



Species Status

No. 13

A Conservation Evaluation of British Lichens and Lichenicolous Fungi

By

R.G. Woods

Plantlife, 14 Rollestone Street, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP1 1DX
E-mail: raygwoods@aol.com

B. J. Coppins

Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh, Edinburgh EH3 5LR, UK
E-mail: lichensel@btinternet.com

**Further information on the JNCC Species Status Assessment project can be
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Disclaimer

This conservation evaluation is provided by the British Lichen Society. Whilst every attempt has been made to derive these conservation evaluations as accurately and objectively as possible, the Society and its members accept no responsibility for any errors or omissions and may at any time withdraw or amend this list. Whilst published evidence can be offered to substantiate a number of evaluations, many are based on the collective experience in the field of a number of the Society's more active British members. Almost all evaluations are underpinned by reference to a combination of the Society's Distribution Mapping Scheme database, maintained at the University of Bradford by Prof. M.R.D. Seaward and site databases maintained by Dr Janet Simkin and Dr Brian Coppins.

Preface to 2nd Edition

It often falls to those working in the field of nature conservation to evaluate an area in terms of the species which occur there. This conservation evaluation, compiled by two of Britain's outstanding lichenologists, provides an authoritative basis on which to do so for lichens and lichenicolous fungi. It is simply not possible for those implementing conservation policies to ensure that all species of note are encompassed within statutory nature conservation sites. Nor is it feasible to translocate species found to be in the way of a proposed development; such translocations are almost without exception doomed to fail. The present work provides a basis on which to assess the importance of areas where the species described occur, irrespective of whether they lie within a designated site. As such its findings will be of crucial importance in planning casework. After all, no developer wishes inadvertently to destroy species of interest; this conservation evaluation will assist them, as well as government and planning authorities with informed decision-making.

In the nine years since the first edition went to press a number of new species have been discovered in Britain and our knowledge of the status of other species has improved, necessitating a revision of the threat status for some. A number of taxonomic changes have also been proposed, most of which have been incorporated in the recently published *The Lichens of Great Britain and Ireland* (Smith *et al.* 2009). These changes have been followed here. A more complete coverage of lichenicolous fungi is also attempted though it is still not possible to provide a conservation evaluation for many species owing to a lack of distributional data.

Those species included in the revised UK Biodiversity Action Plan are listed together with those taxa identified as being of principal importance in England and Wales in fulfillment of Sections 41 and 42 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 and in Scotland in fulfillment of Section 2(4) of the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004.

It should not, however, go un-remarked that the authors are still concerned that too many species cannot at present be afforded a conservation threat category and must remain classified as "Data Deficient". Even populations of taxa unknown elsewhere in Britain, some on statutorily protected sites, still await resources to assess their population size and conservation requirements.

Thanks are due to the Countryside Council for Wales who, through Plantlife, the international plant conservation charity, have made resources available to one of the authors (RGW) to pursue this revision. Without this support it may never have happened. The British Lichen Society is also pleased to acknowledge the support of the Joint Nature Conservation Committee in making this publication possible.

Stephen Ward, President of the British Lichen Society, Jan 2012

Abbreviations

IUCN threat categories (See Appendix II)

- EX - Extinct
- CR - Critically Endangered
- EN - Endangered
- VU - Vulnerable
- DD - Data Deficient
- NT - Near Threatened
- LC - Least Concern
- NE - Not Evaluated

Other abbreviations

- BAP - Biodiversity Action Plan
- BLS - British Lichen Society
- E - Endemic
- IR - International Responsibility
- IUCN - International Union for the Conservation of Nature
- NR - Nationally Rare
- NS - Nationally Scarce
- P - Priority National BAP species
- RDB - Red Data Book
- S8 - Lichen listed on Schedule 8 (and subsequent reviews) of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981
- [F] - Fungus that is probably non-lichenized, but which has morphological or ecological characteristics of a lichen, and has traditionally been treated as a lichen.
- [LF] - Lichenicolous fungus

A Conservation Evaluation of British Lichens and Lichenicolous Fungi

1 Introduction to the series

1.1 The Species Status Assessment series

This publication is one of a series produced under the auspices of the Species Status Assessment project initiated by JNCC in 1999. The project established the means by which the statutory conservation agencies, in partnership with voluntary conservation organisations and leading specialists, assign conservation statuses to British species. It aims to work towards assessing the status of all native species against standard criteria based on the internationally accepted guidelines developed by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) (see IUCN, 2001, 2003).

Comparisons are facilitated by assessing all taxa to the same standards. This is not without difficulty because species have a variety of life and reproductive strategies. Status assessments are prepared on the basis of the best available information for the group concerned, recognising that this will vary according to the intensity of recording and study, the majority of which is carried out by volunteer naturalists.

Assessments are produced as Red Lists or as broader National Reviews of taxonomic groups of species. Both types of publication provide an audit trail of the assessment. To enable assessments to reach as many practitioners as possible, the texts are made freely available via the JNCC web site (<http://www.jncc.gov.uk/>).

1.2 The Red List system

The Red List system was initiated by IUCN in 1966 with the publication of the first Mammal Red Data Book. Since then Red Lists, and more detailed Red Data Books, have been published that deal with many plants, fungi and animals at global, regional, country, and even local scales. The aim has been to identify those species at greatest risk from extinction and to identify the critical factors responsible, so that action may be taken to improve the chances of these species surviving in the long term.

In Britain the first published Red Data Book endorsed by a statutory conservation agency was by Perring and Farrell (1977, 2nd edition published 1983), dealing with vascular plants. The Red Data Book for insects, edited by Shirt, was published in 1987, followed by volumes dealing with other animal and plant groups and by lichens (Church *et al.*) in 1996. The geographic range is normally Great Britain, and hence excludes Northern Ireland as well as the Isle of Man and the Channel Isles. Only one volume has a combined treatment for Britain and Ireland, that by Stewart & Church (1992) for stoneworts, although separate statuses were provided.

The British Red List of vascular plants has had a full update twice (Wigginton, ed. 1999, Cheffings & Farrell, 2005) following the production by the IUCN of a new, quantitative approach to threat assessment (IUCN, 1994, 2001, 2003). The recent Red List of British Odonata (Daguet *et al.*, eds., 2008) and reviews of Diptera (Falk & Crossley, 2005, Falk & Chandler, 2005) have continued to follow the revised IUCN guidelines.

1.3 Status assessments other than Red Lists for species in Britain

Conservation assessments that are broader in scope than the traditional Red Data Books and Red Lists have been produced. These assessments add GB-specific categories based on restricted distribution rather than risk. The term Nationally Scarce, originally coined for plants, is applied to species that are known to occur in 16 to 100 ten-km squares (or hectads). Early assessments of invertebrate taxa used

the term Nationally Notable and, for some taxa this category was further split into Notable A (Na) for species occurring in 16 to 30 hectads and Notable B (Nb) for those occurring in 31 to 100 hectads.

A further category that has a very specific application is that of ‘Nationally Rare’. This category is only used for plant and lichen species that occur in 15 or fewer hectads in Britain and is used in SSSI designation and Common Standards Monitoring.

The restricted distribution categories have now been standardised to Nationally Rare (used only for plants and lichens) and Nationally Scarce (used for all taxa including plants and lichens), without further subdivision. The GB system of assessing **rarity** based solely on distribution is used alongside the IUCN criteria which, although they also use measures of geographical extent, are concerned with assessing **threat**.

Publications that compile information about Red List species are known as Red Data Books and usually cover broad taxonomic groups (e.g. insects). Publications that include information about both Red Listed and Nationally Scarce species are known as National Reviews. The latter are usually produced for a more restricted taxon group (e.g. dragonflies or water beetles). Both types of publication contain individual species accounts that include information about their biology, distribution and status as well as threats to the species and their conservation needs.

1.4 Species Status Assessment and conservation action

Making good decisions to conserve species should primarily be based upon an objective process of determining the degree of threat to the survival of a species, in the present exercise by assigning the species to one of the IUCN threat categories. This assessment of threats to survival should be separate and distinct from the subsequent process of deciding which species require action and what activities and resources should be allocated.

When making decisions as to which species should be treated as priorities for conservation action, factors to be considered other than IUCN threat category include: the likely chances of recovery being achieved; the cost of achieving recovery (and whether sources of funding are available or likely to be available); the benefits to other threatened species of a recovery programme; the fit of a recovery programme with other conservation activities (including conservation actions to be taken for habitats); the likely gains for the profile of conservation; and the relationship and fit between national and international obligations. Under the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (see www.ukbap.org.uk) a list of priority species has been identified as a focus for conservation effort. In addition, certain species are legally protected in Great Britain under legislation such as the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, and British wildlife legislation is overlaid by international directives such as the Habitats Directive (Directive 92/42/EEC). For some species groups, threat assessments and rarity assessments also underlie the criteria used for protected site selection, and these species can then constitute protected interest features on the site.

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2 Introduction to this Review

The publication in 1997 of the *Red Data Books of Britain and Ireland: Lichens*, by Church *et al.*, provided for the first time a widely accessible evaluation of the conservation status of a selection of lichens from Britain using the internationally recognized IUCN threat categories. The authors considered all those well-recorded species occurring in 15 or fewer 10 km squares (hectads) of the Ordnance Survey's National Grid, together with a few other species which appeared to be in decline and might shortly enter this category, or were known to exist in only small quantity at each (or most) of their sites. In addition, a few under-recorded species known only to occupy rare or threatened habitats were included. A list of taxa which could not be evaluated due to a paucity of information (listed as Data Deficient) was also appended.

Since that work was completed a considerable amount of new survey work has been undertaken, providing a more complete picture of the status of a number of species. A 'Biodiversity Action Plan' approach to the conservation of lichens (and other species and habitats) has been developed. Hallingbäck *et al.* (1998) and Palmer *et al.* (1997) offered additional guidance on the application of IUCN categories to lower plants and the IUCN themselves have revised their categories and criteria for establishing threat status (IUCN 2001). The IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria version 3.1 has been employed here (IUCN 2001).

A new checklist of British and Irish lichens was published by Coppins (2002a); this highlighted new interpretations of the concept of a few species, enumerated a significant number of nomenclatural and taxonomic changes, as well as adding 190 taxa to the list. In addition, the original 'Red Data Book' account of British lichens by Church *et al.* was also by no means comprehensive. For all these reasons the current authors considered it appropriate to conduct a re-evaluation of the conservation status of all the lichens of England, Scotland, Wales and the Isle of Man (but excluding the Channel Islands, which are phytogeographically better considered with France). Those results were published by the British Lichen Society in 2003 in a report entitled *A Conservation Evaluation of British Lichens*.

Since 2003 there have been further changes in taxonomy, many adopted in the now standard identification guide *The Lichens of Great Britain and Ireland* (Smith *et al.* 2009). In addition, a number of new species have been discovered and our knowledge of lichens and lichenicolous fungi has increased, permitting the conservation status of some of them to be determined for the first time or requiring a revision of status for others. As a consequence this new edition has been prepared.

2.1 Taxa covered

This evaluation covers all lichenized fungi and a few other fungi traditionally studied by lichenologists that have been reliably reported from the UK. All lichenicolous fungi (451 taxa) have also been included, but only a few have been evaluated owing to a paucity of information and the certain knowledge that many have been greatly under-recorded. A total of 2380 taxa are considered, with 2036 being evaluated. The tabulation does not include taxa included on the British Isles checklist but known only from Ireland or the Channel Islands – these species are listed, without evaluation, in Appendix III.

2.2 Nomenclature

Nomenclature mainly follows Smith *et al.* (2009) for lichens, and Hawksworth (2003) for lichenicolous fungi, but with a few subsequent additions and changes. Additions and changes to the British checklist are regularly updated on the British Lichen Society's web site www.thebls.org.uk; they are also reported in the *British Lichen Society Bulletin*, which is published twice yearly. Nomenclatural changes affecting lichens included in Church *et al.* (1997) and Woods & Coppins (2003) are listed below (see 5.6). The "SYNLIST" available on the BLS website (see above) will also help track name changes.

2.3 Summary of findings of this evaluation

Since the Red Data Book of Church *et al.* (1997) the number of taxa on the 'Main List' (EX, CR, EN, VU) has been increased from 177 to 208 in 2003 and to 220 in 2012. A rather surprising result of this evaluation is that just over two thirds of the 2380 taxa are either Nationally Rare (NR) or Nationally Scarce (NS). Certainly, there are many species that are unlikely to move out of these categories (at least NS) owing to a geographical restriction of available habitats. However, many are likely to move out (especially from NR to NS) following more intensive and diligent recording. For further discussion of such under-recorded taxa see **4.1** below.

Table 1. Summary of findings of this evaluation, and comparison with the 1997 Red Data Book of Church *et al.* (1997) and Woods & Coppins (2003).

	Church <i>et al.</i> (1997)	2003 evaluation [1850 taxa]	2012 evaluation [2380 taxa]	Percentage in this evaluation of the 2380 taxa considered
Extinct (EX)	29	32	29	1.2
Critically Endangered (CR)	27	40	45	1.9
Endangered (EN)	30	30	34	1.4
Vulnerable (VU)	91	106	112	4.7
Data Deficient (DD)	96	226	243	10.2
Near Threatened (NT)	91	205	227	9.5
Least Concern (LC)	–	1,117	1,347	56.6
Not Evaluated (NE)	–	79	343	14.4
Nationally Rare (NR)	–	646	1028	43.2
Nationally Scarce (NS)	–	525	624	26.2
Endemic to British Isles	–	32 (43*)	34 (38*)	1.4 (1.6*)
Schedule 8 (S8)	26 (24 [†])	30 (28 [†])	30 (29 [†])	1.3 (1.2 [†])
International Responsibility (IR)	–	180	196	8.2

* - includes those listed as ?Endemic

[†] - following recommended deletion

3 The Evaluation Table (Appendix I)

3.1 Explanations for each column in the Evaluation Table

Column 1 [No.] - **BLS Number**. This is the code number allotted to a species or an infraspecific taxon for use in the British Lichen Society's Distribution Mapping Scheme and Recorder6 databases. Additions and changes to these numbers owing to additions of species or infraspecific taxa to the British list, or to alterations in taxonomic concept, are regularly updated on the British Lichen Society's web site www.thebls.org.uk.

Columns 2 and 3 [**Taxon**] - **generic name and specific** (or infraspecific) **names**, respectively. A "[F]" indicates a species that is probably non-lichenized, but which has several morphological or ecological characteristics of a lichen, and which has been traditionally treated as a lichen. A "[LF]" indicates a lichenicolous fungus.

If you cannot locate an expected name it may be because it is listed under another name. Check the "Nomenclatural Changes" table in section 5.6. If it is not listed here it may have been merged with another taxon. Check the notes in sections 5.3 or 5.4.

Smith *et al.* (2009) and the "SYNLIST" on the British Lichen Society's web site www.thebls.org.uk should also be consulted.

Column 4 [**Current**] is the current conservation evaluation employing the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria version 3.1 (2001); **see Appendix II for details**. Evaluations given in **bold** type are unchanged from Church *et al.* (1997). Evaluations in normal type are either (1) newly made here, or (2) revised from Church *et al.* (1997), or (3) revised from Woods & Coppins (2003). Evaluations of threat categories (CR, EN & VU) and of Extinct (EX), Data Deficient (DD) and Near Threatened (NT) are ranged left, whilst those of Least Concern (LC) or those Not Evaluated (NE) are ranged right for ease of usage. For the categories Critically Endangered (CR), Endangered (EN) and Vulnerable (VU), an indication of the qualifying IUCN criteria is provided (eg. A, B, C, D1 or D2).

Column 5 [**Woods & Coppins (2003)**] reports the evaluation by Woods & Coppins (2003) where this has been revised in this (2012) evaluation, or where it differs from the evaluation in Church *et al.* (1997).

Column 6 [**Church *et al.* (1997)**] reports the evaluation in Church *et al.* (1997) where this has been revised in 2003 or in this (2012) evaluation. A blank cell in this column may also mean that the taxon was considered, by default, as of Least Concern (LC) or was Not Evaluated (NE) either because it was a lichenicolous fungus, or because it was not then reported for the UK.

Column 7 [**Nationally Rare; Nationally Scarce**] provides an indication of rarity, based on post-1960 records held by the BLS Mapping Scheme Database: **Nationally Rare** (indicated by "NR") taxa are those recorded from 1–15 hectads; **Nationally Scarce** (indicated by "NS") taxa are those recorded from 16–100 hectads. A blank (no entry) indicates that the taxon is recorded from >100 hectads. A "?" indicates that there is currently too much confusion in the records to make an assessment of rarity.

Column 8 [**Endemic**] - indicates broad **endemics**, i.e. taxa so far recorded only from the British Isles (including Ireland and the Channel Islands).

Column 9 [**UK BAP priority**] - **Priority species** (= UK BAP species). These are taxa listed within the national (UK) Biodiversity Action Plan (indicated by "P"). Species which no longer qualify for national BAP status are indicated by "X".

Column 10 [**Section 41 NERC Act. (2006)**] – Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act. (2006) requires the Secretary of State to publish a list of habitats and species that are of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England. Those lichens identified as being of principal importance in England are marked in this column with an “x”.

Column 11 [**Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004**] – Section 2(4) of The Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004 requires the Scottish ministers to publish a list of flora, fauna and habitats considered by them to be of principal importance for biodiversity conservation in Scotland. Those lichens identified as being of principal importance in Scotland and taken from the web site www.SNH.gov.uk/docs/B712601 are marked with an “x” in this column. Sixteen species from this list have since 2004 suffered a change in name and so appear under a different name in this conservation evaluation. Nine of the changes are listed in section 5.6 “Nomenclatural Changes” below. The remaining seven changes are:-

Name in Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004	Name in the Conservation Evaluation Table below
<i>Catapyrenium rufescens</i>	<i>Placidium rufescens</i>
<i>Fuscopannaria atlantica</i>	<i>Vahliella atlantica</i>
<i>Lecidea porphyrospoda</i>	<i>Myochroidea porphyrospoda</i>
<i>Hypocoenomyce leucococca</i>	<i>Pycnora leucococca</i>
<i>Pyrenocollema caesium</i>	<i>Collemopsidium caesium</i>
<i>Pyrenula microtheca</i>	<i>Pyrenula acutispora</i>
<i>Ramonia azorica</i>	<i>Topeliopsis azorica</i>

Column 12 [**Section 42 NERC Act. (2006)**] – Section 42 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006) requires the Welsh Assembly Government to publish a list of species and habitats of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity in Wales. Those lichens identified for Wales are marked with an “x” in this column. Note that two lichen communities are also included on this list, the *Lobarion* and metallophyte lichens. Appendix IV below offers ways of recognizing the presence of these communities. Those species noted in this appendix are identified in column 12 with an “L” for *Lobarion* species that qualify on their own and L* where three or more of the species so listed are required to confirm the presence of the *Lobarion*. An “M” indicates a metallophyte species, where the presence of three or more of these marked species might indicate a Section 42 metallophyte lichen site.

Column 13 [**Schedule 8 Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981**] – species (indicated by “S8”) on **Schedule 8** of the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981.

Column 14 [**International Responsibility**] British populations identified by the symbol “IR” are considered to be of international significance (in a European or global context). This is an attempt to place British populations of lichen species in an international context. This category should be used with caution until a well-researched database can be created to support these listings and well-defined criteria are established. For the present, the authors consider that on the balance of probabilities it is likely that further research will demonstrate that Britain supports more than 10% of the extant European and/or world’s population of these species.

Column 15 [**Notes in text**] – The numbers in this column refer to sections within the text where notes on the taxon can be found. These are provided for species where additions or changes have been made to Church *et al.* (1997) or Woods & Coppins (2003) threat categories. If you cannot locate an expected name in the Evaluation Table it may be because it is listed under another name. Check the “Nomenclatural Changes” table in 5.6 (pg. 57) below. A taxonomic revision may also have caused a taxon to be merged with another. See the notes in sections 5.3 (pg. 54) and 5.4 (pg. 55).

4 General notes on the evaluations

4.1 Nationally Rare and Nationally Scarce taxa with a low Conservation Evaluation

Over two-thirds (69.4%) of the taxa have a rarity status of either NR or NS, an increase from 63.3% in the 2003 Evaluation. However, this increase is largely explained by the inclusion of the additional evaluated lichenicolous fungi, most of which are currently Nationally Rare, largely through being under-recorded. At first sight it may seem strange that many of the NR and NS species are here considered to be of Least Concern (LC). Such taxa have two or more of the following characteristics:

- 4.1.1. ephemeral or with ephemeral fructifications, which are essential to their identification, and growing in widely occurring but transient habitats (see 5.5 for a list of such species).
- 4.1.2. very inconspicuous and easily overlooked, or easily mistaken for a more commonly recorded taxon.
- 4.1.3. requiring critical microscopical or chemical examination, and likely to have been 'ignored' by most recorders, or recorded as belonging to a species aggregate.
- 4.1.4. recently described or recognized taxa that are certain to have been overlooked.
- 4.1.5. recently described or recognized species that seem to be recent arrivals to the UK and spreading in anthropogenically created habitats.
- 4.1.6. Nationally Scarce taxa recorded from almost 100 hectads, and/or which are known to be abundant and under no major threat in a large part of their range.

In cases 1–5, there appears to be no shortage of suitable habitats for these species. Where current records suggest a restricted availability of suitable habitats then an evaluation other than LC has been considered. Where the information on a taxon is confused, but there is a likelihood that it is confined to a restricted or declining habitat then Data Deficient (DD) has been applied. This category has been applied only following critical consideration. It has not been used as a repository for taxa for which data is sparse. It is considered that there is a significant possibility that these taxa may be threatened. A high priority should be attached to resourcing surveys to quickly establish their status. Where there is so much confusion or too little information that it is impossible at this time to give any considered evaluation, the taxon is listed as Not Evaluated (NE).

4.2 Near Threatened and Data Deficient

IUCN defines a taxon as Near Threatened (NT) when it does not qualify for Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable status but is close to qualifying or is likely to qualify for one of these threat categories in the near future. Detailed data on population size and population dynamics for many lichen species are often sparse, so that for some species indirect measures of threat have had to be used. Where a lichen does not qualify on available data for placement in a threat category, but appears to be a poor colonist, is usually Nationally Rare or Nationally Scarce, and is confined to a habitat known to be threatened or declining, then that species has been placed in the Near Threatened (NT) category. All species designated as NT are of 'conservation concern' and merit more detailed investigation and surveillance.

More taxa than might be desired have had to be placed in the "Data Deficient" category. In many instances these species have been found in Great Britain recently and little is known about them in Great Britain. Almost all the taxa in this category are very rare based on existing knowledge and many are confined to a single site. A lack of detailed information on population size or range precludes an accurate threat category being assigned and whilst most meet partially a threat category based on their limited range there is consequently no information on decline or fluctuation in population sizes that would permit the IUCN threat classification based on range to be used. In most cases as yet their habitat does not appear to be under immediate threat or they would have been placed

in the “Near Threatened “category. Nor are they species that tend to be ephemeral in occurrence (see Section 5.5 below). In consequence those taxa regarded as “Data Deficient” should be accorded a high priority for action to establish their true status as there is a very strong possibility that some, at least, will be found to be “Critically Endangered” based on the small size of their populations.

4.3 Regional considerations

This Conservation Evaluation is for Great Britain and the Isle of Man. If separate evaluations were made for the regional components (England, Isle of Man, Scotland and Wales), the evaluation for many taxa would be markedly different. For example, the southern species *Physcia clementei* (NT) and *Punctelia borreri* (LC) would be considered Critically Endangered (CR) in Scotland, while the oceanic species *Fuscopannaria sampaiana* (NT), would be considered to be at least Endangered (EN) in England and Wales, whilst *Pseudocyphellaria norvegica* (LC) would be considered Critically Endangered (CR). These species (and several others not here mentioned) are all indicative of high quality habitats, and their conservation importance at a regional level should not be ignored. So far only a lichen Red Data List has been produced for Wales (Woods (2011)) and published by Plantlife. Two hundred and thirty five taxa are listed with a higher threat status in Wales compared to Britain and ten taxa are less threatened in Wales compared to Britain. The production of separate regional evaluations should be considered as a priority by the British Lichen Society and the relevant country conservation agencies.

4.4 The State of Knowledge of Lichen Distribution

In 2011 the British Lichen Society added the millionth lichen record to its British distribution data base. Our knowledge of lichen distribution is now better than at any time in history. Since the 1950s the small band of active field lichenologists has diligently surveyed large parts of Britain. Lichens, as with many organisms, are not evenly distributed but tend to be confined to specific habitats (Fletcher 2001). Once the niche they occupy has been learnt surveys can target likely areas. The British state funded conservation agencies have commissioned hundreds of surveys of sites considered likely to hold notable lichens whilst a very active band of amateurs has surveyed thousands of additional sites including most churchyards in England.

As examples Francis Rose’s work on woodlands in the 1960 and 1970s rapidly established the importance of ancient trees and the continuity of tree cover as marking out the most diverse sites for lichens of woodlands (Rose in Brown *et al.* 1976). In consequence ancient woodland and pasture woodland sites such as medieval deer parks were sought out and an almost complete coverage of this habitat has been achieved. In the uplands the limited areas of basic rock have been actively targeted together with late snow beds. Limestone throughout the country has been subject of much survey effort as have lowland shingle deposits, abandoned heavy metal mine sites and coastal rocks, heath and sand dunes (Gilbert 2000). A few habitats are less easy to target such as ancient field margin trees and this habitat is possibly less completely covered as are probably rivers and streams. This is particularly unfortunate since these habitats are under considerable threat due to nutrient enrichment and/or acid rain.

Less comprehensive coverage has been achieved regarding the distribution of those fungus species that parasitize lichens-the lichenicolous fungi. It is clear that a number of species are common and widespread and hence are of least conservation concern. There are a few lichenicolous fungi species that appear to be confined to host lichens that are themselves given a threat status. In these circumstances it seems irrefutable that the even more scarce lichenicolous fungus should be accorded a threat status at least that of its host.

5 Notes on selected taxa

The notes are arranged as follows:

1. Taxa assigned a conservation status for the first time or re-evaluated
2. Taxa excluded from the Data Deficient category and now regarded as of Least Concern
3. Miscellaneous notes
4. Changes in taxonomic concepts or nomenclature affecting BAP and Schedule 8 species
5. Nationally rare, ephemeral lichens of transient habitats
6. Nomenclatural changes

Although some are provided, for further notes on the identification or distribution of the species considered, the reader is referred to Smith *et al.* (2009). The previous evaluation category (Prev. eval.) refers to that of Church *et al.* (1997) and Woods & Coppins (2003). The current evaluation (Curr. eval.) is provided for the sake of completeness being the evaluation given in the conservation evaluation table of this publication.

The hectad numbers are those held on the British Lichen Society database kept by Mark Seaward.

5.1 Taxa assigned a conservation status for the first time or re-evaluated

Acrocordia subglobosa (Vězda) Vězda & Poelt

Prev. eval.: None. Found new to Britain in 2005.

Curr. eval.: DD

Hectads (total/post-1960): 1/1

Notes: Known only from a northeast facing calcareous schistose cliff near Braemar in S. Aberdeenshire, Scotland where it was found in 2005. It resembles *A. salweyi*, differing mostly in the smaller dimensions of its perithecia and ascospores. It is found elsewhere in Central Europe. No detailed population information is available and its habitat is of limited occurrence in Britain. There has also been little survey work carried out in this habitat following its recognition as a British taxon so Data Deficient is considered to be the only category into which it can be placed at present.

Agonimia opuntiella (Buschardt & Poelt) Vězda

Prev. eval.: None. Found new to Britain in 2006.

Curr. eval.: DD

Hectads (total/post-1960): 6/6

Notes: This inconspicuous but readily identifiable lichen was first found in Britain by Andy Acton in 2006 overgrowing mosses on two oak tree trunks at the edge of a glade in Glen Creran, Argyll Main, Scotland and determined by Brian Coppins (Acton 2006a). The tiny greenish-grey to brownish squamules of this lichen are unusually covered in minute hyaline hairs. It has subsequently been found in five further sites: in Scotland by Andy Acton on mosses beside two further streams in Argyll, by Brian Coppins on moss in a vertical acidic rock crevice in the Campsie Fells, Stirling (Coppins 2007), in North Wales on shaded moss-covered siliceous rocks beside a stream near Beddgelert, Snowdonia by Alan Orange and in Mid Wales by members of the BLS in a hollow in a boulder below an old lead mine trial in Carmarthenshire. These habitats are all rather acidic for a species of *Agonimia* and it may be a genuinely rare rather than a taxon overlooked as the more widespread but superficially similar *A. tristicula*. Until more field work has been undertaken *A. opuntiella* is placed in the DD category. Elsewhere it is found mostly in southern Europe and extends into Poland, Austria, the Czech Republic and Macaronesia.

Refs: Acton (2006a), Coppins (2007).

Ameliella andreaeicola Fryday & Coppins

Prev. eval.: None. Newly described in 2008, but first collected in 1983.

Curr. Eval.: NT

Hectads (total/post-1960): 9/9

Notes: An inconspicuous crustose lichen with a verrucose to subsquamulose, chestnut to dark brown thallus, forming small patches to *c.* 2 cm diam. The similarly coloured apothecia are *c.* 0.2–0.4 mm diam., and often cover much of the thallus. It belongs to a very specialized community that is found around areas of late snow-lie in the Scottish Highlands, where it overgrows *Andreaea* species on the flat upper surfaces of rocks and boulders. It was first discovered by Oliver Gilbert and Brian Fox at Ciste Mhearad (Margaret's Coffin) in the Cairngorms in 1983, and erroneously reported as *Caloplaca nivalis* (Gilbert & Fox 1985). This error was soon recognized, but the correct taxonomic placement of the species was not resolved until it was formally described as the type species of the new genus *Ameliella* Fryday & Coppins (2008). Elsewhere it has been found only in other highly oceanic montane regions, namely Norway (Nord-Trøndelag) and western Canada (Mt Seymour in British Columbia).

Refs: Fryday & Coppins (2008), Gilbert & Fox (1985).

Ameliella grisea Fryday & Coppins

Prev. eval.: None. Newly described in 2008, but first collected in 1985.

Curr. Eval.: NT

Hectads (total/post-1960): 4/4

Notes: An inconspicuous crustose lichen with a thin to verrucose-areolate, grey-white thallus, forming tiny patches to *c.* 1 cm diam. The brownish apothecia are usually numerous, but only *c.* 0.15–0.23 mm diam. It grows mainly on the ground in short bryophyte turf in montane heath and around areas of late snow-lie. It was first discovered by Brian Coppins, Oliver Gilbert and Brian Fox on Ben Lawers in 1985, and later reported as *Lecidea* sp. 'A' (Gilbert *et al.* 1988). It has recently been formally described as the second species of the new genus *Ameliella* Fryday & Coppins (2008). Elsewhere it has so far been found only once, in northern Norway (Troms).

Refs: Fryday & Coppins (2008), Gilbert *et al.* (1988).

Anaptychia ciliaris Körb. ex A. Massal. **subsp. ciliaris**

Prev. eval.: Not listed in Church *et al.* (1997); VU in Woods & Coppins (2003).

Curr. eval.: EN A2c

Hectads (total/post-1960/post-1980): 483/299/96

Notes: A foliose to subfruticose lichen, with much-branched, grey to brownish, velvety lobes with large, pale, curved cilia, the tips of the lobes resembling eagle's claws. Its principal habitat is the nutrient-enriched bark of mature trees, especially elm, ash and *Acer* spp., but also oaks, in well-lit situations. It occasionally occurs also as a saxicole on calcareous headstones and old walls. It was formerly common and widespread throughout most of England (except the extreme western, high rainfall areas) and locally frequent in E. Scotland. Over 100 years or so, it has suffered continual decline from a combination of SO₂ air pollution, excessive use of fertilizers, loss of hedgerow, parkland and wayside trees, smothering of wayside trees by ivy, and, most importantly (in recent decades), by the loss of elms through Dutch Elm Disease. A recent review of records in England found a decline from 269 hectads between 1969 and 1979 to 85 hectads since 1980, and the decline has continued. There appear to be only five sites in England where *A. ciliaris* is found on more than 10 trees, and in many of the others it is present only on one or two trees making it susceptible to local extinctions. A recent re-survey of saxicolous sites in Kent failed to re-find it at 3 of the 5 known sites (I. Blatchley, per. comm.). A similar pattern has been established in Wales. In eastern Scotland, *A. ciliaris* subsp. *ciliaris* is known to be extant on only three trees (ash, aspen and sycamore); in terms of hectads this is a decline of 86% from 21 post-1960 hectads to three in 2009 (BJC, pers. obs.; R. Munro, pers. comm.). Very few of the remaining sites are within SSSIs. It is possible that there has

been a decline of over 80% and certainly a decline of more than 50% in its colonies throughout Britain. These levels of decline coupled with the continuing threats and isolated nature of populations of this species in most parts of its range justifies a new assessment of Endangered.

Refs: Edwards (2007e), Rose (1998).

Arthonia apatetica (A. Massal.) Th. Fr.

Prev. eval.: None. Found new to the Britain in 2004.

Curr. eval.: DD

Hectads (total/post-1960): 1/1

Notes: A crustose lichen with a smooth to granular, green thallus. The apothecia are brown to black and convex, 0.2–0.4 mm in diam. It is similar in appearance to *A. muscigena* but it has larger ascospores with more rounded apices and paraphysoids with dark capitate apices. It was found by Chris Ellis on twigs of aspen *Populus tremula* just west of Strathtay, Mid-Perthshire and determined by Brian Coppins. Given the inaccessibility of most aspen twigs and the limited amount of survey of aspen following its discovery as a British species no conservation category can be ascribed with any confidence at present. It also occurs in Europe, and N. America.

Ref.: Ellis (2005).

Arthonia byssacea (Weigel) Almq.

Prev. eval.: None. First reported from Britain in 2012.

Curr. eval.: DD

Hectads (total/post-1960): 1/1

Notes: A crustose lichen confined to the dry bark of veteran trees, especially oaks. This species is usually sterile, as is the case with its British occurrence, but is recognized by its thin whitish thallus with scattered, black, urceolate pycnidia, each surrounded by a neat, white thalline rim. Found by Brian and Sandy Coppins in February 2012 at Walcot Wood in Shropshire, where it was found on an ancient oak (girth 5.27 m), together with *Cresponea premnea*. It has a continental distribution, and is listed as at least Vulnerable in all countries for which recent evaluations have been made. It can be expected to be discovered elsewhere in climatically suitable parts of Britain, but it is most unlikely to occur on more than 1000 trees.

Refs: Coppins & Coppins (2012), Thor & Arvidsson (1999).

Arthonia cohabitans Coppins

Prev. eval.: Not listed in Church *et al.* (1997); VU in Woods & Coppins (2003).

Curr. eval.: VU D2

Hectads (total/post-1960): 2/2

Notes: A host-specific, lichenicolous fungus on the priority lichen *Arthothelium macounii* (VU). It is identified by its tiny fleck-like apothecia occurring on the host thallus amongst the larger host apothecia. It is apparently endemic to Scotland, where it is known from two localities, in Argyll and Kintyre.

Refs: Coppins (1989), Grube *et al.* (1995).

Arthonia meridionalis Zahlbr.

Prev. eval.: None. First reported from Britain in 2006.

Curr. eval.: VU D2

Hectads (total/post-1960): 1/1

Notes: Found by Vince Giavarini on the Isle of Portland, Dorset in 2006. It has since been found in six localities within an area of 200 × 200 m on small limestone rocks in the shelter of large boulders.

The small black irregular fruits grow on a white thallus and resemble a depauperate *Diplotomma alboatrum* in a community of other lichens tolerant of shade and intolerant of direct rainfall. The few sites and limited extent of this habitat justifies a conservation evaluation of Vulnerable. Elsewhere recorded from the Mediterranean including North Africa and the Iberian Peninsula.

Refs: Edwards (2007a), Giavarini & Edwards (2007a).

Arthonia patellulata Nyl.

Prev. eval.: Not listed in Church *et al.* (1997); DD in Woods & Coppins (2003).

Curr. eval.: NT

Hectads (total/post-1960): 19/19

Notes: The thin white thallus with black apothecia of this lichen occur on the smooth bark of trunks and branches of aspen *Populus tremula* where it is regularly associated with *Lecanora populicola*. Whilst frequent in a few sites in Easternness, Scotland, aspen stands are not extensive and Near Threatened is an appropriate status. Elsewhere it is reported from the boreal forests of Europe and in North America.

Arthonia sampaianae (Diederich & Etayo) Ertz & Diederich

Prev. eval.: None.

Curr. eval.: NT

Hectads (total/post-1960): 5/5

Notes: This fungus forms galls on the thallus of *Fuscopannaria sampaiana*. It has been but rarely recorded from a few sites in Argyll and Westernness in Scotland. In view of the host being accorded Near Threatened status, this fungus, confined to this host and scarcer than it, must be accorded at least this status too.

Arthonia stereocaulina (Ohlert) R. Sant.

Prev. eval.: None. Recorded new to Britain 2004.

Curr. eval.: DD

Hectads (total/post-1960): 1/1

Notes: This lichenicolous fungus lacks a thallus, producing black apothecia when dry, 0.1–0.3 mm diam. on the phyllocladia of *Stereocaulon evolutum*. Known only from Craig Leek, S. Aberdeenshire, Scotland in Britain, it occurs elsewhere in N. & C. Europe and Greenland where it colonizes a range of *Stereocaulon* species. Given its small population, a category of Critically Endangered was considered, but insufficient time has probably elapsed since its existence was brought to the attention of lichen surveyors to be certain that it has not been overlooked elsewhere. Data deficient therefore is appropriate.

Ref.: Coppins (2004b).

Aspicilia aquatica Körb.

Prev. eval.: None.

Curr. eval.: DD

Hectads (total/post-1960): 3/3

Notes: This crustose lichen has black apothecia when dry that turn green when wet. They are set in a thin, smooth, weakly rimose, white thallus which is tinged yellow in places. It occurs on siliceous boulders in montane streams and lakes. It is known from three recent records, one in W. Sutherland, Scotland, one in the River Wye between Allt Mawr and Erwood, Brecknock, Wales and one in Snowdonia, Wales. Collecting lichens in this habitat and the

certain identification of some species in this genus present considerable difficulties to the amateur lichenologist. Further critical survey work is considered necessary before a threat category can be confidently applied. It does, however, seem likely to be a scarce species that may be confined to some of the least modified rivers in Britain. Elsewhere it occurs in Europe and N. America.

Bacidia auerswaldii (Hepp ex Stizenb.) Mig.

Prev. eval.: EX in Church *et al.* (1997) and in Woods & Coppins (2003).

Curr. eval.: DD

Hectads (total/post-1960): 3/2

Notes: Previously considered extinct since recent attempts to relocate it on elm (*Ulmus* sp.) near Taunton in Somerset, where it had last been seen in 1937, had failed. In 2010 it was found by chance on an ash (*Fraxinus*) trunk at Glen Attadale in W. Ross and on an oak (*Quercus*) trunk at Cawdor Wood in Nairn (Easternness). As both these sites support other notable lichens this species may be confined to ancient woodland sites and a threat status of CR or EN might be considered appropriate. It is also possible that it has been overlooked as the somewhat similar *B. biatorina* given its previously presumed habitat and geographical range. Until more time has elapsed permitting more surveys and a re-evaluation of similar looking herbarium material a conservation evaluation of DD is considered more appropriate. It is, however, 'red-listed' in all European countries where it occurs.

Ref.: Coppins (2011a).

Bacidia circumspecta (Norrl. & Nyl.) Malme

Prev. eval.: Not listed in Church *et al.* (1997); VU in Woods & Coppins (2003).

Curr. eval.: VU C2a(i); D1

Hectads (total/post-1960): 25/25

Notes: An inconspicuous crustose lichen, with a thin whitish thallus and small (<0.7 mm diam.) black, marginate apothecia, that inhabits the bark of mature deciduous trees. It is also known on old *Juniperus* in Abernethy Forest. Since its discovery in Britain in the early 1970s, it is now known from scattered ancient woodland and wood pasture localities in southern England, Mid Wales, Shropshire, N.E. England and the Scottish Highlands. In Europe it occurs widely in such habitats where not severely affected by atmospheric pollution. All its British populations are small, it being detected on just one or two trees at each locality. Furthermore, it has suffered decline owing to the loss of elms, and is apparently extinct in all its localities in E. Perthshire. The UK population appears to be less than 1000 and there is evidence of decline and total loss from some regions.

Ref.: Sanderson (2010a, 2011a).

Bacidia igniarii (Nyl.) Oxner

Prev. eval.: Not listed in Church *et al.* (1997); VU in Woods & Coppins (2003).

Curr. eval.: VU D1

Hectads (total/post-1960): 11/11

Notes: An inconspicuous crustose lichen, almost identical in habit and apothecial anatomy to *B. circumspecta* (q.v.), but distinguished by its shorter ascospores. First discovered in Britain in 1990, it is now known from 11 localities in the Eastern Scottish Highlands, mainly Deeside and Speyside, growing on the bark of mature ash, aspen and oak in ancient woodland or wood pasture. In Europe it occurs widely in such habitats where not severely affected by atmospheric pollution. At all British sites, its populations are small and confined to just one or a few trees.

Ref.: Coppins & O'Dare (1991).

Bacidia subcircumspecta Coppins

Prev. eval.: Not listed in Church *et al.* (1997); NT in Woods & Coppins (2003).

Curr. eval.: LC

Hectads (total/post-1960): 29/29

Notes: Previously much overlooked, its widespread occurrence justifies its reappraisal as Least Concern.

Bacidia subincompta (Nyl.) Arnold

Prev. eval.: NT in Church *et al.* (1997); VU in Woods & Coppins (2003).

Curr. eval.: VU C2a(i); D1

Hectads (total/post-1960/post-1990): 24/24/12

Notes: A crustose lichen, similar in habit to *B. circumspecta* (q.v.), but with a thallus of minute, scattered granules, and different apothecial pigmentation in microscopical section. It is similarly confined to sites of ancient woodland or wood pasture, and grows on the bark of mature ash, elm, birch and oak. In Europe it occurs widely in such habitats where not severely affected by atmospheric pollution. Since its first British discoveries in 1969 at two sites in northern England, it has been found at a second locality in the Lake District, one in Wales, one in the Scottish Borders and 19 in the Scottish Highlands. At all sites, its populations are small and confined to just one or a few trees. It is apparently extinct at its Welsh site owing to the loss of its host tree (an elm), and in Scotland there appears to be only 12 post-1990 records, and one of those was from a recently fallen ash. The UK population appears to be less than 1000 and there is evidence of ongoing decline and total loss from Wales.

Bacidia subturgidula (Nyl.) Zahlbr.

Prev. eval.: EX in Church *et al.* (1997) and in Woods & Coppins (2003).

Curr. eval.: CR D

Hectads (total/post-1960): 2/2

Notes: A crustose lichen with a white, immersed thallus, greenish in shade, and flat to convex, bluish grey, grey-brown or brown-black apothecia and numerous immersed brown pycnidia. It was considered for many years to be extinct in Britain but was found in April 2003 on a decorticate trunk of a moribund holly (*Ilex aquifolium*) pollard at Queen Bower in the New Forest, England by N.A. Sanderson and A.M. Cross and confirmed by B.J. Coppins. A second colony was found on lignum inside a hollow holly in January 2006 at Mark Ash also in the New Forest by A. M. Cross, N. A. Sanderson & B. Edwards. It had previously been reported on the wood of holly in the New Forest in 1868 and 1873. Even though the New Forest is protected by a wide range of designations this species is Critically Endangered given that it has been found on only two trees in a well-studied area. In 2009 the lichen was also found on lignum on a single dead oak pollard in a coastal pasture woodland at Countisbury on the Exmoor coast (Sanderson 2009d) This is an exceptional wood for lichen communities of dry bark and lignum on ancient oaks. This Devon site and the New Forest are its only known world localities and therefore a population estimate of less than 50 is reasonable and satisfies the Critically Endangered criterion.

Refs: Sanderson & Cross (2003), Cross, Sanderson & Edwards (2006), Sanderson (2009d, 2010b).

Biatora ligni-mollis T. Sprib. & Printzen

Prev. eval.: None. Discovered as new to Britain in 1986, but not described as new to science until 2009.

Curr. eval.: VU D1+2

Hectads (total/post-1960): 1/1

Notes: Related to *Biatora veteranorum* (see below), this is another crustose lichen with an inconspicuous thallus and tiny, stalked white pycnidia and, when present, small, ± globose white apothecia. It also inhabits dry bark crevices on the trunks of mature or veteran trees (especially oak), although in British Columbia it grows on conifer lignum in old-growth forest, as it does in Central Europe (mainly on *Abies*). In the UK it is known only from an old-growth oak-birch woodland at Chullin, Strathbran, E. Ross, where it was collected from the underside of a large oak trunk, by Brian Coppins and Ray Woods. The confinement of this species to a single tree satisfies the Vulnerable criteria D1 & 2.

Refs: Coppins & Sérusiaux (2009), Sérusiaux *et al.* (2010); Spribille *et al.* (2009).

Biatora ocelliformis (Nyl.) Arnold

Prev. eval.: None. Discovered as new to Britain in 2010.

Curr. eval.: DD

Hectads (total/post-1960): 1/1

Notes: A crustose lichen of smoothish bark, with grey-black to blue-black apothecia, often with a paler, shallow margin, that somewhat resemble those of *Lecidella elaeochroma*. However, its thallus is C-, P+ red (argopsin), the hypothecium is a mottled green-black in K, and its simple spores are narrowly ellipsoid, 7.5–14 × c. 3.5 µm. Recently found by Brian and Sandy Coppins at two nearby locations in the Glen Cripesdale area of Sunart SSSI in Westernness: one on a fallen elm in a ravine, the other on old hazel in old-growth woodland. Elsewhere, it occurs in humid or montane forests in Scandinavia and Central Europe.

