

No. 57

Winter 1985

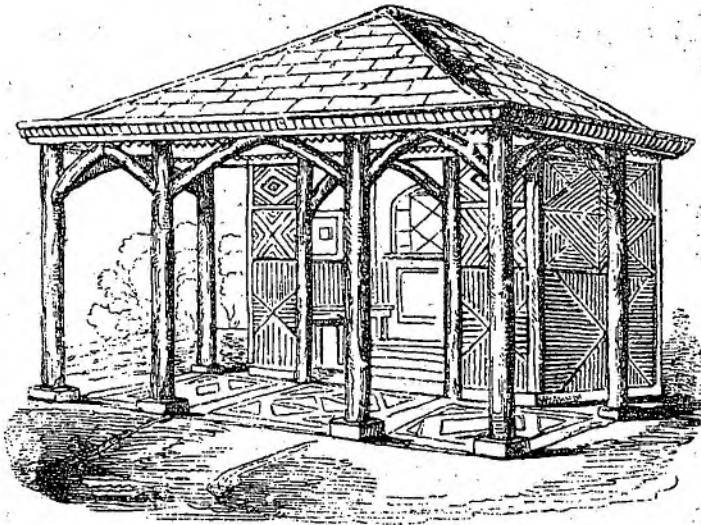
**BRITISH  
LICHEN  
SOCIETY  
BULLETIN**



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# A ROYAL MOSS HOUSE

The Gardener's Magazine for November 1834 contains (pp. 532-537) a description of a Moss House recently built in the flower gardens of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, at Bagshot Park south-west of London. Apparently the house no longer exists. The ground plan of the single-roomed house is a heptagon with a Gothic portico in front supported on rustic pillars. The ceiling of the porch and room is inlaid with different coloured mosses and lichens in the form of large stars and diamonds. Inside, two of the walls are occupied by stained glass windows but the other four are completely covered with patterns composed of up to sixty species of moss and lichen. "All the styles, rails, and mullions of the panels are formed with Cenomyce rangiferina (or reindeer lichen), which grows in great abundance on Bagshot Heath." Bryophytes used include



Dicranum scoparium, Mnium hornum, Sphagnum rubellum, Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus, R. loreus, R. triquetrus and Pleurozium schreberi. During construction the species were collected separately when perfectly dry and tufts cut to an even length. These were then rammed tightly between wooden rods arranged in patterns on the walls with a 1 inch gap between them. The top of the tufts expanded to completely cover the rods giving an "evenness of surface, closeness of texture, and variety of colour... not unlike that of a Turkey

carpet". The most common species of 'moss' used was Cenomyce rangiferina (Cladina spp) the pure white of which contrasted well with the variety of greens; this is the only lichen mentioned by name.

(M.Pearman is thanked for drawing my attention to the article - Ed.)

#### Nominations required for officers and Council members

Nominations for officers for 1986 and three members of Council for 1986-87 should be sent to the Secretary, Mrs.F.Joy White, Department of Botany, British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London, SW7 5BD, before 28 December 1985. No person may be nominated without their consent. Mr.P.W.James, Mrs.A.M.O'Dare, and Mr.O.W.Purvis retire from the Council and are not eligible for re-election as council members.

Council have nominated Mr.T.H. Moxham as Secretary and Mr.V.J. Giavarini as Conservation Officer.

#### Conversazione and book sale - Friday 10 January 1986

Following the success of the previous two years, arrangements have now been made to hold another Conversazione accompanied by a book auction the evening before the A.G.M. This will again be held between 6.00 and 8.30 p.m. in the Common Room, Palaeontology Department, British Museum (Natural History). The admission fee of £7.50 covers a three-course cold buffet and a glass of wine.

We hope that members who have not previously enjoyed this social evening will be persuaded to attend. Otherwise there is a danger of last year's books reappearing for auction. Members are asked to bring books, reprints, illustrations etc., of lichenological, botanical and natural history interest from the sale of which the Society will benefit on a 50/50 basis. Frank Brightman and Mark Seaward will be available to give advice on suitable reserve prices, if needed, and will be happy to receive items for sale from members unable to attend.

Anyone wishing to attend should send a cheque for £7.50, made in favour of the British Lichen Society, to Joy White, Botany Dept., British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London, SW7 5BD,

by 31 December 1985. Unsold items will be available the next day at the A.G.M. for members unable to attend the Conversazione.

Annual General, Lecture and Exhibition Meeting - Saturday  
11 January 1986

The Annual General Meeting will be held at 10.30 a.m. on Saturday, 11 January 1986 in the Demonstration Room in the Department of Palaeontology (ground floor) at the British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London, SW7 5BD. The nearest LT Underground station is South Kensington, and Cromwell Place or the subway connects with the Museum. Cars may be parked in the Museum's front car park. It is hoped that all members will endeavour to attend, and take advantage of the opportunity of meeting others with mutual interests.

Agenda

1. Apologies for absence
2. Minutes of the last Annual General Meeting
3. Matters arising
4. Reports of the Officers
5. Meetings 1986-87
6. Proposals to alter the Rules of the Society

Resolution 1. Rule 6. Officers. Line two shall be amended to read

"Senior Editor". Rule 9. Duties of Council and officers should be similarly amended.

Resolution 2. Rule 3. Membership The bracketed clause "including family members" shall be deleted. Rule 5. Subscriptions. Delete "family" from the first sentence.

Resolution 3. Rule 3. Membership. The following shall be added at the end of paragraph three: "ordinary members aged 60 or over may pay a life subscription of ten times the current annual subscription".

7. Election of Auditor
8. Election of three members of Council
9. Election of Officers
10. Election of Vice-President (Council's nomination:  
Dr.B.J. Coppins)

11. Election of President (Council's nomination: Prof. D.L.Hawksworth)
12. Any other business

F.Joy Walker  
Honorary Secretary

Following the Annual General Meeting there will be a slide show and exhibition meeting. Members may show up to five slides taken on 1985 meetings. Persons are kindly requested to make a special effort to contribute exhibits of lichenological interest. Demonstrations should include a title and name of exhibitor.

The lecture meeting will continue in the afternoon in the same room. The meeting is entitled LICHENS AS ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS. Non-members are welcome. Please display the enclosed poster.

The full programme is as follows:-

- 10.00 Museum opens to the public
- 10.30 Annual General Meeting
- 11.30 Slides of 1985 field meetings
- 12.00 Exhibition meeting
- 12.30 Lunch : Members are kindly requested to make their own arrangements.
- 14.00 Lecture meeting: J.R. Laundon (British Museum (Natural History)) : Introduction
- 14.02 O.L. Gilbert: The use of lichens for monitoring alkaline dust.
- 14.30 P.W. James: Acid rain, a complex problem.
- 15.00 Tea interval
- 15.45 O.W. Purvis: Lichens of copper-rich rocks.
- 16.15 M.C.F. Proctor: Lichenometry: an outline of potentialities and limitations.
- 16.45 Discussion
- 17.00 Close.

### Grapevine

Through Grapevine's letter-box a few weeks ago dropped a leaflet advertising a new lichen flora. Award yourself a prize if you name its country of origin correctly. 'Likenoj de Okcidenta Europo: ilustrita determinlibro'. In fact, if you decide to subscribe to the volume (necessary particulars below) a free brochure (including grammar and a small dictionary of the language in question) will be yours.

The same mail brought a copy of the Building Research Establishment's pamphlet, Control of lichens, moulds and similar growths (shades of Miles Kington). Preventitive toxic washes are the pamphlet's major concern. There is however, a not unsympathetic note for starters that "lichens and mosses are often regarded as mellow and pleasing and it may be desired to encourage rather than destroy them. A traditional method is to apply cow dung and water". More cryptic in implication is the additional note that "human urine is also said to be effective". The whole comes expensively at 50p per page, even if the last page listing control products occasionally touches the pseudo-poetics of the bill-board, e.g. Mosgo, Blackfriar Antimould, Ken Kill, Lichenite, and the Starwars formulations, CA3 and Mystox QL.

