

**BRITISH
LICHEN SOCIETY
BULLETIN**

**No. 69
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*Edited by P. D. Crittenden
Dept. of Botany
University of Nottingham*

FORTHCOMING BLS FIELD MEETINGS AND WORKSHOPS

LANDS END

Leader: Peter James

23 May - 7 June 1992

(This includes an *Usnea* workshop 23-25 May)

COUNTY ANTRIM AND COUNTY DOWN

Leader: Brian Coppins

17 - 26 October 1992

1992 MEMBERSHIP AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Annual rates except where indicated

(Dollar rates are two times the Sterling Rate except where indicated)

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

for 1992 £20.00
for the period 1992 - 1994 £57.50

LIFE MEMBERSHIP for persons of 60 years and over and having the same entitlement as Ordinary Members (10 times annual rate) £200.00

JUNIOR ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP for persons under 21, or under 25 if receiving full time education, being entitled to all publications (except *The Lichenologist*) and all facilities of the Society £5.00

BULLETIN only subscriptions (from Assistant Treasurer) for non-members ... £6.00
for institutions ... £15.00

LICHENOLOGIST only subscriptions (from Academic Press):

institutions rate £104.00
overseas \$193.00

Renewal membership subscriptions in Sterling, payable to The British Lichen Society, should be sent to Mr J M Gray, Assistant Treasurer, British Lichen Society, Myrtle Cottage, Church Lane, Kingston St. Mary, Taunton, Somerset, TA2 8HR, UK (Tel. 0823 451636).

Dollar membership Subscriptions should be sent to Dr J W Sheard, Department of Biology, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada.

Overseas members may find it most convenient to pay subscriptions by GIRO: the British Lichen Society Giro Number is 24 161 4007

Application for Membership should be made to The Secretary, The British Lichen Society, The Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD.

SUBMISSION DEADLINE

Please would intending contributors to the Summer 1992 issue of the *Bulletin* submit their copy to the editor by 27 March.

Cover design by Ceri Leigh

**CHURCHILL BABINGTON MA, DD, FLS (1821-1889),
THEOLOGIAN ARCHAEOLOGIST, RECTOR: A FORGOTTEN
VICTORIAN LICHENOLOGIST**

The name Babington is synonymous with Cambridge botany in the second half of the 19th century, and also with St John's College in that university. Charles Cardale Babington (1808-1895), a distinguished Fellow of St John's, was Professor of Botany in the University from 1861 to 1880 and has tended to overshadow the botanical achievements of his cousin Churchill Babington (1821-1889), also a Fellow of St John's College and Disney Professor of Archaeology at Cambridge.



Fig 1 Churchill Babington (1821-1889). From an undated photograph in the Biographical Collection, Department of Botany, Natural History Museum, London.

Distinguished as a Classics scholar and as a theologian, Churchill Babington (Fig 1) was also, in the 1850s, one of Britain's, and indeed Europe's, significant lichenologists and the only one in England at that time to take

a "world view" of lichenology. This "world view" is reflected not only in his publications (alas, sadly forgotten by many), but also in his library and herbarium and in his letters which are preserved in a number of important archives of correspondence. He was recognised as a major lichenologist at home by M J Berkeley, William Borrer, William Leighton and Joseph Hooker, and abroad by Montagne and Nylander in Paris, Massalongo in Verona, Fries in Uppsala and Müller Argoviensis in Geneva. These botanists and many others sent him exsiccata and other material for his large lichen herbarium which is now one of the major historical collections of the lichen herbarium of the Natural History Museum.

Having for many years worked with Churchill Babington's named collections of Southern Hemisphere lichens and exhaustively studied his two important contributions on the lichens of New Zealand (Babington 1855) and of Tasmania (Babington & Mitten 1859) in Joseph Hooker's monumental "Botany of the Antarctic Voyage", I find his absence from the second edition of *Taxonomic Literature* (Stafleu & Cowan 1976) baffling. David Hawksworth (1975) in his account of the changes in the lichen flora of Leicestershire rightly points out Churchill Babington's place in the lichenology of that county through his work on the lichens of Charnwood Forest (Babington in Potter 1842) and his authorship of the account of lichens in Bloxham's unpublished work *Leicestershire Cellular Cryptogamia*, but gives Babington the birth and death dates of his cousin, a mistake commonly made. Hawksworth & Seaward (1977:21) in their excellent history of lichenology in the British Isles mention that little is known of the Rev Churchill Babington, but that he must have been an exceptionally able lichenologist. I should like to take this opportunity of filling in some details of Churchill Babington's life and career, and especially of his work in lichenology, as a forerunner to a larger study which will be published elsewhere.

Churchill Babington was born at Roecliffe, in the Parish of Newton Linford, Leicestershire, on 11 March 1821, the only son of Matthew Drake Babington, Rector of Thringstone, and Hannah, daughter of B Fleetwood Churchill. He was connected with the Macaulay family, an aunt of Lord Macaulay having married Thomas Babington, an uncle of C C Babington, and on his mother's side he was connected with the poet Charles Churchill. As a boy he was passionately interested in natural history, especially in botany and ornithology, and his favoured life and acquaintances at Thringfield Rectory gave full play to these consuming pursuits. He flourished both as a classical scholar and as a naturalist. Already at the age of 17 he was attending meetings of the Linnean Society and the Entomological Society with his cousin C C Babington, the latter noting on 9 April 1838 ". . . Went into Buxted Park, and gathered a few Lichens for Churchill

Babington" (C C Babington 1897:90). On 25 February 1839 Churchill Babington was entered at St. John's College, Cambridge, under the Rev John Hymers. On 11 October 1839 his cousin wrote "Churchill Babington came up to St John's as a Freshman Pensioner. I got rooms for him in my own staircase, Letter A, New Court, and No 9" (C C Babington 1897:85).

An obvious turning point in Churchill Babington's lichenological education was his introduction to, and his later friendship with, William Borrer of Henfield. This again was engineered by his cousin. In a letter that C C Babington wrote to Borrer in June 1839 we learn "You are quite mistaken in supposing that 'I care nothing about Lichens'. It is quite true that I know nothing about them, but it is not my intention to remain in such a state of ignorance, and hope soon to be able to give a good deal of attention to them. Allow me to express to you my thanks for your kindness in remembering me in the distribution of your *Lichenographia*. . . I shall deliver the copy for my cousin, Churchill Babington, to him as soon as I have an opportunity, and have written to him to inform him of your kindness in sending him a copy." (C C Babington 1897:279). Earlier in the year (16 April 1839) Churchill Babington read a paper to the Linnean Society entitled "Remarks on British Lichens and Fungi, principally on species or varieties new to our Flora", and before he took his first degree he published his account of the lichens of Charnwood Forest.

Churchill Babington graduated BA in 1843, taking seventh place in the classical tripos, and a senior optime's in mathematics. He was President of the Union in 1845, was elected Fellow of St John's and ordained deacon in 1846, and priest at Ely in 1848. His knowledge of lichens must have already been extensive for in a letter to M J Berkeley on 28 August 1848, William Borrer wrote ". . . I hope Mr Babington will illustrate the *Stereocaulons* in English Botany. They have not been distinguished in our English publications and he knows them well." (Berkeley Correspondence, BM).

In 1851 he published on arctic lichens collected by Seeman on the voyage of the *Herald* in search of Sir John Franklin, and in 1852 he wrote a paper on Himalayan lichens. The same year he wrote a critical review of Leighton's *Angiocarpous Lichens*, opening, and closing his discussion with the following: ". . . The present volume is to be regarded as one of the most valuable contributions to European Lichenology which has been made for some years. . . Although Mr Leighton's bias is different from our own as to the adjustment of species, we are far from saying that his views may not often be correct, where we are disposed to entertain suspicions. His careful analysis, moreover, and excellent descriptions will make any errors into which he may chance to have fallen of comparatively easy correction; and

the very obscurity of the subject is such that it is impossible to avoid mistakes. Some misapprehensions of his predecessors have been rectified by Mr Leighton; many species have received additional elucidation; and several undoubtedly new ones have been added. We shall look with interest to the approaching portions of the work, and may perhaps discuss some subjects connected with it of which we have now said nothing."

He was proposed for Fellowship of the Linnean Society on 2 November 1852 and elected on 18 January 1853, his proposers being: W J Hooker, C C Babington, J S Henslow, J D Hooker, T Thomson, R C Alexander, R Bentley and S Stevens. By this time he had built up an extensive correspondence with local and European lichenologists, especially with Camille Montagne in Paris and was adding continually to his expanding library and herbarium in his rooms in Cambridge. He extended his interests into the tropics with collections from Richard Spruce (Spruce's lichen collections from the Pyrénées, and from the Amazon all passed through Babington's hands, many of them receiving detailed annotation) from whom he solicited lichens and ferns, and took enormous pains with the lichen collections from Kew which Joseph Hooker sent to him, having asked Babington to prepare the account of lichens for both the New Zealand and Tasmanian parts of his great "Botany of the Antarctic Voyage" project.

Besides spending long hours with lichens, Babington was entrusted by the University in 1850 with the task of editing the recently discovered fragments of "The Orations of Hyperides against Demosthenes, and for Lycophron and for Euxenippus" from papyri found at Thebes in upper Egypt, his edition coming out in two volumes in 1850 and 1853. In March 1853 he wrote to Berkeley sending him notice of the publication of his work on the Greek orators (incidentally many of Babington's lichens in BM are in packets made from the untidily hand-written sheets of this work, as well as from university examination papers in theology!) and adding "... I am in a fright of being asked how the New Zealand Lichens are getting on by Dr Hooker; however I have done the greater part and must get on to finish the rest: but these orations are at least as important a matter, and have occupied me a very considerable time ..." And later "... I hope the fungi have not gone as near to drive you mad, as the lichens have me: my bedmaker sometimes exclaims in disgust at the litter etc 'I wish there was none of them mosses', and I almost wish so too ...".

Babington's account of the New Zealand lichens appeared in the second part of Hooker's *Flora Novae Zelandiae* in 1855 and is arguably his finest published lichenological work, and the first really scholarly Southern Hemisphere lichen flora, complete with copious references to contemporary literature and adequate citation of particular specimens. That it was

completed between 1851 and 1854 while he was also overextended with theological and classical studies is a tribute to his devotion to scholarship. Although scathing of the lichen work of Thomas Taylor who had been Joseph Hooker's earlier collaborator in the accounts of southern lichens, Babington valued his contacts with Montagne in Paris and the interchange of Southern Hemisphere lichens which passed between Paris, Cambridge and Kew. When he ventured to write a fulsome dedication to Montagne for his help with the New Zealand lichens, Joseph Hooker was moved to write from Kew in September 1854: "Here is a proof at last of the Lichens. I see little or nothing to alter in it, except that I would venture to suggest a query as to the propriety of calling old Montagne a *consummate* cryptogamist. In France they pooh-pooh him consummately! and though he has a wonderful power of work I should doubt the results being of a very enduring kind. He has made no one great step in the science - and only added heaps of good and bad genera and species to the science with very little judgement and discrimination in a great proportion of cases... I would suggest 'industrious' instead of consummate... I like your introductory remarks extremely, and if ever I had seen any half so sensible, true, and philosophical from Montagne's pen I should be better pleased with him...".

