stygium*, which is characteristic of strongly calcium-rich or mineral-rich wetlands and has declined greatly in Central Europe. Four further species are reported for the first time in Greece: *Andreaea rupestris*, *Barbilophozia sudetica*, *Mesoptychia bantriensis* and *Schistochilopsis opacifolia*. The presence of *Distichium inclinatum* in Greece is confirmed.


**Key words:** *Andreaea rupestris*, *Barbilophozia sudetica*, *Distichium inclinatum*, *Mesoptychia bantriensis*, mires, *Schistochilopsis opacifolia*.

**Introduction**

North of the town of Edessa, Central Macedonia, the mainland of Greece is separated from the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia by a mountain range that includes Mt Voras (Kaimaktsalan), Mt Pinovo and Mt Tzena, with a maximum altitude of 2524 m on Mt Voras. These mountains form a continuous ridge, and for the most part the national border runs along the watershed. Within Greece it is a very important area for bryophytes and several species have their only known Greek localities here. It includes some areas of very special ecological interest, notably the peat bog of Kali Pediada (Dobro Pole).

The bryophytes of Mt Voras have been surveyed by Tsakiri et al. (2006) and Papp et al. (2011). The author has also made collections from this mountain but these specimens are not yet fully worked. Until recently Mt Pinovo and Mt Tzena were unknown bryologically, but a substantial and interesting collection was made there in 2014 by Papp & Tsakiri (2017). The parts of Mt Tzena that they visited were located on the southern and western slopes, to an altitude of 1540 m, and their collections from Tzena included four mosses that were first reports