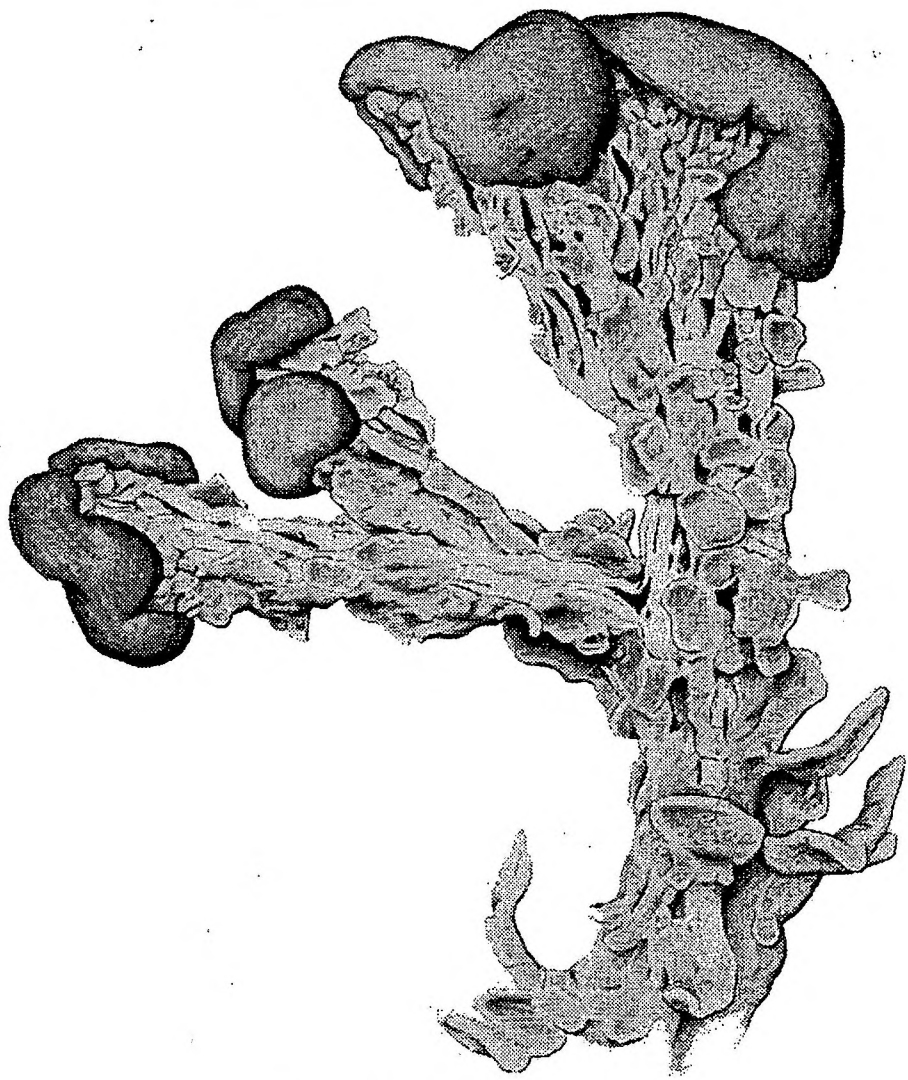


British Lichen Society Bulletin

Number 101 Winter 2007



Edited by P W Lambley

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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 Web site: <http://www.theBLS.org.uk>

Queries on membership matters and subscription payments should be sent to: The Assistant Treasurer & Membership Secretary, c/o The Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD, **Changes of address** should be notified to the. The Assistant Treasurer & Membership Secretary at the above address.

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Overseas members may also pay by direct transfer into the Society's UK bank account. However, please contact the Assistant Treasurer if you wish to pay in this way, **and before you make any payment.** His contact details are given above.

Cover art work *Cladonia cariosa* by Alan Orange

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Although the two years of being President of the British Lichen Society are a mere flash in the life of the Society I have been privileged to be involved with some great projects during that time, and I feel that together with enthusiastic and hard working members of our committees on Education, Data and Conservation (see reports in this *Bulletin*) we have set the stage for what we want to do in the next 50 years.

The *Bulletin* has always been a mainstay of the Society, and a reflection of both members, their activities and a great source of interesting information as well as of the published records of new species found in the British Isles. In the first *Bulletin* in 1958 new rare and interesting species to Britain covered 2.5 pages while in this *Bulletin* it covers 20 pages. The first published list of 74 named members included Ursula Duncan and many prominent people, only two of whom were from outside the British Isles. In 50 years we have grown to 679 members, of whom 314 are resident abroad in 42 countries. Early on the Society became a focal point for lichenology and lichenologists across the world and led to the formation of The International Association for Lichenology (IAL) with Peter James as its first President. This growth is also reflected in our international journal (the first journal devoted entirely to lichens) *The Lichenologist*, which under Peter Crittenden's editorship has grown to 6 issues a year with a steady influx of papers from across the world. We are looking forward to celebrating the 50 years with special issues of *The Lichenologist*, a special AGM event at Nettlecombe Field Centre (see AGM programme), and an anniversary calendar with illustrations of lichens from around the world, to celebrate our long-standing relationship with lichenologists everywhere.

We much appreciate that members from other countries make the effort to come on, and contribute to, our field meetings and workshops, and it is good to see that there has been an increasing number of occasions recently when British BLS members joined overseas meetings. I hope that this will continue as there is no better way of furthering lichenology, as these field meetings do not have the pressure of an international congress.

In recent years much of our effort has gone into incorporating and making all our species and site data available to a wider audience. In 2007 members from the Conservation Committee contributed to the publication of the Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) of Priority Habitats and Species and to the preparation of the UK list of Important Plant Areas (IPAs), which includes 94 sites listed for lichens (see Conservation Committee report this *Bulletin*). In the data committee we are involved with the incorporation of all our records onto a website for everyone to access. This will provide a most important source of data that will enable conservation of species

and protection of Sites of Special Interest for lichens across Britain. All the Scottish data is now on the NBN gateway so you can check it out and see what would be finally available for England and Wales. This also makes it the right moment for me to be handing over to Peter Lambley as President. His past experience in English Nature puts him in the best position to continue this work, and to obtain funding from the English and Welsh agencies to support this.

The last two years have seen a flurry of activity to get the new edition of the *Lichen Flora of Great Britain and Ireland* ready for printing. Under Tony Fletcher's chairmanship and together with Clifford Smith, Peter James and I, this committee has now got 95% of the Flora in files ready to send to the printer. Everyone concerned is making a huge effort to ensure that this is published and available in the year of our 50th anniversary. This project was originally started by Oliver Gilbert and I think that he would be delighted that we have completed the new edition. There have been many changes since the first edition and so it has involved a huge amount of research and checking. We are grateful to Andre Aptroot for his contribution to this and to many other expert reviewers around the world.. The Flora has grown from a first edition of 710 pages in 1992 to c. 1000 pages in 2007 with around 104 extra species, particularly in Scotland following the intensive surveys of the Scottish Project. We are planning to have a draft copy at the AGM for members to see.

One of the achievements of 2006 was the launch of the Secret Life of Lichens Exhibition in Glasgow at Chatelherault Country Park where 17,000 people visited the exhibition over a couple of months in the summer of 2006. One of our younger members, John Douglass, was the creator of this inspiring exhibition. I hope that many of you will get a chance to see it at the AGM, when it will be brought down from Scotland and then go on to the Sherwell Centre in Plymouth for 3 weeks (dates to be finally arranged). We hope to take this exhibition to more places in order to inspire many more people with lichens, their life stories, habitats and value as indicators over the next five years.

The BLS is on the threshold of participating in a major new project, OPAL. OPen Air Laboratories has been funded by the Big Lottery fund under the Changing Spaces Programme to celebrate biodiversity, environmental quality and people's engagement with nature in nine regions of England. The consortium is made up of Imperial College London, the Natural History Museum and the Open University together with the Field Studies Council, Meteorological Office and nine regional Universities. The universities have research projects linked with environmental investigation and biomonitoring. So where does the BLS come in? A key aim of the whole project is to involve experts from the specialist societies and voluntary organisations to enable the public to contribute to monitoring the living components of their environments,

especially those species that can be used as biomonitors, so lichens already have a flying start along with freshwater organisms.

About 35 years ago, the BLS was a major influence in raising public awareness about lichens as indicators of air quality. The increase in public interest was largely due to the national survey by schoolchildren developed by Oliver Gilbert in 1972 and to the Air Pollution posters beautifully illustrated by Claire Dalby in 1981. Despite countless PhD's on the subject, it was the widespread availability of the results of the survey and the posters that caught the public interest. We have a new task for the 21st century, to reawaken that interest and to demonstrate that the public can be involved with identifying lichens that are indicators of changing conditions in our towns and countryside, as well as those that may be indicators of the long environmental continuity of ancient woodlands. Many of the regional projects in OPAL are addressing bioindicators of environmental quality. We will share information with you on OPAL locations and events in the *Bulletin* and on our web-site. We hope that BLS members will participate in projects in your home regions in order to raise awareness of lichens in the environment. The potential to develop expertise and recruit new members has been demonstrated by the Scottish project. In Britain there is still great support for the amateur naturalist, while the loss of lichen specialists and taxonomic expertise remain a threat both here and in the major institutions elsewhere in Europe.

I hope that during the next 50 years we will see a growth in the Society's membership and in its contribution to environmental, taxonomic and biodiversity issues that affect the conservation of our natural heritage across the world. These are grand ambitions, but as usual they depend on a few officers of the Society and committee members who work enormously hard for all of us. At the time of writing there are three important posts to be filled; the *Bulletin* Editor, Secretary and a Librarian. More information is available about these positions elsewhere in the *Bulletin* p. 99. Please contact us if you are interested in working with us to achieve some of our objectives.

I look forward to seeing many of you at the AGM in order to celebrate our first 50 years!

Pat Wolseley

INFERRED SHIFT IN THE BRITISH DISTRIBUTION OF *VULPICIDA PINASTRI* USING HERBARIUM AND MAPPING DATA

Introduction

We present the results of a study that examined the past and present British distribution of the lichen *Vulpicida pinastri* (Scop.) Gray (synonym *Cetraria pinastri*). *Vulpicida pinastri* is an attractive rosette-forming foliose lichen within the Parmeliaceae; it reproduces by soredia located within mostly marginal soralia, and the thallus and soredia are coloured a strong yellow (chemistry = usnic, vulpinic and pinastric acids). The species is distributed widely in northern and montane Eurasia and North America, and is a circumboreal-montane element of the Eurasian lichen flora (Mattsson, 1993; Randlane & Saag, 2005). It occurs most commonly in mainland Europe on substrata that are relatively acidic, e.g. the bark of *Abies*, *Betula*, *Picea* and *Pinus*, and, less frequently, siliceous rocks and soil (Randlane & Saag, 2005). However, *V. pinastri* is apparently rare and biogeographically restricted in the British Isles (Purvis *et al.*, 1992), where it is perhaps one of the most striking components of a lichen flora with a British distribution centred in the uplands of north-east Scotland (Fryday, 2006). The most significant present-day populations of *V. pinastri* in Britain appear to be associated with remnant juniper scrub (*Juniperus communis*) in the eastern Cairngorms, with only sporadic and ephemeral occurrences elsewhere.

Methods

Historic records of *V. pinastri* (i.e. pre-1960) were collated mostly from herbarium specimens in the Natural History Museum London and the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh. The identification of herbarium specimens was confirmed (CJE) and information on specimen packets (i.e. date and location) was noted. Modern records (post-1960) were derived from the British Lichen Society mapping scheme (M.R.D. Seaward, University of Bradford), from unpublished records entered into the SNH-funded Scottish Lichen Database (B.J. Coppins, RBGE), and personal communication with fellow lichenologists and ecologists (i.e. A. Britton, MLURI; B.J. Coppins, RBGE; J. Douglass, Independent Consultant; S. Taylor, RSPB; P. Wolseley, NHM). Dates and locations were compared between records to prevent duplicates and we only considered 'independent records'. Our definition of independence was restricted to records that were: (i) over 1 km apart and/or (ii) separated in time by > 3 years, and allowing therefore the potential for population extinction. This sought to exclude duplication of records, e.g. revisits to known populations that had previously been verified. Independent records were plotted at a 10 km grid-square scale, and grouped into three time-frames: pre-1900s, 1900-1960 and post-1960.

Results

The history of recording of *V. pinastri* occupies three phases (Fig. 1). A first early phase (Phase I) is defined by two very early records by Harriman (1805) and Robertson (1811), while a second early phase (Phase II) identifies a flurry of records between 1858 and 1872 (Fig. 1). We could not locate a verified record of *V. pinastri* between 1872 and 1941. The modern phase of recording (Phase III) is broken into three parts: (a) two early records during World War II (by Duncan and Watson), (b) an 'early BLS phase', between 1959 and 1990, and (c) a 'recent BLS phase' between 1999 and 2007. This latest phase has resulted in consistent records of *V. pinastri* since 1959 (approximately concurrent with the formation of the BLS) though with a hiatus of nine years between 1990 and 1999 separating parts (b) and (c): Fig. 1.

The collated records of *V. pinastri* provide a tentative assessment of its known British range, compared between three time-frames (Fig. 2). The number of records varied between time-frames, from eight (pre-1900s) to three (1900-1960) and thirty-seven (post-1960). This temporal variation in records probably reflects a modern increase in the intensity and geographic range of lichen recording, i.e. most records occurred during the shortest time period (post-1960s), since the formation of the British Lichen Society (BLS) and the initiation of an organised mapping scheme (i.e. the BLS mapping scheme). However, there is also a temporal shift in the number of records compared between broad geographic regions, with the number of records declining in England, though increasing in Scotland, between the pre-1900 and post-1960 period (Fig. 3).

Discussion

The reconstructed distribution of *V. pinastri*, based largely on herbarium specimens and exploratory though unsystematic field recording, is necessarily incomplete. However, we believe that the associated maps demonstrate the useful application of herbarium specimens and recording schemes in assessing the status of a species, though based on careful caveats and assumptions. We suggest that two assumptions are critical to any interpretation of the changing distribution in *V. pinastri* records:

- i. That the range and intensity of lichen recording has been consistently, and across all time-frames, greater in England than in Scotland (and possibly Wales);
- ii. That the range and intensity of lichen recording has generally increased across Britain between the pre-1900 era and the post-1960s.

We suggest these assumptions are justified based on the written and oral history of British lichenology (e.g. Gilbert, 2000, 2004). The number of lichenologists actively recording lichens has undoubtedly increased since the formation of the BLS and during the following decades (assumption ii., above: cf. Fig. 1), with activities further invigorated through publication of *The Flora* (1992). This increase in sampling effort

(averaged within the time-periods examined) applies across all regions including northern England and Scotland. Nevertheless, it seems apparent also that disparity in recording effort continues to exist, and that the greatest consistent activity has occurred and continues to occur across the midlands and south of England, where a majority of the most expert and active BLS members are located (assumption i., above). This latter assumption may be weakened at some point in the future, owing to the success of the SNH funded lichen apprenticeship scheme.

If our assumptions hold true for the periods examined, then the increase in records of *V. pinastri* in Scotland during the post-1960 period (Figs 2 & 3) may not reflect an actual increase in the occurrence of *V. pinastri*, but may be ascribed instead to an increase in the intensity and geographic scope of recording effort, e.g. since the formation of the British Lichen Society in 1958 and initiation of the formal mapping scheme during the 1960s. However, in contrast, an apparent decrease in the number of records of *V. pinastri* from across England as far north as Yorkshire, may indicate a real decline in both the frequency of its occurrence and its population longevity at more southern sites, i.e. the species is less frequently recorded in England in the post-1960 period than preceding time-frames, despite the assumed increased intensity of recording effort (Figs 2 & 3). Thus, a greater number and geographic scope of *V. pinastri* records during a period of lower intensity recording (pre-1900), imply that the species may have once been more widespread in England than during the present-day. Post-1960 records for England are principally from the north-east (i.e. Teesdale and Cheviots), and the increased recording effort in Scotland appears to be identifying the north-east uplands as a strong-hold for the species, especially in the Strathdon area (i.e. NJ30), where it is locally abundant on juniper.

The results highlight the potential for herbarium accessions and recording schemes to provide important context for the present-day status of an enigmatic lichen species. The apparent geographic trend in records of *V. pinastri* towards the relatively more boreo-montane and climatically continental eastern Cairngorm region matches with its wider circumboreal-montane distribution in Europe, but belies its former occurrence in lowland England. The historic presence of the species in England, and the reasons for its apparent decline, are equivocal. At least three factors with a regional effect can be invoked:

1. Air pollution (historic and present) in England may have limited *V. pinastri* establishment and growth,
2. Instrumental records demonstrate a climate warming trend for central England since at least 1914 (cf. www.ukcip.org.uk), possibly reflecting the increasing unsuitability of a warmer and drier macroclimate (e.g. previous authors note an association between *V. pinastri* and snow-lie: e.g. McCune & Geiser, 1997), and

3. A long-term loss of juniper from the British landscape (Preston *et al.*, 2002; Braithwaite *et al.*, 2006), a favourable substratum in Scotland, may have reduced key habitat, and, therefore, the potential for core populations of *V. pinastri* to be maintained in England. This postulated decline in key habitat may also extend to the loss of several other substrata, e.g. untreated wooden fence-posts (Brian Coppins, pers. comm.).

A combination of these and other factors might explain the reconstructed decline of *V. pinastri*. Unless this article prompts a flurry of activity in search of the species resulting in its rediscovery from English lowland sites, the status of the species would benefit from reassessment in the light of an apparent long-term decline. Its future status in Britain depends on the factors controlling its regional distribution: will it recolonise parts of England and Wales in response to falling SO₂ pollution levels? Or will it continue to decline in response to climate warming and a recurrent loss of primary habitat?

Please send new records of *V. pinastri* to Prof. Mark Seaward (BLS mapping scheme) and also to Chris Ellis at the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh (c.ellis@rbge.org.uk).

Christopher Ellis and Mark Binder
Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh

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Figure 1. The accumulation of records of *V. pinastri* reflects the history of its observation in Britain. To date (up to April 2007), we estimate there have been 49 'independent' recorded observations.

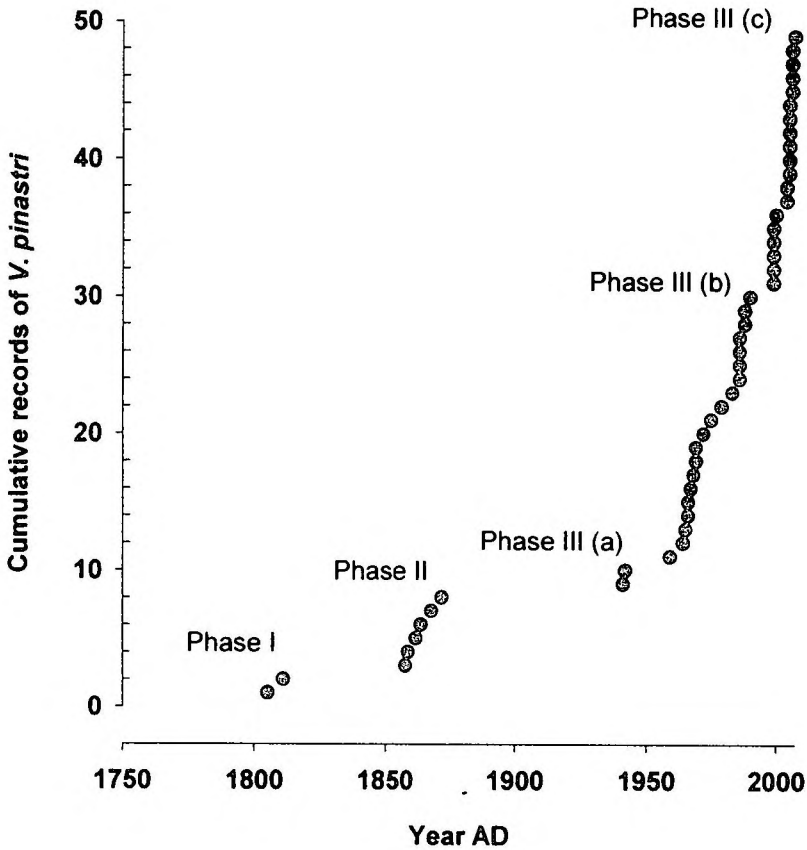


Figure 2. Recorded distribution of *V. pinastri* during three time-periods: pre-1900, 1900-1960 and post-1960. Locations are size-scaled relative to the number of 'independent' recorded observations within a 10 km grid-square.

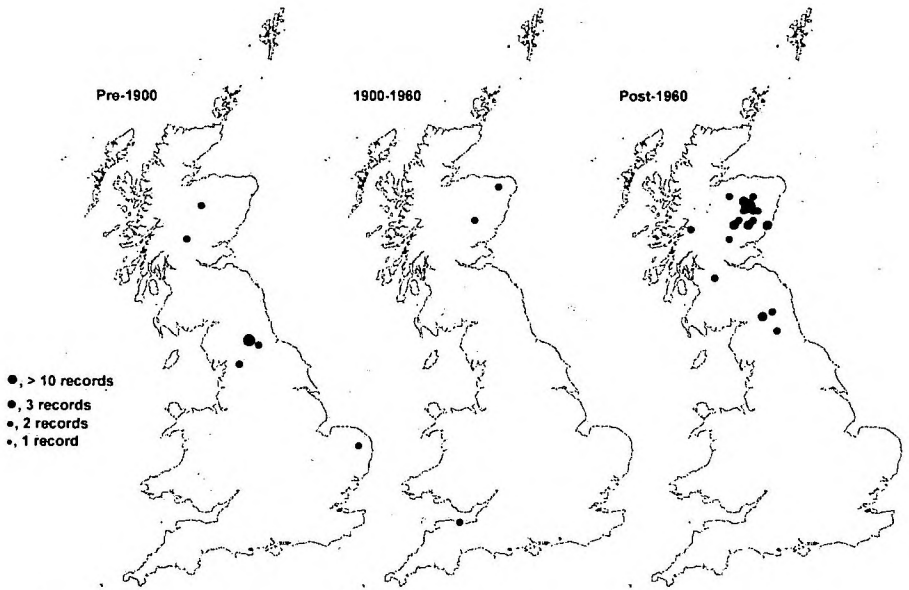
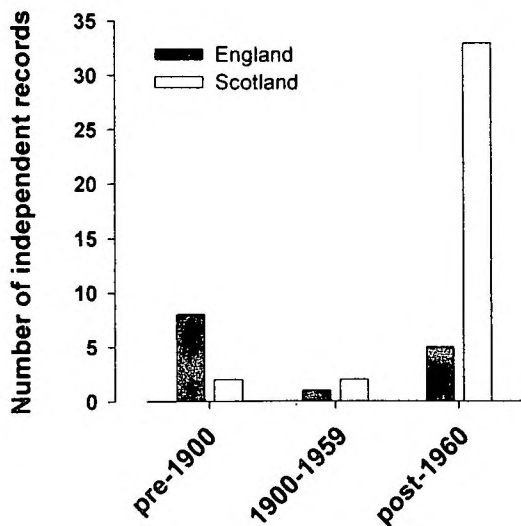


Figure 3. Number of 'independent' recorded observations of *V. pinastri* in England and Scotland during three time-periods: pre-1900, 1900-1960 and post-1960.



DATABASES

Over the last two years there has been a great deal of activity behind the scenes as we modernised our databases and began the tricky process of making them publicly available.

We now have a suite of databases, held together in a system called Recorder 6 which allows us to extract information from them independently or together. They include:

- Scottish Sites database
- English Threatened Lichens database
- Welsh Threatened Lichens database
- English and Welsh Sites database, by region

The records that were held in BioBase are now being transferred onto Recorder, and we are in the process of importing the backlog of spreadsheets that have been sent in

during the changeover. This migration to Recorder has not been easy, but the new system is very powerful and gives us all the facilities we need for future projects.

Most importantly, once a set of records has been reviewed and any that are doubtful removed, we can export them to the National Biodiversity Network Gateway where they can be made publicly available on the internet. At present we are only giving the public access at the 10km square level, equivalent to the Mapping Scheme, but anyone who needs more detailed access only has to request it and they will then have all the information, including site details, recorders, substrates etc. at their fingertips. 1885 maps and 7285 10km square lists were produced from the Scottish Sites database in its first five months on the Gateway. If you haven't seen it yet, go to www.searchnbn.net and start by following the links to the interactive map. To request more detailed access you will need to register.

So, the technology is in place, the procedures are in place, all we need are your records! Records of common species are as valuable as those for rarities, and repeat observations at the same site may prove to be particularly valuable in monitoring change over time. If you already send your records in to a local records centre please don't assume that they eventually find their way to the BLS, they don't!

A new spreadsheet is available, and it is much easier to use than the old one. If you already have your own spreadsheet that is fine, so long as it includes a line for each record with the location, grid reference, vice county, recorders, date, and species name. Additional information, such as substrate or abundance, may also be included if you wish.

If you prefer to use Recorder yourself I can help with setting it up, including providing a set of recording cards and reports to get you started. Records can then be emailed to me on a regular basis. For various reasons we would recommend Recorder 6.10, but if you need to use an earlier version please contact me for an update to the species dictionary.

Please bear in mind that any record you send in will be included in our databases and may be made available to people outside the BLS (see note in *Bulletin* No. 100 Summer 2007). If you tell me that a record must be kept confidential, it can be kept in our database but restricted to the BLS.

Janet Simkin

**BLS AT THE TUCKERMAN WORKSHOP
AVALON PENINSULA, NEWFOUNDLAND, 5 - 11 SEPTEMBER 2007**

From 5-11 September 2007, eight British-based BLS members attended a Tuckerman Workshop in the Avalon Peninsula, Newfoundland. Ann Allen, Peder Aspen, Brian and Sandy Coppins, Simon and Amanda Davey, Amanda Waterfield and I arrived from trans-Atlantic flights on the evening of Wednesday 5 September, to be met by Stephen Clayden (Provincial Museum of New Brunswick, St. John, NB) and John Maunder (formerly curator at Provincial Museum of Newfoundland, St. John's, NL, known as 'The Rooms'). We were joined by a good number of overseas-BLS members who arrived separately from their home bases and included: Teuvo Ahti, Ernie Brodo, Stephen Clayden, Jim Hinds, Doug Ladd, Elisabeth Lay, Michele Piercey-Normore and David Richardson. This was a privileged occasion. Visitors to Tuckerman Workshops are by invitation only. Not only did we have the opportunity of working alongside regular attenders of these workshops, many distinguished in their fields, we also explored lichenologically rich habitats in Newfoundland.

Edward Tuckerman (1817-1886), the father of American lichenology, has been adopted as patron of the Tuckerman Workshops. He named many North American lichens and his collection is now at the Farlow Herbarium (Harvard). The first workshop was held in the Catskill Mountains (New York) in 1994, following the initiative of a small group of students who had taken evening classes at Harvard and wanted to continue learning about lichens. Elisabeth Lay and Philip May approached Richard (Dick) Harris who agreed to help and Bill Buck who has been responsible for setting up schedules and sites. The workshops promote the study of lichens as a whole organism. They are intended for a mixed audience of fledgling lichenologists supported by the more experienced and, in the case of the 2007 workshop, by some world-wide authorities. The daily pattern allows for half the time in the field and the rest in the laboratory. The workshops have covered much ground, with venues as varied as Florida, Nova Scotia and the Ozark Mountains, Arkansas. Elizabeth Kneiper and Elisabeth Lay, both participants at the original workshop and now associated with the Farlow Herbarium, were in Newfoundland and we were fortunate also to have present Bill Buck and Richard Harris.

On the evening of Wednesday 5 September, after welcome sustenance in a family-style Italian restaurant, we were driven the 60 km or so to Burry Heights, a residential centre of the United Church of Canada, set in woodland. This provided spacious and exceptionally well-equipped laboratory facilities (courtesy of Memorial University of Newfoundland). With no specimens yet to hand, we retreated for a good night's rest.



Participants of the Tuckerman workshop in Newfoundland

At our first breakfast, excitement about our surroundings was kindled by exclamations '*Alectoria sarmentosa* - have you seen it? It's dripping off the trees.' So keen were our hosts to ensure that we understood Newfoundland habitats, an extra excursion was arranged for those who had already arrived, with the whole of Thursday 6 September available. We took the scenic route from our base, circumventing the Avalon Wilderness Reserve, to the south-eastern tip of Newfoundland, Cape Race. Our impression was of an undulating land (the highest point in the whole of Newfoundland is about 840 m), much being covered by forest and small lakes (known as 'ponds'). Extensive areas were turf and/or moss-covered heathlands. The area around Cape Race is an ecological reserve (Mistaken Point, Eastern Hyperoceanic Barrens), and on the tip stands the lighthouse. It was here that the distress signal from the sinking Titanic was received. More lasting mementoes are the fossils. On Mistaken Point you can walk on a sea floor 562 million years old which preserves the ecology of ancient marine animals - more than 30 species representative of extinct soft-bodied creatures. It is interesting to reflect that the Avalon Peninsula was once adjacent to western coasts of the British Isles, probably in Ordovician times!

We, however, hand-lenses to the fore found, in turf and deep *Racomitrium*, areas rich in *Cetrarias* (*aculeata*, *islandica* subsp. *crispiformis*, *muricata*), *Cladonias* (including *borealis*, *rangiferina*, *squamosa*, *uncialis*), *Platismatias* (*glauca*, *norvegica*) and *Ochrolechia frigida*. Around us, as we searched for lichens, were glistening red 'partridge-berries', (cowberries) (*Vaccinium vitis-idaea* subsp. *minus*) and bunchberries (*Cornus canadensis*), the blue of bilberries (*V. angustifolium*, *V. boreale*) and the striking fruits of bluebead-lily (*Clintonia borealis*). On twigs we found *Cavernularia hultenii* (native), *Ramalina roesleri* and *Hypogymnia vittata*, and on rock outcrops *Fuscidea recensa*, *Rhizocarpon geographicum* (extensive), *R. grande* and *Porpidia flavocaerulescens*. All these and more were looked at and discussed when we returned to our base for work in the lab.

On our second day, jet-lag receding, the beauty of our immediate surroundings made greater impact. The fir and spruce trees in the grounds of Burry Heights were not only draped in *Alectoria* and *Usnea longissima* but also in *Bryoria*. New finds, only yards from our rooms, included *Dibaeis baeomyces*, its stalked apothecia forming mats of pink alongside gravel paths, *Cladonia cristatella* (red-fruited, similar to *C. bellidiflora* and known as 'British soldiers'), *C. maxima* and also *C. terrae-novae*. A snow-shoe hare with large hind feet was spotted from the dining room. Still wearing its summer coat (brown with dark-tipped ears) it had yet to change to snowy white for winter.