Ref.: Printzen (1995).

Biatora veteranorum Coppins & Sérus.

Prev. eval.: VU in Woods & Coppins (2003) [as *Catillaria alba*].

Curr. eval.: VU D1

Hectads (total/post-1960): 9/9

Notes: A crustose lichen with an inconspicuous thallus and tiny, stalked white pycnidia and, when present, small, ± globose white apothecia. It inhabits dry bark crevices on the trunks of mature or veteran trees (especially oak) and has once been found on lignum inside a rot cavity of an old willow. It has been found at scattered ancient woodland or wood pasture sites in middle Europe, from Britain east to Ukraine and the Balkans. Although not formally described until 1993 (as *Catillaria alba* Coppins & Vězda), *B. veteranorum* has been known in Britain since 1979, being found on oak bark or lignum in Bedfordshire, Derbyshire, Shropshire, East Lothian, Midlothian, Moray and Easternness, and on *Salix* lignum in Angus. At Walcot in Shropshire and Cawdor Wood in Nairn (Easternness) it was found on two trees, but at all the other sites it was recorded from single trees only hence its population estimate of fewer than 1000. It is closely related to *Biatora ligni-mollis* (q.v.).

Refs: Coppins & Coppins (1997); Sérusiaux *et al.* (2010).

Buellia hyperbolica Bagl.

Prev. eval.: Not listed in Church *et al.* (1997); VU in Woods & Coppins (2003).

Curr. eval.: VU D1

Hectads (total/post-1960): 4/4

Notes: In the field, this crustose lichen resembles well-developed forms of the common *Amandinea punctata*, but its thallus reacts P+ red, and its much larger ascospores have more pointed ends. It was first collected in Britain from oak in Windsor Great Park, Berkshire in 1969, and has since been found at two sites in Wales on oak and an old conifer and on well lit old oaks with acidic low nutrient bark in three woods in the New Forest (Sanderson 2006b) and beside a village green (Sanderson 2011b). On this basis, a population estimate of fewer than 1000 seems reasonable. It grows on the dry bark or lignum of ancient trees, and in Europe it appears to be locally abundant in relatively undisturbed sweet chestnut and oak forests in the Mediterranean and southern Atlantic regions of the Iberian Peninsula, and is also reported from Italy.

Refs: Coppins (2001a), Giralt *et al.* (2000), Sanderson (2006b).

Buellia insignis (Nägeli ex Hepp) Th. Fr.

Prev. eval.: VU in Church *et al.* (1997); CR in Woods & Coppins (2003).

Curr. eval.: CR D

Hectads (total/post-1960/post 2000): 2/2/1

Notes: Last seen on Ben Lawers, in Perthshire in 1963 overgrowing mosses, this arctic-alpine species was not re-found during many later surveys of suitable habitat. It has, however, been recently discovered on mosses on a schistose boulder low down on Ben Nevis, Westernness. Elsewhere it occurs in Scandinavia, the Alps, Asia and N. America. Given the very small population in Britain estimated to be less than fifty individuals a Critically Endangered evaluation is appropriate.

Refs: Giralt *et al.* (2000), Giavarini (2007).

Buellia jugorum (Arnold) Arnold

Prev. eval.: None. Recorded new to Britain in 2006.

Curr. eval.: DD

Hectads (total/post-1960): 1/1

Notes: A small crustose lichen very similar in appearance to *B. ocellata* but differs in its areolae that are a little larger, with a smooth surface and a slightly placoid margin and has longer conidia. It appears to be rare and occurs on small pebbles and occasionally on the thallus of *Placynthiella* spp. in very windy localities. Known only from pebbles in the dunes at Findhorn, Morayshire, Scotland, it also occurs in the mountain regions of Europe. Until the size of the British population is known and a re-evaluation made of records of the similar *B. ocellatum* a Data Deficient categorization is considered appropriate. The possibility that this species may only be of casual occurrence in Britain, a possibility reinforced by a failure of a recent survey to relocate the Findhorn population needs to be resolved in order to classify this species as anything other than Data Deficient.

Ref.: Coppins & Coppins (2006)

Buellia papillata (Sommerf.) Tuck

Prev. eval.: DD in Church *et al.* (1997); CR in Woods & Coppins (2003).

Curr. eval.: CR D

Hectads (total/post-1960) 1/1

Notes: An arctic-alpine species overgrowing bryophytes in montane heath that is very similar in appearance and habitat to *B. insignis*. Knowledge of its European and World distribution is confused, owing to taxonomic confusion with *B. insignis*. Not found elsewhere in UK since the discovery of a small population at 875 m alt. at Beinn Eighe NNR (W. Ross) in 1994. Given the very small known population of probably less than fifty individuals in Britain a Critically Endangered evaluation is appropriate.

Ref.: Fryday (1995).

Byssoloma leucoblepharum (Nyl.) Vain.

Prev. eval.: DD in Church *et al.* (1997); DD in Woods & Coppins (2003).

Curr. eval.: NT

Hectads (total/post-1960): 6/6

Notes: Originally assessed as Data Deficient by Church *et al.* (1997) since, although it was then mainly known from old growth woodland, it may have been overlooked elsewhere. This has not proven to be the case, and a Near Threatened evaluation is accorded here because of its restricted distribution being known from only 6 hectads, mostly in the New Forest.

Calicium diploellum Nyl.

Prev. eval.: DD in Church *et al.* (1997); CR in Woods & Coppins (2003).

Curr. eval.: CR D

Hectads (total/post-1960): 1/1

Notes: A minute 'pin-head' lichen with very thin grey-white thallus and tiny, top-shaped apothecia which are greenish yellow-pruinose when young. Its habitat appears to be restricted to in and around crevices in the bark of ancient hollies in ancient, hyperoceanic woodlands. It is endemic to the British Isles, and is known in Ireland from the Killarney woods of Co. Kerry and from Correl Glen in Co. Fermanagh. In Britain it is known only from the large stand of ancient hollies at An Cnap, on the north side of Loch Sunart in Westernness, where it was first found in 1983. Previously considered to be Data Deficient, further surveys having failed to locate any additional colonies, an assessment of Critically Endangered is appropriate as there is estimated to be less than 50 mature individuals in the population.

Calicium hyperelloides Nyl.

Prev. eval.: None. New addition to the British flora in 2004.

New eval.: CR D

Hectads (total/post-1960): 2/2

Notes: N. Sanderson and B.J. Coppins reported this crustose lichen as new to Britain in May 2004. It was found on the rain-shedding side of an ancient oak (*Quercus*) in Busketts Wood in the New Forest, England. The trunk was partly shaded by bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*) and holly (*Ilex aquifolia*) and it grew in communities of lichens referable to the *Parmelietum amarae* and *Parmelietum revolutae*. The green to yellowy-green thallus and C+ orange reaction and dark orange UV fluorescence of the thallus separate this species from the somewhat similar *C. glaucellum*. It is widely distributed in warm temperate regions of the world, though in Europe is recorded only from north Portugal and adjacent parts of Spain. The tree has since fallen over and no new colonies have yet been found in the New Forest. In 2010, however, it was found on three oaks in Boconnoc Park, Cornwall. Here it grew in exceptionally lichen-rich open woodland in an ancient deer park favouring quite sunny acid

bark, with, on one tree *Calicium lenticulare* on the shaded side (Sanderson, 2010f). Even though the New Forest is protected by a wide range of designations this species is Critically Endangered given that it has only been found on single trees in two well-studied areas.

Ref.: Sanderson & Coppins (2004), Sanderson (2010f).

Calicium victorianum (F. Wilson) Tibell

Prev. eval.: None. Described new to Britain in 2007.

Curr. eval.: DD

Hectads (total/post-1960): 1/1

Notes: The sessile, bell-shaped ascomata of this lichen sit on an inconspicuous thallus on hard lignum. Its single British locality is the side of a probable oak fencepost in Sparr Rough, W. Sussex where it was collected by Brian Spooner in 1999. Given that this species is otherwise only reported from Australasia the possibility that this lichen is merely a casual species must be considered and for the time being it is placed in the Data Deficient category rather than one of the threatened categories.

Ref.: Aguirre-Hudson *et al.* (2007).

Caloplaca aractina (Fr.) Häyren

Prev. eval.: CR in Church *et al.* (1997); VU in Woods & Coppins (2003).

Curr. eval.: VU D2

Hectads (total/post-1960): 2/2

Notes: All located specimens supporting records from the north of England, Isle of Man and Scotland have proved to belong to other species, especially *C. ceracea*. In the British Isles, this species seems to be confined to mesic-supralittoral, serpentine and gabbro rocks around the coast of the Lizard Peninsular. Here, many of its populations are large and none are considered to be under immediate threat (Edwards 2001a), though a severely restricted area of occupancy (probably about 20 km²) justifies its new conservation evaluation.

Refs: Edwards (2001a, b).

Caloplaca atroflava (Turner) Mong.

Prev. eval.: DD in Church *et al.* (1997); CR in Woods & Coppins (2003).

Curr. eval.: CR D

Hectads (total/post-1960): 6/2

Notes: This crustose species is recognized by small orange apothecia arising from a very dark thallus of convex warts on a black prothalline background. In Britain, at least, it is apparently confined to flint pebbles on chalk downland or in coastal shingle. Abroad, it is reported from southern Europe, but there has been much taxonomic confusion with other similar taxa. It was originally described from the Sussex Downs in 1808, but it seems to be extinct from there and from its East Anglian sites. There are only two post-1960 records (Isle of Wight, and Butser Hill, Hampshire); records from North Wales are presumed to be errors for another species, probably *C. ceracea*. Surveys of suitable sites to re-find this species are urgently required, and the surveyors should also look for the supposedly extinct endemic, *Aspicilia tuberculosa*, which occurred in apparently identical habitats. Following a decline in the rabbit population, the site at Butser Hill (SAC) was found to be overgrown by scrub during a visit by the Wessex Lichen Group in 2008, and the species was not refound. Given its loss from eastern England and only two current records, the population is estimated to be less than fifty individuals, hence the Critically Endangered status.

Ref.: Coppins & Fletcher (2001a).

Caloplaca borreri J.R. Laundon

Prev. eval.: None.

Curr. eval.: EX

Hectads (total/post-1960): 3/0

Notes: The scattered patches of brown-orange, K+purple minute leprose granules of this sterile lichen occurred on bark and mosses of old trees and on mosses. The type gathering from Hurstpierpoint W. Sussex was made in 1812. Two other collections were made from Great Yarmouth, Norfolk and Halesworth, Suffolk before 1839. It has not been seen again despite more recent lichen surveys in these areas. It is possibly a corticolous morph of *Caloplaca chrysodeta* or *Lepraria incana*.

Ref.: Laundon (2005).

Caloplaca caesiorufella (Nyl.) Zahlbr.Prev. eval.: Not listed in Church *et al.* (1997); VU in Woods & Coppins (2003).

Curr. eval.: VU D2

Hectads (total/post-1960): 2/2

Notes: An endoxylic crustose species with a white thallus and scattered to somewhat crowded apothecia (<0.8 mm diam.), which have a flat to slightly concave disc and a concolorous to slightly paler margin. It superficially resembles a *Lecanora*, and requires microscopical examination for certain identification. It has a boreal to arctic distribution, being known elsewhere from Norway, Sweden, Svalbard and Greenland. It grows exclusively on exposed lignum, mostly near the sea, and often on worked timber. In Britain it is so far known from two collections (1961 and 1992), both from Shetland on old but unrotted fence posts which emphasises its restricted area and ongoing threats. This species is one of several that highlight the importance of retaining old wooden structures, and of creating such habitats for the future.

Refs: Coppins (1999), Coppins & Fletcher (2001b), Dalby & Dalby (2005).

Caloplaca coralliza Arup & Åkelius

Prev. eval.: None. Described new to Britain in 2009.

Curr. eval.: DD

Hectads (total/post-1960): 1/1

Notes: This recently described lichen was previously included within the wider concept of *C. herbidella*. It differs in having narrower isidia, which are light beige in colour, rather than predominately grey. It is also less abundantly fertile, producing fewer apothecia and pycnidia. These subtle differences are supported by DNA evidence. The species is widely distributed, from Norway in the north to Tunisia in the south, although the bulk of records are from southern Sweden and Denmark. In Britain, this species has been confirmed from only one collection, from Levens Park in Cumbria in 1970, on a single, c. 300 year old *Quercus robur*. A critical revision of all British herbarium material labelled *C. herbidella* is required, apart from additional field studies. Given that the wider sense of *C. herbidella* is assessed as threatened, it is likely that *C. coralliza* will also be threatened, although an assessment other than Data Deficient will await a greater understanding of this taxon.

Ref.: Arup & Åkelius (2009).

Caloplaca haematites

Prev. eval.: EX in Church *et al.* (1997); EX in Woods & Coppins (2003).

Curr. eval.: DD

Hectads (total/post-1960): 5/1

Notes: Recorded from poplar and fruit trees in Cambridgeshire, Worcestershire and South Devon in the 1800's (Church *et al.* 1997), this lichen was not seen again in Britain until its discovery by Neil Sanderson in 2011 on the bark of a white poplar (*Populus alba*) trunk in a plantation on the floodplain of the River Anton at Goodworth Clatford in N. Hampshire. The somewhat ordinariness of its habitat makes an immediate assessment of its threat status problematic. Pending a more detailed study of this habitat in lowland Britain it is difficult to determine whether this species may be a recent recolonist from the continent or has been overlooked. A Data Deficient evaluation is considered appropriate for the present.

Ref.: Sanderson (2011c).

Caloplaca herbidella (Hue) H. Magn.

Prev. eval.: NT in Church *et al.* (1997); VU in Woods & Coppins (2003).

Curr. eval.: VU C2a(i); D1

Hectads (total/post-1960): 14/14

Notes: This lichen has a thin, grey, crustose thallus, which becomes obscured by numerous pale grey to yellowish-brownish, soft-textured isidia. It is often sterile, but it is easily recognized by its rusty coloured apothecia when fertile. It occurs throughout much of temperate Europe in old deciduous forests and wood pasture. In all its British locations the species is known from just one or a few trees and in total it is known to occur on fewer than 50 trees. It can no longer be found in Montgomeryshire, and Sanderson (2007c) could not re-find it in Savernake Forest nor in Hurstbourne Park, N. Hampshire. (Sanderson 2005b). There appear to be no records made from England for at least 20 years. In Radnorshire, one of the three trees on which it occurred was recently destroyed by a road improvement scheme despite protests. Other causes of loss are less certain but over-shading of host trees and hypertrophication are considered to be the most likely causes. A recent taxonomic study has shown that some European records of *C. herbidella* refer to a newly described species, *C. coralliza*. Most British collections appear to belong to *C. herbidella* in the strict sense, although a collection from Levens Park in Cumbria has been identified as *C. coralliza*. A critical re-appraisal of British herbarium material is required.

Refs: Arup & Åkelius (2009), Coppins & Fletcher (2001c), Sanderson (2005a & 2007b).

Caloplaca irrubescens (Arnold) Zahlbr.

Prev. eval.: EX in Church *et al.* (1997); DD in Woods & Coppins (2003).

Curr. eval.: DD

Hectads (total/post-1960): 6/5

Notes: During preparation of the *Caloplaca* fascicle for the *Lichen Atlas*, examination of previously unidentified herbarium material revealed five post-1960 collections, all on coastal basalts, from N. Wales, Kintyre, the Sound of Mull, and Skye. However, *C. irrubescens* belongs to a taxonomically difficult complex, and a further re-assessment of its taxonomic and conservation status should be made as more material and field observations become available.

Ref.: Coppins & Fletcher (2001d).

Caloplaca lucifuga G. Thor

Prev. eval.: NT in Church *et al.* (1997); VU in Woods & Coppins (2003).

Curr. eval.: VU C2a(i); D1

Hectads (total/post-1960): 18/18

Notes: A sterile crustose species with crowded orange-brown soralia that react K+ purple. It is found on the trunks of old, often veteran trees, especially oak, in sites of ancient wood pasture and old parkland sparingly throughout Britain. Elsewhere it is known from Sweden, Denmark, France, Germany, Spain and Italy. Although several new sites have been discovered in Dorset, Hampshire and eastern Scotland, it appears to have been lost from its only Devon site (Watersmeet SSSI & SAC) to excessive shading (Sanderson 2009e), and sites in Herefordshire and Shropshire. All populations are small and vulnerable from death of host trees, as well as other factors such as excessive shading by dense re-growth of understorey shrubs and agri-pollution. Threats, losses and small population sizes all denote a classification of Vulnerable.

Refs: Coppins & Fletcher (2001e), (Sanderson 2009e).

Caloplaca luteoalba (Turner) Th. Fr.

Prev. eval.: VU in Church *et al.* (1997); VU in Woods & Coppins (2003).

Curr. eval.: EN A2c; C1

Hectads (total/post-1960/post-1980/post-1990): c. 251/129/32/23

Notes: As noted in Church *et al.* (1996) this lichen has suffered a massive recent decline in its population owing to the loss of its principal habitat - mature elm trees - due to Dutch elm disease. The disease has continued to spread north and led to further losses. A recent review of the available distribution data by Bryan Edwards in the preparation of a threatened lichens database, and in a species dossier available on the Plantlife website, has allowed a more detailed evaluation of its status in England and Wales. In Wales its loss has been almost total. It was last seen as a tiny population on a sycamore in parkland in Denbighshire in 1996 by Alan Orange. All other sites (five in number) were on elm and are all believed to have been lost. In England it has been recorded from 156 sites but has been found in only 42 sites since 1970 and 7 sites since 2000. Most of the old sites were on elm and the loss of mature elms has continued. In England, since 2000 it has not been reported on a living elm, but has, however, been found twice on sycamore and four times on horse chestnut. This latter species is now itself in decline owing to newly introduced pests and pathogens. In Scotland, Brian and Sandy Coppins produced in 2000 a species dossier for Scottish Natural Heritage. This dossier lists 33 post 1997 sites for Scotland, 19 on elm, 12 on sycamore and 2 on horse chestnut. The recent significant increase in the number of records on sycamore probably stems from the recent discovery that it favours the exposed lignum at the base of trunks where the bark has been damaged and the consequent diligent searches by lichenologists in this formerly rather ignored habitat. It probably does not represent a recent colonisation of this habitat by this lichen. Apart from its occurrence at a site in E. Lothian, we are unaware of any recent records on soft calcareous rock, an unusual and very rare habitat for this species in lowland Britain. In 2007, however, it was noted by John Douglas and Pedar Aspen on the mortar and sandstone of an old mine building at the exceptional height of 500m at Lecht in Banffshire, Scotland, illustrating the wide habitat tolerance of this species.

In total it is known from far fewer than 2,500 trees and continues to show a significant decline in excess of 50% so is re-evaluated as Endangered.

Refs: Coppins & Coppins (1998a), Coppins (2009a), Douglass (2005), Edwards (2002), Douglass & Aspen (2011).

Caloplaca soralifera Vondrák & Hrouzek

Prev. eval.: None. Found new to Britain in 2006.

Curr. eval.: DD

Hectads (total/post-1960): 1/1

Notes: This lichen resembles *C. chlorina*. It occurs on rock, especially seashore shingle. Its areoles are pale to dark grey, with marginal, grey isidia/soralia. The apothecia, with a yellow-orange proper margin have dark orange-brown discs, lacking a grey, persistent thalline margin. Thallus and soredia do not react to K whilst the apothecia turn purple. It is probably indistinguishable from *C. chlorina* when sterile. In Britain it occurs abundantly on sandstone pebbles between the seashore and a railway track at Blue Anchor, S. Somerset. It occurs elsewhere in several parts of Central Europe. Given its recent discovery and probable confusion when sterile with the frequently sterile but widespread *C. chlorina* a threat category cannot at present be applied confidently.

Refs: Vondrák & Hrouzek (2006) Coppins *et al.* (2006).

Caloplaca suaedae O.L. Gilbert & Coppins.

Prev. eval.: Not listed in Church *et al.* (1997); DD in Woods & Coppins (2003).

Curr. eval.: NT

Hectads (total/post-1960): 6/6

Notes: This species was previously assessed as Data Deficient as it was felt that it may occur more widely in other habitat niches. This has proved not to be so. It is here assigned to Near Threatened, but given its restricted habitat of old stems of *Suaeda vera* or rarely *Atriplex portulacoides* and its few records (6 hectads; Coppins & Gilbert 2001 and Edwards pers. comm.) a threatened category should be considered in the future.

Caloplaca virescens (Sm.) Coppins

Prev. eval.: VU in Church *et al.* (1997); EN in Woods & Coppins (2003).

Curr. eval.: EN A2c; C2a(i); D

Hectads (total/post-1960): 18/17

Notes: An usually sterile lichen that forms large patches of a thick, bluish-grey, densely granular-sorediate crust over the spreading bases of large parkland trees, especially elm, but also poplars and sycamore. When fertile, its apothecia resemble those of *C. cerina* and *C. chlorina* in having a yellowish disc surrounded by a grey thalline margin. It has a southern European distribution, and in Britain is mainly recorded from S.E. England. As the majority of its records are from elm, and given its distribution in England, it will certainly have suffered more than a 50% decline in the last 30 years, and trees supporting surviving populations are certain to number <250.

Ref.: Coppins & Fletcher (2001f).

Candelariella superdistans (Nyl.) Malme.

Prev. eval.: Not listed in Church *et al.* (1997); DD in Woods & Coppins (2003).

Curr. eval.: NT

Hectads (total/post-1960): 9/9

Notes: Further studies of aspen stands have found this lichenicolous lichen at sites in 9 hectads in N.E. Scotland, but not elsewhere, and its distribution more restricted than that of its host, *Lecanora populicola*, which is known from over 40 hectads. Its restricted habitat but lack of information on any decline status would seem to justify at least a Near Threatened status.

Catillaria stereocaulorum (Th. Fr.) H.Oliver

Prev. eval.: None

Curr. eval.: NT

Hectads (total/post-1960): 8/8

Notes: A parasitic fungus on the pseudopodetia and phyllocladia of the lichens *Stereocaulon condensatum* and occasionally *S. dactylophyllum*. It is reported from east and south west Scotland and from Wales. In Wales it occurs rarely on *Stereocaulon* spp. on heavy metal-rich spoil from the mines of the Central Wales orefield with records from five mine sites in three hectads. Few of these sites have any special conservation protection, its specialised habitat, restricted distribution, and the removal of mine spoil, tipping and colonisation by trees and scrub threaten populations and support the Near Threatened category.

Cercidospora verrucosaria (Linds.) Arnold

Prev. eval.: None

Curr. eval.: NT

Hectads (total/post-1960): 1/0

Notes: A perithecial fungus with one-septate spores that is a host-specific parasite on the thallus of the lichen *Megaspora verrucosa*. In Britain it is known only from the 19th century type collection from the Ben Lawers range. In view of the host being accorded Near Threatened status, this fungus, confined to this host and scarcer than it, must be accorded at least this status too. As such lichenicolous fungi are much overlooked, we are reluctant to consider the species extinct. It has been recorded elsewhere from Russia, Austria and Germany.

Chaenothecopsis debilis (Sm.) TibellPrev. eval.: Not listed in Church *et al.* (1997); EX in Woods & Coppins (2003)

Curr. eval.: EX

Hectads (total/post-1960): 1/0

Notes: A lignicolous 'pin-head' with an inapparent thallus, and slender, stalked, black and shiny apothecia to 1.2 mm tall; microscopical examination is necessary to separate it from several other similar species. Although it is widely distributed on the lignum of coniferous and broad-leaved trees in cool temperate and temperate regions of both hemispheres, in Britain it is known with certainty only from the type locality of Henfield, Sussex. It was described from there in 1813, and Turner & Borrer (1839) give its habitat as 'On old timber; frequently under the eaves of thatched buildings'. The last British collection (in MANCH) was apparently made by Richard Spruce, who visited Borrer at Henfield in 1846.

Ref.: Tibell (1999).

Cladonia deformis (L.) Hoffm.Prev. eval.: DD in Church *et al.* (1997), NE in Woods & Coppins (2003).

Curr. eval.: DD

Hectads (total/post-1960): 1/1

Notes: Until recently all records of this species from Britain were considered to be erroneous. A specimen, however, collected in 2006 by Brian Ballinger was determined by Brian Coppins as this species. It was found on a large fallen decorticate Scot's Pine trunk in Glen Quoich Pinewood, near Braemar, S. Aberdeenshire. This is a widespread circumboreal taxon. Separating it from the commoner *C. sulphurina* is not easy. *C. deformis* tends to have more regular cups and contains usnic acid and zeorin. Until more material is tested for the presence of these chemicals the status of this taxon must remain unclear.

Ref.: Coppins (2008b).

Cladonia stereoclada Abbayes

Prev. eval.: None. First found in Britain in 2003.

Curr. eval.: DD

Hectads (total/post-1960): 1/1

Notes: This lichen resembles *C. furcata*, but has very thin (0.3–0.5 mm diam.), worm-like, sparingly branched, smooth, flexuous, brownish (pale green-grey in the shade) podetia. They are further distinguishable by being solid, the central axis dense, translucent white to grey-black. It occurs on pockets of soil in acid coastal cliffs and on mossy boulders. In Britain it is known only from boulder scree near Oban in the Western Highlands of Scotland. Elsewhere it has been recorded from S.W. Ireland and becomes abundant in Macaronesia. In view of the ordinariness of the habitat, the lack of other records is difficult to explain. It is here at the most northern edge of its limited world range and but for its relatively recent discovery and resemblance to the very common *C. furcata* could be accorded Critically Endangered status. However, it is currently placed in the Data Deficient category pending further surveys of west coast screes.

Cladonia uncialis (L.) F.H. Wigg. subsp. **uncialis**.

Prev. eval.: VU in Church *et al.* (1997); VU in Woods & Coppins (2003).

Curr. eval.: NT

Hectads (total/post-1960): 21/19

Notes: Although much rarer than the subsp. *biuncialis*, the type subspecies is proving to be not so rare with records made in an additional 16 hectads since 2003, though subsequently lost from one. Given that known sites with large populations are few and many are vulnerable to moorland fires a Near Threatened status is deemed appropriate.

Cliostomum coppinsii Fryday & Kantvilas

Prev. eval.: None. New addition to the British flora 2010.

Curr. eval.: DD

Hectads (total/post-1960): 1/1

Notes: This endemic lichen is known only from the type collection from Eilean Dubh na Sròine, in Loch Maree Islands NNR, where it was found on the leggy stems of old *Calluna* in an open area. It will almost certainly prove to be a rare species since its habitat of ancient heather stems is itself rare given the extent and regularity of muirburn in Scotland. The island provides a refuge from such fires. It may also be restricted to hyperoceanic areas. *C. coppinsii* is easily overlooked for *Lecanora symmicta*, which is a common and widely distributed lichen on old *Calluna* stems in areas where muirburn is not regularly practised. The thallus of *L. symmicta* reacts C+ orange, P- whereas that of *C. coppinsii* reacts C-, P+ orange. Given the lack of knowledge and its recent discovery precluding, as yet, searches for it in similar habitats, it is placed in the Data Deficient category.

Ref.: Kantvilas & Fryday (2010).

Cliostomum leprosum (Räsänen) Holien & Tönsberg

Prev. eval.: None. New addition to the British flora in 2004.

Curr. eval.: DD

Hectads (total/post-1960): 1/1

Notes: This lichen is probably closely related to the non-sorediate *C. corrugatum* and may be a secondary sorediate species of that taxon. They both contain usnic acid and produce similar apothecia, though they are much fewer in this species. The thallus of *C. leprosum* differs in being whitish to pale green, often with a yellowish tinge, with many soralia bursting through

the surface. It was found by Neil Sanderson and determined by Brian Coppins in 2004 on the dry side of the sloping trunk of an ancient pine in the Black Wood of Rannoch, Mid-Perthshire, Scotland. It occurs elsewhere in Europe and in N. America. Without an awareness of its possible existence most amateur lichenologists would probably overlook it. There has also been little survey work carried out in this habitat subsequent to its discovery, hence an evaluation of Data Deficient has been applied. If, however, it proved to be confined to a single tree it could more properly be evaluated against the Critically Endangered criteria.

Ref.: Sanderson (2005a).

Collema fragrans (Sm.) Ach.

Prev. eval.: VU in Church *et al.* (1997); EN in Woods & Coppins (2003).

Curr. eval.: EN A2c; C1

Hectads (total/post-1960/post-1990): 62/26/8

Notes: A review of records shows it has been lost from 16 vice-counties with recent records from just 5. Its stronghold is now the old-growth beech woods in the New Forest, where it is found around wound tracks on veteran beech trees. Outside of the New Forest it is currently known from five trees in four sites; two in Devon, one in Dorset and one in Savernake Forest, Wiltshire (Edwards 2005a). Sanderson (2009a, f) found the species rarer in the New Forest than *Bacidia incompta*. The latter was found on 6.7% of beech trees with wound tracks while *Collema fragrans* on only 2.8% of these. The lower abundance of *Collema fragrans* suggests it has a narrower niche and/or is a poorer colonizer, which would explain its near extinction beyond the New Forest. Within the New Forest Sanderson (2009a, f) estimated it was likely to occur on between 350 and 700 trees in 1000 to 2000 ha of suitable habitat. The species survival in Britain appears entirely dependent on a continued abundance of senescent beech with wound tracks within a single management unit. Owing to its marked decline this species meets the criteria for the Endangered category.

Refs: Edwards (2005a), Sanderson (2009a, f).

Collolechia caesia (Fr.) A. Massal.

Prev. eval.: None.

Curr. eval.: DD

Hectads (total/post-1960): 1/1

Notes: Previously misidentified as *Placynthium garovaglioii*, the crustose-leprose thallus of this lichen lacks marginal lobes. Its asci have a distinct internal amyloid ring-structure, of a *Psora*-type and its ascospores are multiseptate (3–7) and acicular-fusiform in shape. The only known British site is beneath cool, shaded calcareous overhangs on Lismore Island, Argyll, Scotland. In Europe it occurs widely in mostly alpine situations and may have been overlooked elsewhere in upland Britain. Since it was only in 2005 that Jørgensen, when checking herbarium material, first drew attention to the presence of this species in Britain and no survey work has subsequently been undertaken to establish the extent or size of the British population, for the time being this taxon is placed in the Data Deficient category.

Ref.: Jørgensen (2005).

Cryptolechia carneolutea (Turner) A. Massal.

Prev. eval.: VU in Church *et al.* (1997); VU in Woods & Coppins (2003).

Curr. eval.: EN A2c; C1+2a(i); D

Hectads (total/post-1960/post-1990): 60/43/24

Notes: This species has declined significantly owing to the loss of elms through Dutch elm disease, but this has probably been compounded by a steady loss of other host trees (e.g. *Acer* and *Fraxinus*) in wayside and parkland situations, or the trunks of surviving trees becoming smothered by ivy. It is now found in scattered sites from Cornwall east to the Isle of Wight, but at many it is confined to just one

or two trees making it susceptible to local extinction. Although recently found in 4 hectads within the New Forest, it is currently known there from no more than 9 trees (all veteran beeches). It is estimated that it is now found on 50–75 trees, many of which are veterans and in poor condition. *C. carneolutea* has recently been found by Bryan Edwards for the first time in Wales on limestone rock outcrops and associated ivy stems in woodland at Stackpole, Pembrokeshire. This site is ungrazed and deep shading from ivy foliage presents a threat to its existence here. The significant, and continuing, decline of greater than 50% and small population size of fewer than 2500 merits an increase to Endangered status.

Refs: Edwards (2005b, 2008a), Sanderson (2009b).

Cyphelium trachylioides (Nyl. ex Branth & Rostr.) Erichsen

Prev. eval.: Not listed in Church *et al.* (1997); CR in Woods & Coppins (2003).

Curr. eval.: CR D

Hectads (total/post-1960): 1/1

Notes: A crustose species of dry, weathered wood, particularly of wooden fences. In habit it resembles *C. tigillare* in having immersed ascomata, but is distinguished by its grey (not bright yellow-green) thallus. Recorded on a roadside fence-post in Glen Prosen, Angus in 1999. Known elsewhere in southern Scandinavia, continental N.W. Europe, N. America (California) and Australia, but apparently a very rare species throughout its range. It satisfies the criteria for Critically Endangered by virtue of occurrence of a single population at a single site.

Refs: Munro (2000), Tibell (1999).

Dacampia hookeri (Borrer) A. Massal.

Prev. eval.: None.

Curr. eval.: NT

Hectads (total/post-1960): 2/2

Notes: An often overlooked species in ‘flora’ treatments owing to confusions as to whether it is a lichenicolous fungus or an independent lichenized fungus. Although recent opinions favour the latter (e.g. Halıcı, & Hawksworth 2008), it was unfortunately not included by Smith *et al.* (2009). It forms a thick, white, somewhat fluffy, lobed thallus on soil in crevices of mica-schist rocks at altitudes over 1000 m in the Ben Alder and Ben Lawers ranges of Perthshire in the central Scottish Highlands. Given its omission from the standard British lichen flora it may possibly have been overlooked. Its habitat is, however, very limited in extent and it may be adversely affected by a warming climate. For these reasons it has been placed in the Near Threatened category. Elsewhere it is known from the mountains of Scandinavia and the central European Alps.

Dictyonema interruptum (Carmich. ex Hook.) Parmasto

Prev. eval.: EN in Church *et al.* (1997); DD in Woods & Coppins (2003).

Curr. eval.: DD

Hectads (total/post-1960): 11/5

Notes: Since 1996, this species has been recorded from a further four localities: on holly at Glasdrum by Loch Creran in Argyll, on sycamore near Acharacle in Westernness, in Glen Dochart, Perthshire and on rocks in Corrieshalloch Gorge, West Ross. The North Brecknock, Wales locality appears to have been lost following the clear felling of an adjacent conifer plantation. The opinion of the recorders that this species is likely to have been overlooked in the past, suggests that an evaluation of Data Deficient is appropriate until more information is gathered.

Refs: Diederich & Sérusiaux (2000), Woods (2002).

Diploschistes actinostomus (Pers. ex Ach.) Zahlbr.

Prev. eval.: None. First recorded in Britain in 2003.

Curr. eval.: CR D

Hectads (total/post-1960): 1/1

Notes: Discovered on the top of an old brick wall at Brookland, Romney Marsh, E. Kent, with its white to creamy white, matt-surfaced thalli and apothecia that resemble perithecia in shape, it is unlike all other species in this genus. Elsewhere it occurs in Europe (mainly along the Mediterranean coast), Macaronesia, N. & S. America, Asia, Africa, Australia and New Zealand. As only four thalli were present on no more than two bricks and much similar habitat has been searched in the last seven years in southern Britain without finding any further colonies, a conservation evaluation of Critically Endangered has been applied, however, the strong possibility must exist that this species may only be of casual occurrence in Britain.

Ref.: Giavarini, Blatchley & Newman (2003).

Endocarpon pallidulum (Nyl.) Nyl.

Prev. eval.: None. First recorded in Britain in 1997.

Curr. eval.: CR D

Hectads (total/post-1960): 2/2

Notes: Discovered since 1997 at two sites in Dorset: on a shaded greensand wall of a churchyard, and on damp limestone by an outside drain of a manor house. Elsewhere it occurs in S.W. North America, S. America (Peru), West Indies, Asia (India, Japan and Vietnam) and Australia (Queensland). Given that this species, with its spreading thallus of minute squamules, is quite conspicuous, and the intensity of churchyard lichen recording in recent years, it is certain that this is a very rare species. Experience of conserving lichens on manmade structures or close to habitation suggests a high risk of destruction hence the high conservation evaluation accorded to this species

Endocarpon pusillum Hedw. var. **pusillum**

Prev. eval.: EN in Church *et al.* (1997); EN in Woods & Coppins (2003).

Curr. eval.: NT

Hectads (total/post-1960): 20/13

Notes: Recent survey work has shown this species to be widespread on the Dorset coast from the Isle of Portland east to Durlston, where it is found on slumping cliffs and old stabilized spoil heaps from coastal quarries. Despite its widespread occurrence in this highly specialised habitat all populations are exceedingly small. Cliff falls regularly lead to the loss of populations and the creation of fresh niches followed by colonisation is required to keep this small population going. Disused quarry spoil in time can also become vegetated by competing bryophytes and higher plants since it is mostly restricted to sparsely vegetated or open calcareous soils with *Collema tenax*, *Placidium squamulosum* and *Toninia aromatica*. All sites on the south coast of England are within SSSIs and a World Heritage Site. It should be looked for in similar habitats in former sites on the Isle of Wight and in Sussex. As this species is better represented than previously thought, but with all populations small and the habitat requiring constant renewal an evaluation of Near Threatened is now more appropriate. See also note on *Endocarpon pallidum* in Section 5.3.

Ref.: Edwards (2007d).

Enterographa brezhonega Sparrius & Aproot

Prev. eval.: None. First recorded in Britain in 2008.

Curr. eval.: VU D2

Hectads (total/post-1960): 1/1

This lichenicolous fungus was reported new to Britain in 2008 by Neil Sanderson and confirmed by Laurens Sparrius on a thinly isidiate *Porina rosei* thallus, on a post-mature oak (*Quercus petraea*), in old growth pasture woodland, Great Wood, Bramshaw, New Forest. Previously it was recorded only from the type locality in Brittany in similar old growth habitat, but it is to be expected in other sites with large populations of *Porina rosei*, and it was discovered in S.W. Ireland in 1996, although not identified at the time. Further searching since the species discovery in the New Forest has failed to find any more colonies and the species appears to occur at few locations and at very low densities on its host. This suggests few other sites will have a sufficiently large host population to support the species. *Porina rosei* is itself Near Threatened. The Vulnerable category is assigned for *E. brezhonega* on the basis of its restricted distribution.

Ref.: Sanderson (2008a).

Enterographa pitardii (B. de Lesd.) Redinger

Prev. eval.: None. Recorded new to Britain in 2005.

Curr. eval.: NT

Hectads (total/post-1960): 5/5

Notes: A rare lichen with short, punctiform apothecia and a strongly areolate, lead grey to dark brownish grey thallus. It grows on vertical or overhanging dry siliceous coastal rocks and was first found on lumps of chert in limestone or rarely on associated limestone within the *Sclerophytetum circumscriptae* in two hectads on the Isle of Portland in Dorset by Bryan Edwards and Vince Giavarini in 2005 and determined by Laurens Sparrius. There are also recent records from coastal cliffs by Bryan Edwards from the Pentire Peninsular, Cornwall and by Barbara Benfield *et al.* from Sharkham Point, S. Devon, and by Neil Sanderson from The Valley of the Rocks, N. Devon. Elsewhere it occurs in Mediterranean Europe, Macaronesia and Africa. Given the relatively small size of the known populations and the threat posed by scrub growth in some sites a conservation evaluation of Near Threatened is considered appropriate.

Refs: Benfield *et al.* (2007), Edwards (2007a), Giavarini & Edwards (2007b), Sanderson (2009e, 2010c).

Frutidella pullata (Norman) Schmall

Syn.: *Lecidea pullata* (Norman) Th. Fr.

Prev. eval.: None. Reported new to Britain in 2005.

Curr. eval.: DD

Hectads (total/post-1960): 1/1

Notes: A recently discovered sterile, sorediate crustose lichen, found on *Juniperus* in Aberdeenshire. Elsewhere, widely distributed in Scandinavia and Central Europe, especially on *Betula*, *Alnus* and *Sorbus*, and also on lignum. It is expected to be found at further localities in the eastern Scottish Highlands.

Ref.: Ellis & Coppins (2008).

Fulgensia fulgens (Sw.) Elenkin

Prev. eval.: NT in Church *et al.* (1997); EN in Woods & Coppins (2003).

Curr. eval.: EN B1 & 2 ab (iii)

Hectads (total/post-1960): 16/12

Notes: An orange, placodioid, ground-growing calcicolous lichen, widely distributed in the warmer areas of the Northern Hemisphere. Confined in Britain to S.W. England (Isle of Wight westwards), S. Wales and Breckland in East Anglia). It is restricted to open, flat or south-facing habitats, colonizing bare ground or low mats of acrocarpous mosses in coastal dunes or grassland, or sometimes soil-filled pockets on low limestone outcrops. Most of its sites, although having statutory protection, are highly vulnerable to combinations of effects that may lead to an increase in taller vegetation (e.g. reduction in grazing, especially by rabbits, mild winters and lack of recent summer droughts, and nutrification) or excessive disturbance (e.g. over-grazing by livestock, recreational damage). A review of its status in England found it to be present at six locations, but it is now extinct in the Breckland, and has been lost from one site on the north coast of Cornwall. Of the remaining sites the largest is at Gear and Penhale Sands, Perranporth in Cornwall, which supports more thalli than the other five sites put together. It has markedly declined at Braunton Burrows in Devon (Benfield 2001). In 2002, it was found to be present at all its previously known localities at Stackpole Warren in Pembrokeshire, but with reduced population sizes (P. W. James & P. Wolseley, pers. comm.). The Isle of Wight population is still thriving but is vulnerable to future cliff erosion. This lichen is host to the species-specific, lichenicolous fungus, *Lichenochora epifulgens* (q.v.), also evaluated as Endangered.

Ref.: Benfield (2001), Edwards (2007f), Gilbert (2003).

Gyalecta hypoleuca (Ach.) Zahlbr.

Prev. eval.: None. Discovered new to Britain in 2004.

Curr. eval.: VU D2

Hectads (total/ post-1960): 2/2

Notes: This lichen was recently discovered by Bryan Edwards on the Isle of Portland, Dorset. It is locally frequent on vertical or sloping limestone boulders over an area of 500 × 200 m of coastal undercliff. Elsewhere it occurs in the central karst region of Central and Eastern Europe with outlying localities in Southern Scandinavia and Southeast France. It differs from *Petractis clausa* in its mostly 5 to 9-septate spores and in its more open apothecial disc, sometimes without a thalline margin, or if present, with or without radiate fissuring of the margin. In the cited papers it was under the name *Petractis hypoleuca* (Ach.) Vězda.

Refs: Edwards (2007a), Edwards & Giavarini (2007b).

Gyalecta jenensis var. macrospora Vězda

Prev. eval.: None

Curr. eval.: DD

Hectads (total/ post-1960): 5/5

Notes: *Gyalecta jenensis* var. *jenensis* is a rather common and widely distributed species on limestones and calcareous stonework. In contrast, the var. *macrospora* grows on siliceous rocks, especially granite, where there is some basic flushing. Until recently it was thought to be confined to the Channel Islands, but it has since been found in W. Cornwall, on an old granite wall at Godolphin House, and on the Isles of Scilly, where it has been recorded from five islands on granite boulders and old walls. An evaluation of Data Deficient is given, pending more details regarding the English populations.

Ref.: Allen *et al.* (2010), Edwards (2008b).

Gyalidea rivularis (Eitner) R.O. Nowak & Tobol.

Prev. eval.: None

Curr. eval.: VU D2

Hectads (total/post-1960): 2/2

Notes: This lichen differs from *G. fritzei* in having smaller apothecia (up to 0.2 mm diam.). It is known from two sites in Glen Isla, Angus, Scotland, both on stone. One was on a hillside and the other in a small copper-rich quarry. It is also known from the Cross Water of Luce in Galloway. Elsewhere it is found in Norway, Sweden and Poland.

Refs: Coppins & Gilbert(1990), Coppins (2005b).

Halecania viridescens Coppins & P. JamesPrev. eval.: Not listed in Church *et al.* (1997); NT in Woods & Coppins (2003).

Curr. eval.: LC

Hectads (total/post-1960): 44/44

Notes: Previously much overlooked, its widespread occurrence on somewhat nutrient enriched twigs justifies its reappraisal as Least Concern.

Hemigrapha atlantica Diederich & Wedin

Prev. eval.: None. Described new to science in 2000.

Curr. eval.: NT

Hectads (total/post-1960): 6/6

Notes: A little reported, host-specific parasite with black apothecia on the cyanobacterial morphotype of *Sticta canariensis* (= *Sticta "dufourii"*). The host is sufficiently restricted in distribution, particularly in England and Wales to justify a Near Threatened categorization for this parasite, pending further information being gathered as to its decline.

Heterodermia propagulifera (Vain.) J.P. DeySyn.: *H. japonica sensu* Moberg *p.p.*Prev. eval.: EN in Church *et al.* (1997), but included in '*H. japonica*' [*H. obscurata*] by Woods & Coppins (2003) and assessed as NT

Curr. eval.: VU D1+2

Hectads (total/post-1960) 2/2

Notes: In a revision of European *Heterodermia* by Moberg (2004) he regarded all British material of '*H. obscurata*' as *H. japonica* and this was 'followed' (owing to an editorial error) by Smith *et al.* (2009). This opinion has been disputed by several other taxonomists (e.g. Lendemer *et al.* 2007, Lücking *et al.* 2008) and should be reversed. British collections here referred to *H. obscurata* have lip-shaped soralia, the lower surface of the lobes spotted with a yellow, K+ purple pigment, and a K– medulla (containing zeorin only). A collection on coastal turf on Tresco in the Isles of Scilly, differing in having lobes with nodular projections rather than true soralia and a K+ yellow to red medulla (containing norstictic acid and zeorin), was regarded as being *H. propagulifera* in Purvis *et al.* (1992) and by Church *et al.* (1997). This too was included in the broad concept of *H. japonica* used by Moberg (2004). Following an examination of the Tresco material by André Aproot and Brian Coppins, who found that it does indeed agree with the concept of *H. propagulifera*, we re-instate *H. propagulifera* for this Evaluation, thus supporting the earlier evaluation by Church *et al.* (1997). It has since been found on the neighbouring islands of Bryer and St Martin's by Bryan Edwards. On all three islands it grows on soil among the lichens *Cladonia firma*, *C. foliacea* and *C. rangiformis*, whilst on two islands it grows with *H. leucomela* in very exposed and stressed coastal turf. These remain the only European records for this species, and it is tempting to suggest that it could be an introduction. Nonetheless, it is classified as Vulnerable based on restricted area and population size.