Curiously, Babington's major work on New Zealand lichens and the account of Tasmanian lichens which appeared in 1859 never received reviews in the scientific press of the day either in England or abroad. By now his time for lichenology was severely limited as he assumed greater responsibilities in classical studies including a catalogue of the coins in the Fitzwilliam Museum. He was elected Disney Professor of Archaeology in 1865 and the following year became Rector of Cockfield in Suffolk where he remained to his death. He married Matilda Whytt Wilson on 28 January 1869 at St James's Church, Bury St Edmunds, and thereafter devoted himself to his pastoral duties and to collecting shells and preparing a detailed book on the birds of Suffolk which was published in 1886. He was an exemplary clergyman much loved by his parishioners, and during his incumbency he made many improvements to the church. Although he gave up serious work on lichens on leaving Cambridge, his interest in lichen literature continued and he maintained correspondence with lichenologists. In a letter to Müller Argoviensis in 1879 he gives his reasons for abandoning lichenology: "there is but little microscopical work in it [Lichenes in *Flora Novae Zelandiae*] and this, I fear, renders it of but little value: but in truth my aversion to working with the microscope is insuperable, and for that reason I have paid very little attention to lichens for many years... I still follow Natural History as amusement only, and should feel greatly obliged for any specimens of lichens, and (still more) of Ferns, which you could *perfectly well* spare me, but I should be sorry to ask you for such as might be better bestowed elsewhere...".

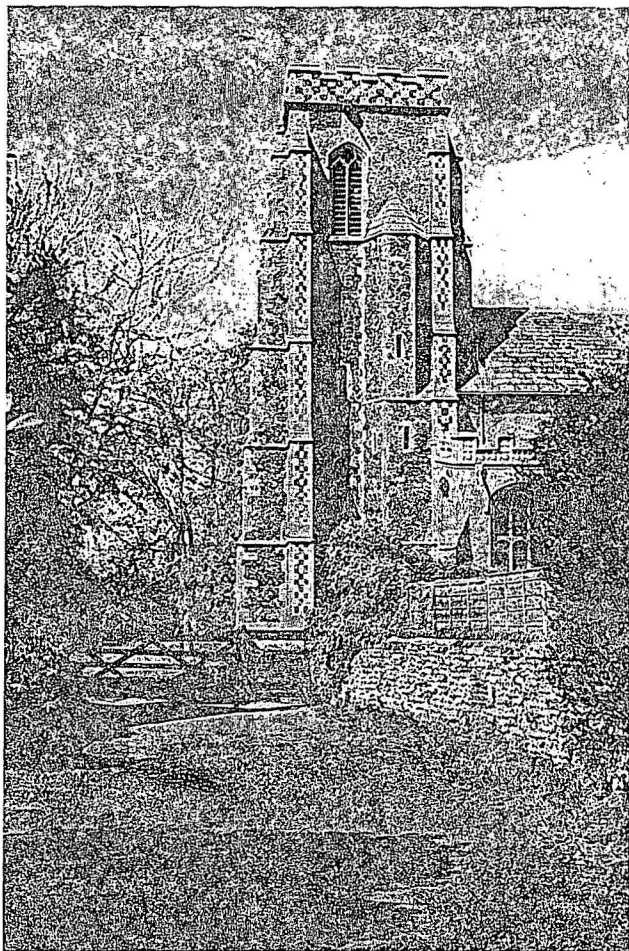


Fig 2 Cockfield Church, Suffolk (1991)

Cockfield Church and its churchyard (Fig 2) today support a good lichen flora and deserve attention from one of our "churchyard" lichenologists. A commemorative window to Babington appears in the church, and St John's College chapel in Cambridge has a memorial brass to him on the entrance wall. One of New Zealand's most attractive corticolous lichens, *Haematomma babingtonii*, was named for him by Abramo Massalongo, and is a fitting living memorial to a fine lichenologist now unjustly neglected. Happily, the current resurgence of interest in the lichens of the temperate Southern Hemisphere is showing just how careful and important a lichenologist Churchill Babington really was, a man truly ahead of his time.

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David Galloway

NOMINATIONS REQUIRED FOR COUNCIL MEMBERS

Nominations for Officers for 1992 and three members of Council for the period 1992-93 should be sent in writing to the Secretary, Dr O W Purvis, Dept of Botany, The Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD **before** 27 December 1991, please. No person may be nominated without their consent. Dr O L Gilbert, Mrs A M O'Dare and Dr M Senior retire from Council and are not eligible for re-election as Council members.

William Purvis

JANUARY MEETINGS

Council Meeting

Council will meet on the afternoon of Friday 3 January 1992 at 14.00 in the Council Room of the Royal Entomological Society of London, 41 Queen's Gate, London, SW7 5HU. Please let the Secretary have any items that you wish Council to discuss by Friday 27 December 1991.

Evening buffet/lichenological quiz/slide show

This event will be held on the evening of Friday 3 January 1992 between 8.00 and 21.00 in the Meeting Room of the Royal Entomological Society of London, 41 Queen's Gate, London, SW7 5HU. The buffet will cost **£10.00** which will include one glass of wine. A new feature this year will be the introduction of a Lichenological Quiz. This will be a game like trivial pursuits with teams of 4 people and small prizes for the winners. Dr Gilbert has kindly agreed to select questions. Members are invited to bring **12 slides** under the heading "My favourite . . .".

Members wishing to attend the evening buffet please complete the enclosed tear-off form and send your cheque for £10.00, payable to "The British Lichen Society", to Dr O W Purvis, Department of Botany, the Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD, before Friday 27 December, so that arrangements for catering can be made.

Annual General Meeting/Exhibitions/Lecture Meeting

The Annual General Meeting will be held in the Demonstration Room of the Dept of Palaeontology (ground floor), The Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London, SW7 5BD, at 10.30 am on Saturday 4th January 1992. The Museum opens to the public at 10.00 am. Following the AGM there will be the usual exhibitions, to which members are invited to contribute. Please bring along your exhibits and help to make it a success. There are no formal arrangements for lunch, though members may eat in

the new Museum Restaurant, entrance on the ground floor next to "Creepy Crawlies" exhibition: follow signs from Central Hall; alternatively there are numerous restaurants, pubs, etc, in South Kensington. The afternoon will be devoted to a lecture meeting on "lichens under stress".

Programme

10.00 Museum opens to public.
10.30 Annual General Meeting.

AGENDA

- 1 Apologies for absence.
- 2 Minutes of Annual General Meeting 5 January 1991.
- 3 Matters arising.
- 4 Officers' reports.
- 5 Meetings 1992-93.
- 6 Election of three members of Council.
- 7 Election of Publicity Officer.
- 8 Election of Vice-President (Council's nomination: Professor B W Fox).
- 9 Election of President (Council's nomination: Mr F S Dobson).
- 10 Any other business.
- 11 Date and place of next AGM.

11.30 Coffee and Exhibition Meeting
12.00 Lunch
14.00 Lecture Meeting
17.00 Close

Lecture Meeting: "Lichens under Stress"

14.00-14.25 Water Stress (Professor D H S Richardson)
14.30-14.55 Acid Rain (Dr A Farmer)
15.00-15.25 Temperature Stress: Survival Under Antarctic Conditions
(Dr P Harrison)
15.30-16.00 Tea
16.00-16.25 The Impact of the Chernobyl Accident (Professor M R D Seaward)
16.30-16.55 Chalk Grassland: a Stressed Habitat (Dr O L Gilbert)

William Purvis

PROPOSED CHANGES TO BLS RULES

BLS Council propose a number of changes to the Society's rules largely as a result of proposed changes to the existing categories of membership. These changes will be put forward to the AGM in 1992. Any member who wishes to comment on the proposed amendments and who will not be present at the AGM is invited to send their comments to the Secretary before 27 December 1991.

The proposed new categories of membership are given below. These are followed by a detailed description of the proposed rule changes together with explanatory notes (changes that relate to categories of membership are not discussed further). Finally, the complete revised rules are given. A copy of the current rules (seventh edition, January 1986) is provided with this issue of the Bulletin as a loose sheet.

New categories of membership

Council consider it timely to revise the existing categories of membership, particularly with a view to introducing a more flexible scheme to stimulate a greater interest in lichens by hopefully encouraging more people to join the Society. Currently the Society offers 4 categories of membership: Ordinary (£20 pa), Junior Associate (£5.00 pa), Life (10 times the annual rate for those over 60 years of age) and Honorary. Junior associate members do not receive the *Lichenologist*.

Council proposes the following categories from the 1 January 1993.

Ordinary Membership	£20
Associate Membership	£15 (without the <i>Lichenologist</i>)
Senior Associate Membership	£5.00 (for members over 60 years of age not receiving the <i>Lichenologist</i>)
Junior Associate Membership	£5.00 (for members under 18 years of age or full-time students, not receiving the <i>Lichenologist</i>)
Family Membership	£5.00 (not receiving any publications and without voting rights)
Life Membership	£200 (for persons of 60 years of age and having the same entitlement as Ordinary Members; 10 times annual rate)

Honorary members are elected by the Society. *Bulletin* Only (from Assistant Treasurer) and *Lichenologist* Only (from Academic Press) subscriptions will be available only to institutions. Members of all categories are eligible

to participate fully in the activities of the Society, make use of the various services available, and purchase items sold by the Society.

Proposed changes to the Rules

2. Objects

Para.1. After 'To promote and advance all branches of the study of lichens especially in relation to those of the British Isles. To encourage and actively support the conservation of the lichen flora' delete 'and, where appropriate to establish, own, and maintain conservation areas.' It was felt this was not a primary objective of the Society; but was better considered as an appropriate furtherance of these objects and therefore should be included as a note, under (f).

(e) Qualify 'Raise money by any other means' by adding 'provided that the Society shall not undertake any permanent trading activities for the purpose of raising funds'. This clause is necessary on account of our charitable status.

3. Membership

Para.1. For 'The Society shall have honorary members, ordinary members, and **junior associate members.**' read 'The Society shall have honorary members, ordinary members, **associate and family members.**'

Para.2. For 'Honorary members shall be distinguished lichenologists **and** persons who have rendered valuable service to the Society.' read 'Honorary members shall be distinguished lichenologists **or** persons who have rendered valuable service to the Society.' Council felt strongly that honorary status should also be applicable to members for their service to lichenology in an international sphere.

Para.3, lines 2-3, delete 'Membership shall continue subject to payment of the subscription and the provisions of Rule 4'. Considered superfluous as adequately dealt with under '4'.

