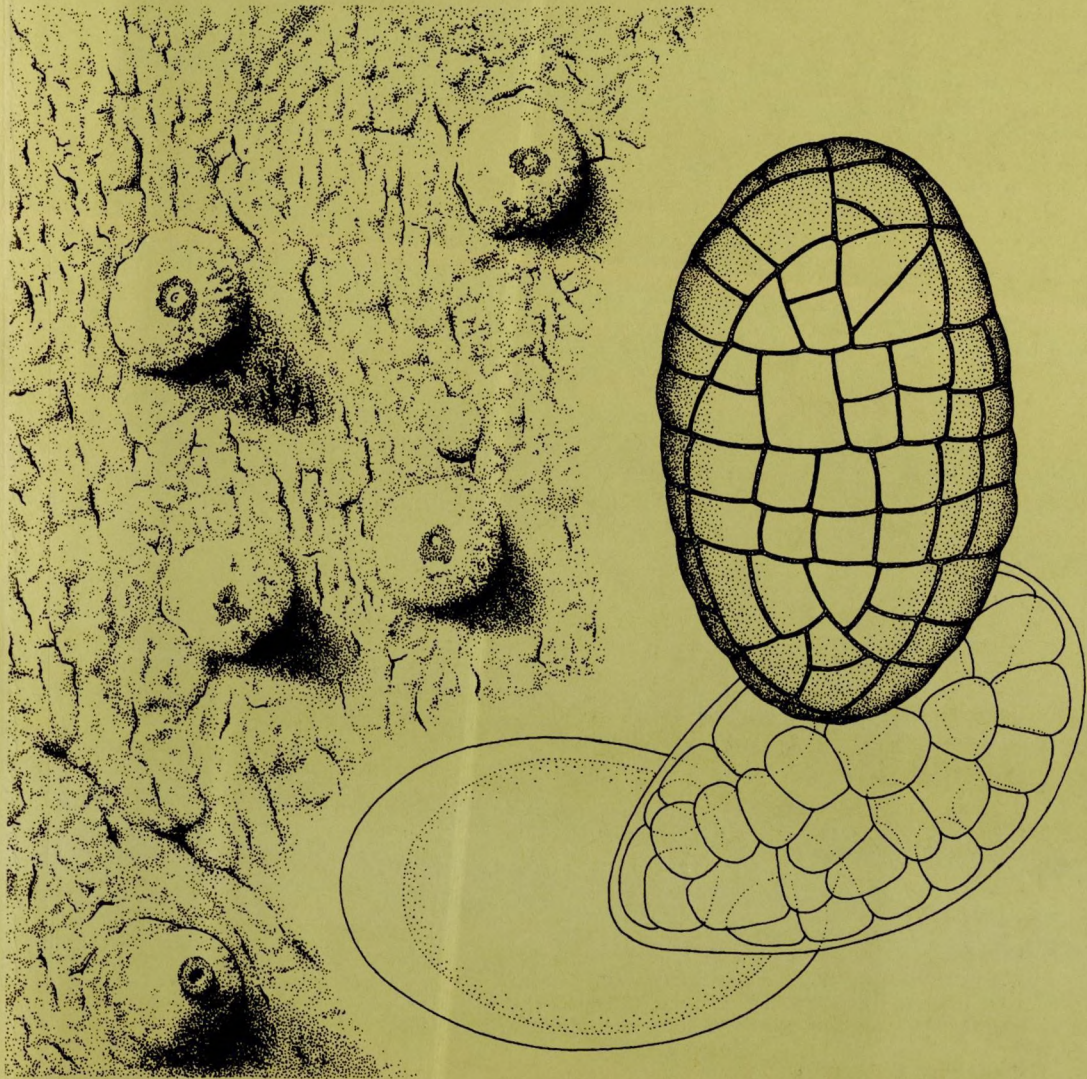


British Lichen Society Bulletin

Number 89 Winter 2001



Edited by P W Lambley

FORTHCOMING BLS MEETINGS

COUNTY DONEGAL

Leaders Howard Fox and Mike Simms

6 - 13 May 2002

SUMMER WORKSHOP *CLADONIA* (Blencathra, Cumbria)

Leader Peter James

4 - 10 August 2002

2002 MEMBERSHIP AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Annual rates except where indicated (US dollar rates are double the sterling rates)

ORDINARY MEMBERSHIP for individuals (i.e. not available to institutions) who have signed the Application Form and paid the subscription, being entitled to all publications and facilities of the Society

for 2002 £25.00
three year rate for 2002-2004 £71.50

LIFE MEMBERSHIP for persons over 60 years of age and having the same entitlement as Ordinary Members (10 times annual rate) £250.00

Each of the categories of **ASSOCIATE** membership enjoys full entitlement to all the facilities of the Society as well as the *Bulletin* but without *The Lichenologist*.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP £18.50

SENIOR ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP for persons over 60 years of age £7.50

JUNIOR ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP for persons under 18 years of age, or full-time students £5.00

FAMILY MEMBERSHIP for persons of the same household as a member, having entitlement to the facilities of the Society but receiving no publications and having no voting rights £5.00

BULLETIN only subscriptions (from Assistant Treasurer) for institutions only £15.00

Renewal membership subscriptions by sterling cheque payable to *The British Lichen Society*, and drawn on a UK bank or on a bank with a UK branch or agent should be sent, by 1 January, to Mr J M Gray, Assistant Treasurer, British Lichen Society, Penmore, Perranuthnoe, Penzance, Cornwall, TR20 9NF, UK (tel and fax 01736 710616), e-mail: jmgray@argonet.co.uk

US dollar renewal membership subscriptions should be sent to Mr S R Clayden, New Brunswick Museum, 277 Douglas Avenue, Saint John, New Brunswick, E2K 1E5, Canada.

Overseas members may pay by transfer to Girobank, Lyndon House, 62 Hagley Road, Birmingham, B16 8PE, UK, Sort Code 72 00 00 - account name 'British Lichen Society' - account number 24 161 4007 or to The National Westminster Bank plc King's Parade Branch, 10 St Bene't, CAMBRIDGE, CB2 3PU, UK. Sort Code 60-04-23 - account name 'British Lichen Society' - account number 54489938.

Changes of address should be notified to the Assistant Treasurer at least six weeks in advance.

Applications for membership should be made to The Secretary, The British Lichen Society, c/o The Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London, SW7 5BD, or through the Society's website at <http://www.theBLS.org.uk>

SUBMISSION DEADLINE - Summer *Bulletin* March 18

Cover artwork *Polyblastia cruenta* by Alan Orange.

EUROPE UNITED FOR PLANT CONSERVATION

In the last week of June, 150 plant conservationists from 38 European countries joined together to address the somewhat daunting challenge of devising a European Plant Conservation Strategy (EPCS). These representatives, drawn from key research institutes, and organisations from all corners of Europe met at Pruhonice; the botanical capital of the Czech Republic, at the third conference of the Planta Europa Network.

Plant Biodiversity is in decline in Europe. A report prepared for the conference by British botanist Hugh Syngé estimates that as many as 3000 of Europe's 12500 or more vascular plants are threatened, as well as 600 of the 1700 bryophytes. There is however no reliable data as to the threats facing the other cryptogamic groups such as the lichens.

The EPCS aims to provide an overarching framework for plant conservation work throughout the continent and its implementation will serve to protect all wild plants and their natural habitats both now and for the future. The Strategy prioritises the most important objectives for plant conservation in Europe, highlights successful initiatives, and importantly, identifies gaps in the conservation agenda so that future resources can be properly focussed.

The Strategy also aims to cover all botanical interests and so it was reassuring (and perhaps surprising) that a high number of representatives of the British Lichen Society were present at the conference (albeit in a variety of guises!) making sure that lichens were not neglected in the discussions that led to the drawing up of the Strategy. Peter James, Peter Lambley, Nick Hodgetts, Jenny Duckworth and Gill Stevens, were amongst the UK contingent who were waving a lichenological flag and Tomas Hallinback and Christoph Scheidegger were two well known figures ensuring a wider European in-put.

The Strategy was developed through a series of target-orientated participatory workshops focussing on Species Conservation Research and Action, Plant Area Conservation Research and Action and Cross Cutting Issues. Christoph Imboden, who headed up the workshop process for Planta Europa, declared that with 150 delegates it was one of the largest such participatory exercises ever undertaken. Ten qualified facilitators from various European conservation organisations were on hand to lead the uninitiated through the process.

The outcome of the process was the production of a detailed document outlining a way forward to tackle the problems facing plant biodiversity in Europe today. It prioritised the most important objectives and targets for plant conservation and identified areas where resources should be targeted. The delegates agreed upon forty-one clear, realistic and measurable targets for the next six years, covering issues such as Important Plant Areas, species rescue and capacity building, as well as developing three objectives, a goal and a vision for European Plant Conservation. Each target was assigned a 'lead organisation' to take it forward. This organisation is not necessarily responsible for raising the funds for, or carrying out all the activities to ensure the target's implementation, but is prepared to act as the focal point for the target's implementation.

Following the Conference these targets, objectives, goal, vision and resolution were combined with long-term policy recommendations for the Governments of Europe. These recommendations, if adopted, will provide essential underpinning for the target-orientated work of the plant conservation community by maximising its positive impact for conservation. The resulting document - the draft European Plant Conservation Strategy - is currently undergoing a consultation round with conference delegates, UK and other European conservation agencies and organisations and The Council of Europe (specifically the Standing Committee to the Bern Convention). The final European Plant Conservation Strategy will be published and distributed in the New Year.

Many of the targets in the draft EPCS have possible implications for British and European lichenology. Peter James, Peter Lambley and Gill Stevens as members of the British delegation to Planta Europa and of the British Lichen Society are preparing a discussion document for the BLS conservation committee and hope that this will begin the process of addressing some of the targets identified at the Conference where the lichenological community can contribute to delivery.

Planta Europa intends that the EPCS will become the European contribution to the emerging *Global Strategy for Plant Conservation*, which will be considered at the meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in the Netherlands in 2002. A Conference resolution was also developed for submission to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, this is the scientific body which advises the CBD.

The implementation of the European Plant Conservation Strategy will be reviewed at the fourth Planta Europa Conference in Valencia, Spain in 2004. More details of all aspects of Planta Europa can be found on the web site www.plantaeuropa.org.

For all those involved in the conference, it was certainly an exciting, productive, and extremely enjoyable experience. The greatest achievement of Christoph Imboden and his team was not so much the final production of the draft Strategy, but ensuring that each and every delegate was able to make a valuable and identifiable contribution to it, representing the views and ideas of both the organisation they represented and their country. It was also extremely hard work! Those delegates who arrived in Pruhonice anticipating spending a relaxing few days in attractive surroundings chatting about conservation and drinking Czech beer couldn't have been more wrong. But the end product of a programme of action which will actually benefit plant conservation throughout Europe clearly left everyone with a feeling of achievement (and there are rumours that at least a couple of people managed a beer or two!?).

As ever at such conferences it is surprising the insights you get into issues affecting other parts of Europe. For instance it was a revelation to find that livestock numbers, especially of sheep had dropped enormously since the Velvet Revolution of 1989, with consequent land management problems of grasslands in particular. That the taxonomic expertise on which we base so many conservation decisions is seriously diminishing throughout western and increasingly eastern Europe was sadly perhaps not so much of a revelation.

Many of the delegates participated in pre- and post-conference excursions. Both were extremely well organised and led by very knowledgeable local botanists. The tours went to various parts of the Czech Republic including the Giant Mountains close to the Polish border where the full devastating effects of acid rain were evident in the acres of dead and dying spruce trees with the inevitable loss of much of the lichen flora. High up in the mountains was the source of the river Elbe which eventually discharges in to the North Sea at Hamburg, a small reminder that activities in one part of Europe can impact thousands of miles away.

Gill Stevens

**BRITISH LICHEN SOCIETY COUNCIL MEETING, SOIRÉE and ANNUAL
GENERAL MEETING, 11th/12th January 2002**

Council Meeting - Friday 11th January 2002

Council will meet at 14.00 in the Council Room of the Linnean Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London. Nominations for Officers for 2002 and four members of Council for the period 2002-2003 should be sent in writing to the Secretary, c/o Department of Botany, The Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD before 21st December 2001. No person may be nominated without their consent. Bryan Edwards, Sheila Street, Dr Jeff Bates and Ivan Pedley retire from Council and are not eligible for re-election as Council members. Please let the Secretary have any items you wish Council to discuss by Friday, 28th December, 2001.

BLS Soirée - Friday 11th January 2002

The Swinscow Memorial Lecture '*Reflections on Lichenology; Achievements and Challenges over the Last Forty Years*' will be given at 18.00 by Prof. David Richardson in the Meeting Room of The Linnean Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London W1V 0LQ (halfway between Piccadilly and Green Park Underground stations. The Linnean Rooms are to the left immediately beneath the entrance arch). Tea and coffee will be available from 17.15.

This will be followed by a Buffet Supper in the Library from 19.30 to 21.30. Please apply for the buffet using the enclosed slip with a cheque for £13.00 per person (payable to the British Lichen Society) to the Secretary, British Lichen Society, c/o Department of Botany, Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD, before 21st December 2001 so that arrangements for catering can be made.

Annual General Meeting/Exhibitions/Lecture Meeting - Saturday 12th January 2002

The Annual General Meeting will be held in the PaleoDemo Room of the Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD, at 10.30. Please bring along exhibits of lichenological interest for display.

PLEASE NOTE: MEMBERS WISHING TO DISPLAY ITEMS SHOULD DISCUSS THEIR SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS WITH PAT WOLSELEY BEFORE 21ST DECEMBER 2001.

PROGRAMME

- 09.45 Reception and coffee
10.30 Annual General Meeting

AGENDA

1. Apologies for absence
 2. Minutes of the Annual General Meeting, January 2001
 3. Matters arising
 4. President's Address
 5. Treasurer's Report
 6. Secretary's Report
 7. Officers and Committee Chair Reports
 8. Field Meetings 2002-2003
 9. Election of Officers and four members of Council
 10. Any other business
 11. Date and place of next AGM
- 12.45 Lunch (to be taken at local venues)
Exhibition Meeting running concurrently

Lecture Meeting: Island Hopping

- 14.00 - 14.30 Dr Anthony Fletcher, Cen Ynysoedd Cymru (Lichens of Welsh Islands).
- 14.30 - 15.00 Mr Peter W. James, Lichens of the Channel Islands.
- 15.00 - 15.30 Prof. Clifford W. Smith, Lichens of the Atlantic Islands.
- 15.30 - 16.00 Tea
- 16.00 - 16.30 Dr Simone Louwhoff, Lichens of Pacific Islands.
- 17.00 CLOSE

Field Excursion, Sunday 13th January 2002

It is anticipated that there will be the customary field excursion in the London area. Details will be announced at the Lecture meeting. Alternatively please telephone Pat Wolseley during the preceding week.

TREASURER'S AND TRUSTEES' REPORT ON THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1/7/00 TO 30/6/01

This has been another busy year for the Society with the main event being the NATO Advanced Research Workshop on Lichen Monitoring held at Orielton in Pembrokeshire. Financial sponsorship was mainly from NATO with an additional grant from English Nature and we are very grateful to these two bodies for their support, without which we would have been unable to host this international workshop. Our thanks are due to the members who put in so much work in order to make it such a success. However, as it involved participants from all over the world it was quite a headache to convert their travel expenses to sterling so that they could be reimbursed!

The *Flora*, map fascicles and other publications continue to sell well and thereby fund a continuing programme of further publications. Work on the new edition of the *Flora* has commenced and it has been agreed that the Society will invest a sum of £10,000 in this project.

The Lichenologist continues to flourish and, for the first time, our profit/cost sharing arrangement with the publishers, has shown a small surplus.

Bulletin expenses are greater this year due to the substantial increase in the number of pages published. Council considers, as this is our main method of communication to much of the membership, it is important to maintain the high standard of this publication.

To assist the work of the Secretary, the Society has now purchased a lap-top computer and printer.

Following the national rise in personal accident claims (not from the BLS), all insurance companies have had to substantially increase their premiums and ours was no exception. The premium has risen from £157.50 to £262.50. In addition, as all voting members of the Council are also Trustees of the Society, we have taken out Trustee Liability Insurance to cover them in their work for the Society.

The Small Grants Committee continues to consider research projects and offers modest sums to assist with those which are approved. The Council has now extended its remit to include assistance in producing publications and the first grant has recently been awarded for a county flora.

As always, I must thank the Assistant Treasurers Stephen Clayden and Jeremy Gray. I must also thank Brian Green for his work in looking after stock and publication sales. Their assistance and that of other members of the Society is invaluable. Thanks are also due to Douglas Oliver for auditing the accounts.

F S Dobson
Hon. Treasurer

AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE BRITISH LICHEN SOCIETY

I have not checked the stock or examined the Register of Members but, in my opinion, the attached accounts prepared under the historical cost convention give a fair view of the state of affairs of the society and the income and expenditure of the society for the year ended on 30th June 2001.

D.E.W. Oliver F.C.I.B., A.T.I.I.

Notes to the Accounts

1. Managers' remuneration: No officer of the society received remuneration and none is due in the twelve months covered by these accounts.
2. Status; The Society is a registered Charity, number 228850.

BRITISH LICHEN SOCIETY
EXPENDITURE AND INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1/7/00 TO 30/6/2001

1999/00

1999/00

EXPENDITURE

INCOME

	Printing and distributing <i>The Lichenologist</i>	14,174			Subscriptions	22,266	
2,098	Less profit sharing	(14,256)	(82)		Add 1/5 life membership	556	
	Printing and distributing <i>The Bulletin</i>	4,336		12,026	Less refunds (23)		
2,513	Less receipts	(255)	4,081	5,474	Paid in advance (9,708)	(9,731)	13,091
2,341	Secretarial and committee expenses		2,473	1,270	Interest received		6,684
949	Depreciation		1,261	3,737	Donations and bequests		309
1,340	Printing		268		Profit on sales of stock inc. <i>Flora</i>		3,386
194	Bank charges		190		Profit/(Loss) on exchange rate		(203)
655	A.G.M.		373	£22,507			Total £23,267
100	Seminars, Field trips etc.		223				
595	Biobase and website		70	(£7,932)	Excess income over expenditure		(£11,640)
175	Accounting and audit		175				
158	Insurance		473				
192	Subscriptions paid		220				
2,375	Donations and grants paid		1,788				
890	Misc.		114				
£14,575	Total		£11,627	£14,575			Total £11,627

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30/6/2001

LIABILITIES

ASSETS

11,056	Sundry creditors (inc. advance subs)	10,981	146,729	Cash at Banks	158,782
2,036	Life members	2,230	8,012	Stock and work in progress	7,736
3,308	Burnet/Wallace Memorial Fund	3,308	-	Capital equipment £5,043	
900	Grants and funds in hand	900	1,634	Less depreciation (£3,426)	1,617
	General Fund at 30/6/2000	139,075	-	Debtors	-
139,075	Plus surplus for 12 months	11,641	150,716		
£156,375	Total	£168,135	£156,375	Total	£168,135

Independent examiner
Registered Charity No. 228850

Signed and agreed on behalf of the British Lichen Society
President: Treasurer

FROM THE ASSISTANT TREASURER

In January 2002, as at the beginning of this year, Academic Press will send 'faith copies' of Part 1 of Volume 34 of *The Lichenologist* to all this year's Ordinary members. Receipt of this does not, necessarily, mean that your subscription for 2002 has been paid! Subscriptions are due to be paid before receipt of the 'faith copy', by 1st of January each year.

Subscription renewal notices are sent to all members of the Society with the winter *Bulletin* as a matter of expediency. It is not practicable to enclose them only with the *Bulletins* of those who have not paid for the following year. If you are unsure of your subscription status please check your 3 or 5 year receipt or contact me (preferably by e-mail). Alternatively, if you subscribe to *The Lichenologist* and have internet access you can follow the link from the index.htm page on the BLS website <http://www.theBLS.org.uk> to 'Subscription Status' which displays a table, extracted from the BLS membership database, showing your subscription number which appears in the top left hand box of the Harcourt Brace address label of your copy of *The Lichenologist* (thus preserving general anonymity), and a code which indicates your subscription status.

During the 2000-2004 subscription period three-year subscriptions will now be available only from 2002. Five-year subscriptions are no longer available.

Please do not make subscription cheques payable to J M Gray, but to the British Lichen Society.

Please ensure that the BLS does not incur commission or bank charges when arranging payment of subscriptions.

I am aware that it would be more convenient if members were able to pay subscriptions direct to the Society by credit card but the cost of operating such an account, carrying as low a volume of transactions as the Society would generate, is not an economic proposition.

UK members wishing to pay their subscription by standing order, thus ensuring that receipt of the first part of each volume as soon as it is published in the New Year (and saving you the trouble of remembering to pay the subscription!) should ensure that the form is received by their bank well before the 1st January.

Members abroad employ several strategies for reducing commission charges on subscription payments.

Some send sterling notes by registered post, some make payments by Giro, some make transfers direct to the Society's bank account, which may be from their personal account or from a credit card. But, please note that following the UK's withdrawal from the Eurocheque Scheme, payments by this method are no longer acceptable. I give below full details of the Society's accounts.

At
Girobank, Lyndon House, 62 Hagley Road, BIRMINGHAM, B16 8PE, UK
Sort Code 72 00 00
Account name 'British Lichen Society'
Account number 24 161 4007

and at
NatWest, King's Parade Branch, 10 Bene't Street, CAMBRIDGE, CB2 3PU, UK
Sort Code 60-04-23
Account name 'British Lichen Society'
Account number 54489938

Jeremy Gray

CONSERVATION COMMITTEE REPORT FOR 2000

The committee of 28 met three times during the year. New members include the newly appointed Gillian Stevens, English Nature Lower Plants Biodiversity Co-ordinator, based at the Natural History Museum. Also Dr Jenny Duckworth of Plantlife who co-ordinates Biodiversity Steering Group Action Plans by liaison with relevant special interest groups such as the BLS.

The Biodiversity Steering Group Tranche 2, Species and Habitat Action Plans, includes lichen species and many relevant habitats. Growing awareness has led to the formation of a Lichen Biodiversity Action Plan Group, chaired by Dr Steven Ward of Scottish Natural Heritage. The aim is to co-ordinate work across England, Scotland and Wales, since many species and habitats are common to all three. Ray Woods and others are creating a database of threatened lichens for the British Isles. JNCC is also compiling a database of threatened sites for lower plants.

Highlight of the year was Pat Wolseley's team's magnificently organised LIMON - Lichen Monitoring workshop held at Orierton in August and funded by NATO. Attended by 66 participants from 22 countries it was an outstanding success, and above all, enjoyable.

Compilation of English names for lichens is being continued by Albert Henderson, recently joined by Oliver Gilbert. They would appreciate any English names that you come across.

Tom Chester is developing a team of diocesan representatives to liaise over churchyard issues.

The committee recommended that the BLS make a donation to support the purchase of an important lichen site in Orkney. Other Scottish matters included a request for comments on proposals to re-introduce a lichen into Scotland. This led to a long discussion, chiefly expressing extreme caution on such issues.

An encouraging reply had been received from Baroness Young, Chair of English Nature, to our complaint concerning damage to lichens on the ancient Roman walls of Colchester. It is anticipated in future that closer liaison will be established between EN and site owners responsible for cleaning monuments potentially valuable for lower plants. Notable other threats to lichens include our cautions expressed on indiscriminate planting of Millenium Yews in churchyards, and responses to a proposal for a power station in Devon. The Orierton workshop gave interesting information on the environmental nitrogen issue and its effects on lichens. However, there are serious gaps in our knowledge on issues such as the effects of pesticides on lichens.

An extensive request was received from the National Trust requesting information on all their properties. Such requests are virtually impossible to deal with at present and, despite the large membership on this committee, there are ever increasing demands on its expertise. However, I am working on a proposal which could involve a larger group of BLS members who are active in specific regions of the UK and who might be prepared to act as regional contacts for advice and help. I would be most encouraged to hear from anyone interested.

Finally, the belated Lichen Habitats Management book is very nearly ready - but for some minor alterations to some contributions.

Thanks are extended to the hard working Tom Chester and his churchyard lichens team, Brian Starkey who manages to create minutes from some very technical discussions, Neil Sanderson for his woodland advice, Ray Woods for Welsh and BAP matters, Vince Giavarini for attending to Environment Agency requests and, of course, to Pat Wolseley, our international representative.

Anthony Fletcher

DATA COMMITTEE REPORT FOR 2000

The committee met three times during the year co-ordinated by the acting chair.

The committee has continued to produce the Atlas of the British Lichen Flora. Map Fascicle 5 is now available dealing with Freshwater Lichens and the outstanding species of *Cladonia* which were excluded from Fascicle 2. Fascicle 6, devoted to *Caloplaca* will appear later in 2001. Further fascicles on *Alectoria* and allies, Ancient Woodland lichens and *Peltigera* and allies will appear in later years.

Mark Seaward and Frank Dobson are especially thanked for producing these important volumes from the BLS 10km mapping scheme, together with the text writers, principally Vince Giavarini, Oliver Gilbert, Tony Fletcher, Brian Coppins and Alan Orange.

The computer system BIOBASE, now adopted by the BLS for site recording is now co-ordinated by Dr Janet Simkin. Copies have been purchased or distributed to various members but progress is slow. It is hoped that anyone interested in recording lichens at the level of individual sites will contact her. An introductory article appeared in the BLS Bulletin, Winter 1999. Dr Simkin is also the BLS contact on the National Biodiversity Network.

The committee takes responsibility for mapping cards. The general site card and churchyard cards are being reviewed and no new cards have been proposed. It is intended that these two cards be placed on the BLS web site so that members can download master-copies for photocopying. However, those members requiring hard copies will be serviced as usual.

Finally, Prof Mark Seaward has generously agreed to chair the committee from the AGM 2001. I should also like to thank all members of the committee for their hard work and support, including the BIOBASE experts Jeremy Gray and Janet Simkin, and Bryan Edwards who compiles the minutes.