The second day was spent at Hawke Hills. This area can be very windy, is often covered by cold sea fog and has low temperatures in winter. While the elevation is only about 300 m the habitat is montane to subalpine (boreal to hemiarctic) oceanic

heath. It is home to plants such as diapensia (*Diapensia lapponica*) and alpine bearberry (*Arctostaphylos alpina*). We saw wonderful *Cladonias*, with communities of *C. stellaris*, *C. coccifera* s.s., *C. boryi* and *C. wainioi*; and also brown-tipped *Pycnothelia papillaria*. We found *Umbilicarias* on rock outcrops near a pond, including *U. torrefacta*, *U. hyperborea*, *U. polyphylla* and *U. proboscidea*, together with *Porpidia flavocaerulescens*, *Lecanora polytropa*, *Tremolechia atrata* and *Arctoparmelia centrifuga*. The area was rich in lichens so much could be found within a short distance of the vehicles, though some of us walked further, finding more *Cladonias* (for example, *C. mitis*, *C. pleurota*), and also *Stereocaulon paschale*, *S. vesuvianum*, *Thamnomia vermicularis* and *Tuckermannopsis americana*.

In the evening Bruce Roberts of the Forest Service gave a detailed and well-illustrated talk on the forest ecology of Newfoundland, which has 17 native trees. In the field we saw, predominantly, black spruce (*Picea mariana*) and balsam fir (*Abies balsamea*) the trees of which, in extreme conditions such as at Hawke Hills, grow stunted and twisted and form areas known as 'tuckamore', which are characteristic of Newfoundland coastal and montane oceanic heath. Inland, we saw birches, mostly a recent segregate of white birch, *Betula cordifolia*, and on our 'Erioderma day' (Saturday) we also saw yellow birch (*B. alleghaniensis*). Black spruce and white birch have highly acidic bark, balsam fir is less acid and richer in nutrients. Along roadsides we had seen some poplars (*Populus balsamifera*) and low-growing alders (*Alnus viridis* subsp. *crispa*) in ditches. The alders are important in forest ecology because they bind soil and can fix nitrogen by symbiotic bacteria in their roots. While we did not have the time to survey systematically, Teuvo Ahti in his comprehensive account in *Lichens*¹ includes comparative lists of common lichens epiphytic on conifers in Newfoundland. Bruce, in his talk, explained the forestry service felling cycle (now 60 years) and the impact of squirrels (introduced to Newfoundland) on black spruce and of moose on young trees. In places, we saw saplings protected in wire netting from bark-stripping by animals.

On Saturday 8 September we visited Hall's Gullies, a complex of low, forested moraine ridges alternating with open peatlands. This was our 'Erioderma day'! While, since adopting the Canadian flag, the road system and infrastructure have improved substantially, this day involved driving along unpaved forest roads. Our drivers skilfully negotiated pot-holes and steep gradients and brought us within walking distance of *Erioderma pedicellatum* (the boreal felt lichen). We were equipped with plastic ribbon. The sharp-eyed among us spotted more trees with *Erioderma* and tied ribbon around their trunks, so they could be formally located. We learned to track *Erioderma*. First find *Lobaria*, then *Coccocarpia palmicola* (known as shell lichen and itself very pretty) and, with good fortune, *Erioderma* will be nearby. Jubilant, we found the boreal felt lichen, as well as several *Pertusarias* (which later led to

frustration in the lab). After lunch in a forest clearing we set off for a more distant spot, reputedly only 100m then 150m and 200m from the road, around stumps, roots and across small streams. But we made it and were rewarded by the sight of excellent *Erioderma mollissimum* (the mouse-ear lichen). We also found *Menegazzia terebrata*, *Pannaria rubiginosa* and several *Lobarias* - *L. pulmonaria*, *L. quercizans* and *L. scrobiculata*. Picked out in dappled sunshine, the white berries of snowberry (*Symphoricarpos rivularis*) were around our feet as we walked back to our vehicles. Then we returned to Burry Heights. Six minibuses with darkened (sunscreen) windows hiccuping along forest roads made an impressive convoy!

After dinner, Guy Brassard of Ottawa, who has studied the Newfoundland and Labrador bryoflora, gave a captivating short talk on Rev. Arthur C. Waghorne (1851 - 1900). Waghorne combined a career as a minister with the compilation of flora. He was an avid collector of lichens in Newfoundland. His specimens were determined by others and sold to herbaria building up their collections. For example, 'Waghorne' specimens identified by F. Arnold are now in the Farlow collection at Harvard. 'Waghorne' specimens can also be found in many other major herbaria, including the Natural History Museum, London.

The next day, on Sunday 9 September, we were presented with choices: a) Salmonier Nature Park (a board walk through a wild-life rehabilitation centre, with opportunities to see lynx, pine-marten, etc); b) Cataracts, a rocky ravine below a small waterfall, which suited the bryologists among us, especially (and here Bill Buck found *Pilophorus fibula* and other finds included *Ephebe lanata* and *Placynthium flabelliforme*); c) maritime barrens at the Butterpot Provincial Park; d) work in the laboratory, which enabled some of us to keep track of our growing collections.

Sunday evening was special. We dined in splendour at 'The Wilds', a country club-style hotel adjacent to a golf course. This was our 'Tuckerman' dinner, with wine glasses, linen napkins and speeches! Teuvo Ahti was presented with a gift from Newfoundland in recognition of his 50 years of work on lichens in the Province. His original work on the inter-relationship of lichens and caribou numbers has been continually extended through regular visits, he has published surveys of lichens in Newfoundland and established world-wide authority on *Cladonias* and closely associated species. Other speeches followed, including recognition of the contributions of Wolfgang Maass to the understanding of several genera and the help he has given to many other Canadian lichenologists. Fittingly, the speeches ended with Brian Coppins' appreciation of warm thanks to our hosts, on behalf of the British visitors to the Workshop. He also expressed our appreciation of David Richardson who unfailingly travels across the Atlantic to attend BLS January AGM meetings and has been

endeavouring to arrange a joint BLS-Tuckerman Workshop for 10 years: with current success!

Monday 10 September, our last day in the field, and the morning started with typical Newfoundland weather: fog. But we still had treats in store. First, we visited the gardens of the popular former Prime Minister (1900 - 1909) of Newfoundland, Sir Robert Bond. Originally he planted introduced trees, including *Acer*, in his garden at Whitbourne and now they are embellished with luxuriant examples of several lichen species, but curiously few which are crustose. We photographed exuberant *Degelia plumbea*, *Nephroma laevigatum*, *Leptogium cyanescens* and *Lobaria quercizans*, and admired the excellent interpretative display boards illustrating the lichens. Mac Pitcher later presented each of us with similar colourful posters.

Later, we continued to Bay Roberts. This was as far north-west as we travelled on the Avalon Peninsula. We were heading for a stretch of coast near Mad Rocks, and halted for a brief coffee and comfort stop at Mad Rock café. We almost overwhelmed this local café, but they had good lines in home-made muffins and bakeapple ice cream. (Bakeapple or cloudberry, *Rubus chamaemorus*, is a popular berry throughout Newfoundland and Labrador). We spent two happy hours over lunch-time, exploring the rocky slate shore which (broadly) faced north-east towards a deep inlet. The tidal drop in Newfoundland is much less than we are used to in the British Isles and the winters are harsher. The maritime lichen community was thus different and zonation compressed. We immediately noticed *Xanthoria parietina* and perfect, round thalli of *Caloplaca verruculifera*, a little lower, on the rock perches of sea birds. Knowing where to look for *Lichina confinis*, Barbara Hilton and David Richardson (separately) discovered this rarity for Newfoundland. *Lecanora poliophaea* was quickly identified by Peder Aspen. Ernie Brodo helpfully confirmed *Lecanora contractula* (C+ orange, similar to *L. fugiens*) growing in small heaps with *L. poliophaea*. Some of us had explored further. Brian and Sandy Coppins strode out over the turf around to the churchyard and back and reported *Nephroma arcticum*, *Cladonia rangiferina*, *C. boryi* and *C. stellaris* in heath above the shore. We left, with much more to investigate, but boxes were waiting in the laboratory, for mailing specimens home. By the time we came for breakfast the next day, the microscopes were neatly lined up down central tables. Elizabeth Kneiper, Elisabeth Lay and David Richardson had worked late, tidying our workspace and on Tuesday morning a technician was checking the apparatus, for return to Memorial University.

The generosity and thoughtfulness of our Newfoundland hosts continued to the very end of our visit. On the day we travelled home (Tuesday 11 September) we said our farewells to colleagues and Burry Heights, minibuses took us back to the airport and, as we had time to spare, into St Johns. We were taken to Signal Hill, where we could

have settled in the Avalon Peninsula, the Irish community remains strong and we grew accustomed to hearing the lilt of their voices. Most of all we appreciated the careful planning and impressive teamwork among those who had made this visit possible: Stephen Clayden (New Brunswick), Bill Buck (New York), Mac Pitcher (Salmonier Nature Park), John Maunder and Nathalie Djan-Chékar (The Rooms), and their many colleagues, including our drivers, those working in the Forestry Department and at Memorial University. Brian Coppins, in his speech at our special Tuckerman dinner, commented on the enjoyment and benefit of joint meetings. We look forward to welcoming overseas BLS members and Tuckerman colleagues on our regular programme of field meetings.

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The help of those who kindly made suggestions to improve the accuracy of the text is gratefully acknowledged: Sandy Coppins, Elizabeth Kneiper, Scott La Greca and, particularly, Teuvo Ahti.

References

¹ T. Ahti (1983) Lichens. Chapter 8 (pp 319–360) in Biogeography and Ecology of the Island of Newfoundland, ed. G. R. South, pub. Dr. W. Junk, The Hague

Barbara Hilton

SUMMER FIELD MEETING & *BACIDIA* AND *MICAREA* WORKSHOP CONNEL, OBAN, ARGYLL

10–15 June 2007

This was an eagerly anticipated meeting which drew 25 members plus the two leaders from Britain and other parts of Europe to one of the finest lichen areas in western Europe. But above all it was an opportunity to learn from the foremost expert on *Bacidia* & *Micarea*, Brian Coppins, about these apparently difficult genera. The meeting was based in the Falls of Lora Hotel (where the Smoothies (*Graphidion*) workshop was based in 2003), a large Victorian building set back from the road with some rather attractive gardens on the other side leading down to the loch. The Falls of Lora Hotel gets its name from the nearby series of tidal rapids which can be very impressive on the larger tides under Connel Bridge.

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We were fortunate to again have the use of one of the laboratories and also a brand new lecture room of the nearby Scottish Marine Biological Association at Dunstaffnage. This area is also a perfect place for lichenological studies with the very

rich and varied site of Dunstaffnage Castle with its surrounding woodlands and coastal rocks literally on the doorstep.

Brian gave two excellent lectures in the week, one on *Bacidia* and the other on *Micarea* which explained the key taxonomic features of both genera and their ecology. Participants were able to follow this up by looking at herbarium specimens of a large number of the species and also to search for them in the field. Sandy had done considerable research on sites and we were given a portfolio of places which we could choose as individuals or groups to visit, unlike most field meetings where everyone goes to the same site. The one exception was the visit to the beautiful island of Lismore where the whole party went across on the ferry for the day.

416 taxa were recorded during in the meeting. This included a new species of lichen to the British flora, (*Sclerococcum griseisporodochium*), found by Emmanuël Sérusiaux in a number of cave entrances on the northern tip of Lismore.

During the meeting the following sites were visited: River Esragan ravine (part of Kennacraig & Esragan Burn SSSI), Glasdrum NNR, Dunstaffnage Castle, Inverawe Country Park, Dalavich Oakwoods SSSI, Dallachulish (part of Glen Creran Woods SSSI), Lismore Island, Coille Leitire SSSI, the N shore of Loch Etive (part of Bonawe to Cadderlie SSSI), Glen Nant SSSI, Fearnoch Forest and various habitats at Gallanach (mainland, opposite Kerrera Island).

It was a memorable meeting generally blessed by good weather though this was also much appreciated by the midges who seem to really favour those sheltered spots below trees on slopes where interesting lichens occur. It was particularly pleasing to see the graduates of the Scottish Lichen Apprentice Scheme in action, and also Alison Meredith present through a similar BTCV scheme in Northern Ireland. The meeting also greatly benefited from the presence of our friends and colleagues from Belgium, Italy and Poland. On the final evening, as we sat in the Oyster Bar overlooking the Falls of Lora, we were treated to a really spectacular sunset which provided a fitting finale to a wonderful meeting. For many of us this is the essence of British lichenology, world experts giving their time and sharing their knowledge with the amateurs amongst us. This, together with good food and conversation in the now smoke-free bars over a good malt or other beverage, is why so many attend these meetings. Our thanks are to Brian and Sandy for putting so much time into making this meeting an outstanding success.

Participants

Andy Acton, Pedar Aspen, Richard Brinklow, Steve Chambers, Simon Davey, Frank Dobson, John Douglass, David Hill, Bob Hodgson, Martin Kukwa, Scott LaGreca,

Peter Lambley, Tracy Lovering, Katie Marwick, Alison Meredith, Silvana Munzi, Giovanni Potenza, Steve Price, Sonia Ravera, Emmanuël Sérusiaux, Cliff Smith, Mike Sutcliffe, Amanda Waterfield and Pat Wolseley.

Acknowledgements

Thanks are due to Brian & Sandy Coppins for commenting to and adding to details of sites in this account.

Site accounts

Dunstaffnage Castle and environs, Argyll. VC 98. Grid reference 17/87-34 and 17/88-34-

Visits were made by most members of the party during the week.

The castle sits on a peninsula at the mouth of Loch Etive, and the site encompasses a great diversity of habitats. Rock outcrops around the base of the Castle and on the shore are old red sandstone conglomerates with large pebbles and small boulders cemented in a slightly calcareous matrix. The policy woodlands are a mix of mature *Acer pseudoplatanus*, *Fagus* and *Quercus*. In 2003, members of the *Graphidion* Workshop recorded 137 lichens from this site; in 2007, 230 were recorded, with several of the more notable species recorded in 2003 re-found, including *Caloplaca cirrochroa*, *Physcia tribacia* (on basalt outcrop below the castle) and *Ramalina portuensis*. New notable species found in 2007 include *Sticta dufourii* (with little green lobules attached) on damp shaded rocks, and *Heterodermia japonica* on *Quercus*. In 2007, 34 lichen taxa were recorded from fence posts, including *Caloplaca asserigena*, *Lecidella carpathica* (normally a saxicolous species), *Usnea esperantiana* (rare in Scotland) and *Bacidia subcircumspecta*. Until Chris Ellis recently found this last species on Aspen, it was known only from fence posts. It was also believed to be endemic to the UK, but there is recent news that it has been recorded from Sweden. Thirty-two lichens were also recorded from large plastic pipes running through the site, (see 'Piping Lichens', p40, this *Bulletin*).

BLS #	Species	BLS #	Species
10	<i>Acarospora fuscata</i>	857	<i>Lobaria pulmonaria</i>
33	<i>Acrocordia conoidea</i>	858	<i>Lobaria scrobiculata</i>
34	<i>Acrocordia gemmata</i>	856	<i>Lobaria virens</i>
38	<i>Agonimia tristicula</i>	551	<i>Loxospora elatina</i>
212	<i>Amandinea punctata</i>	861	<i>Massalongia carnosa</i>
47	<i>Anaptychia runcinata</i>	318	<i>Megalaria pulverea</i>
48	<i>Anisomeridium biforme</i>	995	<i>Melanelia exasperata</i>
49	<i>Anisomeridium polypori</i>	996	<i>Melanelia exasperatula</i>

56	<i>Arthonia didyma</i>	998	<i>Melanelia fuliginosa ssp fuliginosa</i>
69	<i>Arthonia radiate</i>	997	<i>Melanelia fuliginosa ssp glabratula</i>
70	<i>Arthonia spadicea</i>	1001	<i>Melanelia laciniatula</i>
103	<i>Aspicilia calcarea</i>	1020	<i>Melanelia subaurifera</i>
107	<i>Aspicilia contorta</i> <i>ssp. contorta</i>	877	<i>Micarea denigrata</i>
112	<i>Aspicilia grisea</i>	885	<i>Micarea nitschkeana</i>
164	<i>Bacidia rubella</i>	886	<i>Micarea peliocarpa</i>
1651	<i>Bacidia subcircumspecta</i>	887	<i>Micarea prasina s. lat.</i>
170	<i>Bacidia trachoma</i>	908	<i>Mycoblastus fucatus</i>
1628	<i>Boryolepraria lesdainii</i>	1840	<i>Mycocomrothelia confusa</i>
192	<i>Bryoria fuscescens</i> var. <i>fuscescens</i>	917	<i>Nephroma laevigatum</i>
200	<i>Buellia aethalea</i>	918	<i>Nephroma parile</i>
204	<i>Buellia disciformis</i>	920	<i>Normandina pulchella</i>
207	<i>Buellia griseovirens</i>	921	<i>Ochrolechia androgyna</i>
231	<i>Calicium viride</i>	926	<i>Ochrolechia parella</i>
2371	<i>Caloplaca asserigena</i>	927	<i>Ochrolechia subviridis</i>
236	<i>Caloplaca arnoldii</i>	929	<i>Ochrolechia turneri s. lat.</i>
1644	<i>Caloplaca ceracea</i>	938	<i>Opegrapha atra</i>
241	<i>Caloplaca cerina</i> var. <i>cerina</i>	959	<i>Opegrapha calcarea</i>
246	<i>Caloplaca cirrochroa</i>	948	<i>Opegrapha herbarum</i>
247	<i>Caloplaca citrina s. lat..</i>	1636	<i>Opegrapha multipuncta</i>
253	<i>Caloplaca crenularia</i>	962	<i>Opegrapha sorediifera</i>
252	<i>Caloplaca ferruginea</i>	964	<i>Opegrapha varia</i>
259	<i>Caloplaca flavescens</i>	943	<i>Opegrapha vulgata</i>
2315	<i>Caloplaca flavocitrina</i>	967	<i>Opegrapha zonata</i>
255	<i>Caloplaca flavovirescens</i>	972	<i>Pachyphiale carneola</i>
267	<i>Caloplaca marina</i>	1015	<i>Parmelia saxatilis</i>
277	<i>Caloplaca saxicola</i>	1022	<i>Parmelia sulcata</i>
282	<i>Caloplaca thallincola</i>	1028	<i>Parmeliella parvula</i>
1608	<i>Catapyrenium squamulosum</i>	1007	<i>Parmelina pastillifera</i>
306	<i>Catillaria chalybeia</i> var. <i>chalybeia</i>	989	<i>Parmotrema crinitum</i>
311	<i>Catillaria lenticularis</i>	1008	<i>Parmotrema perlata</i>
343	<i>Chaenotheca chrysocephala</i>	1040	<i>Peltigera collina</i>
344	<i>Chaenotheca ferruginea</i>	1043	<i>Peltigera hymenea</i>
354	<i>Chrysothrix candelaris</i>	1047	<i>Peltigera membranacea</i>
369	<i>Cladonia cervicornis</i> subsp. <i>Cervicornis</i>	1056	<i>Pertusaria albescens</i> var. <i>albescens</i>
371	<i>Cladonia chlorophaea s. lat.</i>	1058	<i>Pertusaria amara</i> f. <i>amara</i>
375	<i>Cladonia coniocraea</i>	1058	<i>Pertusaria amara</i> f. <i>amara</i>
392	<i>Cladonia gracilis</i>	1075	<i>Pertusaria hemisphaerica</i>

396	<i>Cladonia macilenta</i>	1076	<i>Pertusaria hymenea</i>
410	<i>Cladonia pyxidata</i>	1079	<i>Pertusaria leioplaca</i>
426	<i>Cladonia uncialis</i> subsp. <i>biuncialis</i>	1083	<i>Pertusaria multipuncta</i>
751	<i>Clauzadea monticola</i>	1087	<i>Pertusaria pertusa</i>
429	<i>Cliostomum griffithii</i>	1089	<i>Pertusaria pseudocorallina</i>
433	<i>Collema auriculatum</i>	1107	<i>Phaeophyscia orbicularis</i>
440	<i>Collema crispum</i> var. <i>crispum</i>	1109	<i>Phlyctis agelaea</i>
445	<i>Collema flaccidum</i>	1110	<i>Phlyctis argena</i>
449	<i>Collema furfuraceum</i>	1112	<i>Physcia adscendens</i>
457	<i>Collema subflaccidum</i>	1113	<i>Physcia aipolia</i>
459	<i>Collema tenax</i> var. <i>tenax</i>	1118	<i>Physcia leptalea</i>
1027	<i>Degelia atlantica</i>	1120	<i>Physcia tenella</i> f. <i>tenella</i>
1029	<i>Degelia plumbea</i>	1122	<i>Physcia tribacia</i>
480	<i>Dermatocarpon</i> <i>intestiniforme</i>	1130	<i>Physconia distorta</i>
484	<i>Dermatocarpon miniatum</i> var. <i>miniatum</i>	1127	<i>Physconia grisea</i>
490	<i>Dimerella lutea</i>	1723	<i>Placopsis lambii</i>
489	<i>Dimerella pineti</i>	732	<i>Placynthiella icmalea</i>
491	<i>Diploicia canescens</i>	1139	<i>Placynthium nigrum</i>
496	<i>Diplotomma alboatrum</i>	1145	<i>Platismatia glauca</i>
500	<i>Dirina massiliensis</i> f. <i>sorediata</i>	1168	<i>Porina aenea</i>
509	<i>Ephebe lanata</i>	1171	<i>Porina chlorotica</i> f. <i>chlorotica</i>
511	<i>Evernia prunastri</i>	1180	<i>Porina lectissima</i>
987	<i>Flavoparmelia caperata</i>	562	<i>Porpidia cinereoatra</i>
515	<i>Fuscidea cyathoides</i> var. <i>cyathoides</i>	571	<i>Porpidia platycarpoides</i>
521	<i>Fuscidea lightfootii</i>	572	<i>Porpidia tuberculosa</i>
977	<i>Fuscopannaria leucophaea</i>	1189	<i>Protoblastenia rupestris</i>
533	<i>Graphis scripta</i>	1793	<i>Protoparmelia oleagina</i>
535	<i>Gyalecta derivata</i>	1200	<i>Psilolechia lucida</i>
547	<i>Gyalideopsis anastomosans</i>	2070	<i>Punctelia subrudecta</i> s.str.
560	<i>Heterodermia japonica</i>	1224	<i>Pyrenula macrospora</i>
1125	<i>Hyperphyscia adglutinata</i>	1228	<i>Pyrrhospora quereana</i>
582	<i>Hypogymnia physodes</i>	1231	<i>Ramalina calicaris</i>
583	<i>Hypogymnia tubulosa</i>	1230	<i>Ramalina canariensis</i>
1013	<i>Hypotrachyna revolute</i>	1232	<i>Ramalina cuspidata</i>
1017	<i>Hypotrachyna sinuosa</i>	1234	<i>Ramalina farinacea</i>
573	<i>Ionaspis lacustris</i>	1235	<i>Ramalina fastigiata</i>
613	<i>Lecania cyrtella</i>	1236	<i>Ramalina fraxinea</i>

616	<i>Lecania erysibe</i>	1233	<i>Ramalina lacera</i>
626	<i>Lecanora aitema</i> var. <i>aitema</i>	1239	<i>Ramalina portuensis</i>
685	<i>Lecanora argentata</i>	1257	<i>Rhizocarpon geographicum</i>
635	<i>Lecanora campestris</i> subsp. <i>campestris</i>	1266	<i>Rhizocarpon reductum</i>
639	<i>Lecanora chlorotera</i>	1633	<i>Rimularia intercedens</i>
640	<i>Lecanora conferta</i>	741	<i>Rimularia limborina</i>
641	<i>Lecanora confusa</i>	1281	<i>Rinodina atrocinerea</i>
643	<i>Lecanora conizaeoides</i> f. <i>conizaeoides</i>	1287	<i>Rinodina efflorescens</i>
646	<i>Lecanora dispersa</i>	1289	<i>Rinodina gennarii</i>
649	<i>Lecanora expallens</i>	1298	<i>Rinodina sophodes</i>
650	<i>Lecanora farinaria</i>	1366	<i>Sticta dufourii</i>
653	<i>Lecanora gangaleoides</i>	1368	<i>Sticta limbata</i>
656	<i>Lecanora intricata</i>	1369	<i>Sticta sylvatica</i>
657	<i>Lecanora intumescens</i>	630	<i>Tephromela atra</i> var. <i>atra</i>
658	<i>Lecanora jamesii</i>	1415	<i>Toninia aromatica</i>
661	<i>Lecanora muralis</i>	692	<i>Trapeliopsis flexuosa</i>
1836	<i>Lecanora persimilis</i>	327	<i>Tuckermanopsis chlorophylla</i>
667	<i>Lecanora polytropa</i>	1469	<i>Usnea cornuta</i>
672	<i>Lecanora pulicaris</i>	1816	<i>Usnea esperantiana</i>
688	<i>Lecanora symmicta</i>	1461	<i>Usnea flammea</i>
690	<i>Lecanora varia</i>	1817	<i>Usnea fragileszens</i> var. <i>mollis</i>
724	<i>Lecidea fuscoatra</i>	1470	<i>Usnea rubicunda</i>
743	<i>Lecidea lithophila</i>	1471	<i>Usnea subfloridana</i>
796	<i>Lecidella carpathica</i>	1640	<i>Usnea wasmuthii</i>
797	<i>Lecidella elaeochroma</i> f. <i>elaeochroma</i>	1476	<i>Verrucaria aquatilis</i>
829	<i>Leptogium britannicum</i>	1820	<i>Verrucaria fuscella</i>
834	<i>Leptogium cyanescens</i>	1504	<i>Verrucaria maura</i>
846	<i>Leptogium gelatinosum</i>	1510	<i>Verrucaria nigrescens</i>
839	<i>Leptogium lichenoides</i>	988	<i>Xanthoparmelia conspersa</i>
848	<i>Leptogium teretiusculum</i>	1530	<i>Xanthoria parietina</i>
855	<i>Lobaria amplissima</i>	950	<i>Xanthoria ucrainica</i>

Fearnoch Forest. Argyll. VC 98. Grid reference 17/96-32-

Visited by Pat Wolseley, Scott LaGreca, Martin Kukwa, Alison Meredith & Emmanuël Sérusiaux, 10 June 2007.

The habitats included mature conifer plantation, together with some *Alnus* carr and *Salix*. Lichens on stones were also recorded along the forest track.

BLS #	Species	BLS #	Species
176	<i>Baeomyces rufus</i>	869	<i>Menegazzia terebrata</i>
207	<i>Buellia griseovirens</i>	909	<i>Mycoblastus sanguinarius</i> var. <i>sanguinarius</i>
252	<i>Caloplaca ferruginea</i>	871	<i>Micarea alabastrites</i>
339	<i>Cetrelia olivetorum</i> s. lat	886	<i>Micarea peliocarpa</i>
403	<i>Cladonia ochrochlora</i>	917	<i>Nephroma laevigatum</i>
521	<i>Fuscidea lightfootii</i>	920	<i>Normandina pulchella</i>
532	<i>Graphis elegans</i>	921	<i>Ochrolechia androgyna</i>
533	<i>Graphis scripta</i>	980	<i>Pannaria rubiginosa</i>
583	<i>Hypogymnia tubulosa</i>	1032	<i>Parmeliella triptophylla</i>
1002	<i>Hypotrachyna laevigata</i>	1040	<i>Peltigera collina</i>
1013	<i>Hypotrachyna revoluta</i>	1043	<i>Peltigera hymenina</i>
1017	<i>Hypotrachyna sinuosa</i>	1047	<i>Peltigera membranacea</i>
639	<i>Lecanora chlarotera</i>	1058	<i>Pertusaria hymenea</i>
641	<i>Lecanora confusa</i>	1087	<i>Pertusaria pertusa</i>
658	<i>Lecanora jamesii</i>	1110	<i>Phlyctis argena</i>
1629	<i>Lepraria lobificans</i>	1145	<i>Platismatia glauca</i>
1715	<i>Lepraria rigidula</i>	1195	<i>Pseudocyphellaria crocata</i>
830	<i>Leptogium burgessii</i>	1368	<i>Sticta limbata</i>
857	<i>Lobaria pulmonaria</i>	1369	<i>Sticta sylvatica</i>
858	<i>Lobaria scrobiculata</i>	1410	<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>
318	<i>Megalaria pulverea</i>	1469	<i>Usnea cornuta</i>
995	<i>Melanelia exasperata</i>	1471	<i>Usnea subfloridana</i>

**Western part of Glasdrum NNR (including Eas an Daimh ravine). Argyll. VC 98.
Grid reference 17/995.452**

Visited by Pedar Aspen, Steve Chambers, Simon Davey, John Douglass, Bob Hodgson, Tracy Lovering, & Amanda Waterfield. 11/12 June 2007.

Glasdrum NNR is part of the large Glen Crearan Woods SSSI. The NM/NN grid line bisects the site, so these are records made from the NM (western) part. Ancient broadleaved woodland is developed on a south facing boggy slope which is steep in places and dissected by a southward flowing stream in a deep ravine (the Eas an Daimh Ravine). The ravine is important for the very rare *Pyrenula hibernica* which was refound on *Corylus* by an intrepid party battling with midges. The Lobarion was also well represented as in many of these western woods with three *Pseudocyphellarias*, *Fuscopannaria mediterranea*, *F. sampaiana*, *Parmeliella parvula* and *Porocyphus coccodes*. Lichens on roadside rocks were also recorded as well as pebbles above the shore of Loch Crearan (at GR:17/996451). Besides its important lichens the NNR also supports a number of uncommon butterflies including Small Pearl-bordered and Marsh Fritillaries, which several of us saw.