Para.4, lines 1-2. For '**Junior associate** members shall be entitled to membership (or removed from it) . . .' read '**Associate** members shall . . . (or removed from it)'.

Line 3 to end of paragraph. For '**They** shall enjoy the benefits of ordinary members, except that they shall not receive *The Lichenologist*. Junior associate membership shall be open to **persons under the age of 21 years and to those persons under the age of 25 years who are receiving full-time education.**' read '**Associate** members shall enjoy the benefits

of ordinary members, except that they shall not receive *The Lichenologist*. Junior Associate membership shall be open to **either full-time students or persons under the age of 18, and Senior Associate membership for persons over 60**. At the end of paragraph also add:-
'Family members receive no publications and have no voting rights. Members under the age of 18 are not eligible to vote at a General Meeting or serve on Council.'

5. *Subscriptions*

Line 1. For 'The rate of ordinary and **junior associate** subscriptions . . . ' read 'The rate of the ordinary and **associate** subscriptions . . . '

Lines 4-5. For 'The Council have power to suspend any member who is more than one year in arrears in payment of the current subscription.' read 'Members who have not paid current subscription will not receive publications, and the Council has the power to remove them from membership.'

6. *Officers*

For 'The officers of the Society shall be the President, the Vice-President, the Secretary, the Treasurer, the Senior Editor, **the Librarian, and such referees, recorders, and curators** as the Council shall decide.' read 'The officers of the Society shall be the President, the Vice-President, the Secretary, the Treasurer, the Senior Editor, **and such others** as the Council shall decide.' There are already other officers e.g. 'Publicity officer' and Council considers it easier to simplify.

8. *Council*

Lines 1-3. For 'The Council shall consist of the officers of the Society and of **six** members each elected at a general meeting of the Society for a term of two years.' read 'The Council shall consist of the officers of the Society and of **eight** members each elected at a general meeting of the Society for a term of two years **with 4 new members normally being elected each year.**'

Line 5. Insert 'The Council shall have power to make nominations at any time prior to an Annual General Meeting.' as in the case of the election of officers.

9. *Duties of Council and officers*

Lines 9-10. For 'The Secretary, Treasurer, Senior Editor, **Librarian, curators** shall submit reports to the Council **at its annual meeting.**' read 'The Secretary, Treasurer, Senior Editor **and other officers** shall submit reports to the **Annual General Meeting.**' This is to conform with 6 (*Officers*).

Revised BLS Rules (proposed eighth edition)

1 Name

The name of the society shall be the British Lichen Society.

2 Objects

To promote and advance all branches of the study of lichens especially in relation to those of the British Isles. To encourage and actively support the conservation of the lichen flora.

In furtherance of these objects but not otherwise to:

(a) Publish results of investigations and other relevant work in the Society's publications to the extent that the Council of the Society and Editor deem to be suitable; such publications to be available for sale to the public.

(b) Facilitate the exchange of information among lichenologists by organising field meetings, conferences, lectures, exhibitions, and by other means.

(c) Aid the maintenance of adequate representative collections of British lichens in the national and other public herbaria.

(d) Maintain a library of books and lichenological journals. These to be made available to non-members at the discretion of the Librarian who shall be responsible to the Council.

(e) Raise money by any other means provided that the Society shall not undertake any permanent trading activities for the purpose of raising funds.

(f) To establish, own and maintain conservation areas.

3 Membership

The society shall have honorary members, ordinary members, associate and family members.

Honorary members shall be distinguished lichenologists, or persons who have rendered valuable service to the Society. They shall be nominated by the Council and elected on a majority vote of those present and voting at a general meeting of the Society. They shall enjoy the same benefits as ordinary members but shall pay no subscription.

Ordinary members shall be persons who have signed the form of membership and paid the subscription. Ordinary members aged 60 or over may pay life subscription of ten times the current annual subscription.

Associate members shall be entitled to membership (or removed from it, see below) in the same way as ordinary members but shall pay such smaller subscription as the Society may determine in accordance with Rule 5. Associate members shall enjoy the benefits of ordinary members, except that they shall not receive *The Lichenologist*. Junior Associate membership shall be open to either full-time students or persons under the age of 18, and

Senior Associate membership for persons over 60.

Family members receive no publications and have no voting rights.

Members under the age of 18 are not eligible to vote at a General Meeting or serve on Council.

4 Removal from membership

Any member whose conduct, in the opinion of the Council, is prejudicial to the interests of the Society may be removed from membership by a two-thirds majority vote of those present at a meeting of Council, on the agenda of which the words "Removal of a member" shall have appeared; provided no member may be so removed unless due notice has been sent to the member of the intention of the Council to proceed under this Rule and of the nature of the charges made and an opportunity has been afforded of answering such charges to the satisfaction of the Council. A member so removed shall forfeit any claim upon the Society.

5 Subscriptions

The rate of the ordinary and associate subscriptions shall be determined, as and when necessary, at a general meeting of the Society by a majority vote of those present and voting. Subscriptions shall be payable in advance on 1 January each year. Members who have not paid current subscription will not receive publications, and the Council has the power to remove them from membership. A person who has signed the form of membership and paid his subscription as an ordinary member shall be entitled to receive the Society's publications issued during the calendar year in which the subscription is paid.

6 Officers

The officers of the Society shall be the President, the Vice-President, the Secretary, the Treasurer, the Senior Editor, and such others as the Council shall decide.

7 Election of officers

The President shall be nominated by the Council and elected for a term of two years by a majority vote of those present and voting at an Annual General Meeting of the Society. Nominations for the Vice-President and all other officers shall be in writing, submitted with the consent of the nominee, and shall be received by the Secretary at least two weeks before an Annual General Meeting. The Council shall have power to make nominations at any time prior to an Annual General Meeting. The Vice-President shall be elected for a term of two years and all other officers for the term of one year by a majority vote of those present and voting at an Annual General Meeting.

8 Council

The Council shall consist of the officers of the Society and of eight members each elected at a general meeting of the Society for a term of two years with four new members normally being elected each year. Nominations for the members shall be in writing, submitted with the consent of the nominee, and shall be received by the Secretary at least two weeks before an Annual General Meeting. The Council shall have power to make nominations at any time prior to an Annual General Meeting. The members thus elected shall not be eligible for re-election until one year after their term of office. The retiring President shall remain a member of the Council for one year following his retirement. The Council shall have the power to co-opt.

9 Duties of Council and officers

The Council, through its officers, shall administer the affairs and the funds of the Society. The President, or in his absence, the Vice-President, shall preside at all meetings of the Society and the Council. In the absence of both, a chairman shall be elected by a majority vote of those present. In case of equality of votes on any matter, the President (or chairman of the meeting) shall have a casting vote. The Treasurer or his appointed deputy shall keep an account of all receipts and expenditure, a statement of which, certified by an Auditor, shall be presented by him at the Annual General Meeting. The Secretary, Treasurer, Senior Editor, and other officers shall submit reports to the Annual General Meeting.

10 Meetings

The Society shall hold an Annual General Meeting and such others as the Council shall decide. The Council shall hold an annual meeting and such others as it may decide. The Secretary (or in his absence a person appointed by the chairman of any meeting) shall publish to all members of the Society the formal decisions taken at every general meeting of the Society. Minutes shall be taken of all formal indoor meetings of the Society and its Council. Notice of a general meeting of the Society shall be sent to members at least four weeks before the date of the meeting. The procedure and order of business at meetings shall be decided by the chairman.

A Special General Meeting of the Society shall be convened on the requisition of the Council or of twenty members. The requisition shall be addressed to the Secretary and shall specify the purpose for which the meeting is called. A convening notice stating this purpose shall be sent to every member at least seven days before the meeting is to take place.

11 Changes of Rules

Changes in these Rules may be made only at Annual or Special

General Meetings of the Society and must be approved by not less than two-thirds of the members present at the meeting. Proposals to change the Rules must be detailed in the notice convening the meeting sent to every member.

No alterations, variations, or additions shall be made to the Rules which will make the objects of the Society not exclusively charitable or the funds and assets of the Society applicable otherwise than for exclusively charitable purposes.

William Purvis

CITY DIARY

On Sunday, 6th January 1991, the day after the BLS Annual General Meeting, the East Anglian gang of three (Peggy Cayton, Chris Hitch and myself) together with our friends, Albert Henderson and Amanda Waterfield, set off from South Kensington to do a day's lichenology in London. This, now annual, "field trip" took place on a fairly pleasant day (initially) with the first port of call being the City of London Cemetery at Wanstead (51/41-2,86) in the east end of London.

This cemetery covers a large area and proved, lichenologically, far richer than any of us could have expected. Despite being downwind from heavy pollution, no fewer than 66 taxa of lichens and lichenicolous fungi were found - including several surprises. Some of the border tombs had a good moss covering inside, and among the most interesting lichens present were *Cladonia humilis*, *C. ramulosa* and *C. rangiformis*. Sheets of *Peltigera praetextata* filled one tomb, and *Verrucaria bryoctona* was noted on mossy soil (both of these found by Peggy). *Lecidea erratica* was found on a flint and *Verrucaria dolosa* on a piece of mortar, both embedded in soil. *Buellia stellulata*, *Lecanora stenotropa*, *Parmelia mougeotii* (one small thallus) and my old friend *Stereocaulon vesuvianum* var. *symphycheileoides* were seen on sandstone tombs, and *Clauzadea monticola*, *Sarcogyne regularis* and *Thelidium incavatum* were found on oolitic limestone tombs.

Whilst studying the tombs we incurred the wrath of the gardener, who was convinced we were up to no good. In all the years we have been studying churchyards and cemeteries, this is the first time any of us has been so verbally abused. Not to be daunted, we continued, finding several nice things on brick walls, including *Lecidella carpathica*, *Porpidia soredizodes* and *Trapelia involuta*.

The trees in the cemetery were also of interest. A mature ash had several foliose and fruticose species on it, including *Evernia prunastri*, *Parmelia caperata* and *Ramalina farinacea* (albeit small thalli). *Bacidia arnoldiana*, *Lecania cyrtella*, *Physcia adscendens* and *P. caesia* were also present on the bole of this tree. On the way out we noted a row of eutrophicated limes with *Caloplaca citrina*, *Candelariella aurella*, *Lecanora dispersa*, *Phaeophyscia orbicularis*, *Rinodina gennarii* and *Xanthoria parietina*.

Feeling very pleased with ourselves we left the cemetery and thought about lunch. As luck would have it, just down the road was a café - open and serving hot food - just the job for five hungry lichenologists. A meal of sausage, egg, chips, bread and butter and a mug of tea cost £1.25 - great stuff - though we wondered how the friendly Chinese proprietor managed to make a living.