Anthony Fletcher

EDUCATION AND PROMOTIONS COMMITTEE HAVING A WORD ABOUT LICHENS

Having a word about lichens is what the Education and Promotions Committee is about - to raise awareness and understanding of lichens. Members work hard and all are warmly thanked for their efforts and productivity. The Committee meets three times annually and has recently welcomed Rebecca Farley (of the Field Studies Council) as a new member. Notable outcomes of our efforts include:

Publications

The newest book is *Microchemical Methods for the Identification of Lichens* (A. Orange, P.W. James and F. J. White). This milestone publication of the BLS brings us up-to-date in chemical techniques and is an important comprehensive reference work. At the start, basic techniques are summarised and a section on micro-crystallisation is included, suitable for non-specialists. Extensive tables summarise more detailed information, part of the tools-of-the-trade for taxonomists. (See the Publications Section of the *Bulletin* for information about purchasing this.)

Frank Dobson's *Lichens: An Illustrated Guide*, published just before the end of 2000, was eagerly awaited and is a popular revision of his earlier flora. Frank has also been active on other publication fronts. Of particular note, his FSC *Illustrated Key to Churchyard Lichens* will be available in two versions by the end of the year. The simplified version, suitable for school children, will include illustrations of 55 species of the most common churchyard lichens and the longer version is a key to 160 species. Frank has also contributed a section on lichens in Richmond Park to the Autumn 2001 *Richmond Park Magazine*. This magazine reaches many members of the public - and is available on newstands in the Richmond area.

We look forward to several new books, soon to be published, including Barbara Benfield's *Lichen Flora of Devon*, Tony Fletcher's *Lichen Habitat Management* and Pat Wolseley's *Limn: Review of Lichen Monitoring*.

Fact-sheets

We gratefully acknowledge the collaboration of the many colleagues who have contributed or up-dated fact-sheets. All are planned to be on the BLS website. The first to be available are *Lichen References* (William Purvis) and *Eutrophication and Lichens* (Barbara Benfield). Other titles being prepared include: *The Lichens of Ancient Woodland, Farming and Lichen Conservation* and *The Use of Lichens in Dyeing*. Annually, Tom Chester updates the *Churchyard Lichens* fact-sheet, also

available on the BLS website.

Members of the Society from time to time search for illustrations for talks they are giving. Through the diligence of Amanda Waterfield we have established a collaborate link with the British Mycological Society, who is willing to include lichen slides (for loan) from their collection. Their slide collection is well used by members needing illustrations for lectures. A computerised database has been prepared and will become available on the Web. A simplified printout is available, on request, at a cost of £1.50. To borrow slides, please give two weeks' notice and list them alphabetically. The loan is for a maximum of four weeks and postage costs are met by the borrower. Slides are not available to be used for publication outside of the Society and BMS should be approached on matters concerning copyright. **Lichen slides are needed so the collection is useful for BLS members!** Keen photographers - kindly donate useful slides of lichens and/or their general habitat. The contact is: Gill Butterfill, Manager, BMS Slide Collection, Mycology Section - Herbarium, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, Surrey, TW9 3AE (020 8332 5206).

Talking about photographs, we have recently learned of an exciting project, organised by the **ARKive Wildscreen Trust** (0117 915 7141, contact: . ARKive is building a **digital library of images of endangered species** - including many lichens. The project seeks good quality slides which will be scanned into its library and available on the Internet. Copyright will remain with the author (individual photographer). If you think you can help, contact them direct (and Barbara Hilton has a list of the lichen species they seek to illustrate).

Enhancing Learning about Lichens

We are mindful of the scope for extending opportunities to learn about lichens and of huge gaps in public knowledge and understanding. We are planning a discussion workshop in Spring 2002 to involve others beyond Committee members and to strengthen learning opportunities - both those based in educational institutions and those provided more informally - for example, in evening classes and other spare-time activities. If you have views on this and/or would like to contribute, kindly contact Ann Allen, Barbara Hilton or any Committee member.

Barbara Hilton, for the Education and Promotions Committee
(contact at: Beauregard,
5 Alscott Gardens, Alverdiscott,
BARNSTAPLE, Devon EX31 3PT
e-mail bphilton@eclipse.co.uk)

REGIONAL COLLECTIONS

Specimens in local museums, universities, schools, private collections and even stately homes are real data. The Society is launching a scheme to collate information about them and would be grateful for any information that people can contribute.

Now it is possible to access FENSCORE data by using the link on the BLS website entitled: 'Database of UK Museums which hold Collections of Lichens' but any additional information would be useful.

Contact Amanda Waterfield, c/o Botany Department, Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD. E-mail: a.waterfield@nhm.ac.uk

BIOBASE

Users of BioBase for Lichens will no doubt be relieved to hear that the long-awaited new version of the system is coming along well, and should be with them before the end of the year. This will include an up to date species list, more flexible code tables, a wider range of reports and some software changes, all of which should make the system easier and quicker to use. The new user guides will be issued at the same time.

If you have been waiting for this new release before trying BioBase for yourself, now would be a good time to get in touch with me. BioBase for Lichens is only available through the BLS. Various discounts are still on offer to encourage its wider use, and it is usually possible to borrow a copy for a few weeks trial before you make up your mind. Unless you actually enjoy doing field work in the cold and the rain, the winter is the perfect time to get yourself up and running with computerised recording!

Further details can be found on the BLS website, or contact me on 01661 823233 or j.m.simkin@ncl.ac.uk.

Janet Simkin

OBITUARY

Humphry Bowen

Humphry Bowen, chemist, botanist and Dorset lichenologist died in hospital following a heart attack on 9 August 2001. He was 72. Humphry was an all round naturalist whose interest in lichens was only one of many areas of expertise so he was not a regular attender at BLS functions. The Flora of Berkshire (1968) which included lichens and particularly, the recently published Flora of Dorset stand as monuments to his sixty-year love affair with these counties. It's most unusual for anyone to be involved in two county floras. I first met him on a BSBI meeting in the mid-1970s when his sharp mind, infectious enthusiasm and wicked wit marked him out as 'slightly dangerous'!

With extraordinary timing his 'Lichen Flora of Dorset' published in 1976 coincided with my own arrival in the county. It was a blessing in disguise for an amateur botanist looking for a new challenge. On the strength of this publication I joined the BLS in 1977. While Humphry was resident in Oxford and commuting regularly to Reading University our respective paths rarely crossed. Instead we corresponded several times a year. Humphry was a good wordsmith. Like Francis Rose his postcards were a cornucopia of information, crammed with detail, grid references, species lists and potential 'good' lichen sites. When Humphry moved to Dorset in 1989 his dining room and study became a clearinghouse for all things botanical. Often I would turn up at his home in Winterborne Kingston unannounced to find him in the midst of some drama, usually involving his computer. Both Humphry and his wife Muriel were generous with their time offering great encouragement to local botanists including the young Bryan Edwards. He was also one of the first lichenologists to realise the lichen potential of churchyards.

Our last meeting was in May over tea and cake in his front room. We had both quite independently returned from the Algarve fully charged up with stories of 'must visit' lichen sites. It seems a long time ago now.

Vince Giavarini

Comprehensive obituaries of Humphry Bowen appeared in The Times, 28 August 2001 and the Independent, 25 September 2001.

THE BOWEN COLLECTION OF LICHENS AT READING MUSEUM

The following note is intended to mark the sad death of the Reading botanist Humphry Bowen (anon, 2001a-c) and to alert students to the existence of an important and locally significant collection of lichens, made by him, which is now held by Reading Museum Service.

The collection comprises approximately 1000 packets of lichens of all genera, collected by Humphry during the 1960s and 70s, in the years following the publication of the Flora of Berkshire (Bowen, 1968) and donated to the Museum in the 1970s. The lichens are mainly from Berkshire and Oxfordshire, but also from Dorset and some localities further afield such as Shetland. A number of indicator species of ancient forest sites such as Windsor Forest are represented. All specimens are meticulously labelled with species identification, locality, grid reference, date and habitat. Some specimens have details of chemical tests carried out in order to confirm identifications. The whole collection is arranged alphabetically by genus and species for easy reference. Further information on selected species in the Thames Valley may be found in Bowen (1969) and details of ancient forest indicator species in Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire may be found in Bowen (1976). More of Humphry's lichens including non-British specimens, are held at the Reading University Herbarium (anon, 2001a & b; <http://www.herbarium.reading.ac.uk/>).

The Bowen lichen collection at Reading Museum may be examined by appointment, please contact the curator at the address below for details.

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DISTRIBUTION OF *ALLANTOPARMELIA ALPICOLA* (TH. FR.) ESSL. IN THE NORTHERN PENNINES AND SOUTHERN SCOTLAND

Dougal Swinscow was the first to report *A. alpicola* as new to England when he noted it on Little Dun Fell within the Moorhouse National Nature Reserve (Swinscow 1958). Over the intervening years I have recorded it from several other sites in the Northern Pennines over some 50 kilometres of the range with one site in Southern Scotland where it was previously unknown. As it is still unknown elsewhere in England, I thought it would be of interest to list these currently known sites together with observations.

There is no doubt that Crossfell, the highest point of the Pennines at 893m has the largest population. It is common over 830m especially on the southern and western sides of the summit escarpment rarely descending to 700m on the west side. The neat black or brownish black circular colonies are strongly adpressed to the rock on the gritstone pavement and block scree and are often the only macrolichen present on the very exposed rocks and are therefore conspicuous. At all the other sites, including nearby Little Dunfell, populations are small and very local on the same hard acid carboniferous gritstone rock. No fertile plants have been seen.

List of Known Pennine Sites.

Locality	Vice- county	10 km square	Altitude (m)	Date
Grey Nab, Gildersdale.	67	35/64	655	1977
Knapside Hill, Melmerby Fell.	70	35/63	685	1983
Dun Edge, Melmerby Fell.	70	35/63	685	1983
Little Dun Fell.	69	35/73	820	1974
Cross Fell.	70	35/63	830	1974>
Knock Fell.	69	35/73	790	1990
Deadstones, Weardale.	66/70	35/73	700	1977
Hilton Fell.	69	35/72	685	1974
Mickle Fell, Teesdale.	65	35/82	762-670	1978
Swarth Fell, Mallerstang.	69	34/79	680	1982

Simple measurements of the thalli on Cross Fell show that the annual radial growth rate is approximately 0.5mm per annum. The largest thallus I have seen measured 27cms in diameter which would give it an age of approximately 270 years. Over some 25 years I have not observed any change in the status of this species on Cross Fell. Although some thalli have disappeared there is an active process of recolonisation. Thalli are obviously tolerant of the very acid conditions reported from the Northern Pennines. The rock surfaces are exposed to acid precipitation from rain, fog and meltwater from snow. On some occasions I have seen old snow discoloured by soot particles. It is probably this acidity which inhibits the development of apothecia.

This species has not been found in the neighbouring Lake District, a distribution pattern that cannot be explained by it having an Eastern tendency in the British Isles as it occurs in North Wales and the western Scottish Highlands. It resembles the arctic-alpine vascular plant *Epilobium anagallidifolium* (Alpine willow-herb) which also occurs in the Northern Pennines in England being absent from the Lake District. *A. alpicola* was probably more widespread at one time in the past in the Northern

Pennines but competition from more vigorous and larger macrolichens at lower levels has meant that it is now almost exclusively found as relic populations on exposed rocks at high levels. It is tempting to think that it has been able to survive in the Northern Pennines as the highest rocks have always been above the tree line. Further searching may produce other populations but they are likely to be very local and sparse.

The site in Southern Scotland where it occurs was found unexpectedly in 1986 on the exposed summit gritstone rocks of Cairn Table south of Muirkirk at 593m in both v.c.s 75 and 77, GR 26/724243. So far this is the only locality in Southern Scotland although one would expect it should occur on the hard igneous rocks at high levels in Galloway, it has yet to be reported from there. It is absent from the Moffat and Cheviot Hills.

My observations in the Scottish Highlands where it is relatively common are somewhat limited. When growing on white quartzite the contrasting black circular colonies make it very conspicuous. I have seen fertile plants with small apothecia several times but only once with large apothecia similar to those I have seen on plants on Svalbard. These were at 900m on Beinn Eighe, v.c. 105, GR 18/95. The lowest altitude at which I have seen this species was at 450m on Ben Laga on the Ardnamurchan Peninsula in Argyll, v.c. 97, GR 17/66.

2. Transplant observations on *A. alpicola* in the Northern Pennines.

In August 1990 I collected several stones colonised by *A. alpicola* at sea level from Kuhn Ø at latitude 75° North in East Greenland while I was a member of Geoffrey Halliday's British North-east Greenland Expedition. I thought it would be of interest to see how the Greenland plants would behave in a site where native *A. alpicola* occurred though realise that today such an experiment might be frowned on. In September I araldited four of the stones onto a narrow ledge on the vertical side of a large rock at 850m on the south west side of Cross Fell where healthy *A. alpicola* was locally common. Annual observations made subsequently showed that growth did occur at the edges of the thalli made obvious by the pale appearance of the growing ends over the first 3 years. However after four years almost all the thalli were depigmented, unhealthy and loosely attached to the rock and the following year three of the four stones were bare with only one stone having a residual amount of *A. alpicola*. After six years *A. alpicola* occurred very sparingly on this stone and after ten years only a tiny thallus of the lichen persisted on this same stone.

This Greenland population of *A. alpicola* was the most northern yet found in East Greenland (Pers. Comm. Eric Steen Hansen). It is not surprising that the Greenland plants were unable survive for more than a few years in the completely different climatic regime of the Northern Pennines especially with the effects of acid rain. The Pennine populations of *A. alpicola* must have adapted to survive the wet and acid conditions, whereas the Greenland plants are adapted to much drier, colder and less acid conditions where there are higher levels of ultraviolet radiation during the Summer months. This high arctic Greenland population looked different from the British plants with which I am familiar. The thalli were darker, shinier and more contorted giving them a much coarser appearance than the neater and straighter and narrower lobed thalli of the Pennine plants. Parallels can be made with *Cetraria nivalis* where the differences in morphology and physiology between temperate and arctic populations of this species have been described by Schipperges, Kappen and Sonesson (1995) as ecotypes. These very simple observations in the field which I have described could be followed up using controlled conditions in the laboratory to see how the physiology of the populations differ and it would be fascinating to examine the differences in behaviour and morphology of the many other macro lichens found in both temperate and high arctic regions.

Acknowledgements.

I wish to thank Mark Seaward for information on the current British distribution of *A. alpicola* and especially Oliver Gilbert for checking the Greenland plants and his help and advice.

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R W M Corner

FOOT & MOUTH AND THE LICHEN FLORA OF THE SOLWAY PLAIN

This is not a pleasant story, indeed as I write, with nearly 1000 cases in Cumbria alone, it has still a long time to run, however in view of our location and the events of the last few months with so much media coverage about the main players it is worth considering how our lowly lichens have been affected.

The Solway Plain pivots in the east from the Longtown/Brampton area and embraces a wedge of low-lying land west to a line with Dumfries in the north, to Maryport in the south. This wedge of north Cumbria and south Dumfriesshire has been (and remains) subject to the most intense Foot and Mouth outbreak within the UK to date. A vast area of wide open farmland which, previously had been peaceful and virtually unknown to the outside world, was thrust into the nations' headlines on February 28th 2001, the very worst day of the outbreak. Since then every living thing, animal, plant and our lovely lichens has witnessed changes on a scale never before considered possible.

A generally clean air area with varying maritime influence from the Solway Firth, the majority of farms built of local St Bees New Red sandstone or coastal cobbles, many had remained with the same family for decades, and supported a superb lichen flora of mainly common species, which had developed and remained untouched over the years. Some of those farm buildings had a long association with the Romans and had developed a lichen flora on the original red sandstone substrate from those historical times. Many of these farms will now never return to that way of life as those who had the land handed down to them through the ages have now left farming and the buildings are being sand blasted and completely rebuilt for a differing occupation, whilst the barns and other adjacent buildings are turned into factories for mini industries. The vast extensive hedgerow system based upon hawthorn had built up a wonderful corticolous lichen flora with abundant *Usnea subfloridana*, *Evernia prunastri* and *Ramalina* spp throughout the area.

Such has been the scale of this Foot & Mouth outbreak that the logistics alone may never be known. Many farmsteads being well away from any main road often required the large lorries to back down narrow lanes, in some cases up to five miles and trying to get these through narrow field gates frequently either broke or required the removal of ancient gate stubs. Throughout the Solway Plain the majority of field gate stubs were of local acidic red sandstone, some of local acidic slate and a few of local limestone. Some of these gate stubs were the oldest saxicolous substrate in that area and had, over the years, become home to a fascinating lichen flora, far more permanent than any headstone. But having been removed or broken they and the lichens are now either being used as rubble or in a landfill site. In place we now have hard bland

reinforced concrete gate stubs. These in due course will blend in with their own restricted lichen flora much less splendid than those of local stone that had served for over 200 years in places.

The Great Orton airfield had stood quietly since being made redundant shortly after the last war, with little activity other than a small wind farm, the occasional light plane might use the runways along with a few gliders and micro-light aircraft. The old red brick control tower gradually supported a typical sandstone lichen flora and the runways, turning and parking areas became overgrown with a wide range of mosses and terricolous lichens. *Cladonia* carpets of twigs and cups were extensive particularly on the old runways and parking areas whilst *Peltigera* species had moved across the runways and into the grass verges and airfield flats.

Great Orton airfield first came into the Foot & Mouth story when the military moved in with proposals to build a pyre so large that it would be seen from outer space! From that point every aspect of the Great Orton Airfield would change, with far more activity than it had ever seen during its time as an airfield. Our lichen flora there was doomed.

Over a three month period it was not possible to escape the burning pyres, the smoke, fumes, the acrid smell of burning flesh hung in the air wherever you were anywhere in the Solway Plain. Many of these pyres had been started with old railway sleepers and car/lorry tyres and with generally light winds, farmsteads and hedgerows downwind of a continuous saturation of toxic fumes. Many people had to move away from home whilst the stalwart *Usneas*, *Evernias* and *Ramalinas* melted away from the hedges like butter in an oven. Wherever farm roofs were in the main pyre smoke line that colourful farm speciality *Xanthoria parietina* vanished overnight. For many weeks driving anywhere throughout the Solway Plain would find fields with dead cattle/sheep everywhere often lying for many days at a time.

As time passed by and the pyres died out, the Biosecurity teams moved into the farms on a massive scale and proceeded to pressure wash/disinfect every nook and cranny both inside and out. Farm walls and the much favoured asbestos-cement barn roofs, which all had a long established typical lichen flora, were completely pressure washed and treated with the citric acid based disinfectant, removing all mosses and lichens likely to hold the virus. In some cases long established wall/brick mortar has been removed completely, along with its extensive saxicolous specialities. Old wooden supports with an excellent lignicolous lichen flora, especially fruticose species, were often simply removed and burnt, many old fences, gates long since redundant, but simply left standing and collecting a variety of mosses/lichens have also been burnt along with an ancient 'tumbrel' standing unused in the corner of a field for over 50

years and covered with a forest of *Cladonias* over its old wooden body and a mass of *Lecanora/Xanthoria* on the metal.

Many of our churches were closed completely preventing maintenance work on building fabric, cutting of grass etc. The re-roofing of a church, which should have seen the old lichen covered tiles being replaced within two days was left under a tarpaulin whilst the tiles became covered with grass on the ground stifling the lichens that up to that point had enjoyed the Solway Plain's very wide-open light. Close cut grass with long established *Peltigera* swards now boasts long wild grass and flowers, possibly for the first time ever, and the *Peltigera* deprived of light has quickly vanished, the grass will not now be cut this year.

The massive scale of this outbreak throughout the area affected everyone and it is safe to say that the lichen flora was not considered in any way, however those of us who have watched over the area for a very long time and seen some of the changes realise that, as and when the countryside is fully open again, we will find more losses. We also firmly believe that whilst we have been at the heart of the UK problem this virus has a long time to run and many parts of the UK so far untouched will almost certainly be involved in due course. It is difficult to see what lichenologists can do who are at the moment living in unaffected areas, other than to record as much as possible whilst you are free to do so. Probably the best possible approach would be to photograph, in detail, all farm and adjacent buildings especially the roofs and take careful note of all lichen covered trees and hedges. For once the pyres start burning and the land is closed it is too late.

Lichenologists, and for that matter anyone, who has not lived through this problem cannot possibly understand the implications on every aspect of life. Rare species do not feature in this scenario for we have seen the widespread destruction of around 200 generally common species that up to now would have been found on any of the farmland/buildings throughout the area. Wonderful carpets of *Cladonia* twigs/cups destroyed through disinfectant run off today may feature in a future study to see if they ever return to a land area which will now be changed completely.

Throughout the Solway Plain, Dumfriesshire and Cumbria generally many land owners who have willingly allowed us freedom to study the lichen flora have asked us to keep away - some have told us to keep away. Many church PCC councils/Kirk sessions who have been very helpful indeed in the past, have also asked us, botanists, genealogists etc to keep away.

Whilst tourists are welcome in the cities and towns, when it comes to the countryside a general rule appears to be forming that it will be at least a year after this F & M incident is finished before anyone will be welcome. Therefore it would be very wise for lichenologists to obtain local advice before arranging any visits to pursue their interest as whilst officially an area may be announced as open, so much will depend upon the landowner or occupier.

Norman Hammond

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE AND LICHENS

While inspecting lichens on trees at the entrance to a farm lane I noticed that the soredia and damaged patches of the lobes of sorediate *Parmelia* sp. and especially *P. perlata* were red-brown. Although this part of Devon has had no outbreaks of Foot and Mouth Disease all farmers take precautions and sponge mats impregnated with disinfectant had been laid on the track near the base of the trees so that any passing vehicle would drive over them. At the side of the track a tub of disinfectant and a spray dispenser were placed for dipping and spraying the boots of those who wished to visit the farm. The disinfectant was a mixture of Formalin and Iodel.

It was possible that enough of the volatile iodine might have entered the surrounding atmosphere to become the source of the discoloration of the lichens. A bank bag kept in the car as an emergency collecting packet was water tight enough to carry a sample of the liquid home. A clean specimen of *P. perlata* was suspended over the disinfectant and after three days the *Parmelia* had taken up the red-brown colour. It would be expected that if the discoloration is due to iodine absorption then the *Parmelia* would return to its original colour in due course unless new stable chemical compounds had formed.

B Benfield

LICHENS AT THE NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM: HISTORY, CURRENT ISSUES & VISITORS

As some of you may be aware, I commenced the job as Lichen Curator at The Natural History Museum in January this year. It has taken me a while to find my feet (actually they are still often misplaced) but I thought it might be a good idea to give you my (relatively 'fresh') view of the collections and introduce myself. Before coming to the museum, and indeed to this part of the world, I was finalising my studies in Australia. My thesis was on lichens of Pacific Islands, in particular, on the family *Parmeliaceae*, but my interest in lichens began in the early 90s when I undertook research on lichens in cool temperate rainforests in Victoria, Australia. Since starting my job I have discovered that the lichen collection at the museum is enormous, of great historical and scientific value and is a very complex collection, with an impressive (or should that be depressive?) amount of backlog material. Admittedly when I accepted the post in July of 2000, all these things were pointed out to me but it has taken me at least six months to fully appreciate this. During my time here I have had the opportunity to speak with some long-standing members, including Peter James, and it appears that over the years many changes have taken place in the Lichen 'Section'. I thought that these may be of interest to members of the BLS and decided to try and write some of them down for *The Bulletin*. No doubt those of you who have worked with the collections, and indeed some members have done so for a long time, will be much more familiar with its history than I am. Nevertheless, I thought members might appreciate an account of some of the more recent changes in the Botany Department.

A brief history of Lichens at The NHM

As many BLS members are probably aware, the lichen collections were transferred from KEW to The NHM in 1969 as a result of the Morton Agreement. In those days the Lichen 'Section' had three members of staff: a Principal Scientific Officer, carrying out research and responsible for curation (at that time Peter James); Senior Scientific Officer, assisting with research as well as carrying out curatorial tasks (at that time Jack Laundon); and a Scientific Assistant, assisting with curation (at that time Roy Vickery). From the mid 1970s until the mid 1980s this 'team' consisted of Peter James, Jack Laundon and Joy White. This set-up of a three-person team continued until 1991. During this time a number of other people joined the Lichen 'Section', such as Research students, Fellows or members of staff, many of who will be very familiar to you, e.g. William Purvis and David Galloway, Henry Looney, Jane Pickering, Per Magnus Jørgensen, Pat Wolseley and Begonia Aguirre. In 1990 both Peter James and Jack Laundon retired. Peter joined in the rank of Research Fellows, and later was given the title of Scientific Associate.

In 1990 a major organisational change took place in the NHM and science was focussed into a number of themes. This re-organisation saw a parallel management structure set up for research as well as for collections management. Today in Botany this can be seen as the Collections Division, Cryptogamic Research and Higher Plants Research Division. The formation of the Collections Division raised the profile of

collections management as a profession in its own right and resources were allocated specifically to this. Since then the collections theme has been aiming to raise standards of collections care and (hopefully) you will have seen this reflected in the increased safekeeping, monitoring and conservation of this valuable resource. This has sometimes been a slow and interrupted process as staff have come and gone but we are getting there!

As a result of the restructuring the set-up of a three-person 'team' in each 'Section' in the Botany Department was abandoned. David Galloway and William Purvis became part of Cryptogamic Research and Rob Huxley took over as the Lichen Curator in 1990. During the 1990s a number of new people joined 'Lichens' (both in the Cryptogamic Research and Collections Division), many of whom will be familiar to you: Quentin Cleal, Edit Farkas, Kate Pryor, Mats Wedin, Dylan Fuller, Rikard Sundin and Heidi Døring. Although still involved with the collections William Purvis, meanwhile, had taken on more of a consultancy role within Lichens. It became increasingly obvious over the years that the complexity of the lichen collection required a trained lichenologist as Lichen Curator and this is supported by our present Keeper of Botany. The position of Lichen Curator as someone with a specific interest in the collections, curation as well as research, was filled in more recent years by Rikard Sundin, my immediate predecessor. Rikard left in 1999 and I filled the position of Lichen Curator a year and a half later.