Later mailbags produced other riches, for instance, some biologically mixed up information from the Amateur Gardener's agony uncle replying to a reader distraught about his/her disordered azalea twigs. "This growth is lichen which is a sort of moss. By itself this does not worry the plant". Then again, a packet of "Flowers of the North" herb tea, containing "Chamomile, Hops, Limeflowers, Larkspur, Juniper and Icelandic Moss, created by the London Herb and Spice Co. to taste delectable as well as providing soothing and reviving natural properties".

The Homebase Vinyl Matt range for walls and ceilings also includes Lichen, along with Hydrangea, Sandalwood, Tealeaf, etc. Lichen à la Homebase seems close to Parmelia caperata's apple-green. Schmocks of Garth Hall, Devon, refer to one of the complementary shades in their comfortable corduroy smocks as Lichen, but their black-and-white Times advert leaves its place in the spectrum dubious.

To acknowledge two of TV's best gifts to Grapevine over the last months. First, a superb moment on the re-shown Living Planet series, of a reindeer eating lichen it had uncovered in the snow blanket. Secondly, the tesserae from the Roman mosaics in Clifton-Taylor's Cirencester, whose shades were of the precise hues encountered in lichen communities. Their totally successful blend of colour suggests how much designers might still learn from Dame Kind.

Now, the answer to my linguistic query. The item is "en la Lingvo Internacia (Esperanto), country of origin France". The finely illustrated flora is available, on subscription 360 FF, post-publication price 450 FF, from the Société Botanique du Centre-Ouest, "Les Andryales", Saint-André, F-17550 Dolus, date of publication, December 1985.

A closing paragraph with a different note from usual, this time not an au revoir, but an adieu. Regrettably, this must be Grapevine's last appearance. There remains but to wish all my readers well, and say a fond ave atque vale, hail and farewell. Floreat lichenologia.

#### VINIFERA

##### Country Diary : North-west Essex

A solitary figure rose from the cow parsley as we drove up to Rickling church on a cloudless June day. It was Chris Hitch; he, Peter Earland-Bennett and myself were to explore some sites in the area and hopefully notch up a few 'firsts' for the county. But the churchyard was disappointing, lacking an old brick wall which is usually such an interesting habitat in these parts. However, the limestone walls of the church itself bore a thallus of Caloplaca variabilis, a fruit of which was carefully taken for checking, the first recent Essex record at least. On a window sill was Arthonia lapidicola and on the tiles a Trapelia. This was in the dark days before we received our new Trapelia keys so a tile conveniently found in the gutter was sent to Brian Coppins. On it he named T. placodioides and also pointed out T. obtegens, a most useful identification because from that time I've seen T. obtegens in many places in Essex.

After this somewhat disappointing churchyard and a pub lunch where the interesting lichen on the benches turned out to be the creosoted form of Lecanora conizaeoides, we motored a couple of miles to Quendon Hall, set in a small deer park falling neatly into a 1 kilometre square. No previous attempt had been made to contact the owner which might have proved difficult as the hall was for sale. I nipped down the road to 'phone a baffled estate agent for permission to explore while Chris and Peter tried a humble approach to the back door, stooping low enough to find Caloplaca flavovirescens on kerbstones. After these preliminaries we started to

search the gardens, picking up 52 species including Cetraria chlorophylla (very rare in Essex) on lilac and Buellia aethalea, B. venruculosa and a puzzling brown Buellia on flagstones. Moving into the park we were thrilled to see splendid Collema bachmanianum on a path, only the third record for the county. The tree flora was disappointing with only 31 species found but Buellia griseovirens and Parmelia elegantula were pleasing discoveries on a hawthorn root. A decaying elm log was the find of the day with a blue-grey crust immediately recognised by Peter as Caloplaca virescens. Later examination, with help from Brian Coppins, revealed C. ulcerosa (fertile) and Physciopsis adglutinata. For lichenologists it was sad to see this fine log being taken over by the macrofungi in the form of large clumps of Pleurotus cornucopiae.

While Peter E-B retired with a headache to sit on an oak root, we searched a dry ditch which yielded, as they say, superb fertile material of Lecidea erratica and the first recent Essex record of Huillia macrocarpa.

Those lucky enough to live in lichen-rich areas may be surprised that a day such as this is worth mentioning, but for me it was a real thrill to find so many locally rare lichens on one excursion and an encouragement to carry on searching an area which attracts so few.

JOHN SKINNER

#### 1985 Checklist published

"The British Ascomycotina. An annotated checklist" is at last available; ordering details are enclosed with this issue of the Bulletin. (Note the generous reduction to members).

The concept of a comprehensive checklist covering all groups of Ascomycetes recorded from the British Isles goes back to 1976 when work on this was started at CMI. Progress was painfully slow. After one abortive attempt to secure outside funding for the project, in December 1978 support was obtained from the Science and Engineering Research Council to enable a post-doctoral research assistant to be employed on the project. The grant was made to the University of Liverpool, the work being supervised by Dr G.N. Greenhalgh of that University and myself.

By the time a suitable appointee had been found, work on the



lichen-forming, lichenicolous and allied taxa was so well advanced, that we considered it better to publish that preliminary list first rather than await the completion of the project. The 1980 list in The Lichenologist was the first fruits of the project. Dr. Martha A. Sherwood-Pike, then at the Farlow Herbarium of Harvard University in the USA, was the first assistant appointed. An expert on the Ostropales, her broad knowledge of the smaller discomycetes enabled progress on the rest of the list to proceed apace. In addition some thorny groups were revised, the resinicolous discomycetes (Tromera etc.) and some lichenicolous discomycetes of then uncertain position (Skyttea). After she returned to the USA for personal reasons, we were fortunate in replacing her with Dr. Paul Cannon who had just completed work for his PhD on the flowering plant genus Ononis at the University of Reading, early in 1981. Already well-versed in the mysteries of nomenclature, he soon adapted to fungi - "they are just like flowering plants but the characters are smaller" - and the project accelerated. The schedule was tight but the project was completed on time at the end of 1982 (despite, or perhaps because, of my being at CAB Headquarters for most of this period). Paul was also able to produce other useful contributions, particularly on nomenclatural problems and Melanospora s.lat.

The fund did not cover the costs of publication. The whole work was keyboarded onto the PDP 11/23 minicomputer at CMI in 1983-84 and tapes produced by CAB Systems Group for laser composition phototypesetting.