With the day starting to deteriorate, we did not go far after lunch, deciding to look at the extreme southern tip of Epping Forest close by (51/4087). At first we found very little, save *Micarea prasina* on a beech root and *Micarea denigrata* on a dead tree stump. After walking for a while we came across a much damper area with poplars and willows, at the edge of a lake. Among the many lichens present, was a very odd isidiate form of *Bacidia arnoldiana* (determined by Dr B J Coppins). This species and many of the others seen were on the poplars. Probably the best find was *Cetraria chlorophylla* - a great rarity in this part of the world. Other foliose and fruticose species included *Evernia prunastri*, *Hypogymnia physodes*, *Parmelia caperata* (several thalli - the largest being 4cm in diameter), *P. subaurifera*, *P. sulcata*, *Phaeophyscia orbicularis*, *Physcia adscendens*, *P. caesia*, *P. tenella*, *Ramalina farinacea* and *Xanthoria parietina*. *Parmelia subrudecta* was noted growing abundantly on willow, often forming large thalli.

As we searched these trees, the weather got worse and it started to rain very hard. While standing huddled under a hawthorn close by, Albert noticed *Scoliciosporum chlorococcum* on its trunk. We decided to give in and go back to our cards - which we did - soaking wet - but very pleased with our tally of 75 species for the day.

Peter Earland-Bennett

CONSERVATION NEWS 5

If politics turn you off, and the lichens grow best in cloud-cuckoo-land . . . please pass immediately to the next item in the Bulletin.

Without any doubt the most significant event in recent months for lichen conservation (and for nature conservation in general in the UK) has been the abolition of the Nature Conservancy Council and its replacement by three separate conservation agencies for England, Scotland and Wales. This split was politically motivated and instantly brought curious inconsistencies (such as the merger with the Countryside Commission in Scotland and Wales, but not England). The immediate casualty was the concept of coherent conservation policy throughout the country ("divided they fall"?), though it seems that the Government was forced to yield a bit in creating the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC), whose brief appears to be to provide some degree of liaison between the three conservation agencies and also to act as a link with the European conservation movement. The outsider cannot assess the chances of success for this new strategy in conservation, but the spate of disagreements and resignations reported in the press amongst newly appointed senior staff worries me considerably.

The outsider may also comment that as financial economy is a primary reason for the abolition of NCC, then environmental protection certainly has the skids under it. This is especially unfortunate now that it seems that public opinion is not so "green" as it was a few years ago. In Europe as a whole we see marked loss of support for the "Green" parties, and in Britain our own Green Party is in disarray, and conservation-centred charities are finding their financial future increasingly threatened. This slackening of public enthusiasm, once temporarily carried along on waves of whales and rain forests, is allowing the government to slide out sideways. I believe that conservation effort is most effective if it is directed at central government, local councils, planning officers and the like - they are the ones who make the decisions, they are the ones who can destroy acres of land at one committee sitting.

Where does the BLS stand in this confused and unhappy landscape? We need funding for travel and for field recording - it always saddens me that it is easier to obtain grants for entering figures into a computer than it is to apply taxonomic and ecological expertise to problems in the field . . . but I suppose the former fit neatly into the Civil Service administrative hierarchy, whilst the latter doesn't. Besides, those with taxonomic/ecological expertise are the elite with knowledge, and knowledge should be its own reward (or so the argument seems to run). The real reason is

probably just that the latter costs more. Unfortunately, the new conservation agencies, whom the BLS Conservation Committee wishes to assist as it did the old NCC, will have to operate within very tight financial constraints and with severe competition for project funding. Our activities will be trimmed accordingly.

It is too early for us to formulate any new strategies for survival in this revised landscape with its new perspectives, but we would welcome any thoughts from members of the Society who have experience in fund-raising or publicity, or who have new ideas for us to try out. The Conservation Committee serves the whole BLS - not just itself - yet regular input comes primarily from the small subset of the membership which makes up our Committee. There are others, with additional valuable field experience, with unrivalled taxonomic know-how, with experience in sucking grants out of stones - who could assist in obtaining the desirable six-figure sums which are mentioned to me every so often. Could we extend the input to the Conservation Committee from others in the Society who at present stand on the sidelines of conservation?

Kery Dalby

Chairman, Conservation Committee

BLS LIBRARY UPDATE

Council has approved the following arrangement to improve members' access to the periodicals acquired by the Library. The Library currently receives all issues of *The Bryologist*; *Cryptogamie*, *Bryologie et Lichénologie*; *Annales Botanici Fennici*; *Evansia*; *Willdenowia*. For a minimum payment of £5 to the Librarian (Dr D H Brown - not the BLS), to cover direct costs, members will receive photocopies of the Table of Contents of each issue of the periodicals in which they express an interest as they are received by the Library. They can then request a single photocopy of any article they wish to obtain for their personal use at cost (currently 6p per A3 sheet). A form will be provided for their signature, to ensure there is no infringement of copyright. The Librarian will inform participants when their balance for payments is becoming too low. This is not a Reading Circle, as only copies of articles can be obtained from the Librarian and the complete issue will not be circulated. Members who would like to take advantage of this facility should write directly to the Librarian.

Dennis Brown

LICHENOLOGIA

The Nature Conservancy Council (as it then was), overlooking the self-evident fact that English names of plants are for use in informal contexts, whereas when accuracy is essential scientific names should be used, insisted on English names in lists of endangered species and the like. Even with vascular plants this necessitated a considerable amount of *ad hoc* invention, frequently with curious results; just one unhandy and risible one is Greater Western Scaly Male Fern (for a morphotype of *Dryopteris affinis*). Lists of endangered cryptogams have now been compiled with considerable effort and widespread consultation; it seems to be the intention to insist on English names for these plants too. Now that the NCC has disintegrated into separate bodies for Scotland, Wales and England (with somewhat odd names themselves) surely it would be an opportune moment to abandon the misguided folly of inventing "English" names for lichens (and bryophytes) where they manifestly do not exist. Even for fairly conspicuous forms we can anticipate some bizarre formulations; for example, if "Cladonia" is allowed as an "English" name (as it may be) we might be expected to countenance such combinations as Multistory Cladonia, or if "Cladonia" is disallowed, names like Floury Elf Cups (for species with farinose soredia) are possible. But when we turn to small crustose species that only experts can recognise (as many endangered species are likely to be) the matter ceases to be a joke. The conservation of such species depends entirely on protecting the ecosystems in which they live, and it is the necessity of conserving habitats that we should be impressing on people; this will not be helped by counterfeiting English names for lichens (or for mosses either). It is rumoured that the Natural History Museum is compiling a list of organisms at present unnamed with a view to an "auction"; if you bid high enough for any of them it will be named after you. It is not known whether lichens will be involved (orchids, moths and beetles have been mentioned), but of course they may be; and it is not clear yet whether the names will be English or Latin (if the latter, then difficulties can be anticipated with international bodies concerned with nomenclature). With regard to English names in Red Data Books and similar publications, one wonders what our colleagues abroad, in Europe especially, but also all over the world, will think of it.

It is fashionable to speak of lichens as "indicators", and we are all familiar with this, especially in urban situations. There are now suggestions that the concept be extended to Antarctica, and this idea is taken up in a short article in the magazine *Kew* (a periodical that is circulated to Friends of the Royal Botanic Gardens). The author quotes from two Australian workers who state that *Usnea* species are able to adapt to varying intensities of

ultra-violet light, in a way that algae such as *Prasiola* cannot. (Some of the pigments in lichens absorb ultra-violet, and thus screen the chlorophyll in the algal cells from damage; in *Usnea* species it is said to have been shown that the quantity of these pigments present varies with the intensity of the incident ultra-violet.) The ozone layer in the upper atmosphere that absorbs much of the ultra-violet radiation reaching the earth is becoming thinner, and this effect is most marked at the poles, where the layer is thought to be only two thirds of the thickness it was twenty years ago. Although no changes in the Antarctic vegetation have yet been detected, it is suggested that monitoring the relative abundances of saxicolous algae and lichens there could provide an early warning of impending environmental changes in the rest of the world.

A few months ago a telephone call was received on my *unlisted* number, and the caller asked for CUDBEAR. He was requested to put his enquiries in writing, and to send them via the Editor, but he never did. I would welcome communications from members (through the Editor) concerning *Lichenologia*, especially those drawing my attention to points of lichenological interest in periodicals that I may have overlooked, and occurrences on BLS excursions that I have missed. Has anyone any comments on the pseudolichens on Waterloo Station? I only noticed them recently. The impressive outside wall of the station is built of limestone blocks on a massive concrete base. In a few places it is pitted with craters up to several centimetres across, presumably caused by bomb splinters fifty years ago. These have been neatly patched in the limestone, and on the concrete they have been filled in with cement. The workman who did this attempted to obscure the glaring white colour of the cement by pressing particles of black grit into the surface, thus giving the impression of numerous thalli of a pseudo-*Lecidea*. Or is there another explanation?

CUDBEAR

FROM THE SENIOR EDITOR

The Senior Editor apologises for delays in the production of two issues of *The Lichenologist* this year. The publishers have had some problems in the dispatch of manuscripts to the printers and with changes introduced at the page-proof stage (e.g. one revised figure was at one stage printed upside-down).

Dennis Brown

TOP TWENTY CHURCHYARDS CHALLENGE!

At the successful and enjoyable Spring Meeting held in early April at Rogate, ably and amiably led by Francis Rose and Peter James, fifteen churchyards were surveyed and totals of more than 90 species were recorded at no less than eight of them. Such was the enthusiasm that certain members were to be seen huddled among gravestones at first light long before breakfast! This surfeit of riches in Sussex has prompted me to produce a list of the top twenty British churchyards and issue it as a challenge. No doubt you will let me know if I have missed out your favourite yard. All you have to do is to send in your list and convince me that your church, its gravestones and boundary wall or fence can yield more than 84 species. No cheating, mind! The nearby bridge or the tree just beyond the wall is out of bounds. Three sites in Devon (Bridford, Filleigh and Romansleigh) have had to be eliminated because the list extends beyond the churchyard perimeter. If you abide by the rules, I promise to produce a revised list in the not too distant future.

Table 1. The twenty churchyards with the largest numbers of lichen species recorded.