Current Issues

Since the 1960s there has been a considerable expansion in the number of activities going on in collections management and research. The situation at present is very much one of implementing some of the more recent collections management policies relating to such issues as access to the collections e.g. use of databases to keep track of specimens, loans, acquisitions, disposals and backlog material, and also making the collections more physically accessible for instance by rearranging according to more current nomenclature; conservation e.g. pest control; visitors and enquiries. Conservation of the collections, including pest control, is of particular importance. The lichen collection at The Natural History Museum ranks among the largest in the world, with a rough estimation of 400-500,000 specimens, although not all of these are incorporated. Amongst these are some 10,000 types as well as many cited specimens. The museum also holds significant historical and geographical collections. Thus conservation is something that needs to be taken very seriously to ensure the future preservation of the collections.

The greatest threat to the museum's herbarium material is not from insects flying in through open windows, or being carried in on fresh material (although it obviously is important to check for bugs), since most insects living outside are not the same ones attacking collections. The concern is more with introducing material that has been stored for some time, whether in another (museum) collection or in someone's home. The museum is continuously monitored for pests and in the Cryptogamic Herbarium our main 'herbarium bugs' are Cigarette beetles, Biscuit beetles and Brown Carpet beetles. Larvae of all these can potentially cause damage to herbarium specimens and

although damage to lichen collections has been minimal in the past, other groups in the department (and the museum as a whole) are much more at risk from pests. We all need to be particularly aware of silverfish and booklice, which can destroy labels and hence render specimens useless.

Another area relating to conservation is access to the collections. Although currently only William Purvis and I are employed by the museum to work on lichens, at any one time there may be as many as nine people in Lichens, including Scientific Associates and Research Fellows, and on such days it is a buzzing place indeed. Obviously the lichens are there to be worked on, but access does place pressure on the collections, resources and also on curation time.

Visiting the Collections

Visitors are always welcome to the collections, but it would be greatly appreciated if you could please notify me by phone or email if you plan to visit the herbarium. This not only is very helpful in terms of clearing a space (we often have longer-term visitors) and organising equipment, but if you wish to bring in specimens it also provides the opportunity to discuss a course of action. Some options for treating your specimen are to freeze your own material before you bring it into the herbarium*, or to send the material a couple of weeks ahead of your visit so that it can be frozen by the Botany Office and is ready for you to work on when you arrive.

Most visitors to the herbarium are aware of the Visitor's Book. I would like to take this opportunity to point out that this book is extremely valuable in showing just exactly how much our herbarium is used, by whom, and in relation to what part of the collections. Therefore, please take a minute to sign your name in as you arrive in Lichens and note down what the purpose of your visit is (i.e., not simply 'lichens'). In addition please read the 'Notes for visitors to the Department of Botany' so that you are aware of Emergency Evacuation procedures and your obligations as a visitor to the museum.

Finally, I hope that the above information has been helpful, and any questions, comments or suggestions you may have in relation to the above issues, are always welcomed.

Many thanks to Rob Huxley, Alison Paul, Ian Tittley, Roy Vickery, Peter James (Department of Botany) and Carol Gokce (Department of Libraries & Information Services), from The Natural History Museum for their helpful suggestions and anecdotes.

Simone Louwhoff

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*A domestic freezer (going down to -18°) is suitable to kill almost all herbarium and museum pests provided the following guidelines are followed: (1) make sure specimens are thoroughly dried out; (2) seal specimens in airtight polythene or polyester (not PVC) bags (small parcels better than one large parcel); (3) place in freezer for at least seven days; (4) remove from freezer and allow to reach room temperature BEFORE opening bag (approx. 12 hours). (Pinniger, D. & Windsor, P. 1998. *Integrated Pest Management*. London: The Museums & Galleries Commission.)

RIMELIA RETICULATA IN BIRD NESTS

During a field trip to Central Himalayas in India, one of the authors (DKU) found a nest hanging on a twig of a tree of *Pinus*. It was made exclusively of the lichen *Rimelia reticulata* (Taylor) Hale & Fletcher which is very common in the area, along with other *Parmelia* (s.l.) species

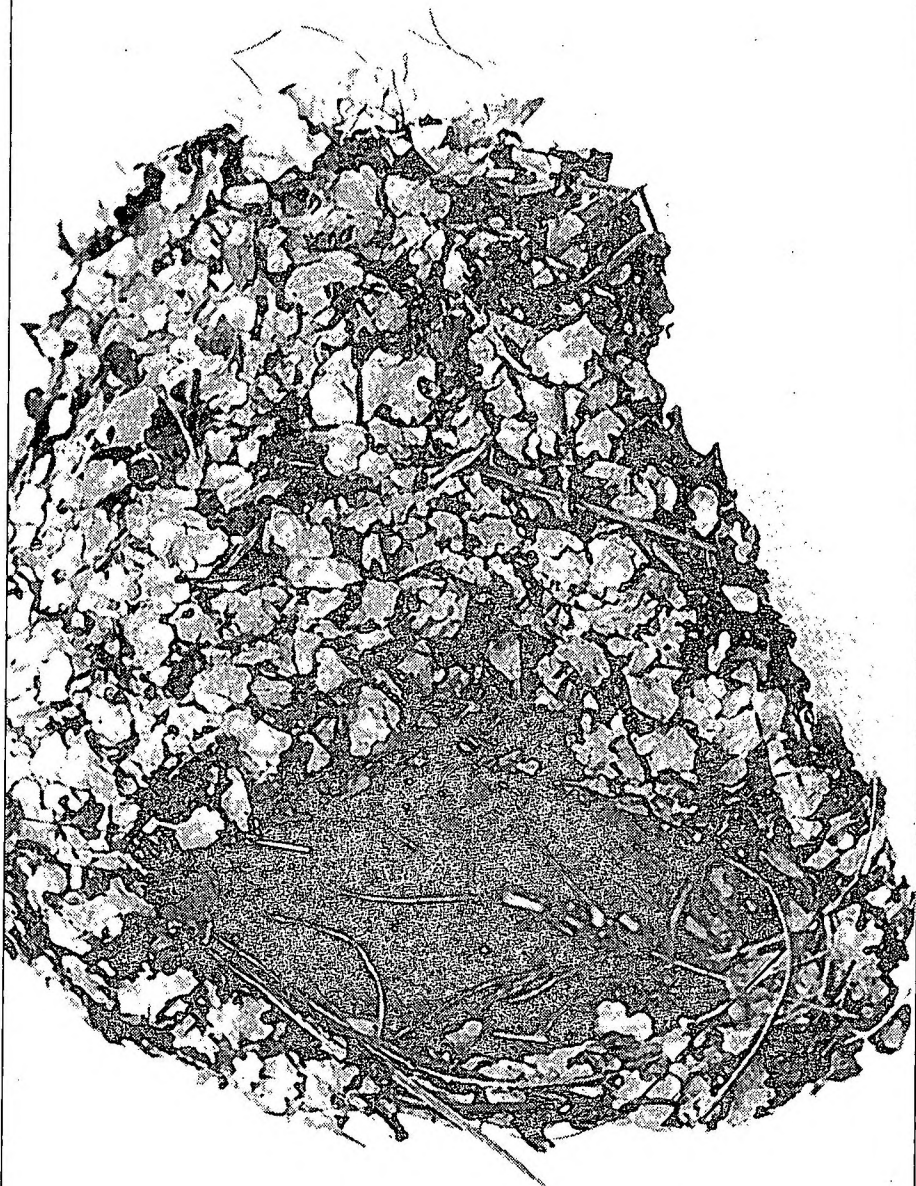
The nest has a more or less inverted funnel shape, with a lateral entrance, and attached to the twig from its upper narrow end. The lichen pieces appear to be pasted, woven tightly with the help of spider web and long black thread fungi, *Pinus* needles, sharp needles of grasses and a few mosses. From the texture and shape of the nest it seems that the nest belongs to a weaver bird.

Many birds species use lichens as nesting material. Richardson and Young (1977), listed the American birds which make their nests partly or mainly of lichens. The lichens used most frequently by birds for their nests are *Evernia prunastri*, *Ramalina farinacea* and *Parmelia perlata*.

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Rimelia reticulata (Taylor) Hale & Fletcher – used by weaver bird for nesting

CHURCHYARDS MISCELLANY 2001

As this update of activities has perforce to be written in September, it seems better to regard it as a miscellany of highlights rather than a formal annual report. I am grateful to Ann Allen and Don Smith for their contributions and to all committee members and coordinators for their continuing commitment to the cause.

Notes from North Yorkshire

I was fortunate in that Chris Hitch stayed a couple of days on his way north. We thereby managed to increase lichen numbers considerably at a number of local churches. Later on, leaving me on his way back home, Chris called in another church and phoned later on to report *Ramalina capitata*.

I had first visited the site on 29 June 1985, still a novice, having just started churchyard surveying. The plants then were very young, thin small and upright with no trace of soredia and I, in ignorance, quoted them as *R. farinacea* sans soredia. Looking back, if I was determined to make a mistake, I should have called them *siliquosa*, since the stems were more solid and not as ribbon-like as *farinacea*. A further clue should have been their preferred aspect – horizontal tops, quite unlike the vertical aspect that the other two species adopt. Their appearance today is so very, very different. Some thallus lobes have become flattened and longitudinally wrinkled, whilst others have thickened and appear as twisted, intertwined cords. Many are bent over and hunched – very peculiar, but all over are capitate soralia. I was delighted to note on one stone a fuzz of new thalli, so the species evidently continues. There was, however, very little if any space free on most of the stone tops which were dominated by *Acaropsora fuscata*, *Candelariella vitellina*, *Physcia dubia*, *Lecanora muralis*, *Porpidia tuberculosa* and *Lecidea fuscoatra*.

I recently led a Lichen Workshop at Aysgarth church, sponsored by The Yorkshire Wildlife Trust. Unfortunately, the lady minister had forgotten we were coming and, at an early recce to size up the site, I was informed by a dour faced churchwarden that a funeral was to be held that morning. We managed by dint of tip-toeing and muted conversation, to have a good morning's outing. The entrance drive is flanked by huge chestnuts. When I visited in 1993, these were richly clothed with at least three *Ramalinas*. This time I could only see three or four contorted clumps of *R. fraxinea* and no *fastigiata*. All trees appeared rather depauperate, whether due to collectors or air pollution is difficult to say. In the afternoon, we used a room at the nearby National Park offices for a more detailed look at some common species. Later this year I will take another group round Hutton Buscel churchyard.

If there are any Yorkshire members who haven't contacted me yet, please do so, so that some event or visit may be organised.

On a different note altogether, having received the District Council's Biodiversity Audit, I decided to find out just how many different organisms lived in Ryedale within my N. H. Society's area. With fantastic cooperation from specialists in all the different fields, I now have on disc over 7000 different species from lichens, bryophytes, flowering plants and fungi through to mites, molluscs, spiders and all other invertebrates. This kind of base information is invaluable if any kind of phenological work is to be undertaken in years to come. To protect sensitive information, sites, dates and grids are coded.

Don Smith

Surveys in the Southwest

Progress has been made in recording in new squares and providing additional records in poorly covered areas of North Cornwall and North Devon. A start has also been made in Somerset in making new records for partial surveys or early surveys with low numbers of species. While most of the common species are recorded again in these repeated surveys, the new totals are conspicuously higher, reflecting a much larger species diversity than earlier records may have suggested.

The Church of St Michael's and All Angels, Princetown, South Devon (VC3), has embarked on organising a Living Churchyard Project. In past years, HM Prison Dartmoor helped with the cutting of the grass; consideration of the project has been prompted in order to provide some strategy for maintenance of the churchyard, which is sensitive to the needs of the local community and wildlife. Surveys of wildlife groups have been requested so as to provide information on which to build the project's management scheme. Barbara Hilton and I have started a lichen survey that will be completed once the scaffolding of the tower is removed. The churchyard is large, but with practically no space to the south (the north porch near the tower is the main entrance). Headstones of granite predominate, but there are some limestone and slate memorials. The overall appearance is very sombre as there is practically no *Caloplaca flavescens* or other orange lichens. There is a large main yard, an area of more recent graves and an area of small granite markers devoted to convict's graves. Damp and shaded limestone provides a suitable substrate for a good showing of *Gyalecta jenensis*, while moss-covered, granite chippings give colonies of *Peltigera lactucifolia* and *P. horizontalis*. The tall grass obscuring kerbs, holes and undulations makes current survey progress distinctly hazardous, shades some lichens and provides easy access to snails for lichen meals!

Ann Allen

Happy Returns!

For the past six years the Churchyards Committee has had what it calls its Annual Works Outing. The initial purpose was partly to give us the opportunity to explore relatively neglected areas and partly to discuss survey techniques and our determinations of problematic species (so that at least we are all attaching the same label even if it is erroneous!). Above and beyond this, it is a social occasion. In our respective home territories, because lichenologists like some lichens are somewhat unevenly distributed, many of us frequently work alone and in isolation. It is a great delight to get together and share in the excitement of new discoveries in the immediacy of the present rather than later in retrospect by phone, email or letter.

Last year, we visited south Shropshire and stayed at a farm guesthouse in the tiny hamlet of Hopton Castle. In this case, an additional reason for our choice was that the local diocese had set up a project called Caring for God's Acre (see *Bulletin* 87:22). We were able to meet up with some of the participants and make our own contribution. Because we enjoyed the experience so much, this year we decided to break with tradition and return to the same area. Often such returns fail to live up to expectations. Not so this time. I think I can say without fear of contradiction that this was the best and happiest outing of all so far.

I went on two days ahead of the others to run a course for the project at Leintwardine in N. Herefordshire. This consisted of a tour of the churchyard followed by displays and a slide-illustrated talk in the village hall. Out of the blue, I had a phone call from Cliff Smith, an eminent lichenologist, whom many of you will know has been working at the University of Hawaii for over 30 years. Unknown to me, he had recently retired and happily returned to the home of his childhood which, as luck would have it, was a mere mile or two from Leintwardine church! Cliff kindly invited me to stay with him prior to joining the rest of the committee for the weekend. During this time, we made a brief sortie into Wales to look at the churchyard at Presteigne Llanandras and the nearby cemetery where we found fertile *Haematomma ochroleucum* var. *porphyrium*.

Friday, 7 September was a very special day and heralded more happy returns. Not only did seven committee members come together by train and car from diverse places but we also met up with relative locals, Heather Colls and Stephanie Thomson and with Oliver Gilbert, our special guest, who was celebrating his 65th birthday. We visited three churchyards – Bitterley, Hope Bagot and Culmington. In the evening, in addition to the usual sumptuous meal provided by our hostess, Sue Williams, we had champagne, red and white wine and a lemon drizzle birthday cake. Cliff and his Hawaiian friend, Conrad, also joined us.

The next day we again visited three sites - two, Burrington and Leintwardine, are in the Wigmore Valley on what 20,000 years ago would have been the shores of a glacial lake while the third, Richard's Castle, is splendidly elevated on a hillside above Ludlow. Just in case our cooked breakfast and evening meal were insufficient for our needs, Cliff invited us all to his family home for a cooked lunch, including Hawaiian delicacies (courtesy of Conrad) and supplied us with the most delicious home-grown apples and plums. On the Sunday, before going our separate ways, we surveyed two further churchyards - Orleton and Eye - to the north of Leominster.

As I write, there has not yet been time to fully analyse our findings. However, the hillside yards of Hope Bagot and Richard's Castle have each yielded over 100 species, while Leintwardine and Orleton are just short of the magic three figures. In total, around 175 taxa were recorded, almost exactly the same total as last year. The churches and many of the gravestones are built from either Devonian (Old Red) sandstones or Silurian limestones or shales. The former are typically dominated by *Acarospora fuscata*, *Buellia aethalea*, *Candelariella vitellina*, *Lecanora sulphurea*, *Lecidea fuscoatra*, *Lecidella scabra*, *Ochrolechia parella*, *Parmelia glabratula* subsp. *fuliginosa*, *P. saxatilis*, *Porpidia tuberculosa*, *Tephromela atra*. In addition, their somewhat muted reds, greens and greys are enlightened by a variety of *Pertusarias*, including much *P. albescens* var. *corallina* and *P. amara*, some *P. lactescens*, and, at one site, *P. coccodes*. *Lecidea lithophila* and *Miriquidica leucophaea* occur occasionally. The creamy Silurian stones (of Wenlock origin) carry some interesting 'switch' species (i.e. intermediate between acid and basic) such as *Acarospora umbilicata*, *Caloplaca flavovirescens*, *Clauzadea monticola*, *Lecidella carpathica*, *L. stigmatea* and *Rhizocarpon concentricum*. Infrequent or absent altogether are some of the more common calcicoles found further to the east or south such as *Caloplaca aurantia*, *C. dalmatica*, *C. teicholyta*, *Candelariella medians*, *Catillaria lenticularis*, and *Placynthium nigrum*. Surprisingly also, not a single *Opegrapha* was discovered. Notable finds included sheets of *Lasallia pustulata* on the church roof at Burrington and only the second churchyard record of *Bacidia saxenii* on a broken iron cup at Richard's Castle.

Not long ago these western fringes of 'the lowland triangle' received little coverage. How things have changed! Not only has Joy Ricketts surveyed virtually every church in Worcestershire, some more than once, she has now built up a group of devoted followers (including Heather and Stephanie) who have extended their explorations along both sides of the Welsh borderlands. At the same time, Ivan Pedley has continued to return regularly to his original home county of Staffordshire, while Lesley Balfe has brought together a small group in Wiltshire - a county with much potential and still somewhat neglected.

While in some places, especially Cumbria, the foot-and-mouth restrictions have hampered progress, ironically they seem to have had the opposite effect in regard to Open University projects further south. I have had a number of requests for identification sheets from students who found they could still access churchyards when other parts of the countryside were closed to them.

The saddest news of the year was the untimely death of Humphry Bowen in Dorset. He was the first person ever to show me lichens in a churchyard and I had a card from him in the week that he died. In between times, he regularly sent me mapping cards and his recently published Dorset flora included many churchyard records. Fortunately, we have other colleagues in the county to carry on the good work. Vince Giavarini has recently published a Plantlife 'Back from the Brink' report on the current status of *Lecanactis hemisphaerica* and is making a special study of the communities on the north walls of churches. The Kingcombe meeting further added to our knowledge of this distinctive habitat.

Our thanks to Bettina Weber for her excellent paper 'Lichens on rural medieval churches in Germany' (*Lichenologist* 33, Part 5). An account of her visit to Dartmoor should be ready for the next *Bulletin*. Oliver Gilbert comments positively on Bettina's paper in the August edition of *British Wildlife* (Vol 12 No 6). The autumn Plantlife also supports our cause with a succinct and beautifully illustrated article by Francis Rose entitled 'Finding refuge in God's acre' and reminds us of a further reason to celebrate – Frances' 80th! Yet more happy returns!

Tom Chester

SMALL ECOLOGICAL PROJECTS GRANT

Neil Sanderson has submitted his work 'Studies on past lichen colonisation in the New Forest' for publication, as has Allan Pentecost regarding his monitoring work on *Thamnolia vermicularis* in Snowdonia.

Grants still outstanding include:

- Wayside trees in Dorset, Stage 2. Vince Giavarini and Bryan Edwards.
- Monitoring *Heterodermia obscurata* in Cornwall. Simon Davey.
- Investigating the current status of *Lecanora conizaeoides*. Oliver Gilbert.
- County Lichen Flora of Devon. Barbara Benfield.
- Aspen woods in the Scottish Highlands. Les Street.

Members are reminded that short (half page) applications for grants (in the range of £100 to £400) in the form of a letter, should be sent to Oliver Gilbert, 42 Tom Lane, Sheffield, S10 3PB; they will be dealt with promptly.

SCOTTISH GAELIC LICHEN NAMES

A previous note in the *Bulletin* (Petch 1984) was a direct transcription of the section on lichens in Cameron. The following is an attempt to collect a fuller list from various sources, with modern scientific name, scientific name in sources if different, common name, Gaelic name, colour of dye if recorded.

Aspicilia calcarea (*Ulceoleria calcarea* Ross and Sutherland), Limestone Lichen, Crotal Clach Aoil, scarlet.

Cladonia pyxidata, Cup Lichen, Crotal Coinneach.

Hypogymnia physodes (*Parmelia ceratophylla* Ross and Sutherland), Dark Crottle, Crotal Dubh, brown.

Lasallia pustulata, (*Umbilicaria* Garvie), Rock Tripe, Crotal Clach Aoil.

Lobaria pulmonaria (*Sticta pulmonacea* Cameron and Stor Data), Tree Lungwort, Crotal Coille.

Ochrolechia parella (*Lecanora pallescens* Ross), Crabs Eye Lichen, White Lichen, Crotal Geal, crimson.

Ochrolechia tartarea (*Lecanora tartarea* Ross and Sutherland), Corcar Lichen, Cudbear Lichen, Crotal Corcuir, bright crimson.

Parmelia omphalodes, Dark Crottle, Heath Crottle, Crotal Dubh, dark brown.

Parmelia saxatilis, Crottle, Crotal, brown.

Peltigera canina (*Peltidea* Cameron), Dog Lichen, Lus Ghoinnich; Gearan (Dwelly and Cameron).

Ramalina siliquosa (inc. *scopulorum* Sutherland), Rock Lichen, Sea Ivory, Crotal nan Creag (Feusag nan Creag Garvie), dark red/purple.

Xanthoria parietina (*Parmelia parietina* Ross and Sutherland), Common Yellow Wall Lichen, Crotal Buidhe, yellowish brown.

Glossary

Crotal, Griaman (Griam, Grioman) are often used as a general term for any lichen.
Coinneach..Moss
Clach..Stone
Aoil..Gen.sing.of Aoil..Lime.Clach Aol..Limestone
Dubh..Black
Geal..White
Corcur (gen.corcuir)..Crimson
Lus..a Plant
Ghoinnich.deriv.nom.sing.Goin..a Wound.ie.LusGhoinnich..Woundwort,(cf,Stachys).
There are other variations of the spelling, some of which do not make sense.
Gearan..a Complaint (Lowland Scots "Girn") must be similarly associated.
Creag..Rock or Crag
Feusag..Beard or Whiskers
Coille..Wood(Trees)
Buidh(e)..Yellow

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Ian Pennie,
5 Badcall,
Scourie,
Sutherland

COMMON NAMES OF LICHENS IN NORTH AMERICA

Recently Ernie Brodo sent us a list of the common names of lichens in North America, compiled by himself and the Sharnoffs. It appears that about half the species have common names. Older names in use in Britain have found their way across the Atlantic: lungwort, Iceland moss, oakmoss, reindeer moss, crottle, yellow map lichen and old man's beard.

The bestowal of common names appears to be more organised than in Britain. There are far more of them, mainly based on a persistent vernacular generic name followed by a particular specific one. For example, most *Lecanora* species are known as rim lichens with *L. rupicola* being the white rim lichen and *L. dispersa* the mortar rim lichen. Some examples of generic names taken from the first few pages are: cobblestone lichens (*Acarospora*); witch's hair (*Alectoria*); rockgrub lichens (*Allantoparmelia*); horsehair lichens, tree-hair lichens, bear hair (*Bryoria*); button lichens (*Buellia*); stubble lichens (*Calicium*); firedot lichens (*Caloplaca*); and stipplescale lichens (*Catapyrenium*).

There are a few weaknesses in the list. The generic name, dot lichen, is applied to *Arthrorhaphis*, *Bacidia*, *Biatora*, *Cliostomum*, *Japewia*, *Megalaria*, *Micarea* and *Mycobilimbia*. Although there are historical reasons for this, many of the *Lecidea* splits now have their own names and the same is true for the *Parmelia* splits, showing that recent work has been undertaken on the list to eliminate some such inconsistencies.

In discussing the quality of vernacular lichen names in *Bulletin 88* (2001) 34, we pointed out that the inclusion of the word 'lichen' is, in most cases, merely an annoyance, and many of the American names listed would gain in concision and usability from its omission, e.g. (*Baeomyces rufus*) 'Brown-beret lichen', and (*Xanthoria fallax*) 'Hooded sunburst lichen'.

The list includes a number of highly attractive names unlikely to be bettered by compilers on this side of the Atlantic. While most people we have talked to are in favour of common names evolving so as to reflect regional distinctiveness, it pays to be mindful of the trite creations that have resulted when panels of lichenologists have met to think up names in the past. Some borrowing of the best transatlantic items would certainly be in order.

Names that we might consider adopting include such gems as: *Cladonia squamosa*, dragon cladonia; *Cornicularia normoerica*, bootstrap lichen (possibly improved to bootstraps); *Diploschistes muscorum*, cowpie lichen; *Lepraria*, dust lichens; *Normandina*, elf's ear; *Opegrapha*, scribble lichen; *Parmeliopsis*, starburst lichen; *Peltigera venosa*, fan lichen; *Phaeophyscia*, shadow lichens; *Physconia*, frost lichens; *Placopsis*, bull's eye lichen; *Stereocaulon*, foam lichens; and *Sticta*, moon lichen.

There are some cases where our American colleagues might like to borrow from us, e.g. saffron lichen rather than orange chocolate chip lichen, for *Solorina crocea*. Frequently we each have our own names that we are happy with such as: for *Dermatocarpon miniatum*, (British) Little Clouds and (American) Common Stippleback or Leather Lichen; and for *Pseudocyphellaria crocata*, (British) Golden-edged and (American) Yellow Specklebelly. With only one American name would we dissent strongly: Monk'shood (Lichen) is applied to *Hypogymnia physodes*: Surely *Physcia adscendens* has a better claim.

