



Fig. A: Blatt von *C. aquaticus*. B: Blatt von *C. riparius*. C - F: *C. fontinaloides*, C: Blatt total, D: Querschnitt durch den Randwulst, E: Randwulst in Durchsicht, F: Längsschnitt durch den Randwulst. G - I: *C. danubicus*, G: Blatt total, H: Querschnitt durch den Randwulst, I: Randwulst in Durchsicht.

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NEW BRYOPHYTE SITES FOR THE 2ND EDITION OF THE RDBEB

Most of the Ukrainian bryophyte sites listed in the Red Data Book of European Bryophytes are situated in the steppe zone. However, there is a number of important bryophyte areas in other phytogeographical zones of Ukraine.

Bryophytes of the forest zone (the northern part of the country) are protected in the Shatsk national park and the Polisky reserve (Andrienko et al. 1986). *Riccia huebeneriana*, *Dicranum viride*, *Pseudobryum cinctidioides*, *Scorpidium scorpioides*, *Calliergon trifarium* and many *Sphagnum* spp. occur in these territories. The bryoflora of the forest-steppe zone (the central part of the country) is preserved in the Medobory (Bolyukh 1989) and the Kaniv reserve (Virchenko & Lyubchenko 1996). From these sites, collections of *Oxymitra incrassata*, *Riccia frostii*, *R. papillosa*, *Fissidens exiguus*, *Rhodobryum ontariense* and others are of the greatest interest. The 2nd edition of the RDBEB should also include the Yalta natural reserve (Crimea) where *Buxbaumia viridis*, *Neckera pennata*, *Lescurea saviana*, *Leptodon smithii*, *Scorpiurium circinatum* are found (Partyka 1995).

The author likes to thank S. Züst for the subscription of *Meylania* and to the editorial staff for improvements of the English text.

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