Hypogymnia vittata (Ach.) Parrique

Prev. eval.: Not listed in Church *et al.* (1997); VU in Woods & Coppins (2003).

Curr. eval.: VU D2

Hectads (total/post-1960): 2/1

Notes: A grey foliose lichen similar to the very common *H. physodes* in having lip-shaped soralia, but differing in its more irregular branching habit, presence of small, basally constricted lateral branches, patchy red-brown colouration, generally more ragged soralia and frequent presence of a large hole in the cortex on the underside of the lobes. Identification can be confirmed by its P– medulla (P+ red in *H. physodes*). A circumboreal-montane species of acid bark (especially conifers), rocks, and occasionally ground. An early 19th century collection from a heathland in the Vale of York has recently been identified, but *H. vittata* is currently known only from Loch Fleet NNR in E.

Sutherland, where it was discovered in short, coastal turf communities, mostly alongside tracks, in 1998. Subsequent searches have failed to find it at other, nearby suitable terricolous and pinewood habitats, but such efforts should continue hence it has a restricted distribution with an uncertain future.

Refs: Coppins & Coppins (1998b), Coppins & Coppins (1999).

Involucropyrenium waltheri (Kremp.) Breuss

Syn.: *Catapyrenium waltheri* (Kremp.) Körb.

Prev. eval.: DD in Church *et al.* (1997); CR in Woods & Coppins (2003).

Curr. eval.: CR B2ab(v); C2a(i,ii); D

Hectads (total/post-1960): 1/1

Notes: A minutely squamulose species, superficially resembling *C. cinereum* and *Placidiopsis pseudocinerea* (q.v.), but with its perithecia being developed between the squamules rather than within them. It is a rare, arctic-alpine species of calcareous soil and associated humus in rock ledges, with scattered localities in the European mountains. Known from only one British locality, Coire Cheap, Ben Alder, at c. 1000 m, from where it was collected in 1964 and refound there in 2010. Subsequent lichen surveys at the site, and other similar sites, have not refound it suggesting that if still present it may have undergone a decline. The single site and probable declining number of mature individuals satisfy the Critically Endangered status.

Ref.: Breuss (1990).

Lecania dubitans (Nyl.) A.L. Sm.

Prev. eval.: None. New addition to the British flora in 2003.

Curr. eval.: DD

Hectads (total/post-1960): 2?/2

Notes: B.J. Coppins and C.J. Ellis were able to confirm the presence of this crustose lichen in Britain in July 2003, and at another nearby site in 2011. It was found on the trunk of an aspen (*Populus tremula*) tree beside a road in Speyside, Easternness, Scotland. A correctly identified specimen of Crombie's from Morrone, Braemar in Aberdeenshire had been considered to have originated outside Britain but now needs re-evaluating. This species is an interesting addition to the list of lichens associated with aspen in Scotland. Closely resembling *L. naegelii* in the field, it has probably been overlooked elsewhere. The habitat of mature aspen is scarce in Britain and in the past was seldom examined in detail by lichenologists. Until a more complete survey has been undertaken it is placed in the category of Data Deficient. This lichen occurs widely in the rest of northern Europe and in North America.

Ref.: Coppins & Ellis (2004).

Lecanographa dialeuca (Cromb.) Egea & Torrente

Prev. eval.: None. First found in Britain in 2006.

Curr. eval.: VU D2

Hectads (total/post-1960): 1/1

Notes: This lichen with a whitish, farinose, smooth or uneven thallus and elliptic to shortly lirelliform and occasionally branched, densely blue-pruinose lirellae was recently recorded in the *Sclerophytetum circumscriptae* on maritime chert boulders on the Isle of Portland, Dorset. It is restricted to an area of 200 × 200 m, and has been found only in small quantity on five boulders, several of which are threatened by scrub encroachment. Elsewhere it occurs on granite rocks in coastal areas of Macaronesia and Galicia in N.W. Spain. It is similar to *Arthonia pruinata*, the latter differing in having a C+ pink thallus reaction and to *A. atlantica* that has a K+ yellow thallus.

Refs: Edwards (2007a), Edwards & Giavarini (2007a).

Lecanora cinereofusca H. Magn.

Prev. eval.: DD in Church *et al.* (1997); VU in Woods & Coppins (2003).

Curr. eval.: VU D2

Hectads (total/post-1960): 6/6

Notes: A corticolous crustose lichen with a grey, smooth to cracked or verruculose thallus, and lecanorine apothecia with a beaded margin and an orange disc. Elsewhere, in Scandinavia, central Europe and North America. In Britain first known from the Resipole ravine by Loch Sunart, where it found to be locally frequent on willow and rowan in 1983. It has since been found on hazel, ash, holly, oak and willow in Glen Creran, Glen Nant and Glen Stockdale in Argyll and at Coille Tokovaig on the Isle of Skye. This distinctive member of the *L. chlarotera* group has so far not been found in other apparently suitable sites surveyed to date, and we feel confident in believing *L. cinereofusca* to be one of the several lichens with very restricted distributions, and hence uncertain future, found at these remarkable sites.

Ref.: Acton & Griffith (2006), Brodo *et al.* (2001: 378, photo), Sanderson & Cross (2011).

Lecanora populicola (DC.) Duby

Prev. eval.: EX in Church *et al.* (1997); NT in Woods & Coppins (2003).

Curr. eval.: LC

Hectads (total/post-1960): 42/41

Notes: Following the recent survey of aspen stands in the central highlands of Scotland, it has been found to be not infrequent in this specialised and restricted habitat, being especially abundant in Speyside and Deeside.

Ref.: Coppins *et al.* (2001).

Lecanora quercicola Coppins & P. James

Prev. eval.: Not listed in Church *et al.* (1997); NT in Woods & Coppins (2003).

Curr. eval.: VU D1

Hectads (total/post-1960): 26/26

Notes: Always of limited distribution and confined to ancient trees, a resurvey of a number of Welsh sites (in 7 hectads) has failed to relocate it. On the basis of this decline and small size of known populations and small total number of trees supporting this lichen the threat status of Vulnerable is met.

Lecidea alpestris Sommerf.

Prev. eval.: None. Reported new to Britain in 2004 from collections made in 1989 and 1996.

Curr. eval.: DD

Hectads (total/post-1960): 2/2

Notes: Collected from the tops of siliceous boulders in a boulder field in Angus, Scotland on three occasions, but this habitat is unusual. It also occurs on boulders in the Moffat Hills, Dumfriesshire. Elsewhere it is an arctic-alpine species that overgrows moribund bryophytes and higher plants. It has a well-developed whitish-grey to pale grey-brown thallus of convex areoles with black apothecia. Until a more comprehensive survey is undertaken to establish the size and distribution of extant populations and similar habitat re-examined with the new knowledge of its peculiar habitat requirements in Britain, a conservation threat category cannot be safely applied.

Ref.: Coppins (2004a).

Lecidella pulveracea (Schaer.) H. Sydow

Prev. eval.: DD in Church *et al.* (1997); EX in Woods & Coppins (2003).

Curr. eval.: EX

Hectads (total/post-1960) 7/0

Notes: Not reliably reported in the UK since the 1870s when it was recorded on the worked timber of fence rails in the Midlands and S.E. England.

Refs: Laundon (1963), Tønsberg (1992).

Lecidella subviridis Tønsberg

Prev. eval.: None. First reported from Britain in 1999.

Curr. eval.: DD

Hectads (total/post-1960): 1/1

Notes: The minute punctiform soralia of a uniform yellow-green colour on a white to pale grey, minutely areolate thallus distinguish *L. subviridis* from other sorediate corticolous *Lecidella* spp. It occurs very rarely on *Juniperus* twigs with *Caloplaca asserigena* on an island in Loch Maree, W. Ross, Scotland. Until some estimate of population size and/or range is available it has to be placed in the "Data Deficient" category. Elsewhere it has been recorded from a variety of shrubs with an acid bark in Fennoscandia.

Lemmopsis oblongans (Nyl. ex Cromb.) A.L. Sm.

Prev. eval.: EX in Church *et al.* (1997); EX in Woods & Coppins (2003).

Curr. eval.: DD

Hectads (total/post-1960): 2/1

Notes: This British endemic was originally discovered in 1870 on calcareous clay soil in Westmorland, and not refound until its discovery in 2005 on Portland Sand on a coastal landslip at St Aldhelm's Head in Dorset. The fact this species has only been found twice and was not found during surveys of other soft cliff sites would suggest an evaluation of Critically Endangered might be appropriate. However, some doubt still attaches to the distinctiveness of this taxon and it may prove to be a habitat induced form of the more widespread *L. arnoldiana*. For this reasons a categorization of Data Deficient is proposed.

Refs: Edwards (2007b), Ellis (1981).

Lepraria bergensis Tønsberg

Prev. eval.: None. Noted new to Britain in 2005.

Curr. eval.: DD

Hectads (total/post-1960): 2/2

Notes: This lichen was described new to Britain by A. Orange from soil on a vertical bank in a spruce plantation in Cardiganshire, the lichen being collected in 1997 and from a gully on Hobcarton Crag, Cumberland in 2004. The thallus is pale bluish grey with an often delimited and raised margin. Its constituent granules are rather coarse and the hyphae below the thallus form a weakly developed hypothallus. The lower surface is K+ purple-red. An evaluation of Data Deficient is given, pending more details regarding the size of populations of this species in the UK.

Ref.: Orange (2005a).

Leptogium cochleatum (Dicks.) P.M. Jørg. & P. James

Prev. eval.: NT in Church *et al.* (1997); VU in Woods & Coppins (2003).

Curr. eval.: VU C2a(i); D1

Hectads (total/post-1960): 26/24

Notes: A foliose, gelatinous lichen, with overlapping, rounded lobes with ascending, margins and usually numerous apothecia. It is found in Western Europe from S.W. Norway (one locality) to Portugal and the Azores, and in the hills of the western Mediterranean, as well as E. Africa and India. In Britain it is found in sheltered woodland and wood pasture on the trunks of old trees (especially ash) and old stems of hazel. It is very rare and close to extinction in England. In Wales its last known locality has been searched without success, and in some of its Scottish localities it is declining as a result of loss (and lack of replacement) of old trees, coupled with a lack of regeneration in many marginal ash-elm-hazel woods through excessive grazing levels of deer and sheep. Its rarity and continuing decline support the Vulnerable classification.

Ref.: Tønsberg *et al.* (1996).

Leptogium coralloideum (Meyen & Flot.) Vain.

Prev. eval.: DD in Church *et al.* (1997); DD in Woods & Coppins (2003).

Curr. eval.: VU D1

Hectads (total/post-1960): 9/9

Notes: Resembling *L. brebissonii* but with cylindrical, coralloid isidia the same colour as the thallus, this lichen is known from only a handful of sites. It typically grows on the bases of ancient hazel (*Corylus avellana*) trunks in oceanic woodlands. It is a warm temperate to tropical species at the edge of its range in Britain. Despite extensive surveys of woodlands in the Western Highlands of Scotland, Wales and S.W. England it is known only from two veteran hazels near Loch Morar, Westernness (Acton 2007), and a few hazels at two sites on the Isle of Skye: at Tokovaig (Griffith 2007) and Leitir Fura (Coppins & Coppins 2009); on the Ardmaddy Estate, Argyll; Glencripesdale, Sunart; at Ardsheal, Duror (the latter three records all Acton pers. com.) and in Glen Creran (Griffith pers. com.). Benfield (2001) notes that it may be extinct in Devon having last been seen near Buckfast Priory in 1964. There is also a record from Tresco in the Isles of Scilly, no details of which have been traced (Allen *et al.* (2010)). In view of the small known population a threat status of Vulnerable is justified.

Refs: Acton (2007), Benfield (2001), Coppins & Coppins (2009), Griffith (2007), Jørgensen (1994).

Lichenochora epifulgens Nav.-Ros. & Cl. Roux

Prev. eval.: None. First found in Britain in 2009.

Curr. eval.: EN D

Hectads (total/post-1960): 1/1

Notes: A host-specific, lichenicolous fungus on the priority lichen *Fulgensia fulgens* (EN). It is identified by its tiny black perithecia occurring on the host thallus, but otherwise not appearing to cause any damage. Discovered by Steve Price and determined by Brian Coppins on Stackpole Warren, Pembrokeshire, Wales, it is otherwise known from Spain (Menorca and Navarra). Future monitoring and surveillance of the host should include inspection for the presence of this parasite. Given the high profile of its host and absence of other records it is justified to rank this species as Endangered on the basis of there being less than 250 mature individuals.

Refs: Navarro-Rosinés *et al.* (1998), Price (2010).

Lopadium coralloideum (Nyl.) Lynge

Prev. eval.: Not listed in Church *et al.* (1997); VU in Woods & Coppins (2003).

Curr. eval.: VU D2

Hectads (total/post-1960): 3/3

Notes: This species has a generally sterile crustose, olive-brown, coralloid-isidioid thallus that grows over or among mosses and plant remains. It has a circum-arctic distribution, extending south in Europe down the Scandinavian mountain chain. In Britain it was first discovered in 1989 and is known only from the mica-schist areas of the Breadalbane Mountains, Scotland: from three sites in the Ben Lawers range, and one on Meall na Samhna. All the populations are small, and the few sites are at altitudes of 600–900 m.

Refs: Coppins & Fryday (1993), Thomson (1996, incl. photo).

Megalaria laureri (Hepp ex Th. Fr.) Hafellner

Syn. *Catillaria laureri* Hepp ex Th. Fr.

Prev. eval.: VU in Church *et al.* (1997); EN in Woods & Coppins (2003).

Curr. eval.: EN D

Hectads (total/post-1960): 4/4

Notes: As the known British range remains restricted to a few localities within the New Forest, Hampshire, and its total population is small (i.e. fewer than 250 individuals), with *c.* 150 thalli on 28 trees (Sanderson 1999), a re-evaluation to Endangered is appropriate. Since 2001 a number of additional beech trees supporting this lichen have been found in the New Forest and Sanderson (2009f) estimated the total population as likely to be between 48 and 121 trees. The species' survival in Britain appears entirely dependent on a continued abundance of senescent beech with rain tracks within a single management unit.

Refs: Sanderson (1999 & 2009f).

Melanelixia subargentifera (Nyl.) Essl.

Syn. *Parmelia subargentifera* Nyl.

Prev. eval.: DD in Church *et al.* (1997); CR in Woods & Coppins (2003).

Curr. eval.: CR B1+2 ab, C1+2 ab, D

Hectads (total/post-1960): 1/1

Notes: A brownish parmelioid lichen, somewhat similar to *M. fuliginosa* subsp. *glabratula* and *M. subaurifera*, but best distinguished by the minute, white cortical hairs on the upper surface towards the ends of the lobes. It is widely distributed in Europe, on the basic or nutrient-enriched bark of

deciduous trees in open situations, but has a rather northern and continental tendency. Discovered new to Britain in 1983 from the trunk of a single walnut tree in a parkland in Kincardineshire, by 2004 it could not be refound and may be extinct (Edwards 2004).

Refs: Edwards (2004), O'Dare & Coppins (1993), Rose (1995).

Menegazzia subsimilis (H. Magn.) R. Sant.

Prev. eval.: None. First recognized from Britain in 2006.

Curr. eval.: NT

Hectads (total/post-1960): 14/12

Notes: This taxon has only recently been recognized as occurring in Britain having previously been confused with *M. terebrata*. It differs from this latter species in the form of the soralia which, when at the lobe ends, are lip-shaped and more or less lacerate, often markedly ascending, with nodulose-branched, ascending finger-like extensions. When mature the soralia are perforate. Laminal soralia erupt from somewhat vertically uplifted lobules or protuberances. Apothecia are unknown in Britain. It is found on trees, especially birch (*Betula*), as well as shaded, mossy rocks, in humid areas of W. British Isles. It is much rarer than *M. terebrata* and the lack of any recent specimens from England and Wales suggests that it may be extinct in these countries. In Scotland Bjerke (2006) notes its presence in a number of sites. Since its recognition as a British species it has been reported from the Isle of Skye, Glasdrum and Glen Nant NNRs in Argyll, Avich, Argyll and Blar na Caillich Bhuidhe, Kentra Bay and Loch Sunart SSSIs, in Westernness. Elsewhere it occurs in Europe, N. & S. America, Asia, the Pacific Islands and Papua-New Guinea.

Refs: Acton (2006), Acton & Griffith (2008), Bjerke (2006).

Metamelanea umbonata Henssen

Prev. eval.: None. Reported as new to Britain in 2008.

Curr. eval.: DD

Hectads (total/post-1960): 2/2

Notes: Recently recognized as British following the redetermination of three specimens formerly considered to be *Porocyphus coccodes*. They were collected from steeply inclined, calcareous seepage tracks in rock outcrops at Caenloch, Angus and Creag Mhòr, Mid-Perthshire. Elsewhere it is known from the Swiss Alps, S.W. Germany, Finland and N. America. More information on distribution, size of the populations and threats are required before a threat status can be established.

Ref.: Schultz (2008).

Micarea farinosa Coppins & Aptroot

Prev. eval.: None. Described as a new species in 2008.

Curr. eval.: DD

Hectads (total/post-1960): 5/5

Notes: This lichen resembles *M. lithinella* but has a farinose thallus. It occurs on acid rock and consolidated soil, or occasionally on moribund mosses usually in dry, sheltered places such as in rock crevices or under upended tree root plates and rarely on mosses on seasonally inundated rocks in ravines. Rare, though probably overlooked, in the west of Britain, with records from Cornwall, through central Wales and S.W. Scotland to Argyll Main.

Ref.: Coppins & Aptroot (2008).

Micarea hypoviolasceus Czarnota & Coppins

Prev. eval.: None. First found in Britain in 2003.

Curr. eval.: DD

Hectads (total/post-1960): 1/1

Notes: It is known only from its type locality on hard lignum of a deciduous tree stump near the ground in a hyperoceanic sessile oakwood on the bank of a sea loch south of Lochgoilhead, Argyll in western Scotland. This is the only British species in this genus with an olivaceous, K+ deep purple pigment in the hypothecium. In the absence of any detailed population estimate or survey to indicate extent of range it must be placed in the Data Deficient category.

Ref.: Czarnota & Coppins (2005).

Micarea prasinella (Jatta) I.M. Lamb

Prev. eval.: None. Discovered new to Britain in 2008.

Curr. eval.: DD

Hectads (total/post-1960): 1/1

Notes: Collected by Dave Genney and determined by Brian Coppins in 2008, it was found overgrowing the moss *Hypnum cupressiforme* on roots and rocks below a larch tree in Dundonnell River ravine, W. Ross, Scotland. This was the first record for Europe. Elsewhere it has been noted from the Americas (Chile, Oregon and Alaska), Japan, New Zealand and Tasmania. It is distinguished from other species in the genus by its short-stalked apothecia.

Ref.: Coppins (2008a).

Micarea vulpinaris (Nyl.) Muhr

Prev. eval.: None. Discovered new to Britain in 2004.

Curr. eval.: DD

Hectads (total/post-1960): 1/1

Notes: Collected by Dr Zdenek Palice and confirmed by Brian Coppins in 2008, it was found growing on the hard lignum of a pine stump splashed by water, by Lui Water near Braemar, S. Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Elsewhere it has been recorded from Scandinavia, Belgium and the Czech Republic. It is mainly found on lignum by streams in areas of old-growth conifer forest. Given the limited occurrence of old pine forest by water in Scotland a category of "Vulnerable D2" may be appropriate. But until this habitat has been searched for this species it is felt prudent to place it in the Data Deficient category.

Refs: Coppins (2009b), Palice (2008).

Minutophoma chrysophthalmae D. Hawksw.

Prev. eval.: None.

Curr. eval.: NT

Hectads (total/post-1960): 7/7

Notes: A parasymbiont on the lichen *Chrysothrix chrysophthalma* producing black spots on the host apothecia. Recorded from the Scottish Highlands and elsewhere from Sweden. Given that its host is considered to be Near Threatened a similar evaluation is proposed for this less abundant parasymbiont.

Miriquidica intrudens (H. Magn.) Hertel & Rambold

Prev. eval.: None. Discovered new to Britain in 2004.

Curr. eval.: DD

Hectads (total/post-1960): 1/1

Notes: This crustose lichen with small, dark, glossy, chestnut brown concave to plane areoles, each surrounded by black soredia was found by Brian Coppins and Janet Simkin on a low rock outcrop on a summit near Fatlips Castle, Minto Crags, Roxburghshire. More information on distribution, size of the populations and threats are required before a threat status can be established.

Ref.: Coppins (2005a).

Mycobilimbia carneoalbida (Müll. Arg.) V. Wirth

Syn.: *Biatora carneoalbida* (Müll. Arg.) Coppins

Prev. eval.: Not listed in Church *et al.* (1997); CR in Woods & Coppins (2003).

Curr. eval.: CR D

Hectads (total/post-1960): 1/1

Notes: A crustose lichen with a whitish to pale grey, granular-verrucose thallus and rather large (to 1.2 mm diam.), ivory-white apothecia. It overgrows mosses and plant debris, on the ground and over rocks and tree bases in Scandinavia and the mountains of central and southern Europe, and also occurs in North America and Siberia. In Britain, it is known only from the summit area of Ben Lawers, Perthshire, where it was found on mosses on a rock in a gully at 1160 m in 1986. It is likely this species has fewer than 50 mature individuals.

Refs: Gilbert *et al.* (1988, as '*Bacidia carneoalbida*'), Thomson (1996 as '*Bacidia sphaeroides*', photo).

Mycobilimbia tetramera (De Not.) Vitik., Ahti, Kuusinen, Lommi & T. Ulvinen

Syn.: *Biatora tetramera* (De Not.) Coppins

Prev. eval.: DD in Church *et al.* (1997); VU in Woods & Coppins (2003).

Curr. eval.: VU D1+2

Hectads (total/post-1960): 5/3

Notes: A crustose lichen with a whitish to pale grey, granular-verrucose thallus and rather large (to 1.2 mm diam.), grey- to red-brown apothecia. It overgrows mosses and stunted prostrate woody plants such as alpine willows, *Dryas octopetala* and *Saxifraga oppositifolia*, on calcareous rock outcrops in montane habitats above 1000 m. Its European range is in the Arctic, the mountains of southern Scandinavia and the mountains of central and southern Europe. At all its British localities, in the Ben Alder, Ben Lawers and Ben Nevis ranges, it occurs in small, very localized populations and numbers fewer than 1000 individuals.

Mycoporum sparsellum Nyl.

Prev. eval.: None. Discovered new to Britain in 2000, but not identified until 2008.

Curr. eval.: DD

Hectads (total/post-1960): 2/2

Notes: A probably non-lichenized fungus, with a pale brown thallus and multi-locular ascomata, growing on the smooth bark of *Corylus*, and somewhat resembling the common *Tomasellia gelatinosa*. Known from two Atlantic hazelwoods on the islands of Eigg and Islay. Elsewhere reported from the Azores and the Americas. [NB: early records of this species from Ireland (sometimes as *Mycoporellum sparsellum*) refer to *Mycoporum lacteum*.] In the short time since the

discovery of this species it has not been possible to revisit sites to assess the extent of the population or to examine other woods in the area for the presence of this species. The habitat is, however nationally scarce and it is likely that an assessment of Near Threatened may be appropriate in the future.

Ref.: Coppins & Coppins (2008).

Nanostictis christiansenii Etayo

Prev. eval.: None.

Curr. eval.: NT

Hectads (total/post-1960): 5/5

Notes: A parasite on the underside of the lobes of *Lobaria pulmonaria* known only from a few sites in the Scottish Highlands where it is associated with many other notable lichen species.

Opegrapha anomea Nyl.

Prev. eval.: None. First reported from Britain in 2007.

Curr. eval.: DD

Hectads (total/post-1960): 1/1

Notes: A parasite with irregularly rounded apothecia on the thallus of *Pertusaria amara*. Noted on a sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) in an avenue near Tainish House, Argyll, Scotland. Given the distinctiveness of the fungus and the widespread occurrence of the host it is unlikely to have been overlooked and must be genuinely rare. Time will tell if this proves to be just a casual occurrence. The concept of casualness in both lichens and lichenicolous fungi has yet to be developed. Elsewhere it is known from Norway, France, the Canary Isles and North America.

Ref.: Coppins and Ellis (2007a).

Opegrapha areniseda Nyl.

Prev. eval.: Not listed in Church *et al.* (1997); NT in Woods & Coppins (2003).

Curr. eval.: LC

Hectads (total/post-1960) 48/48

Notes: This species is found quite widely on the old, north-facing walls of churches in southern England, even extending to eastern Scotland and has been found in new sites on crumbling rock on cliffs. It does not appear to be unduly threatened, and its previous Near Threatened status is removed.

Opegrapha trochodes Coppins, F. Berger & Ertz

Prev. eval.: None. Described new to science in 2008.

Curr. eval.: NT

Hectads (total/post-1960): 3/3

Notes: Its thallus colours bark a dull grey to brownish grey and its apothecia are rounded to square or pentagonal resembling *O. gyrocarpa* but without the C+ red soresiate thallus. It occurs on old tree trunks of ash and oak in ancient woodland. It has been reported from Somerset and Devon in S.W. England and from Cardiganshire in Mid Wales. Elsewhere it is reported from Europe, Africa and Asia. In view of the scarcity of its habitat in Britain and threats posed by eutrophication and the loss of host trees, frequently with few trees to succeed, we believe Near Threatened status is considered to be appropriate and a higher status may be warranted if further study confirms its restricted distribution.

Parmelinopsis minarum (Vain.) Elix & Hale

Prev. eval.: VU in Church *et al.* (1997); VU in Woods & Coppins (2003).

Curr. eval.: LC

Hectads (total/post-1960): 35/35

Notes: At the time of publication of Church *et al.* (1997), this species was known from only six hectads. Since then, it has become much better known, and is now recorded from 35 hectads, 24 of which are in Devon and Cornwall. This increase in records may also be due to a rapid expansion in range, though this is not entirely clear. As a species of warmer climes it is possible that it has responded to recent changes in the British climate, an expansion that could be reversed following sporadic cooler seasons.

Ref.: Sanderson (1999), Benfield (2001).

Pertusaria velata (Turner) Nyl.

Prev. eval.: NT in Church *et al.* (1997); VU in Woods & Coppins (2003).

Curr. eval.: VU B2abiv+v D2

Hectads (total/post-1960): 29/19

Notes: A crustose lichen with a white to pale grey, smooth to wrinkled and \pm cracked thallus and apothecia produced mostly singly in warts, with a pinkish, usually white-pruinose disc that reacts C+ red. It is a widely distributed species in warm temperate and subtropical regions of both hemispheres. It grows on the bark of mature and veteran tree trunks, especially of ash, beech and oak, in sheltered but well-illuminated situations in ancient woodlands and parklands. In Britain, only in the New Forest does a viable population appear to survive, where it is likely to occur on over 1000 trees (Sanderson 2009f). Elsewhere in Southern England it appears to have suffered a catastrophic decline and in the very few sites where it has been seen recently it is confined to just one or two trees. In Scotland it has recently been found on an oak near Ardpatrik and a sycamore at Taynish in Kintyre. In Wales it was last seen in 1998 near Dolgellau, Meirionydd. The two early literature records from Durham, cited by Graham (1988) are here considered as errors, probably for *P. hemisphaerica*. Given the extreme rarity away from the New Forest and lack of recent records from a third of its known range a significant decline is believed to have occurred justifying its re-evaluation as being Vulnerable.

Refs: Brodo *et al.* (2001: 534, photo), Coppins & Ellis (2007b), Sanderson (2005b, 2009f).

Petractis nodispora Orange

Prev. eval.: None. Described new to science in 2009.

Curr. eval.: DD

Hectads (total/post-1960): 4/4

This endemic taxon was first discovered by Alan Orange in 2006 on the vertical faces of limestone blocks in a wall of St Donats Castle close to the coast in Glamorgan, Wales. It has a diffuse pale pink thallus with numerous small dot-like pycnidia. It has subsequently been found in three further Welsh localities, two in Glamorgan (Ogmore Castle walls and an old boundary wall at Dunraven Castle) and one in Pembrokeshire (Pembrokeshire Castle), all on old limestone walls and close to the coast. It should be sought in similar habitats in Wales and along the south coast of England. Until further surveys are undertaken in Wales and its status in England established it has been placed in the Data Deficient category.

Ref.: Orange (2009b).

Physcia tribacioides Nyl.

Prev. eval.: EN in Church *et al.* (1997); VU in Woods & Coppins (2003).

Curr. eval.: VU C1, D1

Hectads (total/post-1960/post-1980): 36/32/26

Notes: The apparently improved status of this species since 1996 [(total/post-1960): given as 20/15 in Church *et al.* (1997)], requires a re-evaluation to Vulnerable. However, a more detailed analysis of records is recommended to establish whether this apparent 'recovery' is real or a reflection of more careful recording. In most sites it is restricted to a small number of trees and recent losses in Dorset have occurred where ivy (*Hedera*) has smothered the trunk of the host trees, and trees have been felled owing to safety issues. If all extant populations are on old, isolated trees, then the species will continue to decline.

Placidiopsis pseudocinerea Breuss

Prev. eval.: DD in Church *et al.* (1997); CR in Woods & Coppins (2003).

Curr. eval.: CR D

Hectads (total/post-1960): 1/1

Notes: A small squamulose species, much resembling *Catapyrenium cinereum*, and best distinguished microscopically by its 1-septate and proportionally less elongate ascospores. It is a rare, arctic-alpine species of calcareous soil or associated humus on rock ledges, with scattered localities in the European mountains. Known from only one British locality, Coire Cheap, Ben Alder, at c. 1000 m, from where it was collected in 1974, but not identified until 1985. The reference to *Catapyrenium cinereum* by Gilbert *et al.* (1982: 167) may, at least in part, refer to *P. pseudocinerea*. Subsequent lichen surveys at the site, and other similar sites, have not refound it. At its single site the population appears to number fewer than 50 mature individuals.

Placopyrenium formosum Orange

Prev. eval.: None. Described new to science in 2009.

Curr. eval.: DD

Hectads (total/post-1960): 3/3

Notes: Commencing life as a parasite of *Aspicilia aquatica*, this grey or brown areolate crust with immersed perithecia often becomes an independent lichen. Given that its initial host is nationally rare and considered to be Data Deficient this taxon has been placed in the same category. It has been recorded by Alan orange from the River Wye near Erwood, Brecknock, the Afon Anafon at Llanfairfechan and the Afon Llafar near Bethesda, Caernarvonshire in Wales and by Brian Coppins from West Perth in Scotland. Elsewhere it is reported from Iceland, Finland and France

Ref.: Orange (2009a)

Placynthium anemoideum (Servít) Gyeln.

Prev. eval.: None.

Curr. eval.: DD

Hectads (total/post-1960): 1/0

Notes: Collected from limestone shingle near Roose, Glamorgan by Arthur Wade in 1956 and 1957, the specimens held in the National Museum of Wales have only recently been recognized as this species by Alan Orange. It differs from *P. nigrum* in the thallus becoming divided into discrete areoles that develop a raised crenulated margin and in being abundantly fertile. No attempt has been made yet to revisit the original site but limestone shingle is known to be still present in the general area. For the time being given the limited extent of the habitat and the possibility it may still survive there and the lack of any information as to population size, reproductive capacity or threats to the site Data Deficient is the most appropriate category rather than Extinct or Not Evaluated.

Placynthium garovaglioi (A. Massal) Malme

Prev. eval.: None.

Curr. eval.: DD

Hectads (total/post-1960): 2/2

Notes: Per Magnus Jørgensen on recently checking herbarium material in Britain of *P. garovaglioi* discovered three different species to be present. One specimen was referable to *Collolechia caesia* and two, possibly three specimens were *Placynthium hungaricum*. *P. garovaglioi* was found to occur only on limestone in Cheddar Gorge, Somerset and in Dovedale, Derbyshire. In the absence of any detailed information regarding population size or threats to the existence of this lichen it has been placed in the Data Deficient category. Elsewhere it is common in the Southern Alps and is also found in the Tatra Mountains and Northern Spain.

Ref.: Jørgensen (2005).

Placynthium hungaricum Gyeln.

Prev. eval.: None.

Curr. eval.: DD

Hectads (total/ post-1960): 2?/2?

Notes: The whitish grey pruinose thallus of this lichen lacks a prothallus. Its slightly overlapping marginal lobes are not adpressed and the central parts of the thallus consist of distinctive repeatedly branched lobules that have the appearance of being isidioid. It is a rare lichen of calcareous rock, recently discovered in Wales on the Great Orme, Caernarvonshire and on Cregiau Eglwyseg, Denbighshire, and possibly also occurring in Derbyshire. More information about this species is required. Commonest in central Europe, it has been recorded as far north as Belgium. The Welsh records are the northernmost and westernmost known at present.

Ref.: Jørgensen (2005).

Polycoccum trypethelioides (Th. Fr.) R. Sant.

Prev. eval.: None.

Curr. eval.: NT

Hectads (total/post-1960): 6/4

Notes: A parasite on *Stereocaulon condensatum* where it often occurs on thalli also infected with *Catillaria stereocaulorum*. In lowland Britain its host occurs on old metal mine and heathland sites, both habitats being threatened by changes in land use practices leading to scrub encroachment through natural succession and the loss of metal mine sites due to reclamation works, tipping and general disturbance.

Porina byssophila (Körb. ex Hepp) Zahlbr.

Prev. eval.: None.

Curr. eval.: DD

Hectads (total/ post-1960): 5/5

Notes: Distinctive amongst *Porina* species in its epilithic, well-developed, dull grey-green to green-brown or grey-brown, smooth to uneven, continuous to cracked thallus. It occurs on shaded limestone and slightly basic siliceous rocks and stones, usually on surfaces sheltered from rain. It is rare and probably under-recorded with records from Wales and S.W. Scotland. Elsewhere it is found in W. Ireland and C. Europe.

Porina leptospora (Nyl.) A.L. Sm.

Prev. eval.: Not evaluated as only recently recognized as occurring in Britain.

Curr. eval.: NT

Hectads (total/post-1960): 1/1

Notes: Resembling *P. borrieri* but with narrower ascospores, it was discovered in 1994 on holly and old ivy stems in ancient woodland near Clovelly in Devon. Elsewhere it is reported from Killarney in S.W. Ireland and from Macronesia. The habitat is sufficiently restricted and its known population so small that a Near Threatened status is immediately appropriate and a higher status may be warranted if further study confirms its restricted distribution.

Porpidia islandica Fryday, Knoph & Hertel

Prev. eval.: None. Newly described as a species in 2005.

Curr. eval.: DD

Hectads (total/ post-1960): 3/3

Notes: This lichen differs from most other species in the genus in having paraphyses with distinctly swollen pigmented caps and in occurring on slightly basic rocks. It is reported from only three localities in the Scottish Highlands where it was found on somewhat basic rocks (basalt and schist). This habitat is widespread and under no immediate threat and once the distinctive habitat requirements are known by more lichenologists it is probable that it will be found in additional localities. For the time being its status is best considered as Data Deficient. It is possibly restricted to oceanic areas of N. Europe including Iceland.

Ref.: Fryday (2005).

Porpidia lowiana Gowan

Prev. eval.: None. First reported from Britain in 2005.

Curr. eval.: CR D

Hectads (total/ post-1960): 1/1

Notes: This lichen is close to *P. cinereoatra* but has a much thinner thallus, with sessile, flat, pruinose apothecia that also have a persistent, raised, thick (c. 0.1 mm) proper margin. The internal structure of the excipulum also appears to differ, being more heavily pigmented in this species. It has only once been found in Britain on schistose rocks near a snow-bed in the Ben Nevis Range, Scottish Highlands in 1990. Elsewhere it occurs in Scandinavia and N. America. Given the very small known population of probably less than fifty mature individuals in Britain a Critically Endangered evaluation is appropriate.

Ref.: Fryday (2005).

Porpidia nadvornikiana (Vězda) Hertel

Prev. eval.: None. First reported from Britain in 2005.

Curr. eval.: NT

Hectads (total/ post-1960): 2/2

Notes: This is the only species in this genus that produces isidia. The thallus is covered with numerous short, grey, papillate isidia. It has been found but rarely on upland serpentine outcrops in Ayrshire and N. Aberdeenshire in Scotland. Given a lack of any detailed population estimates or knowledge of the extent of its range and its recent recognition precluding any measure of decline, a certain conservation evaluation cannot be ascribed. Its distinctiveness in an otherwise identification-challenging genus and limited extent of its habitat, however, indicates a Near Threatened status to be appropriate. Elsewhere it is reported from the Czech Republic and Spain, also on serpentine).

Ref.: Fryday (2005).

Pyrenocarpon thelostomum (Ach, ex J. Harriman) Coppins & Aptroot

Prev. eval.: Not listed in Church *et al.* (1997); DD in Woods & Coppins (2003).

Curr. eval.: DD

Hectads (total/post-1960): 7/6

Notes: Its red-brown minutely cracked thallus occurs on rocks in streams. Perithecioid apothecia are frequent and are characterized by their being enveloped in a thick thalline cover. At maturity the disc opens to produce a fish-eye shaped structure of a central brown disc with a prominent white margin. It is known from streams in Somerset, Lancashire and Durham in England and Westernness in Scotland. It occurs elsewhere in Europe. Small aquatic crustose lichens are not a well-studied group and a Data Deficient categorization is appropriate.

Ramonia calcicola Canals & Gómez-Bolea

Prev. eval.: None, Found new to Britain in 2007.

Curr. eval.: DD

Hectads (total/post-1960): 3/3

Notes: Found on fragments of Portland limestone in low scrub, maritime grassland and screes on coastal slopes and undercliffs on the Isle of Portland, Dorset by Bryan Edwards in 2007 and confirmed by Brian Coppins. Looking somewhat like *Petractis clausa* it contains *Trentepohlia* so unlike the *Petractis* it scratches yellow-orange. Elsewhere it is known from Southern France and Spain. Until further surveys have been undertaken of limestone in southern Britain to establish the size and true extent of its population it is placed in the Data Deficient category.

Ref.: Edwards (2007c).

Ramonia nigra Coppins

Prev. eval.: NT in Church *et al.* (1997); CR in Woods & Coppins (2003).

Curr. eval.: CR D

Hectads (total/post-1960): 8/8

Notes: This species has an indistinct, immersed thallus but distinctive, though small (to 0.6 mm diam.) apothecia. These are immersed in the wood, and have an enclosing black, radiating margin surrounding a minute pore. It usually grows on the exposed lignum of split or hollowed trunks of veteran ash, holly and beech trees but has also been found on the bark of old oaks nine times; all sites are ancient woodland or wood pasture. Originally described from Low Stile Wood in the Lake District, and since reported from one site each in S. Devon, S. Wiltshire and N. Wiltshire along with nine sites (within 4 hectads) in the New Forest. Careful scrutiny of many additional likely sites by lichenologists has revealed surprisingly few extra records for this apparently endemic species that clearly numbers fewer than 50 individuals.

Refs: Coppins (1987), O'Dare (1990), Sanderson (1992, 1993, 2007a, 2010d).

Reichlingia leopoldii Diederich & Scheid.

Prev. eval.: None. Discovered new to Britain 2003.

Curr. eval.: DD

Hectads (total/ post-1960): 2/2

Notes: Discovered to be locally abundant in dry underhangs with *Arthonia endlicheri*, *Dirina massiliensis* f. *sorediata* and *Lecanactis latebrarum* on a north-facing basalt cliff in semi-ornamental woodland at Smeaton, East Linton, E. Lothian by Brian Coppins in 2003. Subsequently found on shaded Old Red Sandstone conglomerate cliff by the River Isla in Angus in 2011. It is a lichenized hyphomycete with non-stromatic conidiophores forming sporodochia or becoming confluent and dark brown with septate, branched, verrucose conidia. It is common in central Europe (Diederich &

Scheidegger 1996), on both bark and sandstone. Further surveys are required to establish the extent of its occurrence in Britain now attention has been drawn to its presence here.

Refs: Coppins (2003b, 2011b), Diederich & Scheidegger (1996).

Rhizocarpon ridescens (Nyl.) Zahlbr.

Prev. eval.: None. Discovered new to Britain 2004.

Curr. eval.: NT

Hectads (total/ post-1960): 1/1

Notes: This member of the *R. geographicum* group is instantly recognisable by its discrete, strongly convex (almost hemispherical) areoles that often become sorediate at the apex. Usually sterile, a few apothecia were found by Brian Coppins and John Fenwick in its only known British locality on a vertical, south-facing crag near Braemar, S. Aberdeenshire. Here it occupies an area of about 10 m². In the Czech Republic it is reported from copper-rich spoil heaps (Bayerová *et al.* (2004). It satisfies the criteria for Critically Endangered by virtue of its known population size at a single site. Since this aggregate of species presents a number of unresolved taxonomic issues many lichenologists tend to ignore the segregates and in consequence this taxon may have been overlooked. For the time being it is placed in the Near Threatened category.

Refs: Bayerová *et al.* (2004), Coppins & Fenwick (2004).

Rimularia sphacelata (Th. Fr.) Hertel & Rambold

Prev. eval.: DD in Church *et al.* (1997); CR in Woods & Coppins (2003).

Curr. eval.: CR D

Hectads (total/post-1960): 1/1

Notes: A crustose lichen with a thin, whitish thallus overgrowing mosses and plant detritus, and black, gyrose-contorted apothecia. Elsewhere, it is confined to Scandinavia. In Britain, it is known from only one locality, at 900 m altitude on the north ridge of Aonach Mór in the Ben Nevis range, where it was found on dead bryophytes over acid rocks in 1990.

Refs: Fryday (1993), Hertel & Rambold (1990).

Rinodina colobinoides (Nyl.) Zahlbr.

Prev. eval.: DD in Church *et al.* (1997); VU in Woods & Coppins (2003).

Curr. eval.: VU D1+2

Hectads (total/post-1960) 2/2

Notes: A crustose lichen with a pale greenish white to olivaceous, sorediose (blastidiate) thallus, and apothecia with a thalline margin that also becomes sorediate and a dark brown to black disc. It is distinguished from other similar members of the genus by the yellowish-orange, K+ purple-red pigment in the apothecia. It has an oceanic, subtropical distribution including Colombia and Ecuador, the coastal plains of the Gulf of Mexico, India, and Portugal. In Britain it is recorded from only two parkland trees: an oak at Clovelly (N. Devon) in 1994, and a large *Acer campestre* at Brockenhurst (S. Hampshire) in 1995. However, given that it is a rather inconspicuous species, and may have been overlooked in suitable localities elsewhere. Nonetheless, it currently satisfied the criteria for Vulnerable.

Refs: Coppins & O'Dare (1995), Giralt *et al.* (1995), Sanderson *et al.* (1997).

Rinodina degeliana Coppins

Prev. eval.: Not listed in Church *et al.* (1997); VU in Woods & Coppins (2003).

Curr. eval.: VU D1+2

Hectads (total/post-1960): 2/2

Notes: A crustose lichen with tiny (to 0.5 mm diam.), discrete to contiguous, whitish flattened areoles that each sometimes develop a raised, marginal, linear to lip-shaped, white sororium. The Scottish material lacks apothecia. Confined to Scotland, it occurs on a single oak tree in Dinnet Oakwood NNR, Aberdeenshire and on a single mature willow at Torr Alvie, near Aviemore, Easternness. However, given that it is a rather inconspicuous species, and may have been overlooked in suitable localities elsewhere, a current evaluation above Vulnerable would not be appropriate. The species is known elsewhere from Austria, Scandinavia and eastern USA (Maine).

Refs: Coppins (1983), Coppins *et al.* (1995), Mayrhofer & Moberg (2002).

Rinodina insularis (Nyl.) Hertel & Rambold

Prev. eval.: None. Found new to Britain in 2003.

Curr. eval.: DD

Hectads (total/ post-1960): 1/1

Notes: A parasite on *Lecanora rupicola*, it was found by Chris Hitch on a low rock in grassland on a headland in the Church Bay area of Anglesey, Wales in 2003. It was previously known only from southern Europe where it occurs from the Iberian peninsular to Greece. Given a lack of any subsequent records, the possibility must exist that this species is only of casual occurrence in Britain and a Data Deficient categorization has been applied.

Ref.: Hitch (2006).

Rinodina intermedia Bagl.

Prev. eval.: None. Found new to Britain in 2010.

Curr. eval.: DD

Hectads (total/post-1960): 0/2

Notes: Following the publication by Allen *et al.* (2010) of a lichen list of the Isles of Scilly, John Sheard raised the possibility that rather than *R. conradii* this species might be present on Scilly. No specimens could however be located but Barbara Benfield was spurred to re-examine Devon specimens she had previously considered to be *R. conradii* and found she had collected *R. intermedia* from rabbit-grazed short dead vegetation close to the edge of sea cliffs near Grunta Beach, North Devon and on Cathole Cliff between Bolt Head and Bolt Tail in South Devon. It differed from *R. conradii* in having a neater, flat and smooth brown thallus with smaller, more clustered darker brown-black apothecia that have narrower brown rims in contrast to the pale grey uneven areoles and larger pale-rimmed brown apothecia of *R. conradii*. The mature submuriform spores of *R. intermedia* ($20.8 - 31.5 \times 10.4 - 14.9 \mu\text{m}$) have 5 to 12 irregularly rounded locules and are proportionally broader than the spores of *R. conradii* ($20 - 33 \times 9 - 12 \mu\text{m}$) which at maturity have 4 locules of characteristic rhomboidal or diamond-shape. *Rinodina intermedia* is also distinguished from *R. conradii* by the presence of the unique fatty acid deoxylichesterinic acid. *R. intermedia* appears likely to occur in additional sites in Devon, Cornwall and on Scilly. Until more information has become available on the extent and size of populations no attempt has been made at a conservation evaluation.