The charm and appropriateness of many of these American names confirms our opinion that from a consideration of the wealth of traditional, constructed and proposed common lichen names known from various countries and localities, there could well emerge in each country a set of vernacular names serving local needs and worthy of putting beside the long-used traditional names of flowering plants.

We are grateful to Ernie Brodo for sending us the extensive list of American vernacular lichen names.

Albert Henderson and Oliver Gilbert

Note

David Walkinshaw has informed us that following the Highland Clearances, red-fruited *Cladonia* species have been known to the Highland Scots as 'The Duke of Cumberland's Soldiers'.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Dear Mr Lambley,

I would like to comment on two items in the recent BLS *Bulletin*.

On pp 56-57 Frank Dobson remarks on the possible health hazards posed by Pd. There was an article in the *Bulletin* about 15 years ago suggesting the use of draughtsman's pens as a safer way of holding and using Pd. (I don't know which issue it was in, as my old copies of the *Bulletin* are presently in the UK, not in Greece.) Perhaps that short article could be reprinted. I have used this method myself ever since, for both Pd (Steiner's solution) and K, and, quite apart from any safety issues, can recommend it on practical grounds. It allows very precise and economical application of these reagents, both in the lab and in the field, and it also makes reagents easy to carry in the field - no bottles to leak, etc.

On p37 you seek members' views on the matter of vernacular names for lichens. On the whole, I think that they are a bad idea. We are stuck with the occasional need for them under Schedule 8, and I can see that people who have no knowledge of - and probably no interest in - lichens will find them easier, but I think that the problems that they will cause will outweigh any benefits.

1. We have enough taxonomic and nomenclature confusion even with scientific names governed by a carefully designed code of nomenclature. This confusion will be multiplied further if someone sets up a 'parallel' system of names in English, and further still when other imitate it and do the same in the 30 or so European languages. For example, what happens if a species is split? To which of the new taxa will the vernacular name be deemed to apply, and who will decide?
2. Many of us read, in various languages, botanical works on non-lichenological topics in which lichens put in an occasional appearance. If non-specialists are encouraged to use vernacular names, they may well do so in works of this sort, even when writing about serious scientific topics. The information in such works would then become less accessible. Do you really want to learn the popular French, Spanish, Norwegian, Greek, etc, names for every lichen, even if only every common and widespread lichen?

3. Reports of lichens under their vernacular names will be suspect, and thus worthless. Unless I had evidence to the contrary, I would assume that anyone who did not take the trouble to use the scientific name knew very little about lichens and I would not trust their identifications. After all, even with experience one sometimes makes mistakes, especially in unfamiliar or difficult groups; and many fairly difficult groups are conspicuous and would be noticed by non-lichenologists. Think of *Usnea*, or *Peltigera*, for example.

I am not against vernacular names in principle. I always use the English names for birds, for example. In groups like birds or butterflies, where the number of species is fairly small, most of the taxa are easily recognisable, nomenclature is fairly stable, and there is a large popular interest, they clearly serve a useful purpose. However, none of these criteria applies to lichens. In particular, I think it unlikely that there ever will be a large popular interest in lichens, so why cater to a popular demand that does not exist? Lichens are difficult organisms, whatever names one uses, and anyone who wants to learn about them has to be prepared to make some effort. My own first efforts in lichenology were not hindered in any way by Latin names: in fact they were assisted because the names helped me to recognise, and a little later reminded me to look for, generic characters.

Bernard Abbott,
Pan. Panoutsopoulos,
Levidi,
Arkadias,
22002,
Greece

THE OPEGRAPHA WORKSHOP JULY 2001
THE KINGCOMBE CENTRE DORSET

'The scenically beautiful valley contains a peaceful Hamlet of a Fine Period Thatched Dorset Long House; A Victorian Cottage and six further Stone Cottages and Barns in Idyllic secluded locations needing renovation and repair.'

From the Lower Kingcombe Farm sales catalogue 1987.

It would appear that even in this lovely county of Dorset, that fostered the literary genius of Thomas Hardy, auctioneers still retain that dubious mastery of formalised words and phrases which describe a site or a building and yet at the same time conveys nothing of its real value, its deeper meaning and spirit. The charm and tranquillity that beckons the visitor to this lovely spot are mere suggestions in the catalogue, the reality is a delightful surprise! The dereliction that was the 'Stone Cottages and Barns needing renovation and repair' is now transformed into a picturesque study centre offering wonderful accommodation and a welcome that is second to none. We were fortunate indeed in our choice of The Kingcombe Centre in its superb setting as the venue for the BLS Workshop 2001.

For those members of The Society that arrived early, eager to discover and identify all, and with time to spare, the walls and trees about the buildings supported a lichen flora with a diversity that more than hinted at the quality that awaited us in the week ahead. The calcicoles, *Lecania rabenhorstii* (on limestone) and *L. turicensis* (on mortar), never the easiest of lichens to separate, were found growing on the accommodation block and were conveniently close enough together for easy comparison. By way of contrast, a few yards away the brick parapet of a bridge over the River Hooke had a calcifuge flora that included the two look-alikes *Porpidia tuberculosa* and *P. soledizodes*. And for the corticolous experts, the alders, *Alnus glutinosa*, overhanging the river bank (trees that in The Midlands are normally so devoid of epiphytes that they are not given a passing glance) were covered in a bounty of interesting species, notably the dark pin heads of *Stenocybe pullatula*, and the yellowish green soralia of *Fuscidea lightfootii*. So this start boded well for a week that very quickly took on a rhythm of its own, with morning lectures from Peter James, followed by excursions into the Dorset countryside led by Bryan Edwards.

Saturday 7 July 2001 Lower Kingcombe - The Southern Slopes and Redholm Coppice (SY 551991)

The hedges to the south-west of the centre define fields and bogs probably unique in Dorset for their diversity of wildlife. These pastures have remained untouched by artificial fertiliser and toxic spray and present a remarkable survival from a past age more sympathetic to nature, and also a reminder of what we have lost from our own

local flora and fauna. Our route passed through herb-rich fields alive with insect life and dotted with tormentil *Potentilla erecta*, devil's bit scabious *Succisa pratensis*, lady's mantle *Alchemilla vulgaris* and corky-fruited dropwort *Oenanthe pimpinelloides*. Marbled white butterflies *Melanargia galathea*, day flying moths, and grasshoppers were disturbed in clouds by each footstep, whilst above buzzards, *Buteo buteo* called and hobbies, *Falco subbuteo* twisted and turned in their search of prey. This really was a naturalists' paradise and as if ordered especially for the party, the hedgerows bounding these fields, like narrow serpentine ancient woodlands, supported an outstanding lichen flora. The genus *Usnea* was well represented. The elegant coils of *Usnea articulata* were much admired as it scrambled about on the mossy bark on a number of the oaks. *U. ceratina*, on many of the trees had a pink medulla that was clearly noticeable, even without a hand lens, when the coarser main branches of the thallus were broken and pulled apart. A number of ancient woodland indicators were recorded including *Arthonia vinosa*, *Dimerella lutea*, *Enterographa crassa*, *Pyrenula chlorospila* and *P. macrostoma* and *Thelotrema lepadinum*.

Redholm Coppice in the afternoon, was approached by a watery lane. Flints set into the bed of the wet lane, supported *Verrucaria dolosa*. The coppice was of oak *Quercus* sp., ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, with a understory of field maple *Acer campestre*, hazel *Corylus avellana*, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna* and blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*. *Graphis elegans* and *G. scripta* were frequent on the smooth bark of hazel and birch *Betula* sp. the K+ reddish reaction of *G. elegans* proving to be an invaluable aid in separating immature specimens with single furrowed apothecia (some without any furrows!) from *G. scripta*.

As befits a workshop devoted to the *Opegrapha* eight members of the genus were recorded during the day and the tortuous difficulties in recognising the many morphs of *O. varia* and in separating *O. herbarum* from non-pruinose forms of *O. ochrocheila*, and *O. vulgata* from *O. niveoatra* and *O. rufescens*, brought a realisation that the week was not to be an academic vacation!

Sunday 8 July 2001 Powerstock Common (SY 537964) and Powerstock Church (SY 516961)

It had been one of those mild balmy evenings that southern counties seem to experience so often and a moth trap had been switched on over night in anticipation of a 'good haul'. As a post-breakfast diversion the trap was opened for our benefit and it was to prove one of the lasting recollections of the workshop and a quite extraordinary experience. A wonderful sight - several hundred moths, sixty-two separate species of macros, a kaleidoscope of bright colours and vibrant activity that brought gasps of delight from onlookers who were soon the resting place for escaping insects. The peach blossom *Thyatira batis*, the buff arches *Habrosyne pyritoides*, the lobster moth *Stauropus fagi* several species of hawk-moths - the list seemed endless.

The memories left behind were indelible. The disappointment, as we were led away to the morning lecture, palpable!

Powerstock Common is ancient common land, partially planted up with conifers some years ago by the Forestry Commission and is now being felled and the original remnants of broad-leaved hazel and ash coppice encouraged to spread. The abundance of pendulous sedge *Carex pendula*, was immediately noticeable, with individual flowering culms gracefully arching to well over two metres. The broad girth of the coppice stools and their gnarled and twisted appearance indicated a considerable age and the lichen flora on the bark reflected this antiquity. Three species new to Dorset were found at this site *Lauderslindsaya acroglypta*, *Lepraria rigidula* and *Micarea viridileprosa* but these were supported by several good indicator species - *Arthopyrenia ranunculospora*, *Parmelia reddenda*, *Schismatomma quercicola* and *Strigula taylori* being worthy of note. The common had a particularly rich *Parmelia* flora with eleven species being recorded.

A woodland ride had small skippers *Thymelicus sylvestris*, and ringlet butterflies *Aphantopus hyperantus*, flitting about in the sunshine, but the jewel to really captivate the lepidopterist was a magnificent scarlet tiger moth *Callimopha dominula*, with underwings flashing red in the sunshine. Luncheon was a hurried occasion (hastened by a very obvious sheep tick infestation) and we were pleased to be off down a sunken track at the ancient entrance to the common.

The rare *Parmelia minarum* was much admired on a number of trees together with the very pretty *Lepraria rigidula*. *Usnea articulata* and *U. ceratina* were again exciting finds, particularly for those of us residing in the corticolous desert of The Midlands.

Powerstock Church was visited in the late afternoon and proved to be not only of great architectural beauty but also to support an outstanding lichen flora. Over 100 species were recorded, with a final total (after an early morning visit on the following day) of 104. *Lecanora pruinosa*, C+ orange and with a pruinose thallus, was growing on the north wall of the nave and close by a very noticeable lichencolous species, *Toninia episema*, was found on *Aspicilia calcarea*. The same species had been recorded from two other yards in the area and is presumably locally common. *Lepruloma membranacea* picked out a nodule of acid chert on the south wall, the only calcifuge on this predominantly mortar and limestone substrate. *Lecanora rupicola*, growing on a limestone cope was a new county record and *Lecanora compallens* was a 'second'. The purists, who judge the importance of a yard by its saxicolous flora, were quick to depreciate the large total for this church. The reason? - a wooden seat to the north-east supported so many lichens that it contributed in excess of thirty species to the overall total. Included in these were eight *Parmeliae*, notably *P. borrieri* *P. soredians*, and *P. ulophylla*, and also four, less common, *Lecanoraiae* (*L. aitema*, *L. carpinea*, *L. compallens* and *L. confusa*). Even the rather mundane *Arthonia radiata*

was present as a remarkable lignicolous record! It seemed that the only limitation to the species recorded from this substrate, was determined by the number of people who were able to gather round the seat at any one time! It became known afterwards, in almost a reverential way, as, 'The Seat', and one member, with tongue in cheek, suggested that it might be the catalyst for a paper on the subject!

Monday 9 July The Isle of Portland-Church Ope Cove (SY 697710)

The footpath down to Church Ope Cove, below the decaying walls of Rufus Castle and Church, was leisurely descended and a thorough survey made of the limestone walls and stone blocks on either side. Calicoles were of course abundant, dominated by the genus *Caloplaca*. The more notable of these being *C. alociza* (+/- bluish pruinose apothecia, in sunken shallow pits), *C. cerinelloides*, *C. decipiens* and *C. granulosa*.

The rocks above the cove were geologically quite unusual, with alternating bands of Portland limestone and acidic siliceous chert. The distribution of the corresponding lichen flora was equally unusual with calcifuges such as *Lecanora orosthea* and *L. sulphurea*, lying adjacent to the many calcicolous species typical of this area.

Lecanora pruinosa was found again, on the top of a towering limestone slab tilting precariously to the east, its first discovery in the field (outside a churchyard) for 100 years. Even the effects of vertigo were forgotten in the excitement of the find. For a few the euphoria was soon tempered by the daunting task of separating *Caloplaca arnoldii*, growing on the vertical face of the same slab, from the much more familiar and pruinose *C. saxicola*. The pruina on *C. saxicola* may sometimes be insignificant and any identification based on this characteristic (or lack of it in the case of *C. arnoldii*) may be suspect. There is a pressing need for an phylogeneric analysis of the critical members of this genus to separate conclusively which are true species from those that are merely environmentally determined morphological variations.

Squamarina cartilaginea was found growing in shaded crevices amongst the rocks as we walked north - east to Durdle Pier (SY 704717). The two forms of *Dirina massiliensis*, the fertile form and its sorediate counterpart, which were originally photographed several years before to illustrate the book 'Lichens' (Dobson 4th Edition, 1999), were revisited - with a respect that befits the meeting of old friends. They were pronounced by the author to be little changed by the intervening years. Growing on the same underhang was the pink form of the same species, mentioned in a previous *Bulletin* (87: 52) and present nearby was *Opegrapha mougeotii*. *Polyblastia philaea* was also found during the survey, a new record for Dorset, and only the second record for the U.K. There was also an opportunity to study the perplexing *Opegrapha calcarea* complex as *O. calcarea*, *O. chevallieri* and *O. conferta* forms were all present in the area - (recorded under *O. saxatilis* in the species list). On soil in pockets on the limestone were well-fruited specimens of *Collema bachmanianum*, a very local species

in southern England. *Endocarpon pusillum* was reverently admired (but not collected) on calcareous soil on unstable cliffs by the sea at Grove Cliff.

The unstable geology of this area, with toppling failure of the towering limestone cliffs, together with quarrying activity has scattered and piled huge blocks of stone about like a giant's Lego kit. The war has added pill boxes and ordnance platforms to this quite amazing landscape. Nature is clothing the desolation in a riot of colourful flowers with the lichens doing their part to soften the stark rock exposures.

Tuesday 10 July The churchyards at Up Cerne (ST 658027) Cheselbourne (ST 762996) and Dewlish (ST 775981) The Golden Cap Estate (SY 403926-412930)

This was a day on which members pursued their own interests. For a few this meant working with the microscope and the specimens on loan from The Natural History Museum, others were attracted to the flora of the local churchyards, and for yet others it was The Golden Cap.

The church at **Up Cerne** proved that even the smallest of 'God's acres' may often produce the new or the unusual – in this case a new county record, *Verrucaria elaeina*, on a fossil *lamellibranch*. Up Cerne is a pretty church associated with a lovely manor house to the west and is built from the local limestone and flint. *Opegrapha mougeotii* was found on the mortar of the tower and *O. saxatilis* on a limestone quoin. A male yew tree yielded *O. xerica* and *O. prosodea* (the latter rare in Dorset, only its sixth county record) and below the tree on a limestone chest, both *Phaeophyscia orbicularis* and *Physcia adscendens*, exhibited all the textbook signs of eutrophication associated with pollen fall (exaggerated morphology and an excessive covering of algae).

Cheselbourne churchyard also produced *Verrucaria elaeina* on the brick coping of the boundary wall. *Ramalina fastigiata* was frequent on a mature horse chestnut by the entrance together with *Parmelia ulophylla*. The two *Lecaniae*, *L. rabenhorstii* and *L. turicensis* were found on the south wall of the church as was *Porina linearis*. On the limestone tracery of a north facing window, *Dirina massiliensis* f. *sorediata* was parasitised by an hypomycete whose deep orange inner part produced a dramatic purple reaction with K. The churchyard also appeared to support a colony of slow worms as a lovely specimen had been unfortunately killed during grass mowing, prior to our arrival.

Dewlish was the last yard to be visited. Our survey was cut short by a heavy shower of rain so we did not do full justice to the rich corticolous flora apparent on ash trees to the south east. The church itself had a lichen flora typical of the area but also had *Micarea lignaria*, growing on the iron railings to an undercroft together with *Lecanora stenotropa*, a new county record. Almost one hundred species were recorded in a very short time - a total that in itself must be a considerable underestimation. This is a

notable church and deserves a longer visit in more amenable weather conditions.

The Golden Cap, a National Trust property which had not previously been surveyed for lichens, was explored by a small group. Two woodlands formerly planted with conifers and now being reverted back to broadleaves were looked at. The trees were mostly young but a smooth bark flora was present on hazel and the very local *Melaspilea ochrothalamia* was also seen on several young oaks. Of particular interest were several field maples in the valley bottom which supported a good basic bark flora including beautifully fertile *Bacidia rubella* plus *B. friesiana* and *Lecania chlorotiza* (second recent county record). Hedgerow and pasture trees also provided some interest with the presence of *Lauderlindsaya acroglypta* (another second county record) on ash, and the now scarce *Opegrapha vermicellifera* on field maple.

Wednesday 11 July Langton West Wood (SY 991793) and Lychett Matravers Churchyard (SY 935962)

A lovely morning and a pleasant drive eastwards across rolling Dorset countryside to the Isle of Purbeck and **Langton West Wood**. Corfe Castle was looking quite majestic in the summer sunshine, guarding a break in the chalk ridge that crosses the landscape.

Langton West Wood was a place of dappled sunshine dancing through a canopy of ash and hazel and the woodland rides were busy with ringlet butterflies, silver washed fritillaries *Argynnis paphia* and hawker dragonflies *Aeshna* sp. Even the sound of shells exploding on the Lulworth Ranges to the west did little to tarnish the peace of this lovely wood. The lichen flora became more interesting as the party descended to the pools in the valley bottom. Eleven corticolous species of *Opegrapha* were recorded during our visit – a remarkable total – the majority found in the moist shaded conditions by the water. Notable records included *O. corticola*, *O. multipuncta*, *O. soreidifera*, *O. viridis* and *O. xerica*. Other taxa included *Arthonia vinosa*, *Lecanactis lyncea*, *Lecanactis subabietina* (common on many ash trees), *Leptogium lichenoides*, *L. teretiusculum* and *Strigula taylorii*. *Ramonia interjecta* was a species new to Dorset, and *Lecania chlorotiza* was found, only its third recent record in the county.

Lychett Matravers churchyard (SY 935962), a site for *Lecanactis hemisphaerica*, was visited on the journey back to Kingcombe. This Red Data Book species was found on the north wall, favouring a limestone window tracery and surround, and had apothecia showing such a range of morphology that it provoked lively discussion about its similarity with *L. grumulosa*, a local C+ red species of shaded calcareous substrates. The churchyard also had an interesting sandstone boundary wall on which was recorded a scattering of notable species. *Porpidia cinereoatra* was common and two *Pertusariae* having similar K+ yellow-red reactions, *P. coccodes* and *P. lactescens* (a first county record). A yew supported *Lecidea subabietina* and *Opegrapha prosodea*,

and in the south-east corner a wooden seat had *Gyalideopsis anastomosans* and *Parmeliopsis ambigua* growing on the oaken staves. *Aspicilia grisea* was a new county record.

Thursday 12 July. The Isle of Portland- Tout Quarry (SY 685727), King Barrow Quarry (SY 692728) Bincombe Churchyard (SY 686845) Frampton Churchyard (SY627949)

Another wonderful morning and once more a scenic drive to the limestone of Portland, but today the itinerary included the legacy of open cast workings and rubble heaps left by the quarry industry. A concerted effort to refind *Opegrapha subelevata*, recorded by Vince Giavarini in 1999, failed. *Diploschistes gypsaceus* was growing on the side of a railway cutting (its first Dorset record for one hundred years) together with some lovely examples of *Caloplaca cirrochroa*, showing three and sometimes four concentric rings of successive growth. There was lively discussion about the nature of the stimulus which promotes successive waves of new growth from precisely the same locus time and time again, and also the reason why the centre of the thallus becomes moribund after similar periods of time? A stone sculpture class was at work at the same site, an incongruous scene in this manmade wasteland, particularly as most participants were scantily dressed ladies busily intent on creating beauty out of desolation. They had been given permission to use any of the stone blocks that were not covered with 'yellow lichen' as they had been reliably informed (by a leading conservation organisation) that this rarity was found growing in only one other location - Greece! The sculptresses were obviously pleased (as only the ordinary person who confounds the expert can be) that, judging from our puzzled expressions, this revelation was all Greek to us as well!

Luncheon was taken overlooking the Atlantic and to the west that quite amazing example of geomorphology, **Chesil Beach** (SY 668755). It was on this structure that the party regrouped later in the day to view the site of the recently described *Caloplaca suaedae*, and perhaps for most of us to justify the purchase of an ice cream! Like the dedication of a book by its author, there is a particular pleasure in being shown a newly described lichen by its finder; Oliver Gilbert not only duly obliged but also described its salient features - a K-, non-sorediate greyish thallus, with crowded orange apothecia (K+ purple) having a persistent, yellow, true exiple and producing asymmetrical curved spores.

And to further add our collection of 'signatures', so to speak, **Bincombe Church** was visited in the late afternoon to be shown *Opegrapha areniseda* by its recorder, Vincent Giavarini. This species has an interesting morphology - when fertile, its appearance under the hand lens is that of a miniature alpine scene modelled in sugar icing, each 'peak' surmounted by black lirelli which drape themselves down to form the 'ridges'. In addition to the presence of this lichen, the final churchyard total was quite

respectable – eighty-two species - particularly as there was only one acid memorial and hence the calcifuge flora was somewhat limited. Two unusual corticolous substrates are worth comment, the shrub *Escallonia* sp. supported *Opegrapha ochrocheila* and *O. varia* was recorded on white-flowering *Jasmine*, surely the sweetest scenting of all substrates! Three members on their return journey to Kingcombe looked at **Frampton Church** (SY 627949). They found it to be architecturally notable with a lichen flora typical of the area.

Friday 13 July Kingcombe orchard (SY 554990)

An idyllic end to the workshop with clear sky and warm sunshine, and time spent in a leisurely survey of the orchard adjacent to the centre. Members said their goodbyes and took their leave when the trials of their journeys home dictated, so the morning was punctuated by frequent farewells and best wishes. The trees produced a good list of species and a number of interesting taxa were recorded.

In a pen below the orchard a huge Tamworth sow had the appearance of such profound wisdom that many found it impossible not to regularly consult this matriarch about the finer points of lichen identification. Some members proved to have an uncanny rapport with the beast, whilst others were less successful, and the animal itself showed a remarkable level of discrimination by choosing not to associate with those it found wanting! And throughout the morning the sunshine, the bird song and of course the lichens were constant delights. As we were leaving Nigel Spring, Director of the Kingcombe Centre, was passing on information to a visiting class of small children about *Caloplaca crenulatella* (a new record for Dorset) found during the workshop to be growing abundantly on the patio of the garden – one wonders what lichenological fruit will ripen from this attentive group of young naturalists in the years to come?

This was a memorable workshop, twenty-two species of *Opegrapha* were recorded out of a county total of twenty four, with eleven corticolous species alone being found at Langton West Wood. There were fourteen new vice-county records and more than half the Dorset lichen flora was seen, around three hundred and fifty species. The evenings spent in the comfort of Beech Cottage working on the daily finds and comparing them with the comprehensive collection generously loaned by The Natural History Museum, were wonderfully relaxing. Those of us still struggling to separate *Opegrapha* from *Graphis*, *Schismatomma* and *Lecanactis*, and even from *Hysterium*, gained immeasurably by being in the presence of the experts, and seeing what amazing levels of identification could be achieved with relatively inexpensive apparatus. Above all it was the constant bustle of personal interaction, activity and conversation that was so uplifting.

The success of this meeting with its so special an atmosphere, was due to the efforts of a number of people to whom we must offer our sincere thanks. To the drivers, for

their safe transport over the winding lanes of Dorset. To Nigel Spring and his hard working and professional staff, for making us so welcome - it would be impossible to improve on any aspect of our stay at this very special place. And, of course, our particular gratitude must go to the two leaders. To Bryan Edwards, for sharing with us his remarkable knowledge of the natural history of this lovely county, particularly its fine lichen flora. And finally, to Peter James, for his company, his expertise, and a series of extraordinary lectures which were both a pleasure to experience as well as being an academic tour de force. It is a measure of his ability as a communicator that humour and laughter could even be introduced into an otherwise dull considerations of ascus and spore size and the morphology of exciples, whether they were true or otherwise! This was a remarkable week and a wonderful workshop; we have been left with the very best of memories.

Ivan Pedley

I must thank Bryan Edwards for producing the spread sheet of sites and species and Peter James for his valuable comments about some aspects of the paper.

References

Dobson, F. 1999. *Lichens; an illustrated guide*. Fourth revised colour edition. Richmond Publishing Co. Ltd., Richmond, Surrey.

Members of The Society present at the workshop:

Peter James, Bryan Edwards, Ivan Pedley, Tom Chester, Frank Dobson, Jeremy Grey, Ishpi Blatchley, Oliver Gilbert, Ann Allen, Barbara Hilton, Steve Chambers, Analie Burghause, Richard Burghause, Amanda Waterfield, Trevor Duke, Natsurang Homchantra, Andrew Harris, Linda Davis, Janet Milne, Simon Davey, Bob Hodgson, Joy Fildes.

A number of other churchyards were surveyed during the week by individuals and groups. These have not been included in the account. Species lists for these sites are available from the Field Meetings Secretary.