CHURCHYARD	VICE-COUNTY	RECORDERS	SURVEY DATES	TOTAL
1 Mickleham	17 (Surrey)	PWJ/JRF et al	1964ff	150
2 Trotton	13 (W Sussex)	BJC/BLS	1971/91	125
3 Stopham	13 (W Sussex)	FR/KS/PWJ/BLS	1989/91	116
Tedburn St Mary	3 (S Devon)	PWJ	1975	116
5 Helmdon	32 (Northampton)	TWC/CJBH/BLS	1983ff	113
6 Sutton	13 (W Sussex)	FR/PWJ	1975	112
7 Pulborough	13 (W Sussex)	PWJ/FR/BLS	1989/91	105
8 Bitton	34 (W Gloucester)	DJH et al	1985/86	102
9 Nacton	25 (E Suffolk)	CJBH/PC	1988	101
10 Kirdford	13 (W Sussex)	FR/PWJ/KP	1990/91	99
11 Rogate	13 (W Sussex)	FR/BJC/BLS	1968/70/72/91	97*
West Monkton	5 (S Somerset)	TWC/JVC/JMG	1991	97*
13 Parham	13 (W Sussex)	BLS	1991	93
14 Woolbeding	13 (W Sussex)	FR/BLS	1991	91
15 Wappenham	32 (Northampton)	TWC/CJBH	1983ff	89*
16 Tiffield	32 (Northampton)	TWC/CJBH	1985	88
17 Crowhurst	14 (E Sussex)	BJC/KP	1972/89	87
18 Winchelsea	14 (E Sussex)	FR/BJC/KP	1969/72/85/87	85
Brede	14 (E Sussex)	BJC/FR	1968/73	85
20 Gt Walsingham	28 (W Norfolk)	BLS	1989	84

Table 1 gives the "Top Twenty" churchyards on the basis of numbers of lichen species recorded. The totals do not include lichenicolous fungi. Each of the starred sites has an extension yard. In the "Recorders" column, BLS

refers, of course, to official BLS field meetings. The other initials are those of individual recorders, and readers are left to work out their identities for themselves. If you have contributed to the totals and are not mentioned, please forgive me. Most of the sites have been visited many times or else surveyed by many eyes on a single visit. I am more and more convinced that it is better to examine one yard thoroughly than six in a cursory fashion. I rarely return to a site without adding to the list. In fact, Helmdon was visited at least a dozen times before the discovery of *Psilolechia leprosa* and it was not until some months later that I came across *Bacidia arceutina*.

It grieves me somewhat to point out that not one of the above sites is north of The Wash. The best Northern England can do so far is Ravenstonedale (VC 69: Westmorland;BLS: 1988) with 70 species, while, of the many churchyards surveyed in North-east and South-east Yorkshire (VCs 61-62), the highest is St Gregory's Minster, Kirkdale with 64 (TWC/DS:1988). However, Scotland fairs better with Killin (VC 88:Mid-Perth/AF:1991) just failing to make the premier league with 82 and, in the same vice-county, Moneydie (CJBH et al: 1990) has 74 species. The richest sites in Wales are all in Glamorgan (VC 41) - Ilston with 64 (TWC:1990), Llantwit Major and Llanmihangel both with 63 (BJC:1990) and Llanrhiddian with 61 (BLS:1990).

At the other extreme, I have, as yet, no site records for Ireland and but one each for Cheshire (VC 58) and North-west Yorks (VC 65), these being Moberley and West Tansfield respectively. There are only two species records for South-west Yorks (VC 63) and Cumberland (VC 70) and not one of any description for East Cornwall (VC 2) and South Lancashire (VC 59). I am reluctant to preach, but isn't it time that colleagues in these far-flung heathen regions at least visited the outside of a church!

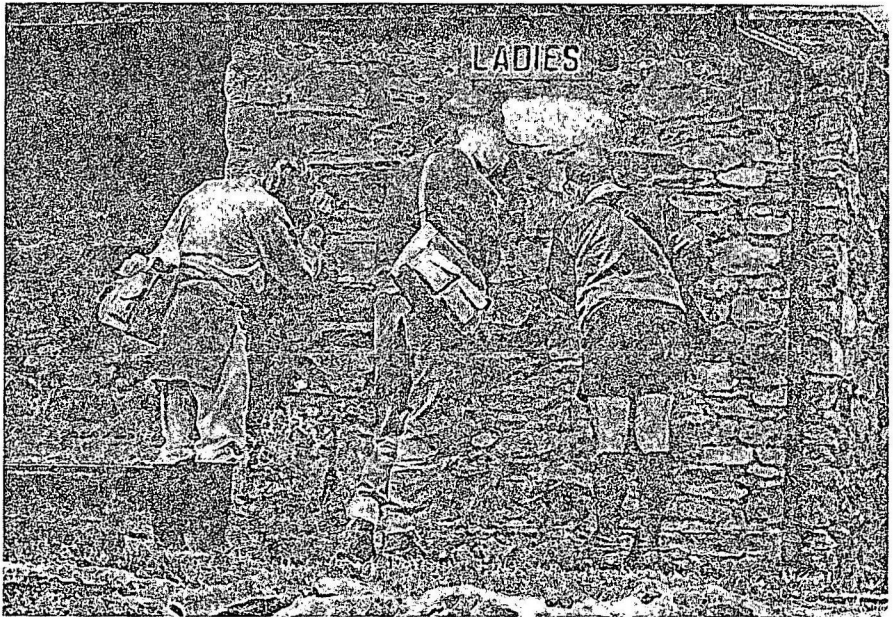
It is helpful, when sending in site lists, if you can differentiate in some way between saxicolous, corticolous and lignicolous species and, better still, if you can indicate precise substrates. I have recently revisited a number of local churches and looked more carefully at the geology, making profile sketches to show the variety of materials used in their construction, together with notes on the surrounding tombstones and other structures. I feel there is an urgent need for churchyard enthusiasts to get together to decide what information additional to the mere presence of species is of value and in what form this can best be fed into a computer database. Hopefully, such a meeting will be arranged for the second half of 1992. In the meantime, I am compiling a register of colleagues who wish to be kept informed of any such developments. Please ring or drop me a line if you are interested.

A Churchyard Specialists' Meeting was held at The Arthur Rank Centre, Stoneleigh, Warwickshire, on 3 September under the auspices of The Church and Conservation Project. Thirty-five people attended including Frank Dobson, Jack Laundon and myself. In the morning, presentations were given on flowering plants, lichens, bats, butterflies, geology and yew trees and, after lunch, on databases, management, grazing experiments and, more controversially, on grass retardants. In his afternoon contribution, Frank Dobson pointed out that yew trees, being poisonous, may have been planted in the early days to discourage local farmers from grazing their animals in churchyards. On reflection and in the light of earlier comments, I wonder whether they have also deterred the foxes of Cheshire and the goslings of Lancashire from frequenting these hallowed precincts!

Tom Chester

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CANDID CAMERA: This is the first production by the recently formed, but little known, BLS Candid Camera Squad. Please send suggestions for a suitable caption to the Editor: the best entries will be published in the next issue of the *Bulletin* (in this instance lavatorial humour will be accepted).

OBITUARY: STANLEY ARTHUR MANNING, 1921-1991

Stanley Manning was born in Norwich on 26 June 1921. He was always known as Sam by virtue of his initials. He developed an early interest in natural history through journeys in the countryside with his father during school holidays. Lichens attracted him at an early age, as he describes in "The Lean years - 4" in *Bulletin* 52: 19-22 (1983). He was only fourteen when he took his first lichen to the Castle Museum in Norwich, where it was identified by the late Ted Ellis who encouraged him to work on the group. His early collections were made when air pollution levels were low in East Anglia and provide a valuable insight into the flora at that time. They include the first records for *Lecanora conizaeoides* and the last for fertile *Parmelia sulcata* from the county. He had already published two papers on Norfolk lichens by the time he was eighteen. It was during this period that he met the late Ronald Burn who was also working on lichens and who gave him further encouragement and help.

During the war Sam was in the Royal Air Force as a wireless operator, ending his service in India. He then worked as a freelance writer between 1946 and 1948. It was during this time that he submitted the first chapter ("A History of Lichenology") of a book on lichens to the editors of the *New Naturalist* series. This was accepted but, without a cash advance, he was unable to take up the offer. It is regrettable that a *New Naturalist* on lichens has still not materialised, and one is saddened that the editors did not see fit to finance Sam to write the whole book. Between 1948 and 1960 and from 1965 until 1970 Sam worked mostly as a teacher in biology but was a freelance writer again from 1961 until 1964. He then worked in the City Treasurer's Department at Cambridge from 1970 to 1977 but, after his wife died, he retired to Cromer in north Norfolk in 1977 where he devoted his time to writing and natural history studies, mainly lichens, galls, and leaf-miners, apart from dealing with the ongoing saga of the Eversley Court roof! In 1986 he enrolled in the Open University.

Sam wrote 14 books between 1948 and 1980, including *The Naturalist in South-east England*, *Portrait of Broadland*, *Bakers and Bread*, and other popular titles. He also wrote notes on wildlife for the *Eastern Evening News* from 1936 to 1938, as well as articles on natural history records, including lichens, in scientific journals from 1937 until 1990.

After the formation of the British Lichen Society in 1958 Sam took an active part in its development. He joined in 1959 and became a member of Council and *Cladonia* referee in 1960. He then held office as Honorary Treasurer from 1971 - 74. His main interest in lichenology was in *Cladonia* and he

corresponded with the leading authorities on this group. His large collection of lichens, which includes material from East Anglia and the Outer Hebrides, is now deposited at the Castle Museum, Norwich, along with an extensive collection of lichen books and papers which are being catalogued.

Sam was a solitary individual and not easy to know. He was most pleasant and courteous to talk to, but could be quite abrasive in correspondence. He rarely attended meetings and worked in isolation, complaining of 'not being part of the lichen establishment - or indeed of any other establishment'. PWL remembers the help he gave him when he made the first faltering steps in lichenology, and the interest he took in the publication of the Norfolk lichen flora. He died in Cromer on 10 February 1991.

Peter Lambley and Jack Laundon

TRANSLOCATION AND REINSTATEMENT OF RARE PLANTS

There is a renewed interest in the translocation and reinstatement of rare vascular plants with the aim of establishing self-sustaining populations of endangered species, and this interest is beginning to extend to cryptogams. A Rare Plants Translocation Panel has been set up to (a) record such undertakings for future information, (b) to provide advice (the Panel has produced a set of guidelines), and (c) to put interested people in touch with one another for their mutual benefit. The Panel consists of Frank Brightman (South London Botanical Institute), Duncan Donald (Botanical Society of the British Isles), Lynne Farrell (English Nature), Sue Minter (Chelsea Physic Garden), Franklyn Perring (Botanical Society of the British Isles) and Joyce Stewart (Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew). The Panel would like to hear from anyone who is or wishes to be involved in translocation projects, and asks them to write to Sue Minter, Chelsea Physic Garden, 66 Royal Hospital Road, Chelsea, London SU13 4HS, who can also supply copies of the Guidelines for Translocation.

Frank Brightman

THE USE OF TLC IN-LICHEN TAXONOMY

Francis Rose asks in the Bulletin 68 (Summer 1991) that taxonomists, if they find no "reasonably constant morphological character separating two taxa with different chemistry," should separate the taxa at subspecific or varietal level rather than specific, or perhaps not at all. I would go further: why consider only chemistry? When Professor Hildur Krog and I reduced ten species to synonymy with *Usnea articulata* (L.) Hoffm. (1) we had good grounds for doing so after examining many specimens personally collected as well as scrutinised in herbaria - and this despite variation in both morphology and chemistry. It is a matter of simple observation that all members of a species as usually conceived are not identical in appearance, longevity, fertility, microscopic structure, or genetic composition. For instance, the size, shape, septation, and colour of spores are another group of characters that need to be treated with great care, as do pigmentation in thalline structures and differences of substratum, habitat, and geographical distribution. All these characters have tempted taxonomists to split off another taxon.