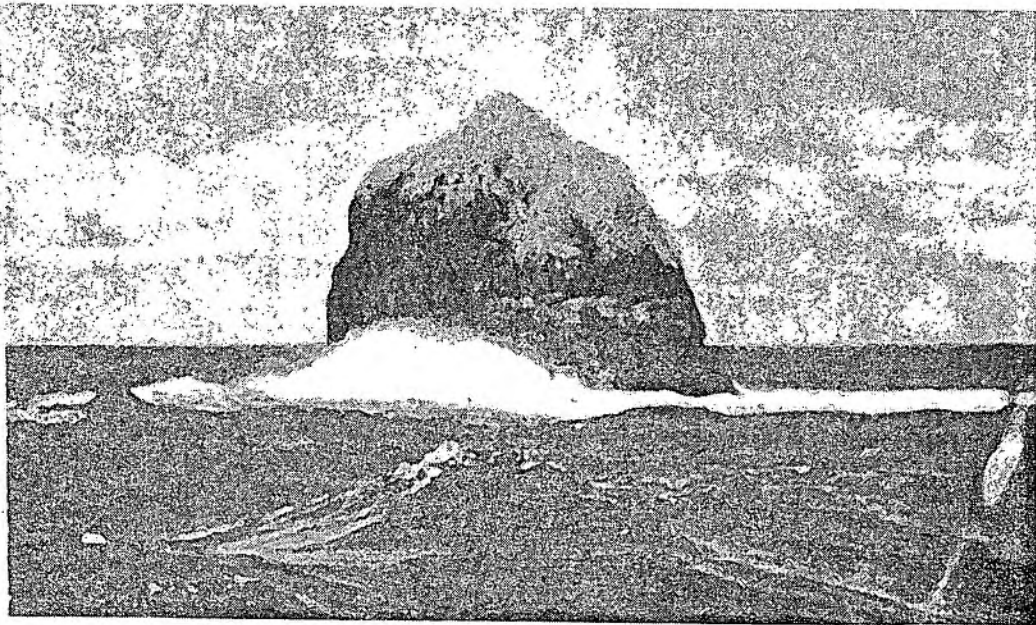
The list encompasses about 1,300 genera and 7,300 species, of which the lichen-forming taxa are only a part. The number of changes in the names of lichenized taxa since the 1980 list is relatively small, so you might justifiably ask why you should forgo one or two good evening meals to cover its cost. The answer is that we have tried to provide much more pertinent information here. Dates of publication of all names, cross-references, sources, and notes on habitat and distribution are included. In addition, order and family placements, generic type species, and key literature references are provided. The ecological and distributional data on lichenized species has benefited greatly from assistance by Peter James and Brian Coppins, but numerous other specialists world-wide were consulted in order to make the work as authoritative as possible. Twenty-seven are cited in the Acknowledgements.

The next step in documenting the British lichens is a new comprehensive flora. Proposals to obtain the necessary funds to launch this project were submitted this summer, but even if this is successful, such a work is not likely to be available until 1989-90 at the earliest. In the interim, I hope that the 1985 checklist will help bridge the gap between the generators of revised taxonomies and the users of their output.

DAVID HAWKSWORTH

#### Rockall keeps its secrets

Off the west coast of Scotland lie three arcs or chains of islands, the Inner Hebrides, Outer Hebrides and Furthest Hebrides; the latter includes St Kilda. It is often forgotten that 180 miles beyond St Kilda there is a tiny speck in the Ocean - Rockall. This 70 ft high stack, which is completely washed by the sea in stormy weather, has only been landed on a handful of times, yet is the subject of a book by James Fisher. His account details a single lichen Verrucaria microspora, collected in 1955 and named by D J Griffin at the BM. Having often wondered if other lichens were present in this exposed and isolated habitat I recently started attempts to get there by approaching the NCC (the site is scheduled as an SSSI), the Northern Lighthouse Board (who since 1972 have maintained a beacon there) and RAF Lossiemouth (for a helicopter lift). All failed.



Rockall from the WSW

This summer the national newspapers carried the story of a reckless adventurer - lone Atlantic rower John McClean - who set up home on the rock for over a month. I managed to get a radio message to him requesting samples of lichen. In August a parcel arrived with a postmark Mallaig; it was quickly torn open and pieces of rockalite (granite) eagerly examined, but all the faces were freshly broken, no weathered external surfaces seemed to be present. Rockall continues to hold its secrets.

Fisher, J. (1956) Rockall. London: Geoffrey Bles.

#### Lichenologist goes quarterly in 1986

The Lichenologist is to increase to four parts per year in 1986. Each part will be of approximately 100 pages and the issues are to appear in January, April, July and October. This will enable an improved service to contributors to be provided. The time between acceptance and publication has increased in the last two years due to the pressure of high-quality papers we were anxious to include. A rapid improvement in this situation will result and a return to our former six-month delay by late 1986 is envisaged. The increased number of pages also means that longer items previously rejected on length grounds, although of high scientific merit, can once again be included.

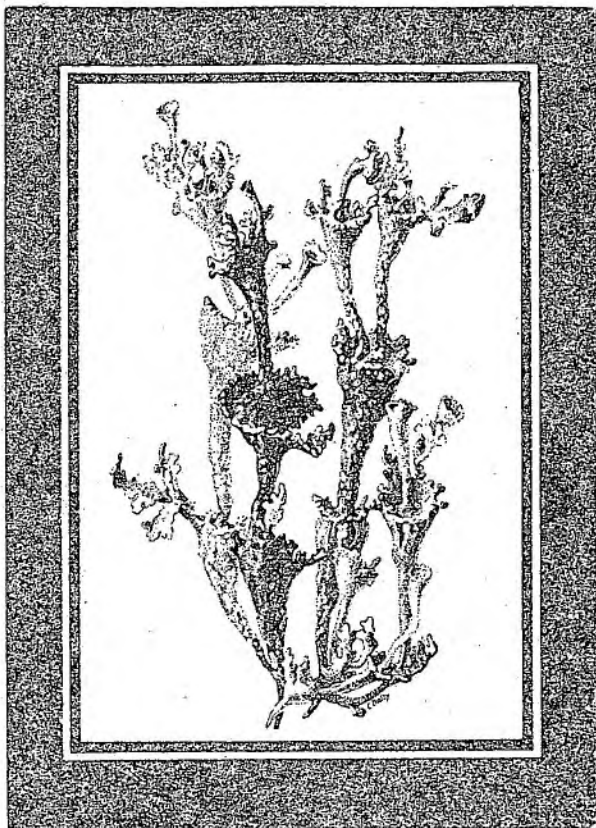
The Lichenologist reaches the shelves of more individual lichenologists world-wide than any other journal, and contributions from anywhere in the world are therefore welcome for consideration for inclusion. The 1985 issues included 37 items from authors in 17 countries. Papers are selected by the editor on the advice of at least two referees in order to maintain the highest standards of excellence. The increasing success of the journal is reflected in the ability of the Society to provide a 33% increase in the number of pages in 1986 over 1985 with only a 20% increase in members' subscriptions.

As Editor, I am grateful for the continuing support of my Assistant Editors (Brian Coppins, David J. Hill, Paulette McManus and Allan Pentecost), and to Academic Press both for the confidence they have shown in the journal over the years and assistance in ensuring its smooth operation.

DAVID HAWKSWORTH

# LICHEN SOCIETY CARDS

Cladonia cervicornis subsp. verticillata. This is the first in a series of exclusive original designs by Claire Dalby for the British Lichen Society. The drawing is in black and white, surrounded by a coloured border. The card is 4½ x 6 ins. and the inside is left blank so it can be used for any occasion. A new design will be produced each year, so here is a great opportunity to start a collection of unique designs illustrating the beauty and diversity of lichens.



The cards, with envelopes, are sold in packs of 10 at £3.00 post free and proceeds go to the British Lichen Society to which cheques should be made payable. Only 350 cards are to be produced at present, so hurry to get in your order. They will be on sale at the A.G.M. on 10 January 1986, stocks permitting, but to get your order in time for Christmas send to: Mrs. A.M. O'Dare, 13 Barrows Road, CHEDDAR, Somerset, BS27 3AY.

Some memorabilia of the industrial manufacture of the lichen dyestuffs, cudbear and orchil - Part 3.

On the 22nd January, 1785, John and Joseph Holroyd, together with the owners of fifteen other dyeing firms in Leeds, were signatories to a letter addressed to the Mayor and Alderman of the city, expressing a "sanguine desire to have Mr. Cuthbert Gordon appointed for investigating the productions of Great Britain capable of dyestuffs and superintending the manufacture of the same". This letter (Fig.1) is reproduced, with a consequent one from the Mayor and Aldermen and merchants of Leeds to their M.P's, as pages 10-12 of the slim volume, a "Memorial of Mr.Cuthbert Gordon, relative to the discovery and use of cudbear and other dyeing wares". Pages 13-25 consist of similar letters from the merchants and dyers of Wakefield, Halifax, Rochdale, Glasgow and Paisley, likewise urging Gordon's appointment, with a more technical note on cudbear's efficacy from two Paisley dyers (Fig 2).