Ref.: Allen *et al.* (2010).

Sclerococcum griseisporodochium Etayo

Prev. eval.: None.

Curr. Eval.: NT

Hectads (total/post-1960): 4/4

Notes: Originally described as a lichenicolous fungus on the thalli of lichens such as *Opegrapha dolomitica* and *Botryolepraria lesdainii* in deeply shaded recesses, it is now considered to form its own lichenized grey/mauve thallus (Smith *et al.* 2009). It produces slightly convex to hemispherical conidiophores. There are records from vertical shaded tufa and limestone in Brecknock, S. Lancashire, E. Lothian and on Lismore Island (Argyll). It occurs elsewhere in W. Europe. Despite the small number of records, given their widespread scatter and in the knowledge that it was considered until recently to be a lichenicolous fungus and may not have been searched for with great earnestness by lichenologists it has been provisionally placed in the Near Threatened category until more detailed information becomes available. Tufa has in the past been widely exploited as a building stone and as a source of lime so its habitat may have been greatly diminished.

Refs: Chambers (2008), Sérusiaux & Coppins (2007).

Sclerophora farinacea (Chevall.) Chevall.

Prev. eval.: None.

Curr. eval.: EX

Hectads (total/post-1960): 2/0

Notes: A 'pin-head' lichen that differs from *S. pallida* (syn. *S. nivea*) in having dark brown apothecial stalks and from *S. peronella* in having larger ascospores. It grows on the rough bark of old deciduous trees, and is a rare species throughout its range in southern Scandinavia and continental Europe. In Britain it was first collected in the early 19th century from Teesdale, Durham, and later from an old oak from Mundon, Essex in 1860. There are no subsequent records.

Refs: Coppins (2003a), Tibell (1999).

Squamarina lentigera (Weber) Poelt

Prev. eval.: EN in Church *et al.* (1997); CR in Woods & Coppins (2003).

Curr. eval.: CR C2a(i)

Hectads (total/post-1960): 12/4

Notes: This species is apparently confined to Breckland, and has disappeared from two of the four sites from where it was recorded in 1991. Efforts to halt its decline have, so far, not met with success. (Gilbert 2003).

Refs: Gilbert (2003), Hitch & Lambley (1996).

Stereocaulon cumulatum (Sommerf.) Timdal

Syn. *Toninia cumulata* (Sommerf.) Th. Fr.

Prev. eval.: VU in Church *et al.* (1997); EX in Woods & Coppins (2003).

Curr. eval.: EX

Hectads (total/post-1960): 1/0

Notes: The previously reported (Church *et al.* 1997) record from Ben Lawers is based on a specimen of *Myxobilimbia lobulata*, and that from Angus on *Lecidea fuliginosa*. The nineteenth century specimen from Ben Avon is correctly determined but its provenance as British is under some doubt. There have been no other more recent records.

Ref.: Timdal (2002).

Stigmidium hageniae (Rehm) Hafellner

Prev. eval.: None.

Curr. eval.: NT

Hectads (total/post-1960): 6/3

Notes: Confined to the host *Anaptychia ciliaris* subsp. *mamillata* itself evaluated as Near Threatened.**Strigula muscicola** F. Berger, Coppins, Cl. Roux & Sérus

Prev. eval.: None. Found new to Britain and formally described in 2005.

Curr. eval.: DD

Hectads (total/post-1960): 1/1

Notes: An inconspicuous lichen with a greyish white, crustose thallus overgrowing mosses on \pm calcareous, submontane rocks or exposed turf. It resembles *S. jamesii*, which occasionally grows over mosses in lowland habitats, but has larger perithecia and ascospores. It was discovered at Craig Leek SSSI in S. Aberdeenshire by Vince Giavarini in 2005, where it grew on mosses in a narrow soil crevice on the north side of a large boulder in open ground. The total population size and extent is unknown making categorization of a threat level impossible at present. Given its inconspicuous nature it may have been overlooked elsewhere, though the habitat provided at Craig Leek is somewhat unusual and it may prove on further study to be very limited in its range. It is elsewhere known from northern Norway (Troms) and Austria (Oberösterreich).

Ref.: Sérusiaux *et al.* (2005).**Strigula tagananae** (Harm.) R.C. Harris.

Prev. eval.: None. Found new to Britain in 2004.

Curr. eval.: DD

Hectads (total/post-1960): 2/2

Notes: Found new to England in rain tracks on ancient beech trees in the pasture woodlands of the New Forest by Neil Sanderson since 2004. It was previously recorded only from one site in north-western Ireland in the British Isles, but has since been recorded from the Burren in western Ireland on species-rich old hazel (Aspen *et al.* 2009). The original New Forest specimens were found with only black pycnidia *c.* 0.25 mm diam, which contain large (8-)11-septate and $32\text{--}44 \times 4\text{--}5 \mu\text{m}$ conidia, although two fertile collections (with perithecia) have since been made and it is now known from 6 sites in the New Forest (N. A. Sanderson pers. com.). In the field it resembles a small *Acrocordia gemmata*, which can occur on the same trees. It is often associated with the BAP species, *Cryptolechia carneolutea*, *Enterographa elaborata* and *Megalaria laureri*. It potentially could occur in other sites in the south-west of Britain but its associated species and habitat in the New Forest suggests it is likely to be assessed as an RDB species once the national distribution and population size is clearer.

Refs: Aspen *et al.* (2009), Sanderson (2008b, 2009c).**Strigula thelopsidoides** Coppins, Cl. Roux & Sérus.

Prev. eval.: None

Curr. eval.: NT

Hectads (total/post-1960): 5/5

Notes: An uncommon lichen with a whitish or inconspicuous immersed thallus in the bark of ash and oak in sheltered woodlands. The ascomata are at first immersed in the substratum and elongated, later partially projecting, with 3-septate ascospores. It is known from Scotland (Westernness, Mid Perthshire, W. Ross and Dunbarton) and Wales where it was found in 2005

on a sessile oak tree in an ancient ravine woodland in the Vale of Ffestiniog, Merionethshire (Chambers & Davey 2006). This site is a National Nature Reserve. Elsewhere it occurs in W. Europe.

Refs: Chambers & Davey (2006), Coppins & Coppins (2005).

Thamnogalla crombiei (Mudd) D. Hawksw.

Prev. eval.: None

Curr. eval.: DD

Hectads (total/post-1960): 2/0

Notes: A very distinctive lichenicolous fungus, forming conspicuous galls on *Thamnolia vermicularis*. Known from two 19th century records, from Merioneth, Wales and Ben Lawers, Scotland. Intensive sheep grazing of the Welsh uplands in the 20th century has led to *Thamnolia* becoming a local species of just three mountain summits (Pentecost 1987). Further efforts are required to rediscover this species in the UK before it can be treated as Extinct. Although the host species is widely distributed in arctic or alpine regions in both hemispheres, this host-specific fungus is known elsewhere only from Norway and Sweden, France (early 19th century record from Dijon), Austria, Alaska, (St Paul Island) and in S. America from Colombia.

Refs: Hawksworth (1980), Hoffmann & Hafellner (2000), Ihlen (1995), Pentecost (1987).

Toninia opuntioides (Vill.) Timdal

Prev. eval.: DD Church *et al.* (1997); EX in Woods & Coppins (2003).

Curr. eval.: EX

Hectads (total/post-1960): 1/0

Notes: Very similar to *T. sedifolia*, but distinguished by its more vertically elongate squamules, and the presence of an unidentified terpenoid on TLC plates. It grows among mosses on calcareous rocks and soils, or in rock crevices. It is widely distributed in the Northern Hemisphere. The only confirmed British record is from Cleeve Hill in N. Somerset, by W. Joshua in 1879. The report from Mull (Purvis *et al.* 1992: 607) requires verification.

Ref.: Timdal (1991).

Toninia physaroides (Opiz) Zahlbr.

Prev. eval.: EX in Church *et al.* (1997); CR in Woods & Coppins (2003).

Curr. eval.: CR B2ab(iii); C2a(ii)

Hectads (total/post-1960): ≤4/1

Notes: Previously known only from 19th century records: from the Gogmagog Hills in Cambridgeshire and three unlocalized collections, one of which was probably from Suffolk. However, a collection made in 1998 from RAF Barnham in Suffolk, has recently been confirmed by Dr Timdal as this species (Hitch pers. comm., April 2003). As with the early collections it was growing on calcareous soil in chalk grassland. It is possible that some of the records of *Toninia sedifolia* from this site (e.g. in Gilbert 2003) refer to *T. physaroides*.

The decline and its current occurrence on a single site justify a Critically Endangered status.

Ref.: Timdal (1991).

Toninia subfuscae (Arnold) Timdal

Prev. eval.: None. First reported from Britain in 2004.

Curr. eval.: DD

Hectads (total/ post-1960): 1/1

Notes: The thallus is inapparent and is immersed within that of *Lecanora campestris*. The apothecia are red-brown with a persistent margin and the ascospores are mostly 3-septate. It

resembles *T. episema*, but this latter species has 1-septate spores and grows in the thallus of *Aspicilia calcarea*. In Britain *T. subfuscae* is known only from a calcareous maritime cliff on the Ardnamurchan Peninsula, Argyll, Scotland. Elsewhere it occurs in Europe.

Ref.: Aptroot (2005).

Toninia tumidula (Sm.) Zahlbr.

Prev. eval.: DD Church *et al.* (1997); EX in Woods & Coppins (2003).

Curr. eval.: EX

Hectads (total/post-1960): 2/0

Notes: A species of calcareous rocks, in fissures or amongst acrocarpous mosses. It superficially resembles *Toninia sedifolia*, but the thallus squamules become more roughened and there are significant differences in microscopical characteristics of apothecial anatomy and pigmentation (Smith *et al.* 2009, Timdal 1991). Unrecorded since the confirmed 19th century finds from near Torquay, South Devon and Yatton in North Somerset [specimens in NHM, London]. A 19th century record based on a specimen [in NHM, London] from South Northumberland (VC 67), and determined by Walter Watson, is *Cecidonia xenophana*. The former presence of *T. tumidula* in Devon was overlooked in the county lichen flora of Benfield (2001). Watson (1953) cites a record from VC 57 (Derbyshire), presumably based on that cited by Leighton (1879: 246) as ‘Dovedale, Mr. Holmes’. Unfortunately voucher material for this record has not been traced, and the record is not included in the lichen flora for that county by Hawksworth (1969).

Ref.: Timdal (1991).

Topeliopsis azorica (P. James & Purvis) Coppins & Aptroot

Syn.: *Ramonia azorica* P. James & Purvis

Prev. eval.: None. New addition to the British flora 2004.

Curr. eval.: EN D

Hectads (total/post-1960): 1/1

Notes: Brian Coppins, Vince Giavarini and Joe Hope reported this crustose lichen for the first time outside the Azores in 2004 on crumbling bark and overgrowing liverworts on the trunks of old birch and rowan trees in a narrow wooded valley in Glen Barisdale SSSI, Knoydart, Westernness, Scotland. The small size of population (less than 250 individuals) of this distinctive lichen with its erumpent, urceolate, grey-white apothecia justifies an immediate Endangered status. Elsewhere known from the Azores and possibly Australasia, and found in late 2009 in S.W. Ireland.

Ref.: Coppins, Giavarini & Hope (2005).

Usnea florida (L.) F.H. Wigg.

Prev. eval.: Not listed in Church *et al.* (1997); LC in Woods & Coppins (2003).

Curr. eval.: NT

Hectads (total/post-1960): not calculated owing to severe over-recording for fertile thalli of *U. subfloridana*. A detailed analysis of records is required.

Notes: This distinctive species with a somewhat limited distribution in Britain has recently undergone a significant decline in its abundance in S.W. England (Benfield (2001)). The reasons for such a decline are not clear when other *Usnea* species such as *U. subfloridana* are expanding their range. Increasing atmospheric ammonia levels are a possible cause. As a result of this decline this species has been placed in the Near Threatened category and has recently been added to the UK BAP list.

Verrucaria madida Orange

Prev. eval.: None. Described new to science in 2004.

Curr. eval.: VU D2

Hectads (total/ post-1960): 3/3

Notes: The green subgelatinous thallus of this lichen with, unique to the genus, four-spored asci, occurs on frequently immersed siliceous rock in a streamlet in the Brecon Beacons, South Wales. Since found on riverside rocks by Endrick Water, Stirlingshire and at Melgam Water, Airlie in Angus. Surveys of other streams in the Brecon Beacons by Alan Orange have failed to detect further populations and despite a number of recent stream and river surveys further populations have not been encountered. Many upland streams and rivers have been affected by agricultural and forestry drainage work and silt and bed loads have increased to the detriment of many riparian lichen species. Acidic atmospheric pollutants have also altered water chemistry in many naturally acidic upland rivers. In consequence it is considered to be genuinely rare and threatened taxon. Elsewhere it is reported from Norway (Hordaland), southern Germany and France (Cantal).

Ref.: Orange (2004b).

Verrucaria xyloxena Norman

Prev. eval.: DD in Church *et al.* (1997); CR in Woods & Coppins (2003).

Curr. eval.: CR B1ab + B2ab

Hectads (total/post-1960): 1/1 [“4/4” in Church *et al.* (1997)]

Notes: A crustose species with a thin, brown to blackish, minutely granular thallus and semi-immersed to almost superficial black perithecia (<0.3 mm diam.). Abroad it is known from Fennoscandia, France and central Europe. Microscopical examination is needed to separate it from other superficially similar species, such as *V. bryoctona*. Three of the hectad records [from Sussex, Isle of Wight and Lancashire] used for the previous evaluation are apparently referable to *V. bryoctona*. *Verrucaria xyloxena* has not been seen at its only confirmed locality (Thetford Heath, Suffolk) since 1961. Changes in land use, particularly with respect to rabbit grazing leading to a significant reduction in areas of bare ground, reduced its area of occupancy.

Ref.: Orange (1991).

Xerotrema quercicola Coppins & Aptroot

Prev. eval.: None. Described new to science in 2008.

Curr. eval.: NT

Hectads (total/post-1960): 7/7

Notes: This endemic species is doubtfully lichenized. The apothecia are urceolate, brown-black with a green exciple and a dentate margin. It occurs sparingly on the lignum of dead standing oak trees in sites supporting many other notable lichens. At present it is known from a scatter of sites in the New Forest (N.A. Sanderson 2010e), one site in Somerset, two sites in Merioneth, Wales and three sites in the West Highlands of Scotland. The habitat is sufficiently restricted and its known populations so small that a Near Threatened status is appropriate and a higher status may be warranted if further study confirms its restricted distribution.

Refs: Coppins & Aptroot (2008), Sanderson (2010e).

5.2 Taxa excluded from the Data Deficient category and now regarded as of Least Concern

Acarospora moenium (Vain.) Räsänen. Under its synonym, *Aspicilia moenium*, this species was categorized as Data Deficient by Woods & Coppins (2003), being then known from only one site in S.E. Scotland. However, it has recently been found on stonework and asbestos roofing of derelict buildings in the English Midlands. Accordingly, it is best regarded as being of Least Concern.

Acarospora nitrophila H. Magn. This has proved to have been a much overlooked taxon, and now has over 30 recorded hectads.

Aphanopsis coenosa (Ach.) Coppins & P. James. This rarely recorded ephemeral grows in transient habitats, the only UK record being from fine soil of a land-fill at a road junction near Forfar in Angus, where it grew with another rare ephemeral, *Epiphloea byssina* (see below). On account of its habitat ecology, *A. coenosa* is evaluated as of Least Concern.

Aspicilia contorta subsp. **hoffmanniana** S. Ekman & Fröberg. This has proven to have been a much overlooked taxon, and now has over 50 recorded hectads.

Aspicilia intermutans (Nyl.) Arnold. This species belongs to the widely occurring *A. cinerea* complex. Although a thorough study of available voucher material of this species complex has yet to be made, early indications are that *A. intermutans* is the commonest component (Smith *et al.* 2009). Accordingly this species should be regarded as of Least Concern.

Biatora britannica Printzen, Lumbsch & Orange. Although currently reported from only 12 hectads, this species is apparently widespread in southern England in a sterile condition, in disturbed young growth as well as old growth woodland (N. Sanderson pers. comm.).

Biatora chrysantha (Zahlbr.) Printzen. Currently known from 77 hectads, this species is now known to be widespread in upland woodlands, especially in the Scottish Highlands.

Caloplaca britannica R. Sant. This maritime species has proven to have been previously overlooked and is currently known from over 40 hectads.

Caloplaca crenulatella (Nyl.) H. Olivier. This previously misunderstood species has recently proved to be widespread (at least in England), especially on horizontal concrete surfaces (Gilbert *et al.* 2001).

Cliostomum flavidulum Hafellner & Kalb. This epiphytic species is proving to be quite widespread as a sterile crust, identifiable by its fine farinose bright yellow-green soralia forming a confluent sorediate crust and the C–, Pd+ yellow rapidly turning deep red-orange and K ± faint yellow reactions (fumarprotocetraric acid + atranorin). It is found on sheltered mildly acidic bark on mature and old trees and on lignum. It is associated with less disturbed woodlands but is not an old growth dependent species. It is now known to be Nationally Scarce not Nationally Rare and is assessed as of Least Concern (Sanderson 2006a).

Epiphloea byssina (Hoffm.) Henssen & P.M. Jørg. (syn. *Leptogium byssinum* (Hoffm.) Zwackh ex Nyl.). This is a rarely recorded ephemeral, soil-inhabiting species of transient habitats; its two British records are from a disused quarry in E. Lothian and a road improvement site in Angus (Coppins 2002; Munro 1993). On account of its habitat ecology it is evaluated as of Least Concern.

Fellhanera viridisorediata Aptroot, A.M. Brand & Spier. This mainly corticolous species is being found to be widespread, at least in southern Britain, often on trees and shrubs in secondary habitats (parks and gardens, etc.), and we regard it as being of Least Concern.

Halecania spodomela (Nyl.) M. Mayrhofer. Although still Nationally Rare (15 hectads), all evidence from recent finds suggests that this is merely an overlooked species, with many occurrences in habitats that are under no particular threat.

Lecanora barkmaniana Aptroot & Herk. This sorediate, often sterile, corticolous crustose lichen has proven to be widespread, especially in S.W. England, and even in gardens; it is recorded from at least 42 hectads and is evaluated as of Least Concern.

Lecidea hypnorum Lib. This species has been much confused with the more common *L. sanguineoatra*. However, it is confirmed from 67 hectads in Scotland and is not uncommon in limestone areas of the English Pennines.

Micarea curvata Coppins. Although still Nationally Rare, it is apparent that it is an ephemeral species, occurring on stones, pebbles and gravestones. Accordingly, we regard it as of Least Concern.

Miriquidica complanata f. **sorediata** Owe-Larss. & Rambold. Although there are still only two confirmed British records of this sorediate morph of *M. complanata* (which is recorded from over 50 hectads), it has surely been overlooked and its taxonomic validity is, in any case, questionable. Hence, we do not believe it is of any conservation concern.

Miriquidica nigroleprosa var. **liljenstroemii** (Du Rietz) Owe-Larss. & Rambold. This variety (chemical race) is now thought to be sufficiently widespread in Scotland to be considered to be of Least Concern.

Mycoglaena acuminans (Nyl.) Vain. This has been found, at least in eastern Scotland, to be a common species inhabiting living pine twigs in the upper tree canopy. Technically it is still Nationally Rare, but certain to have been overlooked by both lichenologists and mycologists.

Opegrapha xerica Torrente & Egea. This species is confined to veteran trees, particularly oak (*Quercus* spp.) and yew (*Taxus baccata*) where it is strongly localized to the south and west coasts, but can be locally frequent and cannot be regarded as threatened. It is assessed as of Least Concern.

Pertusaria lactescens Mudd. Following the note by Coppins (1998), this species has proved to be quite common and widespread in Britain on exposed sandstones, basalts and old siliceous stonework.

Pycnora sorophora (Vain.) Hafellner (syn. *Hypocenomyce sorophora* (Vain.) P. James & Poelt). This sterile crustose species has recently been found in several more native pinewoods, sometimes in abundance, and it has clearly been much overlooked in the past.

Rinodina pityrea Ropin & H. Mayrhofer (syn. *Rinodina colobina* auct.). Ropin & Mayrhofer (1995) showed that most European collections previously attributed to *R. colobina* (Ach.) Th. Fr. belong to the more common and ecologically catholic *R. pityrea*, and this is the case with all British material (pers. obs.). *R. pityrea* is usually only sparingly fertile, and commonly sterile, and therefore easily overlooked or mistaken for forms of *Caloplaca chlorina* or *Lecania erysibe*; it is certainly much more common than present records suggest.

Thelocarpon pallidum G. Salisb. An ephemeral species of stones of brick, chalk and mortar in grassland, wasteland and gardens, reported from nine hectads. It is added to the list of Nationally Rare, ephemeral lichens of transient habitats in Section 5.5.

Usnea chaetophora Stirt. This is now regarded as a synonym of the common *Usnea dasypoga* (Ach.) Nyl. (syn. *U. filipendula* Stirt.) (P. Clerc pers. comm. 2011).

Verrucaria polysticta Borrer. See notes on *V. fuscella* in Section 5.3.

5.3 Miscellaneous notes

Arthonia endlicheri (Garov.) Oxner. This species should probably be regarded as Nationally Scarce, but its records are swollen by numerous misidentifications of *Dirina massiliensis* f. *sorediata* (Müll. Arg.) Tehler and *Llimonaea sorediata* van den Boom, Brand & Elix. Confirmed records are mostly from S.W. England and Wales, with one from S.E. Scotland (B.J. Coppins & R.G. Woods, pers. obs.).

Arthonia myriocarpella Nyl. This was known only from the type collection, from near Aviemore, which has proven to be a saxicolous morph of *Arthonia mediella* Nyl.

Bryoria nitidula (Th. Fr.) Brodo & D. Hawksw. Previously considered extinct in Britain, this is now considered to be one of the ‘Crombie rarities’ and has been excluded from the British List (Coppins 2002a; Gilbert 2000: 189).

Calicium abietinum Pers. Although evaluated as Data Deficient, this species should perhaps be regarded as Extinct, as no correctly identified, post-19th century British material has yet been seen. However, it has possibly been overlooked for the common and widely distributed *C. glaucellum* Ach.

Caloplaca coronata (Kremp. ex Körb.) J. Steiner. This species is now considered not to occur in the British Isles. Material previously identified as this species from coastal limestone in Pembrokeshire belongs to the recently described *C. dichroa* Arup.

Cladonia stellaris (Opiz) Pouzar & Vězda Three specimens from Scotland (Mid-Perthshire, Kincardine and Westernness), together with one supposedly from Co. Kildare in Ireland, were all cited by Ahti (1965). Although this species (as *C. alpestris*) was widely recorded in the earlier British literature, these are the only correctly identified specimens known. Watson (1953) listed it from 16 British and four Irish vice-counties, but most of the records refer to other species of reindeer lichen. The specimens were re-examined by BJC in January 2001. The three Scottish specimens and the single Irish specimen all bear locality information in the hand of the notorious Rev. James Crombie (Gilbert 2000: 189–190), and all are undated. Furthermore, at least three of the four specimens look suspiciously as though they come from the same collection! It is most unlikely that this boreal-continental species has ever been correctly reported from the British Isles.

Dermatocarpon arnoldianum Degel. British records are considered dubious by Orange (1998), and the species has been removed from the British list by Coppins (2002a).

Endocarpon pallidum Ach. Now considered a synonym, or at most a variety, of *E. pusillum* (q.v.), which is now considered to be Near Threatened. We have not evaluated the status of ‘*pallidum*’, other than being Nationally Rare.

Opegrapha viridis (Ach.) Nyl. Although evaluated as Data Deficient, the possibility that all British records refer to richly fertile, sparingly sorediate morphs of *O. sorediifera* P. James needs to be investigated.

Polyblastia inumbrata (Nyl.) Arnold. This was evaluated as Near Threatened by Woods & Coppins (2003). However, examination of the type of this name has shown it to be conspecific with *P. terrestris* Th. Fr. A review of collections in the major British herbaria has shown that most records are, however, referable to either *P. theleodes* (Sommerf.) Th. Fr. (syn. *Henrica theleodes* (Sommerf.) S. Savić, Tibell & Nav.-Ros.) or *P. cruenta* (Körb.) P. James & Swinscow (syn. *Sporodictyon cruentum* (Körb.) Körb.). Hence, this taxon, which no longer ‘exists’, is removed from the list.

Psorotichia diffundens (Nyl.) Arnold. This has been shown to be a synonym of *Porocyphus coccodes* (Smith *et al.* 2009), a Nationally Scarce species of Least Concern.

Pyrenula acutispora Kalb & Hafellner – see also note below for *Pyrenula microtheca*. This small perithecioid lichen of smooth bark with a pale brown or fawn immersed thallus is unusual in having an ostiole to its perithecia that is excentric or lateral unlike other species where it is central. Reported from Carmarthen and Merioneth in Wales and from N.W. England and W. Scotland; overall in 10 hectads. Elsewhere it occurs in S.W. Ireland, W. N. America, Europe and Macaronesia. Known populations are believed to be small so that a higher status than Near Threatened may be warranted if further study confirms its restricted distribution.

Pyrenula microtheca auct. brit. Sérusiaux & Coppins (2008) have shown that British material previously called *P. microtheca* or *P. aff. microtheca* belongs to *P. acutispora* Kalb & Hafellner (q.v.).

Rinodina exigua Gray. The presence of this corticolous species in the British Isles needs verification. Most specimens are referable to *R. oleae* Bagl. (syn. *R. gennarii* Bagl.).

Thelidium microbolum (Tuck.) Hasse. This is now treated as a synonym of *T. fontigenum* A. Massal., an inconspicuous, under-recorded species assessed as of Least Concern.

Verrucaria fuscella auct. p.p. This species name as used in the sense of Woods & Coppins (2003) refers to the Nationally Scarce species, *Verrucaria polysticta* (Orange 2004a), which is evaluated as of Least Concern. *Verrucaria fuscella* Ach. as treated in Smith *et al.* (2009) is now *Placopyrenium fuscillum* (Ach.) Orange, and is also of Least Concern.

Verrucaria papillosa Ach. This species is considered a synonym of *Verrucaria viridula* (Orange 2004c), and is therefore excluded from the list.

5.4 Changes in taxonomic concepts or nomenclature affecting BAP and Schedule 8 species

Caloplaca herbidella (Hue) H. Magn. The recent paper by Arup & Åkeliuss (2009), has shown that the British concept of *C. herbidella* included also the newly described *C. coralliza* (q.v.). Not all available British material filed under “*C. herbidella*” has been re-examined, and this needs to be done.

Cladonia stricta (Nyl.) Nyl. Following a revision of the *C. stricta* group by Ahti (1998), Prof. Ahti has re-identified the British material as *C. trassii* Ahti (Coppins 2001b: 78). We recommend this name be substituted for ‘*C. stricta*’ on Schedule 8.

Cladonia trassii Ahti – see note above for *Cladonia stricta*.

Heterodermia isidiophora (Vain.) Awasthi. During his revision of European *Heterodermia*, Prof. Moberg has re-identified the British material (from the Lizard, Cornwall) as *H. speciosa* (Wulfen) Trevis. He has also identified a few 19th century records from S.W. Ireland as this latter species. The conservation evaluation for *H. speciosa* remains as Critically Endangered.

Heterodermia leucomelos (L.) Poelt. It has been shown by Moberg & Nash (1999) that the correct orthography for the specific epithet is ‘*leucomela*’. We recommend this orthographic correction be made to Schedule 8.

Heterodermia propagulifera (Vain.) J.P. Dey. In Woods & Coppins (2003) it was thought that the British collection under this name (from the Isles of Scilly) belonged to a widened concept of *H. japonica*. However, this opinion has been overturned (see notes under 5.1 above).

Heterodermia speciosa (Wulfen) Trevis. – see note above for *Heterodermia isidiophora*.

Lecanactis hemisphaerica J.R. Laundon. Following more detailed studies on this taxon (Giavarini 2002), it is concluded that it represents a phenotypic morphotype of *Lecanographa grumulosa* (Dufour) Egea & Torrente (syn. *Lecanactis grumulosa* (Dufour) Fr.). In August 2011 Defra published a summary of the fifth Quinquennial Review changes to species listed on Schedules 5 and 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. *L. hemisphaerica* was removed from Schedule 8 on the grounds of greater taxonomic clarity showing the species to be more common than once thought.

Lecanographa grumulosa (Dufour) Egea & Torrente – see note above for *Lecanactis hemisphaerica*.

Parmentaria chilensis Fée. It has been shown by Etayo & Aptroot (2003) that the European–Macaronesian lichen under this name should be called ***Pyrenula hibernica*** (Nyl.) Aptroot. *Parmentaria chilensis* [= *Pyrenula chilensis* (Fée) Aptroot & Berger] is known with certainty only from the type locality - the Chilean island of Juan Fernandez. We recommend the name *Pyrenula hibernica* be substituted for ‘*Parmentaria chilensis*’ on Schedule 8.

Porina atlantica – see below under *Porina effilata*.

Porina effilata Brand & Sérus. (syn.: *P. atlantica* auct. brit. p.p., non (Erichsen) P.M. Jørg.; *P. guaranitica* auct. europ. p.p., non Malme; *P. heterospora* auct. europ. p.p. non (Fink) R.C. Harris). This species was previously called *P. atlantica* by Woods & Coppins (2003), but the lichen correctly known by that name is confined in the British Isles to S.W. Ireland (Sérusiaux *et al.* 2007). *Porina effilata* is recorded from S.W. Ireland, Portugal and Macaronesia. It retains its Critically Endangered assessment, given the small size of its populations and threat attached to the loss of ancient trees.

Pyrenula hibernica (Nyl.) Aptroot. – see note above for *Parmentaria chilensis*.

5.5 Nationally rare, ephemeral lichens of transient habitats

The species listed below are short-lived (sometimes less than a year) species of transient habitats or habitat niches. Such habitats (or niches) may be ‘man-made’, such as ‘bare’ soil of newly landscaped roadsides, new or repaired trackways, quarry or gravel workings, waste land, garden rockeries and paths, ditches, etc., or more ‘natural’ features such as landslips, eroding banks, root-plates of upended trees, fallen branches, leaves of evergreen shrubs, transient algal films over stones and mossy tree branches. The species listed below are those that are rarely recorded, and hence Nationally Rare. We have decided, at least until more information becomes available, to consider these species as of Least Concern (rather than Data Deficient) as we suspect that most are far more commonly occurring than records would suggest and unlikely to qualify as Vulnerable. The reasons for them being so rarely recorded are a combination of their short life-spans, the transient nature of their habitat niches, and their inconspicuousness.

<i>Absconditella annexa</i>	<i>Epiphloea byssina</i>	<i>Sarcopyrenia cylindrospora</i>
<i>Absconditella celata</i>	<i>Fellhaneropsis myrtillicola</i>	<i>Thelocarpon coccosporum</i>
<i>Absconditella lignicola</i>	<i>Gregorella humida</i>	<i>Thelocarpon intermediellum</i>
<i>Absconditella pauxilla</i>	<i>Gyalideopsis crenulata</i>	<i>Thelocarpon lichenicola</i>
<i>Absconditella trivialis</i>	<i>Micarea contexta</i>	<i>Thelocarpon olivaceum</i>
<i>Aphanopsis coenosa</i>	<i>Micarea curvata</i>	<i>Thelocarpon pallidum</i>
<i>Bacidia brandii</i>	<i>Micarea deminuta</i>	<i>Thelocarpon robustum</i>
<i>Byssoloma diderichii</i>	<i>Micarea lynceola</i>	<i>Thelocarpon saxicola</i>
<i>Coppinsia minutissima</i>	<i>Micarea parva</i>	<i>Thelocarpon sphaerosporum</i>
<i>Epigloea bactrospora</i>	<i>Micarea polycarpella</i>	<i>Thelocarpon strasseri</i>
<i>Epigloea filifera</i>	<i>Phylloblastia fortuita</i>	<i>Thelocarpon superellum</i>
<i>Epigloea grummannii</i>	<i>Psammia palmata</i>	<i>Vezeadaea cobria</i>
<i>Epigloea medioincrassata</i>	<i>Sarcopyrenia beckhausiana</i>	

5.6 Nomenclatural Changes

The list below gives the nomenclatural (including orthographic) changes for all lichen taxa mentioned in the Red Data Book of Church *et al.* (1997), and for species mentioned in the text of Woods & Coppins (2003).

<u>Church <i>et al.</i> (1997)</u>	<u>Woods & Coppins (2003)</u>	<u>Woods & Coppins (2012)</u>
<i>Acarospora chlorophana</i>	<i>Pleopsidium chlorophanum</i>	<i>Pleopsidium chlorophanum</i>
<i>Arthonia astroidestra</i>	<i>Acarospora verruciformis</i>	<i>Acarospora scabrida</i>
<i>Arthonia myriocarpella</i>	<i>Arthonia astroidestra</i>	<i>Arthonia astroidestra</i>
	<i>Arthonia myriocarpella</i>	<i>Arthonia mediella</i>
	<i>Aspicilia moenium</i>	<i>Acarospora moenium</i>
<i>Bacidia naegelii</i>	<i>Lecania naegelii</i>	<i>Lecania naegelii</i>
	<i>Biatora carneoalbida</i>	<i>Mycobilimbia carneoalbida</i>
<i>Biatora tetramera</i>	<i>Biatora tetramera</i>	<i>Mycobilimbia tetramera</i>
<i>Blarneya hibernica</i>	<i>Blarneya hibernica</i>	<i>Tylophoron hibernicum</i>
<i>Buellia abstracta</i>	<i>Buellia sequax</i>	<i>Buellia sequax</i>
<i>Catapyrenium boccanum</i>	<i>Catapyrenium boccanum</i>	<i>Placidium boccanum</i>
<i>Catapyrenium michelii</i>	<i>Catapyrenium michelii</i>	<i>Placidium michelii</i>
<i>Catapyrenium squamulosum</i>	<i>Catapyrenium squamulosum</i>	<i>Placidium squamulosum</i>
<i>Catapyrenium waltheri</i>	<i>Catapyrenium waltheri</i>	<i>Involucropyrenium waltheri</i>
	<i>Catillaria alba</i>	<i>Biatora veteranorum</i>
<i>Catillaria globulosa</i>	<i>Catillaria globulosa</i>	<i>Biatora globulosa</i>
<i>Catillaria laureri</i>	<i>Megalaria laureri</i>	<i>Megalaria laureri</i>
<i>Catillaria neuschildii</i>	<i>Catinaria neuschildii</i>	<i>Catinaria neuschildii</i>
<i>Cetraria delisei</i>	<i>Cetrariella delisei</i>	<i>Cetrariella delisei</i>
<i>Cetraria juniperina</i>	<i>Vulpicida juniperinus</i>	<i>Vulpicida juniperinus</i>
<i>Cetraria pinastri</i>	<i>Vulpicida pinastri</i>	<i>Vulpicida pinastri</i>
<i>Chiodecton myrticola</i>	<i>Syncesia myrticola</i>	<i>Syncesia myrticola</i>
<i>Chromatochlamys larbalestieri</i>	<i>Chromatochlamys larbalestieri</i>	<i>Thelenella larbalestieri</i>
<i>Cladonia fragilissima</i>	<i>Cladonia callosa</i>	<i>Cladonia callosa</i>
<i>Cladonia stricta</i> auct. brit.	<i>Cladonia trassii</i>	<i>Cladonia trassii</i>
	<i>Endocarpon pallidum</i>	<i>Endocarpon pusillum</i> var. <i>pallidum</i>
	<i>Enterographa zonata</i>	<i>Opegrapha zonata</i>
<i>Gyalideopsis scotica</i>	<i>Gyalideopsis scotica</i>	<i>Jamesiella scotica</i>
<i>Heterodermia isidiophora</i> auct. brit.	<i>Heterodermia speciosa</i>	<i>Heterodermia speciosa</i>
<i>Heterodermia leucomelos</i>	<i>Heterodermia leucomela</i>	<i>Heterodermia leucomela</i>
<i>Heterodermia propagulifera</i>	<i>Heterodermia japonica</i> p.p.	<i>Heterodermia propagulifera</i>
	<i>Heterodermia japonica</i> p.p.	<i>Heterodermia obscurata</i>
<i>Hypocenomyce sorophora</i>	<i>Pycnora sorophora</i>	<i>Pycnora sorophora</i>
<i>Hypocenomyce xanthococca</i>	<i>Pycnora xanthococca</i>	<i>Pycnora xanthococca</i>
<i>Hypogymnia intestiniformis</i>	<i>Brodoa intestiniformis</i>	<i>Brodoa intestiniformis</i>
<i>Ionaspis heteromorpha</i>	<i>Hymenelia heteromorpha</i>	<i>Hymenelia heteromorpha</i>
<i>Ionaspis melanocarpa</i>	<i>Hymenelia melanocarpa</i>	<i>Hymenelia melanocarpa</i>
<i>Japewia carrollii</i>	<i>Japewiella tavaresiana</i>	<i>Japewiella tavaresiana</i>
<i>Lecanactis amylacea</i>	<i>Lecanographa amylacea</i>	<i>Lecanographa amylacea</i>
<i>Lecanactis hemisphaerica</i>	<i>Lecanographa grumulosa</i>	<i>Lecanographa grumulosa</i>
<i>Lecidea antiloga</i>	<i>Lecidea antiloga</i>	<i>Lecidea globulispora</i>
<i>Lecidea botryosa</i>	<i>Lecidea botryosa</i>	<i>Hertelidea botryosa</i>
<i>Lecidella bullata</i> auct.	<i>Lecanora formosa</i>	<i>Lecanora formosa</i>
<i>Leptogium byssinum</i>	<i>Leptogium byssinum</i>	<i>Epiphloea byssina</i>
	<i>Melanelia commixta</i>	<i>Cetrariella commixta</i>
<i>Miriquidica garovaglii</i>	<i>Miriquidica garovaglii</i>	<i>Miriquidica garovaglii</i>
<i>Mniacea nivea</i>	<i>Mniaecia nivea</i>	<i>Mniaecia nivea</i>
	<i>Moelleropsis humida</i>	<i>Gregorella humida</i>
<i>Pannaria ignobilis</i>	<i>Fuscopannaria ignobilis</i>	<i>Fuscopannaria ignobilis</i>

Church et al. (1997)

Pannaria praetermissa
Pannaria sampaiana
Parmelia arnoldii
Parmelia conspersa
Parmelia endochlora
Parmelia horrescens
Parmelia minarum
Parmelia perlata
Parmelia protomatrae
Parmelia quercina
Parmelia robusta
Parmelia sinuosa
Parmelia subargentifera
Parmelia taylorensis
Parmelia tinctoria
Parmeliella atlantica
Parmeliella jamesii
Parmentaria chilensis
Pertusaria gallica
Placynthium pluriseptatum

Porina guaranitica
Protoparmelia picea auct.
Psora lurida
Pterygiopsis coracodiza
Ptychographa flexella
Rhizocarpon plicatile
Rinodina colobina auct. brit.
Sagiolechia rhexoblephara
Sclerophora nivea
Synalissa symphorea

Toninia cumulata
Usnea madeirensis
Usnea wirthii

Zamenhofia hibernica
Zamenhofia rosei

Woods & Coppins (2003)

Fuscopannaria praetermissa
Fuscopannaria sampaiana
Parmotrema arnoldii
Xanthoparmelia conspersa
Hypotrachyna endochlora
Parmelinopsis horrescens
Parmelinopsis minarum
Parmotrema chinense
Xanthoparmelia protomatrae
Parmelina quercina
Parmotrema robustum
Hypotrachyna sinuosa
Melanelixia subargentifera
Hypotrachyna taylorensis
Xanthoparmelia tinctoria
Degelia atlantica
Parmeliella parvula
Pyrenula hibernica
Pertusaria pluripuncta
Placynthium pluriseptatum
Porina borrieri var. *leptospora*
Porina atlantica
Protoparmelia memnonia
Psora lurida
Pterygiopsis coracodiza
Elixia flexella
Stereocaulon plicatile
Rinodina pityrea
Rhexophiale rhexoblephara
Sclerophora pallida
Synalissa symphorea
Thelidium microbolium
Stereocaulon cumulatum
Usnea madeirensis
Usnea wirthii
Verrucaria carnea
Porina hibernica
Porina rosei

Woods & Coppins (2012)

Fuscopannaria praetermissa
Fuscopannaria sampaiana
Parmotrema arnoldii
Xanthoparmelia conspersa
Hypotrachyna endochlora
Parmelinopsis horrescens
Parmelinopsis minarum
Parmotrema perlatum
Xanthoparmelia protomatrae
Parmelina carporrhizans
Parmotrema robustum
Hypotrachyna sinuosa
Melanelixia subargentifera
Hypotrachyna taylorensis
Xanthoparmelia tinctoria
Degelia atlantica
Parmeliella parvula
Pyrenula hibernica
Pertusaria pluripuncta
Placynthium dolichoterum
Porina leptospora
Porina effilata
Protoparmelia memnonia
Romjularia lurida
Pterygiopsis concordatula
Elixia flexella
Stereocaulon plicatile
Rinodina pityrea
Rhexophiale rhexoblephara
Sclerophora pallida
Synalissa ramulosa
Thelidium fontigenum
Stereocaulon cumulatum
Usnea silesiaca
Usnea flavocardia
Verrucaria hochstetteri
Porina hibernica
Porina rosei

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Note: titles of references to reports in ‘New, rare and interesting British lichen and lichenicolous fungus records’ are shortened to include only the name(s) of the taxa; the compiler (editor) of this series is Dr C.J.B. Hitch.

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APPENDIX I

Conservation Evaluation of British Lichens and Lichenicolous Fungi

For explanation of the column headings used in this table please see Section 3.