Dorset - Sites and Species Lists

LK - Lower Kingcombe, PC - Powerstock Common, PCh - Powerstock Churchyard, ChC - Church Ope Cove, Portland, UCCh - Up Ceme Churchyard, CCh - Cheselbourne Churchyard, DCh - Dewlish Churchyard, GCE - Golden Cap Estate, LWW - Langton West Wood, LMCh - Lychett Matravers Churchyard, TQ - Tout Quarry, Portland, KBQ - King Barrow Quarry, Portland, BCH - Bincombe Churchyard, FCh - Frampton Churchyard, LK - Lower Kingcombe (old orchard)

	LK	PC	PCh	ChC	UCCh	CCh	DCh	GCE	LWW	LMCh	TQ	KBQ	BCh	FCh	LK (O)
<i>Acarospora fuscala</i>						#	#			#					
<i>Acarospora smaragdula</i>			#												
<i>Acrocordia conoidea</i>			#	#		#	#			#	#		#	#	
<i>Acrocordia gemmata</i>	#	#							#	#					
<i>Acrocordia salweyi</i>			#		#	#	#						#	#	
<i>Agonimia triscutula</i>			#		#								#		
<i>Anisomeridium bitorme</i>	#	#							#	#			#		
<i>Anisomeridium nyssaegenum</i>	#							#	#						#
<i>Arthonia cinnabarina</i>	#	#						#	#						
<i>Arthonia demens</i>										#					
<i>Arthonia didyma</i>		#						#	#						
<i>Arthonia elegans</i>	#	#													
<i>Arthonia lapidicola</i>				#	#		#								
<i>Arthonia punctiformis</i>								#							#
<i>Arthonia redata</i>	#	#	#			#	#	#					#	#	#
<i>Arthonia spadicea</i>	#	#						#	#						
<i>Arthonia vinosa</i>	#	#						#							
<i>Arthopyrenia antecellens</i>		#													
<i>Arthopyrenia lapponina</i>	#	#													
<i>Arthopyrenia ranunculospora</i>		#													
<i>Arthopyrenia safcis</i>	#	#													
<i>Arthopyrenia viridescens</i>	#	#													
<i>Aspicilia calcarea</i>			#	#	#	#	#		#	#	#	#			#
<i>Aspicilia contorta</i>			#			#	#			#	#				#
<i>Aspicilia grisea</i>										#					
<i>Bacidia amoldiana</i>			#												
<i>Bacidia bagliettoana</i>				#											
<i>Bacidia delicata</i>									#						#
<i>Bacidia friesiana</i>								#							
<i>Bacidia laurocerasi</i>	#	#						#	#	#					#
<i>Bacidia naegeli</i>												#			
<i>Bacidia phacodes</i>									#				#		
<i>Bacidia rubella</i>								#							#
<i>Bacidia sabuletorum</i>			#	#	#	#	#				#				#
<i>Bacidia viridifumosa</i>								#	#						
<i>Baeomyces rufus</i>		#													
<i>Belonia niederösisensis</i>					#		#			#		#			#
<i>Buellia aethalea</i>			#	#	#	#	#			#			#	#	
<i>Buellia griseovirens</i>	#	#					#		#						#
<i>Buellia ocellata</i>			#		#	#	#			#			#	#	
<i>Buellia punctata</i>	#		#			#	#	#	#						#
<i>Buellia subdisciformis</i>				#											
<i>Caloplaca aloctza</i>				#											
<i>Caloplaca amoldi</i>				#											
<i>Caloplaca aurantia</i>			#	#			#			#	#	#	#	#	
<i>Caloplaca ceina</i>		#											#		
<i>Caloplaca cermatoides</i>				#									#		
<i>Caloplaca cirrochroa</i>				#									#		
<i>Caloplaca cirrina</i>	#	#	#	#	#	#	#			#	#	#	#	#	#
<i>Caloplaca crenularia</i>			#	#											
<i>Caloplaca crenulataella</i>			#								#				
<i>Caloplaca cirrina</i>	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#
<i>Caloplaca dalmatica</i>			#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#
<i>Caloplaca decipiens</i>				#											
<i>Caloplaca flavescens</i>			#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#

<i>Gyalacta jenensis</i>										#	#	0	#
<i>Gyalacta truncigena</i>	#	0							#				
<i>Gyaldoopsis anastomosans</i>	#							#	#				
<i>Haematospora ochroleucum</i> var. <i>porphyrium</i>									#				
<i>Hymenelia prevosti</i>				#	#					#	#		#
<i>Hyperphyscia agglutinata</i>			#					#	#			#	
<i>Hypocyanomyce scalaris</i>	#								#				
<i>Hypogymnia physodes</i>	#								#	#			#
<i>Hypogymnia tubulosa</i>	#	#	#						#	#	#		#
<i>Lauderhansia egroglpta</i>			#						#				
<i>Lecanactis abietina</i>	#												
<i>Lecanactis grumidosa</i>					#								
<i>Lecanactis hemisphaerica</i>									#				
<i>Lecanactis lyncea</i>									#				
<i>Lecanactis subabietina</i>													#
<i>Lecania chlorotiza</i>								#	#				
<i>Lecania cuprea</i>				#									
<i>Lecania cyrillae</i>			#	#				#	#	#	#		#
<i>Lecania erysibe</i>		#	#	#	#	#			#			#	#
<i>Lecania rabenhorstii</i>		#			#	#							
<i>Lecania tuncensis</i>						#				#		#	
<i>Lecanora actophila</i>			#										
<i>Lecanora aitema</i>			#										
<i>Lecanora adescens</i>		#	#	#	#	#			#	#	#	#	#
<i>Lecanora andrewii</i>			#										
<i>Lecanora argentata</i>	#												
<i>Lecanora campestris</i>		#	#	#	#	#			#			#	#
<i>Lecanora carpinia</i>		#	#			#	#	#					
<i>Lecanora chlorotera</i>	#	#	#			#	#	#	#	#			#
<i>Lecanora compalens</i>			#										
<i>Lecanora conferta</i>						#							
<i>Lecanora confusa</i>	#							#	#		#		#
<i>Lecanora contriaeoides</i>	#								#				
<i>Lecanora crenulata</i>			#	#	#	#	#				#	#	#
<i>Lecanora dispersa</i>		#	#	#	#	#			#			#	
<i>Lecanora expansans</i>	#	#	#			#	#		#	#			#
<i>Lecanora gangaioides</i>			#										
<i>Lecanora jamesii</i>	#	#						#					
<i>Lecanora muralis</i>		#	#	#	#								
<i>Lecanora orosthea</i>		#	#										
<i>Lecanora pallida</i>	#												
<i>Lecanora polytrapa</i>									#			#	#
<i>Lecanora pruinosa</i>		#	#										
<i>Lecanora rupicola</i>		#											
<i>Lecanora saigna</i>	#												
<i>Lecanora stenotropa</i>							#		#				
<i>Lecanora sulphurea</i>			#						#				
<i>Lecanora symmetrica</i>								#	#				#
<i>Lecanora varia</i>			#									#	
<i>Lecidea doliformis</i>		#											
<i>Lecidea fuscoatra</i>						#							
<i>Lecidella elaeochroma</i>	#	#	#	#			#	#	#	#	#	#	#
<i>Lecidea scabra</i>		#				#			#			#	#
<i>Lecidea stigmata</i>		#					#		#			#	
<i>Lempholemma mynococcum</i>												#	
<i>Lepraria incana</i>	#	#			#	#	#	#	#			#	#
<i>Lepraria lesdainii</i>										#	#	#	
<i>Lepraria lobifera</i>	#	#	#					#	#	#		#	
<i>Lepraria nivalis</i>				#						#	#		
<i>Lepraria rigidula</i>		#											
<i>Leptroloma vouauxii</i>		#		#	#	#			#				
<i>Leptroleca chrysoidea</i>			#	#	#	#			#	#	#	#	#

<i>Leproplaca xantholyta</i>			#	#	#			#	#	#
<i>Leptogium biatorinum</i>					#			#		#
<i>Leptogium gelatinosum</i>		#	#		#			#		#
<i>Leptogium ichenoides</i>						#				
<i>Leptogium picade</i>			#							#
<i>Leptogium schraderi</i>		#	#					#	#	
<i>Leptogium terebesculum</i>						#	#			
<i>Macertina sigomenoides</i>						#				
<i>Melaspilea ochrothalamia</i>						#				
<i>Micarea denigrata</i>		#						#		
<i>Micarea ignaria</i>					#					
<i>Micarea itineola</i>										
<i>Micarea prasina</i>		#	#				#			#
<i>Micarea viridoleprosa</i>			#							
<i>Mycoblastus caesius</i>		#								
<i>Mycoblastus sterilis</i>			#				#			#
<i>Mycoporum quercus</i>		#	#							
<i>Normandina pulchella</i>		#	#							#
<i>Ochrolechia androgyna</i>		#								
<i>Ochrolechia parella</i>			#	#	#	#	#	#		
<i>Ochrolechia subviridis</i>		#								#
<i>Opegrapha areniseta</i>										#
<i>Opegrapha atra</i>		#	#		#	#	#	#	#	#
<i>Opegrapha corticola</i>			#			#	#			
<i>Opegrapha dolomitica</i>								#	#	
<i>Opegrapha gyrocarpa</i>			#					#		
<i>Opegrapha herbarum</i>		#								
<i>Opegrapha mougeotii</i>				#	#					#
<i>Opegrapha multipuncta</i>		#					#			
<i>Opegrapha niveoatra</i>		#					#			
<i>Opegrapha ochrocheila</i>		#					#	#		#
<i>Opegrapha prosodea</i>					#			#		
<i>Opegrapha rufescans</i>		#	#							
<i>Opegrapha rupestris</i>				#				#	#	
<i>Opegrapha saxatilis</i>			#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#
<i>Opegrapha soreciferi</i>		#	#				#	#		
<i>Opegrapha varia</i>							#	#		#
<i>Opegrapha vermiconifera</i>							#	#		
<i>Opegrapha viridis</i>							#			
<i>Opegrapha vulgata</i>		#	#	#			#	#	#	#
<i>Opegrapha xerica</i>							#			#
<i>Parmelia borrei</i>		#	#				#			#
<i>Parmelia caperata</i>		#	#	#			#	#	#	#
<i>Parmelia elegantula</i>							#			
<i>Parmelia exasperata</i>		#					#			
<i>Parmelia glabrata</i>		#	#	#		#	#	#		#
<i>Parmelia glabrata ssp. huiognosa</i>			#				#	#		#
<i>Parmelia laciniatula</i>		#								#
<i>Parmelia minarum</i>		#								
<i>Parmelia mougeotii</i>							#	#		#
<i>Parmelia pastifera</i>		#								
<i>Parmelia perlata</i>		#	#	#			#	#	#	#
<i>Parmelia reddenda</i>		#	#							
<i>Parmelia revoluta</i>		#	#	#			#	#		#
<i>Parmelia saxatilis</i>		#	#				#			#
<i>Parmelia sorecians</i>				#						
<i>Parmelia subaurifera</i>		#	#	#		#	#	#	#	#
<i>Parmelia subrudecta</i>		#	#	#		#	#	#	#	#
<i>Parmelia sulcata</i>		#	#	#		#	#	#	#	#
<i>Parmelia ulophylla</i>		#	#	#		#	#	#		#
<i>Parmelia verrucifera</i>						#		#		
<i>Parmellopsis ambigua</i>								#		

SPRING FIELD MEETING: JERSEY

17th - 24th MARCH 2001

In March 2001, 23 members of the British Lichen Society visited Jersey for the annual Spring meeting. This was the first visit by the Society since 1966, and at the end of the week, it was clear that the lichen flora of Jersey is in fine fettle. We stayed at an excellent hotel in the outskirts of St Helier. The Environmental Services Unit of the Jersey States Planning and Building Services very kindly supplied transport in the form of two minibuses. The Society is extremely grateful to Mike Freeman who heads the Unit who organized the transport for us. In fact, the warmth we received from the people of Jersey made us all determined that it should not be another thirty four years before we make another visit. The Société Jersiaise welcomed us with a very enjoyable Vin d'Honneur in the Society's rooms, and several of their members joined us in the field.

It was unfortunate that the warmth of the welcome we received was not reflected by the weather which was not always kind. Field work on one day was all but curtailed. In spite of this, our knowledge of the Jersey lichen flora was greatly enhanced, and this was in no small part to the presence of Peter James in the party. Our group was truly international as we welcomed visitors from overseas, especially from Germany.

An obvious highlight of the meeting was the listing of 187 (now 205) species in St Brelade's Churchyard, a number exceeding that of any other churchyard in the UK. Although Jersey is not part of the European Union, it does accept its status as part of the United Kingdom. Two woodland sites were also of particular interest. Pont Marquet Country Park is probably the richest site for corticolous lichens on the island, and St Catherine's Wood is a relict valley wood with a rich *Graphidion*. It is also the only known site where *Sticta limbata* and *Heterodermia obscurata* now occur on the island. Particular attention was paid to the geologically varied headlands of the north eastern headlands of Verclut Point and Fliquet Bay as well as Corbière point in the south west.

St Brelade's Churchyard (WV 582483)

St Brelade's Churchyard was our first port of call. It was brought home to many members just how different the Jersey lichen flora is when they marvelled at both *Roccella* species on a massive oak. There were several Holm Oaks in the churchyard which also added significantly to the list. The flora of the churchyard is enhanced by the proximity of the sea, which is responsible for a major element of the flora here. It also contains a wide range of geology in the memorials of which there are a great number. The walls of the church itself also support such unusual churchyard species as *Sarcogyne clavus*, *Sclerophyton circumscriptum*, and *Diploschistes caesioplumbeus*.

Pertusaria leucosora was another very pleasing find on the perimeter wall. Lack of adverse spraying and other forms of agricultural pollution in this part of Jersey are also factors in the richness of St Brelade's Churchyard. The current total following the BLS visit is 205 species.

Just a few yards from the churchyard itself, members were introduced to two of Jersey's major lichen rarities namely *Umbilicaria grisea* and *Acarospora subrufula* which were already known from this area. The former was found in its original Jersey site to the west of Fiquet Bay after the field meeting was over by Simon Davey. Here it occurs in great quantity over more than a hundred metres of cliff top. Another important find was *Rinodina orculariopsis*, which was not previously known from here.

Corbière Point

On the second day, the 19th March we visited Corbière Point. The varied geology here is an important factor in its lichenological richness. It consists of coarse grained granites with a dyke consisting of dolerite. First we inspected Le Table de Marthes, which was known to support *Xanthoparmelia tinctoria*. It came as a surprise when Mark Seaward announced that he had discovered a positive embarrassment of this species carpeting many square metres of road tarmac just a few yards away. Next, we inspected a derelict area of chalets before looking at the headland, which was probably the richest we examined on the island.

Corbière supports a rich assemblage of complex and superficially similar species, particularly undescribed members of the genus *Aspicilia*. Other rarities found here include *Buellia sequax*, *Sarcogyne clavus* which appears not uncommon on the Island, *Lecidea sarcogynoides* and *Lecidea diducens*.

Gorey Castle (WV 714502)

The 20th March proved to be a total washout. We attempted to look at an important line of poplars in the village of Gorey, and at Gorey Castle. The castle stands on an imposing outcrop of course granite with a complex of dykes and sills of porphyritic microgranite. Rocks bordering the entrance are particularly rich, and here we found exciting species such as *Pertusaria lactescens*, *Acarospora subrufula*, *Lecanora andrewii* and *Vezeadaea aestivalis*. By mid morning, the weather became so foul we abandoned further fieldwork, and went back to St Helier where we used the facilities of the Societé Jersiaise to dry out and consult the lichen collections in their museum.

Later in the afternoon, some of us decided to return to Chateau Mont Orgeuil. This is an imposing building, but referred to as a chateau in Jersiaise. It is close to the sea and pronounced Orgay rather than with a strictly French accent. It was closed to the public during our visit, but we were able to make a good list, especially from the rocks

which overlook the main entrance.

An interesting species was found on an ornamental *Prunus* in the garden in front of the Chateau and has now been confirmed by Peter James as *Byssoloma marginatum*.

Verclut Point, St Catherine's (WV 713531)

On 20th and 21st March 2001 we visited shaded cliffs on the north side of Verclut Point, including isolated rocks closer to the road. The geology here, and at the nearby Fliquet Bay consist of a conglomerate of pebbles of varying origin. These rocks supported a rather different flora from other headlands, but a surface film of water present on both occasions made it very difficult to study the lichens. The rather odd *Pertusaria* that was found here has been identified as *Pertusaria excludens* affected by slug browsing and the shady conditions. *Dermatocarpon luridum* in a seepage track was also a good find as this is its only Jersey site.

Gorey Green (WV 705499)

On the morning of 21st March 2001, we returned to Gorey Green in much better weather. Here there is a line of poplars on the village green, which support a rich assemblage of lichens. These trees include black poplar and aspen as well as sycamore. The flora is rather limited, though ebullient and it was particularly good to see large colonies of fertile *Physcia tribacioides* and *Caloplaca ulcerosa* here.

In the early afternoon, half the party visited the Dolmen de Faldouët WV 710507, while the rest returned to have a second look at Gorey Castle.

St Catherine's Wood (WV 706524 – WV 699530)

The second part of the afternoon was spent in St Catherine's Wood. The site includes an area of coppiced sycamore, ash and oak. Further up the valley, there is a line of trees beside a sunken meadow including maple. Willow carr in the upper valley provided the only known site in Jersey for *Sticta limbata*, *Heterodermia obscurata*, *Peltigera praetextata* and *Zamenhofia hibernica*. Elsewhere, trees in St Catherine's Wood support a well developed *Graphidion* including the only known Jersey site for *Graphis elegans* and *Arthonia zwackhii*. A very shaded wall which rises from the valley was also exciting with *Enterographa crassa* growing on stone with *Enterographa hutchinsiae*, *Bacidia trachona*, and the rare *Gyalecta jenensis* var *macrospora*.

Le Rondil de Poulec (WV 548548)

Our first site on 22nd March 2001 was Le Rondil de Poulec where we first went to cliffs a few yards from the outcrop itself. The weather let us down again when we visited the rather different rock outcrops at Le Rondil de Poulec. However, we found

some interesting lichens, including particularly fine material of fertile *Cladonia firma*. Members took the opportunity to compare *Protoparmelia badia* with *Protoparmelia montagnei* and the rare *Pertusaria leucosora* was particularly fine here.

Pont Marquet Country Park (WV 592494 – 586495)

In the afternoon, we visited the Pont Marquet Country Park. Although very different from St Catherine's Wood, it is one of the most important sites for corticolous lichens in Jersey. It is a particularly fascinating area where some very important species were discovered notably fertile *Caloplaca obscurella* in quantity. Other highlights included *Agonimia allobata*, *Anisomeridium polypori*, *Bacidia friesiana* and *Caloplaca ulcerosa*. *Opegrapha* species were well represented, and included *Opegrapha xerica*, *O. ochrocheila* and *O. multipuncta*. The Park includes some old poplars and ashes, which were rich. Mature elders close to the car park proved especially important supporting *Gyalecta derivata* and *G. flotowii*. Here, many species not known elsewhere on the Island were added to the list.

After our day's fieldwork, we visited the dwelling on the sea front at St Aubin of the father of Jersey lichenology, Labalastier and paid our respects. The Societé Jersiaise is placing a plaque on the house to commemorate Labalastier, and his importance to Jersey lichenology, and at the same time commemorating our 2001 field visit to Jersey.

Fliquet Bay (WV 712532)

The party then divided a second time. Half went to visit La Hougue Bie WV 683504 while the rest went to Beauport. The cliffs here proved very similar, but not as good as those at Corbière Point. By late afternoon, the whole party had gathered, and the weather was gloriously sunny. All agreed that the views of the cliffs out to sea in perfect early spring weather would be their most lasting memory of a very successful field trip in Jersey.

A day or two later, I visited the cliffs about half a mile from Beauport, and found extensive colonies of *Umbilicaria grisea* over at least a hundred metres of cliff.

Simon Davey

	St Brields Churchyard	St Brields Bay	Corbiere	Corbiere Point	Les Quennevais	Chateau Mont Orgeuil	Verclut Point	Gorey Green	Dolmen de Faldouet	St Catherine's Wood	Le Rondil de Poulec	Pont Marquet County Park	Opposite Labastiers House	Fiquet Bay	The Chapels at La Hougue	Beaufort
<i>Acarospora cf nitrophila</i>	x															
<i>Acarospora fuscata</i>	x		x					x								x
<i>Acarospora rufescens</i>	x															
<i>Acarospora smaragdula</i>	x										x		x			
<i>Acarospora subrufula</i>	x	x	x		x											
<i>Acrocordia gemmata</i>							x									
<i>Acrocordia salweyi</i>	x				x											
<i>Agonimia allobata</i>											x					
<i>Agonimia tristicula</i>	x	x		x					x							
<i>Anaptychia runcinata</i>	x	x	x		x			x	x	x			x		x	
<i>Anisomeridium bifforme</i>							x		x	x	x					
<i>Anisomeridium polypori</i>									x	x						
<i>Arthonia cinnabarina</i>									x							
<i>Arthonia impolita</i>	x						x	x	x	x						
<i>Arthonia muscigena</i>										x						
<i>Arthonia punctiformis</i>	x	x							x							
<i>Arthonia radiata</i>	x						x				x					
<i>Arthonia spadicea</i>											x					
<i>Arthonia varians</i>	x									x			x			
<i>Arthonia vinosa</i>									x							
<i>Arthonia zwackhii</i>									x							
<i>Arthopyrenia laburnii</i>							x									
<i>Arthopyrenia lapponina</i>									x							
<i>Arthopyrenia punctiformis</i>	x															
<i>Aspicilia caesiocinerea</i>				x				x		x						
<i>Aspicilia calcarea</i>	x	x			x									x		
<i>Aspicilia contorta</i>	x															
<i>Aspicilia epiglypta</i>	x		x		x			x		x						
<i>Aspicilia</i> ined PWJ Sark sp 1	x			x						x						
<i>Aspicilia</i> ined PWJ Sark sp 2				x						x						
<i>Aspicilia</i> ined sp Cobalt Blue																
<i>Aspicilia leproscens</i>	x	x	x	x						x				x		x
<i>Aspicilia subcircinata</i>	x															
<i>Bacidia arceutina</i>									x		x					
<i>Bacidia arnoldiana</i>	x										x					
<i>Bacidia bagliettoana</i>					x											
<i>Bacidia delicata</i>	x								x		x					
<i>Bacidia egenula</i>						x										
<i>Bacidia friesiana</i>									x		x					
<i>Bacidia inundata</i>									x							
<i>Bacidia laurocerasi</i>												x				
<i>Bacidia phacodes</i>										x						
<i>Bacidia rubella</i>												x				
<i>Bacidia sabuletorum</i>	x		x		x	x			x							
<i>Bacidia scopuicola</i>	x										x					

	St Breilards Churchyard	St Breilade's Bay	Corbiere	Corbiere Point	Les Quennevais	Chateau Mont Orgueil	Verclut Point	Gorey Green	Dolmen de Faldouet	St Catherine's Wood	Le Rondil de Poulec	Pont Marquet County Park	Opposite Labaestier's House	Fiquet Bay	The Chapels at La Hougue	Beauport
<i>Bacidia trachoma</i>									x							
<i>Bacidia viridifarinoso</i>									x		x					
<i>Belonia nidarosiensis</i>	x															
<i>Buellia aethelea</i>	x		x	x		x	x			x	x			X		
<i>Buellia griseovirens</i>												x				
<i>Buellia ocellata</i>	x					x										
<i>Buellia punctata</i>	x	x		x		x		x			x	x			X	
<i>Buellia sequax</i>				x												
<i>Buellia sp ined</i>				x						x						
<i>Buellia subdisciformis</i>	x	x	x	x		x					x			X		X
<i>Byssoloma marginatum</i>						x										
<i>Calicium vinde</i>	x															
<i>Caloplaca aurantia</i>	x												x			
<i>Caloplaca ceracea</i>	x			x		x								X		
<i>Caloplaca citrina</i>	x		x			x				x	x	x		X	X	
<i>Caloplaca citrina var phlogina</i>								x				x				
<i>Caloplaca crenularia</i>	x		x	x		x				x				X		
<i>Caloplaca crenulatella</i>				x		x								X		
<i>Caloplaca dalmatica</i>	x					x									X	
<i>Caloplaca flavescens</i>	x			x		x				x					X	
<i>Caloplaca holocarpa</i> S. str.	x		x													X
<i>Caloplaca holocarpa</i> S. lat.						x						x				
<i>Caloplaca holocarpa</i> Sp. A				x												
<i>Caloplaca ined.</i> Sp. A											x					
<i>Caloplaca littorea</i>															X	
<i>Caloplaca marina</i>		x		x							x			X		
<i>Caloplaca maritima</i>	x					x					x		x	X		
<i>Caloplaca microthallina</i>		x		x							x					
<i>Caloplaca obscurella</i>													x			
<i>Caloplaca saxicola</i>	x			x							x					
<i>Caloplaca teicholyta</i>	x		x												X	
<i>Caloplaca thallicola</i>		x									x					
<i>Caloplaca ulcerosa</i>									x				x			
<i>Candelaria concolor</i>								x		x		x				
<i>Candelariella aurella</i>	x		x			x					x	x	x		X	X
<i>Candelariella coralliza</i>	x															
<i>Candelariella reflexa</i>									x							
<i>Candelariella vitellina</i>	x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	x		X		X
<i>Catillaria chalybeia</i>	x					x					x			X		
<i>Catillaria lenticularis</i>	x			x		x										
<i>Chaenotheca ferruginea</i>												x				
<i>Chaenotheca furturacea</i>																X
<i>Chrysothrix candelaris</i>	x									x		x			X	
<i>Chrysothrix flavovirens</i>	x									x		x				
<i>Cladonia chlorophaea</i>	x															