These representations are preceded on pages 3-9 by Gordon's own account (Fig.3) of the qualitative and financial benefits to be derived from the use of cudbear, whether originating in Scandinavia or "the mountainous parts of Great Britain", rather than imported dyestuffs from far afield. In 1781-1783, it is stated, one ton of imported archel (orchil) cost £200 as against a price of only £13 for one ton of cudbear. The merits of cudbear were so far established that Mr.Gordon had "determined to dedicate his whole time, and the remainder of his fortune, to an investigation of the powers of the common indigenous plants in the production of colours". By 1785 he had selected one species out of each genus marked by Tournefort, to the number of ninety, principally directed by the plants being common in our own fields and forests, or capable of easy cultivation in the climate of Great Britain. Five books are filled up, each of one hundred and seventy-six specimens of beautiful and elegant dyes, struck upon cotton and linen". To exhibit the primary colours themselves, they were "displayed and arranged in a sixth book". What a significant exhibit these books would make in any museum, had they only survived until today.

Reference

Memorial of Mr.Cuthbert Gordon relative to the discovery and

**W**E the dyers of Leeds, being in the use of dying with Cudbear for years past, do think the discovery thereof very beneficial to our manufacture; and that the inventor, and establisher, Mr. Cuthbert Gordon, has great merit therein, and does justly challenge the protection and countenance of his country. Mr. Gordon has also presented us with colours, likewise the spontaneous production of Great Britain, nothing inferior to madder, an article for which we pay much money yearly, and without it our business cannot subsist. He has further shewn, that from our own natural growths every thing with regard to colour may be expected, and far below what we presently pay for foreign dye-stuffs.

Fig. 1 First paragraph of a letter from the dyers of Leeds

**A** VIEW of the indigo saved by using Cudbear in dying blues.

Per William Young's and Adam Grant's experiments; in December, 1779, in a water or goe vatt:

|   |   |    |   |      |        |
|---|---|----|---|------|--------|
| Three pounds of 7-shilling indigo dyed 48 pounds of cloth |   |    |   |      |        |
| a good deep blue  | — | —  | — | £. 1 | 1 0    |
| Two pounds of very same indigo at 7 shillings,            | 0 | 14 | 0 |      |        |
| One pennyworth of Cudbear to each pound                   |   |    |   |      |        |
| of cloth  | — | —  | — | 0    | 4 0    |
|   |   |    |   |      | 0 18 0 |

Is a saving of 15 per cent. — — — — — 0 3 0

N. B. The last dyed the exact same quantity of cloth equally deep and much more beautiful, and a finer lustre.

(Signed) William Young,  
Adam Grant.

Fig. 2 A note from two Paisley dyers

*State of Discoveries made by Mr. CUTHBERT GORDON, and Memorial for the Discoverer.*

**M**R. Gordon, from natural appearances upon a vegetable substance plentifully produced in the Grampian Hills,\* was led to think that a dying or colouring ware might be thence obtained.

After many experiments, and much application, Mr. Gordon had the pleasure of producing a dye ware, which answered all the purposes to which † archel was applied.

Further trials evinced that the new material might be, in a certain degree, substituted for indigo, and cochineal. The proportions were soon ascertained with precision; the new article saved one third of indigo in striking the various shades of blue and purple on silk and cotton; and one fourth of cochineal in every case where that high-priced article was necessary, scarlets and high pinks excepted.

To this new invented dye Mr. Gordon gave the appellation of *Cudbear* from his own Christian name.

\* These hills run from East to West, and divide the North of Scotland.

† A dying ware, the materials of which have been usually imported from the Canary and Cape de Verde Islands, &c.

Fig. 3 Opening section of 'Memorial'

THAT SAVAGE MOUNTAIN - BEN LAWERS

Ben Lawers, the tenth highest mountain in Britain, is famous for its alpine flora which occurs chiefly on cliffs just below the summit. It was a favourite hunting ground of several Victorian lichenologists and is currently being resurveyed. The privations associated with such fieldwork are emphasised in the following extracts. The first is from Hugh MacMillan's Holidays on High Lands (1869), the second from a journal kept this summer (1985) whilst camping below the SW cliffs.

A Victorian drama

Some years ago, while botanizing with a friend over the Breadalbane Mountains, we found ourselves, a little before sunset, on the summit of Ben Lawers, so exhausted with our day's work that we were utterly unable to descend the south side to the inn at the foot, and resolved to bivouac on the hill for the night. I went in search of materials for an extemporaneous bed seeking the woolly fringe moss, which I found covering the north-west shoulder of the hill in its utmost profusion. It had this disadvantage, however, that, though its upper surface was very dry and soft, it was beneath, wet decomposing peat. My object, therefore, was so to arrange the bed that the dry upper layer would be laid uniformly uppermost; but it was frustrated by the enthusiasm excited by one of the most magnificent sunsets I had ever witnessed.

On my heap of moss we spread a plaid and lying down covered ourselves with another plaid, and began earnestly to court the approaches of the balmy god, Alas, all our elaborate preparations proved futile; sleep would not be wooed. The heavy dews began to descend, and soon penetrated our upper covering, while the moisture of the peaty moss, squeezed out by the pressure of our bodies, exuded from below. It was a night in the middle of July, but there were refrigerators in the form of two huge masses of hardened snow on either side of us; so the temperature of our bedchamber may be easily conceived. For a long while we tried to amuse ourselves with the romance and novelty of our position, sleeping, as we were, in the highest attic of her Majesty's

dominions, on the very top of the dome of Scotland. Our astronomical musings and the monotonous murmurings of the mountain streams at last lulled our senses into a kind of doze, for sleep it could not be called.

How long we lay in this unconscious state we knew not, but we were suddenly startled out of it by the loud whirr and clucking cry of a ptarmigan close at hand. All further thoughts of sleep were now out of the question; so, painfully raising ourselves from our recumbent posture, with a cold grueing shiver, rheumatism racking in every joint, we set about rekindling the fire, and preparing our breakfast. In attempting to converse, we found, to our dismay, that our voices were gone. We managed, however, by the help of signs, and a few hoarse croaks, to do all the talking required in our culinary conjurings; and after thawing ourselves at the fire, and imbibing a quantity of hot coffee, boiled, it may be remarked, in a tin vasculum, we felt ourselves in a condition to descend the hill.

#### A battle with the elements

##### Wednesday

Brian handed a cup of tea into me at 8 a.m. He is a "morning" type of person and had been wandering around in a Japanese kimono at 5.30 a.m. The cloudline was just above our campsite at 3500ft. It was windy and cold so we had a quick breakfast sitting outside the tents as neither will accommodate both of us. The second cup of tea provided a welcome flicker of warmth in me. Brian had breakfast in his gloves and we were both in full weather-proof gear.

At 9.15 set off through a jumble of rocks as big as houses towards the mist and the cliffs only ten minutes away. It took two hours to reach them as the rocks were so interesting. I nearly turned back, convinced I had pneumonia, as I was coughing away several times a minute, but kept on, and a Mars bar at 11 a.m. seemed to revive me. We split up to work. It was cold, windy, drizzling and in cloud but the site was so interesting it hardly mattered. We met up for lunch and to swap news, then shouldered our collecting bags again and set off into the cloud. Still making good finds we tried to stay in relatively sheltered spots and by 6.30 were nearly at the summit when rain and wind drove us back. Had some difficulty finding the tents in the dense cloud. As with all



good lichenologists, we sorted our specimens first, then had supper - beef curry followed by two jaffa cakes and tea. Before 9pm we were in our tents preparing for hibernation. Now warm and snug in my bag wearing two shirts, two jerseys, dry trousers and bedsocks. We are sharing our camp site with the country's highest population of moles, a fox and 4 or 5 sheep.