BLS No.	Species	BLS No.	Species
34	<i>Acrocordia gemmata</i>	857	<i>Lobaria pulmonaria</i>
47	<i>Anaptychia runcinata</i>	858	<i>Lobaria scrobiculata</i>
67	<i>Arthonia phaeobaea</i>	856	<i>Lobaria virens</i>
136	<i>Bacidia biatorina</i>	318	<i>Megalaria pulverea</i>
200	<i>Buellia aethalea</i>	909	<i>Mycoblastus sanguinarius</i> f. <i>sanguinarius</i>
1334	<i>Bunodophoron melanocarpum</i>	927	<i>Ochrolechia subviridis</i>
267	<i>Caloplaca marina</i>	974	<i>Pannaria conoplea</i>
306	<i>Catillaria chalybeia</i> var <i>chalybeia</i>	980	<i>Pannaria rubiginosa</i>
339	<i>Cetrelia olivetorum</i> s.lat..	1028	<i>Parmeliella parvula</i>
362	<i>Cladonia bellidiflora</i>	1040	<i>Peltigera collina</i>
371	<i>Cladonia chlorophaea</i> s.lat	1042	<i>Peltigera horizontalis</i>
389	<i>Cladonia furcata</i> subsp. <i>Furcata</i>	1050	<i>Peltigera praetextata</i>
392	<i>Cladonia gracilis</i>	1076	<i>Pertusaria hymenina</i>
396	<i>Cladonia macilenta</i>	1083	<i>Pertusaria multipuncta</i>
410	<i>Cladonia pyxidata</i>	1087	<i>Pertusaria pertusa</i>
411	<i>Cladonia rangiferina</i>	1195	<i>Pseudocyphellaria crocata</i>
412	<i>Cladonia rangiformis</i>	1196	<i>Pseudocyphellaria intricata</i>
421	<i>Cladonia subcervicornis</i>	1198	<i>Pseudocyphellaria norvegica</i>
457	<i>Collema subflaccidum</i>	1111	<i>Phyllopsora rosei</i>
509	<i>Ephebe lanata</i>	1723	<i>Placopsis lambii</i>
511	<i>Evernia prunastri</i>	1184	<i>Porocyphus coccodes</i>
987	<i>Flavoparmelia caperata</i>	1036	<i>Pyrenula hibernica</i>
978	<i>Fuscopannaria mediterranea</i>	1223	<i>Pyrenula laevigata</i>
981	<i>Fuscopannaria sampaiana</i>	1266	<i>Rhizocarpon reductum</i>
541	<i>Gyalecta truncigena</i>	1289	<i>Rinodina gennarii</i>
554	<i>Haematomma ochroleucum</i> var. <i>ochroleucum</i>	1367	<i>Sticta fuliginosa</i>
583	<i>Hypogymnia tubulosa</i>	1368	<i>Sticta limbata</i>
655	<i>Lecanora helicopsis</i>	1369	<i>Sticta sylvatica</i>
667	<i>Lecanora polytropha</i>	1963	<i>Stigmatidium microspilum</i>
828	<i>Leptogium brebissonii</i>	1373	<i>Strangospora ochrophora</i>
830	<i>Leptogium burgessii</i>	1408	<i>Thelopsis rubella</i>
832	<i>Leptogium cochleatum</i>	1432	<i>Trapelia involuta</i>
834	<i>Leptogium cyanescens</i>	1582	<i>Trapeliopsis pseudogranulosa</i>
836	<i>Leptogium hibernica</i>	1461	<i>Usnea flammea</i>
851	<i>Lichina confinis</i>	1817	<i>Usnea fragileszens</i> var. <i>mollis</i>
855	<i>Lobaria amplissima</i>	1504	<i>Verrucaria maura</i>

E part of Glasdrum NNR, Argyll. VC 98. Grid ref. 27/000.454 and 27/001.457

Richard Brinklow, Steve Chambers, Simon Davey, Frank Dobson, Peter Lambley, Tracy Lovering and Amanda Waterfield. 11 June 2007.

The eastern part of the site is similar to that further west though it lacks a ravine. It is again a western oceanic deciduous woodland of *Quercus*, *Fraxinus*, *Corylus*, *Betula* & *Alnus* on steep south-facing slopes. Representatives of *Micarea* and *Bacidia* which were recorded included *Micarea alabastrites*, *Micarea lignaria* var. *lignaria*, *Micarea stipitata* and *Bacidia coralloidea*.

BLS No.	Species	BLS No.	Species
1584	<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	75	<i>Mycoporum antecellens</i>
735	<i>Arthonia graphidicola</i>	917	<i>Nephroma laevigatum</i>
94	<i>Arthonia ilicina</i>	918	<i>Nephroma parile</i>
1622	<i>Arthopyrenia carneobrunneola</i>	920	<i>Normandina pulchella</i>
1732	<i>Bacidia coralloidea</i>	921	<i>Ochrolechia androgyna</i>
252	<i>Caloplaca ferruginea</i>	1844	<i>Opegrapha thelotrematis</i>
339	<i>Cetrelia olivetorum</i> s.lat..	965	<i>Opegrapha vermicellifera</i>
375	<i>Cladonia coniocraea</i>	943	<i>Opegrapha vulgata</i>
384	<i>Cladonia fimbriata</i>	972	<i>Pachyphiale carneola</i>
389	<i>Cladonia furcata</i> ssp. <i>furcata</i>	974	<i>Pannaria conoplea</i>
397	<i>Cladonia macrophylla</i>	980	<i>Pannaria rubiginosa</i>
408	<i>Cladonia polydactyla</i> var. <i>polydactyla</i>	1022	<i>Parmelia sulcata</i>
409	<i>Cladonia portentosa</i>	1028	<i>Parmeliella parvula</i>
416	<i>Cladonia squamosa</i> s.lat.	1031	<i>Parmeliella testacea</i>
457	<i>Collema subflaccidum</i>	1032	<i>Parmeliella triptophylla</i>
1027	<i>Degelia atlantica</i>	989	<i>Parmotrema crinita</i>
1029	<i>Degelia plumbea</i>	1008	<i>Parmotrema perlata</i>
490	<i>Dimerella lutea</i>	1040	<i>Peltigera collina</i>
511	<i>Evernia prunastri</i>	1042	<i>Peltigera horizontalis</i>
987	<i>Flavoparmelia caperata</i>	1058	<i>Pertusaria amara</i> f. <i>amara</i>
981	<i>Fuscopannaria sampaiana</i>	1079	<i>Pertusaria leioplaca</i>
532	<i>Graphis elegans</i>	1083	<i>Pertusaria multipuncta</i>
533	<i>Graphis scripta</i>	1145	<i>Platismatia glauca</i>
582	<i>Hypogymnia physodes</i>	1168	<i>Porina aenea</i>
1002	<i>Hypotrachyna laevigata</i>	1221	<i>Pyrenula chlorospila</i>
1017	<i>Hypotrachyna sinuosa</i>	1225	<i>Pyrenula occidentalis</i>
1023	<i>Hypotrachyna taylorensis</i>	1228	<i>Pyrrhospora querneae</i>
639	<i>Lecanora chlorotera</i>	1234	<i>Ramalina farinacea</i>

639	<i>Lecanora chlarotera</i>	1234	<i>Ramalina farinacea</i>
658	<i>Lecanora jamesii</i>	1298	<i>Rinodina sophodes</i>
1629	<i>Lepraria lobificans</i>	1624	<i>Ropalospora viridis</i>
830	<i>Leptogium burgessii</i>	1585	<i>Schismatomma quercicola</i>
846	<i>Leptogium gelatinosum</i>	1333	<i>Sphaerophorus globosus</i>
1553	<i>Leptorhaphis epidermis</i>	1563	<i>Stenocybe pullatula</i>
857	<i>Lobaria pulmonaria</i>	1564	<i>Stenocybe septata</i>
858	<i>Lobaria scrobiculata</i>	1367	<i>Sticta fuliginosa</i>
856	<i>Lobaria virens</i>	1368	<i>Sticta limbata</i>
551	<i>Loxospora elatina</i>	1369	<i>Sticta sylvatica</i>
318	<i>Megalaria pulvereae</i>	1410	<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>
997	<i>Melanelia fuliginosa</i> ssp <i>glabratula</i>	1411	<i>Thelotrema macrosporum</i>
1020	<i>Melanelia subaurifera</i>	1412	<i>Thelotrema petractoides</i>
2447	<i>Menegazzia subsimilis</i>	1581	<i>Trapelia corticola</i>
869	<i>Menegazzia terebrata</i>	727	<i>Trapeliopsis granulosa</i>
871	<i>Micarea alabastrites</i>	1458	<i>Usnea ceratina</i>
880	<i>Micarea lignaria</i> var. <i>lignaria</i>	1469	<i>Usnea cornuta</i>
889	<i>Micarea stipitata</i>	1461	<i>Usnea flammea</i>
550	<i>Mycoblastus caesius</i>	1471	<i>Usnea subfloridana</i>
908	<i>Mycoblastus fucatus</i>		

Inverawe Country Park, Argyll. VC 98. Grid reference 27/023.318

Mike Sutcliffe and Kate Marwick. 11 June 2007.

This was a locality that was unknown to lichenologists. It is situated close to the mouth of the River Awe on the south shore of Loch Etive, and comprises a deciduous woodland slope of policy woodlands (including a lovely stand of mature *Fagus*) but also *Fraxinus*, *Quercus*, *Salix*, and *Betula*, and granite outcrops. Two interesting species collected at this site include *Epigloea grummannii* and *Parmelia ernstiae*. The recently recognized *P. ernstiae* is probably more frequent than *P. saxatilis* on deciduous trees in the west of Scotland.

BLS No.	Species	BLS No.	Species
10	<i>Acarospora fuscata</i>	2412	<i>Parmelia ernstiae</i>
136	<i>Bacidia biatorina</i>	1015	<i>Parmelia saxatilis</i>
430	<i>Cetraria aculeata</i>	1022	<i>Parmelia sulcata</i>
1027	<i>Degelia atlantica</i>	1028	<i>Parmeliella parvula</i>
1029	<i>Degelia plumbea</i>	1034	<i>Parmeliopsis ambigua</i>
175	<i>Dibaëis baeomyces</i>	989	<i>Parmotrema crinitum</i>

1753	<i>Epigloea grumannii</i>	1008	<i>Parmotrema perlata</i>
511	<i>Evernia prunastri</i>	1042	<i>Peltigera horizontalis</i>
978	<i>Fuscopannaria mediterranea</i>	1047	<i>Peltigera membranacea</i>
578	<i>Hypocenyomyce scalaris</i>	1049	<i>Peltigera polydactyla</i>
582	<i>Hypogymnia physodes</i>	1058	<i>Pertusaria amara</i> f. <i>amara</i>
1002	<i>Hypotrachyna laevigata</i>	1066	<i>Pertusaria corallina</i>
639	<i>Lecanora chlarotera</i>	1076	<i>Pertusaria hymenea</i>
658	<i>Lecanora jamesii</i>	1087	<i>Pertusaria pertusa</i>
834	<i>Leptogium cyanescens</i>	1110	<i>Phlyctis argena</i>
839	<i>Leptogium lichenoides</i>	788	<i>Placynthiella uliginosa</i>
855	<i>Lobaria amplissima</i>	1257	<i>Rhizocarpon geographicum</i>
857	<i>Lobaria pulmonaria</i>	1333	<i>Sphaerophorus globosus</i>
858	<i>Lobaria scrobiculata</i>	1367	<i>Sticta fuliginosa</i>
856	<i>Lobaria virens</i>	1368	<i>Sticta limbata</i>
551	<i>Loxospora elatina</i>	1369	<i>Sticta sylvatica</i>
997	<i>Melanelia fuliginosa</i> ssp. <i>glabrata</i>	1410	<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>
2359	<i>Micarea micrococca</i>	1582	<i>Trapeliopsis pseudogranulosa</i>
926	<i>Ochrolechia parella</i>	1817	<i>Usnea fragilescens</i> var. <i>mollis</i>
948	<i>Opegrapha herbarum</i>	1470	<i>Usnea rubiginosa</i>
974	<i>Pannaria conoplea</i>	1471	<i>Usnea subfloridana</i>

Glen Nant NNR, Argyll. VC 98. Grid reference 27/01-27-

Pat Walseley, Scott La Greca, Martin Kukwa and Emmanuël Sérusiaux. 11 June 2007. Although in the past much of the oak woodland was extensively coppiced to keep the nearby Bon Awe ironworks in business, pockets of lichen-rich woodland persist. The lower track meanders through *Salix* and *Alnus* woodland in the valley bottom, with *Corylus* on the slopes. This site is listed as Grade 3 (National Importance, supplementary site) and is seen as backing-up Glasdrum. It has been recorded by the BLS in the 1980s, and was included as a site for the *Graphidion* Workshop (2003). This visit found three species of *Lobaria* and two species of *Pseudocyphellaria*.

BLS No.	Species	BLS No.	Species
176	<i>Baeomyces rufus</i>	920	<i>Normandina pulchella</i>
339	<i>Cetrelia olivetorum</i> s.lat	921	<i>Ochrolechia androgyna</i>
384	<i>Cladonia fimbriata</i>	928	<i>Ochrolechia tartarea</i>
389	<i>Cladonia furcata</i> ssp. <i>furcata</i>	943	<i>Opegrapha vulgata</i>
396	<i>Cladonia macilenta</i>	974	<i>Pannaria conoplea</i>
403	<i>Cladonia ochrochlora</i>	980	<i>Pannaria rubiginosa</i>
409	<i>Cladonia portentosa</i>	1040	<i>Peltigera collina</i>

	<i>squamosa</i>		
490	<i>Dimerella lutea</i>	1049	<i>Peltigera polydactylon</i>
511	<i>Evernia prunastri</i>	1050	<i>Peltigera praetextata</i>
532	<i>Graphis elegans</i>	1058	<i>Pertusaria amara</i> f. <i>amara</i>
533	<i>Graphis scripta</i>	1145	<i>Platismatia glauca</i>
583	<i>Hypogymnia tubulosa</i>	572	<i>Porpidia tuberculosa</i>
1002	<i>Hypotrachyna laevigata</i>	1189	<i>Protoblastenia rupestris</i>
1017	<i>Hypotrachyna sinuosa</i>	1195	<i>Pseudocyphellaria crocata</i>
797	<i>Lecidella elaeochroma</i> f. <i>elaeochroma</i>	1198	<i>Pseudocyphellaria norvegica</i>
1629	<i>Lepraria lobificans</i>	1200	<i>Psilolechia lucida</i>
1715	<i>Lepraria rigidula</i>	1224	<i>Pyrenula macrospora</i>
830	<i>Leptogium burgessii</i>	1225	<i>Pyrenula occidentalis</i>
857	<i>Lobaria pulmonaria</i>	1333	<i>Sphaerophorus globosus</i>
858	<i>Lobaria scrobiculata</i>	1368	<i>Sticta limbata</i>
856	<i>Lobaria virens</i>	1581	<i>Trapelia corticola</i>
318	<i>Megalaria pulverea</i>	1582	<i>Trapeliopsis pseudogranulosa</i>
909	<i>Mycoblastus sanguinarius</i> var. <i>sanguinarius</i>	1469	<i>Usnea cornuta</i>
917	<i>Nephroma laevigatum</i>	1471	<i>Usnea subfloridana</i>

Dalavich Oakwoods SSSI. Argyll. VC 98. Grid reference 17/967.126

Mike Sutcliffe & Kate Marwick. 12 June 2007.

This was another lichenologically unknown site. It is a fairly small fragment that has escaped the widespread conifer planting that clothes much of the hillside on E-facing slopes on the shore of Loch Awe. This initial visit found a relatively even-aged, shaded and rather homogeneous stand of *Quercus* with *Betula*. The lichen flora reflected the shaded, rather acidic conditions, typical of woodlands that have undergone significant disturbance in the past.

BLS No.	Species	BLS No.	Species
1334	<i>Bunodophoron melanocarpum</i>	869	<i>Menegazzia terebrata</i>
511	<i>Evernia prunastri</i>	1058	<i>Pertusaria amara</i> f. <i>amara</i>
533	<i>Graphis scripta</i>	1087	<i>Pertusaria pertusa</i>
1002	<i>Hypotrachyna laevigata</i>	1145	<i>Platismatia glauca</i>
858	<i>Lobaria scrobiculata</i>	1333	<i>Sphaerophorus globosus</i>
318	<i>Megalaria pulverea</i>	1471	<i>Usnea subfloridana</i>

Bonawe, Tainuill, Argyll. VC 98. Grid reference 27/01–02.33

Recorders: David Hill, Bob Hodgson, Alison Meredith, Steve Price. 11 June 2007.

A track runs along the north shore of Loch Etive, east of the large Bonawe Quarries. Lichens were recorded along a 2 km stretch of the track (just outside the SSSI boundary) from wayside trees (mostly *Quercus* and *Alnus*), as well as granite boulders and shoreline rocks.

BLS No.	Species	BLS No.	Species
10	<i>Acarospora fuscata</i>	921	<i>Ochrolechia androgyna</i>
47	<i>Anaptychia runcinata</i>	926	<i>Ochrolechia parella</i>
69	<i>Arthonia radiata</i>	1015	<i>Parmelia saxatilis</i>
115	<i>Aspicilia laevata</i>	1022	<i>Parmelia sulcata</i>
200	<i>Buellia aethalea</i>	1008	<i>Parmotrema perlatum</i>
1644	<i>Caloplaca ceracea</i>	1043	<i>Peltigera hymenina</i>
247	<i>Caloplaca citrina s.lat</i>	1058	<i>Pertusaria amara f. amara</i>
253	<i>Caloplaca crenularia</i>	1070	<i>Pertusaria aspergilla</i>
252	<i>Caloplaca ferruginea</i>	1066	<i>Pertusaria corallina</i>
261	<i>Caloplaca holocarpa</i>	1079	<i>Pertusaria leioplaca</i>
369	<i>Cladonia cervicornis ssp. cervicornis</i>	1083	<i>Pertusaria multipuncta</i>
1749	<i>Cladonia diversa</i>	1087	<i>Pertusaria pertusa</i>
416	<i>Cladonia squamosa s. lat</i>	1114	<i>Physcia caesia</i>
175	<i>Dibaeis baeomyces</i>	1120	<i>Physcia tenella</i>
490	<i>Dimerella lutea</i>	1145	<i>Platismatia glauca</i>
489	<i>Dimerella pineti</i>	1168	<i>Porina aenea</i>
509	<i>Ephebe lanata</i>	562	<i>Porpidia cinereoatra</i>
987	<i>Flavoparmelia caperata</i>	564	<i>Porpidia crustulata</i>
515	<i>Fuscidea cyathoides var. cyathoides</i>	1690	<i>Porpidia soledizodes</i>
527	<i>Fuscidea lygaea</i>	572	<i>Porpidia tuberculosa</i>
554	<i>Hæmatomma ochroleucum var. ochroleucum</i>	633	<i>Protoparmelia badia</i>
699	<i>Immersaria athroocarpa</i>	1200	<i>Psilolechia lucida</i>
573	<i>Ionaspis lacustris</i>	1228	<i>Pyrrhospora quernea</i>
639	<i>Lecanora chlarotera</i>	1231	<i>Ramalina calicaris</i>
646	<i>Lecanora dispersa</i>	1234	<i>Ramalina farinacea</i>
656	<i>Lecanora intricata</i>	1240	<i>Ramalina siliquosa</i>
667	<i>Lecanora polytropa</i>	1257	<i>Rhizocarpon geographicum</i>
688	<i>Lecanora symmicta</i>	1266	<i>Rhizocarpon reductum</i>
743	<i>Lecidea lithophila</i>	1250	<i>Rhizocarpon richardii</i>
804	<i>Lecidella asema</i>	1333	<i>Sphaerophorus globosus</i>

797	<i>Lecidella elaeochroma f. elaeochroma</i>	1563	<i>Stenocybe pullatula</i>
802	<i>Lecidella scabra</i>	1363	<i>Stereocaulon vesuvianum</i> var. <i>vesuvianum</i>
823	<i>Lepraria caesioalba</i>	630	<i>Tephromela atra</i> var. <i>atra</i>
857	<i>Lobaria pulmonaria</i>	1391	<i>Thelidium minutulum</i>
998	<i>Melanelia fuliginosa</i> ssp. <i>fuliginosa</i>	1451	<i>Umbilicaria polyphylla</i>
997	<i>Melanelia fuliginosa</i> ssp. <i>glabratula</i>	1469	<i>Usnea cornuta</i>
873	<i>Micarea bauschiana</i>	1503	<i>Verrucaria margacea</i>
881	<i>Micarea lignaria</i> var. <i>endoleuca</i>	1504	<i>Verrucaria maura</i>
886	<i>Micarea peliocarpa</i>	988	<i>Xanthoparmelia conspersa</i>
1278	<i>Mycoglaena myricae</i>	1530	<i>Xanthoria parietina</i>
920	<i>Normandina pulchella</i>		

Coille Leitire SSSI Argyll. VC 98. Grid reference 27/079.269

Andy Acton. 12 June 2007.

Another site where there are no previous lichen records, this woodland is situated on the eastern slopes of Ben Cruachan above Loch Awe. A very steep rocky *Corylus* – *Fraxinus* woodland with scattered *Quercus* and *Betula*, also a ravine with *Corylus*, *Fraxinus* and *Ulmus* grading to *Betula* above. Notable species found in this wood include *Fuscopannaria sampaiana*, *Gomphillus calycioides*, *Heterodermia japonica*, *Parmeliella testacea* and *Pseudocyphellaria intricata*.

BLS No.	Species	BLS No.	Species
38	<i>Agonimia tristicula</i>	909	<i>Mycoblastus sanguinarius s.str.</i>
1584	<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	920	<i>Normandina pulchella</i>
72	<i>Arthonia cinnabarina</i>	921	<i>Ochrolechia androgyna</i>
1540	<i>Arthopyrenia analepta</i>	927	<i>Ochrolechia subviridis</i>
1732	<i>Bacidia coralloidea</i>	928	<i>Ochrolechia tartarea</i>
320	<i>Biatora sphaeroides</i>	954	<i>Opegrapha ochrocheila</i>
1334	<i>Bunodophoron melanocarpum</i>	972	<i>Pachyphiale carneola</i>
225	<i>Calicium glaucellum</i>	974	<i>Pannaria conoplea</i>
183	<i>Catinaria atropurpurea</i>	980	<i>Pannaria rubiginosa</i>
339	<i>Cetrelia olivetorum s.lat</i>	1015	<i>Parmelia saxatilis</i>
389	<i>Cladonia furcata</i> ssp. <i>furcata</i>	1022	<i>Parmelia sulcata</i>
408	<i>Cladonia polydactyla</i> var.	1031	<i>Parmeliella testacea</i>

2365	<i>Cladonia squamosa</i> var. <i>squamosa</i>	1032	<i>Parmeliella triptophylla</i>
421	<i>Cladonia subcervicornis</i>	989	<i>Parmotrema crinita</i>
444	<i>Collema fasciculare</i>	1008	<i>Parmotrema perlata</i>
1027	<i>Degelia atlantica</i>	1040	<i>Peltigera collina</i>
1029	<i>Degelia plumbea</i>	1047	<i>Peltigera membranacea</i>
511	<i>Evernia prunastri</i>	1050	<i>Peltigera praetextata</i>
987	<i>Flavoparmelia caperata</i>	1057	<i>Pertusaria albescens</i> var. <i>corallina</i>
515	<i>Fuscidea cyathoides</i> var. <i>cyathoides</i>	1058	<i>Pertusaria amara</i> f. <i>amara</i>
981	<i>Fuscopannaria sampaiana</i>	1076	<i>Pertusaria hymenea</i>
528	<i>Gomphillus calycioides</i>	1083	<i>Pertusaria multipuncta</i>
533	<i>Graphis scripta</i>	1087	<i>Pertusaria pertusa</i>
560	<i>Heterodermia japonica</i>	1111	<i>Phyllopsora rosei</i>
582	<i>Hypogymnia physodes</i>	1113	<i>Physcia aipolia</i>
1002	<i>Hypotrachyna laevigata</i>	1145	<i>Platismatia glauca</i>
1017	<i>Hypotrachyna sinuosa</i>	1165	<i>Polychidium dendriscum</i>
1023	<i>Hypotrachyna taylorensis</i>	1196	<i>Pseudocyphellaria intricata</i>
592	<i>Lecanactis abietina</i>	1198	<i>Pseudocyphellaria norvegica</i>
639	<i>Lecanora chlorotera</i>	1223	<i>Pyrenula laevigata</i>
1629	<i>Lepraria lobificans</i>	1225	<i>Pyrenula occidentalis</i>
830	<i>Leptogium burgessii</i>	1257	<i>Rhizocarpon geographicum</i>
839	<i>Leptogium lichenoides</i>	1333	<i>Sphaerophorus globosus</i>
1553	<i>Leptorhaphis epidermidis</i>	1564	<i>Stenocybe septata</i>
855	<i>Lobaria amplissima</i>	1366	<i>Sticta dufourii</i>
857	<i>Lobaria pulmonaria</i>	1367	<i>Sticta fuliginosa</i>
856	<i>Lobaria virens</i>	1368	<i>Sticta limbata</i>
1695	<i>Lopadium disciforme</i>	1369	<i>Sticta sylvatica</i>
318	<i>Megalaria pulvereae</i>	1371	<i>Strangospora microhaema</i>
997	<i>Melanelia fuliginosa</i> ssp. <i>glabratula</i>	1410	<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>
869	<i>Menegazzia terebrata</i>	1412	<i>Thelotrema petractoides</i>
881	<i>Micarea lignaria</i> var. <i>endoleuca</i>	1581	<i>Trapelia corticola</i>
889	<i>Micarea stipitata</i>	1469	<i>Usnea cornuta</i>
894	<i>Micarea synotheoides</i>	1470	<i>Usnea rubicunda</i>
550	<i>Mycoblastus caesius</i>		

Dallachulish, Argyll, VC 98. Grid reference 17/985.436 alt 0–40m. (part of Glen Creran Woods SSSI). Richard Brinklow, Frank Dobson, Peter Lambley. 12 June 2007.

These are north facing deciduous woodlands on a steep boggy slope on the south side of Loch Creran. The *Lobarion* was mostly better developed in the lower part close to the loch, in mixed woods of abundant *Corylus* and frequent *Fraxinus*, with a more acid flora with *Hypotrachyna* species and *Sphaerophorus globosus* higher up in *Betula*, *Quercus-Betula*, *Quercus-Alnus* woods.

BLS No.	Species	BLS No.	Species
69	<i>Arthonia radiata</i>	909	<i>Mycoblastus sanguinarius</i> f. <i>sanguinarius</i>
1540	<i>Arthopyrenia analepta</i>	917	<i>Nephroma laevigatum</i>
176	<i>Baeomyces rufus</i>	920	<i>Normandina pulchella</i>
252	<i>Caloplaca ferruginea</i>	921	<i>Ochrolechia androgyna</i>
339	<i>Cetrelia olivetorum</i> s.lat.	928	<i>Ochrolechia tartarea</i>
375	<i>Cladonia coniocraea</i>	974	<i>Pannaria conoplea</i>
389	<i>Cladonia furcata</i> ssp <i>furcata</i>	980	<i>Pannaria rubiginosa</i>
396	<i>Cladonia macilenta</i>	1006	<i>Parmelia omphalodes</i>
410	<i>Cladonia pyxidata</i>	1015	<i>Parmelia saxatilis</i>
416	<i>Cladonia squamosa</i>	989	<i>Parmotrema crinita</i>
421	<i>Cladonia subcervicornis</i>	1008	<i>Parmotrema perlata</i>
449	<i>Collema furfuraceum</i>	1043	<i>Peltigera hymenea</i>
987	<i>Flavoparmelia caperata</i>	1047	<i>Peltigera membranacea</i>
533	<i>Graphis scripta</i>	1058	<i>Pertusaria amara</i> f. <i>amara</i>
582	<i>Hypogymnia physodes</i>	1083	<i>Pertusaria multipuncta</i>
1002	<i>Hypotrachyna laevigata</i>	1087	<i>Pertusaria pertusa</i>
1013	<i>Hypotrachyna revolute</i>	1113	<i>Physcia aipolia</i>
1017	<i>Hypotrachyna sinuosa</i>	1145	<i>Platismatia glauca</i>
639	<i>Lecanora chlarotera</i>	1225	<i>Pyrenula occidentalis</i>
658	<i>Lecanora jamesii</i>	1333	<i>Sphaerophorus globosus</i>
797	<i>Lecidella elaeochroma</i> f. <i>elaeochroma</i>	1563	<i>Stenocybe pullatula</i>
1629	<i>Lepraria lobificans</i>	1367	<i>Stictia fuliginosa</i>
839	<i>Leptogium lichenoides</i>	1410	<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>
857	<i>Lobaria pulmonaria</i>	1469	<i>Usnea cornuta</i>
858	<i>Lobaria scrobiculata</i>	1461	<i>Usnea flammea</i>
997	<i>Melanelia fuliginosa</i> ssp. <i>glabratula</i>	1470	<i>Usnea rubicunda</i>
869	<i>Menegazzia terebrata</i>	1471	<i>Usnea subfloridana</i>

Gallanach. Argyll. VC 98. Grid reference 17/832.278-9 and 17/837.284

Emmanuël Sérusiaux, Cliff Smith, Peder Aspen, John Douglas, Simon Davey. 13 June.

Two stops were made to explore habitats (including a raised-beach cliff, scrubby coastal deciduous woodland and isolated trees) found along this sheltered coastal area, about 4 km SW of Oban. The first stop by the Puffin Dive Centre at Port nan Cuilc (17/832.279) included fence posts, conglomerate rocks by the shore and fallen boulders by the road, and andesite lavas and a cave. *Caloplaca arnoldii* was locally abundant. The second stop was near a cottage about 250 m NE of the jetty for the Kerrera ferry (17/837.284); the shore rocks were disappointing, but the fallen boulders were lichenologically more interesting. The deciduous woodland yielded a fairly impressive *Lobarion*, including *Pseudocyphellaria crocata* and *P. intricata*.