In biology generally, the problem of defining what we mean by a species is more readily soluble when we can identify an interbreeding, fully fertile population of organisms. No such aid exists to lichen taxonomists: Most taxonomists would hope, I suppose, that the organisms included in a species have more genes in common with each other than with organisms excluded from that species. We cannot test this in lichenology. What Francis Rose deplors is really tunnel vision. It has led to the multiplication of species, varieties, and forms, and it needs to be dispelled by acquiring a broad knowledge of biology, applying common sense, and at an appropriate moment drinking a dry martini.

Reference

1 Swinscow TDV & Krog H (1976). The *Usnea articulata* aggregate in East Africa. *Norwegian Journal of Botany* 23: 261-268.

Dougal Swinscow

LETTER FROM AN OVERSEAS CORRESPONDENT

In view of the new categories of membership defined on page 10 I have been advised that the term "corresponding member" [see Bulletin 68] is no longer appropriate. Accordingly Corresponding Members will now be referred to as "Overseas Correspondents". [Ed]

Lichenology in Estonia in 1991

There are altogether ten Estonian lichenologists working in two centres: in the Tallinn Botanical Garden (northern Estonia) and in Tartu University (southern Estonia). The lichen herbaria (accordingly TBA and TU) are also situated in these two institutions.

The main programmes at the Tallinn Botanical Garden are air pollution indication, determination of heavy metal deposition and ecophysiological studies of lichens (personnel: Jüri and Ludmilla Martin, Eva Nilson, Siiri Liiv, Enel Sander) as well as floristic and ecological investigations of the northern territories of the Soviet Union (Taimi Piin).

Four researchers are working on lichens at The Laboratory of Bioindication and Department of Botany and Ecology, Tartu University. Our herbarium includes about 35 000 specimens and consists of three main sections: (1) comparison herbarium (exsiccatae and specimens determined by authorities all over the world), (2) geographical collections, and (3) lichens of Estonia. The geographical collections comprise materials from Scandinavia, central Europe and Canada but mainly represent the lichen flora of different parts of the Soviet Union (Karelia, Kola Peninsula, the Caucasus, Central Asia and especially containing the Baykal Lake region and the Soviet Far East). The herbarium of Estonian lichens (containing more than 10 000 specimens) includes collections starting from the second half of the last century. Prof. Hans Trass, the author of the first list of lichens in Estonia (1970), is now dealing with the problems of lichen conservation and mapping of threatened species. He is also preparing a systematic review of some genera of the Physciaceae with special reference to Far Eastern species. A post-graduate student, Kristjan Zobel, is applying different statistical methods in research on epiphytic lichens exposed to air pollution. Researchers Tiina Randlane and Andres Saag are working on the chemical, geographical and phylogenetic aspects of some genera in the Parmeliaceae and are now making efforts to work out a systematical survey of all cetrarioid lichens.

All of us are continuing investigations of the Estonian lichen flora which includes about 800 recorded species. In this project we are lucky to have the

cooperation of several Scandinavian lichenologists who have visited Estonia during the past three years (see also *Folia Cryptogamica Estonica* 28. [1991]). In April of this year we were hosts to Prof. Teuvo Ahti from Helsinki who determined some *Cladonia* species new for Estonia and the Soviet Union from the TU herbarium. In the beginning of August Prof. Gunnar Degelius (Göteborg) and Dr Roland Moberg (Uppsala) visited Tartu and made an excursion in western Estonia (including the islands of Saaremaa, Muhu and Abruksa) collecting many lichens. The summer season ended with field work in wooded meadows with contributions from Dr Göran Thor (Uppsala) and Anders Nordin (Stockholm).

Now that Estonia is an independent country we look forward to further cooperation with eastern as well as with western lichenologists.

Tiina Randlane
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Tartu, ESTONIA
202 400

A LICHEN IN POT-POURRI

Wandering around the new "St Stephens Green Shopping Centre" in Dublin, I came across a shop selling soaps, perfumes, items for aromatherapy and various types of pot-pourri. Amongst these was Blue Lagoon Pot-Pourri which consisted of about 20% by weight of the lichen *Pseudevernia furfuracea*. This had either absorbed the fragrance from or been impregnated with concentrated lavender and possibly rose oil. The individual thalli of this lichen in the mix were large, measuring over 3 cm long and having four or five branches. I was told that this pot-pourri is put together by Gilchrist and Soames, Sedgefield Road, Luton. Perhaps a member living closer to this firm might like to make further investigations into the use and value of this lichen as a component of pot-pourri.

David Richardson

LICHEN HERBARIUM, NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

In the new organisation of the Botany Department at the Natural History Museum, management and development of collections is now undertaken by the Curation Programme, with responsibility for lichens being taken by the Collections Manager, Dr Rob Huxley.

The Curation Programme is undertaking databasing of the Museum's extensive lichen collections at a variety of levels and it is hoped that many of these initiatives will result in increased benefits to users of the lichen herbarium. A catalogue of collectors represented in the collections is in preparation, together with a catalogue of type holdings in both the British, and foreign collections.

Research into the lichen collections by the staff of the lichen section also continues as part of the Museum's Environmental Quality Programme with major field and herbarium studies in progress on Southern Hemisphere lichen floras, revisions of palaeotropical groups, and a Leverhulme Trust sponsored study of lichen vegetation in Thailand. Taxonomic and ecological studies continue on the British lichen flora and a new, collaborative, multi-authored British Lichen Flora will be published in 1992. From all these research studies, much curated material continues to be incorporated into the Museum's lichen collections, making it arguably the largest and most diverse herbarium in the world. With this rich resource museum staff are able to undertake a wide range of commissioned studies.

Any BLS member wishing to use the BM lichen herbarium is most welcome to do so (maintaining a tradition of cooperation that has existed between the BLS and the Museum since the formation of the BLS in 1958), providing their intentions are made known to Dr Huxley beforehand. He will then be able more readily to provide assistance where necessary and allocate accommodation. The Botany Department's overall policy of welcoming visitors, both local and from overseas, remains as before and we are keen to see the collections used in an ever-widening area of research. Where possible, the Museum asks long-term visitors to contribute bench fees towards the cost of providing a service; these are, however, open to negotiation depending on the nature of the work and other circumstances.

David Galloway and Rob Huxley

FROM THE ASSISTANT TREASURER

Membership List 1991

Enclosed with this Bulletin you will find the Autumn 1991 Membership List. You may well have already looked to see if your name and address are entered correctly - I do hope they are. If not, then I can only apologise on behalf of the computer! If there are inaccuracies please write and let me know.

An overwhelming majority of 3-0 wrote to me voting for the list to appear in alphabetical order, as in the 1988 list, rather than county/country order. I have bowed to their wishes. I have taken some liberties with county headings in the back of the booklet making, for example, no distinction between East and West Sussex.

I hope that, with the publication of this list, you will be encouraged to see which other members are living in your area and perhaps make contact.

Subscriptions

The enclosed flier will serve as a reminder that subscriptions are due on 1st January. Council is concerned at the cost to your Society of printing and despatching publications to members who either delay payment or fail to pay the current year's subscription at all. In future, publications will not be sent to members who have not paid the current year's subscription.

Greetings Cards and Postcards

It is with much regret that the Council has decided not to commission a new Greetings Card design from Claire Dalby this year as considerable stocks of *Ramalina cuspidata* and *Physcia aipolia* remain unsold. These cards, as well as the Society's postcards which are a totally different product, represent excellent value appealing to lichenologists and non-lichenologists alike. A packet of either (or both) would make a most welcome gift at any time - not just Christmas!

Bulletin Backnumbers

Stocks still remain, at half price, of Numbers 61-66.

Jeremy Gray

NEW, RARE AND INTERESTING BRITISH LICHEN RECORDS

(Contributions to this section are always welcome. Please submit entries to Frank Brightman, South London Botanical Institute, 323 Norwood Road, London, SE24 9AQ, in the form of species; habitat; locality; vice county (VC); grid reference (GR); date; comments; recorder. Grid references may be abridged in the interests of conservation; they will be omitted when the record has been published elsewhere).

Acarospora chlorophana: on sandstone gravestone at Chop Gate, Bilsdale, North Yorkshire, VC 62, North-east Yorks, GR 45/5—0—. New to Britain. Determined Roux and Clauzade.

D.H. Smith

Arthopyrenia viridescens: on thin hazel wands in humid woodland, Buckland Abbey woods, VC 3, S Devon, GR 20/48-66-, 1991; and Higher Shute's Copse, Staple Fitzpaine, VC 5, S Somerset, GR 31/26-16-, 1991. New to SW England.

B J Coppins and A M O'Dare

Bacidia arceutina: on ironstone headstone, Helmdon churchyard, Northamptonshire, VC 32, Northants, GR 42/590432, 1990. Also on top of ironstone wall shaded by trees, Newbottle churchyard, GR 42/524369, 1991. Determined B J Coppins. New to the County.

T W Chester

Bacidia caligans: on ironstone wall, Newbottle, Northamptonshire, VC 32, Northants, GR 42/526369, 1990. Determined B J Coppins. New to the County.

T W Chester

Bacidia fuscoviridis: at base of two 18th century ironstone headstones, Newbottle churchyard, Northamptonshire, VC 32, Northants, GR 42/524369, 1991. First fertile English material. Possibly found sterile on Sand Point, VC 6, North Somerset by B J Coppins. Determined B J Coppins.

T W Chester

Bacidia rubella: covering west side of ironstone headstone shaded by *Taxus baccata*, Fulbrook churchyard, Oxfordshire, VC 23, Oxon, GR42/26-13-, 1990. Appears to be first saxicolous record for the species. Subsequently found on east side of ironstone headstone at Drayton churchyard, Oxfordshire, GR42/428416, 1990, and sunny, south-facing edge of ironstone headstone, Hinton-in-the Hedges churchyard, Northamptonshire, VC 32, Northampton, GR42/557369, 1990. Also found on partially shaded boundary wall of Woolbeding churchyard, Sussex, VC 13, West Sussex, GR 41/

873227, 1991 (BLS Spring Meeting). All specimens fertile. Determined B J Coppins.

T W Chester

Bacidia subincompta: on mature ash in valley woodland, Glenkinnon Burn, Galashiels, VC 79, Selkirk, GR 36/43-34-, 1991. New to SE Scotland (Borders).

B J Coppins and K Sandell

Bacidia viridescens: on limestone stone in turf, Sand Point, Western-super-Mare, VC 6, N. Somerset, GR 31/32-65-, 1991, new to SW England (BJC); on bryophytes over limestone in dune system, Methyr-mawr Warren, VC 41, Glamorgan, GR 21/86-77-, new to Wales (BJC & AO).