No.	Genus	Species	Current Evaluation	Woods & Coppins (2003) Evaluation	Church et al. (1997) Evaluation	NR/S = Nationally Rare & Scarce	Endemic	UK BAP Priority	Section 41 NERC Act 2006	Sect. 2(4) NC (Scotland) Act 2004	Section 42 NERC Act 2006	Sch. 8 W. & C. Act 1981	International responsibility	Notes in text
2001	<i>Abrothallus</i>	<i>bertianus</i> [LF]	LC			NS								
12	<i>Abrothallus</i>	<i>caerulescens</i> [LF]	LC			NR								
2002	<i>Abrothallus</i>	<i>cetrariae</i> [LF]	LC			NR								
2003	<i>Abrothallus</i>	<i>cladoniae</i> [LF]	LC			NR								
4	<i>Abrothallus</i>	<i>microspermus</i> [LF]	LC			NS								
2004	<i>Abrothallus</i>	<i>parmeliarum</i> [LF]	LC			NS								
2005	<i>Abrothallus</i>	<i>prodiens</i> [LF]	LC			NS								
2006	<i>Abrothallus</i>	<i>suecicus</i> [LF]	LC			NR								
2007	<i>Abrothallus</i>	<i>usneae</i> [LF]	LC			NS								
2008	<i>Abrothallus</i>	<i>welwitschii</i> [LF]	LC			NS								
765	<i>Absconditella</i>	<i>annexa</i>	LC			NR								
1	<i>Absconditella</i>	<i>celata</i>	LC			NR								
2	<i>Absconditella</i>	<i>delutula</i>	LC			NS								
1203	<i>Absconditella</i>	<i>lignicola</i>	LC			NR								
1738	<i>Absconditella</i>	<i>pauxilla</i>	LC			NR				x				
3	<i>Absconditella</i>	<i>sphagnum</i>	NT		DD	NR				x				
1652	<i>Absconditella</i>	<i>trivialis</i>	LC			NR								
15	<i>Acarospora</i>	<i>admissa</i>	NE			NR								
9	<i>Acarospora</i>	<i>anomala</i>	DD			NR								
6	<i>Acarospora</i>	<i>badiofusca</i>	NT			NR				x				
7	<i>Acarospora</i>	<i>benedarensis</i>	DD			NR				x				
8	<i>Acarospora</i>	<i>cervina</i>	LC			NS								
1827	<i>Acarospora</i>	<i>durietzii</i>	DD			NR								
10	<i>Acarospora</i>	<i>fuscata</i>	LC											
11	<i>Acarospora</i>	<i>glaucocarpa</i>	LC			NS								
5	<i>Acarospora</i>	<i>impresula</i>	LC											
14	<i>Acarospora</i>	<i>macrospora</i> ssp. <i>macrospora</i>	NT			NR				x				

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17	<i>Acarospora</i>	<i>macrospora</i> ssp. <i>murorum</i>	NE			?								
1975	<i>Acarospora</i>	<i>moenium</i>	LC			NR				x				N
18	<i>Acarospora</i>	<i>nitrophila</i>	LC			NS				x				N
2455	<i>Acarospora</i>	<i>rhagadiza</i>	NE			NR								
767	<i>Acarospora</i>	<i>rhizobola</i>	VU D2			NR				x				
21	<i>Acarospora</i>	<i>rufescens</i>	LC											
31	<i>Acarospora</i>	<i>scabrida</i>	DD			NR								
24	<i>Acarospora</i>	<i>sinopica</i>	LC								M			
25	<i>Acarospora</i>	<i>smaragdula</i>	LC											
28	<i>Acarospora</i>	<i>subrufula</i>	VU D2			NR		P	x					
29	<i>Acarospora</i>	<i>umblicata</i> f. <i>congregiens</i>	LC			NS								
30	<i>Acarospora</i>	<i>veronensis</i>	LC			NS								
2374	<i>Acremonium</i>	<i>lichenicola</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2375	<i>Acremonium</i>	<i>pedatum</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2387	<i>Acremonium</i>	<i>rhabdosporum</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
32	<i>Acrocordia</i>	<i>cavata</i>	DD			NR				x				
33	<i>Acrocordia</i>	<i>conoidea</i>	LC											
34	<i>Acrocordia</i>	<i>gemmata</i>	LC								L*			
35	<i>Acrocordia</i>	<i>macrospora</i>	LC			NS								
36	<i>Acrocordia</i>	<i>salweyi</i>	LC											
2437	<i>Acrocordia</i>	<i>subglobosa</i>	DD			NR				x				N
777	<i>Adelococcus</i>	<i>alpestris</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2368	<i>Adelococcus</i>	<i>interlatens</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
762	<i>Adelolecia</i>	<i>pilati</i> ssp. <i>pilati</i>	DD			NR				x				
1149	<i>Agonimia</i>	<i>allobata</i>	LC			NS								
2588	<i>Agonimia</i>	<i>flabelliformis</i>	NE			NR								
1155	<i>Agonimia</i>	<i>gelatinosa</i>	LC			NS								
26	<i>Agonimia</i>	<i>globulifera</i>	LC			NS								
37	<i>Agonimia</i>	<i>octospora</i>	NT			NS				x	L		IR	
2449	<i>Agonimia</i>	<i>opuntiella</i>	DD			NR								N
23	<i>Agonimia</i>	<i>repleta</i>	DD			NR								

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38	<i>Agonimia</i>	<i>tristicula</i>	LC											
1611	<i>Agyrium</i>	<i>rufum</i> [F]	LC											
1433	<i>Ainoa</i>	<i>mooreana</i>	LC			NS								
39	<i>Alectoria</i>	<i>nigricans</i>	LC											
40	<i>Alectoria</i>	<i>ochroleuca</i>	VU B			NR		P		x		S8		
41	<i>Alectoria</i>	<i>sarmentosa</i> ssp. <i>sarmentosa</i>	NT			NS								
42	<i>Alectoria</i>	<i>sarmentosa</i> ssp. <i>vexillifera</i>	LC			NS								
43	<i>Allantoparmelia</i>	<i>alpicola</i>	LC			NS								
203	<i>Amandinea</i>	<i>coniops</i>	LC			NS								
1292	<i>Amandinea</i>	<i>lecideina</i>	LC			?NS								
212	<i>Amandinea</i>	<i>punctata</i>	LC											
150	<i>Ameliella</i>	<i>andreaeicola</i>	NT			NR								N
52	<i>Ameliella</i>	<i>grisea</i>	NT			NR								N
563	<i>Amygdalaria</i>	<i>consentiens</i>	LC			NS								
44	<i>Amygdalaria</i>	<i>pelobotryon</i>	LC											
45	<i>Anaptychia</i>	<i>ciliaris</i> ssp. <i>ciliaris</i>	EN A2	VU A		NS		P	x		x			N
46	<i>Anaptychia</i>	<i>ciliaris</i> ssp. <i>mamillata</i>	NT			NS								
47	<i>Anaptychia</i>	<i>runcinata</i>	LC											
48	<i>Anisomeridium</i>	<i>biforme</i>	LC											
49	<i>Anisomeridium</i>	<i>polypori</i>	LC											
1584	<i>Anisomeridium</i>	<i>ranunculosporum</i>	LC											
2499	<i>Anisomeridium</i>	<i>robustum</i>	LC			NS								
1607	<i>Anisomeridium</i>	<i>viridescens</i>	LC			NS				x			IR	
2500	<i>Antennulariella</i>	<i>lichenisata</i>	LC			NS	E						IR	
728	<i>Aphanopsis</i>	<i>coenosa</i>	LC		DD	NR				x				N
50	<i>Arctomia</i>	<i>delicatula</i>	NT		DD	NR				x				
1000	<i>Arctoparmelia</i>	<i>incurva</i>	LC											
913	<i>Arrhenia</i>	<i>peltigerina</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
771	<i>Arthonia</i>	<i>almquistii</i> [LF]	NE			NR				x				
1930	<i>Arthonia</i>	<i>amylospora</i> [LF]	LC			NR				x				
1686	<i>Arthonia</i>	<i>anglica</i>	EN B, D			NR		P	x				IR	

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1588	<i>Arthonia</i>	<i>anomobrophila</i>	LC			NS				x			IR	
2418	<i>Arthonia</i>	<i>apatetica</i>	DD			NR				x				N
1501	<i>Arthonia</i>	<i>apotheciorum</i> [LF]	LC			NS								
51	<i>Arthonia</i>	<i>arthonioides</i>	LC			NS								
1687	<i>Arthonia</i>	<i>astroidestera</i>	NT			NS							IR	
53	<i>Arthonia</i>	<i>atlantica</i>	NT			NR		P	x	x	x		IR	
2604	<i>Arthonia</i>	<i>byssacea</i>	VU D1			NR								
2563	<i>Arthonia</i>	<i>caerulescens</i> [LF]	LC			NR								
72	<i>Arthonia</i>	<i>cinnabarina</i>	LC											
27	<i>Arthonia</i>	<i>cohabitans</i> [LF]	VU D2			NR	E	P		x			IR	N
2463	<i>Arthonia</i>	<i>colombiana</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2415	<i>Arthonia</i>	<i>coronata</i> [LF]	LC			NR								
2564	<i>Arthonia</i>	<i>destruens</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
56	<i>Arthonia</i>	<i>didyma</i>	LC											
2416	<i>Arthonia</i>	<i>digitatae</i> [LF]	LC			NR								
2009	<i>Arthonia</i>	<i>diploiciae</i> [LF]	DD			NR								
58	<i>Arthonia</i>	<i>elegans</i>	LC											
59	<i>Arthonia</i>	<i>endlicheri</i>	LC			?NS				x				N
122	<i>Arthonia</i>	<i>epiphyscia</i> [LF]	LC			NR								
1599	<i>Arthonia</i>	<i>excienda</i> [F]	NT			NR				x				
775	<i>Arthonia</i>	<i>fuscopurpurea</i> [LF]	LC			NS								
61	<i>Arthonia</i>	<i>galactites</i> [F]	Ex											
1961	<i>Arthonia</i>	<i>gelidae</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
735	<i>Arthonia</i>	<i>graphidicola</i> [LF]	LC			NS				x			IR	
94	<i>Arthonia</i>	<i>ilicina</i>	LC							x			IR	
62	<i>Arthonia</i>	<i>ilicinella</i>	NT			NS	E			x			IR	
1933	<i>Arthonia</i>	<i>intexta</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
729	<i>Arthonia</i>	<i>invadens</i> [LF]	NT			NR	E	P	x	x			IR	
64	<i>Arthonia</i>	<i>lapidicola</i>	LC											
65	<i>Arthonia</i>	<i>leucopellaea</i>	LC			NS								
1536	<i>Arthonia</i>	<i>ligniaria</i>	LC			NS								

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1742	<i>Arthonia</i>	<i>lignariella</i>	LC			NS								
413	<i>Arthonia</i>	<i>mediella</i>	LC			NS								
2450	<i>Arthonia</i>	<i>meridionalis</i>	VU D2			NR								N
1934	<i>Arthonia</i>	<i>molendoi</i> [LF]	LC			NR								
1700	<i>Arthonia</i>	<i>muscigena</i>	LC			NS								
2323	<i>Arthonia</i>	<i>neglectula</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2576	<i>Arthonia</i>	<i>pannariae</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
66	<i>Arthonia</i>	<i>patellulata</i>	NT	DD		NS		P		x				N
1935	<i>Arthonia</i>	<i>peltigerea</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
67	<i>Arthonia</i>	<i>phaeobaea</i>	LC			NS								
1982	<i>Arthonia</i>	<i>phaeophysciae</i> [LF]	LC			NR								
63	<i>Arthonia</i>	<i>pruinata</i>	LC											
1929	<i>Arthonia</i>	<i>punctella</i> [LF]	LC			NR								
68	<i>Arthonia</i>	<i>punctiformis</i> [F]	LC											
2010	<i>Arthonia</i>	<i>punctilliformis</i> [F]	NE			NR								
69	<i>Arthonia</i>	<i>radiata</i>	LC											
2154	<i>Arthonia</i>	<i>sampaianae</i> [LF]	NT			NR								N
70	<i>Arthonia</i>	<i>spadicea</i>	LC											
71	<i>Arthonia</i>	<i>stellaris</i>	LC			NS								
2406	<i>Arthonia</i>	<i>stereocaulina</i> [LF]	DD			NR								N
1936	<i>Arthonia</i>	<i>subfuscicola</i> [LF]	NE			NR				x				
1937	<i>Arthonia</i>	<i>thelotrematis</i> [LF]	LC			NR				x			IR	
714	<i>Arthonia</i>	<i>varians</i> [LF]	LC			NS								
73	<i>Arthonia</i>	<i>vinosa</i>	LC								L*			
74	<i>Arthonia</i>	<i>zwackhii</i>	NT			NR				x				
1983	<i>Arthophacopsis</i>	<i>parmeliarum</i> [LF]	LC			NR								
2011	<i>Arthopyrenia</i>	<i>allogena</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
1540	<i>Arthopyrenia</i>	<i>analepta</i> [F]	LC											
1979	<i>Arthopyrenia</i>	<i>atractospora</i>	NT			NR				x				
1622	<i>Arthopyrenia</i>	<i>carneobrunneola</i>	LC			NS				x			IR	
81	<i>Arthopyrenia</i>	<i>cerasi</i> [F]	LC			NS								

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82	<i>Arthopyrenia</i>	<i>cinereopruinosa</i> [F]	LC											
2012	<i>Arthopyrenia</i>	<i>desistens</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
1648	<i>Arthopyrenia</i>	<i>fraxini</i> [F]	LC			NS								
1605	<i>Arthopyrenia</i>	<i>nitescens</i>	LC			NS				x			IR	
2336	<i>Arthopyrenia</i>	<i>platypyrenia</i> [F]	DD			NR								
1542	<i>Arthopyrenia</i>	<i>punctiformis</i> [F]	LC											
1606	<i>Arthopyrenia</i>	<i>salicis</i>	LC											
90	<i>Arthopyrenia</i>	<i>saxicola</i>	LC			NS								
1592	<i>Arthopyrenia</i>	<i>subcerasi</i> [F]	NT			NR				x				
95	<i>Arthothelium</i>	<i>dictyosporum</i>	NT			NR	E	P		x	x		IR	
1569	<i>Arthothelium</i>	<i>lirellans</i> [F]	LC			NS				x			IR	
96	<i>Arthothelium</i>	<i>macounii</i>	VU D2			NR		P		x			IR	
1743	<i>Arthothelium</i>	<i>norvegicum</i>	NT			NR				x				
1711	<i>Arthothelium</i>	<i>orbilliferum</i> [F]	LC			NS				x			IR	
97	<i>Arthothelium</i>	<i>ruanum</i>	LC			NS								
98	<i>Arthothelium</i>	<i>spectabile</i>	Ex											
1916	<i>Arthrorhaphis</i>	<i>aeruginosa</i> [LF]	LC			NS								
99	<i>Arthrorhaphis</i>	<i>alpina</i>	LC			NS								
100	<i>Arthrorhaphis</i>	<i>citrinella</i>	LC											
313	<i>Arthrorhaphis</i>	<i>grisea</i> [LF]	LC			NS								
1923	<i>Arthrorhaphis</i>	<i>muddii</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
119	<i>Arthrorhaphis</i>	<i>vacillans</i>	DD			NR				x				
2014	<i>Aspergillus</i>	<i>glaucus</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2396	<i>Aspicilia</i>	<i>aquatica</i>	DD			NR								N
102	<i>Aspicilia</i>	<i>caesiocinerea</i>	LC											
103	<i>Aspicilia</i>	<i>calcareae</i>	LC											
104	<i>Aspicilia</i>	<i>cinerea</i> s. lat.	LC											
2350	<i>Aspicilia</i>	<i>cinerea</i> s. str.	LC			NE								
107	<i>Aspicilia</i>	<i>contorta</i> ssp. <i>contorta</i>	LC											
113	<i>Aspicilia</i>	<i>contorta</i> ssp. <i>hoffmanniana</i>	LC	DD		NS								N
109	<i>Aspicilia</i>	<i>epiglypta</i>	LC			NS								

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112	<i>Aspicilia</i>	<i>grisea</i>	LC											
114	<i>Aspicilia</i>	<i>intermutans</i>	LC	DD		NS								N
115	<i>Aspicilia</i>	<i>laevata</i>	LC			NS								
116	<i>Aspicilia</i>	<i>leproscens</i>	LC											
120	<i>Aspicilia</i>	<i>melanaspis</i>	EN D			NR		P		x				
124	<i>Aspicilia</i>	<i>radiosa</i>	LC											
123	<i>Aspicilia</i>	<i>recedens</i>	DD			NR				x				
1850	<i>Aspicilia</i>	<i>simoensis</i>	DD											
125	<i>Aspicilia</i>	<i>subdepressa</i>	DD			NR								
1851	<i>Aspicilia</i>	<i>tuberculosa</i>	Ex											
2015	<i>Athelia</i>	<i>arachnoidea</i> [LF]	LC											
2494	<i>Atla</i>	<i>alpina</i>	LC			?NS								
1164	<i>Atla</i>	<i>wheldonii</i>	NT			NS	E						IR	
2016	<i>Bachmanniomyces</i>	<i>uncialicola</i> [LF]	LC			NS								
129	<i>Bacidia</i>	<i>absistens</i>	LC											
2384	<i>Bacidia</i>	<i>adastra</i>	LC			NS								
131	<i>Bacidia</i>	<i>arceutina</i>	LC											
132	<i>Bacidia</i>	<i>arnoldiana</i>	LC											
133	<i>Bacidia</i>	<i>assulata</i>	DD			NR								
134	<i>Bacidia</i>	<i>auerswaldii</i>	DD		EX	NR								N
158	<i>Bacidia</i>	<i>bagliettoana</i>	LC											
135	<i>Bacidia</i>	<i>beckhausii</i>	LC			NS								
136	<i>Bacidia</i>	<i>biatorina</i>	LC											
2411	<i>Bacidia</i>	<i>brandii</i>	LC			NR								
1926	<i>Bacidia</i>	<i>caesiovirens</i>	LC			NS				x			IR	
137	<i>Bacidia</i>	<i>caligans</i>	LC			NS								
139	<i>Bacidia</i>	<i>carneoglauca</i>	LC			NS								
140	<i>Bacidia</i>	<i>chlorotricula</i>	LC			NS								
142	<i>Bacidia</i>	<i>circumspecta</i>	VU C, D1			NS		P	x	x	x			N
144	<i>Bacidia</i>	<i>delicata</i>	LC											
145	<i>Bacidia</i>	<i>egenula</i>	LC			NS								

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147	<i>Bacidia</i>	<i>friesiana</i>	LC			NS								
148	<i>Bacidia</i>	<i>fuscoviridis</i>	LC			NS				x				
151	<i>Bacidia</i>	<i>herbarum</i>	DD			NS								
1828	<i>Bacidia</i>	<i>igniarii</i>	VU D1			NR				x				N
153	<i>Bacidia</i>	<i>incompta</i>	VU A					P	x	x	x			
154	<i>Bacidia</i>	<i>inundata</i>	LC											
2017	<i>Bacidia</i>	<i>killiasii</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
155	<i>Bacidia</i>	<i>laurocerasi</i>	LC											
130	<i>Bacidia</i>	<i>neosquamulosa</i>	LC			NS								
161	<i>Bacidia</i>	<i>phacodes</i>	LC											
163	<i>Bacidia</i>	<i>polychroa</i>	Ex											
164	<i>Bacidia</i>	<i>rubella</i>	LC											
1593	<i>Bacidia</i>	<i>saxenii</i>	LC			NS								
166	<i>Bacidia</i>	<i>scopulicola</i>	LC											
2501	<i>Bacidia</i>	<i>sipmanii</i>	NE			NR								
1732	<i>Bacidia</i>	<i>squamellosa</i>	LC			NS								
1651	<i>Bacidia</i>	<i>subcircumspecta</i>	LC	NT		NS				x			IR	N
168	<i>Bacidia</i>	<i>subincompta</i>	VU C, D1		NT	NS		P	x	x				N
169	<i>Bacidia</i>	<i>subturgidula</i>	CR D		EX	NR	E	P	x				IR	N
2502	<i>Bacidia</i>	<i>sulphurella</i>	LC			NS								
170	<i>Bacidia</i>	<i>trachona</i>	LC			NS								
149	<i>Bacidia</i>	<i>vermifera</i>	EN D			NR				x				
1623	<i>Bacidia</i>	<i>viridescens</i>	LC			NS								
1583	<i>Bacidia</i>	<i>viridifarinosa</i>	LC											
172	<i>Bactrospora</i>	<i>corticola</i>	LC			NS								
173	<i>Bactrospora</i>	<i>dryina</i>	CR D			NR				x				
599	<i>Bactrospora</i>	<i>homalotropa</i>	LC			NS				x			IR	
141	<i>Baeomyces</i>	<i>carneus</i>	DD			NR				x				
174	<i>Baeomyces</i>	<i>placophyllus</i>	LC								M			
176	<i>Baeomyces</i>	<i>rufus</i>	LC											
101	<i>Bellemerea</i>	<i>alpina</i>	CR B			NR		S		x				

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177	<i>Belonia</i>	<i>calvicola</i>	DD			NR	?E	P	x				IR	
178	<i>Belonia</i>	<i>incarnata</i>	LC			NS					M			
179	<i>Belonia</i>	<i>nidarosiensis</i>	LC											
180	<i>Belonia</i>	<i>russula</i>	LC			NS								
2314	<i>Biatora</i>	<i>britannica</i>	LC	DD		NR								N
1830	<i>Biatora</i>	<i>chrysantha</i>	LC	DD		NS								N
713	<i>Biatora</i>	<i>cuprea</i>	Ex											
718	<i>Biatora</i>	<i>efflorescens</i>	NT			NR				x				
310	<i>Biatora</i>	<i>globulosa</i>	NT			NS								
2536	<i>Biatora</i>	<i>ligni-mollis</i>	VU D1+2			NR								N
2576	<i>Biatora</i>	<i>ocelliformis</i>	DD			NR								N
162	<i>Biatora</i>	<i>subduplex</i>	NT			NR				x				
791	<i>Biatora</i>	<i>vernalis</i>	LC			NS								
1911	<i>Biatora</i>	<i>veteranorum</i>	VU D1			NR				x			IR	N
1826	<i>Biatorella</i>	<i>fossarum</i>	EN C2			NR		P	x					
181	<i>Biatorella</i>	<i>hemisphaerica</i>	VU D2			NR				x				
1370	<i>Biatoridium</i>	<i>delitescens</i>	VU D1			NR				x				
182	<i>Biatoridium</i>	<i>monasteriense</i>	EN C2			NR		P	x	x	x			
2018	<i>Biatoropsis</i>	<i>usnearum</i> [LF]	LC											
1422	<i>Bilimbia</i>	<i>lobulata</i>	LC											
165	<i>Bilimbia</i>	<i>sabuletorum</i>	LC											
1628	<i>Botryolepraria</i>	<i>lesdainii</i>	LC											
2146	<i>Briancoppinsia</i>	<i>cytospora</i> [LF]	LC			NR								
186	<i>Brigantiaea</i>	<i>fuscolutea</i>	NT			NR				x				
581	<i>Brodoa</i>	<i>intestiniformis</i>	CR B, D			NR		S		x				
645	<i>Bryonora</i>	<i>curvescens</i>	VU D2			NR				x				
187	<i>Bryophagus</i>	<i>gloeocapsa</i>	LC			NS								
188	<i>Bryoria</i>	<i>bicolor</i>	LC			NS								
189	<i>Bryoria</i>	<i>capillaris</i>	LC			NS								
190	<i>Bryoria</i>	<i>chalybeiformis</i>	LC			NS								

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191	<i>Bryoria</i>	<i>furcellata</i>	VU D1			NR		P		x		S8		
192	<i>Bryoria</i>	<i>fuscescens</i>	LC											
197	<i>Bryoria</i>	<i>implexa</i>	Ex											
194	<i>Bryoria</i>	<i>lanestris</i>	LC			NS								
195	<i>Bryoria</i>	<i>nadvornikiana</i>	VU D2			NR		P	x					
198	<i>Bryoria</i>	<i>smithii</i>	CR B			NR		P	x	x	x			
199	<i>Bryoria</i>	<i>subcana</i>	LC											
2331	<i>Bryoria</i>	<i>tenuis</i>	DD			NR				x				
1744	<i>Buellia</i>	<i>abstracta</i>	LC			NS								
200	<i>Buellia</i>	<i>aethalea</i>	LC											
1853	<i>Buellia</i>	<i>arborea</i>	DD			NR				x				
1854	<i>Buellia</i>	<i>arnoldii</i>	NT			NR				x			IR	
202	<i>Buellia</i>	<i>asterella</i>	CR A, C2, D			NR		P	x			S8		
1546	<i>Buellia</i>	<i>badia</i>	LC			NS								
204	<i>Buellia</i>	<i>disciformis</i>	LC											
205	<i>Buellia</i>	<i>erubescens</i>	LC			NS								
207	<i>Buellia</i>	<i>griseovirens</i>	LC											
2286	<i>Buellia</i>	<i>hyperbolica</i>	VU D1			NR		P	x		x			N
208	<i>Buellia</i>	<i>insignis</i>	CR D		VU D2	NR				x				N
2456	<i>Buellia</i>	<i>jugorum</i>	DD			NR								N
209	<i>Buellia</i>	<i>leptocline</i>	LC			NS								
210	<i>Buellia</i>	<i>leptoclinoides</i>	LC			NR								
219	<i>Buellia</i>	<i>ocellata</i>	LC											
256	<i>Buellia</i>	<i>papillata</i>	CR D		DD	NR				x				N
211	<i>Buellia</i>	<i>pulverea</i>	LC			NS								
1855	<i>Buellia</i>	<i>pulverulenta</i>	NE			NR				x				
1856	<i>Buellia</i>	<i>sanguinolenta</i>	NT			NR				x				
214	<i>Buellia</i>	<i>saxorum</i>	NT			NR								
215	<i>Buellia</i>	<i>schaereri</i>	LC											
1857	<i>Buellia</i>	<i>spuria</i>	DD			NR								
216	<i>Buellia</i>	<i>stellulata</i>	LC			?NS								

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217	<i>Buellia</i>	<i>subdisciformis</i>	LC											
1549	<i>Buellia</i>	<i>uberior</i>	DD			NR				x				
1745	<i>Buellia</i>	<i>violaceofusca</i>	NT			NR		P	x	x			IR	
2022	<i>Buelliella</i>	<i>physiicola [LF]</i>	LC			NS								
1334	<i>Bunodophoron</i>	<i>melanocarpum</i>	LC											
2497	<i>Byssoloma</i>	<i>diederichii</i>	LC			NR								
1858	<i>Byssoloma</i>	<i>leucoblepharum</i>	NT		DD	NR								N
1557	<i>Byssoloma</i>	<i>marginatum</i>	LC			NS								
221	<i>Byssoloma</i>	<i>subdiscordans</i>	NT			NR								
222	<i>Calicium</i>	<i>abietinum</i>	DD			?								N
223	<i>Calicium</i>	<i>adpersum</i>	CR D			NR		P	x		x			
224	<i>Calicium</i>	<i>corynellum</i>	CR A, B, D			NR		P	x	x				
1649	<i>Calicium</i>	<i>diploellum</i>	CR D		DD	NR		P		x			IR	N
225	<i>Calicium</i>	<i>glaucellum</i>	LC											
2407	<i>Calicium</i>	<i>hyperelloides</i>	CR D		NE	NR								N
229	<i>Calicium</i>	<i>lenticulare</i>	LC			NS				x			IR	
226	<i>Calicium</i>	<i>parvum</i>	NT			NR				x				
227	<i>Calicium</i>	<i>quercinum</i>	Ex											
228	<i>Calicium</i>	<i>salicinum</i>	LC											
230	<i>Calicium</i>	<i>trabinellum</i>	Ex											
2471	<i>Calicium</i>	<i>victorianum</i>	DD			NR								N
231	<i>Calicium</i>	<i>viride</i>	LC											
2318	<i>Caloplaca</i>	<i>ahtii</i>	DD			NR		P		x				
2503	<i>Caloplaca</i>	<i>albolutescens</i>	LC			NS								
233	<i>Caloplaca</i>	<i>alociza</i>	LC			NS								
1591	<i>Caloplaca</i>	<i>approximata</i>	NT			NR				x				
234	<i>Caloplaca</i>	<i>aractina</i>	VU D2		CR B	NR		P	x					N
2442	<i>Caloplaca</i>	<i>arcis</i>	LC			NS								
235	<i>Caloplaca</i>	<i>arenaria</i>	LC			NS								
236	<i>Caloplaca</i>	<i>arnoldii subsp. obliterata</i>	LC											

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2371	<i>Caloplaca</i>	<i>asserigena</i>	LC			NS								
237	<i>Caloplaca</i>	<i>atroflava</i>	CR D		DD	NR		P			x			N
239	<i>Caloplaca</i>	<i>aurantia</i>	LC											
2430	<i>Caloplaca</i>	<i>borreri</i>	Ex											N
1689	<i>Caloplaca</i>	<i>britannica</i>	LC	DD		NS	?E			x			IR	N
232	<i>Caloplaca</i>	<i>caesiorufella</i>	VU D2			NR		P		x				N
1644	<i>Caloplaca</i>	<i>ceracea</i>	LC											
241	<i>Caloplaca</i>	<i>cerina</i> var. <i>cerina</i>	LC											
1991	<i>Caloplaca</i>	<i>cerina</i> var. <i>chloroleuca</i>	LC			NS								
242	<i>Caloplaca</i>	<i>cerinella</i>	LC											
279	<i>Caloplaca</i>	<i>cerinelloides</i>	LC			NS								
243	<i>Caloplaca</i>	<i>chalybaea</i>	LC			NS								
263	<i>Caloplaca</i>	<i>chlorina</i>	LC											
825	<i>Caloplaca</i>	<i>chrysodeta</i>	LC											
245	<i>Caloplaca</i>	<i>chrysophthalma</i>	DD			NR								
1746	<i>Caloplaca</i>	<i>cinnamomea</i>	EN D			NR				x				
246	<i>Caloplaca</i>	<i>cirrochroa</i>	LC											
247	<i>Caloplaca</i>	<i>citrina</i> s. <i>lat.</i>	LC											
2351	<i>Caloplaca</i>	<i>citrina</i> s. <i>str.</i>	LC											
248	<i>Caloplaca</i>	<i>concilians</i>	DD			NR				x				
2538	<i>Caloplaca</i>	<i>coralliza</i>	DD			NR								N
253	<i>Caloplaca</i>	<i>crenularia</i>	LC											
249	<i>Caloplaca</i>	<i>crenulatella</i>	LC		DD									
285	<i>Caloplaca</i>	<i>dalmatica</i>	LC											
250	<i>Caloplaca</i>	<i>decepiens</i>	LC											
2593	<i>Caloplaca</i>	<i>demissa</i>	NE			NR								
2443	<i>Caloplaca</i>	<i>dichroa</i>	LC			NS				x				
2592	<i>Caloplaca</i>	<i>diffusa</i>	NE			NR								
252	<i>Caloplaca</i>	<i>ferruginea</i>	LC							x			IR	
259	<i>Caloplaca</i>	<i>flavescens</i>	LC											
2315	<i>Caloplaca</i>	<i>flavocitrina</i>	LC											

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254	<i>Caloplaca</i>	<i>flavorubescens</i>	EN A			NS		P	x		x			
255	<i>Caloplaca</i>	<i>flavovirescens</i>	LC											
257	<i>Caloplaca</i>	<i>granulosa</i>	NT		DD	NR								
258	<i>Caloplaca</i>	<i>haematites</i>	DD		EX	NR								N
2539	<i>Caloplaca</i>	<i>herbidella</i>	VU C, D1		NT	NR		P	x		x			N
261	<i>Caloplaca</i>	<i>holocarpa s. lat.</i>	LC											
2527	<i>Caloplaca</i>	<i>holocarpa s. str.</i>	LC											
262	<i>Caloplaca</i>	<i>irrubescens</i>	DD		EX	NR				x				N
2607	<i>Caloplaca</i>	<i>limonia</i>	LC			?								
265	<i>Caloplaca</i>	<i>littorea</i>	LC			NS								
1642	<i>Caloplaca</i>	<i>lucifuga</i>	VU C, D1		NT	NR		P	x	x	x			N
266	<i>Caloplaca</i>	<i>luteoalba</i>	EN A2, C1		VU C1	NS		P	x	x	x	S8		N
267	<i>Caloplaca</i>	<i>marina</i>	LC											
280	<i>Caloplaca</i>	<i>maritima</i>	LC			NS								
264	<i>Caloplaca</i>	<i>marmorata</i>	LC											
268	<i>Caloplaca</i>	<i>microthallina</i>	LC											
2496	<i>Caloplaca</i>	<i>monacensis</i>	NE			NR								
2595	<i>Caloplaca</i>	<i>neotaurica</i>	NE			NR								
269	<i>Caloplaca</i>	<i>nivalis</i>	CR B, D			NR		S		x		S8		
2461	<i>Caloplaca</i>	<i>oasis</i>	LC											
270	<i>Caloplaca</i>	<i>obliterans</i>	LC			NS								
271	<i>Caloplaca</i>	<i>obscurella</i>	LC											
272	<i>Caloplaca</i>	<i>ochracea</i>	LC			NS				x				
2317	<i>Caloplaca</i>	<i>phlogina</i>	NE			?NS								
274	<i>Caloplaca</i>	<i>pollinii</i>	Ex											
2528	<i>Caloplaca</i>	<i>pyracea</i>	LC			?NS								
275	<i>Caloplaca</i>	<i>runderum</i>	LC											
277	<i>Caloplaca</i>	<i>saxicola</i>	LC											
278	<i>Caloplaca</i>	<i>scopularis</i>	NT			NS								
2460	<i>Caloplaca</i>	<i>soralifera</i>	DD			NR								N

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2459	<i>Caloplaca</i>	<i>sorediella</i>	LC			NR								
2321	<i>Caloplaca</i>	<i>suaedae</i>	NT	DD		NR	?E						IR	N
281	<i>Caloplaca</i>	<i>teicholyta</i>	LC											
282	<i>Caloplaca</i>	<i>thallincola</i>	LC											
2574	<i>Caloplaca</i>	<i>turkuensis</i>	NE			NR								
283	<i>Caloplaca</i>	<i>ulcerosa</i>	LC											
284	<i>Caloplaca</i>	<i>variabilis</i>	LC											
286	<i>Caloplaca</i>	<i>verruculifera</i>	LC											
287	<i>Caloplaca</i>	<i>virescens</i>	EN A, C, D		VU	NS		P	x	x				N
2532	<i>Caloplaca</i>	<i>vitellinula</i>	NE			NR								
826	<i>Caloplaca</i>	<i>xantholyta</i>	LC											
693	<i>Calvitimela</i>	<i>aglaea</i>	LC			NS								
697	<i>Calvitimela</i>	<i>armeniaca</i>	LC			NR				x				
289	<i>Candelaria</i>	<i>concolor</i>	LC											
2578	<i>Candelaria</i>	<i>pacifica</i>	NE			NR								
291	<i>Candelariella</i>	<i>aurella f. aurella</i>	LC											
295	<i>Candelariella</i>	<i>aurella f. smaragdula</i>	LC			NS								
292	<i>Candelariella</i>	<i>coralliza</i>	LC											
296	<i>Candelariella</i>	<i>medians f. medians</i>	LC											
1859	<i>Candelariella</i>	<i>medians f. steepholmensis</i>	LC			NS								
297	<i>Candelariella</i>	<i>reflexa</i>	LC											
2326	<i>Candelariella</i>	<i>superdistans</i>	NT	DD		NR		P		x				N
294	<i>Candelariella</i>	<i>vitellina f. flavovirella</i>	LC											
298	<i>Candelariella</i>	<i>vitellina f. vitellina</i>	LC											
299	<i>Candelariella</i>	<i>xanthostigma</i>	LC											
2023	<i>Capronia</i>	<i>normandinae [LF]</i>	LC			NS								
2393	<i>Carbonea</i>	<i>aggregantula [LF]</i>	NE			NR								
1860	<i>Carbonea</i>	<i>assimilis</i>	NE			NR								
706	<i>Carbonea</i>	<i>supersparsa [LF]</i>	LC			NS								
1880	<i>Carbonea</i>	<i>vitellinaria [LF]</i>	LC			NS								
793	<i>Carbonea</i>	<i>vorticosa</i>	LC			NS								

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300	<i>Catapyrenium</i>	<i>cinereum</i>	LC			NS								
1560	<i>Catapyrenium</i>	<i>daedaleum</i>	VU D1			NR				x				
303	<i>Catapyrenium</i>	<i>psoromoides</i>	CR D			NR		P		x		S8		
696	<i>Catillaria</i>	<i>aphana</i>	NT			NR		X	x	x				
1609	<i>Catillaria</i>	<i>atomarioides</i>	LC			NS								
306	<i>Catillaria</i>	<i>chalybeia</i> var. <i>chalybeia</i>	LC											
1863	<i>Catillaria</i>	<i>chalybeia</i> var. <i>chloropoliza</i>	NE			NS								
309	<i>Catillaria</i>	<i>contristans</i>	LC			NS								
290	<i>Catillaria</i>	<i>gilbertii</i>	NT			NR	E			x			IR	
311	<i>Catillaria</i>	<i>lenticularis</i>	LC											
2476	<i>Catillaria</i>	<i>lobariicola</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
315	<i>Catillaria</i>	<i>minuta</i>	DD			NR								
750	<i>Catillaria</i>	<i>modesta</i>	VU D2			NR				x				
316	<i>Catillaria</i>	<i>nigroclavata</i>	LC			NS								
304	<i>Catillaria</i>	<i>picila</i>	Ex											
770	<i>Catillaria</i>	<i>scotinodes</i>	LC			NS								
2203	<i>Catillaria</i>	<i>stereocaulorum</i> [LF]	NT			NR								N
321	<i>Catillaria</i>	<i>subviridis</i>	VU D2			NR		X						
2465	<i>Catillaria</i>	<i>usneicola</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
183	<i>Catinarina</i>	<i>atropurpurea</i>	LC								L*			
184	<i>Catinarina</i>	<i>neuschildii</i>	VU D2			NR				x				
325	<i>Catolechia</i>	<i>wahlenbergii</i>	VU D1			NR				x		S8		
326	<i>Cavernularia</i>	<i>hultenii</i>	LC			NS				x			IR	
789	<i>Cecidonia</i>	<i>umbonella</i> [LF]	LC			NS								
1838	<i>Cecidonia</i>	<i>xenophana</i> [LF]	LC			NS								
1566	<i>Celothelium</i>	<i>ischnobelum</i>	LC											
2024	<i>Cercidospora</i>	<i>cladoniicola</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2382	<i>Cercidospora</i>	<i>decolorella</i> [?LF]	LC			NR				x				
2025	<i>Cercidospora</i>	<i>epipolytropa</i> [LF]	LC			NS								
2029	<i>Cercidospora</i>	<i>macrospora</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2027	<i>Cercidospora</i>	<i>parva</i> [LF]	NE			NR								

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2026	<i>Cercidospora</i>	<i>punctillata</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2028	<i>Cercidospora</i>	<i>stereocaulorum</i> [LF]	LC			NR								
2030	<i>Cercidospora</i>	<i>verrucosaria</i> [LF]	NT			NR								N
430	<i>Cetraria</i>	<i>aculeata</i>	LC											
331	<i>Cetraria</i>	<i>ericetorum</i>	LC			NS								
334	<i>Cetraria</i>	<i>islandica</i> ssp. <i>crispiformis</i>	NE			?								
333	<i>Cetraria</i>	<i>islandica</i> ssp. <i>islandica</i>	LC											
431	<i>Cetraria</i>	<i>muricata</i>	LC											
338	<i>Cetraria</i>	<i>sepincola</i>	LC											
328	<i>Cetrariella</i>	<i>commixta</i>	LC			NS								
330	<i>Cetrariella</i>	<i>delisei</i>	NT			NR				x				
2353	<i>Cetrelia</i>	<i>cetrarioides</i>	LC											
2354	<i>Cetrelia</i>	<i>chicitae</i>	NE			NR								
2355	<i>Cetrelia</i>	<i>monachorum</i>	LC											
2352	<i>Cetrelia</i>	<i>olivetorum</i> s. <i>str.</i>	NE			NR								
339	<i>Cetrelia</i>	<i>olivetorum</i> s. <i>lat.</i>	LC											
470	<i>Chaenotheca</i>	<i>brachypoda</i>	LC											
341	<i>Chaenotheca</i>	<i>brunneola</i>	LC											
342	<i>Chaenotheca</i>	<i>chlorella</i>	NT			NS				x				
343	<i>Chaenotheca</i>	<i>chrysocephala</i>	LC											
344	<i>Chaenotheca</i>	<i>ferruginea</i>	LC											
466	<i>Chaenotheca</i>	<i>furfuracea</i>	LC											
467	<i>Chaenotheca</i>	<i>gracilentata</i>	EN D			NR		P	x	x				
345	<i>Chaenotheca</i>	<i>hispidula</i>	LC			NS								
346	<i>Chaenotheca</i>	<i>laevigata</i>	EN D			NR		P		x				
347	<i>Chaenotheca</i>	<i>phaeocephala</i>	CR B			NR		P			x			
348	<i>Chaenotheca</i>	<i>stemonea</i>	LC			NS								
349	<i>Chaenotheca</i>	<i>trichialis</i>	LC											
350	<i>Chaenotheca</i>	<i>xyloxena</i>	VU D2			NR				x				
1938	<i>Chaenothecopsis</i>	<i>caespitosa</i> [F]	NT			NR								
778	<i>Chaenothecopsis</i>	<i>debilis</i> [F]	Ex											N

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1939	<i>Chaenothecopsis</i>	<i>epithallina</i> [LF]	NE			NR				x				
1831	<i>Chaenothecopsis</i>	<i>nigra</i>	LC			NS								
1515	<i>Chaenothecopsis</i>	<i>parasitaster</i> [LF]	LC			NS								
1931	<i>Chaenothecopsis</i>	<i>pusilla</i> [LF]	LC			NS								
351	<i>Chaenothecopsis</i>	<i>pusiola</i> [LF]	NT			NR				x				
1396	<i>Chaenothecopsis</i>	<i>retinens</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
1940	<i>Chaenothecopsis</i>	<i>rubescens</i> [?LF]	DD			NR								
1832	<i>Chaenothecopsis</i>	<i>savonica</i>	NT			NR				x				
2313	<i>Chaenothecopsis</i>	<i>subparoica</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
1833	<i>Chaenothecopsis</i>	<i>vainioana</i> [LF]	NT			NR				x				
1941	<i>Chaenothecopsis</i>	<i>viridialba</i> [F]	DD			NR				x				
1942	<i>Chaenothecopsis</i>	<i>viridireagens</i> [LF]	NT			NR				x				
2031	<i>Chionosphaera</i>	<i>coppinsii</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2425	<i>Chionosphaera</i>	<i>lichenicola</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
354	<i>Chrysothrix</i>	<i>candelaris</i>	LC											
355	<i>Chrysothrix</i>	<i>chlorina</i>	LC			NS								
356	<i>Chrysothrix</i>	<i>chrysophthalma</i>	NT			NR				x			IR	
1925	<i>Chrysothrix</i>	<i>flavovirens</i>	LC											
322	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>alpina</i>	DD			NR				x				
273	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>arbuscula</i> ssp. <i>arbuscula</i>	DD			NR				x				
360	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>arbuscula</i> ssp. <i>squarrosa</i>	LC											
1747	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>asahinae</i>	NE			NR								
1580	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>azorica</i>	LC			NS								
362	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>bellidiflora</i>	LC											
1748	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>borealis</i>	DD			NR								
363	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>botrytes</i>	CR A			NS		P		x				
364	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>caespiticia</i>	LC											
388	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>callosa</i>	LC			NS								
366	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>cariosa</i>	LC			NS								
367	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>carneola</i>	LC			NS								
368	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>cenotea</i>	NT			NR				x				

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369	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>cervicornis ssp. cervicornis</i>	LC											
308	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>cervicornis ssp. pulvinata</i>	NE			NR				x				
370	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>cervicornis ssp. verticillata</i>	LC											
371	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>chlorophaea s. lat.</i>	LC											
2356	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>chlorophaea s. str.</i>	LC											
372	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>ciliata var. ciliata</i>	LC											
373	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>ciliata var. tenuis</i>	LC											
2357	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>coccifera s. str.</i>	DD			?NS								
375	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>coniocraea</i>	LC											
377	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>convoluta</i>	VU B			NR		P	x			S8		
378	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>cornuta</i>	LC											
379	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>crispata var. cetrariiformis</i>	LC											
1575	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>crispata var. crispata</i>	NE			NR								
380	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>cryptochlorophaea</i>	LC			NS								
381	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>cyathomorpha</i>	LC			NS								
382	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>deformis</i>	DD	NE	DD	NR								N
383	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>digitata</i>	LC											
1749	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>diversa</i>	LC											
384	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>fimbriata</i>	LC											
385	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>firma</i>	LC			NS								
386	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>floerkeana</i>	LC											
387	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>foliacea</i>	LC											
389	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>furcata ssp. furcata</i>	LC											
390	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>furcata ssp. subrangiformis</i>	LC											
391	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>glauca</i>	LC											
392	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>gracilis</i>	LC											
393	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>grayi</i>	NE			NR								
376	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>humilis</i>	LC											
394	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>incrassata</i>	LC			NS								
156	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>innominata</i>	NE			NR								
395	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>luteoalba</i>	LC											

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396	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>macilenta</i>	LC											
397	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>macrophylla</i>	LC			NS								
398	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>maxima</i>	VU D2			NR				x				
399	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>mediterranea</i>	CR D			NR		P	x					
400	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>merochlorophaea</i>	LC			NS								
401	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>metacorallifera</i>	DD			NR				x				
402	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>mitis</i>	NT			NR				x				
2370	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>monomorpha</i>	NE			NR								
1654	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>norvegica</i>	DD			NR				x				
2337	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>novochlorophaea</i>	NE			NR								
403	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>ochrochlora</i>	LC											
404	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>parasitica</i>	LC											
365	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>peziziformis</i>	CR A			NR		P	x	x	x			
405	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>phyllophora</i>	NT			NS								
406	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>pleurota</i>	DD											
407	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>pocillum</i>	LC											
408	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>polydactyla</i> var. <i>polydactyla</i>	LC											
1750	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>polydactyla</i> var. <i>umbricola</i>	DD			NR								
409	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>portentosa</i>	LC											
410	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>pyxidata</i>	LC											
359	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>ramulosa</i>	LC											
411	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>rangiferina</i>	LC											
412	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>rangiformis</i>	LC											
414	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>rei</i>	NT			NR								
415	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>scabriuscula</i>	LC											
2365	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>squamosa</i> var. <i>squamosa</i>	LC											
417	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>squamosa</i> var. <i>subsquamosa</i>	LC											
419	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>stereoclada</i>	DD			NR				x				N
420	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>strepsilis</i>	LC											
425	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>stygia</i>	DD			NR				x				
421	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>subcervicornis</i>	LC											

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422	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>subulata</i>	LC											
423	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>sulphurina</i>	LC											
424	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>symphyrcarpia</i>	LC			NS				x				
1590	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>trassii</i>	VU D2			NR				x		S8		N
426	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>uncialis</i> ssp. <i>biuncialis</i>	LC											
1594	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>uncialis</i> ssp. <i>uncialis</i>	NT		VU	NS				x				
427	<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>zopfii</i>	LC			NS								
2553	<i>Cladoniicola</i>	<i>staurospora</i> [LF]	LC			NR								
1709	<i>Clauroxia</i>	<i>chalybeioides</i>	LC			NS								
2369	<i>Clauzadea</i>	<i>chondrodes</i>	DD			NR								
734	<i>Clauzadea</i>	<i>immersa</i>	LC											
749	<i>Clauzadea</i>	<i>metzleri</i>	LC			NS								
751	<i>Clauzadea</i>	<i>monticola</i>	LC											
746	<i>Clauzadeana</i>	<i>macula</i>	LC			NS								
2560	<i>Cliostomum</i>	<i>coppinsii</i>	DD			NR	E						IR	N
428	<i>Cliostomum</i>	<i>corrugatum</i>	VU B			NR		P	x					
1393	<i>Cliostomum</i>	<i>flavidulum</i>	LC	DD		NS				x				N
429	<i>Cliostomum</i>	<i>griffithii</i>	LC											
2414	<i>Cliostomum</i>	<i>leprosum</i>	DD			NR				x				N
689	<i>Cliostomum</i>	<i>tenerum</i>	LC											
2032	<i>Clypeococcum</i>	<i>cladonema</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2033	<i>Clypeococcum</i>	<i>psoromatis</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2034	<i>Clypeococcum</i>	<i>hypocenomyces</i> [LF]	LC											
1699	<i>Coccotrema</i>	<i>citrinescens</i>	LC			NS								
433	<i>Collema</i>	<i>auriforme</i>	LC											
434	<i>Collema</i>	<i>bachmanianum</i>	NT			NS				x			IR	
435	<i>Collema</i>	<i>callopismum</i> var. <i>callopismum</i>	DD			NR								
436	<i>Collema</i>	<i>callopismum</i> var. <i>rhyarodes</i>	DD			NR				x				
437	<i>Collema</i>	<i>ceraniscum</i>	VU D1, D2			NR				x				
438	<i>Collema</i>	<i>confertum</i>	DD			NR								
439	<i>Collema</i>	<i>conglomeratum</i>	Ex											