BLS No.	Species	BLS No.	Species
34	<i>Acrocordia gemmata</i>	926	<i>Ochrolechia parella</i>
47	<i>Anaptychia runcinata</i>	928	<i>Ochrolechia tartarea</i>
69	<i>Arthonia radiata</i>	556	<i>Ophioparma ventosa</i>
102	<i>Aspicilia caesiocinerea</i>	980	<i>Pannaria rubiginosa</i>
236	<i>Caloplaca arnoldii</i>	1015	<i>Parmelia saxatilis</i>
253	<i>Caloplaca crenularia</i>	1022	<i>Parmelia sulcata</i>
2315	<i>Caloplaca flavocitrina</i>	989	<i>Parmotrema crinita</i>
255	<i>Caloplaca flavovirescens</i>	1008	<i>Parmotrema perlata</i>
267	<i>Caloplaca marina</i>	1047	<i>Peltigera membranacea</i>
373	<i>Cladonia ciliata</i> var. <i>tenuis</i>	1050	<i>Peltigera praetextata</i>
410	<i>Cladonia pyxidata</i>	1066	<i>Pertusaria corallina</i>
421	<i>Cladonia subcervicornis</i>	1076	<i>Pertusaria hymenea</i>
440	<i>Collema crispum</i> var. <i>crispum</i>	1077	<i>Pertusaria lactea</i>
442	<i>Collema cristatum</i> var. <i>cristatum</i>	1087	<i>Pertusaria pertusa</i>
445	<i>Collema flaccidum</i>	1113	<i>Physcia aipolia</i>
460	<i>Collema tenax</i> var. <i>ceranoides</i>	1114	<i>Physcia caesia</i>
1027	<i>Degelia atlantica</i>	1118	<i>Physcia leptalea</i>
1029	<i>Degelia plumbea</i>	1127	<i>Physconia grisea</i>
484	<i>Dermatocarpon miniatum</i> var. <i>miniatum</i>	571	<i>Porpidia platycarpoides</i>
500	<i>Dirina massiliensis</i> f. <i>sorediata</i>	1195	<i>Pseudocyphellaria crocata</i>
987	<i>Flavoparmelia caperata</i>	1196	<i>Pseudocyphellaria intricata</i>
515	<i>Fuscidea cyathoides</i> var.	1202	<i>Psora lurida</i>

	<i>cyathoides</i>		
582	<i>Hypogymnia physodes</i>	1221	<i>Pyrenula chlorospila</i>
639	<i>Lecanora chlarotera</i>	1224	<i>Pyrenula macrospora</i>
655	<i>Lecanora helicopsis</i>	1232	<i>Ramalina cuspidata</i>
757	<i>Lecanora orosthea</i>	1234	<i>Ramalina farinacea</i>
797	<i>Lecidella elaeochroma</i> f. <i>elaeochroma</i>	1236	<i>Ramalina fraxinea</i>
802	<i>Lecidella scabra</i>	1240	<i>Ramalina siliquosa</i>
830	<i>Leptogium gelatinosa</i>	1266	<i>Rhizocarpon reductum</i>
839	<i>Leptogium lichenoides</i>	1257	<i>Rhizocarpon geographicum</i>
857	<i>Lobaria pulmonaria</i>	1333	<i>Sphaerophorus globosus</i>
856	<i>Lobaria virens</i>	1366	<i>Sticta dufourii</i>
997	<i>Melanelia fuliginosa</i> ssp. <i>glabratula</i>	1367	<i>Sticta fuliginosa</i>
880	<i>Micarea lignaria</i> var. <i>lignaria</i>	1369	<i>Sticta sylvatica</i>
917	<i>Nephroma laevigatum</i>	630	<i>Tephromela atra</i> var. <i>atra</i>
920	<i>Normandina pulchella</i>	1504	<i>Verrucaria maura</i>
921	<i>Ochrolechia androgyna</i>	1530	<i>Xanthoria parietina</i>

River Esregan ravine (part of Kennacraig & Esragan Burn SSSI). Argyll. VC 98. Grid reference 17/986362. Peter Lambley, 13 June 2007.

This woodland was explored by working up the increasingly steep sided ravine. The *Lobarion* was well developed on the *Corylus*, *Salix*, *Fraxinus*, *Quercus* and *Ulmus* on the lower slopes and by the stream. Higher up, was mostly *Betula* with a more acid bark community together with several trees of probable native *Pinus sylvestris*. Among the more interesting species recorded were *Collema fasciculare* and well-developed turgid masses of *Leptogium burgessii*. All four *Lobaria* species and *Pseudocyphellaria intricata*. were noted.

BLS No.	Species	BLS No.	Species
204	<i>Buellia disciformis</i>	918	<i>Nephroma parile</i>
183	<i>Catinarina atropurpurea</i>	920	<i>Normandina pulchella</i>
339	<i>Cetrelia olivetorum</i> s.lat.	921	<i>Ochrolechia androgyna</i>
375	<i>Cladonia coniocraea</i>	928	<i>Ochrolechia tartarea</i>
389	<i>Cladonia furcata</i> ssp. <i>furcata</i>	974	<i>Pannaria conoplea</i>
410	<i>Cladonia pyxidata</i>	980	<i>Pannaria rubiginosa</i>
416	<i>Cladonia squamosa</i> s.lat.	1015	<i>Parmelia saxatilis</i>
429	<i>Cliostomum griffithii</i>	1022	<i>Parmelia sulcata</i>

444	<i>Collema fasciculare</i>	1032	<i>Parmeliella triptophylla</i>
449	<i>Collema furfuraceum</i>	1008	<i>Parmotrema perlata</i>
1027	<i>Degelia atlantica</i>	1042	<i>Peltigera horizontalis</i>
1029	<i>Degelia plumbea</i>	1043	<i>Peltigera hymenina</i>
511	<i>Evernia prunastri</i>	1047	<i>Peltigera membranacea</i>
987	<i>Flavoparmelia caperata</i>	1073	<i>Pertusaria flavida</i>
981	<i>Fuscopannaria sampaiana</i>	1079	<i>Pertusaria leioplaca</i>
532	<i>Graphis elegans</i>	1113	<i>Physcia aipolia</i>
533	<i>Graphis scripta</i>	1145	<i>Platismatia glauca</i>
582	<i>Hypogymnia physodes</i>	1192	<i>Pseudevernia furfuracea s.lat.</i>
1002	<i>Hypotrachyna laevigata</i>	1195	<i>Pseudocyphellaria crocata</i>
1013	<i>Hypotrachyna revoluta</i>	1196	<i>Pseudocyphellaria intricata</i>
1017	<i>Hypotrachyna sinuosa</i>	1225	<i>Pyrenula occidentalis</i>
1023	<i>Hypotrachyna taylorensis</i>	1228	<i>Pyrrhospora querneae</i>
820	<i>Lepraria incana s.lat.</i>	1234	<i>Ramalina farinacea</i>
830	<i>Leptogium burgessii</i>	1333	<i>Sphaerophorus globosus</i>
834	<i>Leptogium cyanescens</i>	1367	<i>Sticta fuliginosa</i>
855	<i>Lobaria amplissima</i>	1368	<i>Sticta limbata</i>
857	<i>Lobaria pulmonaria</i>	1369	<i>Sticta sylvatica</i>
858	<i>Lobaria scrobiculata</i>	1410	<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>
856	<i>Lobaria virens</i>	1412	<i>Thelotrema petractoides</i>
997	<i>Melanelia fuliginosa</i> ssp. <i>glabrata</i>	1469	<i>Usnea cornuta</i>
871	<i>Micarea alabastrites</i>	1470	<i>Usnea rubicunda</i>
909	<i>Mycoblastus sanguinarius</i> f. <i>sanguinarius</i>	1471	<i>Usnea subfloridana</i>
917	<i>Nephroma laevigatum</i>		

Lismore Island. Argyll. VC 98. Map reference 17/8946 and 17/872454
BLS. 14 June 2007.

There was a real sense of anticipation when we gathered at Port Appin to catch the small ferry over to the island, especially for those of us who like limestone. The geology of Lismore is dominated by extensive areas of Dalradian limestone which outcrops in characteristic scars and small areas of limestone pavement amongst pasture. In places *Corylus*, *Fraxinus* and *Crataegus* scrub and woodland is developed below these scars. To add interest there are also some acid rock outcrops at Fennachrochan near Port Ramsey which extend the species list. The party split into two with one group spending their time exploring the northern tip of the island close to the ferry terminal whilst the other group walked south along the road before cutting across to the area around Port Ramsey and Fennachrochan.

The best discovery was *Sclerococcum griseisporodochium* which was found by Emmanuël Sérusiaux at the north end of the island in the entrance to a small N-facing cave and subsequently in one other. This is new to the British Isles. Other species of note included *Leptogium diffractum* an inconspicuous species growing on some of the small areas of limestone pavement. Not surprisingly there was a long list (9) of other *Leptogium* species including *L. cochleatum* and *L. massiliense*. The genus *Collema* was represented by 7 species including *Collema fragile*. Other characteristic or interesting species found included *Bacidia fuscoviridis*, *Caloplaca cirrochroa*, *Catapyrenium pilosellum*, *Clauzadea chondrodes*, *Gyalecta jenensis*, *Peltigera leucophlebia*, *Petractis clausa*, *Rinodina roboris* (abundant on *Crataegus*), *Solorina saccata* and *Verrucaria canella* (new to Scotland). There were added bonuses for some of us with the Marsh Fritillary butterfly and a delightful patch on the upper shore of *Blysmus rufus*. This was the last full day in the field.

The next day (June 15) was spent clearing the laboratory and short excursions for some around the Castle.

Lismore list

BLS No.	Species	BLS No.	Species
33	<i>Acrocordia conoidea</i>	843	<i>Leptogium plicatile</i>
34	<i>Acrocordia gemmata</i>	849	<i>Leptogium turgidum</i>
36	<i>Acrocordia salweyi</i>	851	<i>Lichina confinis</i>
38	<i>Agonimia tristicula</i>	855	<i>Lobaria amplissima</i>
47	<i>Anaptychia runcinata</i>	857	<i>Lobaria pulmonaria</i>
48	<i>Anisomeridium bifforme</i>	856	<i>Lobaria virens</i>
1584	<i>Anisomeridium ranunculosporum</i>	998	<i>Melanelia fuliginosa</i> ssp. <i>fuliginosa</i>
72	<i>Arthonia cinnabarina</i>	997	<i>Melanelia fuliginosa</i> ssp. <i>glabrata</i>
69	<i>Arthonia radiata</i>	1020	<i>Melanelia subaurifera</i>
1606	<i>Arthopyrenia salicis</i>	1154	<i>Merismatium discrepans</i>
102	<i>Aspicilia caesiocinerea</i>	886	<i>Micarea peliocarpa</i>
103	<i>Aspicilia calcarea</i>	917	<i>Nephroma laevigatum</i>
107	<i>Aspicilia contorta</i> ssp. <i>contorta</i>	918	<i>Nephroma parile</i>
158	<i>Bacidia bagliettoana</i>	920	<i>Normandina pulchella</i>
148	<i>Bacidia fuscoviridis</i>	921	<i>Ochrolechia androgyna</i>
176	<i>Baeomyces rufus</i>	926	<i>Ochrolechia parella</i>
179	<i>Belonia nidarosiensis</i>	927	<i>Ochrolechia subviridis</i>
1422	<i>Bilimbia lobulata</i>	938	<i>Opegrapha atra</i>
165	<i>Bilimbia sabuletorum</i>	959	<i>Opegrapha calcarea</i>
1628	<i>Botryolepraria lesdainii</i>	960	<i>Opegrapha dolomitica</i>

204	<i>Buellia disciformis</i>	952	<i>Opegrapha mougeotii</i>
246	<i>Caloplaca cirrochroa</i>	2312	<i>Opegrapha rupestris</i>
2351	<i>Caloplaca citrina</i> var. <i>citrina</i>	965	<i>Opegrapha vermicellifera</i>
259	<i>Caloplaca flavescens</i>	943	<i>Opegrapha vulgata</i>
2315	<i>Caloplaca flavocitrina</i>	980	<i>Pannaria rubiginosa</i>
254	<i>Caloplaca flavorubescens</i>	1006	<i>Parmelia omphalodes</i>
255	<i>Caloplaca flavovirescens</i>	1015	<i>Parmelia saxatilis</i>
272	<i>Caloplaca ochracea</i>	1022	<i>Parmelia sulcata</i>
277	<i>Caloplaca saxicola</i>	989	<i>Parmotrema crinitum</i>
301	<i>Catapyrenium lachneum</i>	1008	<i>Parmotrema perlatum</i>
1586	<i>Catapyrenium pilosellum</i>	1043	<i>Peltigera hymenina</i>
311	<i>Catillaria lenticularis</i>	1045	<i>Peltigera leucophlebia</i>
339	<i>Cetrelia olivetorum</i> s.lat.	1047	<i>Peltigera membranacea</i>
375	<i>Cladonia coniocraea</i>	1049	<i>Peltigera polydactyla</i>
1749	<i>Cladonia diversa</i>	1050	<i>Peltigera praetextata</i>
386	<i>Cladonia floerkeana</i>	1051	<i>Peltigera rufescens</i>
387	<i>Cladonia foliacea</i>	1066	<i>Pertusaria corallina</i>
407	<i>Cladonia pocillum</i>	1076	<i>Pertusaria hymenea</i>
	<i>Cladonia portentosa</i>	1077	<i>Pertusaria lactea</i>
412	<i>Cladonia rangiformis</i>	1079	<i>Pertusaria leioplaca</i>
2365	<i>Cladonia squamosa</i> var. <i>squamosa</i>	1087	<i>Pertusaria pertusa</i>
417	<i>Cladonia squamosa</i> var. <i>subsquamosa</i>	1098	<i>Petractis clausa</i>
421	<i>Cladonia subcervicornis</i>	1110	<i>Phlyctis argena</i>
426	<i>Cladonia uncialis</i> subsp. <i>biuncialis</i>	1113	<i>Physcia aipolia</i>
2369	<i>Clauzadea chondrodes</i>	1120	<i>Physcia tenella</i> ssp. <i>tenella</i>
734	<i>Clauzadea immerse</i>	1137	<i>Placynthium lismoreense</i>
749	<i>Clauzadea metzleri</i>	1139	<i>Placynthium nigrum</i>
751	<i>Clauzadea monticola</i>	1153	<i>Polyblastia dermatodes</i>
433	<i>Collema auriforme</i>	1142	<i>Placynthium subradiatum</i>
442	<i>Collema cristatum</i> var. <i>cristatum</i>	1166	<i>Polychidium muscicola</i>
445	<i>Collema flaccidum</i>	1180	<i>Porina lectissima</i>
447	<i>Collema fragile</i>	1182	<i>Porina linearis</i>
463	<i>Collema fuscovirens</i>	562	<i>Porpidia cinereoatra</i>
449	<i>Collema furfuraceum</i>	571	<i>Porpidia platycarpoides</i>
452	<i>Collema multipartitum</i>	572	<i>Porpidia tuberculosa</i>
455	<i>Collema polycarpon</i>	1186	<i>Protoblastenia calva</i>
1027	<i>Degelia atlantica</i>	1188	<i>Protoblastenia incrustans</i>
1029	<i>Degelia plumbea</i>	1189	<i>Protoblastenia rupestris</i>

484	<i>Dermatocarpon miniatum</i> var. <i>miniatum</i>	979	<i>Protopannaria pezizoides</i>
491	<i>Diploicia canescens</i>	1202	<i>Psora lurida</i>
496	<i>Diplotomma alboatrum</i>	1021	<i>Punctelia subrudecta</i> s.s.
500	<i>Dirina massiliensis</i> f. <i>sorediata</i>	1221	<i>Pyrenula chlorospila</i>
511	<i>Evernia prunastri</i>	1224	<i>Pyrenula macrospora</i>
504	<i>Enterographa crassa</i>	1231	<i>Ramalina calicaris</i>
863	<i>Farnoldia jurana</i>	1234	<i>Ramalina farinacea</i>
987	<i>Flavoparmelia caperata</i>	1235	<i>Ramalina fastigiata</i>
515	<i>Fuscidea cyathoides</i> var. <i>cyathoides</i>	1240	<i>Ramalina siliquosa</i>
977	<i>Fuscopannaria leucophaea</i>	1257	<i>Rhizocarpon geographicum</i>
981	<i>Fuscopannaria sampaiana</i>	1249	<i>Rhizocarpon petraeum</i>
533	<i>Graphis scripta</i>	733	<i>Rimularia badioatra</i>
539	<i>Gyalecta jenensis</i> var. <i>jenensis</i>	1633	<i>Rimularia intercedens</i>
574	<i>Hymenelia prevostii</i>	1281	<i>Rinodina atrocinnerea</i>
583	<i>Hypogymnia tubulosa</i>	1297	<i>Rinodina roboris</i> var. <i>roboris</i>
986	<i>Hypotrachyna britannica</i>	1298	<i>Rinodina sophodes</i>
1002	<i>Hypotrachyna laevigata</i>	2480	<i>Sclerococcum griseisporodochium</i>
1013	<i>Hypotrachyna revoluta</i>	1322	<i>Scoliciosporum umbrinum</i>
1023	<i>Hypotrachyna taylorensis</i>	1326	<i>Solenopsora vulturienensis</i>
1835	<i>Lauderlindsaya acroglypta</i>	1330	<i>Solorina saccata</i>
159	<i>Lecania naegelii</i>	1333	<i>Sphaerophorus globosus</i>
627	<i>Lecanora albescens</i>	1337	<i>Squamarina cartilaginea</i>
685	<i>Lecanora argentata</i>	1366	<i>Sticta dufourii</i>
639	<i>Lecanora chlorotera</i>	1368	<i>Sticta limbata</i>
641	<i>Lecanora confusa</i>	1369	<i>Sticta sylvatica</i>
644	<i>Lecanora crenulata</i>	901	<i>Thelenella muscorum</i> var. <i>muscorum</i>
646	<i>Lecanora dispersa</i>	1415	<i>Toninia aromatica</i>
649	<i>Lecanora expallens</i>	1904	<i>Toninia episema</i>
653	<i>Lecanora gangaleoides</i>	1416	<i>Toninia sedifolia</i>
656	<i>Lecanora intricata</i>	1418	<i>Toninia verrucarioides</i>
667	<i>Lecanora polytropa</i>	1432	<i>Trapelia glebulosa</i>
783	<i>Lecanora sulphurea</i>	1582	<i>Trapeliopsis pseudogranulosa</i>
730	<i>Lecidea hypnorum</i>	1469	<i>Usnea cornuta</i>
804	<i>Lecidella asema</i>	1471	<i>Usnea subfloridana</i>
797	<i>Lecidella elaeochroma</i> f. <i>elaeochroma</i>	1640	<i>Usnea wasmuthii</i>
802	<i>Lecidella scabra</i>	1479	<i>Verrucaria baldensis</i>
1628	<i>Lepraria lesdainii</i>	1481	<i>Verrucaria caerulea</i>
1629	<i>Lepraria lobificans</i>	1478	<i>Verrucaria canella</i>

1714	<i>Lepraria nivalis</i>	1871	<i>Verrucaria elaeina</i>
825	<i>Leproplaca chrysodeta</i>	1492	<i>Verrucaria fuscella</i>
826	<i>Leproplaca xantholyta</i>	1487	<i>Verrucaria dufourii</i>
829	<i>Leptogium britannicum</i>	1495	<i>Verrucaria hochstetteri</i>
832	<i>Leptogium cochleatum</i>	1504	<i>Verrucaria maura</i>
834	<i>Leptogium cyanescens</i>	1510	<i>Verrucaria nigrescens</i>
835	<i>Leptogium diffractum</i>	1538	<i>Xanthoria aureola</i>
846	<i>Leptogium gelatinosum</i>	1527	<i>Xanthoria candelaria s.lat.</i>
839	<i>Leptogium lichenoides</i>	1530	<i>Xanthoria parietina</i>
840	<i>Leptogium massiliense</i>		

Steve Chambers made several collections for later determination, and some of these are included below:

Lower slopes of Na Maoilean above the B845. Argyll. VC 98. Grid reference 17/983373 altitude 200m. Steve Chambers. 13 June 2007. The following were recorded on *Corylus* in a wooded gorge above the B845:

1569	<i>Arthothelium lirellans</i>		1840	<i>Mycomicrothelia confusa</i>	
828	<i>Leptogium brebissonii</i>				

Ardchattan Priory, Argyll. VC 98. Grid reference 17/969352. Steve Chambers. 13 June 2007: *Pertusaria coccodes* (1064) on S-side of trunk of *Fraxinus* in pasture above Garden, alt. 20m.

Near Bonawe, Argyll. VC 98. Grid reference 17/998344. Steve Chambers. 13 June 2007: *Toninia plumbina* (1907) on *Degelia plumbea*, on roadside trees fronting woodland strip between road and NE side of Loch Etive, on S-facing side of two mature *Quercus* trunks.

Peter Lambley

PIPING LICHENS

(Dunstaffnage Marine Laboratory, Argyll Main, VC 98; GR: c. NM/879.343)

Most of us are familiar with lichens growing on unusual, man-made substrata such as glass, plastic, metal and rubber. The workshop on "*Bacidia & Micarea*", held in Oban

in June 2007, gave some of us the opportunity to study and record the flora of one such unusual environment.

The holding tanks at Dunstaffnage Marine Laboratories are flushed with fresh seawater, pumped from the Firth of Lorne, along 150 mm diameter pipes, which pass through three different natural environments over their 400 m length.

The pipes are made from grey polyvinyl chloride (PVC), a common industrial plastic, which has many domestic and industrial applications and each section of pipe is joined by bolted metal flanges. However, like most polymers, PVC is susceptible to photochemical decomposition from sunlight and this is generally seen as discolouration and cracking of the surface of the plastic material. Closer examination showed whitening and the development of a fine, millimetre-scale "areolate" fracture pattern over most of the surface and length of the pipeline.

The pipeline passes through three natural environments: below a canopy of deciduous trees (mainly sycamore, *Acer pseudoplatanus*) at a W-facing woodland edge; below the canopies of open parkland trees; and close to a rocky seashore. It was soon apparent that the influence of the density of tree cover had a major influence on the lichen cover and composition. In all, 32 species were listed (see Table below):

Along parts of woodland edge the tree canopy was dense, casting much shade. This was added to by the surrounding ground vegetation, including patches of bramble, casting much summer shade. In these shaded conditions the lichen flora was limited, being dominated by thin, circular (but often confluent) dark brown thalli of *Porina aenea*.

Where the tree canopy was less dense the pipes supported a rich lichen assemblage characteristic of twigs and branches, including *Caloplaca asserigena*, *Fuscidea lightfootii*, *Melanelia subaurifera*, *Physcia aipolia* and *Rinodina sophodes*, which are 'specialists' of such habitats. There were also dense patches of *Ramalina farinacea*, and occasional tufts of *Usnea subfloridana*, as well as several parmelioid foliose species, including *Hypotrachyna sinuosa*. The sycamore trees here contributed dappled shade, humidity, drips of water, nutrient run-off and honeydew, making this an enriched environment, and much of the flora probably arrived from propagules raining down from the over-topping branches. It is thought that the honeydew was particularly important as it provided a sticky, nutrient-rich environment for early algal and lichen colonizers and that the nutrient drip provided further encouragement for subsequent growth.

The landfall end of the pipeline rises over rocks and has, in part, been repaired using polyester resin and woven glass cloth. Here, the lichen assemblage is very different and is mainly a combination of species growing on the local rocks (e.g. *Buellia aethalea*, *Lecanora campestris*, *L. intricata*, *L. polytropa*, *Melanelia fuliginosa* s.str. and *Xanthoparmelia conspersa*) and of species that occur locally on fence posts (e.g. *Lecanora farinaria* and *L. varia*). Factors contributing to this different assemblage are thought to include wind-blown sand and salt spray, strong sunlight and the toxic metal salts used in curing polyester resin. The frayed fibres of the coating may also have scoured the surface during windy times.

A final observation made was that the metal parts bore no lichen flora and this is attributed to the toxic nature of the copper metal alloy and its zinc coating.

In our survey of this short length of pipeline, various habitats were identified and their corresponding floras listed, showing once again the tenacity and adventitious nature of lichens, even on this most unpromising of man-made substrata.

Peder Aspen & Brian Coppins

Lichens recorded from PVC pipes at Dunstaffnage, June 2007

	Under trees	In the open
<i>Buellia aethalea</i>		X
<i>B. griseovirens</i>	X	
<i>Caloplaca asserigena</i>	X	
<i>Flavoparmelia caperata</i>	X	
<i>Fuscidea lightfootii</i>	X	
<i>Hypogymnia physodes</i>	X	X
<i>H. tubulosa</i>	X	
<i>Hypotrachyna revoluta</i>	X	X
<i>H. sinuosa</i>	X	
<i>Lecanora campestris</i>		X
<i>L. chlarotera</i>	X	
<i>L. expallens</i>	X	
<i>L. farinaria</i>		X
<i>L. intricata</i>		X
<i>L. polytropa</i>		X
<i>L. varia</i>		X
<i>Lecidella elaeochroma</i>	X	
<i>Melanelia fuliginosa</i> s. str.		X

<i>M. fuliginosa ssp. glabratula</i>	X	
<i>M. subaurifera</i>	X	
<i>Mycoblastus fucatus</i>	X	
<i>Parmelia saxatilis</i>		X
<i>P. sulcata</i>	X	
<i>Pertusaria amara</i>	X	
<i>Physcia aipolia</i>	X	
<i>Physcia tenella</i>	X	
<i>Platismatia glauca</i>		X
<i>Porina aenea</i>	X	
<i>Ramalina farinacea</i>	X	
<i>Rinodina sophodes</i>	X	
<i>Usnea subfloridana</i>	X	
<i>Xanthoparmelia conspersa</i>		X

LICHENS ON A NATURE TRAIL

Whilst on an adventure holiday in South Africa in 2003 we stopped at Bourke's Luck Potholes a popular sightseeing site in the Blyde River Canyon some 300 km north-east of Johannesburg in Mpumalanga Province. It is a rather barren area of sculptured rock but with views of a spectacular gorge complete with water-worn potholes at the confluence of the Blyde and Treur Rivers. However almost immediately as I got out of the minibus I saw a sign which said 'Lichen Trail'. Naturally I was intrigued and followed the path which led to another sign which said 'Robert Filmer Lichen Trail'. The path wound round the rocky landscape and along which were metal signs describing aspects of lichens (see figs 1-4). The signs were rather worn and had clearly been there for some while but as examples of interesting the public in lichens they seemed hard to beat! I particularly liked *'Thank you for spending time with us in our lichen world. We hope you have learnt as much about us as we have learnt about you. Additional information is available in the visitor's centre'*.

The only down side was that the crustose lichens in this harsh landscape were with one or two exceptions not very spectacular. In some ways a view point not that far away overlooking the canyon called 'God' Window' would have been better to demonstrate lichens as it was dripping with *Usnea* and *Teloschistes* species. Nevertheless this was an imaginative and bold attempt to bring lichens to a wider audience. Are there any other nature trails which just interpret lichens? One final question remains, who was Robert Filmer? I would be very interested in hearing from anyone who knows.

Peter Lambley



Fig 1 Entrance to the Trail

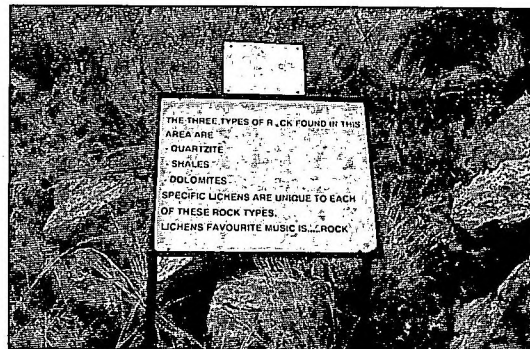


Fig 2 Interpretative sign

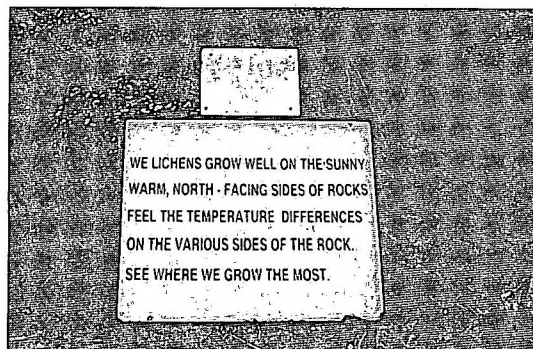


Fig 3 Interpretative sign

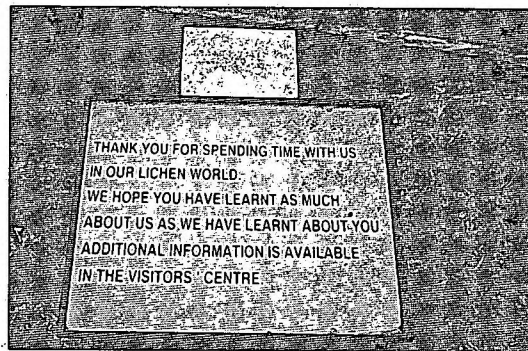


Fig 4 Final sign at the end of the Trail

OBITUARY: BRIDGET OZANNE (1953-2007)

It is with great sadness that friends of Bridget Ozanne and BLS colleagues learned of Bridget's untimely death in July, 2007.

Bridget, generally accompanied by her husband Terry, regularly attended BLS field meetings in England and Wales. We remember her usual cheerful smiling face, enthusiasm and unassuming manner on the last occasion, at the Tavistock workshop (October, 2006). It was at this meeting that her sharp eyes spotted on a poplar twig *Phaeocalicium populneum*, new to England.

As a child living in Guernsey, Bridget developed a passionate interest in plants and went on to assist David McClintock on his book, *The Wild Flowers of Guernsey*. At his suggestion she accepted an appointment as a technician in mosses at the Natural History Museum, London, by which time her interest in lichens had been kindled.

Bridget and Terry moved back to Guernsey where, while bringing up three children, she continued her studies and interest in plants, soon being recognised as the key botanical contact in Guernsey, in particular for lichens, mosses, fungi and seaweeds (her most recent survey area). She was proud of finding the modern record of *Teloschistes flavicans* at Jerbourg, Guernsey, and always helped BLS members with their surveys and work in the Channel Islands. She was the Recorder for Guernsey for the BSBI and BLS.

Since 1991, Bridget had served as Botany Secretary of La Société Guernesiaise where she soon earned the reputation for leading an active Section and organising well-attended field meetings and orchid walks. In 2003 Bridget gave up her teaching post and became Joint Manager of the Guernsey Records Centre, having recognised the importance of digital data recording and distribution maps for Guernsey plants. Her new *Checklist of Guernsey Plants* was published by the Records Centre in 2005. During this time she also worked for Environment Guernsey as Reservoir Warden and took responsibility for the writing of many environmental reports. Bridget has made a significant contribution and left us an impressive legacy through her involvement in educational activities, promoting interest and understanding of natural history and environment. She will be fondly remembered and sorely missed by many in the La Société Guernesiaise, BLS and BSBI.