	St Brielaards Churchyard	St Brielaards Bay	Corbiere	Corbiere Point	Les Quennevais	Chateau Mont Orgeuil	Verclut Point	Gorey Green	Doimen de Faldouet	St Catherine's Wood	Le Rondil de Poulec	Pont Marquet County Park	Opposite Labastier's House	Fliquet Bay	The Chapels at La Hougue	Beaufort
<i>Cladonia ciliata</i> var <i>tenuis</i>	x			x												
<i>Cladonia coniocraea</i>	x								x		x					
<i>Cladonia diversa</i>			x													
<i>Cladonia fimbriata</i>	x	x	x													
<i>Cladonia firma</i>				x						x						x
<i>Cladonia foliacea</i>			x	x						x						x
<i>Cladonia furcata</i>	x			x						x						
<i>Cladonia humilis</i>	x			x												
<i>Cladonia polydactyla</i>	x								x							
<i>Cladonia portentosa</i>			x	x												
<i>Cladonia pyxidata</i>	x	x	x						x							
<i>Cladonia ramulosa</i>				x						x						x
<i>Cladonia rangiformis</i>	x	x	x	x						x						
<i>Clauzadea monticola</i>	x															
<i>Cliostomum griffithii</i>	x						x		x		x					
<i>Cliostomum tenerum</i>			x													
<i>Coelocaulon aculeatum</i>					x											
<i>Collema auriforme</i>			x	x	x											x
<i>Collema crispum</i>	x	x							x				x	x		
<i>Collema tenax</i>	x	x	x	x						x					x	
<i>Dermatocarpon luridum</i>						x										
<i>Dermatocarpon miniatum</i>										x				x		
<i>Dimerella lutea</i>										x						
<i>Dimerella pineti</i>										x	x					
<i>Diploicia canescens</i>	x	x	x		x	x	x			x	x					x
<i>Diploschistes caesioplumbeus</i>	x					x				x				x		
<i>Diploschistes muscorum</i>	x															
<i>Diploschistes scruposus</i>													x			
<i>Diplozomma albostratum</i>	x	x		x												x
<i>Diplozomma chlorophaeum</i>	x	x				x				x					x	
<i>Dinina stenhammani</i>	x			x		x			x	x	x				x	x
<i>Enterographa crassa</i>	x									x		x				x
<i>Enterographa hutchinsiae</i>										x						
<i>Evernia prunastri</i>	x			x	x			x		x		x				
<i>Felthaneropsis vezdae</i>										x						
<i>Flavoparmelia caperata</i>	x			x	x	x	x			x		x			x	x
<i>Flavoparmelia soredians</i>	x			x			x	x	x	x	x	x				x
<i>Fuscidea lightfootii</i>	x									x						
<i>Graphis elegans</i>										x						
<i>Graphis scripta</i>										x		x				
<i>Gyalecta derivata</i>													x			
<i>Gyalecta flotowii</i>													x			
<i>Gyalecta jen</i> var <i>macrospora</i>										x						
<i>Gyalecta jenensis</i>										x						
<i>Gyalecta truncigena</i>												x				

	St Breilards Churchyard	St Breilade's Bay	Corbiere	Corbiere Point	Les Ouennevais	Chateau Mont Orgeuil	Verclut Point	Gorey Green	Dolmen de Faldouet	St Catherine's Wood	Le Ronill de Poulec	Pont Marquet County Park	Opposite Labastier's House	Fiquet Bay	The Chapels at La Hougue	Beauport
<i>Herteliana taylori</i>	x															
<i>Heterodermia obscurata</i>									x							
<i>Hymenelia prevostii</i>	x															
<i>Hyperphyscia adglutinata</i>	x		x		x		x				x					
<i>Hypogymnia physodes</i>	x		x		x		x		x		x					
<i>Hypogymnia tubulosa</i>	x		x	x					x		x					
<i>Hypotrachyna britannica</i>	x		x			x				x						X
<i>Hypotrachyna revoluta</i>	x					x	x		x		x					X
<i>Lasallia pustulata</i>				x												
<i>Lecanactis premnea</i>	x															
<i>Lecanactis subabietina</i>	x									x	x					X
<i>Lecania cyrtella</i>										x	x					
<i>Lecania erysibe</i>			x			x								x		
<i>Lecania hutchinsiae</i>										x						
<i>Lecania rabenhorstii</i>	x					x										
<i>Lecania turicensis</i>	x		x			x										
<i>Lecanora albella</i>										x						
<i>Lecanora albescens</i>	x		x	x		x					x	x		X		
<i>Lecanora andrewii</i>						x										
<i>Lecanora campestris</i>	x		x			x			x	x		x			X	X
<i>Lecanora carpineae</i>	x															
<i>Lecanora chlorotera</i>	x			x	x			x		x	x					
<i>Lecanora compallens</i>	x							x		x						
<i>Lecanora confusa</i>	x			x	x	x			x		x	x				
<i>Lecanora crenulata</i>	x		x													
<i>Lecanora dispersa</i>	x	x	x	x		x		x	x		x				X	
<i>Lecanora expallens</i>	x	x		x	x	x		x		x	x	x			X	
<i>Lecanora fugiens</i>			x	x		x					x				X	
<i>Lecanora gangaleoides</i>	x	x	x	x		x			x		x	x		X		X
<i>Lecanora helicopsis</i>			x								x			X		
<i>Lecanora jamesii</i>										x						
<i>Lecanora muralis</i>	x										x			X	X	
<i>Lecanora orosthea</i>	x	x	x			x			x		x					X
<i>Lecanora polytropa</i>	x	x	x			x			x		x					X
<i>Lecanora praepostera</i>				x						x						
<i>Lecanora rupicola</i>	x		x	x		x			x		x			X		X
<i>Lecanora saligna</i>	x															
<i>Lecanora sulphurea</i>	x			x					x		x			X		
<i>Lecanora symmicta</i>	x											x				
<i>Lecanora varia</i>	x															
<i>Lecanora cf intricata</i>	x															
<i>Lecidea diducens</i>					x		x									
<i>Lecidea fuscoatra</i>					x					x						
<i>Lecidea sarcogynoides</i>						x										
<i>Lecidella asema</i>					x						x					

	St Brearlds Churchyard	St Brelade's Bay	Corbiere	Corbiere Point	Les Quennevais	Chateau Mont Orgeuil	Verclut Point	Gorey Green	Dolmen de Faldouet	St Catherine's Wood	Le Rondil de Poulec	Pont Marquet County Park	Opposite Labalesier's House	Fliquet Bay	The Chapels at La Hougue	Beauport
<i>Lecidella el var soralifera</i>									x							
<i>Lecidella elaeochroma</i>	x			x			x		x		x					
<i>Lecidella scabra</i>	x		x	x		x										x
<i>Lecidella stigmataea</i>	x					x					x					
<i>Lepraria caesiaalba</i>				x			x									
<i>Lepraria incana</i> S. lat											x					
<i>Lepraria incana</i> S. str.	x															x
<i>Lepraria lesdainii</i>	x					x			x							x
<i>Lepraria lobifcans</i>	x										x					x
<i>Leprocaulon microscopicum</i>	x	x					x									
<i>Leproloma membranaceum</i>						x										
<i>Leproloma vouauxii</i>	x					x										
<i>Leptogium gelatinosum</i>	x		x		x						x					
<i>Leptogium lichenoides</i>	x									x						
<i>Lichina confinis</i>		x		x											x	
<i>Lithographa</i> sp.			x													
<i>Melanelia exasperata</i>	x	x						x		x		x				
<i>Melanelia glab. ssp fuliginosa</i>	x		x	x		x			x	x	x					x
<i>Melanelia glab. ssp glabratula</i>	x							x	x	x		x				
<i>Melanelia subaurifera</i>	x							x		x		x				
<i>Micarea denigrata</i>	x															
<i>Micarea melaena</i>	x															
<i>Micarea nitschkeana</i>	x											x				
<i>Micarea prasina</i>	x									x		x				
<i>Neofuscelia delisei</i>		x	x	x		x				x						x
<i>Neofuscelia loxodes</i>		x							x		x					
<i>Neofuscelia pulla</i>	x	x	x	x		x					x				x	x
<i>Neofuscelia verruculifera</i>	x	x	x	x		x					x					x
<i>Normandina pulchella</i>										x		x				x
<i>Ochrolechia androgyna</i>				x						x					x	
<i>Ochrolechia parella</i>	x		x	x		x	x				x	x		x	x	x
<i>Ochrolechia subvindis</i>												x				
<i>Ochrolechia tumeri</i>												x				
<i>Opegrapha atra</i>	x							x		x		x				
<i>Opegrapha calcarea</i>	x		x	x		x										x
<i>Opegrapha cesarensis</i>											x				x	
<i>Opegrapha corticola</i>												x				
<i>Opegrapha gyrocarpa</i>							x									
<i>Opegrapha herbarum</i>										x		x				x
<i>Opegrapha multipuncta</i>										x		x				
<i>Opegrapha ochrocheila</i>												x				
<i>Opegrapha prosodea</i>	x											x				
<i>Opegrapha rufescens</i>												x				
<i>Opegrapha</i> sp. 5 septate sp's												x				
<i>Opegrapha varia</i> S. lat.	x							x		x		x				

	St Breiards Churchyard	St Breiade's Bay	Corbiere	Corbiere Point	Les Quennevais	Chateau Mont Orgeuil	Verclut Point	Gorey Green	Dolmen de Falouet	St Catherine's Wood	Le Roncil de Poulec	Pont Marquet County Park	Opposite Labastier's House	Fiquet Bay	The Chapels at La Rouge	Beauport
<i>Opegrapha varia</i> Species 2												x				
<i>Opegrapha varia</i> Species 3												x				
<i>Opegrapha vulgata</i>									x		x					
<i>Opegrapha xerica</i>	x											x				
<i>Parmelia omphalodes</i>				x												X
<i>Parmelia saxatilis</i>			x	x		x	x			x	x	x				
<i>Parmelia sulcata</i>	x		x	x		x		x			x	x			X	
<i>Parmelina pastillifera</i>				x						x	x					
<i>Parmelina tiliacea</i>				x						x	x					
<i>Parmotrema chinense</i>	x			x		x		x		x	x	x			X	
<i>Parmotrema crinita</i>							x									
<i>Peltigera canina</i>					x											
<i>Peltigera didactyla</i>	x															
<i>Peltigera lactucifolia</i>	x			x	x					x						
<i>Peltigera praetextata</i>										x						
<i>Peltigera rufescens</i>				x												
<i>Pertusaria alb var abescens.</i>	x			x						x						
<i>Pertusaria amara</i>	x									x		x				
<i>Pertusaria coccodes</i>	x							x								
<i>Pertusaria excludens</i>																X
<i>Pertusaria hymenea</i>	x									x		x				
<i>Pertusaria lactescens</i>						x										
<i>Pertusaria leioplaca</i>										x		x				
<i>Pertusaria leucosora</i>	x	x				x					x					
<i>Pertusaria pertusa</i>										x		x				X
<i>Pertusaria pseudocorallina</i>	x		x	x		x	x		x		x				X	
<i>Phaeographis dendritica</i>										x		x				
<i>Phaeographis smithii</i>										x						
<i>Phaeophyscia orbicularis</i>	x		x	x				x		x	x	x			X	X
<i>Phlyctis agelaea</i>										x						
<i>Phlyctis argena</i>								x		x		x				X
<i>Physcia adscendens</i>	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x			X	
<i>Physcia aipolia</i>	x	x						x		x						
<i>Physcia caesia</i>				x	x						x					
<i>Physcia dubia</i>	x															
<i>Physcia leptalea</i>	x	x						x			x	x				
<i>Physcia tenella</i>	x			x				x		x		x			X	X
<i>Physcia tribacia</i>			x		x		x				x					
<i>Physcia tribacioides</i>								x								
<i>Physconia distorta</i>	x	x						x		x		x				
<i>Physconia grisea</i>	x											x				
<i>Placynthium nigrum</i>	x															
<i>Polysponna simplex</i>	x		x	x		x										X
<i>Porina aenea</i>												x				
<i>Porina chlorotica</i>	x					x	x			x		x				X

	St Breilards Churchyard	St Brelade's Bay	Corbiere	Corbiere Point	Les Quennevais	Chateau Mont Orgeuil	Merclut Point	Gorrey Green	Dolmen de Faldouet	St Catherine's Wood	Le Rondil de Poulec	Pont Marquet County Park	Opposite Labastier's House	Riquet Bay	The Chapels at La Hougue	Beauport
<i>Porina leptalea</i>										x		x				
<i>Porina linearis</i>	x															
<i>Porpidia cinereoatra</i>	x		x				x							x		
<i>Porpidia crustulata</i>			x								x					
<i>Porpidia platycarpoides</i>	x	x		x		x	x				x			x		
<i>Porpidia tuberculosa</i>	x		x	x			x		x	x	x			x	x	
<i>Protoblastenia cf calva</i>	x															
<i>Protoblastenia rupestris</i>	x		x	x								x				
<i>Protoparmelia badia</i>				x		x			x		x					x
<i>Protoparmelia montagnei</i>		x		x		x					x					x
<i>Psilolechia leprosa</i>	x			x												
<i>Psilolechia lucida</i>	x					x	x			x						x
<i>Punctelia borreni</i>		x				x				x		x				
<i>Punctelia reddenda</i>										x						
<i>Punctelia subrudecta</i>	x			x				x		x		x				x
<i>Pyrenula chlorospila</i>										x						
<i>Pyrenula macrospora</i>										x						
<i>Pyrhospora quemea</i>										x		x				
<i>Ramalina calicans</i>										x		x				
<i>Ramalina canariensis</i>	x		x	x				x		x		x				
<i>Ramalina cuspidata</i>				x							x				x	
<i>Ramalina farinacea</i>	x			x				x		x		x				x
<i>Ramalina fastigiata</i>	x			x				x				x				
<i>Ramalina fraxinea</i>														x		
<i>Ramalina lacera</i>	x			x				x				x				
<i>Ramalina siliquosa</i>	x		x	x		x			x		x			x		x
<i>Ramalina subfarinacea</i>			x	x		x	x					x				
<i>Ramonia chrysophaea</i>													x			
<i>Rhizocarpon geographicum</i>	x			x		x				x	x					x
<i>Rhizocarpon reductum</i>	x								x		x					
<i>Rhizocarpon richardii</i>	x		x	x		x			x		x				x	
<i>Rimelia reticulata</i>	x			x		x	x	x		x	x	x				
<i>Rinodina atrocinerrea</i>		x		x		x										x
<i>Rinodina beccariana</i>		x		x							x					x
<i>Rinodina confragosa</i>				x												
<i>Rinodina exigua</i>								x								
<i>Rinodina gennani</i>		x		x		x										x
<i>Rinodina luridescens</i>				x												
<i>Rinodina orculariopsis</i>			x													
<i>Rinodina roboris</i>	x							x		x		x				
<i>Rinodina sophodes</i>									x							
<i>Roccella fuciformis</i>	x			x		x						x				
<i>Roccella phycopsis</i>	x			x		x						x				
<i>Sarcogyne clavus</i>	x			x												
<i>Sarcogyne regularis</i>	x		x			x										

	St Brielards Churchyard	St Brielade's Bay	Corbiere	Corbiere Point	Les Ouennevais	Chateau Mont Orgeuil	Verclut Point	Gorey Green	Dolmen de Faldouet	St Catherine's Wood	Le Rondil de Poulec	Pont Marquet County Park	Opposite Labastier's House	Fiquet Bay	The Chapels at La Hougue	Beauport
<i>Sarcopyrenia gibba</i>	x															
<i>Schismatomma cretaceum</i>									x		x					
<i>Schismatomma decolorans</i>	x								x		x				X	
<i>Schismatomma niveum</i>									x							
<i>Sclerophyton circumscriptum</i>	x															
<i>Scelrophyton cir. sorediate</i> ssp.										x						
<i>Scoliciosporum chlorococcum</i>	x						x				x					
<i>Scoliciosporum umbrinum</i>	x	x			x			x								
<i>Solenopsora holophaea</i>				x						x						
<i>Solenopsora vulturienis</i>	x		x		x					x						
<i>Sticta cf. sylvatica</i>									x							
<i>Sticta limbata</i>									x							
<i>Tephromela atra</i>	x	x	x		x			x		x				X	X	X
<i>Toninia aromatica</i>	x	x			x					x	x					
<i>Trapelia coarctata</i>	x							x								
<i>Trapelia placodioides</i>			x												X	
<i>Trapelia involuta</i>	x	x	x							x						
<i>Trapeliopsis granulosa</i>	x															
<i>Umbilicaria gnisea</i>	x															
<i>Usnea comuta</i>	x								x		x				X	
<i>Usnea flammea</i>	x					x			x							
<i>Usnea rubicunda</i>									x							
<i>Usnea subflondana</i>									x						X	
<i>Verrucaria baldensis</i>	x															
<i>Verrucaria dolosa</i>			x													
<i>Verrucaria funkii</i>						x										
<i>Verrucaria fusconigrescens</i>	x				x					x						
<i>Verrucaria glaucina</i>	x				x											
<i>Verrucaria hochstetteri</i>	x	x			x				x							
<i>Verrucaria macrostoma</i>			x						x		x			X	X	
<i>Verrucaria maura</i>		x	x							x				X		
<i>Verrucaria mucosa</i>				x										X		
<i>Verrucaria muralis</i>	x	x			x				x	x	x			X		
<i>Verrucaria nigrescens</i>	x	x			x					x	x			X	X	
<i>Verrucaria prominula</i>				x										X		
<i>Verrucaria striatula</i>														X		
<i>Verrucaria viridula</i>	x	x			x										X	
<i>Veizdaea aestivalis</i>					x											
<i>Xanthoparmelia conspersa</i>	x	x	x		x			x	x	x				X		X
<i>Xanthoparmelia mougeotii</i>	x															
<i>Xanthoparmelia tinclina</i>			x	x												
<i>Xanthoria calcicola</i>			x													X
<i>Xanthoria candelaria</i>	x										x					
<i>Xanthoria eclaneoides</i>	x	x	x		x					x				X		X
<i>Xanthoria parvina</i>	x	x		x	x		x		x	x	x			X	X	X

<i>Xanthoria polycarpa</i>	
<i>Zamenhovia hibernica</i>	
	x St Brelards Churchyard
	St Brelade's Bay
	Corbiere
	x Corbiere Point
	Les Quennevais
	Chateau Mont Orgeuil
	Verclut Point
	x Gorey Green
	Dolmen de Faldouet
	x x St Catherine's Wood
	Le Rondil de Poulec
	x Pont Marquet County Park
	Opposite Labalestier's House
	Fliquet Bay
	The Chapels at La Hougue
	Beauport

NEW, RARE AND INTERESTING LICHENS

Contributions to this section are always welcome. Please submit entries to Chris Hitch, Orchella Lodge, 14, Hawthorn Close, Knodishall, Saxmundham, Suffolk, IP17 1XW, in the form of species, habitat, locality, VC no, VC name [from 1997, nomenclature to follow that given in the Appendix, see *Bulletin* 79, which is based on the *Biological Records Centre Instructions for Recorders*, ITE, Monks Wood Experimental Station, Abbots Ripton, Huntingdon, PE17 2LS, 1974], Grid Reference (GR), altitude (alt), where applicable, in metres (m), date, comments, Determined/confirmed by. New to/the. Finally recorder. An authority with date after species is only indicated when the record is new to the British Isles. *In the interest of accuracy, typescript is much appreciated. Please use only one side of the paper. Copy should reach the subeditor at least a fortnight before the deadline for the Bulletin.* Records of lichens listed in the RDB are particularly welcome, even from previously known localities.

Arctomia delicatula: on *Polychidium muscicola* on old mossy *Hedera* stem on a *Betula*, in valley c400 m south of Alltain Ruadh, Coille na Glas-leitir, Beinn Eighe NNR, VC 105, West Ross, GR 18/99-65-, alt c50 m, April 2001.

B J & A M Coppins

Arthonia ilicinella: on *Sorbus* in valley, Coille na Glas-leitir, Beinn Eighe NNR, VC 105, West Ross, GR 18/99-65-, alt c30 m, April 2001. Northernmost European locality.

B J & A M Coppins

Arthonia mediella: on moss on old *Juniperus*, valley of Spinningdale Burn, Migdale Woods, Spinnindale, VC 107, East Sutherland, GR 28/66-90-, alt 25 m, June 2001. New to Sutherland.

B J & A M Coppins

Arthonia neglectula Nyl. (1874): commensalistic on thallus of *Lepraria lobificans* on side of granite outcrop, Migdale Rock, Spinningdale, VC 107, East Sutherland, GR 28/65-90-, May 2001. For description see Gruber *et al.*, *Lichenologist* 27:25-42 (1995). Previously known only from Finland. New to the British Isles.

B J & A M Coppins

Arthonia patellulata Nyl. (1853): on smooth bark of branches of *Populus tremula* at three localities in Speyside: (i) Invertromie Wood, 2.5 km east-south-east of Kingussie, VC 96, East Inverness-shire, GR 27/78-99-, alt c250 m, June 2001; (ii) Clais Eich, Abernethy Forest, VC 96, East Inverness-shire, GR 38/01-13-, alt 350 m, June 2001; (iii) Speyside Aspens, south side of River Spey, Grantown-on-Spey, GR 38/03-26-, alt 200 m, June 2001. New to the British Isles, although there is an unsubstantiated record from near Braemar in Deeside.

B J Coppins & L & S Street

Arthonia subfuscicola: in apothecia of *Lecanora carpinea* on twig of mature *Populus tremula*, in small aspenwood by road, just east of Newtonmore, VC 96, East Inverness-shire, GR 27/72-99-, alt c240 m, May 2001. Previously known in the British Isles from a single 19th century collection.

B J & A M Coppins

Arthopyrenia atractospora: in dry bark crevices of mature *Quercus* trunk, Ledmore Wood, Spinningdale, north side of Dornoch Firth, VC 107, East Sutherland, GR 28/65-89-, alt 10-30 m, May 2001. New to Sutherland; fifth British record.

B J & A M Coppins

Arthothelium dictyosporum: on *Sorbus*, in valley of Allt Sguabaidh, Beinn Eighe NNR, VC 105, West Ross, GR 28/01-62-, alt 140-180 m, April 2001.

B J & A M Coppins

Arthothelium lirellans: on old *Calluna* stems on steep slope with scattered pines, north of Cnoc na Gaoithe, Coille na Glas-leitir, Beinn Eighe NNR, VC 105, West Ross, GR 18/99-64-, alt 150-200 m, April 2001. This species was seen on *Calluna* at several other places within the NNR, and *Calluna* is possible important but overlooked host elsewhere.

B J & A M Coppins

Bacidia igniarii: on trunk of mature *Populus tremula* in aspen-birch-juniper pasture woodland, Tomnagowan, Tulloch, VC 96, East Inverness-shire, GR 28/96-15-, alt c230 m, June 2001. First British record.

B J Coppins & S & L Street

Bacidia neosquamulosa: on base of trunk of *Platanus x hispanica* in suburban area Heathwood Road, Cardiff; VC 41, Glamorgan, GR 31/17-80-, April 2001. New to Wales.

A Orange

Bacidia vermifera: on trunks of *Populus tremula*; (i) Invertromie, 2.5 km east-southeast of Kingussie, VC 96, East Inverness-shire, GR 27/78-99-, alt c250 m, May & June 2001; (ii) Kinchurdy Aspenwood, Boat of Garten, VC 96, East Inverness-shire, GR 28/93-17-, alt 220 m, June 2001.

B J & A M Coppins and S & L Street

Biatoridium delitescens: on mature trunks of *Populus tremula*; (i) Invertromie, 2.5 km east-southeast of Kingussie, VC 96, East Inverness-shire, GR 27/78-99-, alt c250 m, June 2001; (ii) Kinchurdy Aspenwood, Boat of Garten, VC 96, East Inverness-shire, GR 28/93-17-, alt 220 m, June 2001.

B J Coppins and S & L Street

Buellia griseovirens: on young *Alnus*, valley of Spinningdale Burn, Migdale Woods, Spinningdale, VC 107, East Sutherland, GR 28/66-90-, alt 25 m, June 2001. With apothecia.

B J & A M Coppins

Buellia sanguinolenta: on *Sorbus*, in valleys of Allt Sguabaidh and Allt na Doire Daraich, Beinn Eighe NNR, VC 105, West Ross, GR 28/01-62-, alt 140-180 m, April 2001. Third British hectad record.

B J & A M Coppins

Buellia violaceofusca: (i) on underside of ancient *Corylus* [girth 0.95 m], Abriachan Wood (South), c7 km north-east of Drumnadrochit, VC 96, East Inverness-shire, GR 28/56-34-, alt c100 m, May 2001. First record from hazel.

A M & B J Coppins

(ii) locally frequent in bark crevices of mature *Quercus* trunks, Ledmore Wood, Spinningdale, north side of Dornoch Firth, VC 107, East Sutherland, GR 28/65-89-, alt 10-100m, June 2001.

B J & A M Coppins

Caloplaca ahtii Söchting (1994): (i) on bark plates of *Populus tremula* in aspen-birch-juniper pasture woodland, with *C. cerina*, *C. cerinella*, etc, Tomnagowhan, Tulloch, VC 96, East Inverness-shire, GR 28/96-15-, alt c230 m, June 2001; (ii) on trunks of mature *Populus tremula*, Dreggie Woods, Grantown-on-Spey, VC 95, Moray, GR 38/02-28-, alt c245 m, June 2001. An inconspicuous species resembling *C. obscurella*, but with dark bluish soralia, c0.10-0.15 mm diam. For full description and discussion see Söchting in *Acta Bot. Fenn.* 150:173-178, 1995. New to the British Isles.