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440	<i>Collema</i>	<i>crispum</i> var. <i>crispum</i>	LC											
441	<i>Collema</i>	<i>crispum</i> var. <i>metzleri</i>	NE			NR								
442	<i>Collema</i>	<i>cristatum</i> var. <i>cristatum</i>	LC											
443	<i>Collema</i>	<i>cristatum</i> var. <i>marginale</i>	LC			?NS								
446	<i>Collema</i>	<i>dichotomum</i>	VU B			NS		P	x	x	x	S8		
444	<i>Collema</i>	<i>fasciculare</i>	NT			NS		P		x	xL		IR	
445	<i>Collema</i>	<i>flaccidum</i>	LC											
447	<i>Collema</i>	<i>fragile</i>	VU B			NS		P	x	x	x			
448	<i>Collema</i>	<i>fragrans</i>	EN A, C		VU	NR		P		x	x		IR	N
449	<i>Collema</i>	<i>furfuraceum</i>	LC								L			
463	<i>Collema</i>	<i>fuscovirens</i>	LC											
450	<i>Collema</i>	<i>glebulentum</i>	LC			NS								
1589	<i>Collema</i>	<i>latzelii</i>	VU D2			NR		P	x					
451	<i>Collema</i>	<i>limosum</i>	LC			NS				x				
452	<i>Collema</i>	<i>multipartitum</i>	LC			NS								
453	<i>Collema</i>	<i>nigrescens</i>	NT			NS								
454	<i>Collema</i>	<i>occultatum</i>	NT			NS								
1751	<i>Collema</i>	<i>parvum</i>	VU D			NR				x				
455	<i>Collema</i>	<i>polycarpon</i>	LC			NS								
457	<i>Collema</i>	<i>subflaccidum</i>	LC											
458	<i>Collema</i>	<i>subnigrescens</i>	DD			NR				x				
460	<i>Collema</i>	<i>tenax</i> var. <i>ceranoides</i>	LC											
461	<i>Collema</i>	<i>tenax</i> var. <i>corallinum</i>	NE			?								
459	<i>Collema</i>	<i>tenax</i> var. <i>tenax</i>	LC											
462	<i>Collema</i>	<i>tenax</i> var. <i>vulgare</i>	LC											
465	<i>Collema</i>	<i>undulatum</i> var. <i>granulosum</i>	DD			NR								
464	<i>Collema</i>	<i>undulatum</i> var. <i>undulatum</i>	DD			NR								
1890	<i>Collemopsidium</i>	<i>angermannicum</i>	NT			NS								
1889	<i>Collemopsidium</i>	<i>arenisedum</i>	NT			NR							IR	
77	<i>Collemopsidium</i>	<i>argilospilum</i>	DD			NR							IR	
79	<i>Collemopsidium</i>	<i>caesium</i>	NT			NR				x				

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83	<i>Collemopsidium</i>	<i>elegans</i>	LC			NS								
85	<i>Collemopsidium</i>	<i>foveolatum</i>	LC											
87	<i>Collemopsidium</i>	<i>halodytes</i>	LC			NS								
86	<i>Collemopsidium</i>	<i>monense</i>	LC			NS								
88	<i>Collemopsidium</i>	<i>pelvetiae</i>	DD			NR								
92	<i>Collemopsidium</i>	<i>subarenisedum</i>	DD			NR							IR	
93	<i>Collemopsidium</i>	<i>sublitorale</i>	LC			NS								
2435	<i>Collolechia</i>	<i>caesia</i>	DD			NR				x				N
1977	<i>Coppinsia</i>	<i>minutissima</i>	LC			NS								
472	<i>Cornicularia</i>	<i>normoerica</i>	LC											
2035	<i>Cornutispora</i>	<i>ciliata</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2036	<i>Cornutispora</i>	<i>lichenicola</i> [LF]	LC											
2324	<i>Cornutispora</i>	<i>triangularis</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2037	<i>Corticifraga</i>	<i>fuckelii</i> [LF]	LC			NS								
2038	<i>Corticifraga</i>	<i>peltigerae</i> [LF]	LC			NS								
1915	<i>Corticiruptor</i>	<i>abeloneae</i> [LF]	NT			NR								
605	<i>Cresponsea</i>	<i>premnea</i>	LC							x			IR	
1284	<i>Cresporhaphis</i>	<i>wienkampii</i>	LC			NR								
473	<i>Cryptolechia</i>	<i>carneolutea</i>	EN A2, C1+2, D		VU A	NS		P	x				IR	N
1839	<i>Cryptothele</i>	<i>rhodosticta</i>	DD			NR							IR	
474	<i>Cyphelium</i>	<i>inquinans</i>	LC											
1865	<i>Cyphelium</i>	<i>marcianum</i> [LF]	DD			NR				x				
475	<i>Cyphelium</i>	<i>notarisii</i>	NT			NS								
1545	<i>Cyphelium</i>	<i>sessile</i> [LF]	LC			NS								
476	<i>Cyphelium</i>	<i>tigillare</i>	NT			NR				x				
1990	<i>Cyphelium</i>	<i>trachylioides</i>	CR D			NR		P		x			IR	N
911	<i>Cyrtidula</i>	<i>hippocastani</i> [F]	LC			NS								
2338	<i>Cyrtidula</i>	<i>major</i> [F]	LC			NR								
912	<i>Cyrtidula</i>	<i>quercus</i> [F]	LC											
477	<i>Cystocoleus</i>	<i>ebeneus</i>	LC											
2039	<i>Dacampia</i>	<i>hookeri</i>	NT			NR				x				N

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2156	<i>Dacampia</i>	<i>leptogiicola</i>	NE			NR								
2554	<i>Dacampia</i>	<i>rhizocarpicola</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2040	<i>Dacampia</i>	<i>rufescentis</i> [LF]	NE			NR				x				
2041	<i>Dactylospora</i>	<i>amygdalariae</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2042	<i>Dactylospora</i>	<i>athallina</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2043	<i>Dactylospora</i>	<i>attendenda</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2044	<i>Dactylospora</i>	<i>australis</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2045	<i>Dactylospora</i>	<i>frigida</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2046	<i>Dactylospora</i>	<i>lobariella</i> [LF]	LC			NS								
2047	<i>Dactylospora</i>	<i>microspora</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2000	<i>Dactylospora</i>	<i>ophthalamizae</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
1973	<i>Dactylospora</i>	<i>parasitica</i> [LF]	LC			NS								
2048	<i>Dactylospora</i>	<i>parellaria</i> [LF]	LC			NS								
2049	<i>Dactylospora</i>	<i>purpurascens</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2050	<i>Dactylospora</i>	<i>saxatilis</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2475	<i>Dactylospora</i>	<i>tegularum</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2051	<i>Dactylospora</i>	<i>urceolata</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
1027	<i>Degelia</i>	<i>atlantica</i>	LC								L		IR	
2540	<i>Degelia</i>	<i>cyanoloma</i>	LC			?NS							IR	
1597	<i>Degelia</i>	<i>ligulata</i>	VU D2			NR				x	L		IR	
1029	<i>Degelia</i>	<i>plumbea</i> s. lat.	LC								L		IR	
2541	<i>Degelia</i>	<i>plumbea</i> s. str.	LC								L		IR	
524	<i>Dermatocarpon</i>	<i>deminuens</i>	DD			NR								
480	<i>Dermatocarpon</i>	<i>intestiniforme</i>	LC											
481	<i>Dermatocarpon</i>	<i>leptophyllodes</i>	LC			NS				x				
487	<i>Dermatocarpon</i>	<i>luridum</i>	LC											
483	<i>Dermatocarpon</i>	<i>meiophyllizum</i>	LC			NS								
484	<i>Dermatocarpon</i>	<i>miniatum</i>	LC											
486	<i>Dermatocarpon</i>	<i>rivulorum</i>	DD			NR								
175	<i>Dibaeis</i>	<i>baeomyces</i>	LC											
488	<i>Dictyonema</i>	<i>interruptum</i>	DD		EN	NR				x				N

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2052	<i>Didymellopsis</i>	<i>collematum</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2053	<i>Didymellopsis</i>	<i>pulposi</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2107	<i>Diederichia</i>	<i>pseudeverniae</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
490	<i>Dimerella</i>	<i>lutea</i>	LC								L*			
489	<i>Dimerella</i>	<i>pineti</i>	LC											
491	<i>Diploicia</i>	<i>canescens</i>	LC											
2283	<i>Diplolaeviopsis</i>	<i>ranula</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2385	<i>Diploschistes</i>	<i>actinostomus</i>	CR D			NR								N
492	<i>Diploschistes</i>	<i>caesioplumbeus</i>	LC			NS								
493	<i>Diploschistes</i>	<i>gypsaceus</i>	LC			NS								
494	<i>Diploschistes</i>	<i>muscorum</i>	LC											
495	<i>Diploschistes</i>	<i>scruposus</i>	LC											
496	<i>Diplotomma</i>	<i>alboatrum</i>	LC											
497	<i>Diplotomma</i>	<i>chlorophaeum</i>	LC											
498	<i>Diplotomma</i>	<i>hedinii</i>	LC			NS								
317	<i>Diplotomma</i>	<i>murorum</i>	NE			NR								
2316	<i>Diplotomma</i>	<i>pharcidium</i>	DD			NR		P		x				
2339	<i>Diplotomma</i>	<i>vezdanum</i>	NE			NR								
499	<i>Dirina</i>	<i>massiliensis f. massiliensis</i>	NT			NS								
500	<i>Dirina</i>	<i>massiliensis f. sorediata</i>	LC											
2294	<i>Echinodiscus</i>	<i>lesdainii</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
110	<i>Eiglera</i>	<i>flavida</i>	LC			NR								
1209	<i>Elixia</i>	<i>flexella</i>	NT			NR				x				
502	<i>Endocarpon</i>	<i>adscendens</i>	EN D			NR		P	x		P			
2481	<i>Endocarpon</i>	<i>pallidulum</i>	CR E			NR								N
1866	<i>Endocarpon</i>	<i>pusillum var. pallidum</i>	NE			NR								N
503	<i>Endocarpon</i>	<i>pusillum var. pusillum</i>	NT		EN B, D	NS								N
2054	<i>Endococcus</i>	<i>apiciicola</i> [LF]	NE			NS								
2295	<i>Endococcus</i>	<i>brachysporus</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2055	<i>Endococcus</i>	<i>caudisporus</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2056	<i>Endococcus</i>	<i>exerrans</i> [LF]	NE			NR								

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2467	<i>Endococcus</i>	<i>fusiger</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2296	<i>Endococcus</i>	<i>macrosporus</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2059	<i>Endococcus</i>	<i>perpusillus</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2060	<i>Endococcus</i>	<i>propinquus</i> [LF]	LC			NS								
2580	<i>Endococcus</i>	<i>ramalinarius</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2061	<i>Endococcus</i>	<i>rugulosus</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2297	<i>Endococcus</i>	<i>verrucosporus</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2487	<i>Endococcus</i>	<i>verrucosus</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2062	<i>Endophragmiella</i>	<i>hughesii</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2491	<i>Enterographa</i>	<i>brezhonega</i> [LF]	VU D2			NR								N
504	<i>Enterographa</i>	<i>crassa</i>	LC											
505	<i>Enterographa</i>	<i>elaborata</i>	CR D			NR		P	x			S8	IR	
506	<i>Enterographa</i>	<i>hutchinsiae</i>	LC											
2440	<i>Enterographa</i>	<i>pitardii</i>	NT			NR								N
507	<i>Enterographa</i>	<i>sorediata</i>	NT			NS	E	P	x				IR	
1561	<i>Eopyrenula</i>	<i>avellanae</i> [F]	LC			NS				x			IR	
1616	<i>Eopyrenula</i>	<i>grandicula</i> [F]	LC			NS				x			IR	
1752	<i>Eopyrenula</i>	<i>leucoplaca</i>	DD			NR				x			IR	
1562	<i>Eopyrenula</i>	<i>septemseptata</i> [F]	NT			NR				x			IR	
508	<i>Ephebe</i>	<i>hispidula</i>	NT			NR				x				
509	<i>Ephebe</i>	<i>lanata</i>	LC											
2063	<i>Epicladonia</i>	<i>sandstedei</i> [LF]	LC			NS								
2547	<i>Epicladonia</i>	<i>simplex</i> [LF]	LC			NR								
2064	<i>Epicladonia</i>	<i>stenospora</i> [LF]	LC			NR								
569	<i>Epigloea</i>	<i>bactrospora</i>	LC			NR								
570	<i>Epigloea</i>	<i>filifera</i>	LC			NR								
1753	<i>Epigloea</i>	<i>grummannii</i>	LC			NR								
1834	<i>Epigloea</i>	<i>medioincrassata</i>	LC			NR								
1610	<i>Epigloea</i>	<i>soleiformis</i>	LC			NS								
2483	<i>Epigloea</i>	<i>urosperma</i> [LF]	LC			NR								
510	<i>Epilichen</i>	<i>scabrosus</i> [LF]	LC			NS					M			

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831	<i>Epiphloea</i>	<i>byssina</i>	LC		DD	NR				x				N
1216	<i>Euopsis</i>	<i>granatina</i>	DD			NS				x				
1219	<i>Euopsis</i>	<i>pulvinata</i>	LC			NR				x				
511	<i>Evernia</i>	<i>prunastri</i>	LC											
2065	<i>Everniicola</i>	<i>flexispora</i> [LF]	LC			NS								
863	<i>Farnoldia</i>	<i>jurana</i>	LC			NS								
305	<i>Fellhanera</i>	<i>bouteillei</i>	LC			NS								
2472	<i>Fellhanera</i>	<i>christiansenii</i>	NE			NR								
2504	<i>Fellhanera</i>	<i>duplex</i>	LC			NR	E						IR	
1912	<i>Fellhanera</i>	<i>ochracea</i>	LC			NR								
1754	<i>Fellhanera</i>	<i>subtilis</i>	LC			NR								
2285	<i>Fellhanera</i>	<i>viridisorediata</i>	LC	DD		NR								N
1829	<i>Fellhaneropsis</i>	<i>myrtillicola</i>	LC			NR								
171	<i>Fellhaneropsis</i>	<i>vezdae</i>	LC											
336	<i>Flavocetraria</i>	<i>nivalis</i>	NT			NS								
987	<i>Flavoparmelia</i>	<i>caperata</i>	LC											
1018	<i>Flavoparmelia</i>	<i>soredians</i>	LC							x				
78	<i>Frigidopyrenia</i>	<i>bryospila</i>	DD			NR								
705	<i>Frutidella</i>	<i>caesioatra</i>	LC			NS								
2488	<i>Frutidella</i>	<i>pullata</i>	DD			NR								
512	<i>Fulgensia</i>	<i>bracteata</i> var. <i>alpina</i>	VU D2			NR				x				
513	<i>Fulgensia</i>	<i>fulgens</i>	EN B1+2		NT	NR		P	x		x			N
2288	<i>Fusarium</i>	<i>peltigerae</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
1701	<i>Fuscidea</i>	<i>arboricola</i>	LC			NS								
514	<i>Fuscidea</i>	<i>austera</i>	NT			NS								
515	<i>Fuscidea</i>	<i>cyathoides</i> var. <i>cyathoides</i>	LC											
517	<i>Fuscidea</i>	<i>cyathoides</i> var. <i>sorediata</i>	NE			NR				x				
518	<i>Fuscidea</i>	<i>gothoburgensis</i>	LC			NS								
519	<i>Fuscidea</i>	<i>intercincta</i>	LC			NS								
520	<i>Fuscidea</i>	<i>kochiana</i>	LC											
521	<i>Fuscidea</i>	<i>lightfootii</i>	LC											

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527	<i>Fuscidea</i>	<i>lygaea</i>	LC											
523	<i>Fuscidea</i>	<i>mollis</i>	DD			NR				x				
525	<i>Fuscidea</i>	<i>praeruptorum</i>	LC											
1867	<i>Fuscidea</i>	<i>pusilla</i>	NE			NR								
526	<i>Fuscidea</i>	<i>recensa</i>	LC											
976	<i>Fuscopannaria</i>	<i>ignobilis</i>	VU D1			NS		P		x		S8		
978	<i>Fuscopannaria</i>	<i>mediterranea</i>	LC			NS					L			
1030	<i>Fuscopannaria</i>	<i>praetermissa</i>	NT			NR				x				
981	<i>Fuscopannaria</i>	<i>sampaiana</i>	NT			NS		P	x	x	xL		IR	
1943	<i>Geltingia</i>	<i>associata</i> [LF]	LC			NS								
528	<i>Gomphillus</i>	<i>calycioides</i>	NT			NS		P		x	xL		IR	
529	<i>Graphina</i>	<i>anguina</i>	LC											
530	<i>Graphina</i>	<i>pauciloculata</i>	VU D2			NR	E	P	x		x		IR	
531	<i>Graphina</i>	<i>ruiziana</i>	LC			NS				x			IR	
1702	<i>Graphis</i>	<i>alboscrypta</i>	NT			NR	E	P		x			IR	
532	<i>Graphis</i>	<i>elegans</i>	LC											
533	<i>Graphis</i>	<i>scripta</i>	LC											
2582	<i>Graphium</i>	<i>aphthosae</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
1879	<i>Gregorella</i>	<i>humida</i>	LC			NR								
2067	<i>Guignardia</i>	<i>fimbriata</i> [LF]	NE			?								
534	<i>Gyalecta</i>	<i>biformis</i>	DD			NR				x				
535	<i>Gyalecta</i>	<i>derivata</i>	LC			NS								
536	<i>Gyalecta</i>	<i>flotowii</i>	NT			NS					L			
537	<i>Gyalecta</i>	<i>foveolaris</i>	NT			NR				x				
538	<i>Gyalecta</i>	<i>geoica</i>	LC			NS								
2453	<i>Gyalecta</i>	<i>hypoleuca</i>	VU D2			NR								N
539	<i>Gyalecta</i>	<i>jenensis</i> var. <i>jenensis</i>	LC											
540	<i>Gyalecta</i>	<i>jenensis</i> var. <i>macrospora</i>	DD			NR								N
541	<i>Gyalecta</i>	<i>truncigena</i>	LC											
542	<i>Gyalecta</i>	<i>ulmi</i>	EN C2			NR		P	x			S8	IR	
1655	<i>Gyalidea</i>	<i>diaphana</i>	DD			NR				x				

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543	<i>Gyalidea</i>	<i>fritzei</i>	NT			NR				x				
544	<i>Gyalidea</i>	<i>hyalinescens</i>	NT			NR				x				
545	<i>Gyalidea</i>	<i>lecideopsis</i>	DD			NR				x				
2421	<i>Gyalidea</i>	<i>rivularis</i>	VU D2			NR				x				N
546	<i>Gyalidea</i>	<i>roseola</i>	CR B, D			NR		P		x				
1703	<i>Gyalidea</i>	<i>subscutellaris</i>	NT			NR					M			
2505	<i>Gyalideopsis</i>	<i>crenulata</i>	LC			NR					M			
548	<i>Gyalideopsis</i>	<i>musciola</i>	LC			NS				x			IR	
554	<i>Haematomma</i>	<i>ochroleucum</i> var. <i>ochroleucum</i>	LC											
555	<i>Haematomma</i>	<i>ochroleucum</i> var. <i>porphyrium</i>	LC											
2292	<i>Hainesia</i>	<i>pertusariae</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
1756	<i>Halecania</i>	<i>alpivaga</i>	VU D2			NR				x				
983	<i>Halecania</i>	<i>bryophila</i>	NT			NR	E			x			IR	
1821	<i>Halecania</i>	<i>micacea</i>	LC			NR	E			x			IR	
620	<i>Halecania</i>	<i>ralfsii</i>	LC			NS								
319	<i>Halecania</i>	<i>rhypodiza</i>	VU D2			NR	E	P		x			IR	
622	<i>Halecania</i>	<i>spodomela</i>	LC	DD		NR				x				N
1704	<i>Halecania</i>	<i>viridescens</i>	LC	NT		NS								N
2069	<i>Hawksworthiana</i>	<i>peltigericola</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2307	<i>Hemigrapha</i>	<i>atlantica</i> [LF]	NT			NR								N
557	<i>Herteliana</i>	<i>gagei</i>	LC			NS								
703	<i>Herteliidea</i>	<i>botryosa</i>	NT			NR				x				
558	<i>Heterodermia</i>	<i>leucomela</i>	EN C2			NR		P	x		x	S8	IR	N
560	<i>Heterodermia</i>	<i>obscurata</i>	NT			NS								
2558	<i>Heterodermia</i>	<i>propagulifera</i>	VU D1+2	NT	EN D	NR		P				S8	IR	N
2348	<i>Heterodermia</i>	<i>speciosa</i>	CR D			NR		P	x					N
2072	<i>Homostegia</i>	<i>piggottii</i> [LF]	LC											
2596	<i>Hydropunctaria</i>	<i>oceanica</i>	LC			?								
2597	<i>Hydropunctaria</i>	<i>orae</i>	LC			?								
585	<i>Hymenelia</i>	<i>epulotica</i>	LC			NS								

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587	<i>Hymenelia</i>	<i>heteromorpha</i>	VU D2			NR				x				
588	<i>Hymenelia</i>	<i>melanocarpa</i>	VU D2			NR				x				
574	<i>Hymenelia</i>	<i>prevostii</i>	LC			NS								
595	<i>Hymenelia</i>	<i>rhodopis</i>	DD			NR				x				
2073	<i>Hymenobia</i>	<i>aporea</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
1125	<i>Hyperphyscia</i>	<i>adglutinata</i>	LC											
575	<i>Hypocenyomyce</i>	<i>anthracophila</i>	EN D			NR				x				
576	<i>Hypocenyomyce</i>	<i>caradocensis</i>	LC											
577	<i>Hypocenyomyce</i>	<i>friesii</i>	LC			NS								
578	<i>Hypocenyomyce</i>	<i>scalaris</i>	LC											
580	<i>Hypogymnia</i>	<i>farinacea</i>	NT			NR				x				
582	<i>Hypogymnia</i>	<i>physodes</i>	LC											
583	<i>Hypogymnia</i>	<i>tubulosa</i>	LC											
638	<i>Hypogymnia</i>	<i>vittata</i>	VU D2			NR		P		x				N
2468	<i>Hypotrachyna</i>	<i>afrorevoluta</i>	LC											
986	<i>Hypotrachyna</i>	<i>britannica</i>	LC											
994	<i>Hypotrachyna</i>	<i>endochlora</i>	LC			NS				x			IR	
1002	<i>Hypotrachyna</i>	<i>laevigata</i>	LC											
2577	<i>Hypotrachyna</i>	<i>revoluta</i>	LC											
1017	<i>Hypotrachyna</i>	<i>sinuosa</i>	LC							x			IR	
1023	<i>Hypotrachyna</i>	<i>taylorensis</i>	LC							x			IR	
584	<i>Icmadophila</i>	<i>ericetorum</i>	LC											
2071	<i>Illosporopsis</i>	<i>christiansenii</i> [LF]	LC			NS								
2074	<i>Illosporium</i>	<i>carneum</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
699	<i>Immersaria</i>	<i>athroocarpa</i>	LC			NS								
1033	<i>Imshaugia</i>	<i>aleurites</i>	LC											
2424	<i>Intralichen</i>	<i>baccisporus</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2019	<i>Intralichen</i>	<i>christiansenii</i> [LF]	LC			NS								
2448	<i>Intralichen</i>	<i>lichenicola</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2020	<i>Intralichen</i>	<i>lichenum</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
1862	<i>Involucropyrenium</i>	<i>waltheri</i>	CR B2, C2, D		DD	NR				x				N

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573	<i>Ionaspis</i>	<i>lacustris</i>	LC											
1987	<i>Ionaspis</i>	<i>obtecta</i>	NT			NR				x				
589	<i>Ionaspis</i>	<i>odora</i>	LC			NS								
590	<i>Ionaspis</i>	<i>suaveolens</i>	DD			NS								
547	<i>Jamesiella</i>	<i>anastomosans</i>	LC											
549	<i>Jamesiella</i>	<i>scotica</i>	NT			NS	E	P		x			IR	
1758	<i>Japewia</i>	<i>subaurifera</i>	LC			NS								
786	<i>Japewia</i>	<i>tornoensis</i>	VU D2			NR				x				
708	<i>Japewiella</i>	<i>tavaresiana</i>	LC											
1945	<i>Julella</i>	<i>sericea</i> [F]	LC			NR								
2075	<i>Kalaallia</i>	<i>reactiva</i> [LF]	LC			NR								
2329	<i>Kalchbrenneriella</i>	<i>cyanescens</i> [LF]	LC											
117	<i>Koerberiella</i>	<i>wimmeriana</i>	LC			NS								
2423	<i>Laeviomyces</i>	<i>fallaciosus</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2076	<i>Laeviomyces</i>	<i>opegraphae</i> [LF]	LC											
2077	<i>Laeviomyces</i>	<i>pertusariicola</i> [LF]	LC											
591	<i>Lasallia</i>	<i>pustulata</i>	LC											
2078	<i>Lasiosphaeriopsis</i>	<i>salisburyi</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2079	<i>Lasiosphaeriopsis</i>	<i>supersparsa</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
592	<i>Lecanactis</i>	<i>abietina</i>	LC											
596	<i>Lecanactis</i>	<i>dilleniana</i>	LC			NS								
1587	<i>Lecanactis</i>	<i>latebrarum</i>	LC			NS				x				
606	<i>Lecanactis</i>	<i>subabietina</i>	LC							x			IR	
609	<i>Lecania</i>	<i>aipospila</i>	LC			NS								
611	<i>Lecania</i>	<i>atrynoides</i>	LC			NS								
612	<i>Lecania</i>	<i>baeomma</i>	LC			NS								
307	<i>Lecania</i>	<i>chlorotiza</i>	NT			NS		P	x	x	x		IR	
1869	<i>Lecania</i>	<i>coeruleorubella</i>	Ex											
1759	<i>Lecania</i>	<i>coerulescens</i>	DD			NR	E						IR	
143	<i>Lecania</i>	<i>cuprea</i>	LC			NS								
613	<i>Lecania</i>	<i>cyrtella</i>	LC											

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614	<i>Lecania</i>	<i>cyrtellina</i>	LC											
2388	<i>Lecania</i>	<i>dubitans</i>	DD			NR				x				N
616	<i>Lecania</i>	<i>erysibe</i>	LC											
2445	<i>Lecania</i>	<i>fructigena</i>	LC			NR								
618	<i>Lecania</i>	<i>fuscella</i>	Ex											
1625	<i>Lecania</i>	<i>hutchinsiae</i>	LC											
1707	<i>Lecania</i>	<i>inundata</i>	LC			NS								
159	<i>Lecania</i>	<i>naegelii</i>	LC											
619	<i>Lecania</i>	<i>nylanderiana</i>	DD			NR								
1870	<i>Lecania</i>	<i>olivacella</i>	Ex											
1708	<i>Lecania</i>	<i>rabenhorstii</i>	LC											
1760	<i>Lecania</i>	<i>suavis</i>	DD			NR								
2340	<i>Lecania</i>	<i>sambucina</i>	DD			NR				x				
167	<i>Lecania</i>	<i>subfuscula</i>	LC			NS								
1761	<i>Lecania</i>	<i>sylvestris</i>	LC			NS								
1691	<i>Lecania</i>	<i>turicensis</i>	LC											
593	<i>Lecanographa</i>	<i>abscondita</i>	LC			NS								
594	<i>Lecanographa</i>	<i>amylacea</i>	VU C2			NS		P	x	x	x		IR	
2452	<i>Lecanographa</i>	<i>dialeuca</i>	VU D2			NR								N
597	<i>Lecanographa</i>	<i>grumulosa</i>	LC			NS								
600	<i>Lecanographa</i>	<i>lyncea</i>	LC							x			IR	
623	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>achariana</i>	CR B, C2			NR		P	x	x	x	S8		
624	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>actophila</i>	LC											
625	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>agardhiana</i>	DD			NS								
626	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>aitema</i>	LC											
754	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>albella</i>	LC			NS				x				
665	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>albellula</i> var. <i>albellula</i>	LC			NS								
2521	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>albellula</i> var. <i>macroconidiata</i>	NE			NR								
627	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>albescens</i>	LC											
628	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>alboflavida</i>	LC			NS								
629	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>andrewii</i>	LC			NS								

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640	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>antiqua</i>	LC											
685	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>argentata</i>	LC			NS								
1765	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>atromarginata</i>	VU D2			NR				x				
632	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>atrosulphurea</i>	NT			NR				x				
2121	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>barkmaniana</i>	LC	DD		NS								
1626	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>cadubriae</i>	LC			NS								
634	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>caesiosora</i>	LC											
635	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>campestris ssp. campestris</i>	LC											
1685	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>campestris ssp. dolomitica</i>	LC			NS								
636	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>carpineae</i>	LC											
637	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>cenisia</i>	LC			NR								
639	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>chlarotera</i>	LC											
1657	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>chlorophaeodes</i>	VU D2			NR				x				
1762	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>cinereofusca</i>	VU D2		DD	NR		P		x				N
1996	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>compallens</i>	LC			NS								
641	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>confusa</i>	LC											
643	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>conizaeoides f. conizaeoides</i>	LC											
2381	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>conizaeoides f. variola</i>	NE			?								
2520	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>coppinsii</i>	NE			NR								
644	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>crenulata</i>	LC											
646	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>dispersa</i>	LC											
647	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>epanora</i>	LC								M			
648	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>epibryon</i>	VU D2			NR				x				
649	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>expallens</i>	LC											
650	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>farinaria</i>	LC											
2579	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>filamentosa</i>	NE			NR								
795	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>formosa</i>	NT			NR				x				
651	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>frustulosa</i>	VU D2			NR				x				
652	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>fugiens</i>	LC											
723	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>fuscescens</i>	Ex											
653	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>gangaleoides</i>	LC											

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1763	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>gisleriana</i>	DD			NR				x	M			
621	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>hagenii</i>	NE											
1692	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>handelii</i>	NT			NS					M			
655	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>helicopis</i>	LC											
1764	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>horiza</i>	NT			NS				x				
2506	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>hybocarpa</i>	NE			NR								
601	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>hypoptella</i>	DD			NR				x				
656	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>intricata</i>	LC											
657	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>intumescens</i>	LC											
2585	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>invadens</i>	NE			NR								
658	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>jamesii</i>	LC											
660	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>leptacina</i>	LC			NS								
1766	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>marginata</i>	DD			NR				x				
1872	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>mughicola</i>	NT			NR				x				
661	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>muralis</i>	LC											
694	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>ochroidea</i>	DD			NR								
757	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>orosthea</i>	LC											
1837	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>pannonica</i>	LC											
1836	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>persimilis</i>	LC											
666	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>poliophaea</i>	LC											
667	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>polytropa</i>	LC											
668	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>populicola</i>	LC	NT	EX	NS				x				
669	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>praepostera</i>	LC			NS								
670	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>pruinosa</i>	LC			NS								
672	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>pulicaris</i>	LC											
673	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>quercicola</i>	VU D1			NS		P	x	x	x		IR	N
1873	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>rugosella</i>	DD			NR								
1767	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>rupicola</i> var. <i>efflorens</i>	LC			NS								
674	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>rupicola</i> var. <i>rupicola</i>	LC											
675	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>saligna</i>	LC											
676	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>salina</i>	DD			NR								

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677	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>sambuci</i>	LC											
678	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>sarcopidooides</i>	DD			NR								
610	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>semipallida</i>	LC			NS								
2561	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>sinuosa</i>	LC			NR								
679	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>soralifera</i>	LC											
680	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>stenotropa</i>	LC											
681	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>straminea</i>	NT			NR				x				
682	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>strobilina</i>	VU D2			NR								
683	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>subaurea</i>	LC			NS					M			
684	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>subcarnea</i>	LC			NS								
686	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>subintricata</i>	DD			?								
779	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>sublivescens</i>	NT			NS		P	x		x		IR	
783	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>sulphurea</i>	LC											
687	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>swartzii</i>	LC			NR								
688	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>symmicta</i>	LC											
690	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>varia</i>	LC											
2287	<i>Lecanora</i>	<i>zosteriae</i>	LC			NS								
790	<i>Lecidea</i>	<i>ahlesii</i>	LC			NS								
2391	<i>Lecidea</i>	<i>alpestris</i>	DD			NR				x				N
701	<i>Lecidea</i>	<i>auriculata</i>	LC			NS								
702	<i>Lecidea</i>	<i>berengeriana</i>	DD			NS								
704	<i>Lecidea</i>	<i>brachyspora</i>	LC			NS								
710	<i>Lecidea</i>	<i>commaculans</i>	DD			NR				x				
711	<i>Lecidea</i>	<i>confluens</i>	LC			NS								
715	<i>Lecidea</i>	<i>diducens</i>	LC			NS								
717	<i>Lecidea</i>	<i>endomelaena</i>	DD			NR								
720	<i>Lecidea</i>	<i>erythrophaea</i>	VU B			NR		P	x	x				
1769	<i>Lecidea</i>	<i>exigua</i>	DD			NR								
721	<i>Lecidea</i>	<i>fuliginosa</i>	LC			NS								
2383	<i>Lecidea</i>	<i>fuscoatra</i>	LC											
695	<i>Lecidea</i>	<i>globulispora</i>	VU D2			NR				x				

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2474	<i>Lecidea</i>	<i>grisella</i>	LC											
1965	<i>Lecidea</i>	<i>haerjedalica</i>	DD			NR				x				
730	<i>Lecidea</i>	<i>hypnorum</i>	LC	DD		NS								N
731	<i>Lecidea</i>	<i>hypopta</i>	LC			NS								
1658	<i>Lecidea</i>	<i>inops</i>	EN B			NR		P	x			S8		
737	<i>Lecidea</i>	<i>lactea s. lat.</i>	LC											
2358	<i>Lecidea</i>	<i>lactea s. str.</i>	LC											
738	<i>Lecidea</i>	<i>lapicida</i>	LC											
768	<i>Lecidea</i>	<i>leprarioides</i>	NT			NR				x				
740	<i>Lecidea</i>	<i>lichenicola</i>	LC			NS	?E						IR	
743	<i>Lecidea</i>	<i>lithophila</i>	LC											
745	<i>Lecidea</i>	<i>luteoatra</i>	LC			NR								
1966	<i>Lecidea</i>	<i>mucosa</i>	DD			NR	E			x			IR	
1710	<i>Lecidea</i>	<i>nylanderi</i>	LC			NS								
2312	<i>Lecidea</i>	<i>obluridata</i>	DD			NR								
758	<i>Lecidea</i>	<i>paraclitica</i>	DD			NR								
1697	<i>Lecidea</i>	<i>paupercula</i>	LC			NS								
761	<i>Lecidea</i>	<i>phaeops</i>	LC											
764	<i>Lecidea</i>	<i>plana</i>	LC											
1967	<i>Lecidea</i>	<i>promiscens</i>	DD			NR								
1968	<i>Lecidea</i>	<i>promiscua</i>	DD			NR								
760	<i>Lecidea</i>	<i>promixta</i>	DD			NR								
1772	<i>Lecidea</i>	<i>sanguineoatra</i>	LC			NS								
769	<i>Lecidea</i>	<i>sarcognoides</i>	VU D2			NR								
753	<i>Lecidea</i>	<i>siderolithica</i>	DD			NR								
772	<i>Lecidea</i>	<i>silacea</i>	LC			NS								
608	<i>Lecidea</i>	<i>subspeirea</i>	DD			NR	E						IR	
603	<i>Lecidea</i>	<i>swartzioidea</i>	LC			NS								
1969	<i>Lecidea</i>	<i>syncarpa</i>	DD			NR								
787	<i>Lecidea</i>	<i>turgidula</i>	LC											
794	<i>Lecidella</i>	<i>anomaloidea</i>	LC			NS								

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804	<i>Lecidella</i>	<i>asema</i>	LC											
796	<i>Lecidella</i>	<i>carpathica</i>	LC											
797	<i>Lecidella</i>	<i>elaeochroma f. elaeochroma</i>	LC											
798	<i>Lecidella</i>	<i>elaeochroma f. soralifera</i>	LC											
2383	<i>Lecidella</i>	<i>flavosorediata</i>	LC			NR				x				
800	<i>Lecidella</i>	<i>meiococca</i>	LC			NS								
602	<i>Lecidella</i>	<i>patavina</i>	DD			NR								
801	<i>Lecidella</i>	<i>pulveracea</i>	Ex		DD									N
802	<i>Lecidella</i>	<i>scabra</i>	LC											
803	<i>Lecidella</i>	<i>stigmattea</i>	LC											
707	<i>Lecidella</i>	<i>subviridis</i>	DD			NR				x				N
805	<i>Lecidella</i>	<i>viridans</i>	DD			NR				x				
1659	<i>Lecidella</i>	<i>wulfenii</i>	VU D2			NR				x				
806	<i>Lecidoma</i>	<i>demissum</i>	LC			NS								
2080	<i>Leightoniomyces</i>	<i>phillipsii [LF]</i>	NE			NR								
807	<i>Lemmopsis</i>	<i>arnoldiana</i>	NT			NR				x				
809	<i>Lemmopsis</i>	<i>oblongans</i>	DD	EX			E						IR	N
810	<i>Lempholemma</i>	<i>botryosum</i>	LC			NS								
811	<i>Lempholemma</i>	<i>chalazanellum</i>	LC			NS								
8123	<i>Lempholemma</i>	<i>chalazanodes</i>	NE											
813	<i>Lempholemma</i>	<i>chalazanum</i>	DD			NS								
814	<i>Lempholemma</i>	<i>cladodes</i>	NT			NR				x				
815	<i>Lempholemma</i>	<i>intricatum</i>	NT			NR				x				
817	<i>Lempholemma</i>	<i>polyanthes</i>	LC			NS								
818	<i>Lempholemma</i>	<i>radiatum</i>	NT			NR				x				
1600	<i>Lepraria</i>	<i>alpina</i>	LC			NR								
2330	<i>Lepraria</i>	<i>atlantica</i>	LC			NS								
2431	<i>Lepraria</i>	<i>bergensis</i>	DD			NR								N
1927	<i>Lepraria</i>	<i>borealis</i>	LC			?NS								
823	<i>Lepraria</i>	<i>caesioalba</i>	LC											
819	<i>Lepraria</i>	<i>crassissima</i>	LC			NR								

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1602	<i>Lepraria</i>	<i>diffusa</i> var. <i>chrysodetoides</i>	LC			NR								
1601	<i>Lepraria</i>	<i>diffusa</i> var. <i>diffusa</i>	LC			NS								
1712	<i>Lepraria</i>	<i>eburnea</i>	LC			NS								
1995	<i>Lepraria</i>	<i>ecorticata</i>	LC			NS								
833	<i>Lepraria</i>	<i>elobata</i>	LC			NS								
2458	<i>Lepraria</i>	<i>humida</i>	LC			?NR								
1974	<i>Lepraria</i>	<i>incana</i>	LC											
1693	<i>Lepraria</i>	<i>jackii</i>	LC											
1629	<i>Lepraria</i>	<i>lobificans</i>	LC											
1603	<i>Lepraria</i>	<i>membranacea</i>	LC											
822	<i>Lepraria</i>	<i>neglecta</i>	LC			NS								
1714	<i>Lepraria</i>	<i>nivalis</i>	LC			NS								
936	<i>Lepraria</i>	<i>nylanderiana</i>	DD			NR				x				
1715	<i>Lepraria</i>	<i>rigidula</i>	LC											
2427	<i>Lepraria</i>	<i>sylvicola</i>	LC			NS								
1716	<i>Lepraria</i>	<i>umbricola</i>	LC			NS								
1604	<i>Lepraria</i>	<i>vouauxii</i>	LC											
824	<i>Leptocaulon</i>	<i>microscopicum</i>	LC											
827	<i>Leptogium</i>	<i>biatorinum</i>	LC			NS				x				
828	<i>Leptogium</i>	<i>brebissonii</i>	NT			NS		P		x	xL		IR	
829	<i>Leptogium</i>	<i>britannicum</i>	LC			NS				x			IR	
830	<i>Leptogium</i>	<i>burgessii</i>	LC							x	xL		IR	
832	<i>Leptogium</i>	<i>cochleatum</i>	VU C2, D1		NT	NS		P	x	x	xL		IR	N
1660	<i>Leptogium</i>	<i>coralloideum</i>	VU D1		DD	NR				x				N
834	<i>Leptogium</i>	<i>cyanescens</i>	LC							x			IR	
835	<i>Leptogium</i>	<i>diffractum</i>	NT			NS				x				
846	<i>Leptogium</i>	<i>gelatinosum</i>	LC											
836	<i>Leptogium</i>	<i>hibernicum</i>	NT			NR		P		x			IR	
837	<i>Leptogium</i>	<i>hildenbrandii</i>	Ex											
1874	<i>Leptogium</i>	<i>imbricatum</i>	NT			NR				x				
1773	<i>Leptogium</i>	<i>intermedium</i>	LC			NS				x				

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839	<i>Leptogium</i>	<i>lichenoides</i>	LC											
840	<i>Leptogium</i>	<i>massiliense</i>	NT			NR								
842	<i>Leptogium</i>	<i>palmatum</i>	NT			NS								
843	<i>Leptogium</i>	<i>plicatile</i>	LC											
2530	<i>Leptogium</i>	<i>pulvinatum</i>	LC											
844	<i>Leptogium</i>	<i>saturninum</i>	VU C2			NS		P	x					
845	<i>Leptogium</i>	<i>schraderi</i>	LC											
1717	<i>Leptogium</i>	<i>subtile</i>	LC			NS								
939	<i>Leptogium</i>	<i>subtorulosum</i>	NT			NR								
847	<i>Leptogium</i>	<i>tenuissimum</i>	LC			NS								
848	<i>Leptogium</i>	<i>teretiusculum</i>	LC								L*			
849	<i>Leptogium</i>	<i>turgidum</i>	LC											
1618	<i>Leptorhaphis</i>	<i>atomaria</i> [F]	LC			NS								
2589	<i>Leptorhaphis</i>	<i>confertior</i> [F]	NE			NR								
1553	<i>Leptorhaphis</i>	<i>epidermis</i> [F]	LC											
1537	<i>Leptorhaphis</i>	<i>maggiana</i> [F]	LC			NS								
2081	<i>Leptosphaeria</i>	<i>clarkii</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2082	<i>Leptosphaeria</i>	<i>leucomelaria</i> [LF]	NE			?								
2587	<i>Leptosphaeria</i>	<i>ramalinae</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2083	<i>Leptosphaerulina</i>	<i>peltigerae</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2084	<i>Lettauia</i>	<i>cladoniicola</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
177	<i>Leucocarpia</i>	<i>biatorella</i>	DD			NR				x				
2085	<i>Libertiella</i>	<i>malmedyensis</i> [LF]	NE			?								
2533	<i>Lichenochora</i>	<i>aipoliae</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2379	<i>Lichenochora</i>	<i>aprica</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2328	<i>Lichenochora</i>	<i>coarctatae</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2534	<i>Lichenochora</i>	<i>coppinsii</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2557	<i>Lichenochora</i>	<i>epifulgens</i> [LF]	EN D			NR								N
2086	<i>Lichenochora</i>	<i>inconspicua</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2284	<i>Lichenochora</i>	<i>lecidellae</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2319	<i>Lichenochora</i>	<i>mediterraneae</i> [LF]	NE			NR								

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2087	<i>Lichenochora</i>	<i>obscuroides</i> [LF]	LC			NR								
2535	<i>Lichenochora</i>	<i>paucispora</i> [LF]	LC			NR								
2089	<i>Lichenochora</i>	<i>weillii</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2091	<i>Lichenocoenium</i>	<i>erodens</i> [LF]	LC											
2092	<i>Lichenocoenium</i>	<i>lecanorae</i> [LF]	LC			NS								
2581	<i>Lichenocoenium</i>	<i>lichenicola</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2093	<i>Lichenocoenium</i>	<i>pyxidatae</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2422	<i>Lichenocoenium</i>	<i>reichlingii</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2094	<i>Lichenocoenium</i>	<i>usneae</i> [LF]	LC			NR								
2095	<i>Lichenocoenium</i>	<i>xanthoriae</i> [LF]	LC			NS								
2096	<i>Lichenodiplis</i>	<i>lecanorae</i> [LF]	LC			NS								
2097	<i>Lichenodiplis</i>	<i>lichenicola</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
935	<i>Lichenomphalia</i>	<i>alpina</i>	LC											
934	<i>Lichenomphalia</i>	<i>hudsoniana</i>	LC											
931	<i>Lichenomphalia</i>	<i>umbellifera</i>	LC											
932	<i>Lichenomphalia</i>	<i>velutina</i>	LC			?								
2098	<i>Lichenopeltella</i>	<i>cetrariicola</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2289	<i>Lichenopeltella</i>	<i>coppinsii</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2099	<i>Lichenopeltella</i>	<i>peltigericola</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2181	<i>Lichenopeltella</i>	<i>ramalinae</i> [LF]	LC			NR								
2100	<i>Lichenopuccinia</i>	<i>poeltii</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2101	<i>Lichenosticta</i>	<i>alcicornaria</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2102	<i>Lichenostigma</i>	<i>elongata</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2103	<i>Lichenostigma</i>	<i>maureri</i> [LF]	LC			NR								
2104	<i>Lichenostigma</i>	<i>rugosa</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
784	<i>Lichenothelia</i>	<i>convexa</i> [F]	LC			NR								
2519	<i>Lichenothelia</i>	<i>renobalesiana</i> [LF]	LC			NR								
851	<i>Lichina</i>	<i>confinis</i>	LC											
852	<i>Lichina</i>	<i>pygmaea</i>	LC											
1875	<i>Lichinodium</i>	<i>sirosiphoideum</i>	DD			NR				x				
853	<i>Lithographa</i>	<i>tesserata</i>	LC			NS								