Ann Allen

STRANGE ROCKS ON THE TOPS

I am curious about the possibility that some strange people who habitually climb mountains may take rocks or stones from one mountain top to another. Do they really do this? I have not been able to find out. The reason for asking is that a few years ago (12 April 2003 to be precise) I found myself on the top of Snowdon doing a very small survey of the railway station and café building and a 10m strip round it. The building was old, ugly and going to be replaced. There were almost no lichens on the building itself but the igneous rocks, worn down in places by thousands of boots, were rather more interesting (over 30 spp). (Lichen surveying amongst these hordes of people made me feel very selfconscious and I expect they thought I was seriously sad and weird!) But on one stone, I found a thallus of an unusual lichen, collected part of it, and later back at home identified it, to my surprise, as *Acarospora badiofusca* (confirmed BJC) which turned out to be new to Wales. This is a rare lichen of mountain tops in Scotland. My excitement was transposed into curiosity by the fact that the stone on which it was growing was schist and not the volcanic rock of which the top of Snowdon is made. Indeed as far as I know schists are not found in Snowdon at all. So where did it come from? It was conspicuous in that I did not see any other similar stones nearby in the footings of the level ground supporting the station, or anywhere else. So my only conclusion was that it must have been brought there by someone. Did the lichen, which apparently normally grows only on schistose rocks, get there naturally or was the lichen brought with the stone from Scotland (or even somewhere else where it occurs such as the Alps) by some eccentric hill walker? Without an answer to this question, the evaluation of the lichen flora of the site, this being the only unusual species, was difficult because the *A. badiofusca* could have been brought there and hence be an alien. My recommendation that this stone, together with other stones with lichens, should be removed and then replaced within the new structure was not taken up so I am not very hopeful of its survival. The voucher specimen is in the National Museum of Wales, Cardiff.

Can anyone enlighten me? Has anyone else encountered exotic or alien stones on mountain tops? If so, how do we evaluate the conservation value of lichens on them?

David Hill

THE FUNGUS *PSEUDOTRAMETES GIBBOSA* AND A GREEN ALGA – IS IT A LICHEN? – CAUTIONARY TALE ABOUT ALGAL IDENTIFICATION.

Pseudotrametes gibbosa is a hard perennial bracket fungus found on beech. It has striking green rings on the upper surface which are unusual. I was able to see microscopically that these rings are made up of massive numbers of green algal cells. Just to add to this story, the fungus *Pseudotrametes* is itself a parasite on another fungus which precedes it on beech called *Bjerkandera adjusta*. Wondering if I was looking at a lichen, I sent it to Allen Pentecost enquiring as to what was the alga. In spite of the clear warning about naming symbiotic algae of lichens in Dobson (2005) I expected a neat clear-cut answer. Instead he replied that the naming of lichen algae is a nightmare writing that ‘often several different algal forms are found associated with the same lichen’ – citing his own unpublished work on *Cladonia* and *Hypogymnia*. In any event it is essential to study a large number of algal cells. The *Pseudotrametes* alga has chloroplasts without pyrenoids and agrees with current descriptions of a widely distributed genus which is common in Britain called *Apatococcus*. Drawing attention to the staggering range and complexity of symbioses which exist between algae and fungi, David Hawksworth (1988) calls this case one of ‘loose symbiosis’. He cites a paper by Wright (1880), who also asked if this was a lichen – calling it an hymenolichen. Little seems to have changed in 117 years!

Not only has asking the question taught me to be more cautious about citing the names of algae in lichens but makes me wonder if we should, in 2007 be putting more effort into identifying algal symbionts. To proceed further in this case the *Apatococcus* would need to be isolated and cultured. It is perhaps because this is a difficult and time consuming process that most of us do not study the algal symbionts of lichens?

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T Preese
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PROGRESS ON FASCICLES

So far the following genera and species have been covered in the 6 fascicles produced (see For Sale list for details). Progress has slowed on these and now that the Flora is nearly complete we are anxious to resume the production of these. There are three in preparation *Usnea* and *Ramalina* by Simon Davey, species of the *Graphidion* by Bryan Edwards and ancient woodland species by Neil Sanderson; but there are many other genera and species still to do, including common genera like *Candelariella*, *Evernia* and *Xanthoria*. If you feel you would like to adopt a genera or ecological group of species you will be helping the Society and undertaking an interesting project. The work involves checking specimens and old records and writing a short account of their ecology and distribution. Mark Seaward is able to provide maps. Contact David Hill, Chair of the Data Committee in the first instance.

In the list below genera in bold type are those where all or nearly all of the species in them have fascicle accounts.

The list follows The Checklist of lichens of Great Britain & Ireland Coppins (2002)

Absconditella delutula

Anaptychia

Arctomia

Arctoparmelia

Aspicilia laevata

Aspicilia melanapsis

Bacidia inundata

Caloplaca

Cavernularia

Cladonia

Collema dichotomum

Collema flaccidum

Collema glebulentum

Degelia

Dermatocarpon

Endocarpon adscendens

Flavoparmelia

Fuscopannaria

Sticta

Heterodermia

Hyperphyscia

Hypotrachyna

Ionaspis lacustris

Lecanora achariana

Pleurosticta

Polyblastia cruenta

Porina ahlesiana

Porina chlorotica

Porina guentheri

Porina guentheri var lucens

Porina interjugens

Poroscyphus coccodes

Poroscyphus kenmorensis

Poroscyphus leptogiella

Porpidia hydrophila

Protopannaria

Pseudocyphellaria

Psoroma

Pterygiopsis

Punctelia borreri

Punctelia reddenda

Punctelia subrudecta

Pyrenocollema strontiansense

Rhizocarpon amphibium

Rhizocarpon lavatum

Solorina bispora

Solorina crocea

Solorina saccata

Lepraria
Leptoloma
Leptogium plicatile
Leptogium subtorulosum
Lobaria
Xanthoparmelia
Massalongia
Melanelia
Neofuscelia
Pannaria
Parmelia
Parmeliella
Parmelina
Parmelinopsis
Parmotrema
Phaeophyscia
Physcia
Physconia
Placynthium flabellosum

Staurothele fissa
Staurothele guesthalica
Staurothele succedens
Teloschistes
Thelidium fontigenum
Thelidium papulare
Thelidium pluvium
Tornabea
Verrucaria aethiobola
Verrucaria aquatilis
Verrucaria elaeomelaena
Verrucaria funckii
Verrucaria hydrela
Verrucaria latebrosa
Verrucaria margacea
Verrucaria pachyderma
Verrucaria praetermissa
Verrucaria rheitrophila

Peter Lambley

LICHEN QUIZ – the real McCoy

In the last Bulletin (100, Summer 2007) there was a very serious Lichen Quiz set by David Hawksworth, but with a set of spoof answers. So, now for the real answers.

- 1 Why can you never name a "lichen"?
A.: *Lichens have no names, the fungal and algal/cyanobacterial components have separate names and it is the fungal one that is used.*
- 2 What lichen featured in John Wyndham's "Trouble with Lichen"?
A.: *Rhizocarpon geographicum*
- 3 If you were making "snow tea" what lichen would you use?
A.: *Thamnia vermicularis s. lat.*
- 4 Which lichenologist worked at the Murray Royal Asylum for Lunatics?
A.: *William Lauder Lindsay*
- 5 Why did *Toninia aromatica* get its name?
A.: *It was sent for identification in a perfumed envelope.*
- 6 What is the "manna lichen"?
A.: "*Lecanora*" *esculenta* (other generic names acceptable!)

- 7 If you wanted to stuff a mummy or make bread that would last what lichen would you choose?
A.: *Pseudevernia furfuracea*
- 8 What is a "phycosymbiodeme"?
A.: *Lichens which have different morphologies produced when the same fungus associates with an alga instead of a cyanobacterium.*
- 9 How many "genera" was *Parmelia* split into in the 1980s?
A.: *Forty-eight*
- 10 Who first realized lichens could be used as an indicator of air quality? A.: *William Nylander (though others had noted their loss earlier, e.g. Erasmus Darwin)*
- 11 Why is the Committee for Fungi established by International Botanical Congresses important for lichenologists?
A.: *It considers proposals for the conservation and rejection of scientific names of fungi, including those that form lichens*
- 12 Which lichenologist celebrated his 90th birthday on 19 May 2006?
A.: *Rolf Santesson*
- 13 What is a "hyphophore"?
A.: *A stalked structure with conidia borne under a helmet-like apex*
- 14 If in the perfume industry what lichen would you want supplies of?
A.: *Evernia prunastri*
- 15 What do caribou and reindeer eat when the ground is frozen?
A.: *Alectoria and especially Bryoria species*
- 16 What is the most potent antibiotic known from lichens?
A.: *Usnic acid*
- 17 When did David Hawksworth publish his first paper in *The Lichenologist*?
A.: *1966*
- 18 What do you call a lichen that lives inside another?
A.: *Endokaplytic*
- 19 Which genus forms lichens or lives as a saprobic fungus depending on whether its ascospores land on bark or wood?
A.: *Stictis (syn. Conotrema)*
- 20 Which famous British lichenologist was a schoolmaster in Taunton?
A.: *Walter Watson*

David Hawksworth

BRITISH ISLES LIST OF LICHENS AND LICHENICOLOUS FUNGI
September 2007 update to list

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). The additions and corrections have also been made to the BioBase for Lichens species dictionary, and an updated BIOTAB file is available to users from Janet Simkin.

We are indebted to Alan Orange, Amanda Waterfield, André Aptroot, Paul Diederich, Cliff Smith and other checklist users, for bringing many of the required changes to our notice.

Anyone encountering difficulties regarding nomenclature or BLS code numbers, please contact one of us, as below.

E-mail contacts (with main responsibilities):

Brian Coppins (nomenclature, spelling, authorities, dates of publication) <b.coppins@rbge.org.uk> or <lichensEL@btinternet.com>

Mark Seaward (allocation of BLS numbers and abbreviations) <m.r.d.Seaward@Bradford.ac.uk>

Janet Simkin (Recorder, BioBase and spreadsheet species dictionaries) <janetsimkin@btinternet.com>

Add:

2463	Arthonia colombiana #	Arthon colomb #
2396	Aspicilia aquatica	Aspi aqua
2471	Calicium victorianum	Cali victor
2461	Caloplaca lithophila ##	Calo lithop ##
2465	Catillaria usneicola #	Catil usne #
2475	Dactylospora tegularum #	Dact tegu #
2481	Endocarpon pallidulum	Endocar pallidulum
2467	Endococcus fusiger #	Endococ fusi #

2483	<i>Epigloea urosperma</i> #	<i>Epig uros</i> #
2472	<i>Fellhanera christiansenii</i>	<i>Fellhanera chri</i>
2468	<i>Hypotrachyna afrorevoluta</i> ##	<i>Hypotr afro ##</i>
2474	<i>Lecidea grisella</i> ##	<i>Lecidea grisella ##</i>
2466	<i>Llimonaea soorediata</i>	<i>Llim sore</i>
2482	<i>Metamelaena umbonata</i>	<i>Meta umbo</i>
2477	<i>Opegrapha anomea</i> #	<i>Opeg anom</i> #
2479	<i>Phoma lobariicola</i> #	<i>Phoma lobariic</i> #
2464	<i>Phylloblastia inexpectata</i>	<i>Phyllob inex</i>
2454	<i>Porina effilata</i>	<i>Porina effi</i>
2484	<i>Ramonia calcicola</i>	<i>Ramonia calc</i>
2485	<i>Refractohilum achromaticum</i> #	<i>Refrachr</i> #
2462	<i>Rinodina insularis</i>	<i>Rino insu</i>
2480	<i>Sclerococcum griseisporodochium</i>	<i>Sclerococ gris</i>
2476	<i>Scutula lobariicola</i> #	<i>Scut lobariic</i> #
2470	<i>Stigmidium clauzadei</i> #	<i>Stig clau</i> #
2478	<i>Tremella tuckerae</i> #	<i>Tremel tuck</i> #
2469	<i>Verrucaria ceuthocarpa</i>	<i>Verr ceut</i>
2486	<i>Verrucocladosporium dirinae</i> #	<i>Verrucoc diri</i> #
2473	<i>Xanthoparmelia perrugata</i>	<i>Xanthoparm perr</i>

Delete (correct name or notes given below, as applicable):

1864	<i>Caloplaca coronata</i>	<i>Calo coron</i>
NOW		
2443	<i>Caloplaca dichroa</i>	<i>Calo dich</i>
1768	<i>Porina rhodostoma</i>	<i>Porina rhod</i>
NOW		
1177	<i>Porina atlantica</i>	<i>Porina atla</i>
1866	<i>Endocarpon pallidum</i>	<i>Endocar pallidum</i>

Change of genus (sometimes also species epithet):

878	<i>Carbonea intrusa</i>	<i>Carb intr</i>
NOW		
878	<i>Scoliciosporum intrusum</i>	<i>Scol intr</i>
2058	<i>Endococcus parietinarius</i> #	<i>Endococ pari</i> #
NOW		
2058	<i>Sphaerellothecium parietinarium</i> #	<i>Sphaerell pari</i> #
1995	<i>Lecanora ecorticata</i>	<i>Lecanora ecort</i>
NOW		
1995	<i>Lepraria ecorticata</i>	<i>Leprar ecort</i>
993	<i>Melanelia elegantula</i>	<i>Melan eleg</i>
NOW		
993	<i>Melanohalea elegantula</i>	<i>Melanoh eleg</i>
995	<i>Melanelia exasperate</i>	<i>Melan exasperata</i>
NOW		
995	<i>Melanohalea exasperata</i>	<i>Melanoh exasperata</i>
996	<i>Melanelia exasperatula</i>	<i>Melan exasperatul</i>
NOW		
996	<i>Melanohalea exasperatula</i>	<i>Melanoh exasperatul</i>
998	<i>Melanelia fuliginosa</i> subsp. <i>fuliginosa</i>	<i>Melan fuli fuli</i>
NOW		
998	<i>Melanelixia fuliginosa</i> subsp.	<i>Melanelix fuli fuli</i>

Fuliginosa

997	Melanelia fuliginosa subsp. glabratula	Melan fuli glab
NOW		
997	Melanelixia fuliginosa subsp. Glabratula	Melanelix fuli glab
1001	Melanelia laciniatula	Melan laci
NOW		
1001	Melanohalea laciniatula	Melanoh laci
1016	Melanelia septentrionalis	Melan sept
NOW		
1016	Melanohalea septentrionalis	Melanoh sept
1570	Melanelia subargentifera	Melan subarg
NOW		
1570	Melanelixia subargentifera	Melanelix subarg
1020	Melanelia subaurifera	Melan subaur
NOW		
1020	Melanelixia subaurifera	Melanelix subaur
990	Neofuscelia delisei	Neof deli
NOW		
990	Xanthoparmelia delisei	Xanthoparm deli
1003	Neofuscelia loxodes	Neof loxo
NOW		
1003	Xanthoparmelia loxodes	Xanthoparm loxo
2343	Neofuscelia luteonotata	Neof lute
NOW		
2343	Xanthoparmelia luteonotata	Xanthoparm lute
1009	Neofuscelia pulla	Neof pull
NOW		
1009	Xanthoparmelia pulla	Xanthoparm pull
1026	Neofuscelia verruculifera	Neof verr
NOW		

1026	Xanthoparmelia verruculifera	Xanthoparm verr
1152	Polyblastia deminuta	Polyblastia demi
NOW		
1152	Merismatium deminutum #	Meri demi #
2203	Scutula stereocaulorum #	Scut ster #
NOW		
2203	Catillaria stereocaulorum #	Catil ster #
1373	Strangospora ochrophora	Stra ochr
NOW		
1373	Piccolia ochrophora	Picc ochr

Change of species epithet:

610	Lecanora flotoviana	Lecanora flot
NOW		
610	Lecanora semipallida	Lecanora semi
1600	Lepraria cacuminum	Leprar cacu
NOW		
1600	Lepraria alpine	Leprar alpi
1010	Parmelina quercina	Parmelina quer
NOW		
1010	Parmelina carporrhizans	Parmelina carp
1989	Punctelia ulophylla	Punct ulop
NOW		
1989	Punctelia jeckeri	Punct jeck
1676	Pyrenula microtheca	Pyrenula microth
NOW		
1676	Pyrenula acutispora	Pyrenula acut
2200	Scutula krempelhuberi #	Scut krem #
NOW		
2202	Scutula tuberculosa #	Scut tube #
2202	Scutula solorinaria #	Scut solo #

NOW
2202 Scutula tuberculosa # Scut tube #

Change of rank:

2457 Sphaerellothecium araneosum var. cladoniae # Sphaerell aran cla #

NOW
2457 Sphaerellothecium cladoniae # Sphaerell clad #

Change of rank & epithet:

2119 Muellerella pygmaea var. athallina # Muell pygm atha #

NOW
2119 Muellerella erratica # Muell erra #

Change of abbreviation

2415 Arthonia coronata # Arthon coro #

NOW
2415 Arthonia coronata # Arthonia coron #

265 Caloplaca littorea Calo litt

NOW
265 Caloplaca littorea Calo littor

2118 Muellerella pygmaea var. pygmaea # Muell pygm pygm #

NOW
2118 Muellerella pygmaea # Muell pygm #

1109 Phlyctis agelaea Phly agel

NOW
1109 Phlyctis agelaea Phlyc agel

1110 Phlyctis argena Phly arge

NOW
1110 Phlyctis argena Phlyc arge

1111 Phyllopsora rosei Phyllop rose

NOW

1111	Phyllopsora rosei	Phyllops rose
1984	Phoma lobariae #	Phoma loba #
1984	Phoma lobariae #	Phoma lobariae #
2213	Sphaerellothecium araneosum var. araneosum #	Sphaerell aran ara #
NOW		
2213	Sphaerellothecium araneosum #	Sphaerell aran #

Corrected spelling etc.: altered or added text underlined

1483	Polycoccum microstictum #	Polycoc microst #
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B J Coppins, M R D Seaward & J Simkin

LITERATURE PERTAINING TO BRITISH LICHENS - 41

Lichenologist **39**(3) was published on 25 May 2007, and **39**(4) on 30 July 2007.

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.

ANON [BLATCHLEY, F R] 2007. Lichen report 2006. *Annual Report Orpington Field Club* **47**: 13–15. Reports on lichen recording in and around the borough, especially from wayside, parkland and garden trees, and noting that *Physcia aipolia* is certainly increasing. Also includes some records from further afield in Kent.

APTROOT, A & VAN HERK, C M 2007. *Lecidea grisella* sympatric with *Lecidea fuscoatra*, differing in its rimose instead of areolate thallus. *Lichenologist* **39**: 293–296. *Lecidea grisella* Flörke (1829) is considered to be a distinct species, and not merely a pale grey, colour variant of *L. fuscoatra*.

ARGÜELLO, A, CRESPO, A & HAWKSWORTH, D L 2007. Neo- and epitypifications to fix the application of the names *Parmelina carporrhizans* and *P. quercina*. *Lichenologist* **39**: 397–399. British material of *Parmelina quercina* is all referred to the redefined *P. carporrhizans*.

ARGÜELLO, A, DEL PRADO, R, CUBAS, P & CRESPO, A 2007. *Parmelina quercina* (Parmeliaceae, Lecanorales) includes four phylogenetically supported morphospecies. *Biological Journal of the Linnean Society* **91**: 455–467.

BARBERO, M, GIRALT, M, ELIX, J A, GÓMEZ-BOLEA, A & LLIMONA, X 2006. A taxonomic study of *Protoparmelia montagnei* (syn. *P. psarophana*) centered in the East Iberian Peninsula. *Mycotaxon* **97**: 299–320. A detailed study, recognizing four chemotypes. *P. psarophana* (Nyl.) Sancho & Crespo is confirmed as a synonym. Photographs showing variation in thallus and thallus edge, and line drawings of ascospores and conidia, are presented.

BARUFFO, L, ZEDDA, L, ELIX, J & TRETACH, M 2006. A revision of the lichen genus *Lepraria* s.lat. in Italy. *Nova Hedwigia* **83**: 387–429. The type of *Lepraria cacuminum* (A. Massal.) Lohtander is found to be *Buellia insignis*. *L. cacuminum* auct. should be called *L. alpina* (de Lesd.) Tretiach & Baruffo (2006). Two keys to European *Lepraria* are provided, one based on chemical (TLC) characters, the other on morphology and spot tests. [Recent 'splits' of *L. jackii* are not included.]

BLANCO, O, CRESPO, A, ELIX, J A, HAWKSWORTH, D L & LUMBSCH, H T 2004. A molecular phylogeny and a new classification of parmelioid lichens containing *Xanthoparmelia*-type lichenan (Ascomycota: Lecanorales): *Taxon* **53**: 959–975. *Neofuscelia* is reduced to synonymy with *Xanthoparmelia*, and the following new combinations are made concerning British species: *Xanthoparmelia delisei* (Duby) O. Blanco, A. Crespo, Elix, D. Hawksw. & Lumbsch (*Neofuscelia delisei*), *X. loxodes* (Nyl.) O. Blanco *et al.* (*N. loxodes*), *X. luteonotata* (J. Steiner) O. Blanco *et al.* (*N. luteonotata*), *X. perrugata* (Nyl.) O. Blanco *et al.* (*N. perrugata*), *X. pulla* (Ach.) O. Blanco *et al.* (*N. pulla*) and *X. verruculifera* (Nyl.) O. Blanco *et al.*

BLATCHLEY, I [F R] 2006. Lichen report 2005. *Annual Report Orpington Field Club* **46**: 19–21. Reports on lichen recording in and around the borough, especially

from parkland and orchard trees, and with more detailed notes on the lichen colonization of young, planted trees.

CANALS, A & GÓMEZ-BOLEA, A 1992. *Ramonia calcicola*, a new lichen species from Catalonia, Spain. *Lichenologist* **24**: 308–311. Original description and illustrations for *R. calcicola*, which has recently been discovered in Dorset.

CROUS, P W, BRAUN, U, SCHUBERT, K & GROENEWALD, J Z 2007. Delimiting *Cladosporium* from morphologically similar genera. *Studies in Mycology* **58**: 33–56. The new genus *Verrucocladosporium* K. Schub., Aptroot & Crous is described for a new hyphomycete isolated from *Dirina massiliensis*, *V. dirinae* K. Schub., Aptroot & Crous. The isolation was from material collected in Somerset [and was presumably from the sorediate *D. massiliensis* f. *sorediata*].

DEL PRADO, R, FERENCOVA, Z, ARMAS-CRESPO, V, AMO DE PAZ, G, CUBAS, P & CRESPO, A 2007. The arachiform vacuolar body: an overlooked shared character in the ascospores of a large monophyletic group within *Parmeliaceae* (*Xanthoparmelia* clade, Lecanorales). *Mycological Research* **111**: 685–692. All examined species of *Xanthoparmelia* s. lat. (including *Neofuscelia* spp.) had ascospores with a single, smooth, peanut-shaped vacuole, unlike the ellipsoid vacuole in other parmelioids.

DIEDERICH, P 2007. New or interesting lichenicolous heterobasidiomycetes. *Opuscula Philolichenum* **4**: 11–22. Includes description of the new species *Tremella tuckerae* Diederich, reported from the USA and, on *Ramalina cuspidata*, from SW Ireland.

DIEDERICH, P & LAWREY, J D 2007. New lichenicolous, muscicolous, corticolous and lignicolous taxa of *Burgoa* s. l. and *Marchandiomyces* s. l. (anamorphic Basidiomycota), a new genus for *Omphalina foliacea*, and a catalogue and a key to the non-lichenized, bulbiferous basidiomycetes. *Mycological Progress* **5**: 61–80. Few of the newly described species are obligately lichenicolous, but their bulbils are often formed on or close to lichen thalli, and hence collected by lichenologists. The new species that occur in the British Isles are: *Burgoa angulosa* Diederich, Lawrey & Etayo (from Wales – all on bryophytes), *B. moriformis* Diederich, Ertz & Coppins (on *Salix* bark among moribund lichens and mosses, in Co. Fermanagh), and *B. splendens* Diederich & Coppins (in mixed epiphytic vegetation in western Britain). As *Marchandiomyces aurantiacus* is phylogenetically more close to *Erythricium* than to *Marchandiomyces*, it is proposed to exclude it from that genus and to use the

holomorphic generic name *Marchandiobasidium* for both anamorph and teleomorph of this species [i.e. *Marchandiobasidium aurantiacum* Diederich & Schultheis (2003)].

DÖBBELER, P 1994. *Epigloea urosperma* (Ascomycetes) – ein neuer Flechtenparasit. *Sendtnera* 2: 277–282. The newly described **Epigloea urosperma* Döbbeler is cited from several European localities, including Black Tor Beare in Devon. It is parasitic on *Placynthiella uliginosa*.

EDWARDS, B 2007. Four new lichen species to the British Isles from the Isle of Portland. *Recording Dorset* 9: 17, 30–34. Detailed notes on the occurrences of *Arthonia meridionalis*, *Enterographa pitardii*, *Lecanographa dialeuca* and *Petractis hypoleuca*, the last two with photographs on p 17. Quadrat data are provided for the 'Maritime Dry Underhang Community' on chert boulders and for the ±vertical surfaces of limestone boulders supporting *P. hypoleuca*. [The "Crust 'A' C+ red" on chert has recently been described as *Llimonaea soreziata* Van den Boom & M. Brand].

EDWARDS, B 2007. Lichen records for 2004 and 2005. *Recording Dorset* 9: 45–47. Gives new records for 38 notable species.

ELLIS, C J, COPPINS, B J & DAWSON, T P 2007. Predicted response of the lichen epiphyte *Lecanora populicola* to climate change scenarios in a clean-air region of northern Britain. *Biological Conservation* 135: 396–404. [Corrected author citation from entry in previous issue of this *Bulletin*.]

ERTZ, D, DIEDERICH, P & MIADLIKOWSKA, J 2004. The lichenicolous *Opegrapha* species (*Roccellaceae*, Ascomycota) with 3-septate ascospores on *Pertusaria* and *Ochrolechia*. *Botanical Journal of the Linnean Society* 144: 235–241. Includes description and illustrations of *Opegrapha anomea*, subsequently reported from Scotland.

ETAYO, J 1995. Two new species of lichenicolous fungi from the Pyrenees. *Nova Hedwigia* 61: 189–197. Includes original description of *Sclerococcum griseisporodochium* Etayo, recently reported from Lismore in Scotland. [Although originally considered to be lichenicolous, the species is now considered to be a lichenized hyphomycete].

GIAVARINI, V J 2002. *The current status of Churtyard lecanactis* (*Lecanographa grumulosa*) in Britain (year 3). [Plantlife Back from the Brink Project no. 219]. London: Plantlife. Pp 52. ISBN 1 872613 92 6. Sites for the 'hemisphaerica' ecotype

now total 45. Includes an identification key to this and similar grey-coloured lichens on N-facing church walls, and a UK distribution map of the 'hemisphaerica' and 'grumulosa' ecotypes.

HARRIS, R C & KNUDSEN, K 2006. The genus *Myriospora*. *Opuscula Philolichenum* 3: 1–4. The nomenclature of the generic name and its type species are reviewed. The correct citation for the genus is *Myriospora* Nägeli ex Hue (1909), and that for the lectotype species *M. heppii* (Nägeli ex Körb.) Hue (1909). The asci of *M. heppii* in K/I are illustrated.

HAWKSWORTH, D L 2007. William Lauder Lindsay (1829–1880): notes on an extraordinary man, and the new lichenicolous fungi he described from New Zealand. *Bibliotheca Lichenologica* 95: 29–40. Includes some 'new' biographical information, as well as a photo of Lindsay's house in Perth.

HAWKSWORTH, D L, DAVID, J C, AHTI, T & MCNEILL, J 2007. The correct date and place of publication of the ten new generic names employed by Acharius in the *Lichenographia Universalis*. *Taxon* 56: 567–570. A clarification of the Rules of Nomenclature, means that several of the new genera published by Acharius in his *Lichenographia* of 1810 were validly published in the previous year in Luyken's *Tentamen Historiae Lichenum*. For the British checklist the following are now the correct author citations and dates: *Alectoria* Ach., in Luyken (1809); *Evernia* Ach., in Luyken (1809); *Lecanora* Ach., in Luyken (1809); *Nephroma* Ach., in Luyken (1809); and *Ramalina* Ach., in Luyken (1809).

KALB, K 2007. New or interesting lichens. III. *Bibliotheca Lichenologica* 95: 297–316. The genus *Catillochroma* Kalb is described to accommodate seven species, which include *C. pulverea* (Borrer) Kalb (syn. *Megalaria pulverea*). It differs from *Megalaria* s.str. in having a layered exciple, with a prosenplectenchymatic outer part and an inner part composed of 'textura intricata' with large intercellular spaces. Also, all species contain atranorin and zeorin, whereas zeorin is lacking in *Megalaria* s.str. A key to the eleven, known species of *Cryptolechia* is provided. *Punctelia jeckeri* (Roum.) Kalb (2007) is the correct name for *P. ulophylla*.

KÄRNEFELT, I & THELL, A (EDS.) 2007. Lichenological contributions in honour of David Galloway. *Bibliotheca Lichenologica* 95: 1–xii, 1–603. Comprises many papers relating to Southern Hemisphere lichens, but also several historical articles, including one by the editors on the early years of the IAL [International Association for Lichenology], which includes a photo of participants at the South Devon meeting in

September 1971. Other papers of particular relevance to British and Irish lichenology are cited separately.

KUKWA, M 2006. Notes on taxonomy and distribution of the lichen species *Lepraria ecorticata* comb. nov. *Mycotaxon* **97**: 63–66. *Lecanora ecorticata* is transferred to *Lepraria* as *Lepraria ecorticata* (J.R. Laundon) Kukwa.

LAUNDON, J R & WATERFIELD, A 2007. William Borrer's lichens in the *Supplement to the English Botany 1829–1866*. *Botanical Journal of the Linnean Society* **154**: 381–392. The 57 lichens documented by Borrer in Hooker's 'Supplement' are enumerated, and the new species and their types are discussed in more detail. Two author citations require emendation to: *Bacidia incompta* (Borrer) Anzi and *Verrucaria fuscella* (Turner) Winch & Thornhill. Some biographical information on Borrer and his contemporaries is also provided.

LAWREY, J D, BINDER, M, DIEDERICH, P, MOLINA, M C, SIKAROODI, M & ERTZ, D 2007. Phylogenetic diversity of lichen-associated homobasidiomycetes. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* **44**: 778–789. An important contribution to our understanding of the phylogenetics and likely evolutionary development of lichenicolous and lichen-forming fungi, including such genera as *Burgoa* and *Multiclavula* in the *Cantharellales*, and *Marchandiomyces* and *Marchandiobasidium* in the *Corticiales*.

NEWMAN, D 2007. In "Reports of outdoor meetings 2006". *Bull. Kent Field Club* **52**: 20–56: Boughton Monchelsea Churchyard and Staplehurst Church (p 20–21). Gives dates when last seen of *Pleurosticta acetabulum* occurrences at the seven known sites on gravestones in Kent.