#### Thursday

A day of enforced inactivity. Rained solidly and cloud so dense we'd never have refound the tents. Spent most of the day reading, writing and dozing lying flat on my tummy with the rain beating on the flysheet only inches above my head. The wind blows the sides in making it an even smaller nylon tunnel. Brian, with no novel found the day rather tedious and learnt most of Duncan by heart. What do I think of? Mainly practical things like the growing pools of water on the floor of the tent. Meals taken standing up outside with the rain streaming off us - the social contact is more important than the food. Must remember to pack a field telephone next year. Oh for a radio, are we trying to sit out a week of rain! It is pretty frustrating to be inactive with such good ground all round.

#### Friday

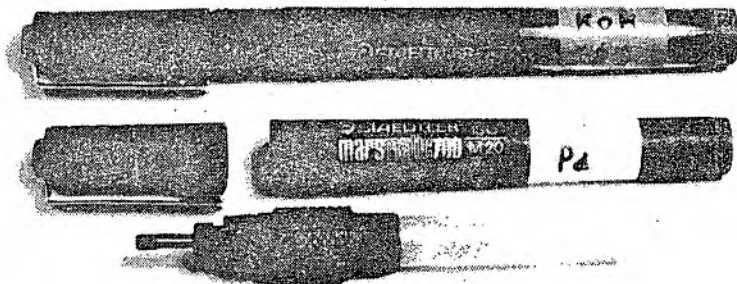
Was rather keen to get up having spent 36 hours lying in my tent. Feel sore from the uneven ground. Still raining and dense mist.....

#### A novel container for lichen reagents

Recently I have experimented with the use of draughtsmen's pens as containers for spot test reagents. My conclusion is that for K and Pd, these pens offer a useful alternative to dropping bottles. My principal hope was to find a good container for Pd in Steiners Solution which often produces a crusty crystalline deposit around the lips of its containers. This, its tendency to stain paper, and the publicised dangers of the chemical itself deter many lichenologists from carrying it in the field.

I filled the small plastic reservoir of two Staedtler 'Marismatic 700' pens, (Rotring Isograph pens are similar) one of nib width 2mm, the other 1mm, with Steiners Solution. The freshly made up solution should be allowed to stand for a few hours before decanting the clear solution. I found the advantages were:

- (1) There was absolutely no leakage of the reagent from either pen over six months; there was never any crystalline deposit on the nibs; nor did they dry up or clog.
- (2) The volume of reagent used is very small. The reservoir only holds 1ml and by the time it needs refilling, after a couple of months, fresh Steiners Solution will have to be made up.
- (3) The reagent is kept in the dark and not periodically exposed to fresh air during use, factors which presumably slow down the deterioration of the solution. Certainly, my pens gave satisfactory results after three months, and even after six months some reaction was obtained from the now discoloured solution. On balance, I would recommend filling with Steiners solution every two months.
- (4) To my surprise, I found the pens just as useful for applying tiny spots of reagent under a dissecting microscope, particularly the 1mm nib, (a 0.7mm nib is even better) so there is no danger of accidentally flooding an important specimen. After each application I touch the nib on a piece of paper or a leaf to draw fresh reagent to the tip.
- (5) The pens are light and unlikely to break. They have strong clips so can confidently be carried in a jacket pocket in urban areas, around stately homes, etc.



Disadvantages are (1) they are expensive; (2) as the amount of reagent delivered is small difficulties can arise with soft unwettable leprose species, the nib becoming covered in powdery soredia. In such cases it must be admitted that a large drop, delivered by pipette, resting on the thallus shows reactions better. However, I have never failed to get a result using a rapid dabbing motion with the pen and the nib has never become blocked with lichen soredia. The 2mm nib is much better in the field. It must also be obvious that this technique would not be suitable for

demonstrating spot tests to a group of people standing around - the spot is too small.

My experiment with K has not been so lengthy. I have had 35% KOH in a Staedtler pen for four months now. The solution is still clear and the pen components seem to be in perfect condition. These pens are not suitable, as far as my limited experiments reveal, for delivering Domestic Bleach (C). In my only trial, the reservoir blew up, presumably due to the pressure of liberated chlorine gas.

To summarise I would recommend a 2mm nib for fieldwork and a 0.7mm nib for lab work (under a microscope). At around £5.80 each, few will invest in a full set but I can certainly recommend one for Pd.

JOHN SKINNER

#### Threat to Taora Park, Tenerife

Members who took part in the 1978 BLS fieldtrip to Tenerife were particularly impressed by the lichen flora of Taora Park in the town of Puerto de la Cruz. This site, formerly a part of the 42 acre grounds of the Taora Park Hotel which was built in 1890 to accommodate the British overwintering in Tenerife, contains relic saxicolous communities on a ridge of bare lava which outside the park has been almost totally converted into banana plantations. It is the type locality for Lecanora orotavensis, Pertusaria teneriffensis, P. inconveniens and Diploschistes aggregatus, and apart from its richness in species and growth forms (particularly Stereocaulon and Roccella) is remarkable for its geographical affinities which range from temperate to tropical with many Mediterranean elements.

Since the Society's visit the former Taora Hotel has been reopened as a casino and the park has passed under the control of the municipality of Puerto de la Cruz. While this is to be welcomed, as the park was becoming derelict, I feared that the importance of the lava ridges as a lichen habitat might be overlooked in the improvements such as car parks, playgrounds and cactus gardens being discussed. I consulted with ICONA (National Institute for the Conservation of Nature) and with Prof. Wildpret of the University and assurances were obtained that nothing would be done that might

affect the lava ridges without consultation. This is satisfactory, but preservation depending on verbal personal contacts can only be fragile. If I were no longer in Tenerife and the personalities in charge of the park changed the longer term future of the habitat would be very doubtful.

It seems to me that the best that can be done is for the site to be accepted by the international association (FICN) as a "lichenological site of national importance" and that the BLS could take the initiative of nominating it as such. I understand that ICONA is also represented on the international body for the conservation of nature and I feel sure that they would co-operate.

C.L. CHAMPION

(For lichen lists see Lichenologist 14: 91-94. - Ed.)

#### An autumn classic

A red mackerel sky on the way to Sudbury augured well for the Society's Autumn Meet in W.Suffolk and confounded the pessimists who had predicted a wet November weekend. The leaders Chris Hitch and Peter James were supported by some twenty members representing a formidable amount of expertise. The East-Anglian contingent had been a bit apprehensive that this high-powered team might have nothing to get their teeth into but Caloplaca rudenum. They need not have worried. The weather was frosty and sunny, leaves were whirling overhead and the Suffolk countryside, including the flint churches, set the mood for enjoyment. The meeting got off to an exhilarating start in Acton churchyard with a hunt for Sarcopyrenia gibba - an elusive black fruit that haunts the tops of limestone chest tombs. Peter James, having initiated the race proceeded to win the prize - a triangle of chocolate. At Assington Churchyard most members scattered to examine the stonework but Peter Earland-Bennett detained by an elder near the cars made possibly the best find of the meet, Strangospora orchrophora.