B J Coppins & A Orange

Blarneya hibernica: on *Quercus petraea*, Cwm Clettwr, Tre'r-ddol, Ceredigion, VC 46, Cardiganshire, GR 22/667921, 1991. New to Great Britain (previously known only in southern Ireland). Determined A Orange.

S P Chambers

Buellia violaceofusca: on dry bark of mature ash, Glenkinnon Burn, Galashiels, VC 79, Selkirk, GR 36/43-34-, 1991. Second British record (see *Bulletin* 68).

B J Coppins & K Sandell

Caloplaca luteoalba: covering lower part of trunk of *Aesculus hippocastanum*, Little Wittenham Manor, Oxford, VC 23, Oxon, GR 42/565935, 1990. Confirmed F Rose.

T W Chester & K Sandell

Cetraria hepatizon: on gritstone rocks at 670 m above Kirkdale, VC 70, Cumberland, GR 35/674341, 1990. Determined O L Gilbert.

R W M Corner

Cladonia rei: frequent on stony ground remaining from an old railway, Gunnersbury Triangle, London Borough of Hounslow, VC 21, Middlesex, GR 51/201787, 1991. Resembles a dirty grey and deformed *C. coniocraea*, with both granular and farinose soredia; contains fumarprotocetraric and homosekikaic acids demonstrated by TLC. New to London. Should be looked for on waste ground elsewhere.

J R Laundon

Lecanora cenisea var *soredians*: on vertical face of low, siliceous rock outcrop on hillfort near Harelaw Burn, Lammermuir Hills, alt. 360 m, VC 82, E Lothian, GR 36/54-63-, 1991. Previously known in Britain only from the Grampian Mts.

B J Coppins & A M O'Dare

Lecidea exigua Chaub.: on hazel in humid, valley woodland, Buckland Abbey woods, VC 3, S Devon, GR 20/48-66-, 1991. New to Britain. Resembles *L. (Japewia) carrollii*, but with smaller, more often crowded apothecia, smaller (9-10.5 x 4.8-6 µm), thin-walled ascospores and a C+ persistent orange thallus.

B J Coppins & A M O'Dare

Leptorhaphis maggiana: on thin hazel wands, Higher Schute's Copse, Staple Fitzpaine, VC 5, S Somerset, GR 31/26-16-, 1991. New to SW England.

B J Coppins & A M O'Dare

Macentina abscondita: on elder, Sand Point, Western-super-Mare, VC 6, N Somerset, GR 31/32-65- New to SW England.

B J Coppins

Micarea globulosella: on lignum of large, fallen oak branch, Croft Park, VC 36, Herefordshire, GR 32/4—6—, 1991. New to England, and second British record (formerly Merioneth only).

B J Coppins & A M O'Dare

Microcalicium disseminatum: with *M. ahlneri* on lignum of ancient oak pollard, Croft Park, VC 36, Herefordshire, GR 32/44-66-, 1991. New to England; in Britain, previously known only from the bark and lignum of pine in the Scottish native pinewoods.

B J Coppins & A M O'Dare

Peltigera malacea: abundant and fertile on sandy turf at edge of track through pine plantation, Tentsmuir Sands NNR, VC 85, Fife, GR 37/50-26-, 1991 (BJC & A O'D); in similar habitat at Culbin Sands, VC 95, Moray, GR 38/006644, 1990 (BJC). Until recently thought to be extinct in Britain, but good populations exist at least at these two localities.

B J Coppins & A M O'Dare

Peltigera ponojensis: abundant on calcareous soil on old lead spoil tips, Eyam, Derbyshire, VC 57, Derbys, GR 43/216767, 1991. Determined O Vitikainen who believes this species may be greatly overlooked in Britain; new to the County.

P D Crittenden

Pertusaria albescens: a single juvenile specimen 1 cm diam on *Salix fragilis* in pond, near Grim's Dyke, western limit of Harrow Weald Common, Middlesex, VC 21, GR 51/139928, 1991. D L Hawksworth (IMI 348257). Evidently the first evidence of any member of the genus reestablishing on trees in greater London since the early nineteenth century, but a species now to be expected in view of the lower sulphur dioxide levels. Confirmed P W James.

D L Hawksworth

Ptychographa xylographoides: on lignum of large, fallen decorticate oak, Cloutsham Ball, Horner Wood, VC 5, S Somerset, GR 21/89-43-, 1991. New to England; occurred with fertile *Xylographa vitiligo*.

B J Coppins & A M O'Dare

Schismatomma decolorans: on vertical, N-facing, basalt outcrop under trees, Hailes Castle, East Linton, VC 82, E Lothian, GR 36/57-75-, 1991. An unusual, saxicolous occurrence of this normally corticolous species; it was accompanied by *Dirina massiliensis* f. *sorediata* and *Opegrapha multipuncta* ined.

B J Coppins & A M O'Dare

Thelocarpon intermediellum: on rotting wood of ancient ash pollard, Higher Schute's Copse, Staple Fitzpaine, VC 5, S Somerset, GR 31/26-16-, 1991. New to SW England.

B J Coppins & A M O'Dare

DR K L ALVIN'S LICHEN HERBARIUM

Ken Alvin has recently moved away from the London area (to Worcestershire), and has passed the greater part of his lichen collections to me. He has however presented all his material collected in Essex to the Essex County Museum, Victoria Avenue, Southend-on-Sea, Essex. I am retaining about 140 specimens in my personal herbarium and am presenting the balance (about 560 specimens) to the British Lichen Society, with Ken's full approval. The BLS Curator is being given a list of all those specimens retained by me, indexed according to the 1982 Checklist, and including abbreviated geographical locations and (for most) the appropriate 10 km grid square.

Kery Dalby

LITERATURE PERTAINING TO BRITISH LICHENS - 10

Lichenologist 23(2) was published on 6 June 1991, and *Lichenologist* 23(3) on 23 August 1991.

Taxa prefixed by * are new additions to the flora of Britain and Ireland.

BENFIELD, B 1990. Devon lichen records. *Rep. Trans. Devon Ass. Advmt Sci.* 122: 103-119. A historical account of lichen recording in Devon is provided, followed by a checklist of 810 lichen taxa.

BOWDEN, J K 1989. *John Lightfoot: his works and travels, with a biographical introduction and a catalogue of the Lightfoot Herbarium*. Kew: Bentham-Moxon Trust. Pp. 255. A biography with numerous extracts from the letters of one of our earliest lichenologists and his contemporaries. Several references to lichens, including a few localised records.

DALBY, D H 1991. An introduction to Shetland lichens. *Shetland Naturalist* 1: 13-21. A general introduction to lichens, with sections on the history of lichen studies in Shetland, rarities in the Shetland flora, and habitats deserving further attention.

DIEDERICH, P, SÉRUSIAUX, E & VAN DEN BOOM, P 1991. Lichens et champignons lichénicoles nouveaux ou intéressants pour la flore de la Belgique et des Régions Voisines. V. *Lejeunia* 136: 1-47. The "free-living" (i.e. not lichenicolous on *Normandina*) material of *Lauderlindsaya borrieri* is assigned to a separate species **L. erichsenii* (Keissler) Dieder. & Sér.; two records from Skye are cited (although it is found in many localities in N and W Britain).

FARMER, A M, BATES, J W & BELL, J N B 1991. Comparisons of three woodland sites in NW Britain differing in richness of epiphytic Lobarion pulmonariae community and levels of wet acidic deposition. *Holarctic Ecology* 14: 85-91. Within a given wood, individual trees of oak and ash that support *Lobaria* spp. were found to have higher bark pH and higher bark Ca, K and Mg contents than trees lacking these lichens. The results suggest that bark pH is determined by a combination of, e.g., the tree species, atmospheric chemistry and soil nutrient status.

FARMER, A M, BATES, J W & BELL, J N B 1991. Seasonal variations in acidic pollutant inputs and their effects on the chemistry of stemflow, bark and epiphyte tissues in three oak woodlands in NW Britain. *New Phytologist* 118 441-451. Rainfall, throughfall and stemflow chemistry, bark chemistry

and gaseous air pollutant levels were monitored for a year in three oak woods in NW Britain (Lake District, Dumfries and Galloway, and Loch Sunart). The tissue chemistry of *Lobaria pulmonaria* was also studied. It is concluded that acid precipitation affects epiphytes by reducing the bark's buffering capacity and increasing its acidity.

HAWKSWORTH, D L & SEAWARD, M R D 1990. Twenty-five years of lichen mapping in Great Britain. *Stuttgarter Beitr. Naturk., Ser. A.* 456: 5-10. This paper was prepared in connection with a workshop on lichen mapping in Europe. The history of the BLS's Mapping Scheme is outlined, together with thoughts for the future; a map of *Hymenelia lacustris* produced directly from computer output is also presented.

LEUCKERT, C & KÜMMERLING, H 1991. Chemotaxonomische Studien in der Gattung *Leproloma* Nyl. ex Crombie (Lichenes). *Nova Hedwigia* 52: 17-32. A study of 240 specimens of *Leproloma*, mainly from Central Europe. Some extra chemical information supplements Laundon's 1989 paper (*Lichenologist* 21: 1-22).

LOWEN, R & DIEDERICH, P 1990. *Pronectria xanthoriae* and *P. terrestris*, two lichenicolous fungi (Hypocreales). *Mycologia* 82: 788-791. **P. xanthoriae* Lowen & Diederich is described from Derbyshire, in apothecia and thallus of *Xanthoria parietina*.

O'DARE, A M 1987. Lichens. In *The Natural History of the Chew Valley* [R. Janes, ed.]. Privately published. Pp 57 and 72. A popular account of the lichen flora of the Chew Valley, Avon (VC 6), including species lists for several churchyards and the Stanton Drew standing stones.

POELT, J & LEUCKERT, C 1991. Der Formenkreis von *Protoparmelia atriseda* (Lichenes, Lecanoraceae) in Europa. *Nova Hedwigia* 52: 39-64. The mainly parasitic *P. atriseda* group is recognised as section *Phaeonora* Poelt & Leuckert. All species have filiform, ±curved conidia, and contain norstictic acid; *P. atriseda* is the sole British representative.

RAMBOLD, G & SCHWAB, A J 1990. Rusty coloured species of the lichen genus *Miriquidica* (Lecanoraceae). *Nordic Journal of Botany* 10: 117-121. *Lecidea atrofulva* is transferred as *Miriquidica atrofulva* (Sommerf.) Schwab & Rambold, and a description and distribution map are given of [*] *Miriquidica garovaglii* (Schaerer) Hertel & Rambold. (The authors were unaware of the recent discovery of this species in West Ross).

SEAWARD, M R D 1990. Progress in the study of the Yorkshire lichen flora.