PALMER, K 2007. In "Reports of outdoor meetings 2006". *Bull. Kent Field Club* **52**: 20–56: Ulcombe Church and Sutton Valence Church (p 23–24). Includes a note that the lichen flora of yew (*Taxus*) twigs is improving in Kent owing to increasing air quality; 11 species were recorded on twigs of ancient yews at Ulcombe.

PALMER, K 2007. Lichen report 2006. *Bull. Kent Field Club* **52**: 73–74. A report of lichenological investigations and notable finds in the county. Includes records and notes from Lullingstone Park, Hothfield Common, Sutton-at Hone Churchyard, and orchards at Doddington and Claygate Cross near Tonbridge.

REESE NÆBORG, R, EKMAN, S & TIBELL, L 2007. Molecular phylogeny of the genus *Lecania* (*Ramalinaceae*, lichenized Ascomycota). *Mycological Research* **111**:

581–591. *Lecania baeomma*, *L. chlorotiza*, *L. hyalina* and *L. naegelii* are found not to belong to *Lecania* s.str. *Lecania globulosa* is most appropriately placed in *Biatora*, as *B. globulosa* (Flörke) Fr. (1846). The ‘position’ of the other ‘excluded’ species is discussed without firm conclusions as to generic placement. A placement of *Bacidia fuscoviridis* in *Bilimbia* is suggested.

ROUX, C & NAVARRO-ROSINÉS, P 1994. *Stigmidium clauzadei* sp. nov., nelikeniĝinta fungo likenoĝa (Ascomycetes). *Bull. Soc. Linn. Provence* **44**: 443–450. Description and illustrations of this species newly reported for Britain in this *Bulletin*.

SEAWARD, M R D 2007. Richard Spruce’s contribution to lichenology. *Bibliotheca Lichenologica* **95**: 105–117. This review mentions of Spruce’s contributions to British lichenology, including some important finds and events (e.g. the enigmatic, undated specimen of *Hypogymnia vittata* from Stockton Forest, and Spruce’s visit to William Borrer in Sussex in 1846).

SEAWARD, M R D & GIAVARINI, V J 2007. The lichen flora of Hull: biodiversity update, 2002–2006. *The Naturalist* **132**: 41–49. Ninety-seven lichens are reported from the city, and since 2002, the number of epiphytic species has increased from 30 to 50 taxa. Within the city, the earlier, clearly delimited zonation, reflecting SO₂ pollution levels, is no longer recognizable, now that levels of that pollutant have drastically declined.

SHAW, P 2005. Estimating local extinction rates over successive time-frames. *Biological Conservation* **121**: 281–287. This study identified native, non-transient species reliably recorded from Scotland during a 100-year baseline period (1850–1949), but absent from records in the following 50 years. Of the 1443 lichens considered 14 (1%) had not been refound, but excluding species that are likely to have been overlooked, this number falls to 5 (0.4%).

ŚLIWA, L 2006. The typification of *Lecanora dispersa* and *L. albescens*. *Mycotaxon* **97**: 291–297. Both names are neotypified and descriptions provided. Both species contain 2,7-dichlorolichexanthone and ±pannarin, or no substances, by TLC; those containing pannarin have a Pd⁺ orange apothecial margin. *Lecanora subluta* var. *perspera* Nyl., described from Ireland, is considered a synonym of *L. dispersa*. *Lecanora albescens* (Hoffm.) Flot. (1828) is a corrected author citation. The species known in recent years as *L. flotoviana* [“*flotowiana*”] should be called *L. semipallida* H. Magn. (1940), as the type of *L. flotoviana* does not belong to the *L. dispersa* complex [this subject to be dealt with in a separate paper.]

ŠLIWA, L & HAWKSWORTH, D L 2006. (1744) Proposal to conserve the name *Lichen hagenii* (*Lecanora hagenii*) with a conserved type (lichenized Ascomycota). *Taxon* 55: 1038–1039. A proposal to 'save' the name *Lecanora hagenii*, rather than having to adopt the name *L. umbrina* (Ach.) A. Massal., which has been widely misused.

SPIER, L, APTROOT, A & VAN HERK, K 2007. *Hypotrachyna afrorevoluta* (Schilferig schildmos), een over het hoofd gezien algemeen macrolicheen, nieuw voor Nederland. *Buxbaumiella* 77: 18–20. **Hypotrachyna afrorevoluta* is reported as new to the Netherlands, with a photograph of the species from the Scottish Highlands. [These records may well be correct, but await confirmation with molecular data. If correct a major re-assessment of records of *H. revoluta* will be required].

SUNDIN, R 1999. The genus *Arthonia* sect. *Arthonia* in Europe, northern Africa and North America – a revision and phylogenetic analysis. In SUNDIN, A, *Phylogenetic and Taxonomic Studies within Arthonia Ach. (Ascomycetes, Arthoniales)*, II: 1–85 (plus 23 pp of figs and maps). Doctoral dissertation. Department of Botany, Stockholm University. ISBN 91-7265-037-0. *Arthothelium lirellans* and *A. orbilliferum* are shown to belong to the 'core' group of *Arthonia*, and are treated as *Arthonia lirellans* Almq. (1880) and *Arthonia orbillifera* (Almq.) Sundin [as "(Almq.) Willey"]. *Arthothelium ruanum*, although not given detailed treatment, is also placed in *Arthonia* [*Arthonia ruana* A. Massal.], although it belongs in a sister group to sect. *Arthonia*. A key is provided to *Arthonia* sect. *Arthonia* in the study areas.

TIBELL, L 2006. *Calicium* in the Indian Himalayas. *Journal of the Hattori Botanical Laboratory* 100: 809–851. The species descriptions include those of 8 species that occur in the British Isles. An ITS rDNA phylogeny is presented using 21 *Calicium* species and some additional calicioid taxa.

VAN DEN BOOM, P P G & BRAND, A M 2007. *Llimonaea soreliata*, a new lichen (Ascomycota), widely distributed in western Europe. *Lichenologist* 39: 309–314. The genus **Llimonaea* Torrente & Egea (1991) is added to the British & Irish list by the new species **L. soreliata* Van den Boom & M. Brand.

VONDRÁK, J, KOCOURKOVÁ, J, PALICE, Z & LIŠKA, J 2007. New and noteworthy lichens in the Czech Republic – genus *Caloplaca*. *Preslia* 79: 163–184. Of interest to British lichenologists are notes on several species, especially those pertaining to *Caloplaca albolutescens* and *C. teicholyta*, which the authors treat as separate species.

WATERFIELD, A 2006. *Cladonia* in London. *The London Naturalist* 85: 227–241. An overview of the records of 39 *Cladonia* and 4 *Stereocaulon* species in the London area from the 17th Century to the present day. [The report of *Cladonia arbuscula* from Richmond Park in 1971 by B J Coppins is in error; hence the species seems to have no modern records from the London area.]

WEDIN, M, IHLEN, P G & TRIEBEL, D 2007. *Scutula tuberculosa*, the correct name of the *Scutula* growing on *Solorina* spp., with a key to *Scutula* s. str. in the Northern Hemisphere. *Lichenologist* 39: 329–333. *Scutula solorinaria* and *S. krempelhuberi* are both synonyms of *S. tuberculosa* (Th.Fr.) Rehm (1906), which is the only *Scutula* parasitizing *Solorina* spp. *Scutula stereocaulorum* should be referred to *Catillaria* as *C. stereocaulorum* (Th. Fr.) H. Olivier (1905). A key to *Scutula* spp. in the Northern Hemisphere is provided.

Brian Coppins

NEW, RARE AND INTERESTING LICHENS

Contributions to this section are always welcome. Submit entries to Chris Hitch, Orchella Lodge, 14, Hawthorn Close, Knodishall, Saxmundham, Suffolk, IP17 1QY, in the form of species, habitat, locality, VC no, VC name, (from 1997, nomenclature to follow that given in the appendix, see BLS *Bulletin* 79, which is based on the Biological Record Centre for instructions for Recorders, ITE, Monks Wood Experimental Station, Abbots Ripton, PE17 2LS, 1974). Grid Ref (GR) (please add letters for the 100km squares to aid BioBase and Recorder 2000 users), altitude (alt), where applicable in metres (m), date (month and year). NRI records should now include details of what the entry represents, eg specimen in Herb. E, Hitch etc., with accession number where applicable, field record or photograph, to allow for future verification if necessary or to aid paper/report writing. Determined/confirmed by, Comments, New to/the, Finally recorder. An authority with date after species is only required when the species is new to the British Isles. Records of lichens listed in the RDB are particularly welcome, even from previously known localities. Data can be sent by e-mail, preferably as an attachment, my address is cjbh.orchldge@freeuk.com or in typescript or in clear handwriting. Copy should reach the subeditor at least a fortnight before the deadline for the *Bulletin* Please read these instructions carefully as the order of entry has been slightly altered.

New to the British Isles

Arthonia meridionalis Zahlbr. (1914): on limestone rocks in underhangs beneath large boulders on east-facing undercliff, Durdle Pier, Penn's Weare, Isle of Portland, VC 9, Dorset, GR 30(SY)/703.715, alt 25m, March 2006. Determined by B J Coppins. It has the appearance of a rather depauperate *Diplotomma alboatrum*. A species of sheltered calcareous coastal rocks around the Mediterranean reaching no nearer than northern Spain. **BLS no. 2540.**
V J Giavarini & B W Edwards

Dactylospora tegularum (Arnold) Hafellner (1979): lichenicolous on sterile thallus of *Caloplaca arenaria*, on south-facing, basalt cliff, Craig More, Drummond Lochs SSSI, Crieff, VC 88, Mid-Perthshire, GR 27(NN)/855.188, alt 60m, July 2007. Herb. Coppins 22387 in E. The host thallus is pale grey, thin and rimose, and in section has a K+ pale violet cortex, equating with fertile thalli close by. *D. tegularum* is very similar to *D. saxatilis*, which grows on *Pertusaria* spp., especially *P. amarescens*, but has smaller apothecia (0.1–0.25 mm diameter). For full description and drawings see Hafellner in *Beihefte zur Nova Hedwigia* 62: 1–248 (1979). Previously known only from Bavaria. **BLS no. 2475.**
B J Coppins

Enterographa pitardii (de Lesd.) Redinger (1938): (i) on vertical surfaces and underhangs on large chert boulders on east-facing undercliff, Durdle Pier, Penn's Weare, Isle of Portland, VC 9, Dorset, GR 30(SY)/703.715, alt 30m, June 2005. Confirmed by L Sparrius; (ii) on northwest-facing pillow lava cliffs with *Opegrapha lithyrge*, *Peterjamesia circumscripta*, *P. sorediata* and *Roccella phycopsis*, Com Head, Pentire Peninsula, VC 2 East Cornwall, GR 10(SW)/9--8--, June 2006. Differs from *E. crassa* in regularly areolate thallus and longer (6–8µm) conidia, and from *E. hutchinsiae* in the areolate thallus and the preference for drier habitats in underhangs on siliceous coastal rocks. Found on siliceous rocks in scattered localities in the Mediterranean, North Africa and Macaronesia. **BLS no. 2440.**
V J Giavarini & B W Edwards

Epigloea urosperma Döbbeler (1994): lichenicolous on *Placynthiella uliginosa*, Black Tor Beare, VC 4, North Devon, [GR 20(SX)/5--8--], September 1971. Collected by H Hertel in M. Cited by Döbbeler in *Sendtnera* 2: 277–282 (1994). Like *E. grummannii*, it has 32-spored asci and 1-septate ascospores with apical appendages. However, *E. grummannii* has fusiform spores with pointed ends, whereas those of *E. urosperma* are ellipsoid with rounded ends. **BLS no. 2483.**
B J Coppins

Fellhanera christiansenii Sérus. & Vězda (1994): on *Corylus* by footpath in valley to the east of The Dizzard, VC 2, East Cornwall, GR 20(SX)/1736.9912, alt 100m,

October 2002. Herb. Coppins 20762 in E. Determined by E Sérusiaux. A *Bacidia*-like species with blue-black apothecia, reddish brown (K+ purplish) hypothecium and 3–5(–7)-septate ascospores, 21–26 × 3.5 µm. **BLS no. 2472.** B J Coppins

Lecanographa dialeuca (Cromb.) Egea & Torrente (1984): in the *Sclerophytetum circumscriptae* community in underhangs on chert boulders on east-facing undercliff, Durdle Pier, Penn's Weare, Isle of Portland, VC 9, Dorset, GR 30(SY)/704.716, alt 25m, March 2006. Determined by L Sparrius. Differs from *L. grumulosa* in the farinose thallus, the rather innate to emergent lirellae that are strongly pruinose, and the 5–7 septate spores. *Arthonia atlantica* has a similar appearance and can occur in the same habitat, but has a K+ yellow thallus and differently shaped spores. Only recorded once previously in Europe on the Isle of Sálvora off the coast of Galicia, Spain, where the associates are the same as those on Portland, including *Dirina massiliensis*, *Lecanographa grumulosa*, *Peterjamesia circumscripta* and *Roccella phycopsis*. It is otherwise found in the Macaronesian Islands of Canaries, Cape Verde and Madeira. **BLS no. 2452.** B W Edwards & V J Giavarini

Llimonaea soredata Van den Boom & M. Brand (2007): (i) locally frequent on vertical or underhanging chert, Penn's Weare, Isle of Portland, VC 9, Dorset, GR 30(SY)/69-71-, June 2005, B J Coppins, V J Giavarini & B W Edwards in E; (ii) locally frequent on sheltered vertical basalt cliffs with *Dirina massiliensis* f. *soredata*, *Lecanora praepostera*, *Peterjamesia soredata* and *Roccella phycopsis*, Pentire Peninsula, VC 2, East Cornwall, GR 10(SW)/9--8--, March 2007. Collected by B W Edwards in herb. Edwards. Described from the Atlantic coast of Europe, this species is found in Britain on siliceous rock in the *Sclerophytetum circumscriptae* community, and in the past has been confused with *Arthonia endlicheri* and *Dirina massiliensis* f. *soredata*. It often grows with *Dirina* and differs in the white-cream thallus with fine pink soredia (fading to white in the herbarium). The C+ red reaction is immediate and very strong (erythrin). At present it is only known fertile from Portugal. See van den Boom & Brand in *Lichenologist* 39: 309–314 (2007). See also other records. **BLS no. 2466.** B J Coppins & B W Edwards

Opegrapha anomea Nyl. (1857): lichenicolous on *Pertusaria amara* on trunk of *Acer pseudoplatanus*, in avenue north of Tainish House, Tainish NNR, VC 101, Kintyre, GR 16(NR)/7252.8335, alt 10m, May 2007. Collected by Ellis L520 in E. Recognized by its irregularly rounded ascomata, 0.2–0.6(–0.9) mm diameter, with a ragged margin, and 3-septate ascospores, 17–26 × 6.5–9 µm, which are hyaline at first, later becoming brown and warted. Elsewhere known from Norway, France, Canary Isles and North America. For detailed descriptions and illustrations see Ertz *et al.* in *Bot. J. Linn. Soc.* 144: 235–241 (2004) and Etayo & Diederich in *Lichenologist* 30: 103–120 (1998). **BLS no. 2477.** B J Coppins & C J Ellis

Petractis hypoleuca (Ach.) Vězda (1965): on sloping or vertical sheltered Portland limestone boulders on east-facing undercliff, Penn's Weare, Isle of Portland, VC 9, Dorset, GR 30 (SY)/699.712 to 30/703.715, alt 25-35m, February 2006. Determined by L Sparrius. Differs from *P. clausa* in having *Trentepohlia* as its photobiont. Superficially more like a small pink *Gyalecta* with pore-like apothecia, but differs from *Gyalecta* in the thicker paraphyses. This species has the centre of its distribution in the montane and subalpine Karst regions of central and eastern Europe, with outlying localities in southern Scandinavia and south-east France. **BLS no. 2453.**

B W Edwards & V J Giavarini

Phoma lobariicola Alstrup (1997): for details see under *Scutula lobariicola*. **BLS no. 2479.**

B J Coppins

Ramonia calcicola Canals & Gómez-Bolea (1992): on fragments of Portland limestone in low scrub on east-facing undercliff, north of Church Ope Cove, Isle of Portland, VC 9, Dorset, GR 30(SY)/7002.7129, alt 30m, September 2007. Confirmed by B J Coppins. Herb. Edwards in E. Superficially resembles a form of *Petractis clausa* with small apothecia (<0.4 mm diam), but has *Trentepohlia* as photobiont, and an exciple of angular cells ('textura angularis') in water mounts. The spores in this collection were 3(-5)-septate, 15-23 × 4.5-6 µm, with a conspicuous perispore. This is another southern European species from Portland and previously known from southern France and Spain (Catalonia and Navarra). For description see Canals & Gómex-Bolea in *Lichenologist* **24**: 308-311 (1992). **BLS no. 2484.**

B W Edwards

Refractohilum achromaticum (B. Sutton) D. Hawksw. (1977): on *Parmelia* sp. and dead wood with *Xylohypha nigrescens*, Skye, VC 104, North Ebudes, 1981. Collected by R W G Dennis in K. Reported by Dennis in his *Fungi of the Hebrides*, p. 295 (1986). Unfortunately, the supporting specimen contains no further locality data, and there is no longer any of the '*Parmelia* sp.' present. **BLS no. 2485.**

B J Coppins & A Waterfield

Sclerococcum griseisporodochium Etayo (1995): on limestone in cave entrance (with northeast aspect), at north end of island, Lismore, VC 98, Argyll Main, GR 17(NM)/893.463, alt 30m, June 2007. Collected by E Sérusiaux. Herb. Coppins 22417 in E. Although originally described as a lichenicolous fungus (Etayo in *Nova Hedwigia* **61**: 189-197), it is now considered to form its own lichenized thallus. The violaceous grey sporodochia can easily be mistaken for soralia or moribund apothecia. On Lismore it is associated with *Opegrapha dolomitica* and *Botryolepraria lesdainii*, occupying a zone further into the cave than that dominated by *Dirina massiliensis* f.

sorediata. It is known elsewhere from Spain (Navarra), France (Jura & W Pyrenees) and Italy (Julian pre-Alps). **BLS no. 2480.** E Sérusiaux & B J Coppins

Scutula lobariicola Alstrup (1997): lichenicolous on moribund thallus of *Lobaria scrobiculata*, Talladale Oakwood, Loch Maree, VC 105, West Ross, GR 18(NG)/91-70-, alt 15m, May 1984. Herb. Coppins 10824 in E. This species has brown, capitate apices to the paraphyses and a uniformly K/I+ blue ascus apex, and is probably referable to *Catillaria* s.str. The collection was associated with numerous, sessile pycnidia of the supposed anamorph, *Phoma lobariicola* Alstrup. Previously known only from Norway. For description and drawings see Alstrup in *Graphis Scripta* 8: 28–29 (1997). **BLS no. 2476.** B J Coppins

Stigmidium clauzadei Cl. Roux & Nav.-Ros. (1994): (i) on thallus of *Verrucaria viridula*: on Carboniferous Limestone rock in garden, Priory Park, Prittlewell, Southend-on-Sea, VC 18, South Essex, GR 51(TQ)/877.873, April 2007. Collected by P M Earland-Bennett in E; (ii) on limestone, Rassal SSSI, VC 105, West Ross, GR 18(NG)/845.435, alt 55m. Herb. B J Coppins 21184 in E. Recognized by its rather large ascospores, 14.5–16(–16.5) × (4.7–)5–5.5(–6) µm (in Essex collection). For full description and illustrations see Roux & Navarro-Rosinés in *Bull. Soc. Linn. Provence* 44: 443–450 (1994). **BLS no. 2470.** B J Coppins & P M Earland Bennett

Tremella tuckerae Diederich (2007): on *Ramalina cuspidata*, Skellig Michael, VC H1 South Kerry, GR 00(V)/2--6--, 1988. Collected by A.M. O'Dare in E. Reported by Diederich in *Opuscula Philolichenum* 4: 20 (2007). This species has longitudinally 1-septate basidia, distinguishing it from *T. ramalinae* with pyriform, (3–)4-celled basidia with two transverse septa. The type locality is in New Mexico, USA. **BLS no. 2478.** B J Coppins

Verrucaria ceuthocarpa Whalemb. (1803): (i) on seashore rocks, between Rugged Knowes and Leckmoram Ness, North Berwick, VC 82, East Lothian, GR 36(NT)/57-85-, August 1964. Herb. R Santesson 16815 in UPS; (ii) in the *Verrucaria maura* belt, Sceapull, Rona, VC 110, Outer Hebrides, GR 110(HW)/80-31-, 1972. Collected by O L Gilbert in UPS. Distinguished by the often dull brown, cracked thallus, absence of ridges or punctae (although the areoles have dark sides, these are not or only very slightly extended upwards as ridges) and mostly immersed perithecia. *V. degelii* is related, but differs in the usually concave areoles, with raised black edges, and in addition a few punctae or short ridges on the surface of the areoles. **BLS No. 2469.** B J Coppins & A Orange

Verrucocladosporium dirinae K. Schub., Aptroot & Crous (2007): isolated from *Dirina massiliensis*, Kingsbury Episcopi, VC 5, South Somerset, [GR 31(ST)/4--2--],

March 2003. Collected by A Aptroot (CBS-H 19883 – holotype). Information from Crous *et al.* in *Studies in Mycology* **58**: 22–56 (2007). The host thallus was presumably the sorediate *D. massiliensis* f. *sorediata*. **BLS no 2486.** B J Coppins

Other Records

Acarospora umbilicata: On table tomb in churchyard, Edenham, VC 53, South Lincolnshire, GR 53(TF)/063.218, August 2007. New to the vice county.

M R D Seaward

Acarospora verruciformis: on top of sea cliff on wind-exposed sandstone tomb, dated 1893, in the cemetery, Scourie, VC 108, West Sutherland, GR 29(NC)/1486.4475, May 2006. The second locality for Britain. The Flora account (Purvis *et al.*, 1992) includes two entities under this name. *A. verruciformis sensu stricto*, on sandstone, while that recorded on serpentine appears to be an un-named species.

A Fletcher & I M Evans

Agonimia opuntiella: on mosses, in vertical crevice of acid rocks, just above waterfall, Clachie Burn, Campsie Fells, VC 86, Stirling, GR 26(NS)/64-83-, alt 290m, August 2007. Herb. Coppins 22404 in E. Surface of thallus with spiny hairs, 17–21 × 5 µm. Second British record.

B J Coppins

Anisomeridium biforme: On *Acer campestre*, Driby, VC 54, North Lincolnshire, GR 53/392.744, May 2007. Herb. MRDS 114404. Determined by B J Coppins. New to the county.

M R D Seaward

Arthonia anomorphila: on dry base of *Quercus* in ancient woodland, Tremayne Woods, Helford River, VC 1, West Cornwall, GR 10(SW)/72-25-, May 2001. Determined by B J Coppins. New to Cornwall.

B W Edwards

Arthonia astroidestera: (i) on old *Ilex* in *Quercus petraea* woodland, Tremayne Woods, Helford River, VC 1, West Cornwall, GR 10(SW)/72-25-, May 2001, B W Edwards; (ii) on old *Ilex*, Trelawarren, GR 10(SW)/72-24-, May 2001, B W Edwards; (iii) on *Acer pseudoplatanus* in old woodland, Frenchman's Creek, Helford, VC 1, West Cornwall, GR 10(SW)/74-25-, July 2001, B W Edwards & P W James (iv) on *Ilex* and young *Quercus* in *Quercus petraea* woodland, Gweek Point, VC 1, West Cornwall GR 10(SW)/70-26-, July 2001, B W Edwards & P A Gainey. Apparently new to the vice county.

B W Edwards

Arthonia atlantica: (i) in sheltered underhang on rocky headland, Gurnard's Head, VC 1, West Cornwall, GR 10(SW)/43-38-, October 2002, B W Edwards & P A Gainey. Previously recorded in the vice-county only from The Lizard, where it is widespread in the *Sclerophytetum circumscriptae*; (ii) locally frequent on low north-facing pillow lava cliffs, Pentire Peninsula, VC 2, East Cornwall, GR10(SW)/9--8---, June 2006. New to the vice-county. B W Edwards

Arthonia colombiana: on podetia of *Cladonia pyxidata* on *Betula*, 'Lost Valley', woodland by Allt Coire Gabhail, Glen Coe, VC 98, Argyll Main, GR 27(NN)/167.556, alt c. 350m, May 2007. Herb. Coppins 22345 in E. New to Argyll. B J Coppins & C J Ellis

Arthonia ligniariella: on lignum of upended, decorticate conifer in felled area of plantation, near Badivow, Loch Ard Forest, VC 86, Stirlingshire, GR 26(NS)/ 51-19-, alt 100m, August 2007. Herb. Coppins 22403 in E. New to the vice county. B J Coppins

Arthonia zwackhii: on mature *Fraxinus* in parkland, Trelissick Park, VC 1, West Cornwall. 10(SW)/83-39-, October 2002. New to the vice-county. B W Edwards

Arthopyrenia cinereopruinosa: on young *Fraxinus* in ancient woodland, Oakers Wood, VC 9, Dorset, 30(SY)/80-91-, July 2004. New to the vice-county. B W Edwards

Arthopyrenia lapponina: on flaky and soft bark of *Populus lasiocarpa*, standing by the northwest side of lake at Royal Botanic Gardens Kew, VC 17, Surrey, GR 51(TQ)/181.767, August 2007. Voucher 154240 in Herb. K(M). M B Aguirre-Hudson & T Kokubun

Arthopyrenia nitescens: on *Corylus* stems on old bushes in upland *Fraxinus* - *Corylus* pasture woodland, above Seathwaite Bridge, VC 70, Cumberland, GR 53(NY)/238.129, 200m May 2007. Herb. Sanderson 1023. New to northern England and a significant addition to the oceanic lichen flora of the Borrowdale woods. N A Sanderson & A M Cross

Arthopyrenia viridescens: on bark crevices of *Quercus robur*, Central Wood, Bookham Common, VC 17, Surrey, GR51(TQ)/130.565, January 2007. Voucher 154249 in Herb. K(M). M B Aguirre-Hudson

Arthothelium orbilliferum: on *Corylus* stems on old bushes in upland *Fraxinus* - *Corylus* pasture woodland, above Seathwaite Bridge, VC 70, Cumberland, GR

53(NY)/238.129, 200m May 2007. Herb. Sanderson 1025. New to England and the first UK record outside of the Scottish Highlands. N A Sanderson & A M Cross

Aspicilia epiglypta: one thallus with *Buellia subdisciformis* and *Ramalina siliquosa* on top of sunny chert boulder, Durdle Pier, Isle of Portland, VC 9, Dorset, 30(SY)/70-71-, February 2006. New to the vice-county. V J Giavarini & B W Edwards

Bacidia arnoldiana: with apothecia, on bark at base of young *Fraxinus*, Kindrogan Field Centre, Enochdhu, Strathardle, VC 89, East Perthshire, 37(NO)/054.629, alt 260m, April 2007. Herb. Coppins 22281 in E. New to the vice county. B J & A M Coppins

Bacidia arnoldiana: on shaded base-rich bark of *Quercus* in overstood coppice, Hurst Copse, Briddlesford, VC10, Isle of Wight, GR 40(SZ)/5452.9142, May 2007. Herb Sanderson 1014. New to the Isle of Wight. N A Sanderson

Bacidia chlorotricula: on side of painted waymark post in clearing, Kindrogan Wood, Kindrogan Field Centre, Enochdhu, Strathardle, VC 89, East Perthshire, 37(NO)/053.627, alt 290m, April 2007. Herb. Coppins 22283 in E. New to Perthshire. B J & A M Coppins

Bacidia egenula: on calcareous sandstone plinth of marble headstone, Ancrum Graveyard, VC 80, Roxburghshire, GR 36(NT)/621.248, alt 80m, April 2007. Herb. Coppins 22296 in E. New to the vice county. B J & A M Coppins

Bacidia incompta: on a wound track with *Collema fragrans*, on old *Quercus*, and on lignum in two hollow ancient *Acer campestre*, relic pasture woodland, Savernake Forest, VC7, North Wiltshire, GR 41(SU)/2065.6741, 41(SU)/2222.6539 & 41(SU)/2299.6601, March 2007. First records for Savernake Forest for this declining BAP species since 1971, when it was recorded on *Ulmus*. N A Sanderson

Bacidia incompta: on lignum inside split branch of *Acer campestre*, in woodland strip between footpath and River Kennet, west of Littlecote, southeast of village of Ramsbury, VC 7, North Wiltshire, GR 41(SU)/2929.7099, alt 110m, May 2007. Herb. Coppins 22310 in E. B J & A M Coppins.