The Four Swans Hotel was our headquarters. They were unable to provide a place for use as a laboratory as had been promised. Also due to some inexcusable overbooking, two very important lichenologists were obliged to share a room. A member in the room below later reported being awakened in the small hours by sounds reminiscent of midnight feasts, the opening of tuck boxes

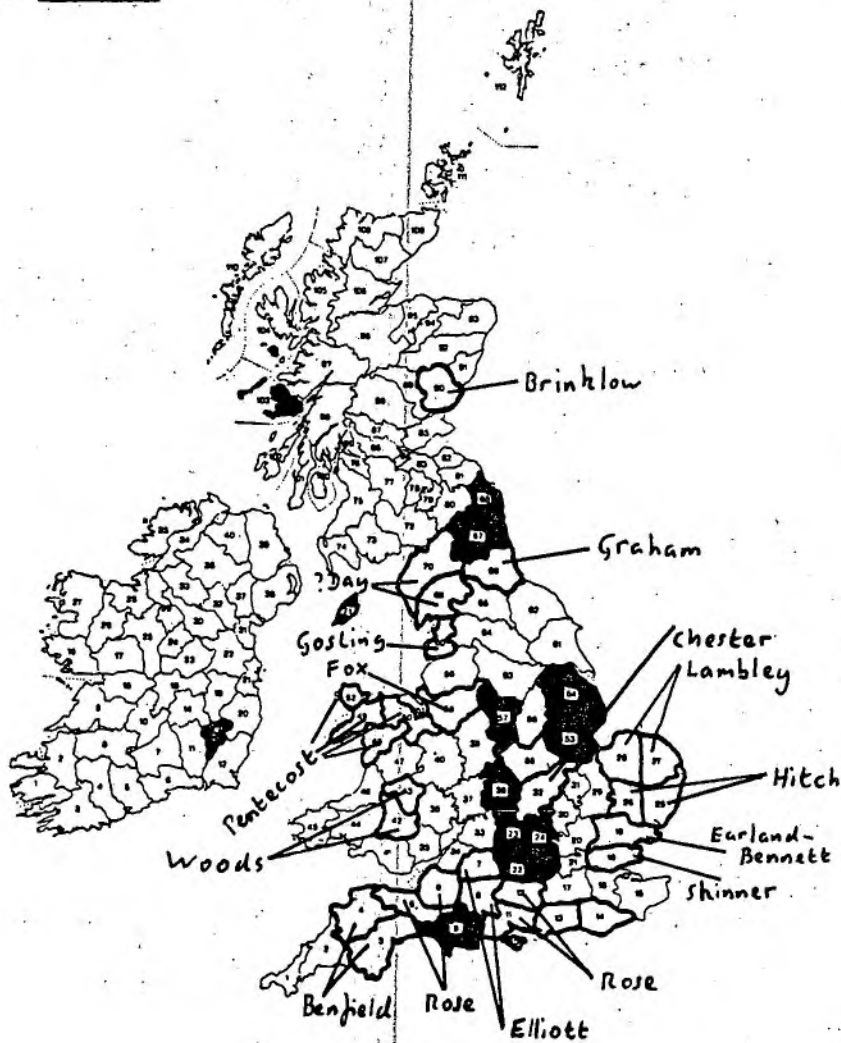
- even of pillow-fights. The hotel managed to score some notable 'firsts' :- the smallest kipper on record, the smallest helping of muesli ever served, the most inedible Stroganoff, the longest wait for a key .... It later turned out that the management had been suffering from an acute staff shortage.

On Sunday morning we admired the mellow bricks of Elizabethan Long Melford Hall. A brief scurry to the woodlands led by the small daughter of the house - through two fields of stinging nettles, revealed that the trees were not particularly productive. The old walls and stonework were more rewarding and the sterile crust specialists were in great demand. From the amount of scrapings along the line it was evident that species of lichenological significance were being spotted - perhaps first records for the county. For the not-so-expert, Trapelia obtegens, T. placodioides and T. involuta were fixed once and for all. The highlights of the meeting were the lovely churches of Lavenham and Long Melford, where everyone found something previously unfamiliar. Members dispersed at dusk on the village green of Long Melford, to happy shouts of 'See you at the A.G.M.'

PEGGY CAYTON

Progress in the study of the British lichen flora

This map, which updates the one in Bulletin 56, indicates in solid black, those areas for which comprehensive studies have recently been published. These are listed below. Thick black lines enclosed Vice-Counties which are currently being worked fairly intensively with a view to eventually publishing a flora. The name of a person who is currently collecting records for each area is indicated. Their addresses can be found in the Membership List 1983. Amendments, if any, will be published in the next Bulletin.



- VC9 Dorset. Bowen, H.J.M. Lichenologist (1976) 8: 1-33
- VC10 Isle of Wight. Pope, C.R. Proc. Isle of Wight Nat Hist. Archaeol. Soc. (1983) 7 (8): 577-599
- VC 22,23,24 Berks, Bucks, Oxon. Bowen, H.J.M. Lichenologist (1980) 12: 199-237
- VC 38 Warwicks. Lindsay, D.C. In A fungus flora of Warwickshire (1980): 233-243. Clarke, M.C. (Ed). British Mycological Society, London.
- VC 53. 54 Lincolnshire Seaward, M.R.D. Lincolnshire Natural History Brochure 8 (1980): Lincs, Nat. Union, Lincoln
- VC 55 Leicestershire & Rutland. Hawksworth, D.L. & Sowter F.A. Trans Leicester Lit. Phil. Soc. (1969) 63:50-61
- VC 57 Derbyshire. Hawksworth, D.L. Lichenologist (1969) 4:105-193  
D.L.H. Naturalist (1974): 57-64.  
 Gilbert, O.L. Naturalist (1983): 131-137
- VC 67,68 Northumberland. Gilbert, O.L. Lichenologist (1980) 12:325-395
- VC 71 Isle of Man. Earland-Bennett, P.M. Proc. Isle of Man Nat. Hist. and Antiqu. Soc. (1979) 8(2): 139-155
- VC 103 Isle of Mull. James, P.W. In The Island of Mull; a survey of its flora and environment (1978): 1-62. Jermy, A.C. & Crabbe, J.A. (Eds). London: British Museum  
 Coll and Tisee. Gilbert, O.L., Coppins, B.J. & James, P.W. Lichenologist (1984) 16: 67-79
- VC H13 Carlow. Seaward, M.R.D. Rev. Bryol Lichenol. (1976) 42(2) 665-676

NEW, RARE OR INTERESTING BRITISH LICHEN RECORDS

- Acarospora umbilicata V.C. 63, NW Yorks: Otley, Millstone Grit roadside wall in area affected by mortar run-off, 1985  
 A. Henderson
- Buellia pulverea N.W. Yorks: Settle-Carlisle railway line;  
 Occasional on oak chocks which secure the rails to the chairs at Blea Moor sidings. May 1985. O.L. Gilbert
- Gyalideopsis scotica Ben Alder Range, Coire Cheap. This third British record adds yet another rarity to this tiny, steep limestone buttress. July 1985. V. Giavarini