Yorks. Nat. Un. Bulletin 15:6. A map of the number of lichen taxa recorded since 1960 for each 10km grid square in the county.

SEAWARD, M R D & HENDERSON, A 1991. Lichen flora of the West Yorkshire conurbation. Supplement IV (1984-90). *Naturalist* 116 17-20. The ameliorating conditions in the conurbation are reflected by a continued increase in species, and the colonisation of previously unfavourable substrata. Fourteen recently recorded species are added, bringing the post-1967 total to 199 lichen taxa.

SÉRUSIAUX, E 1991. *Porina rosei* sp. nov., une espece nouvelle d'Europe Occidentale. *Cryptogamie, Bryol. Lichénol.* 12:31-39. This new species [*] from SW Europe and Madeira is also reported from the New Forest where it grows on old oaks. It is usually sterile, and is compared with the somewhat similar *P. [Zamenhofia] coralloidea* and *P. hibernica*. The status of *Zamenhofia* is discussed.

Brian Coppins

TREASURER'S REPORT ON THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1/1/90 TO 30/6/91

The end of our financial year was 31 December. As the accounts were presented at the Annual General Meeting this meant that they were two years old when they were put before the society. To reduce this delay it was agreed at the last AGM that the end of our financial year should be 30 June. The accounts presented below are therefore for a period of 18 months and are not easily compared with previous years. It is however clear that the society has had a successful period and is financially in a sound position.

The most important event during the period was the receipt of the generous bequest from Mrs AG Side. This, including interest, amounted to £24,553.69. As you will see from the accounts this has ensured that we now have a healthy reserve of capital. The Council is looking at the best way that we can use the interest produced to further the aims and objects of the society.

At the request of our members we have increased the range of items on sale. These are proving popular and the sum invested in these goods should soon be recovered.

I would like to give my sincere thanks to John Sheard for making sure that our transatlantic members are looked after, to Jeremy Gray as Assistant

Treasurer who has so efficiently made sure that our members paid their subscriptions and received all their publications etc. and to Mr D E W Oliver for not only auditing the accounts but also for the enormous help he gave, at very short notice, in the preparation of the final accounts.

Frank Dobson
Hon. Treasurer

AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE BRITISH LICHEN SOCIETY

I have been unable to examine the Register of Members or confirm it is complete, or the account of The Royal Bank of Canada, Saskatoon; neither have I checked the Imprest Account of the Secretary, nor have I checked the stock which has been valued by the Treasurer. However in the context of the Society's turnover the amounts involved are not material.

Subject to the foregoing, in my opinion, the attached accounts prepared under the historical cost convention and the notes thereon give a fair view of the state of affairs of the Society and the income and expenditure of the Society for the 18 months ended on 30 June 1991.

D E W Oliver FCIB, ATII, APMI,
Certified Accountant

Notes to the Accounts

- 1 *Manager's remuneration:* no officer of the Society received remuneration and none is due in the eighteen months covered by these accounts.
- 2 *Status:* the Society is a registered Charity, number 228850.

BRITISH LICHEN SOCIETY
EXPENDITURE & INCOME FOR THE PERIOD 1/1/90 TO 30/6/91

1989	EXPENDITURE	1989	INCOME		
	Printing and distributing		Subscriptions	23,888	
	The Lichenologist	10,382	Add 1/5 life members	(223)	
6,232	Less profit sharing	(3,677)	Less refunds	(454)	
	Printing and distributing		Paid in advance	3,099	3,553
	The Bulletin	1,678	Interest received		7,963
1,562	Less receipts	(618)	Donations		22,858
420	Secretarial and committee expenses	1,549	Sales of stock		268
500	Printing and note pads	725	Sundry receipts		21
122	Bank charges	476			<hr/>
(16)	Loss on exchange rate	368		Total	£51,668
102	A.G.M. net	307			
598	Grants, Seminars etc.	40	4,140	Excess income over expenditure	£39,853
-	Accounting and audit	150			
50	Insurance	120			
568	Subscriptions paid	107			
-	Library	91			
-	Sundry expenses	117			
		<hr/>			
£10,138	Total	£11,815	£10,138	Total	£11,815

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30/6/91

LIABILITIES			ASSETS		
4,010	Sundry creditors (inc. advance subs)	3,432	3,317	Sundry debtors	-
154	Life members	891	30,760	Cash at Banks	72,903
114	Conservation fund	114	423	Stock	1,609
307	Burnett/Wallace Memorial Fund	307			
1,000	Royal Society Grant (Gwynedd Flora)	1,000			
400	B.P. International Grant	400			
28,515	General Fund at 31/12/89	28,515			
	Plus surplus for 18 months	39,853			
		<hr/>			
34,500	Total	£74,512	£34,500	Total	£74,512

NEW MEMBERS

The following new members joined the Society between March and October 1991.

Dr M T ADLER, Departamento de Ciencia Biologicas, Universitaria, 4° Piso, Pabellon II, 1428, Nañez, Buenos Aires, ARGENTINA.

Dr F BERGER, A-4794 Kopfing, Raiffeisenweg 130, AUSTRIA.

Mr I MEVANS, Caltuinn, Nedd, Drumbeg, Lairg, HIGHLAND, IV27 4NN.

Mrs Y GILHESPY, 25 Sulby Drive, Lancaster, LANCASHIRE. LA1 4UB.

Mr B GOFFINET, Department of Botany, University of Edmonton, Edmonton AB, CANADA.

Dr L G GREENFIELD, Department of Plant and Microbial Sciences, University of Canterbury, Christchurch, NEW ZEALAND.

Mr M HALPIN, 158 Penhill Road, Bexley, KENT, DA5 3EA.

Mr I HERBER, Majgårdsvägen 7, S-14144, Huddinge, SWEDEN.

Miss R F HOLMES, 20 Lincoln Close, Tewkesbury, GLOUCESTER, GL20 STY

Mr M G LONGMAN, 8 St Quentin Rise, Bradway, SHEFFIELD, S17 4PR.

Miss E LOW, 39 Monmouth Close, Chandlers Ford, Eastleigh, HANTS, SOJ 3SY.

Mr A S METHVEN, Botany Department, Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, IL 61920, USA.

Ms M ROBINSON, 32 Princes Road, Wimbledon, LONDON, SW19 8RB.

Dr M J SIMMS, Department of Geology, University of Bristol, Queens Road, BRISTOL, BS8 1RJ.

Mr P A R J STEVENSON, 3 Highfield Terrace, Ushaw Moor, DURHAM, DH7 7QG.

Dr E STOCKER, Institut für Pflanzenphysiologie, Universität Salzburg, Hellbrunnerstrasse 34, AUSTRIA.

Mrs. S STREET, Dewlands Farm, Redhill, Curry Rivel, Langport,
SOMERSET, TA10 0PH.

Dr H WALTHER, O-Gotha, Schöne Allee 7, Thüringen, GERMANY.

PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

All prices include postage and packing

(Dollar Rates are two times the Sterling Rate except where indicated)

Write to **Academic Press, 24 Oval Road, London NW1 7DX, UK** asking for *pro-forma* invoice (and stating for how many years you have been a member of the Society) for:

The Lichenologist backnumbers (1992 rates) 6-7, 9-22 available as complete volumes onlyper volume

for members	£41.60
overseas	\$72.20
for non-members	£104.00
overseas	\$193.00

Write to **Mr J M Gray, Myrtle Cottage, Church Lane, Kingston St. Mary, Taunton, Somerset, TA2 8HR, UK** sending remittance with order (payable to The British Lichen Society) for:

Bulletin backnumbers

Nos 1-47 available in sets of Nos. 1-12; 13-18; 19-21; 22-23; 24-25; 26-27; 28-29; 30-31; 32-33; 34-35; 36-37; 38-39; 40-41; 42-43; 44-45; 46-47; (photocopies of A4 sheets)per set

Nos 48-68 (normal format but Nos. 56, 57 and 60 as photocopies)

.....each
for members £1.50
for non-members .. £3.00

SPECIAL OFFER Nos 61-66 (Normally £9.00) per set£4.50

Bibliographic Guide to the Lichen Floras of The World (2nd edition) by Hawksworth and Ahti (reprint from *Lichenologist* 22[1]) £5.00

Checklist of British Lichen-forming, Lichenicolous and Allied Fungi by Hawksworth, James and Coppins (1980)

for members £4.00
for non-members .. £6.00

Hooded Sweatshirts with pouch pocket and embroidered logo as sweatshirt.

Please specify 1, 2, 3 :

1 With/without "British Lichen Society" lettering.

2 Size: 22/24", 26/28", 30", 32", S, M, L, XL.

3 Colours: navy, grey. £16.50

Sweaters, machine-washable LC courtelle (100% acrylic) with breast-pocket size embroidered motif of BLS logo.

1 With/without "British Lichen Society" lettering.

2 Size: 24", 26", 28", 30", 32", 34", 36", 38", 40", 42", 44", 46".

3 Colours: navy, grey, bottle green, royal, maroon, brown, black, sky
24" - 32" £16.00
34" - 40" £18.50
42" - 46" £20.00

T-shirts with screen-printed full chest motif of BLS logo encircled by the words "British Lichen Society". Please specify size and colour options.

1 Size: 24/26", 28", 30", 32", S, M, L, XL, XXL.

2 Colours: sky, bottle green, grey, gold, black, navy, royal, pastel yellow, white, kelly green £8.00

Badges - embroidered from the same Jacquard as the breast-pocket size motif on the sweaters and sweatshirts. £4.00

Earthenware mugs (white) with coloured logo on both sides and the words "British Lichen Society" below. £3.00

Postage - please add the appropriate postage below

UK £1.00
Overseas surface rate . £2.00
Overseas airmail £5.00

All the above items will be available for sale at the AGM, though sweaters, sweatshirts and T-shirts will only be available in limited colours and sizes - orders will be taken.

Please send orders to T H Moxham, Dept. of Plant Sciences, University of Bath, Claverton Down, Bath, Avon, BA2 7AY, UK, sending payment with order. Cheques payable to "British Lichen Society".

For overseas members requiring publications from Jeremy Gray and other items from Tim Moxham, you need order only from one person and send one cheque or International Money Order.

BRITISH LICHEN SOCIETY
OFFICERS 1991

PRESIDENT D H S Richardson, DPhil, FTCD., School of Botany, Trinity College,
University of Dublin, Dublin 2, Ireland

VICE-PRESIDENT AND TREASURER F S Dobson, FLS, 57 Acacia Grove, Malden, Surrey,
KT3 3BU.

SECRETARY O W Purvis, PhD, Department of Botany, The Natural History Museum,
Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD.

ASSISTANT TREASURER J M Gray, Myrtle Cottage, Church Lane, Kingston St Mary,
Taunton, Somerset TA2 8HR

REGIONAL TREASURER (N America) J W Sheard, PhD, Department of Biology,
University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, S7N 0W0, Canada.

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T Tønberg, corticolous sterile crusts.

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