Bacidia incompta: on bark of hollowed, living *Ulmus* pollard at edge of parkland, Rosebery, VC 83, Midlothian, GR 36(NT)/305.571, alt 250m, September 2007. Herb. Coppins 22398 in E. A large patch on northeast side of trunk, about 2m from the ground; The thallus was without apothecia, but with numerous pycnidia. New to the vice county. B J & A M Coppins

Bacidia subincompta: on trunk of *Fraxinus* on bank, north of Croftmore, east side of River Tilt, Glen Tilt, Blair Atholl, VC 89, East Perthshire, GR 27(NN)/8813.6854, alt 200m, April 2007. Herb. Coppins 22383 in E. Includes some white, 'albino' apothecia. as well as normal black ones. B J & A M Coppins

Bacidia subincompta: on trunk of mature *Quercus*, Great Wood, Eggleston, VC 66, Durham, GR 45(NZ)/00-21-, August 2007. Herb. Coppins 22416 in E. Apothecia almost pigment deficient. Last seen in the county at the nearby Shipley Wood in 1969. B J Coppins & M Sutcliffe

Bactrospora corticola: on dry side of mature *Quercus x rosacea*, standard in *Quercus* coppice, Briddlesford Copse, VC10, Isle of Wight, GR 40(SZ)/5476.9052, April 2007. Herb Sanderson 1008. New to the Isle of Wight. N A Sanderson

Biatorrella fossarum: (i) on compacted clay soil over limestone in old quarry, Grove, Isle of Portland, VC 9, Dorset, 30(SY)/69-72-, October 2005, new to the vice-county and the second British record [but since recorded from six other sites on the Island, on abandoned quarry floors, old trackways and slumping cliffs]; (ii) very small quantity on slumping Portland sand cliff, Emmetts Hill, Worth Matravers, VC 9, Dorset, 30(SY)/95-76-, January 2006. B W Edwards

Blarneya hibernica: overgrowing *Lecanactis abietina*, *Lecanographa lyncea*, *Schismatomma decolorans* and *S. niveum* on ten old *Quercus* in closed canopy pasture woodland, Melbury Park, VC 9, Dorset, 31(ST)/5--0--, March 2004. Herb. Edwards. New to the vice-county. B W Edwards

Buellia badia: on roof slate, Harestanes Countryside Visitor Centre, Ancrum, VC 80, Roxburgh, GR 36(NT)/64-24-, April 2007, Coppins 22312 in E. New to Scotland. B J & A M Coppins

Buellia violaceofusca: on trunks of *Quercus*, Great Wood, Eggleston, VC 66, Durham, GR 45(NZ)/003.216, August 2007. Herb. Coppins 22414 in E. Seen on two trees. New to England. B J Coppins & M Sutcliffe

Caloplaca ceracea: many thalli on siltstone flagstones in walled garden, Priory Park, Prittlewell, Southend-on-Sea, VC 18, South Essex, GR 51(TQ)/877.874, April 2007. Herb. STD. Determined by B J Coppins. New to East Anglia. P M Earland-Bennett

Caloplaca herbidella: a rapid preliminary survey of all the areas of old *Quercus* in Savernake Forest SSSI, VC7, North Wiltshire, GR 41(SU)/2.6, March 2007, failed to

refind this proposed BAP species in what was once the southern English stronghold for the species. Most previously located trees were now too shaded to support this species. Conservation measures to date proposed by the managers, Forest Enterprise, are unlikely to reverse this situation, as pasture woodland restoration is proposed only for secondary woodland areas on ex-heathland or downland, not for the core areas of lichen rich ancient pasture woodland. N A Sanderson

Caloplaca lucifuga: on six mature to veteran *Quercus* in pasture and parkland. Melbury Sampford, VC 9, Dorset, GR 31(ST)/5--0--, October 2004. Herb. Edwards. New to the vice-county B W Edwards

Caloplaca polycarpa: forming small circular patches on *Verrucaria baldensis* on well lit Jurassic limestone boulders on undercliff, Penn's Weare, Isle of Portland, VC 9, Dorset, GR 30(SY)/70-71-, October 2003. New to the vice-county. B W Edwards

Caloplaca polycarpa: on *Verrucaria baldensis* on limestone boulder amongst scrub vegetation on headland, Sharkam Point, Tor Bay, Brixham, VC 3, South Devon, GR 20(SX)/93-54-, September 2007. Determined by B W Edwards. New to Devon. B Benfield, B W Edwards & C J B Hitch

Caloplaca sorediella: on dead and decaying *Armeria* tufts on exposed cliff tops - in VC 1, West Cornwall - (i) The Horse, Kynance Downs NNR, The Lizard, GR 10(SW)/67-13-, July 2001, B W Edwards & P W James; (ii) Gurnard's Head, GR 10(SW)/43-38-, October 2002, B W Edwards & P A Gainey; (iii). near Lizard Point, GR 10(SW)/69-11-, May 2003. Herb. Edwards. B W Edwards & P A Gainey; (iv). on moribund *Armeria* tufts in low cliffs and on sheltered basalt outcrops with *Opegrapha areniseda*, Pentire Peninsula, VC 2, East Cornwall GR 10(SW)/9--8--, June 2006. New to the county. B W Edwards

Catapyrenium psoromoides: on mossy, base-rich *Quercus* in pasture, Melbury Osmond, VC 9, Dorset, GR 31(ST)/5--0--, November 2002. Second Dorset record and fourth recent British site. B W Edwards

Catillaria nigroclavata: in wound track of old *Fagus*, in relic pasture woodland, Savernake Forest, VC 7, North Wiltshire, GR 41(SU)/2192.6552, March 2007. Herb Sanderson 995. New to Wiltshire. N A Sanderson

Chaenotheca stemonea: on old *Quercus* in old woodland, Frenchman's Creek, Helford, VC 1, West Cornwall, GR 10(SW)/74-25-, July 2001. New to Cornwall. B W Edwards & P W James

Chaenothecopsis nigra: on lignum on three standing live *Quercus* in relic pasture woodland, Savernake Forest, VC 7, North Wiltshire, 41(SU)/2171.6755, 41(SU)/21390.6577 & GR 41(SU)/2048.6747, March 2007. Herb Sanderson 984, 987 & 990. New to North Wiltshire.
N A Sanderson

Chaenothecopsis nigra: on lignum of standing dead *Quercus* in long abandoned coppice on flood plain, Great Copse, Briddlesford, VC 10, Isle of Wight, GR 40(SZ)/5552.9020, April 2007. Herb. Sanderson 1015. New to the Isle of Wight.
N A Sanderson

Cladonia cariosa: on sandy bank edge in the base of an old sand pit, Stanway, Colchester, VC 19, North Essex, GR 52(TL)/9514.2418, May 2007. Herb. Sanderson 1007. Rare in Essex. The material was the Pd + yellow form.
N A Sanderson

Cladonia crispata var. *crispata*: in peaty pockets between *Calluna* bushes in dry maritime heath, Gors Goch, South Stack, VC 52, Anglesey, GR 23(SH)/216.812, alt 30m, April 2007. Herb. SPC. Confirmed by B J Coppins. First Welsh record for the variety.
S P Chambers

Cladonia incrasata: on vertical sides of old peat cuttings, Westhay Moor NNR, VC 6, North Somerset GR (ST)/45-43-, October 2005. New to the vice-county.
B W Edwards

Cladonia symphyrcarpia: several patches with *Cladonia foliacea* and *Squamarina cartilaginea* on thin soil among limestone outcrop, Anvil Point, Swanage, VC 9, Dorset, GR 40(SZ)/02-76-, December 2005. Herb. Edwards. New to the vice-county.
B W Edwards

Cliostomum flavidulum: on a suppressed mature *Quercus x rosacea*, in *Quercus* dominated high forest, derived from coppice, Big Wood, Briddlesford, VC 10, Isle of Wight, GR 40(SZ)/5459.9039, April 2007. Herb. Sanderson 1009. New to the Isle of Wight.
N A Sanderson

Cliostomum griffithii: on vertical trunk of mature *Quercus*, north of Kirk Bridge, Humbie Woods, VC 82, East Lothian, GR 36(NT)/46-63-, October 1995. Herb Coppins 16678 in E. A sterile specimen with pallid-coloured, 'albino' pycnidia. The apothecia of this species are notorious for their variation in colour, ranging from pallid, via piebald to black, but the pycnidia usually remain black, and this is the first time we have encountered pallid pycnidia in an otherwise healthy specimen. Determination confirmed by Tor Tønberg (with atranorin and roccellic acid by TLC).
B J & A M Coppins

Collema dichotomum: on east bank of River Tay, near Luncarty, VC 89, East Perthshire, GR 37(NO)/1028.2993, August 2006. Collected by Bruce Campbell, specimen in E. First record for the River Tay.
B J Coppins

Collema fragrans: on two wound tracks on an old *Quercus*, in relic pasture woodland, Savernake Forest, VC 7, North Wiltshire, GR 41(SU)/2065.6741, March 2007. A long standing colony of this Endangered species, known since at least 1987, and still going strong.
N A Sanderson

Collema nigrescens: (i) in seepage tracks on coastal serpentine rocks and on compacted soil over serpentine, The Lizard, VC 1 West Cornwall, GR 10(SW)/6--1-- & 10(SW)/7--1--., July 2001 & May 2003, with at least seven sites around The Lizard coast; (ii) on trunk of old *Fraxinus* on edge of Horse Close Wood, Buckland Newton, VC 9, Dorset, GR 31(ST)/71-04-, April 2004; (iii) on trunk of old *Fraxinus* along the edge of Bere Wood, Bloxworth, VC 9, Dorset, GR 30(SY)/87-94-, December 2006. Welcome records for this species which is now very rare in southern and south-west England.
B.W Edwards

Cresporhaphis wienkampii: on the bark crevices of *Populus lasiocarpa* and *Salix fragilis* var. *vasseliiana* on northwest side lake, Royal Botanic Gardens Kew, VC 17, Surrey, GR 51(TQ)/181.767, August 2007. Vouchers 154226 & 154239 respectively in Herb. K(M). These are the third and fourth records of the species in Britain, and as with other collections, from Central Europe, the species is growing together with the fungus *Rebentischia unicaudata*.
M B Aguirre-Hudson & T Kokubun

Cryptolechia carneolutea: (i) abundant on lower trunk of *Acer platanoides* and in small quantity on base of *Fraxinus* stump in thin strip of woodland on the west side of Corfe Castle, VC 9, Dorset, GR 30((SY)/95-82-, December 2006. First British record from *A. platanoides*; (ii) on trunk of hollow ancient roadside *Fraxinus*, Briantspuddle, VC 9 Dorset, GR 30(SY)/81-93-, January 2007.
B W Edwards

Cyphelium marcianum: on *Pertusaria pseudocorallina* on edge of gabbro boulder on exposed coastal headland, Mynydd Penarfynydd, VC 49, Caernarvonshire, GR 23(SH)/217.262, alt 130m, September 2007. Herb. SPC. Second Welsh record & new to the vice county.
S P Chambers & R M H Hodgson

Dactylospora parasitica: parasitic on *Pertusaria hymenea* on old *Fagus*, in relict pasture woodland, Long Harry, Savernake Forest, VC 7, North Wiltshire, 41(SU)/2011.6744, March 2007. Herb Sanderson 994. New to Wiltshire and otherwise only recorded from the New Forest in the lowlands. This fairly easily

spotted parasite is probably under recorded in the lowlands and should be searched for in other areas.
N A Sanderson

Endocarpon pusillum: (i) on soil below limestone cliffs, Dungy Head, Lulworth, VC 9, Dorset, GR 30(SY)/81-79-, November 2000; (ii) on soft cliffs, Durdle Door, Lulworth, VC 9, Dorset, 30(SY)/80-70-, November 2000. Recorded by O L Gilbert & V J Giavarini. New to the vice-county. This species is now known from twelve sites on the Dorset coast from Portland Bill east to Durlston Head in squares 30(SY)/66, 30/67, 30/77, 30/87,30/88, 30/97 and 40(SZ)07, and is locally frequent in some localities. It favours thin, compacted soils derived from chalk or limestone on coastal slopes or undercliffs, and more rarely coastal quarry spoil heaps, usually within the spray zone. Constant associates include *Caloplaca flavocitrina*, *Catapyrenium squamulosum*, *Collema tenax* and *Toninia aromatica*. It has undoubtedly been overlooked in the past or confused with *C. squamulosum*.
B W Edwards

Enterographa pitardii: in crevice of small cliff with *Roccella phycopsis* and *R. fuciformis*, Sharkham Point, VC 3 South Devon, GR 20(SX)/936.547, March 2007. Confirmed by B W Edwards. First Devon record. See also under **New to the British Isles**.
B Benfield, B W Edwards & C J B Hitch

Enterographa sorediata: on veteran *Quercus* in field, Wooton Bridge, VC 10, Isle of Wight, GR 40(SZ)/5406.9147, May 2007. First record from the Isle of Wight for this BAP species, and the 16th 10km grid square record, making this species Nationally Scarce rather than Nationally Rare.
N A Sanderson

Eopyrenula grandicula: (i) on old *Corylus* in overstood coppice, Hurst Copse, Briddlesford, VC 10, Isle of Wight, GR 40(SZ)/5452.9150 (ii) at Great Copse, 40(SZ)/5545.8995, April 2007. Herb Sanderson 1010 & 1011. New to the Isle of Wight.
N A Sanderson

Fellhanera bouteillei: on twigs and leaves of *Taxus*, Great Wood, Eggleston, VC 66, Durham, GR 45(NZ)/00-21-, August 2007. Herb. Coppins 22413 in E. New to the vice county.
B J Coppins & M Sutcliffe

Gyalecta flotowii: (i) in rain track on old *Acer campestre*, Moccas Park, VC 36, Herefordshire, GR 32(SO)/33-42-, February 2003; (ii) on old *Acer campestre* in parkland, Melbury Park, VC 9, Dorset, 31(ST)/5--0--, March 2004. Herb. Edwards; (iii) abundant on lower trunk of old *Acer campestre*, in *Fraxinus-Acer-Hazel* woodland, Great Morris Close, VC 9, Dorset, 31(ST)/9--1--, January 2007, B W Edwards & A J P Branson. A species rarely recorded since the demise of the old *Ulmus*.
B W Edwards

Heterodermia speciosa: (i) in small quantity (<100 thalli) on mossy serpentine rocks in coastal valley, Kynance Cove, The Lizard, GR 10(SW)/68-13-, May 2000. Determined by R Moberg; (ii) several plants on mossy serpentine rock face, Kynance Farm, The Lizard, GR 10(SW)/68-14-, May 2004; B W Edwards & P A Gainey, both VC 1, West Cornwall. Material formerly determined as *H. isidiophora* has been re-determined as this species. The recent collections are identical to material collected from Kynance by Walter Watson in 1920s, and are the only recent ones for the British Isles.
B W Edwards

Lecanora persimilis: on *Fraxinus*, Raithby-by-Spilsby, VC 54, North Lincolnshire, GR 54/373.670, June 2007. Herb. MRDS 114410. Determined by B J Coppins. New to the vice county.
M R D Seaward

Lemmopsis arnoldiana: on compacted soil over limestone among the bryophytes *Gymnostomum viridulum*, *Southbya nigrella* and *Trichostomum crispulum* in CG1 grassland, Durdle Pier, Isle of Portland, VC 9, Dorset, GR 30(SY)/70-71-, January 2007. Herb. Edwards. A new record for the vice-county of this rarely recorded species.
B W Edwards

Leptogium coralloideum: on two veteran *Corylus* in woods at Blar na Caillich Bhuidhe SSSI, Loch Morar, VC West Inverness-shire, GR 17(NM)/6813.9131, May 2007. Herb. Acton AA000216 in E. There was previously only one other confirmed British locality for this lichen (B J Coppins, pers. comm.) at Druim Dubh, Morar and it has not been recorded there since 1952, by Dahl, McVean and West.
A Acton

Leptogium coralloideum: on at least three *Corylus* at Coille Thogabhaig [Tokovaig], Sleat, Skye, VC 104, North Ebeudes, GR 18(NG)/6144.1205, August 2007. Herb. Acton AA000301. Confirmed by A Acton. Third British record.
A Griffith

Leptogium diffractum: occasional on sloping or horizontal limestone boulders, Penn's and East Weare, Isle of Portland, VC 9, Dorset, GR 30(SY)/69-70-, June 2006. New to the vice-county.
V J Giavarini

Leptogium subtile: on dead moss and sand in parched acid grassland on sand bank in old sand pit, Stanway, Colchester, VC 19, North Essex, GR 52(TL)/9514.2418, May 2007. Herb. Sanderson 1005. Second Essex record.
N A Sanderson

Leptorhaphis atomaria: on smooth bark of young *Populus tremula*, Central Wood, Bookham Common, VC 17, Surrey, GR 51(TQ)/130.565, January 2007. Voucher 154247 in Herb. K(M).
M B Aguirre-Hudson

Lichenocmium xanthoriae: with pycnidia on apothecia of *Xanthoria parietina* and *X. polycarpa* on younger twigs of *Crataegus monogyna*, Bayfield Plain, Bookham Common, VC17, Surrey, GR 51(TQ)/125.559, January 2007. Voucher 154248 in Herb. K(M). This lichenicolous fungus is not as widespread as *Xanthoriicola physciae*.
M B Aguirre-Hudson

Lithothelium phaeosporum: on leaning trunk of mature *Fraxinus*, Buckholm Wood, VC 80, Roxburghshire, GR 36(NT)/4759.3901, alt 200m, May 2007. Herb. Coppins 22306 in E. New to southern Scotland.
B J & A M Coppins

Llimonaea soredata: with *Roccella phycopsis*, *R. fuciformis*, *Dirina massiliensis f. soredata*, *Peterjamesia soredata* and *Arthonia endlicheri* on iron rich rock, probably of the Devonian series, forming north-facing cliffs, partially screened by *Sambucus* and *Hedera*, Sharkam Point, Tor Bay, Brixham, VC 3, South Devon, GR 20(SX)/93-54-, September 2007. Determined by B W Edwards. New to Devon. See also under New to the British Isles.
B Benfield, B W Edwards & C J B Hitch

Melaspilea amota: on weekly flushed bark of ancient *Quercus*, in relic pasture woodland, Savernake Forest, VC 7, North Wiltshire, GR 41(SU)/2142.6599, March 2007. Herb. Sanderson 986. New to Wiltshire.
N A Sanderson

Melaspilea granitophila: on side of boulder in scree, Buckholm Wood, VC 80, Roxburghshire, GR 36(NT)/47-38-, alt c. 200 m, May 2007, Coppins 22305 in E. New to vice-county.
B J & A M Coppins

Micarea angulosa ad int.: on block of siliceous scree in former glacial nivation cirque, Craig Cwmtinwen, Cwmystwyth, VC 46, Cardiganshire, GR 22(SN)/830.748, alt 400m, May 2007. Herb. SPC. New to Cardiganshire.
S P Chambers

Micarea erratica: on lignum of wooden gate of Willy Lott's Cottage, Flatford Mill Field Centre, VC 25, East Suffolk, GR 62(TM)/075.334, April 2007. A new host for Suffolk material.
P M Earland-Bennett & C J B Hitch

Micarea sylvicola: on kerbing around graves, Ancrum Graveyard, VC 80, Roxburghshire, GR 36(NT)/621.248, alt 80m, April 2007. Herb. Coppins 22297 in E. New to the vice county.
B J & A M Coppins

Micarea xanthonica: on acid bark of ancient *Crataegus monogyna*, in relic pasture woodland, Savernake Forest, VC 7, North Wiltshire, GR 41(SU)/229.680, March 2007. Herb. Sanderson 1028. New to Wiltshire.
N A Sanderson

Microcalicium ahlneri: on bark of conifer trunk (?*Chamaecyperis lawsoniana*), Kindrogan Field Centre, Enochdhu, Strathardle, VC 89, East Perthshire, GR 37(NO)/054.629, alt 260m, April 2007. Herb. Coppins 22280 in E. New to East Perthshire, and an unusual record from an exotic host, and also on bark rather than lignum.
B J & A M Coppins

Moelleropsis nebulosa: in VC 9, Dorset, (i) on clay soil on the sides on grassy hummocks on slumping Lias cliffs, St Gabriel's, Golden Cap Estate, 30(SY)/39-92-, May 2005; (ii) on clay soil on slumping Wealden cliff, Worbarrow Bay, 30(SY)/87-80-, May 2005; (iii) on clay soil on slumping Lias cliffs, Eype, Bridport, 30(SY)/44-91-, June 2005. New to the vice-county.
B W Edwards

Mycoglaena acuminans: on canopy twigs of 'granny' pine, Doire Bhraghad, Forest of Mar, VC 92, South Aberdeenshire, GR 37(NO)/0767.9030, March 2007. Herb. Coppins 22277 in E. New to Aberdeenshire.
B J Coppins

Mycomicrothelia atlantica: on *Corylus* stems on old bushes in upland *Fraxinus* - *Corylus* pasture woodland, above Seathwaite Bridge, VC 70, Cumberland, GR 53(NY)/238.129, 200m, May 2007. Herb Sanderson 1024. New to England and a significant addition to the oceanic lichen flora of the Borrowdale woods.
N A Sanderson & A M Cross

Nephroma tangeriense: in VC 1, West Cornwall, (i) on *Hedera* stems in serpentine scree, Black Head, The Lizard, GR 10(SW)/77-16-, November 2000, confirmed by B J Coppins by TLC. Herb. Edwards; (ii) on mossy boulders in landslip, Kynance Cliff, The Lizard, GR 10(SW)/68-13-, May 2003. Now known from four sites around The Lizard coast, all on serpentine.
B W Edwards

Opegrapha mougeotii: on sheltered shale and mortar on church walls with *Lecanographa grumulosa* and *Roccella phycopsis*, St Just in Roseland, VC 2, East Cornwall, GR 10(SW)/84-35-, March 2004. New to Cornwall.
B W Edwards & P A Gainey

Opegrapha thelotrematis: locally frequent on *Thelotrema lepadinum* on *Corylus avellana* poles, north bank of the Afon Mawddach, Coed Beddycoedwr, VC 48, Merionethshire, GR 23(SH)752.289, alt 185m, March 2007. Herb. SPC. Second Welsh record.
S P Chambers & A Seddon

Parmelina pastillifera: on roadside *Acer pseudoplatanus*, Thorntree, south of Arnprior, VC 87, West Perthshire, GR 26(NS)/611.933, August 2007. Herb. Coppins 22402 in E. New to the vice county.
B J Coppins

Parmotrema perlatum: On *Populus*, Central Park, Scunthorpe, VC 54, North Lincolnshire, GR 44/891102, June 2007. Only the second county record.
M R D Seaward

Parmotrema robustum: one large patch c. 1 x 1 metre, among *Calluna* on rocky northeast-facing slope, Gew-Graze, Lizard Downs NNR, VC 1, West Cornwall, GR 10(SW)/67-14-, May 2003. Confirmed by P W James. Herb. Edwards. New to Cornwall and to England.
B W Edwards

Pertusaria velata: on two adjacent trunks of *Acer pseudoplatanus*, in avenue north of Taynish House, Taynish NNR, VC 101, Kintyre, GR 16(NR)/7252.8335, alt 10m, May 2007. Herb. Coppins 22365 in E. Second Scottish record, and the furthest north by a few kilometres.
B J Coppins & C J Ellis

Phaeocalicium praecedens: on twigs and trunk lenticels of *Populus tremula*, in *Populus tremula* grove in upland *Fraxinus* – *Corylus* pasture woodland, above Seathwaite Bridge, VC 70, Cumberland, GR 53(NY)/2381.1295, alt 235m, May 2007. Herb. Sanderson 1021. New to England and the first UK record outside of the Scottish Highlands.
N A Sanderson & A M Cross

Physcia aipolia: On *Populus*, Central Park, Scunthorpe, VC 54, North Lincolnshire, GR 44(SE)/884.103, June 2007. Herb. MRDS 114473. Confirmed by B J Coppins. New county record.
M R D Seaward

Placidiopsis custnani: in small quantity on compacted basic soil on soft cliff, Worbarrow Bay, Tyneham, VC 9, Dorset, GR 30(SY)/87-79-, December 2002. New to the vice-county.
B W Edwards

Pleurosticta acetabulum: one 10cm thallus on young *Platanus* on golf course, Garon Park, Southend-on-Sea, VC 18, South Essex, GR 51(TQ)/898.876, December 2006. This species is fast becoming rare in East Anglia, so it is good to see it doing well on a young tree.
P M Earland-Bennett

Pleurosticta acetabulum: On *Acer campestre*, Driby, VC 54, North Lincolnshire, GR 53(TF)/392.744, May 2007. Herb. MRDS 114417. Confirmed by B J Coppins. Only the second county record.
M R D Seaward

Polycoccum minutulum: on *Trapelia placodioides* on sloping face of big boulder, Craig Cwmtinwen, Cwmystwyth, VC 46, Cardiganshire, GR 22(SN)/832.748, alt 410m, May 2007. Herb. SPC. New to Wales. S P Chambers

Polycoccum tryptethelioides: on *Stereocaulon condensatum* on pebble ridge by river, Glen Quoich, Mar Forest, VC 92, South Aberdeenshire, GR 37(NO)/1063.9209, alt 380m; April 2007. Herb. Coppins 22290 in E. New to Aberdeenshire. B J Coppins

Porina borrieri: in rain track of old *Fagus*, in relic pasture woodland, Savernake Forest, VC , North Wiltshire, GR 41(SU)/2173.6763, March 2007. Herb. Sanderson 992. New to Wiltshire. N A Sanderson

Porina ginzbergeri: locally frequent at the bases of limestone boulders and smaller rocks among scrub on sheltered east facing undercliff, Penn's and East Weare, Isle of Portland, VC 9, Dorset, GR 30(SY)/69-70- to 30/70-72-, March 2006. Determined by A Orange. New to the vice-county. A Mediterranean species previously known from The Burren and Derbyshire. Similar to *P. linearis* but with larger perithecia and longer, 5-7 septate spores. V J Giavarini & B W Edwards

Porpidia speirea: on vertical surfaces of sheltered, well lit, hard limestone, in small quarry, Oddicombe Beach, Torbay, VC 3, South Devon, GR 20(SX)/926.657, July 2007. First recent and second record, for Devon. B Benfield

Ramalina fraxinea: one 5cm thallus on young *Platanus*, growing with fertile *Ramalina fastigiata* on golf course, Garon Park, Southend-on-Sea, VC 18, South Essex, GR 51(TQ)/898.876, December 2006. This is the first modern record for this species in Essex. P M Earland-Bennett

Ramalina polymorpha: on low south-southeast-facing crags, North Berwick Law, VC 82, East Lothian, GR 36(NT)/5561.8417, alt 168m, April 2007. Herb. Coppins 22309 in E. A 'new' significant population to the southwest of the previously known populations. B J & A M Coppins

Ramonia nigra: on spongy base-rich bark of ancient *Quercus*, in relic pasture woodland, Savernake Forest, VC 7, North Wiltshire, GR 41(SU)/2219.6542, March 2007. Herb. Sanderson 983. New to Wiltshire and only the third site recorded outside of the New Forest for this apparently very rare endemic species and proposed BAP species. N A Sanderson

Rhizocarpon petraeum: many thalli on siltstone flagstones in walled garden, Priory Park, Prittlewell, Southend-on-Sea, VC 18, South Essex, GR 51(TQ)/877.874, April 2007. Herb.STD. New to Essex. P M Earland-Bennett

Rhymbocarpus cruciatus: on *Diploicia canescens*, Horse Castle, St Abbs, VC 81, Berwickshire, GR 36(NT)/919.684, alt 45m, July 2006. Herb. Coppins 22378 in E. Second Scottish record and new to Berwickshire. B J & A M Coppins

Rinodina luridescens: with *Buellia subdisciformis* on top of sunny chert boulder, Durdle Pier, Isle of Portland, VC 9, Dorset, 30(SY)/70-71-, February 2006. Determined by B J Coppins. New to the vice-county. V J Giavarini & B W Edwards

Rinodina orculariopsis: on boulder by path to ruined castle, north side of Ob Ganscavaig, Tokavaig, Sleat Peninsula, Skye, VC 104, North Ebudes, GR 18(NG)/5978.1198, alt 10m, June 2007. Herb. Coppins 22374 in E. New to northwest Scotland. B J & A M Coppins

Rinodina oxydata: on basalt outcrop in pasture, Broad Law, Ancrum, VC 80, Roxburghshire, GR 36(NT)/6242.2516, alt 130m, April 2007. Herb. Coppins 22299 in E. New to southeast Scotland. B J & A M Coppins

Rosellinula haplospora: on *Aspicilia cinerea* s.str. [conidia 11–16 µm long] on basalt outcrop in pasture, Broad Law, Ancrum, VC 80, Roxburghshire, GR 36(NT)/62-25-, alt 125 m, April 2007. Herb. Coppins 22300 in E. B J & A M Coppins

Sarcopyrenia cylindrospora: associated with *Candelariella vitellina* and moribund *Acarospora fuscata*, on south-facing basalt outcrop, North Berwick Law, VC 82, East Lothian, GR 36(NT)/ 5555.8417, alt 150m, April 2007. Herb. Coppins 22308 E. New to Scotland. B J & A M Coppins

Sclerococcum montagnei: on *Lecanora rupicola* on top of gabbro boulder, Mynydd Penarfynydd, VC 49, Caernarvonshire, GR 23(SH)/217.260, alt 90m, September 2007. Herb. SPC. New to the vice county. S P Chambers

Scutula stereocaulorum: on *Stereocaulon condensatum* on pebble ridge by river, Glen Quoich, Mar Forest, VC 92, South Aberdeenshire, GR 37(NO)/1063.9209, alt 380m, April 2007. Herb. Coppins 22290 E. New to Aberdeenshire B J Coppins

Skyttea nitschkei: on *Thelotrema lepadinum* on trunks of two *Quercus petraea* in remnant strip of old woodland, in gorge of the Afon Rheidol, below Devil's Bridge,

VC 46, Cardiganshire, GR 22(SN)/735.774, alt 80m, August 2007. Herb. SPC. New to Cardiganshire. S P Chambers

Spirographa fusisporella: on *Ochrolechia tartarea* on upland rockface, Craig Ifan, Cwm Brefi, VC 46, Cardiganshire, GR 22(SN)/683.545, alt 330m, September 2007. Herb. SPC. New to Cardiganshire. S P Chambers

Strigula jamesii: on bark of trunk of dead *Ulmus*, Great Wood, Eggleston, VC 66, Durham, GR 45(NZ)/00-21-, August 2007. Herb. Coppins 22412 in E. New to Durham. B J Coppins & M Sutcliffe

Strigula taylorii: in rain track of mature *Fraxinus* in overstood coppice, Great Copse, Briddlesford, VC 10, Isle of Wight, GR 40(SZ)/5545.9013, April 2007. Herb. Sanderson 1012. New to the Isle of Wight. N A Sanderson

Synalissa symphorea: in crevices and overgrowing *Psora lurida* on limestone boulders on undercliff, Penn's and East Weare, Isle of Portland, VC 9, Dorset, 30(SY)/69-70- to 30/70-72-, March 2006. Confirmed by L Sparrius. Last recorded here in 1881, but the specimen in BM was thought to be a *Lempholemma* species. V J Giavarini & B W Edwards

Syncesia myrticola: in small quantity on three sheltered chert boulders on undercliff with *Opegrapha saxigena* and *Roccella phycopsis*, near Durdle Pier, Isle of Portland, VC 9, Dorset, 30(SY)/70-71-, October 2003. Herb Edwards. New to the vice-county, and a considerable easterly extension of its range. B W Edwards

Teloschistes flavicans: in VC 1, West Cornwall (i) on three *Acer pseudoplatanus* in field, Bosvathick Farm, VC 1, GR 10(SW)/75-29, August 2007; (ii) on *Acer pseudoplatanus* on edge of small wood, Higher Bosvarren. GR 10(SW)/75-29, August 2007; (iii) on *Fraxinus* on roadside tree, Mawnan Smith, GR 10(SW)/77-29-, August 2007; (iv) on *Acer pseudoplatanus* in hedge, Penwarne, Mawnan Smith, GR 10(SW)/77-29-, August 2007; (v) on eight *Acer pseudoplatanus* and three *Fraxinus* in tree belt, Penwarne, Mawnan Smith, GR 10(SW)/76-30, August 2007; (vi) on *Acer pseudoplatanus* in tree belt, Trewoon, GR 10(SW)/76-31-. Large populations of this Schedule 8 species at these localities. P W Lambley

Toninia plumbina: on *Degelia plumbea* on trunks of two mature roadside *Quercus*, northeast side of Loch Etive, VC 98, Argyll Main, GR 17(NM)/998.344, alt 20m, June 2007. Herb. SPC. Fifth British locality. S P Chambers

Wadeana dendrographa: on healthy mature *Ulmus* by roadside, east of Hugh Town, St Mary's, Isles of Scilly, VC 1, West Cornwall, 00(SV)/91-10-, May 2002. New to the Islands and to the vice-county. The tree also supports *Bacidia incompta* below a branch wound.
B W Edwards & P A Gainey

Xanthoria ucrainica: on stony soil at edge of cliff, Burgh Island, VC 3, South Devon, GR 20(SX)/645.439, June 2007. New to Devon.
B Benfield

SOCIETY BUSINESS

50th ANNIVERSARY OF THE BRITISH LICHEN SOCIETY and ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 11-13 JANUARY 2008

NETTLECOMBE COURT FIELD CENTRE, WILLITON, TAUNTON,
SOMERSET TA4 4HS

Nominations

Nominations for Officers for 2008 and two members of Council for the period 2008-2011 should be sent by e-mail or in writing to the Secretary, c/o Department of Botany, The Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD before 12th December 2007. No person may be nominated without their consent. As there has been a change in the constitution to allow 9 elected members to serve on Council for three years we are electing two persons to replace John Skinner and William Purvis.