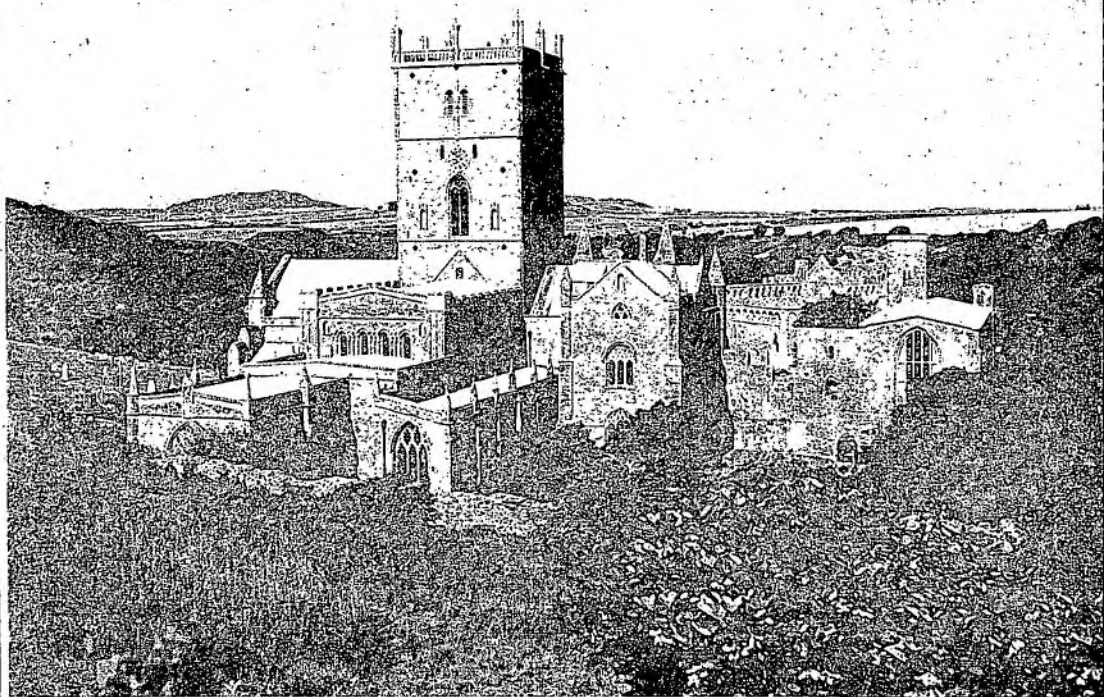
Lecanora gisleri V.C. 6, North Somerset: Mendip Forest, Charterhouse, Velvet Bottom, 31/505557 parasitic on Lecanora subaurea growing on slag, 23 March 1967, P.W. James (BM), det O.W. Purvis, 5 July 1985. FIRST BRITISH RECORD. It is known to additionally parasitise L.epanora and L.handelii and is characteristic of the Acarosporion sinopicae O.W. Purvis

Lecidea armeniaca This large, thick, yellowish Lecidea (L.sulphurea group) is not uncommon on the high ridges of Carn Mor Dearg, Ben Nevis where it forms extensive patches. There are very few previous records from Britain. 1985.

P.Goddard

Lecanora handelii A characteristic group of lichens which includes this species is reported from sandstone walls on the summit of Mam Tor in N Derbyshire (43.128838: alt: 1500 feet). The associated species include Lecanora epanora, Stereocaulon pileatum, Lecanora grumosa, Acarospora smaragdula var lesdainii and Lecanora soralifera. This association is probably related to a metal rich sandstone which may be localised in this area and which is currently under study. B.W. Fox

Roccella phycopsis A very large population, possibly the largest in Britain, on the north and east facing walls and towers of St. David's Cathedral, Pembrokeshire. August 1985. O.L.Gilbert.



ST. DAVIDS CATHEDRAL



## MISCELLANEOUS

### Survey of National Trust Properties in Northern Ireland

The National Trust is in the process of carrying out a biological survey of all its properties. In Northern Ireland they own four or five sites which may be of particular interest for their lichens i.e. coastal woodland and heath. Would any lichenologist interested in spending a week over there please contact the Trust who will be pleased to cover all expenses and pay a small honorarium.

Katherine Hearn, The National Trust,  
Spitalgate Lane, Cirencester, Glos.GL7 2DE.

### Request for reprints

Dr A.V. Prabhu who is working on lichens in Algeria as a teacher and research worker is about to set up a Centre of Lichen Studies which will be very welcome in this little known part of the globe. He would be very happy to receive reprints. They should be sent to A2/13 Cite de 300 logements, FREHA (Wil.- Tizi Ouzon), Algeria.

### BLS Reading Circle

Council has decided that from January the Reading Circle will cease to exist. This facility which has never been popular will be replaced by a new service; full details in the next Bulletin.

### Joint symposium with the Linnean Society

The Linnean Society will be marking its bicentenary in 1988 by a series of celebrations from the end of 1986 through to the end of 1989. The British Lichen Society has been invited to hold a one-day joint symposium on Thursday, 19 February 1987. The theme for the symposium is to be 'forward-looking' and any suggestions from our members would be warmly received by Council before their next meeting on 10 January 1986. Please contact Jack Laundon or Joy White at the BM (NH) if you have any ideas or would like to act as convenor.

### New Members

- The following new members joined the Society between April and September, 1985. JA = Junior Associate, FM = Family Member
- Dr. B. Abbot, 30 Richmond Court, ABERDEEN, AB2 4WE.
- Dr. M.T. Adler, Belgrano 1237, Longchamps 1854, BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.
- Mrs. L. Balfe, 155 High Street, Dilton Marsh, WESTBURY, Wilts. BA13 4DR
- Dr. J.-C. Boissiere, 22 bis Rue de la République, 77870 VULAINES SUR SEINE, France.
- Mme. J.-C. Boissiere (FM) as above
- Mrs. K. Casselman, Cheverie, NOVA SCOTIA, Canada, BON 1G0.
- Mr. A. Church, Lochranza Youth Hostel, LOCHRANZA, Isle of Arran, Scotland, KA 27 8HL.
- Mr. A. Colston, 91 St. James Rd., SUTTON, Surrey, SM1 2TJ.
- Prof. Dr. G. B. Feige, Dumberger Str. 34A, D-4300 ESSEN-17 West-Germany.
- Miss R. W. Goode, 87 Stevens Rd., STOURBRIDGE, West Midlands, DY9 0XW. (JA)
- Mr. P. Jacobse, Botanisches Institut der Universität, Lehrstuhl fuer Oekophysiologie, Olshäussenstr. 40-60, D-2300 KIEL, West Germany.
- Miss C. E. M. Lines, Dept. of Forestry, South Parks Rd., OXFORD OX1 3RB.
- Dr. E. Manrique, Facultad de Farmacia, Depto. Botanica, Ciudad Universitaria, 28040 MADRID, Spain.
- Dr. B. McCune, Holcomb Research Inst., Butler University, INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana 46208, U.S.A.
- Dr. A. V. Prabho, A2/13 Cité de 300 Logements, FREHA (Wil-Tizi-Ouzou), Algeria.
- Mr. A. J. Southwell, 121 Goring Rd., COLCHESTER, Essex, CO4 4DB.
- Dr. A. I. Spriggs, Gozzards Ford, ABINGDON, Oxon, OX13 6JH.
- Ms. C. S. Stubbs, Box 250 Riverview Farm, WINTERPOINT, Maine 04496, U.S.A.
- Mr. J. L. Taylor, 13 Goulden Rd., Withington, MANCHESTER M20 9ZE.
- Dr. H. A. Viles, Dept. of Geography, University College, 26 Bedford Way, LONDON, WC1 HOAP.
- Ms. C. Voreadou, University of Crete, Dept. of Biology, IRAKLION, Crete, Greece, P.O. Box 470.
- Mr. A. R. Welch, 16 Trenat Vale, Egloshayle, WADEBRIDGE, Cornwall.

### Changes of address

These should be sent to the Membership Secretary F. Dobson, 58 Parkway, London SW20 9HF who will see that mailing lists are altered.

Literature on lichens - 45

Lichenologist 17(2) was published on 2 June 1985 and 17(3) on 1 November 1985.

ANON. 1985. How acid rain destroys lichens. New Scient. 105 (1447) (14 March 1985): 7. [Some results of O. L. Gilbert's studies of the decline and extinction of Lobaria pulmonaria from Quercus in Northumberland.]

BRIGHTMAN, F. H. & LAUNDON, J. R. 1985. Alternatives to Lichen Dyes. British Lichen Society, London. [Handout.]

CHESTER, T. 1985. British Lichen Society field meeting in south Northamptonshire 24th - 28th October, 1984. Newsl. Northamptonshire Trust Nat. Conserv. 39: 13 - 14. [Account of field meeting with comments on many species.]