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946	<i>Lithothelium</i>	<i>phaeosporum</i>	NT			NR				x				
2466	<i>Llimonaea</i>	<i>sorediata</i>	LC			NS								
2498	<i>Llimoniella</i>	<i>fuscatae</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2105	<i>Llimoniella</i>	<i>groenlandiae</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
855	<i>Lobaria</i>	<i>amplissima</i>	LC							x	L		IR	
857	<i>Lobaria</i>	<i>pulmonaria</i>	LC							x	L		IR	
858	<i>Lobaria</i>	<i>scrobiculata</i>	LC							x	L		IR	
856	<i>Lobaria</i>	<i>virens</i>	LC							x	L		IR	
1876	<i>Lopadium</i>	<i>coralloideum</i>	VU D2			NR				x				N
1695	<i>Lopadium</i>	<i>disciforme</i>	LC											
859	<i>Lopadium</i>	<i>pezizoideum</i>	NT			NR				x				
551	<i>Loxospora</i>	<i>elatina</i>	LC											
2108	<i>Marchandiomyces</i>	<i>aurantiacus</i> [LF]	LC											
2109	<i>Marchandiomyces</i>	<i>corallinus</i> [LF]	LC											
861	<i>Massalongia</i>	<i>carcosa</i>	LC											
323	<i>Megalaria</i>	<i>grossa</i>	LC											
324	<i>Megalaria</i>	<i>laureri</i>	EN D		VU	NR		P	x			S8	IR	N
318	<i>Megalaria</i>	<i>pulverea</i>	LC											
862	<i>Megalospora</i>	<i>tuberculosa</i>	NT			NS		P	x	x	x		IR	
971	<i>Megaspora</i>	<i>verrucosa</i>	NT			NS								
992	<i>Melanelia</i>	<i>disjuncta</i>	LC			NS								
332	<i>Melanelia</i>	<i>hepatizon</i>	LC			NS								
1019	<i>Melanelia</i>	<i>stygia</i>	NT			NS								
998	<i>Melanelixia</i>	<i>fuliginosa</i>	LC											
997	<i>Melanelixia</i>	<i>glabratula</i>	LC											
1570	<i>Melanelixia</i>	<i>subargentifera</i>	CR B, C, D		DD	NR		P		x				N
1020	<i>Melanelixia</i>	<i>subaurifera</i>	LC											
993	<i>Melanohalea</i>	<i>elegantula</i>	LC											
995	<i>Melanohalea</i>	<i>exasperata</i>	LC											
996	<i>Melanohalea</i>	<i>exasperatula</i>	LC											
1001	<i>Melanohalea</i>	<i>laciniatula</i>	LC											

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1016	<i>Melanohalea</i>	<i>septentrionalis</i>	LC			NS								
864	<i>Melaspilea</i>	<i>amota</i> [F]	NT		DD	NR								
1718	<i>Melaspilea</i>	<i>atroides</i>	LC			NS				x			IR	
876	<i>Melaspilea</i>	<i>bagliettoana</i> [F]	NT			NR				x				
866	<i>Melaspilea</i>	<i>diplospora</i> auct. [LF]	NE			NR								
868	<i>Melaspilea</i>	<i>granitophila</i>	LC			NS								
1719	<i>Melaspilea</i>	<i>interjecta</i>	DD			NR				x			IR	
1948	<i>Melaspilea</i>	<i>leciographoides</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
1554	<i>Melaspilea</i>	<i>lentiginosa</i> [LF]	NT			NR		P	x		x		IR	
1949	<i>Melaspilea</i>	<i>lentiginosula</i> [F]	NT			NR				x			IR	
867	<i>Melaspilea</i>	<i>ochrothalamia</i> [F]	LC			NS								
1950	<i>Melaspilea</i>	<i>proximella</i> [F]	LC			NS								
2447	<i>Menegazzia</i>	<i>subsimilis</i>	NT			NR								N
869	<i>Menegazzia</i>	<i>terebrata</i>	LC							x			IR	
1152	<i>Merismatium</i>	<i>deminutum</i> [LF]	LC			NS								
1154	<i>Merismatium</i>	<i>discrepans</i> [LF]	LC			NS								
2110	<i>Merismatium</i>	<i>nigritellum</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2482	<i>Metamelanea</i>	<i>umbonata</i>	DD			NR								N
870	<i>Micarea</i>	<i>adnata</i>	LC			NS								
871	<i>Micarea</i>	<i>alabastrites</i>	LC							x			IR	
698	<i>Micarea</i>	<i>assimilata</i>	VU D2			NR				x				
873	<i>Micarea</i>	<i>bauschiana</i>	LC											
874	<i>Micarea</i>	<i>botryoides</i>	LC											
2556	<i>Micarea</i>	<i>byssacea</i>	LC											
875	<i>Micarea</i>	<i>cinerea</i> f. <i>cinerea</i>	LC											
2341	<i>Micarea</i>	<i>cinerea</i> f. <i>tenuispora</i>	LC			NR								
1733	<i>Micarea</i>	<i>contexta</i>	LC			NR				x				
1720	<i>Micarea</i>	<i>coppinsii</i>	LC			NS								
1661	<i>Micarea</i>	<i>crassipes</i>	VU D2			NR				x				
615	<i>Micarea</i>	<i>curvata</i>	LC	DD		NR								
1920	<i>Micarea</i>	<i>deminuta</i>	LC			NR								

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877	<i>Micarea</i>	<i>denigrata</i>	LC											
1698	<i>Micarea</i>	<i>doliiformis</i>	LC			NS								
1924	<i>Micarea</i>	<i>elachista</i>	EN D			NR				x				
719	<i>Micarea</i>	<i>erratica</i>	LC											
773	<i>Micarea</i>	<i>eximia</i>	DD			NR				x				
2507	<i>Micarea</i>	<i>farinosa</i>	DD			NR								N
872	<i>Micarea</i>	<i>globulosella</i>	DD			NR								
1721	<i>Micarea</i>	<i>hedlundii</i>	NT			NR				x				
2446	<i>Micarea</i>	<i>hypoviolasces</i>	DD			NR	E						IR	N
1631	<i>Micarea</i>	<i>incrassata</i>	LC			NS								
1877	<i>Micarea</i>	<i>inquinans [LF]</i>	LC			NR				x				
1482	<i>Micarea</i>	<i>lapillicola</i>	LC			NR								
879	<i>Micarea</i>	<i>leprosula</i>	LC											
881	<i>Micarea</i>	<i>lignaria var. endoleuca</i>	LC			NS							IR	
880	<i>Micarea</i>	<i>lignaria var. lignaria</i>	LC											
1613	<i>Micarea</i>	<i>lithinella</i>	LC			NS								
882	<i>Micarea</i>	<i>lutulata</i>	LC											
1775	<i>Micarea</i>	<i>lynceola</i>	LC			NR								
716	<i>Micarea</i>	<i>marginata</i>	LC			NS								
883	<i>Micarea</i>	<i>melaena</i>	LC											
2359	<i>Micarea</i>	<i>micrococca</i>	LC											
884	<i>Micarea</i>	<i>misella</i>	LC			NS								
1596	<i>Micarea</i>	<i>myriocarpa</i>	LC			NS								
1734	<i>Micarea</i>	<i>nigella</i>	LC			NR								
885	<i>Micarea</i>	<i>nitschkeana</i>	LC											
1777	<i>Micarea</i>	<i>olivacea</i>	DD			NR	E			x			IR	
1662	<i>Micarea</i>	<i>paratropa</i>	LC			NR				x			IR	
1921	<i>Micarea</i>	<i>parva</i>	LC			NR								
886	<i>Micarea</i>	<i>peliocarpa</i>	LC											
1770	<i>Micarea</i>	<i>polycarpella</i>	LC			NR								
2360	<i>Micarea</i>	<i>prasina s. str.</i>	LC			NS								

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2508	<i>Micarea</i>	<i>prasinella</i>	DD		NE	NR								N
1632	<i>Micarea</i>	<i>pseudomarginata</i>	LC			NR	E						IR	
888	<i>Micarea</i>	<i>pycnidiphora</i>	LC	NT		NS				x			IR	
889	<i>Micarea</i>	<i>stipitata</i>	LC							x			IR	
780	<i>Micarea</i>	<i>subconfusa</i>	DD			NR				x				
890	<i>Micarea</i>	<i>submilliaria</i>	DD			NR				x				
891	<i>Micarea</i>	<i>subnigrata</i>	LC			NS								
2361	<i>Micarea</i>	<i>subviridescens</i>	LC			NR								
893	<i>Micarea</i>	<i>sylvicola</i>	LC											
894	<i>Micarea</i>	<i>synotheoides</i>	LC			NS				x			IR	
895	<i>Micarea</i>	<i>ternaria</i>	LC			NR								
896	<i>Micarea</i>	<i>tuberculata</i>	LC			NS								
897	<i>Micarea</i>	<i>turfosa</i>	LC			NS								
1663	<i>Micarea</i>	<i>viridiatra</i>	LC			NR				x			IR	
838	<i>Micarea</i>	<i>viridileprosa</i>	LC			NS								
2489	<i>Micarea</i>	<i>vulpinaris</i>	DD			NR								N
2293	<i>Micarea</i>	<i>xanthonica</i>	LC			NS				x			IR	
1441	<i>Microcalicium</i>	<i>ahlneri</i> [F]	LC			NS								
1951	<i>Microcalicium</i>	<i>arenarium</i> [LF]	LC			NR								
1442	<i>Microcalicium</i>	<i>disseminatum</i> [F]	LC			NR								
892	<i>Milospium</i>	<i>graphideorum</i> [LF]	LC			NS								
2417	<i>Milospium</i>	<i>lacoizquetae</i> [LF]	LC			NR								
2584	<i>Minutoexcipula</i>	<i>tephromelae</i> [LF]	LC			NR								
2111	<i>Minutophoma</i>	<i>chrysophthalmae</i> [LF]	NT			NR								N
700	<i>Miriqidica</i>	<i>atrolfulva</i>	LC			NS								
106	<i>Miriqidica</i>	<i>complanata f. complanata</i>	LC			NS								
2342	<i>Miriqidica</i>	<i>complanata f. soredata</i>	LC	DD		NR								
1688	<i>Miriqidica</i>	<i>garovaglio</i>	VU D2			NR				x				
781	<i>Miriqidica</i>	<i>griseoatra</i>	LC			NS								
2429	<i>Miriqidica</i>	<i>intrudens</i>	DD			NR				x				N
739	<i>Miriqidica</i>	<i>leucophaea</i>	LC											

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744	<i>Miriquidica</i>	<i>lulensis</i>	NT			NR								
1259	<i>Miriquidica</i>	<i>nigroleprosa</i> var. <i>liljenstroemii</i>	LC		DD	NR				x				N
1627	<i>Miriquidica</i>	<i>nigroleprosa</i> var. <i>nigroleprosa</i>	LC			NS								
766	<i>Miriquidica</i>	<i>pycnocarpa</i> f. <i>pycnocarpa</i>	LC			NS								
1771	<i>Miriquidica</i>	<i>pycnocarpa</i> f. <i>sorediata</i>	LC			NS								
904	<i>Mniaecia</i>	<i>jungermanniae</i> [F]	LC											
905	<i>Mniaecia</i>	<i>nivea</i> [F]	NE			NR								
906	<i>Moelleropsis</i>	<i>nebulosa</i>	LC			NS								
2112	<i>Monodictys</i>	<i>anaptychia</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2113	<i>Monodictys</i>	<i>cellulosa</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2433	<i>Monodictys</i>	<i>epilepraria</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2114	<i>Monodictys</i>	<i>fuliginosa</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2115	<i>Muellerella</i>	<i>hospitans</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2116	<i>Muellerella</i>	<i>lichenicola</i> [LF]	LC											
2117	<i>Muellerella</i>	<i>polyspora</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2119	<i>Muellerella</i>	<i>pygmaea</i> var. <i>athallina</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2118	<i>Muellerella</i>	<i>pygmaea</i> var. <i>pygmaea</i> [LF]	LC											
2120	<i>Muellerella</i>	<i>ventosicola</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2559	<i>Multiclavula</i>	<i>mucida</i>	NE			NR								
1779	<i>Multiclavula</i>	<i>vernalis</i>	DD			NR				x				
1653	<i>Mycobilimbia</i>	<i>carneoalbida</i>	CR D			NR				x				N
146	<i>Mycobilimbia</i>	<i>epixanthoides</i>	LC											
320	<i>Mycobilimbia</i>	<i>pilularis</i>	LC								L*			
160	<i>Mycobilimbia</i>	<i>tetramera</i>	VU D1+2		DD	NR				x				N
907	<i>Mycoblastus</i>	<i>affinis</i>	LC			NS								
1780	<i>Mycoblastus</i>	<i>alpinus</i>	LC			NR				x				
550	<i>Mycoblastus</i>	<i>caesius</i>	LC											
1881	<i>Mycoblastus</i>	<i>sanguinarius</i> f. <i>leprosus</i>	LC			NR								
909	<i>Mycoblastus</i>	<i>sanguinarius</i> f. <i>sanguinarius</i>	LC											
1428	<i>Mycocalicium</i>	<i>subtile</i> [F]	LC			NS				x				
1988	<i>Myochroidea</i>	<i>porphyrospoda</i>	NT			NR				x				

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785	<i>Mycoglaena</i>	<i>acuminans</i> [F]	LC	DD		NR								N
1278	<i>Mycoglaena</i>	<i>myricae</i> [F]	LC			NS								
1094	<i>Mycomicrothelia</i>	<i>atlantica</i> [F]	NT			NR				x				
1840	<i>Mycomicrothelia</i>	<i>confusa</i> [F]	LC											
1093	<i>Mycomicrothelia</i>	<i>walrothii</i> [F]	LC			NR								
75	<i>Mycoporum</i>	<i>antecellens</i> [F]	LC											
1576	<i>Mycoporum</i>	<i>lacteum</i> [F]	NT			NS				x				
2509	<i>Mycoporum</i>	<i>sparsellum</i> [F]	DD			NR								N
13	<i>Myriospora</i>	<i>heppii</i>	LC			NS								
2305	<i>Myxophora</i>	<i>leptogiophila</i> [LF]	LC			NR								
2170	<i>Nanostictis</i>	<i>christiansenii</i> [LF]	NT			NR								N
2122	<i>Nectria</i>	<i>epicallopusma</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2123	<i>Nectriopsis</i>	<i>indigena</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2124	<i>Nectriopsis</i>	<i>lecanodes</i> [LF]	LC											
2569	<i>Nectriopsis</i>	<i>micareae</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2126	<i>Nectriopsis</i>	<i>rubifaciens</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2523	<i>Neobarya</i>	<i>peltigerae</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2127	<i>Neolamyia</i>	<i>peltigerae</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
916	<i>Nephroma</i>	<i>arcticum</i>	EN D			NR		P		x		S8		
1664	<i>Nephroma</i>	<i>helveticum</i>	Ex											
917	<i>Nephroma</i>	<i>laevigatum</i>	LC							x	L		IR	
918	<i>Nephroma</i>	<i>parile</i>	LC								L			
919	<i>Nephroma</i>	<i>resupinatum</i>	Ex											
1665	<i>Nephroma</i>	<i>tangeriense</i>	NT			NR				x	L		IR	
2139	<i>Nesolechia</i>	<i>oxyspora</i> [LF]	LC											
2128	<i>Niesslia</i>	<i>cladoniicola</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2129	<i>Niesslia</i>	<i>lobariae</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2262	<i>Nigromacula</i>	<i>uniseptata</i> [LF]	LC			NS								
1835	<i>Normandina</i>	<i>acroglypta</i>	LC											
920	<i>Normandina</i>	<i>pulchella</i>	LC								L*			
2130	<i>Obryzum</i>	<i>corniculatum</i> [LF]	NE			NR								

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921	<i>Ochrolechia</i>	<i>androgyna</i>	LC											
949	<i>Ochrolechia</i>	<i>arborea</i>	NT			NR				x				
2598	<i>Ochrolechia</i>	<i>bahusiensis</i>	NE			NR								
922	<i>Ochrolechia</i>	<i>frigida f. frigida</i>	LC											
748	<i>Ochrolechia</i>	<i>frigida f. lapuensis</i>	LC			NR								
1634	<i>Ochrolechia</i>	<i>inaequatula</i>	LC			NS								
2599	<i>Ochrolechia</i>	<i>laevigata</i>	NE			NR								
2600	<i>Ochrolechia</i>	<i>mahluensis</i>	NE			NR								
1781	<i>Ochrolechia</i>	<i>microstictoides</i>	LC											
926	<i>Ochrolechia</i>	<i>parella</i>	LC											
927	<i>Ochrolechia</i>	<i>subviridis</i>	LC											
1494	<i>Ochrolechia</i>	<i>szatalaënsis</i>	LC			NS				x			IR	
928	<i>Ochrolechia</i>	<i>tartarea</i>	LC											
929	<i>Ochrolechia</i>	<i>turneri</i>	LC											
1097	<i>Ochrolechia</i>	<i>xanthostoma</i>	LC			NS								
2376	<i>Odontotrema</i>	<i>pertusariae [LF]</i>	NE			NR								
2477	<i>Opegrapha</i>	<i>anomea [LF]</i>	DD			NR								N
937	<i>Opegrapha</i>	<i>areniseda</i>	LC	NT		NS				x				N
1994	<i>Opegrapha</i>	<i>arthoniicola in ed. [LF]</i>	LC			NS								
938	<i>Opegrapha</i>	<i>atra</i>	LC											
1841	<i>Opegrapha</i>	<i>brevis [LF]</i>	NT			NR				x			IR	
959	<i>Opegrapha</i>	<i>calcareae</i>	LC											
941	<i>Opegrapha</i>	<i>cesareensis</i>	LC											
945	<i>Opegrapha</i>	<i>corticola</i>	LC										IR	
1555	<i>Opegrapha</i>	<i>demutata</i>	LC			NS								
960	<i>Opegrapha</i>	<i>dolomitica</i>	LC			NS								
1635	<i>Opegrapha</i>	<i>fumosa</i>	LC			NS		X		x			IR	
1976	<i>Opegrapha</i>	<i>glaucomaria [LF]</i>	NT			NR				x				
947	<i>Opegrapha</i>	<i>gyrocarpa</i>	LC											
948	<i>Opegrapha</i>	<i>herbarum</i>	LC											
2542	<i>Opegrapha</i>	<i>hochstetteri in ed. [LF]</i>	LC			NR								

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2131	<i>Opegrapha</i>	<i>lamyi</i> [LF]	NE			?								
951	<i>Opegrapha</i>	<i>lithyrga</i>	LC			NS								
952	<i>Opegrapha</i>	<i>mougeotii</i>	LC			NS								
1636	<i>Opegrapha</i>	<i>multipuncta</i>	LC											
953	<i>Opegrapha</i>	<i>niveoatra</i>	LC											
954	<i>Opegrapha</i>	<i>ochrocheila</i>	LC											
1842	<i>Opegrapha</i>	<i>parasitica</i> [LF]	LC			NR								
955	<i>Opegrapha</i>	<i>paraxanthodes</i>	NT			NR		P		x				
1843	<i>Opegrapha</i>	<i>pertusariicola</i> [LF]	LC			NS				x			IR	
1953	<i>Opegrapha</i>	<i>physciaria</i> [LF]	LC			NR								
956	<i>Opegrapha</i>	<i>prosodea</i>	NT			NS		P	x		x		IR	
1954	<i>Opegrapha</i>	<i>pulvinata</i> [LF]	LC			NR				x				
1067	<i>Opegrapha</i>	<i>rotunda</i> [LF]	LC			NR				x				
1882	<i>Opegrapha</i>	<i>rubefacta</i>	DD			NR								
958	<i>Opegrapha</i>	<i>rufescens</i>	LC											
2312	<i>Opegrapha</i>	<i>rupestris</i> [LF]	LC			NS								
961	<i>Opegrapha</i>	<i>saxigena</i>	LC			NS				x			IR	
962	<i>Opegrapha</i>	<i>sorediifera</i>	LC								L*			
2380	<i>Opegrapha</i>	<i>sphaerophoricola</i> [LF]	DD			NR				x				
963	<i>Opegrapha</i>	<i>subelevata</i>	EN D			NR		P	x					
1844	<i>Opegrapha</i>	<i>thelotrematis</i> [LF]	LC			NS				x			IR	
2510	<i>Opegrapha</i>	<i>trochodes</i>	NT			NR								N
964	<i>Opegrapha</i>	<i>varia</i>	LC											
965	<i>Opegrapha</i>	<i>vermicellifera</i>	LC											
2543	<i>Opegrapha</i>	<i>verrucariae</i> in ed. [LF]	LC			NR								
2441	<i>Opegrapha</i>	<i>viridipruinosa</i> in ed.	LC			NS								
966	<i>Opegrapha</i>	<i>viridis</i>	DD			NS								N
943	<i>Opegrapha</i>	<i>vulgata</i>	LC											
1722	<i>Opegrapha</i>	<i>xerica</i>	LC	DD		NS								N
967	<i>Opegrapha</i>	<i>zonata</i>	LC											
2133	<i>Opegrapha</i>	<i>zwackhii</i> [LF]	NE			NR				x				

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556	<i>Ophioparma</i>	<i>ventosa</i>	LC											
970	<i>Orphniospora</i>	<i>moriopsis</i> var. <i>brunnea</i>	NE			NR								
969	<i>Orphniospora</i>	<i>moriopsis</i> var. <i>moriopsis</i>	LC			NS								
972	<i>Pachyphiale</i>	<i>carneola</i>	LC								L			
973	<i>Pachyphiale</i>	<i>fagicola</i>	NT			NR				x				
974	<i>Pannaria</i>	<i>conoplea</i>	LC							x	L		IR	
975	<i>Pannaria</i>	<i>hookeri</i>	NT			NS								
980	<i>Pannaria</i>	<i>rubiginosa</i>	LC							x	L		IR	
2134	<i>Paranectria</i>	<i>affinis</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2135	<i>Paranectria</i>	<i>oropensis</i> subsp. <i>oropensis</i> [LF]	LC			NS								
2377	<i>Paranectria</i>	<i>oropensis</i> subsp. <i>parviseptata</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2136	<i>Paranectria</i>	<i>superba</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
991	<i>Parmelia</i>	<i>discordans</i>	LC											
2412	<i>Parmelia</i>	<i>ernstiae</i>	NE			?								
1006	<i>Parmelia</i>	<i>omphalodes</i>	LC											
1015	<i>Parmelia</i>	<i>saxatilis</i>	LC											
1785	<i>Parmelia</i>	<i>submontana</i>	DD			NR				x				
1022	<i>Parmelia</i>	<i>sulcata</i>	LC											
1028	<i>Parmeliella</i>	<i>parvula</i>	LC							x	L*		IR	
1031	<i>Parmeliella</i>	<i>testacea</i>	NT			NS		P	x	x	xL		IR	
1032	<i>Parmeliella</i>	<i>triptophylla</i>	LC							x	L		IR	
1010	<i>Parmelina</i>	<i>carporrhizans</i>	VU A, C1			NS		P	x		x			
1007	<i>Parmelina</i>	<i>pastillifera</i>	LC											
1024	<i>Parmelina</i>	<i>tiliacea</i>	LC											
999	<i>Parmelinopsis</i>	<i>horrescens</i>	NT			NS					x		IR	
1004	<i>Parmelinopsis</i>	<i>minarum</i>	LC		VU	NS						S8		N
1034	<i>Parmeliopsis</i>	<i>ambigua</i>	LC											
1035	<i>Parmeliopsis</i>	<i>hyperopta</i>	LC											
984	<i>Parmotrema</i>	<i>arnoldii</i>	NT			NS								
989	<i>Parmotrema</i>	<i>crinitum</i>	LC								L			

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1008	<i>Parmotrema</i>	<i>perlatum</i>	LC											
2511	<i>Parmotrema</i>	<i>pseudoreticulatum</i>	NE			?								
1012	<i>Parmotrema</i>	<i>reticulatum</i>	LC											
1014	<i>Parmotrema</i>	<i>robustum</i>	CR D			NR		P	x		x			
1666	<i>Peltigera</i>	<i>britannica</i>	LC			NS				x			IR	
1039	<i>Peltigera</i>	<i>canina</i>	LC											
1040	<i>Peltigera</i>	<i>collina</i>	LC							x	L		IR	
1041	<i>Peltigera</i>	<i>degenii</i>	LC			NS								
1053	<i>Peltigera</i>	<i>didactyla</i>	LC											
1667	<i>Peltigera</i>	<i>elisabethae</i>	NT			NR				x				
1042	<i>Peltigera</i>	<i>horizontalis</i>	LC								L*			
1043	<i>Peltigera</i>	<i>hymenina</i>	LC											
1044	<i>Peltigera</i>	<i>lepidophora</i>	CR B			NR		P		x		S8		
1045	<i>Peltigera</i>	<i>leucophlebia</i>	LC											
1046	<i>Peltigera</i>	<i>malacea</i>	EN B			NR		P		x				
1047	<i>Peltigera</i>	<i>membranacea</i>	LC											
1048	<i>Peltigera</i>	<i>neckeri</i>	LC			NS								
1049	<i>Peltigera</i>	<i>polydactylon</i>	LC			NS								
1668	<i>Peltigera</i>	<i>ponojensis</i>	DD			NR				x				
1050	<i>Peltigera</i>	<i>praetextata</i>	LC											
1051	<i>Peltigera</i>	<i>rufescens</i>	LC											
1052	<i>Peltigera</i>	<i>scabrosa</i>	VU D2			NR				x				
2304	<i>Peltigera</i>	<i>scabrosella</i>	DD			NR				x				
1054	<i>Peltigera</i>	<i>venosa</i>	VU C1			NS		P	x		x			
2021	<i>Perigrapta</i>	<i>superveniens</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
1056	<i>Pertusaria</i>	<i>albescens</i> var. <i>albescens</i>	LC											
1057	<i>Pertusaria</i>	<i>albescens</i> var. <i>corallina</i>	LC											
1058	<i>Pertusaria</i>	<i>amara</i> f. <i>amara</i>	LC											
1090	<i>Pertusaria</i>	<i>amara</i> f. <i>pulvinata</i>	NE			NR								
1059	<i>Pertusaria</i>	<i>amarescens</i>	LC			NR				x				
1070	<i>Pertusaria</i>	<i>aspergilla</i>	LC											

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1883	<i>Pertusaria</i>	<i>borealis</i>	LC			NS				x			IR	
1061	<i>Pertusaria</i>	<i>bryontha</i>	CR D			NR		S		x		S8		
1063	<i>Pertusaria</i>	<i>chiodectonoides</i>	LC			NS								
1064	<i>Pertusaria</i>	<i>coccodes</i>	LC											
1066	<i>Pertusaria</i>	<i>corallina</i>	LC											
1068	<i>Pertusaria</i>	<i>coronata</i>	LC			NS								
1069	<i>Pertusaria</i>	<i>dactylina</i>	LC			NS								
1071	<i>Pertusaria</i>	<i>excludens</i>	LC			NS								
1072	<i>Pertusaria</i>	<i>flavicans</i>	LC											
1073	<i>Pertusaria</i>	<i>flavida</i>	LC											
1786	<i>Pertusaria</i>	<i>flavocorallina</i>	DD			NR				x			IR	
923	<i>Pertusaria</i>	<i>geminipara</i>	NT			NR				x				
1074	<i>Pertusaria</i>	<i>glomerata</i>	VU D2			NR				x				
1075	<i>Pertusaria</i>	<i>hemisphaerica</i>	LC								L*			
1076	<i>Pertusaria</i>	<i>hymenea</i>	LC											
1077	<i>Pertusaria</i>	<i>lactea</i>	LC											
1078	<i>Pertusaria</i>	<i>lactescens</i>	LC		DD									N
1079	<i>Pertusaria</i>	<i>leioplaca</i>	LC											
1081	<i>Pertusaria</i>	<i>melanochlora</i>	EN B			NR				x				
1082	<i>Pertusaria</i>	<i>monogona</i>	LC			NS								
1083	<i>Pertusaria</i>	<i>multipuncta</i>	LC											
1084	<i>Pertusaria</i>	<i>oculata</i>	LC			NS								
1085	<i>Pertusaria</i>	<i>ophthalmiza</i>	LC			NS				x			IR	
1087	<i>Pertusaria</i>	<i>pertusa</i>	LC											
1787	<i>Pertusaria</i>	<i>pluripuncta</i>	NT			NR								
1089	<i>Pertusaria</i>	<i>pseudocorallina</i>	LC											
1091	<i>Pertusaria</i>	<i>pupillaris</i>	LC											
1092	<i>Pertusaria</i>	<i>pustulata</i>	VU B			NR			x					
1096	<i>Pertusaria</i>	<i>velata</i>	VU B2 D2		NT	NS		P	x	x	x		IR	N
1319	<i>Peterjamesia</i>	<i>circumscripta</i>	LC											
2439	<i>Peterjamesia</i>	<i>sorediata</i>	LC			NR								

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1098	<i>Petractis</i>	<i>clausa</i>	LC											
2529	<i>Petractis</i>	<i>nodispora</i>	DD			NR								
2137	<i>Pezizella</i>	<i>epithallina</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2138	<i>Phacopsis</i>	<i>huuskonenii</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
19	<i>Phaeocalicium</i>	<i>populneum</i> [F]	LC			NR				x				
1312	<i>Phaeocalicium</i>	<i>praecedens</i> [F]	LC			NR				x				
1100	<i>Phaeographis</i>	<i>dendritica</i>	LC							x				
1101	<i>Phaeographis</i>	<i>inusta</i>	LC			NS							IR	
1102	<i>Phaeographis</i>	<i>lyellii</i>	NT			NS							IR	
1103	<i>Phaeographis</i>	<i>smithii</i>	LC											
1669	<i>Phaeophyscia</i>	<i>endococcina</i>	VU D2			NR		P	x	x				
1105	<i>Phaeophyscia</i>	<i>endophoenicea</i>	LC		NT	NS								
1106	<i>Phaeophyscia</i>	<i>nigricans</i>	LC											
1107	<i>Phaeophyscia</i>	<i>orbicularis</i>	LC											
1108	<i>Phaeophyscia</i>	<i>sciastra</i>	LC			NS								
1955	<i>Phaeopyxis</i>	<i>punctum</i> [LF]	LC			NS								
1964	<i>Phaeopyxis</i>	<i>varia</i> [LF]	LC			NR								
2140	<i>Phaeospora</i>	<i>exoriens</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2141	<i>Phaeospora</i>	<i>parasitica</i> [LF]	LC			NS								
2142	<i>Phaeospora</i>	<i>rimosicola</i> [LF]	LC			NR								
2143	<i>Phaeosporobolus</i>	<i>alpinus</i> [LF]	LC			NR								
2144	<i>Phaeosporobolus</i>	<i>usneae</i> [LF]	LC			NS								
1109	<i>Phlyctis</i>	<i>agelaea</i>	NT			NS								
1110	<i>Phlyctis</i>	<i>argena</i>	LC											
2147	<i>Phoma</i>	<i>everniae</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2148	<i>Phoma</i>	<i>lecanorae</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2149	<i>Phoma</i>	<i>lichenis</i> [LF]	NE			?								
1984	<i>Phoma</i>	<i>lobariae</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2479	<i>Phoma</i>	<i>lobariicola</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2150	<i>Phoma</i>	<i>physciicola</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
1970	<i>Phylliscum</i>	<i>demangeonii</i>	DD			NR				x				

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2591	<i>Phylloblastia</i>	<i>fortuita</i>	LC			NR								
2464	<i>Phylloblastia</i>	<i>inexpectata</i>	LC			NS								
1111	<i>Phyllopsora</i>	<i>rosei</i>	LC			NS				x	L		IR	
1112	<i>Physcia</i>	<i>adscendens</i>	LC											
1113	<i>Physcia</i>	<i>aipolia</i>	LC											
1114	<i>Physcia</i>	<i>caesia</i>	LC											
1115	<i>Physcia</i>	<i>clementei</i>	NT			NS				x				
1116	<i>Physcia</i>	<i>dubia</i>	LC											
1118	<i>Physcia</i>	<i>leptalea</i>	LC											
1119	<i>Physcia</i>	<i>stellaris</i>	LC											
1120	<i>Physcia</i>	<i>tenella</i>	LC											
1122	<i>Physcia</i>	<i>tribacia</i>	LC											
1123	<i>Physcia</i>	<i>tribacioides</i>	VU C1, D1		EN	NS		P	x		x	S8		N
1130	<i>Physconia</i>	<i>distorta</i>	LC											
1126	<i>Physconia</i>	<i>enteroxantha</i>	LC											
1127	<i>Physconia</i>	<i>grisea</i>	LC											
1129	<i>Physconia</i>	<i>perisidiosa</i>	LC											
1373	<i>Piccolia</i>	<i>ochrophora</i>	LC											
1131	<i>Pilophorus</i>	<i>strumaticus</i>	LC											
1132	<i>Placidiopsis</i>	<i>custnani</i>	NT			NS								
1884	<i>Placidiopsis</i>	<i>pseudocinerea</i>	CR D		DD	NR				x				N
1861	<i>Placidium</i>	<i>boccanum</i>	DD			NR								
301	<i>Placidium</i>	<i>lachneum</i>	LC			NS								
302	<i>Placidium</i>	<i>michelii</i>	VU D2			NR		P						
1586	<i>Placidium</i>	<i>pilosellum</i>	NT			NS								
1776	<i>Placidium</i>	<i>rufescens</i>	DD			NR				x				
1608	<i>Placidium</i>	<i>squamulosum</i>	LC											
1133	<i>Placopsis</i>	<i>gelida</i>	DD			NS								
1723	<i>Placopsis</i>	<i>lambii</i>	LC								M			
1478	<i>Placopyrenium</i>	<i>canellum</i>	LC			NR								
2531	<i>Placopyrenium</i>	<i>cinereoatratum</i>	NE			NR								

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2513	<i>Placopyrenium</i>	<i>formosum</i>	DD			NR								
1492	<i>Placopyrenium</i>	<i>fuscillum</i>	LC											
1735	<i>Placynthiella</i>	<i>dasaea</i>	LC											
1788	<i>Placynthiella</i>	<i>hyporhoda</i>	LC			NR					M			
732	<i>Placynthiella</i>	<i>icmalea</i>	LC											
756	<i>Placynthiella</i>	<i>oligotropha</i>	LC			NS								
788	<i>Placynthiella</i>	<i>uliginosa</i>	LC											
2522	<i>Placynthium</i>	<i>anemoideum</i>	DD			NR								N
1134	<i>Placynthium</i>	<i>asperellum</i>	NT			NR				x				
1141	<i>Placynthium</i>	<i>dolichoterum</i>	DD			NR				x				
1135	<i>Placynthium</i>	<i>flabellousum</i>	LC			NS								
1136	<i>Placynthium</i>	<i>garovaglioii</i>	DD			NR								N
2436	<i>Placynthium</i>	<i>hungaricum</i>	DD			NR								N
1137	<i>Placynthium</i>	<i>lismorensense</i>	DD			NR				x				
1139	<i>Placynthium</i>	<i>nigrum</i>	LC											
1140	<i>Placynthium</i>	<i>pannariellum</i>	NT			NS				x				
1142	<i>Placynthium</i>	<i>subradiatum</i>	LC			NS								
1143	<i>Placynthium</i>	<i>tantaleum</i>	LC			NS								
1144	<i>Placynthium</i>	<i>tremniacum</i>	DD			NR								
1145	<i>Platismatia</i>	<i>glauca</i>	LC											
1146	<i>Platismatia</i>	<i>norvegica</i>	LC			NS				x			IR	
2153	<i>Plectocarpon</i>	<i>lichenum [LF]</i>	LC			NS								
2155	<i>Plectocarpon</i>	<i>scrobiculatae [LF]</i>	LC			NR								
1739	<i>Pleopsidium</i>	<i>chlorophanum</i>	DD			NR				x				
982	<i>Pleurosticta</i>	<i>acetabulum</i>	LC											
501	<i>Poeltinula</i>	<i>cerebrina</i>	VU B			NR		P	x	x				
1147	<i>Polyblastia</i>	<i>agraria</i>	LC			NS				x	M		IR	
1148	<i>Polyblastia</i>	<i>albida</i>	LC			NS								
1150	<i>Polyblastia</i>	<i>cruenta</i>	LC											
1151	<i>Polyblastia</i>	<i>cupularis</i>	LC			NS								
1153	<i>Polyblastia</i>	<i>dermatodes</i>	LC			NS								

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1724	<i>Polyblastia</i>	<i>efflorescens</i>	NT			NR				x				
1885	<i>Polyblastia</i>	<i>gothica</i>	DD			NR				x				
1156	<i>Polyblastia</i>	<i>helvetica</i>	DD			NR				x				
1158	<i>Polyblastia</i>	<i>melaspora</i>	LC			NS								
206	<i>Polyblastia</i>	<i>phillaea</i>	DD			NR								
1159	<i>Polyblastia</i>	<i>quartzina</i>	DD			NR				x				
1162	<i>Polyblastia</i>	<i>schaereriana</i>	LC			NS								
1160	<i>Polyblastia</i>	<i>sendtneri</i>	VU D2			NR				x				
1161	<i>Polyblastia</i>	<i>terrestris</i>	NT			NR				x				
2495	<i>Polyblastia</i>	<i>theleodes</i>	NE			NR								
1163	<i>Polyblastia</i>	<i>verrucosa</i>	DD			NR				x				
1165	<i>Polychidium</i>	<i>dendriscum</i>	VU D2			NR		P		x			IR	
1166	<i>Polychidium</i>	<i>musciicola</i>	LC			NS								
2157	<i>Polycoccum</i>	<i>arnoldii</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2158	<i>Polycoccum</i>	<i>crassum</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2159	<i>Polycoccum</i>	<i>dzieduszyckii</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2160	<i>Polycoccum</i>	<i>kernerii</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2161	<i>Polycoccum</i>	<i>marmoratum</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2162	<i>Polycoccum</i>	<i>microcarpum</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
1483	<i>Polycoccum</i>	<i>microstictum</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2410	<i>Polycoccum</i>	<i>minutulium</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2164	<i>Polycoccum</i>	<i>peltigeriae</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2165	<i>Polycoccum</i>	<i>pulvinatum</i> [LF]	LC			NS								
2166	<i>Polycoccum</i>	<i>slaptoniense</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2167	<i>Polycoccum</i>	<i>sporastatae</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2168	<i>Polycoccum</i>	<i>squamarioides</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2169	<i>Polycoccum</i>	<i>trypethelioides</i> [LF]	NT			NR								N
1670	<i>Polysporina</i>	<i>cyclocarpa</i>	NT			NR								
2344	<i>Polysporina</i>	<i>ferruginea</i>	NE			NR				x				
1559	<i>Polysporina</i>	<i>subfuscescens</i>	LC			NS								
1167	<i>Polysporina</i>	<i>simplex</i>	LC											

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1168	<i>Porina</i>	<i>aenea</i>	LC											
1169	<i>Porina</i>	<i>ahlesiana</i>	NT			NS								
1170	<i>Porina</i>	<i>borreri</i>	LC			NS								
1614	<i>Porina</i>	<i>byssophila</i>	DD			NR				x				N
1171	<i>Porina</i>	<i>chlorotica f. chlorotica</i>	LC											
1887	<i>Porina</i>	<i>chlorotica f. tenuifera</i>	NE			NR								
1172	<i>Porina</i>	<i>coralloidea</i>	LC			NS				x	L		IR	
1173	<i>Porina</i>	<i>curnowii</i>	NT			NR								
2454	<i>Porina</i>	<i>effilata</i>	CR D			NR		P	x		x			N
1615	<i>Porina</i>	<i>ginzbergeri</i>	DD			NR								
1175	<i>Porina</i>	<i>grandis</i>	DD			NR				x				
1174	<i>Porina</i>	<i>guentheri var. guentheri</i>	LC			NS								
1176	<i>Porina</i>	<i>guentheri var. lucens</i>	LC			NS								
1178	<i>Porina</i>	<i>hibernica</i>	NT			NS		P	x	x	xL		IR	
1179	<i>Porina</i>	<i>interjungens</i>	NT			NS								
1180	<i>Porina</i>	<i>lectissima</i>	LC											
1181	<i>Porina</i>	<i>leptalea</i>	LC											
1886	<i>Porina</i>	<i>leptospora</i>	NT	NE		NR								N
1182	<i>Porina</i>	<i>linearis</i>	LC											
1183	<i>Porina</i>	<i>mammillosa</i>	NT			NR				x				
1671	<i>Porina</i>	<i>rosei</i>	NT			NS		X					IR	
1672	<i>Porina</i>	<i>sudetica</i>	VU D2			NR		P	x	x				
1184	<i>Porocyphus</i>	<i>coccodes</i>	LC			NS								
1185	<i>Porocyphus</i>	<i>kenmorensis</i>	NT			NS				x				
808	<i>Porocyphus</i>	<i>leptogiella</i>	NT			NR				x				
1789	<i>Porocyphus</i>	<i>rehmicus</i>	DD			NR								
562	<i>Porpidia</i>	<i>cinereoatra</i>	LC											
1790	<i>Porpidia</i>	<i>contraponenda</i>	LC			NS								
564	<i>Porpidia</i>	<i>crustulata</i>	LC											
1791	<i>Porpidia</i>	<i>flavicunda</i>	LC			NS								
2398	<i>Porpidia</i>	<i>flavocruenta</i>	LC			NS								

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567	<i>Porpidia</i>	<i>hydrophila</i>	LC											
2405	<i>Porpidia</i>	<i>islandica</i>	DD			NR								N
2403	<i>Porpidia</i>	<i>lowiana</i>	CR D			NR								N
568	<i>Porpidia</i>	<i>macrocarpa f. macrocarpa</i>	LC											
2399	<i>Porpidia</i>	<i>macrocarpa f. nigrocruenta</i>	LC			NR								
565	<i>Porpidia</i>	<i>melinodes</i>	LC			NS								
2402	<i>Porpidia</i>	<i>nadvornikiana</i>	NT			NR				x				N
76	<i>Porpidia</i>	<i>ochrolemma</i>	DD			NR								
2400	<i>Porpidia</i>	<i>pachythallina</i>	LC			NR								N
571	<i>Porpidia</i>	<i>platycarpoides</i>	LC											
566	<i>Porpidia</i>	<i>rugosa</i>	LC											
1690	<i>Porpidia</i>	<i>soredizodes</i>	LC											
774	<i>Porpidia</i>	<i>speirea</i>	LC											
586	<i>Porpidia</i>	<i>striata</i>	LC			NS								
930	<i>Porpidia</i>	<i>superba f. sorediata</i>	LC			NR								
1705	<i>Porpidia</i>	<i>superba f. superba</i>	LC			NS								
2404	<i>Porpidia</i>	<i>thomsonii</i>	NE			NR								N
572	<i>Porpidia</i>	<i>tuberculosa</i>	LC											
276	<i>Porpidia</i>	<i>zeoroides</i>	DD			NR								
2171	<i>Pronectria</i>	<i>anisospora [LF]</i>	LC			NS								
2290	<i>Pronectria</i>	<i>echinulata [LF]</i>	NE			NR								
2172	<i>Pronectria</i>	<i>fissuriprodiens [LF]</i>	LC			NS								
2409	<i>Pronectria</i>	<i>leptaleae [LF]</i>	NE			NR								
2492	<i>Pronectria</i>	<i>oligospora [LF]</i>	NE			NR								
2298	<i>Pronectria</i>	<i>pertusariicola [LF]</i>	LC			NR								
2173	<i>Pronectria</i>	<i>robergei [LF]</i>	NE			NR								
2174	<i>Pronectria</i>	<i>santessonii [LF]</i>	NE			NR								
2175	<i>Pronectria</i>	<i>tenacis [LF]</i>	NE			NR								
2176	<i>Pronectria</i>	<i>tenuispora [LF]</i>	NE			NR								
2177	<i>Pronectria</i>	<i>xanthoriae [LF]</i>	NE			NR								
1186	<i>Protoblastenia</i>	<i>calva</i>	LC											

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1187	<i>Protoblastenia</i>	<i>cyclospora</i>	DD			NR				x				
1188	<i>Protoblastenia</i>	<i>incrustans</i>	LC											
2413	<i>Protoblastenia</i>	<i>lilacina</i>	LC			NR								N
1189	<i>Protoblastenia</i>	<i>rupestris</i>	LC											
1190	<i>Protoblastenia</i>	<i>siebenhaariana</i>	LC			NS								
742	<i>Protomicarea</i>	<i>limosa</i>	LC			NS								
979	<i>Protopannaria</i>	<i>pezizoides</i>	LC											
631	<i>Protoparmelia</i>	<i>atriseda</i>	VU D2			NR				x				
633	<i>Protoparmelia</i>	<i>badia</i>	LC											
664	<i>Protoparmelia</i>	<i>memnonia</i>	NT			NR				x				
671	<i>Protoparmelia</i>	<i>montagnei</i>	LC			NS								
1792	<i>Protoparmelia</i>	<i>nephaea</i>	NT			NR				x				
755	<i>Protoparmelia</i>	<i>ochrococca</i>	LC			NS								
1793	<i>Protoparmelia</i>	<i>oleagina</i>	LC		NT	NS								
898	<i>Protothelenella</i>	<i>corrosa</i>	LC			NS								
902	<i>Protothelenella</i>	<i>sphinctrinoidella</i>	LC			NS								
903	<i>Protothelenella</i>	<i>sphinctrinoides</i>	NT			NR								
2524	<i>Protoungicularia</i>	<i>nephromatis</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2278	<i>Psammia</i>	<i>inflata</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
1852	<i>Psammia</i>	<i>lobariae</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2434	<i>Psammia</i>	<i>palmata</i>	LC			NR								
2279	<i>Psammia</i>	<i>simplex</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2178	<i>Psammia</i>	<i>stipitata</i> [LF]	NE			NS								
1971	<i>Pseudephebe</i>	<i>minuscula</i>	DD			NR								
1191	<i>Pseudephebe</i>	<i>pubescens</i>	LC											
1193	<i>Pseudevernia</i>	<i>furfuracea</i> var. <i>ceratea</i>	LC											
2363	<i>Pseudevernia</i>	<i>furfuracea</i> var. <i>furfuracea</i>	LC											
1194	<i>Pseudocyphellaria</i>	<i>aurata</i>	CR C2			NR		P	x				IR	
1195	<i>Pseudocyphellaria</i>	<i>crocata</i>	LC							x			IR	
1196	<i>Pseudocyphellaria</i>	<i>intricata</i>	NT			NS		P	x	x	xL		IR	
1197	<i>Pseudocyphellaria</i>	<i>lacerata</i>	VU D1			NR		P		x	xL	S8	IR	