Council Meeting

Council will meet at **14.00 on Friday 11th January 2008** at Nettlecombe Field Centre. Please let the Secretary have any items you wish Council to discuss by 12th December, 2007.

This weekend we are celebrating the 50th year of the British Lichen Society and it is an opportunity for all members to meet, reminisce and also to plan for the future. All contact details and booking instructions are provided in the Summer Bulletin (and can also be viewed on the BLS website). The celebration dinner will be held on Saturday night and Mark Bolland has made a special price of £65 for those people who wish to come just for the AGM on Saturday and leave on Sunday after breakfast. This price includes a buffet lunch, the celebration dinner

and bed and breakfast on Saturday night. Concerning accommodation; all single rooms are already booked so arrange to share with other people where possible. If you are desperate to have a single room please contact the centre to arrange accommodation in a local B&B.

The programme:

The Secret Life of Lichens exhibition will be on show at Nettlecombe all weekend so please take the opportunity to see this spectacular interpretation of lichens and the people who study them.

The Geography lab is reserved to put up exhibits of historical or lichen interest from 14.00, **Friday 11 January** onwards. This is an opportunity for members to see what you are doing so please contribute items to this. Display boards and tables will be available but we need to organise this well before the meeting so please let Scott LaGreca know (by e-mail S.LaGreca@nhm.ac.uk, or snail mail, NOT telephone as Scott is away) the subject and/or title of your exhibit and space required (e.g table, electrical or internet connection) **by 12 December, 2006**. You are also welcome to contribute items to the exhibition on Saturday morning after 9.00m.

Friday evening

Wine or soft drinks will be served at 18.30 in the Staff Sitting Room prior to dinner in the Great Hall at 19.00. We aim to enliven proceedings on Friday evening by taking a lighthearted approach to lichens and lichenology by remembering people who have contributed to our knowledge over time. We are celebrating 50 years of the BLS, and we ask you to show your appreciation of lichens and lichenologists **by dressing up as a lichen or a lichenologist of your choice (alive or dead)**. We realise that members may need access to archive material (some of which is available on Google), and Mark Seaward as archivist of the BLS has agreed to help in this matter. We intend to prepare a Rogues Gallery of lichenologists, but at the time of going to press we have not arranged to put it on the website, so do check to see if it is there. Remember, that your dress or accessories must contain good clues for rapid identification. Will there be a prize for the "best dressed lichen/lichenologist"? Wait and see.

Also on Friday evening we would like to commemorate special people and events by way of slides or overheads. As this requires some co-ordination please contact Mark Seaward to say what you have to offer in this line. To keep up our international flavour David Richardson will give a short presentation on his visit to Sable Island and Simon Davey will give an account of the joint BLS and Tuckermann workshop in Newfoundland.

The book sale. Please bring books or other items for sale. There will be a special table reserved for books included in the sale in the staff sitting room. Please hand these to Mark [Seaward] before 18.00 on Friday. This will be run on paper bids which Mark will assess on Sunday morning after breakfast. 25% of the proceeds from the sale goes to the BLS.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING/EXHIBITIONS/LECTURE MEETING

Saturday, 12th January, 2008

The Annual General Meeting will be held in the Common Room at Nettlecombe Field Centre, Williton, Taunton, Somerset TA4 4HS.

- 10.00 Coffee will be served in the staff sitting room
- 10.30 Annual General Meeting

AGENDA

1. Apologies for absence
2. Minutes of the Annual General Meeting January 2006
3. Matters arising
4. Officers and Committee Chair Reports
5. Ursula Duncan Awards
6. Honorary member award
7. Field Meetings 2007-2008
8. Election of Officers and two members of Council including vacant positions of Bulletin Editor, Secretary and Librarian (including a home for the library!)
9. Any other business
10. Date and place of next AGM

12.45 Buffet lunch in the Great Hall (Exhibits will still be on view until Sunday)

Lecture Meeting: Past, present and future of the British Lichen Society.

14.00 – 14.45 Mark Seaward - The British Lichen Society: historical reflection

For more than three centuries great interest has been shown in the natural history of the British Isles, as testified by the vast number of local, regional and eventually national societies established to study all aspects of the subject, including of course

lichenology. Over this period, various attempts were made by individuals to galvanize interest in lichenology at a national level, culminating in the establishment of the British Lichen Society in 1957, which will be reviewed. Attention will be paid to the state of lichenology 50 years ago and to the key players involved in establishing and developing the Society and in successfully promoting the subject, not only nationally but internationally, through a wide range of activities. The changes witnessed within and without the Society over the past half century will be charted, and some personal thoughts on its past, present and future will be presented. [The lecture will be illustrated by documents and photographs from the Society's archives and material submitted by members. Please contact Mark Seaward with any relevant material that you can provide including personal reminiscences, slides or other memorabilia so that these can be included in the talk or used on Friday evening, making it a special and personable event.]

14.45 – 15.30 Christopher Ellis - The Only Constant is Change: climate as an emerging feature in a lichenologist's worries

Lichenologists are familiar with change. As a community of specialists, BLS members have documented the effects of acid rain, changing nutrient loads, contrasting management factors, and (more recently) the recolonisation of lichens into post-industrial environments. Human-induced climate change has emerged as a major concern in the wider scientific community, and this presentation will explore its possible consequences for our lichen flora, exploring areas of uncertainty and the challenges to conservation. Chris Ellis will argue that as we better understand the importance of multiple interacting factors (pollutants, management) the recognition of additional drivers of change (climate) reinforces the need for specialist societies and expert recording, with an imperative to maintain our databases and ensure long-term monitoring.

15.30 - 16.00 Tea

16.00 – 16.45 Christoph Scheidegger - Changing lichenology in a changing world

During the past fifty years a series of technological developments have influenced lichenological research and improved our understanding of lichen ultrastructure, physiology, ecology and systematics. On the other hand complex societal problems such as environmental pollution, the global biodiversity crisis and climate change have led to conceptual progress in lichenological research. Lichenology has made major contributions to the development of methods on how to monitor diversity and its

change and has provided early examples of how to implement the concept of integrative biology. I will give two examples of integrative lichenological projects and illustrate the successful outcome of the following 1) bringing together researchers of diverse expertise to identify, articulate and structure problems. 2) providing hierarchical exploration of the issue and 3) the application of concepts developed for lichen bioindication and monitoring projects to research, outreach and educational frameworks. I will argue that the approach is worth considering also in current lichen conservation concepts and programmes.

16.45 – 17.30 Janet Simkin - Much Ado about Data: recent advances in biological records

Most of us keep some record of the lichens we see, but what do we do with those records? Put together in a large database, the information they contain becomes a valuable resource for research and conservation. Computerising records has been an important part of the society's work for many years, but until recently, we lacked the technology to make full use of the data we held. Now, we have new and more powerful software. We are even putting our data on the internet through the NBN Gateway. Databases are no longer just about producing distribution maps, although these will always be important. This talk will explore some of the new facilities, and show how ready access to maps, site lists, time series and ecological data, can support the next fifty years of British lichenology.

Sunday 14 January

Field Excursion to Nettlecombe park, no vehicles required!

Details of the arrangements to be provided at the AGM.

SECRETARY'S REPORT 2007

The British Lichen Society has had another successful year with a record 679 total members, including 365 in the UK and Ireland and 314 in the rest of the world. This represents a substantial increase (35) from the previous year. The Council has remained strong with the addition of Don Chapman as Assistant Treasurer/Membership Secretary; John Skinner as Treasurer (replacing Bob Hodgson, who served in this capacity for many years); and Heidi Doring and Mike Sutcliffe as new Members of Council. As always, however, the end-of-the-year brings inevitable retirements, and this year I am retiring as Secretary. If you are interested in this position (see position description in this *Bulletin* p.99) please contact me.

The three field meetings which took place this year were well-attended: one at Bookham Common, London (led by Jack Laundon); one workshop on the genera *Bacidia* and *Micarea* (led by Brian Coppins); and one in the Charnwood Forest, Leicestershire (led by Ivan Pedley). An additional meeting, in Newfoundland, Canada, held jointly with the "Tuckerman Lichen Society" (aka the East Coast Lichen Network) was attended by eight BLS members. Details of all these field meetings can be found in the Field Secretary's report in this *Bulletin* p.98.

2007 saw a number of exciting developments for the Society. Our new website was launched, with Jacqui Middleton at the helm as webmaster. We have also issued some of Claire Dalby's beautiful lichen greeting cards, which are available in packs of 6 from our Publications Officer (see website). Also, thanks to the efforts of Senior Editor Peter Crittenden (together with Tony Braithwaite of CUP), all of the back-issues of our journal are now searchable online. Thanks to Sandy Coppins and Janet Simkin, the Scottish lichen data is also searchable online via the NBN portal. Most important for those of you who need up-to-date information on our lichen Flora, the 2nd edition of *The Lichen Flora of Great Britain & Ireland* is 90% complete thanks to our hard-working Flora Committee and their many collaborators, here in the UK as well as overseas. We plan to have a copy of the complete manuscript available at the next AGM. Our other Committees—Conservation, Data, and Education & Promotion—have also been quite active this year; for details, see the reports of the Chairs of those Committees elsewhere in this Bulletin.

In October the Open Air Laboratory (OPAL) project was launched with funding from the Big Lottery Fund for projects across 9 regions of England; it will involve contributions from many specialist societies, including the BLS. We hope that these projects will provide a stimulus to Society members to become involved with local lichen issues, as well as encouraging a wider sector of the community to become interested in lichens. So look out for the OPAL logo and for opportunities to be involved with this project.

The Society is also pleased to report that applications for support from the Wallace-Burnet-Gilbert Fund for field meetings (and field courses) are increasing; the Society supported two applications this year. Council has recently changed the eligibility requirements for this fund, and has increased the amount of money available for applicants, so we expect to support even more members in the future.

The year ahead

The coming year will see big changes in the BLS Council, with Peter Lambley taking over as President, and Sandy Coppins as Editor of the BLS Bulletin. The year ahead will also see the advent of online article submissions to *The Lichenologist*, which will greatly reduce the unnecessarily heavy workload currently shouldered by the Editors.

2008 marks the 50th anniversary of The British Lichen Society. This august occasion will be celebrated in a number of ways, including the publication of the 2nd edition of the Flora, plus a free, limited edition Souvenir Calendar for all BLS members. The 50th anniversary AGM will take place at Nettlecombe Field Centre, Somerset (see this *Bulletin* p.85) and will feature, in addition to keynote talks, a special anniversary dinner. In addition, in July 2008, a special 50th anniversary reception will be held at the 6th International Association for Lichenology meeting in Asilomar, California.

Scott LaGreca

CONSERVATION OFFICERS REPORT 2006/07

The last two years have been spent on several large projects which have now come to fruition. The Conservation Committee met three times during 2006/07.

In July the Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) Priority Habitats and Species lists were published. The Conservation Committee, through the tireless work of Chris Cheffings from JNCC, had a major input into the list. No lichens were taken off the previous list but many new species were added, bring the total number of Priority lichens to 136. These include some species that are widespread locally but have undergone a significant decline such as *Toninia sedifolia* and *Usnea florida*. A large number of International Responsibility species have been included highlighting the conservation importance of our oceanic woodlands.

In September Plantlife International formally launched the UK list of Important Plant Areas (IPAs), which includes 94 sites that been selected for the importance of their lichen flora within a European context. This initial list is bias towards woodland and montane habitats for which we have the most up to date information. However, the list can be added to, and the next task is to collect information on our lowland saxicolous and maritime habitats which are also of significance within Western Europe.

English Nature (now Natural England) funded the establishment of a Threatened Lichen Database to go alongside those already existing for bryophytes and vascular plants. At present around 5600 records covering 306 species for England have been added. With the Scottish Lichen Database and a database for Threatened Welsh

Lichens there is a lot data now for the rare and declining species, and this is a very important step for the BLS in providing accurate and up to date information at a site-based scale for the Conservation Agencies, and for up dating the Conservation Evaluations, our next major task.

There have been several changes to the Committee this year. Kery Dalby, has resigned from the Committee. A former chairman, Kery has been out longest serving member and has provided wise council on many occasions. He is thanked on behalf of the Society for all his work. Peter Lambley has retired from English Nature after representing them on the Committee for many years. Peter provided advice on lichen conservation and management to all the English Nature local teams alongside his other work covering the North Norfolk Coast. He also helped the BLS getting funds for the projects such as the Threatened Lichen Database. Ray Woods retired from the Countryside Council for Wales but still represents Wales on the Committee in his new post of Welsh Lower Plant Officer for Plantlife.

Finally, thank you to all the members of the committee for their work over the last year. Several people deserve special mention; Stephen Ward for his efficient minute taking, Ishpi Blatchley for dealing with Churchyard matters and Neil Sanderson advising on woodland conservation issues. North of the border Brian and Sandy Coppins attend many meeting on behalf of the Society and answer many inquiries ranging from people writing Local Biodiversity Action plans to landowners wishing to paint their tree trunks with 'glue' to trap voracious moth larvae ! We continue to work closely with the Conservation Agencies and Dr Chris Cheffings for JNCC, Dave Genney for SNH, Ray Woods, Dr Jenny Duckworth and Nicola Hutchinson for Plantlife are thanked for their continued support over the past two years.

Finally, in the passing of Francis Rose in July 2006 we lost one of the major voices in lichen conservation not just in Britain and Ireland, but throughout much of Europe. For many he us taught to look at the whole picture, relating the lichen species to the communities they make up, and to the requirements of each of the communities and the impacts of past management. The Important Plant Areas for Lichen is in many ways one of his legacies to the Society and to conservation. Pioneering surveys by Francis, often in the company of Dougal Swinscow, Peter James, Brian Coppins, Simon Davey and others, revealed the immense importance of the parklands in southern and south-west England and the oceanic woodlands throughout western Britain and Ireland. Although 30 or 40 years old, many of his observations still hold true today and justify their inclusion in a list of Internationally Important sites.

Bryan Edwards

EDUCATION AND PROMOTIONS COMMITTEE

Report for AGM 2008: Reaching out about lichens

This report covers 2006 - 2007. The Education and Promotions Committee has been busy and productive. Annually, at our three lively meetings we have shared ideas and reported progress on reaching out about lichens. This report gives a flavour of our activities, multiplied many times by the involvement of Committee members and the wider BLS membership in many ways.

Finding out about lichens

FSC field centre courses contribute significantly to helping people to learn about and enjoy lichens. Many BLS members look back gratefully on guidance received from Frank Dobson, Peter James, Pat Wolseley, Brian and Sandy Coppins and other tutors. About seven courses have been offered annually in recent years and some in spring recruit particularly well. Field Centres regularly used include Flatford Mill, Juniper Hall, Kindrogan, Slapton Ley, Preston Montford and Orielton. In 2008, a course will be offered at Malham Tarn. Jeremy Gray has enhanced our entries in the FSC brochure with lichen photographs. Warm thanks are due to all tutors and those who help on field courses. Partnership with the FSC is a major strength and we thank our FSC colleagues, Simon Norman and Rebecca Farley.

Provision of information continues to be a priority. Frank Dobson has added a *Guide to Common Urban Lichens 2: Stone and Wood* to the Field Studies Council AIDGAP series. This joins the first guide to urban lichens, those on trees and soil. Other lichen guides by BLS members published by the FSC cover a range of habitats: churchyards, twigs, rocky shores, and there is one on air pollution and lichens. All are in fold-out format, splendidly illustrated with relevant descriptions on weather-resistant card, and are suitable for use in the field. They are available at budget price from the FSC Publications Centre and their field centres. Frank Dobson has updated the new edition of his Lichen Identifier CD. This, enhanced with revised distribution maps of lichens and of lichenicolous fungi (with help from Brian Coppins), also includes 750 high quality photographs. Ann Allen's *Lundy Lichens* has recently been published and will be available at the 2008 AGM.

A highlight has been the *The Secret Life of Lichens* interactive exhibition, developed by John Douglass, and successfully launched at Chatelherault Country Park, Lanarkshire. We look forward to enjoying this at the 2008 AGM and to its reaching even wider audiences!

Among the many talks about lichens members have given during this period, one is especially noteworthy. At the end of September 2006, Frank Dobson gave a talk to the Linnean Society on *Churchyard Lichens*.

Coursework material for GCSE science, prepared by Pat Wolseley, has been included in a publication by AQA (one of the three major GCSE boards).

The Committee recognises the key importance of the BLS website in providing information about lichens, and ways of investigating lichens, as through projects already on-line. We welcome our collaboration with Jacqui Middleton who, with colleagues, continues to improve this facility.

Gardens

The recent conference hosted by *Plant Network* in Benmore Botanic Garden, Argyll, raises awareness of the importance of this habitat at national and international levels, and was attended by several BLS Council members. The BLS has nurtured interest in gardens and parks with activities in many areas, including Aberdeen, Arlington Court, Bromley, Cardiff, Chelsea Physic Garden, Richmond Park, RHS Rosemoor and Wimbledon. Relevant leaflets provide valuable self-help guides for several of these walks. This Committee is fortunate to have among its members an education officer of Chelsea Physic Garden (Michael Holland).

Churchyards

The *Cherishing Churchyards Conference*, hosted by *Caring for God's Acre* in Ludlow in 2006, provided a very valuable platform for raising awareness about lichens. Workshop topics included lichens, led by Joy Ricketts, and plants and walls, led by Ray Woods. Also present, on behalf of the Society, were Ishpi Blatchley and Frank Dobson, who looked after sales and promotions. Representatives of the many facets of churchyards and their management were present.

Recent activities of an organisation called CMIAR, which markets cleaning agents for the removal of lichens under the guise of registering inscriptions on churchyard memorials, are a salutary reminder of the importance of churchyards. We plan to send a statement, which explains the value and interest of lichens, direct to Dioceses, and request that they incorporate this on their web-sites.

Networking

The Society receives a steady stream of requests from students and teachers for help with projects involving lichens - suitable for primary-age children up to post-graduate level. Several Committee members respond to these, notably Pat Wolseley and Ann Allen. From time to time the advice of other specialists within the Society is sought.

Recently Vanessa Winchester provided expert help to a Reading University student seeking information on the use of lichens in studying the maximum height of flood water in a gorge in Crete. Vanessa's knowledge of lichenometry was immensely helpful and much appreciated.

Kristina Articus, Herbarium Curator, Rennes University, responded very helpfully to a request about involvement in education and promotion activities. Among her many activities she gives talks to the general public and arranges exhibitions on lichens, and supervises Master thesis students studying the chemistry of lichens. Interestingly, her research on *Ochrolechia parella* reveals its efficacy against B16 Melanoma cells. We must treat this common lichen with great respect! (More information at www.easip.univ-rennes1.fr/herbier/index.html)

Excellent lichens were recorded at several reserves in the Pas de Calais by Ishpi Blatchley during a general natural history meeting held jointly by the Kent Biological Records Centre with colleagues in France.

Links among individuals have developed into thriving local groups. They often depend on the enthusiasm of one or two individuals who gather others around them. Joy Ricketts is outstanding in enthusing and imparting knowledge of lichens in Gloucestershire, Hereford, Worcester and Shropshire. Other lichenologists contribute with equal enthusiasm in several areas of the country. Camaraderie and professionalism among Scottish colleagues cannot be surpassed. Initiatives encouraged and steered by Sandy and Brian Coppins have laid the foundations for the next generation of lichenologists.

International collaboration

Through strong international links we have been very fortunate to participate in international field meetings. In 2006 we explored lichens in Spain (coordinated superbly by David Hawksworth, aided by Patricia) and in 2007 we explored lichens in the Avalon Peninsula, Newfoundland (initiated by David Richardson, BLS members were invited to join a Tuckerman Workshop, see separate report). Both provided stunning opportunities to learn about the richness and exuberance of the lichen flora in a variety of native habitats.

Linda Davies and Frank Dobson have contributed to a project managed through PECE (Partners for Environmental Co-operation in Europe) which is addressing the management of air quality in Moscow and London. Work developed by members of the British Lichen Society is being applied and may benefit people very widely, as in the countries of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia.

Through research projects many links are fostered abroad. We have been introduced by Pat Wolseley to a guide to lichens published in Thai language. While the script appeared daunting, the illustrations communicated wonderfully, and we admired the presentation as a lay-flat book, with covers which can be wiped clean.

BLS 50th Anniversary

The BLS 2008 Golden Anniversary Calendar celebrates and reminds us of the richness of our lichen flora, captured accurately and beautifully by members from around the world. Warm thanks are due to all photographers. The small working group (Ann Allen, Jeremy Gray, Barbara Hilton and Pat Wolseley) was presented with a daunting challenge in making a selection and pairing images. From the great number of images contributed only a fraction could be included and it is hoped that others can be used on the BLS web-site and take us into the Society's 51st year.

At the time of the 50th Anniversary of the Society it is fitting to acknowledge how much has been achieved in the field of 'education and promotions'. From the founding of the BLS, lichenology has flourished throughout the British Isles because of the enthusiasm of members and great willingness to share knowledge and understanding. We welcome our overseas members who enrich our understanding of diversity and range of forms. In recent years, growth of lichenology has been vigorous in Scotland, with its well organised programme of courses and training. We now take for granted the regular programme of FSC courses, the *Lichenologist* appearing six times each year and the *Bulletin* twice, and the development of the BLS web-site. We look forward to a revised *Flora* to bring us up-to-date and join a raft of smaller publications about lichens. Churchyard groups and many other local groups foster local interest and deepen knowledge. We appreciate all these opportunities - and look forward to more developments, in the years to come.

Grateful thanks to all Committee members for their hard work and enthusiasm during 2006: Ann Allen (Committee secretary), Pat Wolseley (as President of the Society), Ishpi Blatchley, Linda Davies, Frank Dobson, Rebecca Farley (FSC), Tony Fletcher, Michael Holland (CPG), Peter James, Scott LaGreca, Simon Norman (FSC), Don Palmer and William Purvis. We are fortunate to have good support from our circle of corresponding members, who are welcome to join meetings when opportunity allows, and so readily offer help when needed: Peder Aspen, Ian Bennallick, Andrew Branson (*British Wildlife* journal), Sandy Coppins, Robin Crump, John Douglass, Jenny Duckworth (Plantlife), Jeremy Gray, David Hill (ex-President), Alan Orange, Steve Price, Janet Simkin, Cliff Smith and Bill Syrratt.

Barbara Hilton (Chair)

REPORT OF THE FIELD MEETINGS SECRETARY FOR 2007

This was a year not noted for its good weather, however the field meetings programme enjoyed good weather for all its meetings. The first, led by Brian and Sandy Coppins was a workshop centred on Oban in Scotland, (for full account see p.18). This was a workshop meeting dealing with the genera *Bacidia* and *Micarea* and we were very privileged that it was led by the internationally renowned expert. Once again, we enjoyed excellent facilities in the laboratories at Dunstaffnage. Brian's known expertise meant we were an international group, with an especially large contingent from Italy. The weather was good, though this encouraged the midges, which those who went to look at the lichen riches of Glasdrum NNR are unlikely to forget. After Brian's lectures in the morning, we split into groups to go to various sites. Most went on a day trip to Lismore Island which proved very exciting with its calcareous rock outcrops and small pieces of undisturbed woodland. During the day Emmanuel Sérusiaux found *Sclerococcum griseisporodochium*, a species new to Britain.

Eight intrepid lichenologists from the Society joined the Tuckermann Society for a five day field meeting in Newfoundland in September, (for full account see p.12). We were warned that the Avalon Peninsular could be foggy and damp, however we enjoyed fine weather for the whole of our stay. We saw a wide range of habitats with a confusing number of *Cladonia* species. For this we were indeed fortunate that Ted Ahti was amongst our number. Perhaps the real highlight was the chance to see two truly charismatic species, *Erioderma pedicellatum* and *E. molissimum* in their native land. I think most were rather surprised at the uninspiring nature of their chosen habitat that consisted of particularly unhealthy looking balsam fir forest.

Our last meeting of the year took place in Leicestershire and centred on Charnwood Forest. It was led by Ivan Pedley. Once again the weather was kind, especially on Friday when a visit to the University Botanic Gardens took place while Council was meeting. Over the weekend, Ivan showed us woodland and rock outcrop sites in the geologically ancient Charnwood Forest. Knowing the effects of pollution in the fairly recent past, I think we were all astonished at the richness of the lichens shown to us so well by Ivan with his depth of knowledge of the area.

Next years programme is broadly settled at the time of writing, though the detail has still to be worked out. The Spring meeting will take place in Cornwall, led by Peter Lambley and centred on Falmouth. In the summer, Chris Ellis is going to lead a meeting in Scotland, most probably in the north east while the year will finish with a meeting led by Janet Simkin in Northumberland. This latter will also feature a workshop on Lichen Recording during which Janet will demonstrate the latest software that the Society will be using for its data.

Recently, the Society has shown that it enjoys overseas meetings arranged jointly with colleagues abroad. Currently, it is hoped to arrange a joint meeting in northern Italy and enquiries into the possibilities of this are in hand.

I have been Field Secretary now since I took over unofficially from Ivan Pedley at the AGM in January 2003. I took up the position formally at the AGM in 2004. I have therefore been acting as Field Meetings Secretary for five years and this will become six at the end of the 2008 season. I would like now to step down. After five years, new ideas for the programme come less easily and it seems a good moment to hand over to someone else. The job is quite demanding but at the same time very rewarding. The field secretary has the great good fortune to arrange for the Society to visit places that appeals to them. He or she will also be in contact with many active members of the Society, and meet them in the field. It is important that the Field Meetings Secretary should be someone who regularly attends field meetings, though not utterly essential. It is good that the Society does give some help to the Field Meetings Secretary financially to come to meetings both of Council and in the field. I would be most grateful if anyone interested in taking this on could contact me either by e-mail or through the post.

Simon Davey

YOUR SOCIETY NEEDS YOU!!

The Society relies on the efforts of members who are prepared to give time to the Society to undertake work of a various kinds, without such help the Society cannot function. This year three key posts are vacant and must be filled. These are Secretary, *Bulletin* Editor and Librarian. If you are able to take on any of these please contact Scott LaGreca in the first instance by e-mail (scol@nhm.ac.uk) or one of the current officers. Brief descriptions of the posts are given below by the present incumbents.

Secretary

Scott LaGreca writes "I am stepping down from the position of Secretary of the Society from the middle of January 2008 due to too many other commitments. I have enjoyed my two years as secretary as it has given me the opportunity to meet many enthusiastic members both in the Natural History Museum and on Field meetings. The Secretary serves the Society in a number of crucial ways: organising and distributing the Agenda for Council meetings; taking and distributing the Minutes of Council meetings; answering all Society correspondence and enquires; and organising the Annual General Meeting. The post of Secretary provides exciting opportunities for

networking: you will meet many Society members, as well as like-minded individuals from all over the British Isles. If you are interested in taking on this interesting and important role please email me.”

Bulletin Editor

The *Bulletin* is published twice a year and is the main means by which members can keep in touch with one another and what is going on within the Society and lichenology. The aim is to have an accessible publication with something for everyone. In so doing, it complements the prestigious journal *The Lichenologist*. This is an opportunity for someone to contribute to the Society and get editorial and publication experience. It is also an opportunity for the post holder to demonstrate their literary talents and of course make a real difference to the BLS members. Some word processing skills are necessary as is access to e-mail. If anyone is interested please contact me, Peter Lambley (plambley@aol.com) so that can explain what is involved in more detail.

Librarian

The Society has extensive library built up over the last fifty years. At present it is housed in Leicester Museums but a new home will almost certainly be needed in the next year. Currently the post of librarian is vacant though Tony Fletcher is holding the fort. We do need however to find a new Librarian if this service to members is to continue. The key needs are space to house the collection and interest in cataloguing and making the material available for members.

NEW MEMBERS

We apologise that the last update was in *Bulletin* 97 (Winter 2005). We therefore welcome the following new members to the Society who have joined in 2006 & 2007.

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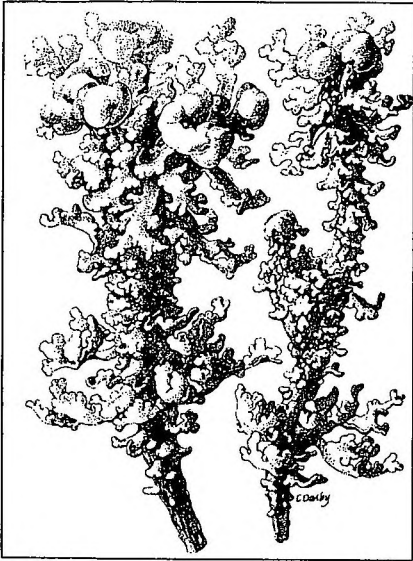
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Please would intending contributors to the Summer 2008 issue of the *Bulletin* submit their copy to the Editor by 21 March. These can be sent by e-mail to plambley@aol.com as an attachment. This should be in MS Word. Alternatively they can be sent on a compact disc to the Editor (for address see back inside cover). It is helpful to have hard copies of tables and other diagrams. For the style of references see past *Bulletins*.

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BULLETIN 101 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.

Printed by Parker & Collinson Ltd, Nottingham.
ISSN 0300 - 4562