CLARKE, C. A., MANI, G. S. & WYNNE, G. 1985. Evolution in reverse: clean air and the peppered moth. Biol. J. Linn. Soc. 26: 189 - 199. [Increase in f. typica of Biston betularia populations, from 10 to 40 per cent, despite little change in epiphytic lichen vegetation.]

COPPINS, B. J., ROSE, F. & TITTENSOR, R. M. 1985. Lichens from a 16th century Sussex cottage. Lichenologist 17: 297 - 298. [Eight species from sixteenth century Fraxinus staves used in the construction.]

EGEA, J. M. 1984. Contribución al conocimiento del género Caloplaca Th.Fr. en España: especies saxícolas. Collnea Barcinone 15: 173 - 204. [Key and account of 59 saxicolous Caloplaca taxa from Spain.]

FRY, M. F. 1985. The problems of ornamental stonework - lichen. Stone Industries 20(2): 22 - 25. [Treatment of stone monuments with Murasol 20 which removes lichens, and keeps stone free of growth for four to five years or more. Discussion of the benefits of lichen coverings. 'Before and after' photographs of treated stonework.]

GALLOWAY, D. J. & JAMES, P. W. 1985. The lichen genus Psoromidium Stirton. Lichenologist 17: 173 - 188. [Monograph. Genus of two species with disjunct distributions in austral areas.]

GAUSLAA, Y. 1985. The ecology of Lobaria pulmonariae and Parmelion caperatae in Quercus dominated forests in south-west Norway. Lichenologist 17: 117 - 140. ["Most of the Lobaria trees had a pH of 5.0 - 6.0". "Lobaria is probably also threatened by acid rain".]

GILBERT, O. L. 1985. Environmental effects of airborne fluorides from aluminium smelting at Invergordon, Scotland 1971 - 1983. Envir. Poll. A, 39: 293 - 302. [Damage and recovery of lichens, trees, gladioli, cattle, and sheep affected by fluorine pollution from 1971 to closure of works in 1981. Map of damage. "Epiphytic lichens and cattle were considerably more sensitive to F than trees."]

GILBERT, O. L. 1985. The lichen flora. In WHITELEY, D. (Editor) The Natural History of the Sheffield Area and the Peak District: 59 - 67. Sorby Nat. Hist. Soc., Sheffield. [Lichens of the Sheffield area.]

GREENOAK, F. 1985. God's Acre. The Flowers and Animals of the Parish Churchyard. WI Books, London. [Several references to lichens; colour and line drawings. Also published by Orbis at £12.95.]

GREENOAK, F. 1985. Sanctuary. BBC Wildlife 3(11) (November 1985): 518 - 523. [Conservation of churchyards; photographs.]

HAWKSWORTH, D. L. 1984. Two interesting lichenicolous Hyphomycetes from Austria. Beih. nov. Hedwigia 79: 373 - 379. [Includes lectotypification of the British species Arthonia versicolor Ach., Spiloma fuliginosum Turner & Borrer, and S. variolosum Sm. on their Lecanactis or Opegrapha lichen thallus elements in preference to their parasymbiotic fruiting bodies.]

HAWKSWORTH, D. L. 1985. The application and citation of the generic name Parmeliopsis (Lecanorales, Parmeliaceae). Pl. Syst. Evol. 149: 303 - 307. [Parmeliopsis (Nyl. ex Stizenb.) Nyl. is a revised author citation; Foraminella is a separate genus; species listed.]

MCCARTHY, P. M. & MITCHELL, M. E. 1985. New lichen records from the Burren and Aran Islands (H9). Ir. Nat. J. 21: 521 - 523. [44, including three taxa new to Ireland.]

MCCARTHY, P. M. & VÉZDA, A. 1985. Macentina aurantiaca, a new lichen from the Burren, western Ireland. Lichenologist 17: 289 - 291. [New species of pyrenocarp on Sambucus.]

OBERHOLLENZER, H. & WIRTH, V. 1985. Beiträge zur Revision der Flechtengattung Fuscidea. II: Fuscidea gothoburgensis (H. Magnusson) V.Wirth & Vézda s.l. Stuttg. Beitr. Naturk. A, 376(11): 1 - 11. [Account of Fuscidea gothoburgensis and F. maculosa (Magnusson) Poelt; British material is referred to F. maculosa.]

PENTECOST, A. & ROSE, F. 1985. Changes in the cryptogam flora of the Wealden sandrocks, 1688 - 1984. Bot. J. Linn. Soc. 90: 217 - 230. [List of algae, lichens, mosses, hepatics, and ferns from 15 sites. Discussion of the decline in species. 'Before and after' photographs.]

POPE, C. R. 1985. A lichen flora of the Isle of Wight. Proc. Isle Wight nat. Hist. archaeol. Soc. 7: 577 - 599. [Brief account of habitats, plus lichen records from the island.]

PURVIS, O. W. & JAMES, P. W. 1985. Lichens of the Coniston copper mines. Lichenologist 17: 221 - 237. [Descriptive and taxonomic. Lecanora handelli Steiner, Lecidea atrofulva Sommerf., L. inops Th.Fr., Rhizocarpon furfurosum Magnusson & Poelt, Stereocaulon symphycheilum Lamb, and S. tornensis (Magnusson) P.James & Purvis (Bilimbia tornensis) are new to Britain, the last from Ben Lawers. Stereocaulon leucophaeopsis (Nyl.) P.James & Purvis is a new combination based on Lecidea leucophaeopsis Nyl. (currently called Toninia leucophaeopsis)]

ROSE, F. & WOLSELEY, P. 1984. Nettlecombe Park - its history and its epiphytic lichens: an attempt at correlation. Fld Stud. 6: 117 - 148. [Discussion, sociology, etc.]

SAMMY, N. 1985. Register of lichen type specimens and chemistry of lichen type specimens in the British Museum and Geneva. West. Austr. Herb. Res. Notes 11: 41 - 52. [Lists of some Australian type specimens in BM and G; chemistry of some types.]

SCHUSTER, G., OTTO, S. & JAHNS, H. M. 1985. Artificial cultures of lichens in the natural environment. Lichenologist 17: 247 - 253. [Fusion of soredia to form young lichens. New plants are "bound to contain genetically different hyphae"; "young plants of different species, e.g. Physcia adscendens and P. tenella, can merge together. The result is a genetically heterogenous lichen combining characteristics of both species, e.g. helmet-shaped and lip-shaped soralia." SEM photographs.]

SEAWARD, M. R. D. 1985. Provisional Atlas of the Lichens of the British Isles 2(1). The University, Bradford. [Working document of 62 maps of lichens A - H.]

THOR, G. 1985. A new species of Lichenostigma, a lichenicolous ascomycete. Lichenologist 17: 269 - 272. [Lichenostigma maureri Hafellner and L. rugosa Thor sp. nov. newly recorded from Britain.]

VÄNSKÄ, H. 1984. The identity of the lichens Lecanora frustulosa and L. argopholis. Annls bot. fenn. 21: 391 - 402. [Monograph of two species with distribution maps. Nine chemotypes ["chemodemes"] of Lecanora argopholis and six of L. frustulosa are listed.]

WIRTH, V. 1985. Zur Ausbreitung, Herkunft und Ökologie anthrogen geförderter Rinden- und Holzflechten. Tuexenia II, 5: 523 - 535. [Discussion on epiphytes which are increasing throughout southern Germany; reasons for their spread and their origins.]

YOSHIMURA, I. 1984. Taxonomic studies on Lobaria crenulata and its allies. J. Hattori bot. Lab. 57: 97 - 126. [Monograph of four species.]

J. R. LAUNDON

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Cambridge, CB2 1LA. Cost to members £3.85 (post free).

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