B J Coppins and S & L Street

Caloplaca flavorubescens: (i) on trunks and branches of *Populus tremula*, Clais Eich, Abernethy Forest, VC 96, East Inverness-shire, GR 38/01-13-, alt 350 m, June 2001; (ii) on trunks of about 100 young *Populus tremula*, south-west of Ord Bàn, east side of B970 road, VC 96, East Inverness-shire, GR 28/88-08-, alt 230 m, July & August 2001. These localities probably support the two largest populations of this RDB species in the British Isles. New to north-east Scotland.

B J Coppins and S & L Street

Candelariella superdistans (Nyl.) Malme (1911): on thallus of *Lecanora populicola* on *Populus tremula*, south-west of Ord Bàn, east side of B970 road, VC 96, East Inverness-shire, GR 28/88-08-, alt 230 m, August 2001. New to the British Isles.

B J Coppins

Catinaria neuschildii: on trunks of *Populus tremula*, Kinchurdy Aspenwood, Boat of Garten, VC 96, East Inverness-shire, GR 28/93-17-, alt c220 m, June 2001.

B J Coppins and S & L Street

Chaenotheca chlorella: on ancient *Quercus* [girth 3.6 m], Urquhart Bay Wood, Drumadrochit, VC 96, Easternness, GR 28/51-29-, alt 15 m, May 2001. Fourth Scottish record.

B J & A M Coppins

Chaenotheca xyloxena: on lignum of large fallen *Pinus* in bracken clearing, valley of Spinningdale Burn, Migdale Woods, Spinningdale, VC 107, East Sutherland, GR 28/66-90-, alt 20 m, June 2001. New to Sutherland; eighth British record.

B J & A M Coppins

Chaenothecopsis savonica: on lignum of large fallen *Pinus* in bracken clearing, valley of Spinningdale Burn, Migdale Woods, Spinningdale, VC 107, East Sutherland, GR 28/66-90-, alt 20 m, June 2001. New to Sutherland.

B J & A M Coppins

Cliostomum tenerum: on north facing, vertical basalt outcrop above sea-shore, headland at east side of Belhaven Bay, Dunbar, VC 82, East Lothian, GR 36/66-79-, May 2001. New to Lothians, and only the second record on the British east coast.

B J Coppins & A Fletcher

Collema occultatum: on trunk of mature *Populus tremula*, Kinchurdy Aspenwood, Boat of Garten, VC 96, East Inverness-shire, GR 28/93-17-, alt 220 m, June 2001.

B J Coppins and L & S Street

Cornutispora triangularis Diederich & Etayo (1995): on decolourised, pinkish thallus of *Pertusaria pertusa* on trunk of *Fagus*, Heron Wood, Dawyck Botanic Garden, VC 78, Peeble-shire, GR 36/1--3---, August 2001. For description and illustrations see Etayo & Diederich in *Flechten Follmann*: 205-221, 1995. New to the British Isles.

B J Coppins

Corticifraga fuckelii: on young *Peltigera* cf. *rufescens* on grey dune, Ynyslas NNR, VC 46, Cardiganshire, GR 22/60-93-, May 1999. First vice county record. Determined by B J Coppins.

S P Chambers

Cyphelium marcianum: on *Pertusaria pseudocorallina* on south facing coastal rock slab, Fort Grey, Rocquaine Bay, Guernsey, UTM Grid WV/2--7---, April 2001. Confirmed by P W James.

S P Chambers

Diplotomma pharcidium (Ach.) M. Choisy (1950) on trees. Records from Yorkshire, Shropshire and Roscommon are cited by Nordin (2000:83; see Literature Pertaining in this *Bulletin*). The records are as follows: (i) Montford Bridge, near Shrewsbury, VC 40, Shropshire [GR c 33/43-15-], Leighton *Lich. Brit. Exs* no.64 (LD); (ii) nr Easby, Cleveland, VC 62, North-east Yorkshire [GR c 45/57-08-], Mudd, *Lich. Brit. Exs* no.192 (UPS), and 'Stokesby' [=Stokesley], [GR c 45/52-08-], collected by Mudd (S); (iii) near Ballinasloe, VC H25, Roscommon [GR c 12(M)/84-31-], 1924, collected by Phillips (UPS). In addition there are two records in E that were previously referred to as '*Buellia geophila*' by Sheard (*Lichenologist* 2:241-242, 1964): (iv) on smooth bark with *Arthonia radiata*, *Bacidia naegelii*, *Lecanora sambuci* and *Xanthoria parietina*, Sowerdale, Cleveland, VC 62, North-east Yorkshire [GR c 45/58-09-] [pre 1861], Mudd *Lich. Brit. Exs*. No. 188 (as '*Buellia disciformis* var *rugulosa*'); (v) on young ash with *Bacidia naegelii* and *Caloplaca cerina*, Dunscombe Wood, Cork, VC H4, Mid Cork [GR c 10/6--7--], March 1858, collected by I Carroll. This species is related to *D. alboatrum*, but has spores that remain 3-septate or become submuriform, but with only the cells adjacent to the median transverse septum developing a long-septum. The spores are therefore never more than 6-celled, unlike those of *D. alboatrum* which often become 8-celled. In the field *D. pharcidium* differs from *D. alboatrum* in scarcely having a thin, white thalline rim or veil, except when young and having a relatively thicker proper margin. Indeed, it is more likely to be mistaken for *Buellia disciformis* or *Lecidella elaeochroma* with a whitish thallus. So far, most records are from the 19th century, and the latest is from 1924. I would be happy to check any modern candidates.

B J Coppins

Eopyrenula leucoplaca: on bark of mature *Quercus* trunk, Ledmore Wood, Spinningdale, north side of Dornoch Firth, VC 107, East Sutherland, GR 28/65-89-, alt 10-30 m, May 2001. With both pycnidia and perithecia. Second British record.

B J & A M Coppins

Fellhanera ochracea: on mature trunk of *Larix x marschlinsii* in plantation, Chepstow Park Wood, St Arvans, VC 35, Monmouthshire, GR 31/50-97-, November 2000. New to Wales.

A Orange

Fuscidea intercincta: scarce on the sides of quartz and rhyolite boulders, Cadair Idris, VC 48, Merionethshire, GR 23/70-13-, alt 560 m, August 2001. Most southerly British locality. All thalli seen with fleck-like soralia. The same entity is known from the Llanberis Pass in north Wales.

S P Chambers & J B Grasse

Graphina pauciloculata: with *G. ruiziana* and *Thelotrema lepadinum* on *Tilia cordata* trunk in humid stream ravine woodland, Pontrhydygroes, VC 46, Cardiganshire, GR 22/73-72-, alt 160 m, March 2001. Now known from three Welsh sites:

S P Chambers

Gyalidea fritzei: (i) on lime-mortared siliceous shale fragments on low wall of tumbled down building in upland sheepwalk, near Cairn Owen, VC 46, Cardiganshire, GR 22/73-88-, alt 350 m, February 1995; (ii) on damp, basic volcanic rocks, east of Crib Goch, Snowdonia, VC 49, Caernarfonshire, GR 23/63-55-, alt 500 m, February 2001. Confirmed by A Orange. New to Wales.

S P Chambers

Halecania spodomela: occupying small interstices between other crustose lichens on slightly nutrient-enriched, horizontal siliceous wall-top boulder, near Tyddyn Mawr, Cadair Idris, VC 48, Merionethshire, GR 22/70-15-, alt 250 m, June 2001. New to Merionethshire.

S P Chambers & J B Grasse

Illosporopsis christiansenii (B. L. Brady & D. Hawksw.) D. Hawksw. (2001) (syn. *Hobsonia christiansenii* B. L. Brady & D. Hawksw.): on or near dead and dying thalli of *Physcia tenella* and *Parmelia sulcata* on fallen tree, Bute Park, Cardiff, VC 41, Glamorgan, GR 31/17-77-, February 2001. Startling pink mounds of conidia, each formed from a densely convoluted hypha; easily seen but perhaps ignored as *Marchandiomyces corallinus*. New to Wales.

A Orange

Lecanactis amylacea: rare at base of a mature *Quercus* trunk, Ledmore Wood, Spinningdale, north side of Dornoch Firth, VC 107, East Sutherland, GR 28/65-89-, alt 10-30 m, May 2001. Sterile. New to Sutherland.

A M & B J Coppins

Lecanora ochroidea: locally dominant on igneous Ordovician coastal rocks, Careg Onnen Bay, Strumble Head, VC 45, Pembrokeshire, GR 12/88-40-, alt 50 m, June 2001. Perhaps most (all?) coastal records of *L. subcarnea* s.l. in Pems. are referable to this taxon. (See Literature Pertaining *Br. Lichen Soc. Bulletin* 88:79, 2001. Sub. Ed.). New to Wales.

S P Chambers

Lecanora populicola: on trunks and branches of *Populus tremula* at several localities in Speyside: (i) Invertromie Wood, 2.5 km east-south-east of Kingussie, VC 96, East Inverness-shire, GR 27/78-99-, alt c 250 m, May and June 2001; (ii) Clais Eich, Abernethy Forest, VC 96, East Inverness-shire, GR 38/01-13-, alt 350 m, June 2001; (iii) south side of River Spey, Grantown-on-Spey, VC 95, Moray, GR 38/03-26-, alt 200 m, June 2001. Previously considered extinct in the British Isles, but actually locally abundant in some aspen stands in Speyside. It is easily overlooked as it often grows on the upper trunks and canopy branches, out of reach, and it could be mistaken for a pale form of *L. chlarotera*. The thallus and apothecial margin of the latter are K+ yellow, but all parts are K- in *L. populicola*.

B J & A M Coppins and S & L Street

Lecanora xanthostoma: (i) on limestone in small quarry northwest of Bryn Mawr quarry, Halkyn common, VC 51, Flintshire, GR 33/18-73-, August 2000: (ii) on large limestone blocks below Craig y Castell, Mynydd Llangatwg, VC 42, Breconshire, GR 32/16-16-, alt 390 m, September 2000. This species appears to be widespread on limestone in Wales. First vice county records.

S P Chambers

Lecidea erythrophaea: on *Corylus* with *Bacidia arceutina*, Abriachan Wood (South), c7 km north-east of Drumnadrochit, VC 96, East Inverness-shire, GR 28/56-33-, alt c 100 m, May 2001.

B J & A M Coppins

Lecidea pernigra: on millstone grit pebbles on summit heath, Hen Dy-aderyn, Mynydd Llangatwg, VC 42, Breconshire, GR 32/20-14-, alt 520 m, September 2000. Determined by A M Fryday. Second Welsh record.

S P Chambers

Lecidea porphyrospoda: (i) on lignum of standing decorticate *Pinus*, in valley of Allt na Doire Daraich, Beinn Eighe NNR, VC 105, West Ross, GR 28/00-62-, alt c160 m, April 2001; (ii) on lignum of decorticate branch of fallen *Pinus*, north of Cnoc na Gaoithe, Coille na Glas-leitir, Beinn Eighe NNR, VC 105, West Ross, GR 18/99-64-, alt 150-200 m, April 2001. Second and third British records; all records so far are from the Loch Maree area.

B J & A M Coppins

Lichenochora mediterraneae: on *Pannaria ignobilis* on fallen bough of *Quercus*, Urquart Bay Wood, Drumnadrochit, VC 96, Easterness, GR 28/51-29-, alt 15 m, May 2001. Apparently a new host; usually on *P. mediterraneae*; both hosts belong to the recently recognised genus *Fuscopannaria*.

B J & A M Coppins

Lithothelium phaeosporum: on *Fraxinus* trunk, Abriachan Wood (South), c7 km northeast of Drumnadrochit, VC 96, East Inverness-shire, GR 28/56-33-, alt c100 m, May 2001. Third British record.

B J & A M Coppins

Micarea coppinsii: (i) locally frequent on old *Calluna* stems, north of Cnoc na Gaoithe, Coille na Glas-leitir, Beinn Eighe NNR, VC 105, West Ross, GR 18/99-64-, alt 150-200 m, April 2001. Also seen on other phorophytes in the NNR, eg young *Alnus*, *Betula* and *Pinus* twigs. New county record; (ii) on *Alnus* branch, valley of Spinningdale Burn, Migdale Woods, Spinningdale, VC 107, East Sutherland, GR 28/66-90-, alt 25 m, June 2001. New to Sutherland.

B J & A M Coppins

Micarea nigella: on lignum of *Pinus* stump by stream, by Spinningdale Burn, Migdale Woods, Spinningdale, VC 107, East Sutherland, GR 28/65-90-, alt 30 m, June 2001. New to Sutherland; sixth British record.

B J & A M Coppins

Micarea parva: on damp stone pressed into woodland track, Allt Dihanog, Hafod, VC 46, Cardiganshire, GR 22/75-72-, alt 180 m, February 2000. Determined by B J Coppins. New to Wales.

S P Chambers

Micarea viridileprosa: (i) on a dead *Quercus* stump, Cwm Woods, Aberystwyth, VC 46, Cardiganshire, GR 22/60-83-, alt 110 m, May 2001.

S P Chambers

(ii) on *Alnus* trunk, valley of Spinningdale Burn, Migdale Woods, Spinningdale, VC 107, East Sutherland, GR 28/66-90-, alt 25 m, June 2001. New to Sutherland,

B J & A M Coppins

Mycocalicium subtile: on decorticate *Pinus* branch, valley of Allt Leacach, Migdale Woods, Spinningdale, VC 107, East Sutherland, GR 28/66-91-, alt 90 m, June 2001. New to Sutherland.

B J & A M Coppins

Nectria lecanodes: on *Peltigera canina* in dry blown-out dune slack, Ynyslas NNR, VC 46, Cardiganshire, GR 22/60-93-, March 2000. Determined by B J Coppins. New to Wales.

S P Chambers

Opegrapha areniseda: on millstone grit on north wall of church, Lythe, VC 62, North-east Yorkshire, GR 45/85-13-, August 2001. New to Yorkshire.

C J B Hitch

Pannaria ignobilis: locally frequent on *Fraxinus*, also seen on *Betula*, *Salix* and *Ulmus*, Urquhart Bay Wood, Drumnadrochit, VC 96, East Inverness-shire, 28/51(-2)-29-, alt 15 m, May 2001. A large population of this RDB species; seen on at least 30 trees.

A M & B J Coppins

Paranectria oropensis: (i) on *Agonimia tristicula* squamules on damp north facing wall, Plas Abermad, VC 46, Cardiganshire, GR 22/60-76-, alt 25 m, July 1998; (ii) on decaying *Physconia* cf. *enteroxantha* on *Populus x canadensis* 'Robusta', Plas Crug Avenue, Aberystwyth, VC 46, Cardiganshire, GR 22/58-81-, alt 10 m, September 1999. Determined by B J Coppins. First vice county records.

S P Chambers

Phaeophyscia endophoenicea: on fallen *Prunus padus*, Urquhart Bay Wood, Drumnadrochit, VC 96, East Inverness-shire, GR 28/51-29-, alt 15 m, May 2001. New county record.

A M & B J Coppins

Phoma physciicola: in apothecia of *Physcia stellaris* on thin twig of *Populus tremula*, Invertromie, 2.5 km east-south-east of Kingussie, VC 96, East Inverness-shire, GR 27/78-99-, alt c 250 m, May 2001. Apparently a new host record.

B J & A M Coppins

Polyblastia philaea: around the edges of compacted coastal soil scrapes on slumped undercliff ledge, north-east of Church Ope Cove, Isle of Portland, VC 9, Dorset, GR 30/70-71-, alt 15 m, July 2001. Second British record.

S P Chambers

Pronectria pertusariicola: on *Pertusaria pertusa* on *Fraxinus*, Birks of Aberfeldy, VC 88, Mid-Perthshire, GR 27/85-48-, alt c 150 m, May 2001.

B J Coppins

Ptychographa xylographoides: on lignum of fallen *Quercus* trunk, Ledmore Wood, Spinningdale, north side of Dornoch Firth, VC 107, East Sutherland, GR 28/65-89-, alt 10-30 m, May 2001. New to Sutherland.

B J & A M Coppins

Ramalina capitata: abundant on the top of ten sandstone headstones, together with *Parmelia exasperatula* in one instance, Salton churchyard, VC 62, North-east Yorkshire, GR 44/71-79-, August 2001. New to Yorkshire.

C J B Hitch

Ramalina fraxinea: a single thallus 4 cm long on roadside *Acer*, northwest of Wispington, VC 54, North Lincolnshire, GR 53/20-72-, April 2001. A very rare lichen in Lincolnshire, there being only two other modern records made in the 1970s.

M R D Seaward

Rinodina laevigata (Ach.) Malme (1895): locally abundant on branches of *Populus tremula*, Clais Eich, Abernethy Forest, VC 96, East Inverness-shire, GR 38/01-13-, alt 350 m, June 2001. Similar in appearance to *R. sophodes* (which was also present), but apothecia cortex I-, and ascospores longer (18-22 vs 13-19 μm) with apical thickenings and concave outer ends to the lumina. Confirmed by R Moberg. Previously known only from Fennoscandia and neighbouring areas of Russia; new to the British Isles

B J Coppins and S & L Street

Rosellinula haplospora (Th.Fr. & Almq. Ex Th.Fr.) R. Sant. (1986): (i) on thallus of *Lecanora praepostera* on extremely hard, vertical, north facing, coastal volcanic rocks, Carreg Onnen, Strumble Head, VC 45, Pembrokeshire, GR 12/89-40-, alt 30 m, June 2001, collected by S P Chambers, determined by B J Coppins. Subsequently identified on the same host from herbarium material in E: (ii) between Hulsea Point and Blackstone Point, 1.5 km southwest of Noss Mayo, VC 3, South Devon, GR 20/5-4--, July 1992, collected by B J Coppins, determined by A M O'Dare. The genus *Rosellinula* is recognised by its immersed black perithecia, branched paraphyses, and multispored asci, containing simple, brown, ellipsoid to subglobose spores. In the Welsh collection the spores measure 7-11 x 4.8-7 μm , with a length-breadth index of 1.54. Some old spores develop attenuated apices. The British material agrees closely with the description and drawings given by Hafellner (*Herzogia* 7:145-162, 1985; as *Roselliniella haplospora*), although Hafellner cites only *Aspicilia* species (*Hymeneliaceae*) as hosts. However, Santesson (*The Lichens and lichenicolous fungi of Sweden and Norway*, p.202) additionally cites *Bellemeria alpina* (*Porpidiaceae*) as a host. The host range for *R. haplospora* can now be extended to include the *Lecanoraceae*. New to the British Isles.

S P Chambers & B J Coppins

(iii) on thallus of *Aspicilia* cf. *epiglypta*, High Seat, near Keswick, VC 70, Cumberland, GR c 35/28-18-, September 1922, H H Knight (NMW, sub *Aspicilia*). Determined by A Orange, July 2001. New to Wales.

A Orange

Sagediopsis barbara: on thallus of *Porpidia glaucophaea*, Afon Llugwy, north-west of Betws-y-coed, VC 49, Caernarvonshire, GR 23/77-57-, June 1998. New to Wales.

A Orange

Schimatomma graphidioides: (i) locally frequent on trunks of mature *Quercus*, Ledmore Wood, Spinningdale, north side of Dornoch Firth, VC 107, East Sutherland, GR 28/65-89-, alt 10-100 m, June 2001. A large population of this RDB species. New to Sutherland; (ii) on two trunks of *Quercus* on open slope above stream, Abriachan Wood (South), c 7 km north-east of Drumnadrochit, VC 96, East Inverness-shire, GR 28/56-34-, alt c 100 m, May 2001.

A M & B J Coppins

(iii) on trunks of mature *Populus tremula* [girths 1.0-1.6m] in aspen grove in native pinewood, Clais Eich, Abernethy Forest, VC 96, East Inverness-shire, GR 38/01-13-, alt 350 m, June 2001; (iv) on trunks of five mature *Populus tremula* [girths 0.90-1.08m], Dreggie Woods, Grantown-on-Spey, VC 95, Moray, GR 38/02-28-, alt c 245 m, June 2001.

B J Coppins and L & S Street

Sclerococcum montagnei: on *Lecanora rupicola* on south-east facing igneous coastal rock, Dinas Fawr, VC 45, Pembrokeshire, GR 12/81-22-, September 2000. Confirmed by A Orange.

S P Chambers

Sclerophora peronella: on old, dried sap run on underside of leaning *Betula* trunk [girth 1.5 m], valley of Allt Leacach, Migdale Woods, Spinningdale, VC 107, East Sutherland, GR 28/65-91-, alt 80 m, June 2001.

B J & A M Coppins

Scoliosporum curvatum: on leaflets of *Mahonia x media* planted against wall in damp, shaded shrubbery, 'King Arthur's Labyrinth', Corris, VC 48, Merionethshire, GR 23/74-07-, alt 150 m, July 2001. Second Welsh record and new to Merionethshire.

S P Chambers

Skyttea pyrenulae: on *Pyrenula occidentalis* on *Sorbus*, Coille na Glas-leitir, Beinn Eighe NNR, VC 105, West Ross, GR 18/99-65-, April 2001.

B J & A M Coppins

Stigmatidium pumilum: on *Physcia aipolia* on branch of *Populus tremula*, Clais Eich, Abernethy Forest, VC 96, East Inverness-shire, GR 38/01-13-, alt 350 m, June 2001.

B J Coppins and L & S Street

Strangospora microhaema: (i) locally abundant on young alders (*Alnus glutinosa*) by stream through pine plantation, Allt Dorchaig, Coille na Glas-Leitir, Beinn Eighe NNR, VC 105, West Ross, GR 28/01-63-, alt 20 m, April 2001; (ii) on trunk of old *Betula* by path, Abriachan Wood (South), c 7 km north-east of Drumnadrochit, VC 96, East Inverness-shire, GR 28/56-33-, alt c60 m, May 2001.

A M & B J Coppins

Tephromela pertusarioides: (i) on flat, exposed boulder surfaces, with *Rimularia intercedens* and *Carbonea vorticosa*, Carreg y Garth, west of Carnedd Llewelyn, VC 49, Caernarfonshire, GR 23/67-65-, alt 550 m, June 2000. Confirmed by B J Coppins.

S P Chambers

(ii) on a flat dolerite slab in submontane heath, Mynyddy Gadair, Cadair Idris, VC 48, Merionethshire, GR 23/71-15-, alt 520 m, June 2001. New to Merionethshire. (At both these sites occurring with *T. atra* and resembling only a sorediate version of that species - SPC).

S P Chambers & J B Grasse

Thelidium fumidum: on boulder in stream, Spinningdale Burn, Migdale Woods, Spinningdale, VC 107, East Sutherland, GR 28/66-90-, alt 25 m, June 2001. New to Sutherland,

B J & A M Coppins

Unguiculariopsis lettaui: on *Evernia* in willow-birch carr, valley of Spinningdale Burn, Migdale Woods, Spinningdale, VC 107, East Sutherland, GR 28/66-90-, alt 25 m, June 2001.

B J & A M Coppins

Usnea hirta: on *Pinus* twigs, Migdale Rock, Spinningdale, VC 107, East Sutherland, GR 28/65-90-, alt c 120 m, May 2001. With apothecia.

B J & A M Coppins

Veizdaea rheocarpa: on moribund bryophytes on *Fraxinus* trunk in wooded valley, Newhall, Carlops, VC 83, Midlothian, GR 36/17-56-, alt 240 m, February 2001. New to the Lothians.

B J Coppins

BRITISH ISLES LIST OF LICHENS AND LICHENICOLOUS FUNGI
20th September 2001 update to list of 4th April 2001
B.J. Coppins and M.R.D. Seaward

The fully corrected and inclusive list is available on the BLS web site, (<http://www.theBLS.org.uk>) both as text and as a CSV file as well as this update (and previous updates to the list originally published on 22nd March 1999).

DELETE

479 *Dermatocarpon arnoldianum*

479 *Derm arno*

ADD

2323 *Arthonia neglectula* # Nyl.

2323 *Arthon negl* #

66 *Arthonia patellulata* Nyl.

66 *Arthon pate*

2314 *Biatora britannica* Printzen, Lumbsch & Orange

2314 *Biatora brit*

2318 *Caloplaca ahtii* Søchting

2318 *Calo ahtii*

1991 *Caloplaca cerina* var. *chloroleuca* (Sm.) Th. Fr.

1991 *Calo cerina chlo*

2326 *Candelariella superdistans* (Nyl.) Malme

2326 *Candelariel supe*

2313 *Chaenothecopsis subparoica* # (Nyl.) Tibell

2313 *Chaenothecop subp* #

2324 *Cornutispora triangularis* # Diederich & Etayo

2324 *Cornut tria* #

2316 *Diplotomma pharcidium* (Ach.) M. Choisy

2316 *Diplot phar*

2328 *Lichenochora coarctatae* # (de Lesd.) Hafellner & F. Berger

2328 *Lichenochora coar* #

- 2319 *Lichenochora mediterraneae* # Calatyud, Nav.-Ros. & E. Calvo
 2319 *Lichenochora medi* #
- 2325 *Rinodina laevigata* (Ach.) Malme
 2325 *Rino laev*
- 2327 *Taeniolella rolfii* # Diederich & Zhurb.
 2327 *Taeniolel rolf* #
- 2320 *Zwackhiomyces coepulonus* # (Norman) Grube & R. Sant.
 2328 *Zwac coep* #

CHANGES

- 49 *Anisomeridium nyssaegenum* - 49 *Anis nyss*
 NOW
- 49 *Anisomeridium polypori* (Ellis & Evenh.) M.E. Barr - 49 *Anis poly*
- 1687 *Arthonia astroidestra* - 1687 *Arthon astr*
 NOW
- 1687 *Arthonia astroidestera* - 1687 *Arthon astr*
- 75 *Arthopyrenia antecellans* ## - 75 *Arthop ante* ##
 NOW
- 75 *Arthopyrenia antecellens* ## - 75 *Arthop ante* ##
- 241 *Caloplaca cerina* - 241 *Calo cerina*
 NOW
- 241 *Caloplaca cerina* - 241 *Calo cerina cerina*
- 1177 *Porina guaranitica* - 1177 *Porina guar*
 NOW
- 1177 *Porina atlantica* (Erichsen) P.M. Jørg. - 1177 *Porina atla*
- 1380 *Teloschistes chrysophthalmus* - 1380 *Telo chry*
 NOW
- 1380 *Teloschistes chrysophthalmus* - 1380 *Telos chry*
- 1381 *Teloschistes flavicans* - 1381 *Telo flav*
 NOW
- 1381 *Teloschistes flavicans* - 1381 *Telos flav*

J M Gray

LITERATURE PERTAINING TO BRITISH LICHENS - 30

Lichenologist 33(2) was published on 26 March 2001, 33(3) on 15 May 2001, and 33(4) on 18 July 2001.

Taxa prefixed by * are additions to the checklists of lichens and lichenicolous fungi for Britain and Ireland. Aside comments in square brackets are mine.

NB. Authors of articles on British and Irish lichens, especially those including records and ecological observations, are requested to send or lend me a copy so that it can be listed here. This is particularly important for articles in local journals and newsletters, and magazines.

BLATCHLEY, I 2001. Lichen report 2000. *Orpington Field Club Annual Report* 41: 12–15. News on lichenological activities in the London Borough of Bromley (VC 16 West Kent), including a survey of wayside trees, in particular the occurrences of *Parmelia caperata*, for which a tetrad (2 km square) map is provided. It is hoped that the recent find of two young thalli of *Parmelia acetabulum* may herald a comeback for this species, which has suffered a serious decline in many parts of its former range in Britain.

CALATAYUD, V & AGUIRRE-HUDSON, B 2001. Observations on the genus *Cresporhaphis* (*Trichosphaeriaceae*), with a key to the known species, and *C. ulmi* sp. nov. *Mycol. Res.* 105: 122–126. A second British record is cited for *C. wienkampii* and a key to the seven known species is provided.

COLE, M S & HAWKSWORTH, D L 2001. Lichenicolous fungi, mainly from the USA, including *Patriciomyces* gen. nov. *Mycotaxon* 77: 305–338. *Nectria rubifaciens* is transferred to *Nectriopsis* as *Nectriopsis rubifaciens* (Ellis & Everh.) M.S. Cole & D. Hawksw. A key is provided to all known species of *Laeviomyces*.

COPPINS, B J & KANTVILAS, G 2001. Four new species of *Rimularia* Nyl. (Agyriaceae). *Bibliotheca Lichenologica* 78: 35–48. Includes **Rimularia globulosa* Coppins from more or less iron-rich rocks in eastern Scotland. It is related to *R. gyrizans*, but has globose areoles, apothecia that become sessile to shortly stipitate, and larger ascospores.

DIEDERICH, P & ZHURBENKO, M 1997. *Taeniolella rolfii* sp. nov., a new lichenicolous hyphomycete from the Siberian Arctic. *Symb. Bot. Ups.* 32(1): 11–16. Original description of a species recently recognized as British.

DIEDERICH, P & ZHURBENKO, M 2001. Nomenclatural notes on *Taeniolella rolffii* (lichenicolous hyphomycetes). *Graphis scripta* 12: 37–40. Further notes on this species, including expanded list of hosts and localities.

DOBSON, F 2001. Welcome back after two centuries. *The Richmond Park Magazine* 15: 15–18, and backcover. A popular account of the habitats and the recent improvements in the lichen flora of Richmond Park, Surrey, together with a checklist of 55 species, and several photographs (8 in colour).

EKMAN, S 2001. Molecular phylogeny of the Bacidiaceae (Lecanorales, lichenized Ascomycota). *Mycological Research* 105: 783–797. A thought-provoking investigation but with no nomenclatural innovations, although several hints of future ones are made. For example, *Bacidia beckhuasii* and *B. incompta* will need to be accommodated in separate genera, and *Thalloidima* may have to be resurrected for *Toninia sedifolia* and its relatives. The exclusion of *Bacidia sabuletorum* and its relatives from *Bacidia* has already been formalized (see Hafellner & Turk 2001, below).

ELIX, J A & TØNSBERG 1999. Notes on the chemistry of some lichens from Norway. *Graphis Scripta* 10: 4–6. The yellowish pigments in the soralia of *Buellia griseovirens*, *Japewia subaurifera* and *Rinodina efflorescens* are shown to be eumitrin and/or secalonic acid derivatives, and *Lecanactis latebrarum* was found to have conlepraric (major) and sublepraric (minor) acids in addition to lepraric acid (submajor).

EMMETT, E E 2000. BMS Spring Foray: Juniper Hall Field Studies Centre. Dorking, Surrey – 30 April to 7 May 1999. *Mycologist* 14: 63–64. *Chaenothecopsis caespitosa* is recorded, with an excellent colour photograph, from yew on Box Hill. It is stated that the BMS database has 21 records of this species.

FRYDAY, A M 2001. Effects of grazing animals on upland/montane lichen vegetation in Great Britain. *Bot. J. Scoll.* 53: 1–19. The effects of grazing animals were investigated by using established exclosures in mountain sites in England, Scotland and Wales.

FRYDAY, L & HARLEY, B (eds) 2000. *Checklist of the Flora and Fauna of Wicken Fen*. Colchester: Harley Books. Includes a checklist of 40 lichens recorded from this fenland nature reserve in Cambridgeshire.

GILBERT, OL 1998-2001. Wildlife reports: Lichens. *British Wildlife* 10: 130 (1998); 10: 282 (1999); 10: 437 (1999); 11: 140-141 (1999); 11: 292 (2000); 11: 444 (2000); 12: 140 (2000); 12: 289 (2001); 12: 440 (2001). Continuations of the thrice yearly column on the latest developments in British lichenology, especially field studies.

GILBERT, O L 2001. A weekend of Welsh airfields. *Sanctuary* 30: 10-11. A 'popular' account of visits to disused airfields in Wales, supported by three colour photos (including *Phaeophyscia sciastra* on tarmac!).

GIRALT, M 2001. The lichen genera *Rinodina* and *Rinodinella* (lichenized Ascomycetes, Physciaceae) in the Iberian Peninsular. *Bibliotheca Lichenologica* 79: 1-160. The key to species and the descriptive part include many British species, and there is also a valuable review of characters, including spore ontogeny.

HAFELLNER, J & TÜRK, R 2001. Die lichenisierten Pilze Österreichs - eine Checkliste der bisher nachgewiesenen Arten mit Verbreitungsangaben. *Stapfia* 76: 3-167. This checklist of the lichens of Austria includes the description, supported by line drawings of asci with spores and paraphyses, of several new genera, and those involving British species are as follows: *Calvitemala* Hafellner, with *C. armeniaca* (DC.) Hafellner (syn. *Tephromela armeniaca*) and *C. aglaea* (Sommerf.) Hafellner (syn. *Tephromela aglaea*); *Myxobilimbia* Hafellner, with *M. lobulata* (Sommerf.) Hafellner (syn. *Toninia lobulata*) and *M. sabuletorum* (Schreb.) Hafellner (syn. *Bacidia subuletorum*); *Protomicarea* Hafellner, for *P. limosa* (Ach.) Hafellner (syn. *Lecidea limosa* Ach.); *Pycnora* Hafellner, with *P. sorophora* (Vain.) Hafellner (syn. *Hypocenomyce sorophora*) and *P. xanthococca* (Sommerf.) Hafellner (syn. *Hypocenomyce xanthococca*). Additional new combinations include: *Hafellia arnoldii* (Servit) Hafellner & Türk (syn. *Buellia arnoldii*) and *H. sanguinolenta* (T. Schauer) Hafellner & Türk (syn. *Buellia sanguinolenta*); *Mycobilimbia epixanthoides* (Nyl.) Vitik., Ahti, Kuusinen, Lommi & T. Ulvinen (syn. *Biatora epixanthoides*), *M. lurida* (Ach.) Hafellner & Türk (*Psora lurida*), *M. pilularis* (Körb.) Hafellner & Türk (*Catillaria sphaeroides*) and *M. tetramera* (De Not.) Vitik., Ahti, Kuusinen, Lommi & T. Ulvinen (syn. *Biatora tetramera*); *Psoroglaena abscondita* (Coppins & Vezda) Hafellner & Türk (syn. *Macentina abscondita*). *Protoparmelia memnonia* Hafellner & Türk is described for the lobaric acid-containing material previously known as *P. picea* auct. The new combination, *Fuscidea fagicola* (Zschacke) Hafellner & Türk, is introduced for *F. cyathoides* var. *corticola* (Fr.) Kalb. [However, this is probably a distinct taxon, mainly growing on *Fagus* in Central and Southern Europe, from the British corticolous material. The latter is found in highly oceanic areas on the exposed trunks or branches of *Sorbus* and *Ilex*, and is probably just a corticolous morph of *F. cyathoides*, which is common on rocks in the same areas.] [This checklist has several other variances from the current published and draft British checklist, but these have

mostly been referred to in previous numbers of 'Literature pertaining'. Of those that have not, and are worthy of consideration, is the adoption of *Protoparmeliopsis* M. Choisy for *Lecanora muralis* (= *P. muralis* (Schreb.) M. Choisy).]

HEIDMARSSON, S 2000. The genus *Dermatocarpon* (Verrucariales, lichenized Ascomycotina) in the Nordic countries. *Nordic J. Bot.* **20**: 605–639. Although dealing with collections from the Nordic countries, all British species of the genus are treated – with a key, full descriptions and photographs. The nomenclature and taxonomy is mostly in line with that of Orange (*Lichenologist* **30**: 1–20) except that *D. intestiniforme* is treated as *D. miniatum* var. *complicatum* (Lightf.) Th.Fr. This last name is lectotypified on a plate in Dillenius' *Historia Muscorum* [but with no reference to any supporting material in the Dillenian herbarium in Oxford]. [Given the very different ecological preferences between *D. miniatum* and *D. intestiniforme*, I recommend that *D. intestiniforme* be retained as a species for recording purposes, especially until its varietal status can be supported by molecular studies. NB also, that var. *complicatum* has often been used for polyphyllous morphs of *D. miniatum* s.str., which usually occur on limestone.]

HENDERSON, A (comp.) 2000. Yorkshire Naturalists' Union excursions in 1995. *The Naturalist* **125**: 172–186. Lichenology [mostly by A H]: Hollym Carrs area near Withernsea (VC61) (pp 174–175); Falling Foss, near Whitby (VC62) (p 178); Burghwallis Wood, Shirley Pool and Rushy Moor (VC63), by M R D Seaward (pp 180–181); Foxglove Covert (VC65) (p 185).

HENDERSON, A 2000. Yorkshire Naturalists' Union excursions in 1999. *The Naturalist* **126**: 30–48. Lichenology: Ravenscar (VC62) (p 33); Bretton Park (VC63) (p 38); Flamborough & Bempton (VC61) (p 41).

JØRGENSEN, P M 2000. On the identity of *Ocellularia atlantica* Erichs. *Graphis Scripta* **12**: 1–2. The new combination *Porina atlantica* (Erichsen) P.M. Jørg. is said to be the correct name for *P. guaranitica* Malme. A photograph of the type specimen from Tenerife is included.

JØRGENSEN, P M 2000. Survey of the lichen family Pannariaceae on the American continent, north of Mexico. *Bryologist* **103**: 670–704. Many European species are treated. These include *Pannaria* subg. *Protopannaria* Gyeln., which is elevated to the rank of genus, as *Protopannaria* (Gyeln.) P.M. Jørg. & S. Ekman, with the type species being *Protopannaria pezizoides* (Weber) P.M. Jørg. & S. Ekman (syn. *Pannaria pezizoides*). The genus is similar to *Psoroma* but its asci are without amyloid apical ring-structures.

KÄRNEFELT, E I & THELL, A 2001. The delimitation of the genus *Tuckermannopsis* Gyeln. (Ascomycotina, Parmeliaceae) based on evidence from morphology and DNA sequences. *Bibliotheca Lichenologica* **78**: 193–209. The genus is re-circumscribed to encompass seven species, only one of which is British: *T. chlorophylla* (Willd.) Hale (syn. *Cetraria chlorophylla*).

KNOPH, J-G & LEUCKERT, C 2001. Chemische Flechtenanalysen XII. *Frutidella caesioatra* (Scher.) Kalb. *Nova Hedwigia* **72**: 499–502. Analysis of 12 European specimens detected sphaerophorin (all), thiophanic acid (most) and traces of asemone and isoarthothelin in a few cases.

LAGRECA, S & LUMBSCH, H T 2001. The phylogenetic position of the Candelariaceae (Lecanorales) inferred from anatomical and molecular data. *Bibliotheca Lichenologica* **78**: 211–222. Results suggest that the Candelariaceae be nested within the Lecanoraceae, and not be regarded as a separate family.

LAMBLEY, P W & HODGETTS, N G 2001. Lichens and bryophytes of British coastal shingle. In PACKHAM, J ET AL. (eds) *Ecology and Geomorphology of Coastal Shingle*. Westbury Press, pp 380–392. A review of our present knowledge of the lichen and bryophytes of this important habitat, that is especially well-represented in the British Isles.

NEWMAN, D 2001. In 'Reports of outdoor meetings 2000'. *Bull. Kent Field Club* **46**: 13–41: Boughton Monchelsea Park (pp 13–14); Blean Wood, Dargate (pp 34–36).

NORDIN, A 2000. Taxonomy and phylogeny of *Buellia* species with pluriseptate spores (Lecanorales, Ascomycotina). *Symb. Bot. Upsal.* **33**(1): 1–117. A detailed revision, including studies on spore anatomy and ascus structure. A broad concept of *Buellia* is adopted and the British species treated are all those currently included in *Diplotomma*, together with *B. griseovirens* and the lichenicolous *B. pulverulenta*. A broad concept of *Buellia alboatra* encompasses *D. chlorophaeum* (as a norstictic acid-containing race) and the lichenicolous *B. vezdana* P. Scholz & Knoph and *D. murorum*. *D. epipolium* auct. brit. is treated as *B. venusta* (Körb.) Lettau [= *D. venustum* Körb. (1860)]. An addition to the British list is *Buellia pharcidia* (Ach.) Malme (1910) [= *D. pharcidium* (Ach.) M. Choisy (1950)]. [NB: the British records referred to *B. geophila* by Sheard (*Lichenologist* **2**: 241–242, 1964) are this species; see New, Rare or Interesting in this *Bulletin*].

OWE-LARSSON, B & RAMBOLD, G. 2001. The sorediate species of the lichen genus *Miriquidica* (Lecanorales, Lecanoraceae). *Bibliotheca Lichenologica* **78**: 335–364. British taxa include *Miriquidica atrofulva*, **M. complanata* f. *sorediata*

Owe-Larsson & Rambold (areoles dull brown; soralia beige to pale brown, mostly marginal; with miriquidic acid; from Morvern in Westernness), *M. nigroleprosa* var. *nigroleprosa* (areoles medium to dark grey, glossy; soralia dark bluish to blackish, mostly central; with miriquidic acid) and *M. nigroleprosa* var. *liljenstroemii* (Du Rietz) Owe-Larsson & Rambold (syn. *Lecidea liljenstroemii*) (areoles light grey-white, dull; soralia dark bluish to blackish, mostly central; miriquidic and psoromic acids).

PALMER, K 2001. Lichen report 2000. *Bull. Kent Field Club* **46**: 60–62. Includes further reports of several species that are expanding into areas from where they had previously declined. However, *Anaptychia ciliaris* seems to no longer occur on trees in the county, but is still present on a few tombstones in churchyards.

PALMER, K 2001. In 'Reports of outdoor meetings 2000'. *Bull. Kent Field Club* **46**: 13–41: Bedgebury Park School (pp 16–17).

PITT, J 2001. In 'Reports of outdoor meetings 2000'. *Bull. Kent Field Club* **46**: 13–41: Asholt Wood (pp 22–23); Elham Park Wood (p 40).

SEAWARD, M R D & HENDERSON, A 2000. Yorkshire Naturalists' Union excursions in 1999. *The Naturalist* **126**: 30–48. Lichenology: Leyburn Shawl Woods and Quarry (VC65) (p 44); Danebrook Farm, Malham Tarn Estate (VC64) (p 47–48).

SEAWARD, M R D & PENTECOST, A R 2001. Lichen flora of the Malham Tarn area. *Field Studies* **10**: 57–92. In all, 346 taxa are recorded from an area within 5 km of the Malham Tarn Field Centre, including **Lecidea obluridata* Nyl. as new to Britain. Important lichen habitats are described along with other introductory material.

SEAWARD, M R D & RICHARDSON, D H S 2000. Lichens of Lambay Island. *Glasra* **4**: 1–6. A total of 142 lichens and one lichenicolous fungi are reported from this small island (c. 250 ha), 4 km off the coast of Co. Dublin.

SØCHTING, U (1994) *Caloplaca ahtii* Søchting spec. nova and other *Caloplaca* species with greenish-bluish soredia from the northern hemisphere. *Acta Botanica Fennica* **150**: 173–178. Original description of *C. ahtii* (see 'New, Rare and Interesting' in this *Bulletin*), as well as comparative notes and SEM micrographs of similar species, e.g. *C. obscurella* and *C. ulcerosa*.

WATLING, M 2001. In 'Reports of outdoor meetings 2000'. *Bull. Kent Field Club* **46**: 13–41: Denge Beach, Dungeness (pp 20–21).

Brian Coppins

LICHENS IN LITERATURE: 8

The Lover's Journey

"This neat low gorse, said he, with golden bloom,
Delights each sense, is beauty, is perfume;
And this gay ling, with all its purple flowers,
A man at leisure might admire for hours;
This green-fringed cup-moss has a scarlet tip,
That yields to nothing but my Laura's lip;
And then how fine this herbage! Men may say
A heath is barren: nothing is so gay..."

George Crabbe (1754 - 1832)

Note

The shorter Oxford Dictionary says that cup-moss is *Cladonia pyxidata*. This fits the notion of 'the cup', but conflicts with 'scarlet tip'. My suggestion is that Crabbe had *Cladonia diversa* (*C. coccifera*) in mind.

Contributed by Will Stevens

The Echoes return slow

Have I been brought here
to repeat of my sermons,
to erect silence's stone over
my remains, and to learn
from the lichen's slowness
at work something of the slowness
of the illumination of the self?

R S Thomas

In Playing for England

Cleft fast in the stone's skin
Is a lichen tuft. It is the air's
embroidery; silent, slow, patient, deft.

David Scott

Contributed by Diana Downing

LICHENS ON MENU AT SUMMIT

To ease the mood between India's civilian Prime Minister and Pakistan's military ruler, at the weekend summit in Agra, chefs laced the leaders' meals with ingredients drawing on the ancient Ayurvedic system of healing.

Crushed pearl, coral and mica were among exotic ingredients served at lunch which drew on cuisine from the two countries' shared Moghul traditions. The aim, said chef Narendra Singh of the Jayapee Palace Hotel, was to ensure that Atal Behari Vajpayee and President Musharraf "are at peace with themselves and with each other".

So it was that the grilled prawns had a pinch of fired coral and the lamb and rice a hint of powdered pearl. The cooling agent zarraoosh was to be found among the elegantly laid out dishes, as was a form of liquefied iron extracted from Himalayan rocks, and an extract of lichen, which lends revitalising power.

Item in The Times June 2001

Frank Dobson

INTERNATIONAL SYMBIOSIS SOCIETY SETS AN ACTIVE AGENDA

Researchers, educators and naturalists involved in mycorrhizae, coraldinoflagellates, lichens, termites, ruminants, aphids, orchids, *Rhizobium*, endophytic fungi, *Azolla*, foraminifera, hydrothermal vent invertebrates or symbiotic systems are coming together under the unique banner of the International Symbiosis Society. Founded in 1997 at Woods Hole, the Society has been revived with a regular, unusually informative newsletter, a web site, a unique symbiosis slide set offering, a strong educational focus, and special event planning. Indeed, work has begun on the next Congress of the Society to be held in 2003 (August 18-25) at St Mary's University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada. Some of the world's foremost symbiosis researchers will be featured speakers. A call for papers for this Congress will be coming out soon. The research publication affiliated with the Society is the *Journal of Symbiosis*, published out of Tel Aviv. It publishes eight times per year for the very special price of \$90 for members of the ISS.

The Society features a distinguished and active governing board including Hans Weber of Marburg, Germany; Margalith Galun, Israel; James White, Rutgers U; Lauraine Hawkins, Penn State; Lynn Margulis, UMass; Ajit Varma, New Delhi; Warwick Silvester, New Zealand; Colleen Cavanaugh, Harvard; Daniele Armaleo, Duke U; Sieglinde Ott, Dusseldorf; Francisco Carrapico, Lisbon; Paola Bonfante, Turin; Paul Nardon, Lyon; Gopi Podila, Michigan Tech; David Richardson, Halifax; Michael Dolan, UMass; and Hajima Ishikawa, Tokyo.

To find out more and join the Society, (\$30 regular, \$15 students), please contact me, Douglas Zook, President of the ISS, Boston University, 605 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, MA 02215, USA or at dzook@bu.edu and/or access our web site, <http://egghead.psu.edu/~lkhl/iss/>

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Peter Crittenden

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS INSTITUTE OF BIOLOGY IN SYKTYVKAR, RUSSIA

The lichen research group at the Institute of Biology in Syktyvkar (Russia) comprises Dr Olga Lavrinenko (senior research biologist), Dr Tatiana Pystina (research biologist), Dr Vladimir Elsakov (research biologist) and Serge Plusnin (post-graduate student).

Syktyvkar is the capital of the Komi Republic and is situated in the northern part of European Russia. Most of the Komi Republic is covered by taiga forest which grades into forest-tundra and tundra to the north. Beyond the northern border of Komi is the tundra of the Nenets Autonomous Region. Our lichen research takes us into all these zones.

Olga Lavrinenko is studying lichen biodiversity and ecology in tundra ecosystems. The tundra in our region comprises largely of flat peatlands with some ranges of sandy and clay hills but without mountains. To date we have found c.250 lichen species in tundra habitats compared to c.450 species in the middle taiga zone.

An interesting aspect of the biodiversity work is our investigation of lichen communities in relic spruce islands which are about 100 km north of the present forest line. Between 9000-4000 BP the taiga forest reached the coast of the Barents Sea but then retreated southwards to its current position at about 200 km south of the coast. The relic spruce islands occur only on well-drained and south-facing sandy slopes. They vary in size from c.10 m diameter in the hills to 1 km diameter towards the forest-line. These refugia contain many interesting boreal lichens. For example, *Alectoria sarmentosa*, *Bryoria capillaris*, *B. implexa*, *Ramalina dilacerata*, *R. roesleri*, *R. sinensis*, *Tuckermanniopsis chlorophylla*, *Usnea subfloridana*, and *Lobaria scrobiculata* occur here and have their geographical range extended considerably in these habitats. *Bryoria pseudofuscescens* occurs here and is known nowhere else in Russia.

Tatiana Pystina is the head of our lichen herbarium (SYCO) which contains 8.5 thousand specimens (c.600 species).

The lichen group as a whole is investigating genetic variation in selected lichen species using electrophoretic analysis of enzymes. We are examining variation within thalli, between thalli at the same location and between thalli at different geographical sites. Genera under investigation include *Peltigera* (14 species), *Stereocaulon* (6 species) and other cyanobacterial lichens such as *Lobaria*, *Nephroma* and *Solorina*.

Two members of our lichens group took part in the 2nd Russian School of Lichenology "Lichens of the arid zone" in Volgograd in May 2001. 33 Russian participants attended this.

Olga Lavrinenko

NEW MEMBERS BETWEEN 04/04/01 AND 14/09/01

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CONTENTS

	Page No
Europe United for Plant Conservation	Gill Stevens 1
BLS Council Meeting, Soirée and AGM	4
Treasurer's and Trustees' Report on the Accounts	6
Auditor's Report	7
From the Assistant Treasurer	Jeremy Gray 9
Conservation Committee Report for 2000	Anthony Fletcher 10
Data Committee Report for 2000	Anthony Fletcher 10
Education and Promotions Committee	Barbara Hilton 13
Regional Collections	15
Biobase	Janet Simkin 15
Obituary - Humphry Bowen	Vince Giavarini 16
The Bowen Collection	David Notton 17
Distribution of <i>Allantoparmelia alpicola</i>	R W M Corner 18
Foot and Mouth and the Lichen Flora of the Solway Firth	Norman Hammond 22
Foot and Mouth Disease and Lichens	B Benfield 25
Lichens at the Natural History Museum	Simon Louwhoff 26
<i>Rimelia reticulata</i> in Birds Nests	D K Upreti, S Nayaka, and P K Divakar 29
Churchyards Miscellany	Tom Chester 31
Small Ecological Projects Grants	35
Scottish Gaelic Lichen Names	Ian Pennie 36
Common Names of Lichens in North America	Albert Henderson 38
Letter to the Editor	Bernard Abbott 40
The <i>Opegrapha</i> Workshop 2001	Ivan Pedley 42
Spring Field Meeting: Jersey	Simon Davey 57
New, Rare and Interesting Lichens	B J Coppins 70
British Isles List of Lichens and Lichenicolous Fungi	J M Gray 82
Literature Pertaining to British Lichens - 30	Brian Coppins 84
Lichens in Literature: 8	90
Lichens on Menu at Summit	Frank Dobson 91
International Symbiosis Society Sets an Active Agenda	92
Overseas Members Travel Fund	Peter Crittenden 92
Corresponding Members Institute of Biology in Sykyvkar, Russia	Olga Lavrinento 93
New Members Between 04/04/01 and 14/09/01	94
Publications and Other Items for sale	95
<i>Bulletin</i> deadline	99

BULLETIN 89. Issued by the British Lichen Society (Registered Charity No 228850), c/o Department of Botany, Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London, SW7 5BD (Telephone 0171 938 8852). Edited by P W Lambley, The Cottage, Elsing Road, Lyng, Norwich, NR9 5RR. The views of contributors are not necessarily those held by the British Lichen Society.