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1198	<i>Pseudocyphellaria</i>	<i>norvegica</i>	LC			NS		P		x	xL		IR	
2151	<i>Pseudoseptoria</i>	<i>usneae</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
1199	<i>Psilolechia</i>	<i>clavulifera</i>	LC			NS								
1637	<i>Psilolechia</i>	<i>leprosa</i>	LC								M			
1200	<i>Psilolechia</i>	<i>lucida</i>	LC											
1201	<i>Psora</i>	<i>decipiens</i>	LC			NS								
1673	<i>Psora</i>	<i>globifera</i>	CR D			NR				x				
1204	<i>Psora</i>	<i>rubiformis</i>	VU D2			NR				x		S8		
860	<i>Psoroglaena</i>	<i>abscondita</i>	LC			NR								
1630	<i>Psoroglaena</i>	<i>stigonemoides</i>	LC											
1205	<i>Psoroma</i>	<i>hypnorum</i>	LC			NS								
1208	<i>Psorotichia</i>	<i>schaereri</i>	LC			NS								
1796	<i>Pterygiopsis</i>	<i>concordatula</i>	NT		DD	NS								
1797	<i>Pterygiopsis</i>	<i>lacustris</i>	NT			NR				x				
1210	<i>Ptychographa</i>	<i>xylographoides</i>	NT			NS				x			IR	
985	<i>Punctelia</i>	<i>borreri</i>	LC							x				
1989	<i>Punctelia</i>	<i>jeckeri</i>	LC											
1011	<i>Punctelia</i>	<i>reddenda</i>	LC								L			
2070	<i>Punctelia</i>	<i>subrudecta</i>	LC											
1868	<i>Pycnora</i>	<i>leucococca</i>	DD			NR				x				
2570	<i>Pycnora</i>	<i>praestabilis</i>	NE			NR								
1757	<i>Pycnora</i>	<i>sorophora</i>	LC		DD	NR								N
579	<i>Pycnora</i>	<i>xanthococca</i>	VU D2			NR				x				
1211	<i>Pycnothelia</i>	<i>papillaria</i>	LC											
2179	<i>Pyrenidium</i>	<i>actinellum</i> [LF]	LC			NS								
2180	<i>Pyrenidium</i>	<i>hetairizans</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
1813	<i>Pyrenocarpon</i>	<i>thelostomum</i>	DD			NR								N
1212	<i>Pyrenopsis</i>	<i>furfurea</i>	DD			NR				x				
1674	<i>Pyrenopsis</i>	<i>grumulifera</i>	DD			NR				x				
1798	<i>Pyrenopsis</i>	<i>impolita</i>	DD			NR				x				
1218	<i>Pyrenopsis</i>	<i>phylliscella</i>	DD			NR	E						IR	

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1220	<i>Pyrenopsis</i>	<i>subareolata</i>	LC			NS								
1676	<i>Pyrenula</i>	<i>acutispora</i>	NT			NR				x				
1221	<i>Pyrenula</i>	<i>chlorospila</i>	LC											
1675	<i>Pyrenula</i>	<i>coryli [F]</i>	VU D2			NR				x				
1222	<i>Pyrenula</i>	<i>dermatodes</i>	CR D			NR		P		x			IR	
1036	<i>Pyrenula</i>	<i>hibernica</i>	VU D2			NR		P		x	x	S8	IR	N
1223	<i>Pyrenula</i>	<i>laevigata</i>	LC			NS				x			IR	
1224	<i>Pyrenula</i>	<i>macrospora</i>	LC											
1226	<i>Pyrenula</i>	<i>nitida</i>	VU D2			NR		P	x					
1227	<i>Pyrenula</i>	<i>nitidella</i>	Ex											
1225	<i>Pyrenula</i>	<i>occidentalis</i>	LC							x			IR	
1228	<i>Pyrrhospora</i>	<i>quernea</i>	LC											
1972	<i>Pyrrhospora</i>	<i>rubiginans</i>	LC			NR				x				
1229	<i>Racodium</i>	<i>rupestre</i>	LC											
2271	<i>Raciborskiomyces</i>	<i>peltigericola [LF]</i>	NE			NR								
1231	<i>Ramalina</i>	<i>calicaris</i>	LC											
1230	<i>Ramalina</i>	<i>canariensis</i>	LC											
1230	<i>Ramalina</i>	<i>capitata</i>	DD			NR				x				
1696	<i>Ramalina</i>	<i>chondrina</i>	VU D2			NR								
1232	<i>Ramalina</i>	<i>cuspidata</i>	LC											
1234	<i>Ramalina</i>	<i>farinacea</i>	LC											
1235	<i>Ramalina</i>	<i>fastigiata</i>	LC											
1236	<i>Ramalina</i>	<i>fraxinea</i>	LC							x			IR	
1233	<i>Ramalina</i>	<i>lacera</i>	LC											
1237	<i>Ramalina</i>	<i>pollinaria</i>	LC			NS								
1238	<i>Ramalina</i>	<i>polymorpha</i>	NT			NS								
1239	<i>Ramalina</i>	<i>portuensis</i>	LC			NS				x			IR	
1240	<i>Ramalina</i>	<i>siliquosa</i>	LC											
1241	<i>Ramalina</i>	<i>subfarinacea</i>	LC											
1741	<i>Ramboldia</i>	<i>insidiosa</i>	NT			NR				x				
2484	<i>Ramonia</i>	<i>calcicola</i>	DD			NR								N

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1243	<i>Ramonia</i>	<i>chrysophaea</i>	NT			NS		P	x	x	x		IR	
1574	<i>Ramonia</i>	<i>dictyospora</i>	NT			NS	E	P	x	x	x		IR	
456	<i>Ramonia</i>	<i>interjecta</i>	LC			NS								
1725	<i>Ramonia</i>	<i>nigra</i>	CR D		NT	NR	E		x				IR	N
2490	<i>Reconditella</i>	<i>physconiarum</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2485	<i>Refractohilum</i>	<i>achromaticum</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2182	<i>Refractohilum</i>	<i>galligenum</i> [LF]	NE			NS								
2183	<i>Refractohilum</i>	<i>pluriseptatum</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2386	<i>Reichlingia</i>	<i>leopoldii</i>	DD			NR				x				N
2184	<i>Rhagadostoma</i>	<i>lichenicola</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2185	<i>Rhagadostoma</i>	<i>rugosum</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
1799	<i>Rhaphidicyrtis</i>	<i>trichosporella</i>	LC			NS								
1303	<i>Rhexophiale</i>	<i>rhexoblephara</i>	NT			NR				x				
1956	<i>Rhizocarpon</i>	<i>advenulum</i> [LF]	NE			NR				x				
1245	<i>Rhizocarpon</i>	<i>alpicola</i>	LC			NS								
1683	<i>Rhizocarpon</i>	<i>amphibium</i>	DD			NR				x				
1099	<i>Rhizocarpon</i>	<i>anaperum</i>	LC			NR				x				
1246	<i>Rhizocarpon</i>	<i>badioatrum</i>	LC			NS								
1247	<i>Rhizocarpon</i>	<i>caeruleoalbum</i>	DD			NR				x				
968	<i>Rhizocarpon</i>	<i>caesium</i>	DD			NS				x				
1248	<i>Rhizocarpon</i>	<i>chioneum</i>	DD			NR				x				
1274	<i>Rhizocarpon</i>	<i>cinereonigrum</i>	DD			NR				x				
1800	<i>Rhizocarpon</i>	<i>cinereovirens</i>	DD			NR				x	M			
1845	<i>Rhizocarpon</i>	<i>copelandii</i>	DD			NR				x				
1251	<i>Rhizocarpon</i>	<i>distinctum</i>	LC											
1253	<i>Rhizocarpon</i>	<i>eupetraeoides</i>	DD			NR				x				
1254	<i>Rhizocarpon</i>	<i>expallescens</i>	LC			NS								
1694	<i>Rhizocarpon</i>	<i>furfurosum</i>	NT			NS					M			
1256	<i>Rhizocarpon</i>	<i>geminatum</i>	DD			NS								
1257	<i>Rhizocarpon</i>	<i>geographicum</i>	LC											
1463	<i>Rhizocarpon</i>	<i>grande</i>	NE			?NR								

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1262	<i>Rhizocarpon</i>	<i>hochstetteri</i>	LC											
1263	<i>Rhizocarpon</i>	<i>inarense</i>	DD			NR				x				
2334	<i>Rhizocarpon</i>	<i>infernulum</i> f. <i>infernulum</i>	DD			NR								
1037	<i>Rhizocarpon</i>	<i>infernulum</i> f. <i>sylvaticum</i>	LC			NS								
1891	<i>Rhizocarpon</i>	<i>intermediellum</i>	DD			NR				x				
2590	<i>Rhizocarpon</i>	<i>intersitum</i>	NE			NR								
1726	<i>Rhizocarpon</i>	<i>jemtlandicum</i>	DD			NR				x				
1264	<i>Rhizocarpon</i>	<i>lavatum</i>	LC											
1265	<i>Rhizocarpon</i>	<i>lecanorinum</i>	LC											
1892	<i>Rhizocarpon</i>	<i>ochrolechiae</i> [LF]	NE			NR				x				
1267	<i>Rhizocarpon</i>	<i>oederi</i>	LC								M			
1249	<i>Rhizocarpon</i>	<i>petraeum</i>	LC											
1270	<i>Rhizocarpon</i>	<i>polycarpum</i>	LC			NS								
1271	<i>Rhizocarpon</i>	<i>postumum</i>	DD			NR								
1266	<i>Rhizocarpon</i>	<i>reductum</i>	LC											
1250	<i>Rhizocarpon</i>	<i>richardii</i>	LC											
2408	<i>Rhizocarpon</i>	<i>ridescens</i>	NT			NR				x				N
1893	<i>Rhizocarpon</i>	<i>simillimum</i>	DD			NR				x				
1276	<i>Rhizocarpon</i>	<i>subgeminatum</i>	LC			NS								
1117	<i>Rhizocarpon</i>	<i>sublavatum</i>	LC			NR				x				
1387	<i>Rhizocarpon</i>	<i>submodestum</i>	DD			NR				x				
1214	<i>Rhizocarpon</i>	<i>subpostumum</i>	DD			NR				x				
1277	<i>Rhizocarpon</i>	<i>superficiale</i>	DD			NR				x				
2335	<i>Rhizocarpon</i>	<i>timdalii</i>	DD			NR								
1279	<i>Rhizocarpon</i>	<i>umbilicatum</i>	LC											
1280	<i>Rhizocarpon</i>	<i>viridiatrum</i>	LC			NS								
2205	<i>Rhymbocarpus</i>	<i>cruciatus</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2066	<i>Rhymbocarpus</i>	<i>ericetorum</i> [LF]	LC			NR								
2106	<i>Rhymbocarpus</i>	<i>neglectus</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2302	<i>Rhymbocarpus</i>	<i>pubescens</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
733	<i>Rimularia</i>	<i>badioatra</i>	LC			NS								

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722	<i>Rimularia</i>	<i>furvella</i>	LC											
1894	<i>Rimularia</i>	<i>fuscosora</i>	DD			NR				x				
1992	<i>Rimularia</i>	<i>globulosa</i>	NT			NR				x				
725	<i>Rimularia</i>	<i>gyrizans</i>	LC			NS								
736	<i>Rimularia</i>	<i>insularis</i>	LC			NS								
1633	<i>Rimularia</i>	<i>intercedens</i>	LC			NS								
741	<i>Rimularia</i>	<i>limborina</i>	LC			NS								
752	<i>Rimularia</i>	<i>mullensis</i>	LC			NS	E						IR	
1895	<i>Rimularia</i>	<i>sphacelata</i>	CR D		DD	NR				x				N
201	<i>Rinodina</i>	<i>aspersa</i>	NT			NR				x				
1281	<i>Rinodina</i>	<i>atrocinerea</i>	LC											
1299	<i>Rinodina</i>	<i>beccariana</i>	LC			NS								
1282	<i>Rinodina</i>	<i>bilocolata</i>	DD			NR								
1283	<i>Rinodina</i>	<i>bischoffii</i>	LC			NS								
1801	<i>Rinodina</i>	<i>calcareea</i>	LC			NR								
1928	<i>Rinodina</i>	<i>colobinoides</i>	VU D1+2		DD	NR								N
1285	<i>Rinodina</i>	<i>confragosa</i>	LC			NS								
1286	<i>Rinodina</i>	<i>conradii</i>	LC			NS								
1215	<i>Rinodina</i>	<i>degeliana</i>	VU D1+2			NR		P		x				N
1287	<i>Rinodina</i>	<i>efflorescens</i>	LC			NS								
1288	<i>Rinodina</i>	<i>exigua</i>	DD			?								N
1443	<i>Rinodina</i>	<i>fimbriata</i>	LC			NS								
1914	<i>Rinodina</i>	<i>flavosoralifera</i>	NT			NR				x				
1638	<i>Rinodina</i>	<i>griseosoralifera</i>	LC			NS								
1802	<i>Rinodina</i>	<i>immersa</i>	DD			NR								
2462	<i>Rinodina</i>	<i>insularis</i>	DD			NR								N
2565	<i>Rinodina</i>	<i>intermedia</i>	DD			NR								N
1290	<i>Rinodina</i>	<i>interpolata</i>	NT			NR				x				
1291	<i>Rinodina</i>	<i>isidioides</i>	NT			NS		P	x	x	x		IR	
2325	<i>Rinodina</i>	<i>laevigata</i>	DD			NR				x				

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1293	<i>Rinodina</i>	<i>luridescens</i>	LC											
1803	<i>Rinodina</i>	<i>milvina</i>	NT			NR				x				
1804	<i>Rinodina</i>	<i>mniaraea</i> var. <i>cinnamomea</i>	EN D			NR				x				
1998	<i>Rinodina</i>	<i>mniaraea</i> var. <i>mniaraeiza</i>	DD			NR				x				
1294	<i>Rinodina</i>	<i>occulata</i>	DD			NR				x				
1289	<i>Rinodina</i>	<i>oleae</i>	LC											
1727	<i>Rinodina</i>	<i>orculariopsis</i>	LC			NS								
1295	<i>Rinodina</i>	<i>oxydata</i>	LC			NS								
1846	<i>Rinodina</i>	<i>parasitica</i>	DD			NR				x				
1932	<i>Rinodina</i>	<i>pityrea</i>	LC		DD	NS								N
1296	<i>Rinodina</i>	<i>pyrina</i>	DD			NR								
1962	<i>Rinodina</i>	<i>roboris</i> var. <i>armericola</i>	NT			NR								
1297	<i>Rinodina</i>	<i>roboris</i> var. <i>roboris</i>	LC							x			IR	
1298	<i>Rinodina</i>	<i>sophodes</i>	LC											
1300	<i>Rinodina</i>	<i>teichophila</i>	LC											
1301	<i>Roccella</i>	<i>fuciformis</i>	NT			NS								
1302	<i>Roccella</i>	<i>phycopsis</i>	NT			NS								
1202	<i>Romularia</i>	<i>lurida</i>	LC											
1755	<i>Ropalospora</i>	<i>hibernica</i>	DD			NR				x				
522	<i>Ropalospora</i>	<i>lugubris</i> f. <i>lugubris</i>	LC			NR								
1624	<i>Ropalospora</i>	<i>viridis</i>	LC			NS								
2186	<i>Roselliniella</i>	<i>atlantica</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2187	<i>Roselliniella</i>	<i>cladoniae</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2306	<i>Roselliniella</i>	<i>microthelia</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2189	<i>Roselliniella</i>	<i>nephromatis</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2188	<i>Roselliniopsis</i>	<i>gelidaria</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2190	<i>Roselliniopsis</i>	<i>tartaricola</i> [LF]	LC			NS								
2493	<i>Roselliniopsis</i>	<i>ventosa</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2333	<i>Rosellinula</i>	<i>haplospora</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2191	<i>Sagediopsis</i>	<i>aquatica</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2192	<i>Sagediopsis</i>	<i>barbara</i> [LF]	NE			NR								

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2193	<i>Sagediopsis</i>	<i>campsteriana</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2013	<i>Sagediopsis</i>	<i>lomnitzensis</i> [LF]	LC			NR								
1677	<i>Sagiolechia</i>	<i>protuberans</i>	NT			NR				x				
1304	<i>Sarcogyne</i>	<i>clavus</i>	NT			NS								
1305	<i>Sarcogyne</i>	<i>privigna</i>	LC			NS								
1306	<i>Sarcogyne</i>	<i>regularis</i>	LC											
1985	<i>Sarcopyrenia</i>	<i>beckhausiana</i> [LF]	LC			NR								
1847	<i>Sarcopyrenia</i>	<i>cyliandrospora</i> [LF]	LC			NR								
1307	<i>Sarcopyrenia</i>	<i>gibba</i> var. <i>geisleri</i> [LF]	LC											
1308	<i>Sarcosagium</i>	<i>campestre</i> var. <i>campestre</i>	LC			NS					M			
1309	<i>Sarcosagium</i>	<i>campestre</i> var. <i>macrosporum</i>	NE			?					M			
1310	<i>Schadonia</i>	<i>fecunda</i>	VU D2			NR				x				
1311	<i>Schaereria</i>	<i>cinereorufa</i>	LC											
1897	<i>Schaereria</i>	<i>corticola</i>	DD			NR				x				
1313	<i>Schaereria</i>	<i>fuscocinerea</i> var. <i>fuscocinerea</i>	LC											
1898	<i>Schaereria</i>	<i>fuscocinerea</i> var. <i>sorediata</i>	NT			NR				x				
1318	<i>Schismatomma</i>	<i>cretaceum</i>	LC							x			IR	
1315	<i>Schismatomma</i>	<i>decolorans</i>	LC											
1316	<i>Schismatomma</i>	<i>graphidioides</i>	VU B, D1			NS		P	x	x	x		IR	
1317	<i>Schismatomma</i>	<i>niveum</i>	LC							x			IR	
1585	<i>Schismatomma</i>	<i>quercicola</i>	LC				E			x			IR	
607	<i>Schismatomma</i>	<i>umbrinum</i>	LC			NS				x			IR	
2480	<i>Sclerococcum</i>	<i>griseisporodochium</i>	NT			NR								N
2194	<i>Sclerococcum</i>	<i>montagnei</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2291	<i>Sclerococcum</i>	<i>normandinae</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2195	<i>Sclerococcum</i>	<i>simplex</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
1848	<i>Sclerococcum</i>	<i>sphaerale</i> [LF]	LC											
2586	<i>Sclerococcum</i>	<i>tephromelarum</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2388	<i>Sclerophora</i>	<i>farinacea</i>	Ex											N
468	<i>Sclerophora</i>	<i>pallida</i>	VU C2, D1			NS		P	x					

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469	<i>Sclerophora</i>	<i>peronella</i>	NT			NS								
1320	<i>Scoliciosporum</i>	<i>chlorococcum</i>	LC											
1358	<i>Scoliciosporum</i>	<i>curvatum</i>	LC			NS								
878	<i>Scoliciosporum</i>	<i>intrusum</i>	LC			NR								
1321	<i>Scoliciosporum</i>	<i>pruinatum</i>	LC											
1805	<i>Scoliciosporum</i>	<i>sarothamni</i>	LC			NR								
1322	<i>Scoliciosporum</i>	<i>umbrinum</i>	LC											
2196	<i>Scutula</i>	<i>aggregata</i> [LF]	NE			?								
2394	<i>Scutula</i>	<i>dedicata</i>	LC			NR								
2198	<i>Scutula</i>	<i>epiblastematica</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2199	<i>Scutula</i>	<i>epicladonia</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2201	<i>Scutula</i>	<i>miliaris</i> [LF]	NE			?								
2202	<i>Scutula</i>	<i>tuberculosa</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
1323	<i>Siphula</i>	<i>ceratites</i>	NT			NR				x				
2204	<i>Skyttea</i>	<i>buelliae</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2207	<i>Skyttea</i>	<i>caesii</i> [LF]	LC			NR								
2206	<i>Skyttea</i>	<i>elachistophora</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2208	<i>Skyttea</i>	<i>gregaria</i> [LF]	LC											
2301	<i>Skyttea</i>	<i>lecanorae</i> [LF]	LC			NS								
1342	<i>Skyttea</i>	<i>nitschkei</i> [LF]	LC											
2300	<i>Skyttea</i>	<i>pyrenulae</i> [LF]	LC			NS								
2209	<i>Skyttea</i>	<i>spinosa</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2210	<i>Skyttea</i>	<i>tephromelarum</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2211	<i>Skyttea</i>	<i>viridis</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2212	<i>Skytella</i>	<i>mulleri</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
1324	<i>Solenopsora</i>	<i>candicans</i>	LC											
1325	<i>Solenopsora</i>	<i>holophaea</i>	LC			NS								
1678	<i>Solenopsora</i>	<i>liparina</i>	VU D2			NR		P	x			S8		
1326	<i>Solenopsora</i>	<i>vulturiensis</i>	LC											
1327	<i>Solorina</i>	<i>bispora</i> var. <i>bispora</i>	NT			NR			x	x				
1328	<i>Solorina</i>	<i>bispora</i> var. <i>macrospora</i>	NE			NR			x					

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1899	<i>Solorina</i>	<i>bispora</i> var. <i>monospora</i>	NE			NR			x					
1329	<i>Solorina</i>	<i>crocea</i>	LC			NS								
1330	<i>Solorina</i>	<i>saccata</i>	LC											
1331	<i>Solorina</i>	<i>spongiosa</i>	LC			NS								
2213	<i>Sphaerellothecium</i>	<i>araneosum</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2457	<i>Sphaerellothecium</i>	<i>cladoniae</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2214	<i>Sphaerellothecium</i>	<i>minutum</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2058	<i>Sphaerellothecium</i>	<i>parietinarius</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2215	<i>Sphaerellothecium</i>	<i>propinquellum</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
1332	<i>Sphaerophorus</i>	<i>fragilis</i>	LC											
1333	<i>Sphaerophorus</i>	<i>globosus</i>	LC											
2216	<i>Sphaerulina</i>	<i>dolichotera</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2217	<i>Sphaerulina</i>	<i>dubiella</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
1957	<i>Sphinctrina</i>	<i>anglica</i> [LF]	DD			NR								
1958	<i>Sphinctrina</i>	<i>leucopoda</i> [LF]	DD			NR								
1959	<i>Sphinctrina</i>	<i>tubiformis</i> [LF]	DD			NR								
1261	<i>Sphinctrina</i>	<i>turbinata</i> [LF]	LC			NS								
2546	<i>Spiloma</i>	<i>auratum</i> [LF]	LC			NS								
1335	<i>Spilonema</i>	<i>paradoxum</i>	NT			NR				x				
1336	<i>Spilonema</i>	<i>revertens</i>	DD			NR								
2218	<i>Spirographa</i>	<i>fusisporella</i> [LF]	LC			NS								
2219	<i>Spirographa</i>	<i>vinosa</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
1806	<i>Sporastatia</i>	<i>polyspora</i>	NT			NR				x				
1807	<i>Sporastatia</i>	<i>testudinea</i>	NT			NR				x				
1337	<i>Squamarina</i>	<i>cartilaginea</i>	LC											
1339	<i>Squamarina</i>	<i>lentigera</i>	CR C2		EN	NR		P	x			S8		N
1808	<i>Staurothele</i>	<i>arctica</i>	DD			NR				x				
1679	<i>Staurothele</i>	<i>areolata</i>	VU D2			NR				x				
1340	<i>Staurothele</i>	<i>bacilligera</i>	NT			NR				x				
1341	<i>Staurothele</i>	<i>caesia</i>	LC			NS								
1343	<i>Staurothele</i>	<i>fissa</i>	LC											

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1981	<i>Staurothele</i>	<i>frustulenta</i>	DD			NR								
1728	<i>Staurothele</i>	<i>geoica</i>	DD			NR				x				
1617	<i>Staurothele</i>	<i>guestphalica</i>	DD			NR								
1344	<i>Staurothele</i>	<i>hymenogonia</i>	LC			NS								
1345	<i>Staurothele</i>	<i>rufa</i>	EN D			NR								
1346	<i>Staurothele</i>	<i>rugulosa</i>	NT			NR				x				
1347	<i>Staurothele</i>	<i>rupifraga</i>	LC			NS								
1348	<i>Staurothele</i>	<i>succedens</i>	LC			NS								
1349	<i>Steinia</i>	<i>geophana</i>	LC			NS					M			
1548	<i>Stenocybe</i>	<i>nitida</i> [F]	LC			NS								
1563	<i>Stenocybe</i>	<i>pullatula</i> [F]	LC											
1564	<i>Stenocybe</i>	<i>septata</i> [F]	LC							x			IR	
1350	<i>Stereocaulon</i>	<i>alpinum</i>	NT			NR				x				
1351	<i>Stereocaulon</i>	<i>condensatum</i>	LC			NS					M			
1419	<i>Stereocaulon</i>	<i>cumulatum</i>	Ex		VU									N
1352	<i>Stereocaulon</i>	<i>dactylophyllum</i> var. <i>dactylophyllum</i>	LC								M			
1353	<i>Stereocaulon</i>	<i>dactylophyllum</i> var. <i>occidentale</i>	NE			?								
1354	<i>Stereocaulon</i>	<i>delisei</i>	NT			NS		P	x	x	xM		IR	
1355	<i>Stereocaulon</i>	<i>evolutum</i>	LC											
1356	<i>Stereocaulon</i>	<i>glareosum</i>	NT			NR				x	M			
1639	<i>Stereocaulon</i>	<i>leucophaeopsis</i>	LC			NS					M			
1357	<i>Stereocaulon</i>	<i>nanodes</i>	LC			NS					M			
1359	<i>Stereocaulon</i>	<i>pileatum</i>	LC								M			
1269	<i>Stereocaulon</i>	<i>plicatile</i>	NT			NR				x			IR	
1360	<i>Stereocaulon</i>	<i>saxatile</i>	LC			NS								
1361	<i>Stereocaulon</i>	<i>spathuliferum</i>	NT			NR				x				
1680	<i>Stereocaulon</i>	<i>symphycheilum</i>	EN D			NR		P	x	x	xM			
1362	<i>Stereocaulon</i>	<i>tomentosum</i>	Ex											
1681	<i>Stereocaulon</i>	<i>tornense</i>	NT			NS				x				
1364	<i>Stereocaulon</i>	<i>vesuvianum</i> var. <i>nodulosum</i>	LC			NS								

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1598	<i>Stereocaulon</i>	<i>vesuvianum</i> var. <i>symphycheileoides</i>	NE			NS								
1363	<i>Stereocaulon</i>	<i>vesuvianum</i> var. <i>vesuvianum</i>	LC											
2281	<i>Sticta</i>	<i>canariensis</i> / <i>dufourii</i>	LC							x			IR	
1365	<i>Sticta</i>	<i>canariensis</i> independ. green morph	VU D2			NR		P		x	xL		IR	
1366	<i>Sticta</i>	" <i>dufourii</i> "	LC							x	L		IR	
1367	<i>Sticta</i>	<i>fuliginosa</i>	LC							x	L		IR	
1368	<i>Sticta</i>	<i>limbata</i>	LC							x	L		IR	
1369	<i>Sticta</i>	<i>sylvatica</i>	LC							x	L		IR	
2221	<i>Stigmidium</i>	<i>arthoniae</i> [LF]	LC			NS								
2470	<i>Stigmidium</i>	<i>clauzadei</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2222	<i>Stigmidium</i>	<i>congestum</i> [LF]	LC			NS								
2223	<i>Stigmidium</i>	<i>degelii</i> [LF]	LC			NS								
2225	<i>Stigmidium</i>	<i>ephebes</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2224	<i>Stigmidium</i>	<i>epiramalina</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2606	<i>Stigmidium</i>	<i>eucline</i> [LF]	LC			NR								
2226	<i>Stigmidium</i>	<i>fuscatae</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2057	<i>Stigmidium</i>	<i>gyrophorarum</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2227	<i>Stigmidium</i>	<i>hageniae</i> [LF]	NT			NR								N
2308	<i>Stigmidium</i>	<i>lecidellae</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2228	<i>Stigmidium</i>	<i>leucophlebiae</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2229	<i>Stigmidium</i>	<i>marinum</i> [LF]	LC			NR								
1963	<i>Stigmidium</i>	<i>microspilum</i> [LF]	LC											
2231	<i>Stigmidium</i>	<i>mycobilimbiae</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2232	<i>Stigmidium</i>	<i>peltideae</i> [LF]	LC			NS								
2234	<i>Stigmidium</i>	<i>pumilum</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2233	<i>Stigmidium</i>	<i>punctillum</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
1986	<i>Stigmidium</i>	<i>rivulorum</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2235	<i>Stigmidium</i>	<i>solorinarium</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2236	<i>Stigmidium</i>	<i>superpositum</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2237	<i>Stigmidium</i>	<i>tabacinae</i> [LF]	NE			NR								

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1809	<i>Strangospora</i>	<i>deplanata</i>	DD			NR				x				
1371	<i>Strangospora</i>	<i>microhaema</i>	NT			NS				x	x		IR	
1372	<i>Strangospora</i>	<i>moriformis</i>	LC			NS								
1374	<i>Strangospora</i>	<i>pinicola</i>	LC			NS								
2605	<i>Strigula</i>	<i>calcareae</i>	NE			NR								
2322	<i>Strigula</i>	<i>confusa</i>	LC			NR	E			x			IR	N
1375	<i>Strigula</i>	<i>jamesii</i>	LC			NS								
2438	<i>Strigula</i>	<i>musvicola</i>	DD			NR				x				N
2392	<i>Strigula</i>	<i>phaea</i>	LC			NS								
1377	<i>Strigula</i>	<i>stigmatella</i> var. <i>alpestris</i>	LC			NS								
1376	<i>Strigula</i>	<i>stigmatella</i> var. <i>stigmatella</i>	EN D			NR		P	x		x			
1919	<i>Strigula</i>	<i>tagananae</i>	DD			NR		P						N
1378	<i>Strigula</i>	<i>taylorii</i>	LC			NS				x			IR	
1682	<i>Strigula</i>	<i>thelopsidoides</i>	NT			NR				x				N
1379	<i>Synalissa</i>	<i>ramulosa</i>	VU B			NR		P	x	x	x			
352	<i>Syncesia</i>	<i>myrticola</i>	NT			NS							IR	
2239	<i>Syzygospora</i>	<i>bachmannii</i> [LF]	LC			NR								
2240	<i>Syzygospora</i>	<i>physciacearum</i> [LF]	LC			NS								
2309	<i>Taeniolella</i>	<i>beschiana</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2525	<i>Taeniolella</i>	<i>cladinicola</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2241	<i>Taeniolella</i>	<i>delicata</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2242	<i>Taeniolella</i>	<i>phaeophysciae</i> [LF]	LC											
2243	<i>Taeniolella</i>	<i>punctata</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2327	<i>Taeniolella</i>	<i>rolfii</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2244	<i>Taeniolina</i>	<i>scripta</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2068	<i>Telogalla</i>	<i>olivieri</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
1380	<i>Teloschistes</i>	<i>chrysophthalmus</i>	CR B, C2, D			NR		P						
1381	<i>Teloschistes</i>	<i>flavicans</i>	VU A			NS		P	x		x	S8		
630	<i>Tephromela</i>	<i>atra</i> var. <i>atra</i>	LC											
2349	<i>Tephromela</i>	<i>atra</i> var. <i>torulosa</i>	LC			NS								
654	<i>Tephromela</i>	<i>grumosa</i>	LC											

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1810	<i>Tephromela</i>	<i>pertusarioides</i>	DD			NR								
2245	<i>Thamnogalla</i>	<i>crombiei</i> [LF]	DD			NR								N
1382	<i>Thamnotia</i>	<i>vermicularis</i> var. <i>subuliformis</i>	LC											
899	<i>Thelenella</i>	<i>larbalestieri</i>	VU D2			NR	E			x			IR	
900	<i>Thelenella</i>	<i>modesta</i>	CR B			NR		P		x				
901	<i>Thelenella</i>	<i>muscorum</i> var. <i>muscorum</i>	LC											
1778	<i>Thelenella</i>	<i>muscorum</i> var. <i>octospora</i>	NE			NR				x				
1385	<i>Thelidium</i>	<i>decipiens</i>	LC											
1900	<i>Thelidium</i>	<i>fontigenum</i>	LC			NR				x				
1386	<i>Thelidium</i>	<i>fumidum</i>	NT			NR								
1388	<i>Thelidium</i>	<i>impressum</i>	LC			NS								
1389	<i>Thelidium</i>	<i>incavatum</i>	LC											
1729	<i>Thelidium</i>	<i>methorium</i>	DD			NR								
1391	<i>Thelidium</i>	<i>minutulum</i>	LC											
1394	<i>Thelidium</i>	<i>papulare</i> f. <i>papulare</i>	LC											
1811	<i>Thelidium</i>	<i>papulare</i> f. <i>sorediatum</i>	LC			NR				x				
1812	<i>Thelidium</i>	<i>pluvium</i>	LC			NS								
1395	<i>Thelidium</i>	<i>pyrenophorum</i>	LC			NS								
1392	<i>Thelidium</i>	<i>zwackhii</i>	LC			NS								
2537	<i>Thelocarpon</i>	<i>coccosporum</i>	LC			NR								
1397	<i>Thelocarpon</i>	<i>epibolum</i> var. <i>epibolum</i>	LC			NS								
2345	<i>Thelocarpon</i>	<i>epibolum</i> var. <i>epithallinum</i>	NE			NR								
1399	<i>Thelocarpon</i>	<i>impressellum</i>	NE			NS								
1400	<i>Thelocarpon</i>	<i>intermediellum</i>	LC			NR								
1401	<i>Thelocarpon</i>	<i>laureri</i>	LC			NS								
1684	<i>Thelocarpon</i>	<i>lichenicola</i>	LC			NS								
1402	<i>Thelocarpon</i>	<i>magnussonii</i>	DD			NR				x			IR	
1403	<i>Thelocarpon</i>	<i>olivaceum</i>	LC			NR								
1080	<i>Thelocarpon</i>	<i>opertum</i>	NT			NR	E			x			IR	
1404	<i>Thelocarpon</i>	<i>pallidum</i>	LC	DD		NR								N
2426	<i>Thelocarpon</i>	<i>robustum</i>	LC			NR								

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2332	<i>Thelocarpon</i>	<i>saxicola</i>	LC			NR								
1497	<i>Thelocarpon</i>	<i>sphaerosporum</i>	LC			NR								
1902	<i>Thelocarpon</i>	<i>strasseri</i>	LC			NR								
1405	<i>Thelocarpon</i>	<i>superellum</i>	LC			NR								
1406	<i>Thelomma</i>	<i>ocellatum</i>	LC			NS								
957	<i>Thelopsis</i>	<i>isiaca</i>	DD			NR								
1407	<i>Thelopsis</i>	<i>melathelia</i>	NT			NR				x				
1408	<i>Thelopsis</i>	<i>rubella</i>	LC								L			
1410	<i>Thelotrema</i>	<i>lepadinum</i>	LC								L*			
1411	<i>Thelotrema</i>	<i>macrosporum</i>	LC			NS				x			IR	
1412	<i>Thelotrema</i>	<i>petractoides</i>	LC							x			IR	
1413	<i>Thermutis</i>	<i>velutina</i>	NT			NR				x				
1414	<i>Thrombium</i>	<i>epigaeum</i>	LC			NS								
1730	<i>Tomasellia</i>	<i>diffusa</i> [F]	LC			NR				x				
1565	<i>Tomasellia</i>	<i>gelatinosa</i> [F]	LC											
1415	<i>Toninia</i>	<i>aromatica</i>	LC											
1424	<i>Toninia</i>	<i>coelestina</i>	VU D1, D2			NR				x				
1903	<i>Toninia</i>	<i>diffracta</i>	DD			NR				x				
1904	<i>Toninia</i>	<i>episema</i> [LF]	LC											
1577	<i>Toninia</i>	<i>fusispora</i>	LC			NR				x				
1423	<i>Toninia</i>	<i>mesoidea</i>	LC			NS								
1905	<i>Toninia</i>	<i>opuntioides</i>	Ex		DD									
1906	<i>Toninia</i>	<i>physaroides</i>	CR B2, C2		EX	NR		P	x					N
1907	<i>Toninia</i>	<i>plumbina</i> [LF]	NT			NR				x				
1814	<i>Toninia</i>	<i>rosulata</i>	EN D			NR				x				
1416	<i>Toninia</i>	<i>sedifolia</i>	LC					P	x		x			
1426	<i>Toninia</i>	<i>squalescens</i>	LC			NR				x				
1427	<i>Toninia</i>	<i>squalida</i>	NT			NR				x				
2419	<i>Toninia</i>	<i>subfuscae</i> [LF]	DD			NR				x				N
1425	<i>Toninia</i>	<i>thiopsora</i>	LC			NS								

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1429	<i>Toninia</i>	<i>tumidula</i>	Ex		DD									N
1418	<i>Toninia</i>	<i>verrucarioides</i>	LC			NS								
2420	<i>Topeliopsis</i>	<i>azorica</i>	EN D			NR				x				N
1430	<i>Tornabea</i>	<i>scutellifera</i>	Ex											
1431	<i>Trapelia</i>	<i>coarctata</i>	LC											
1581	<i>Trapelia</i>	<i>corticola</i>	LC											
1432	<i>Trapelia</i>	<i>glebulosa</i>	LC											
1434	<i>Trapelia</i>	<i>obtegens</i>	LC											
1595	<i>Trapelia</i>	<i>placodioides</i>	LC											
1815	<i>Trapeliopsis</i>	<i>aeneofusca</i>	DD			NR								
692	<i>Trapeliopsis</i>	<i>flexuosa</i>	LC											
726	<i>Trapeliopsis</i>	<i>gelatinosa</i>	LC											
1435	<i>Trapeliopsis</i>	<i>glaucolepidea</i>	LC			NS								
727	<i>Trapeliopsis</i>	<i>granulosa</i>	LC											
1436	<i>Trapeliopsis</i>	<i>percrenata</i>	LC			NS								
1582	<i>Trapeliopsis</i>	<i>pseudogranulosa</i>	LC											
792	<i>Trapeliopsis</i>	<i>viridescens</i>	DD			NR				x				
1437	<i>Trapeliopsis</i>	<i>wallrothii</i>	LC											
2389	<i>Tremella</i>	<i>caloplacae</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2602	<i>Tremella</i>	<i>candelariellae</i> [LF]	LC			NR								
2246	<i>Tremella</i>	<i>cetrariicola</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2395	<i>Tremella</i>	<i>cladoniae</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
1917	<i>Tremella</i>	<i>coppinsii</i> [LF]	LC			NS								
2247	<i>Tremella</i>	<i>hypogymniae</i> [LF]	LC			NR								
2248	<i>Tremella</i>	<i>lichenicola</i> [LF]	LC											
2249	<i>Tremella</i>	<i>lobariacearum</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2250	<i>Tremella</i>	<i>normandinae</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2251	<i>Tremella</i>	<i>pertusariae</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2252	<i>Tremella</i>	<i>phaeographidis</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2253	<i>Tremella</i>	<i>phaeophysciae</i> [LF]	LC			NR								
2254	<i>Tremella</i>	<i>protoparmeliae</i> [LF]	NE			NR								

No.	Genus	Species	Current Evaluation	Woods & Coppins (2003) Evaluation	Church et al. (1997) Evaluation	NR/S = Nationally Rare & Scarce	Endemic	UK BAP Priority	Section 41 NERC Act 2006	Sect. 2(4) NC (Scotland) Act 2004	Section 42 NERC Act 2006	Sch. 8 W. & C. Act 1981	International responsibility	Notes in text
2478	<i>Tremella</i>	<i>tuckerae</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
1438	<i>Tremolecia</i>	<i>atrata</i>	LC											
2256	<i>Trichonectria</i>	<i>hirta</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2257	<i>Trichothecium</i>	<i>roseum</i> [LF]	NE			?								
1439	<i>Trimmatothele</i>	<i>perquisita</i>	DD			NR				x				
2603	<i>Tubeufia</i>	<i>heterodermiae</i> [LF]	LC			NR								
327	<i>Tuckermannopsis</i>	<i>chlorophylla</i>	LC											
185	<i>Tylophoron</i>	<i>hibernicum</i>	NT			NR		P	x		x		IR	
1440	<i>Tylothallia</i>	<i>biformigera</i>	LC											
1445	<i>Umbilicaria</i>	<i>crustulosa</i>	VU D2			NR								
1446	<i>Umbilicaria</i>	<i>cylindrica</i>	LC											
1447	<i>Umbilicaria</i>	<i>deusta</i>	LC			NS								
1449	<i>Umbilicaria</i>	<i>hirsuta</i>	NT			NR				x				
1450	<i>Umbilicaria</i>	<i>hyperborea</i>	LC			NS								
1578	<i>Umbilicaria</i>	<i>nylanderiana</i>	DD			NR				x				
1451	<i>Umbilicaria</i>	<i>polyphylla</i>	LC											
1452	<i>Umbilicaria</i>	<i>polyrrhiza</i>	LC											
1453	<i>Umbilicaria</i>	<i>proboscidea</i>	LC											
1454	<i>Umbilicaria</i>	<i>spodochroa</i>	EN D			NR		P		x				
1455	<i>Umbilicaria</i>	<i>torrefacta</i>	LC											
2303	<i>Unguiculariopsis</i>	<i>lesdainii</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2258	<i>Unguiculariopsis</i>	<i>lettau</i> [LF]	LC			NS								
1997	<i>Unguiculariopsis</i>	<i>manriquei</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2259	<i>Unguiculariopsis</i>	<i>refractiva</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2260	<i>Unguiculariopsis</i>	<i>thallophila</i> [LF]	LC			NS								
1456	<i>Usnea</i>	<i>articulata</i>	NT					P	x		x		IR	
1458	<i>Usnea</i>	<i>ceratina</i>	LC							x				
1469	<i>Usnea</i>	<i>cornuta</i>	LC											
1460	<i>Usnea</i>	<i>dasyypoga</i>	LC											
1816	<i>Usnea</i>	<i>esperantiana</i>	NT			NR				x			IR	
1461	<i>Usnea</i>	<i>flammea</i>	LC											

No.	Genus	Species	Current Evaluation	Woods & Coppins (2003) Evaluation	Church et al. (1997) Evaluation	NR/S = Nationally Rare & Scarce	Endemic	UK BAP Priority	Section 41 NERC Act 2006	Sect. 2(4) NC (Scotland) Act 2004	Section 42 NERC Act 2006	Sch. 8 W. & C. Act 1981	International responsibility	Notes in text
1731	<i>Usnea</i>	<i>flavocardia</i>	DD			NR				x				
1462	<i>Usnea</i>	<i>florida</i>	NT			?		P	x	x	x			N
1464	<i>Usnea</i>	<i>fragilescens</i> var. <i>fragilescens</i>	NE			NR								
1817	<i>Usnea</i>	<i>fragilescens</i> var. <i>mollis</i>	LC											
1465	<i>Usnea</i>	<i>fulvoreaegens</i>	NE			NR?								
1466	<i>Usnea</i>	<i>glabrata</i>	DD			NR				x			IR	
1467	<i>Usnea</i>	<i>glabrescens</i>	LC			NS								
1468	<i>Usnea</i>	<i>hirta</i>	LC											
1470	<i>Usnea</i>	<i>rubicunda</i>	LC											
1818	<i>Usnea</i>	<i>silesiaca</i>	VU D2			NR				x				
1471	<i>Usnea</i>	<i>subfloridana</i>	LC											
1908	<i>Usnea</i>	<i>subscabrosa</i>	VU D2			NR								
1640	<i>Usnea</i>	<i>wasmuthii</i>	LC			NS								
2432	<i>Vahliella</i>	<i>atlantica</i>	LC			NR				x				
977	<i>Vahliella</i>	<i>leucophaea</i>	LC											
1473	<i>Verrucaria</i>	<i>aethiobola</i>	LC			NS								
1474	<i>Verrucaria</i>	<i>amphibia</i>	LC			NS								
2512	<i>Verrucaria</i>	<i>andesiatica</i>	LC			?NS								
2526	<i>Verrucaria</i>	<i>anziana</i>	NE			?								
1476	<i>Verrucaria</i>	<i>aquatilis</i>	LC											
1479	<i>Verrucaria</i>	<i>baldensis</i>	LC											
1539	<i>Verrucaria</i>	<i>bryoctona</i>	LC			NS								
1736	<i>Verrucaria</i>	<i>bulgarica</i>	LC			NR								
1481	<i>Verrucaria</i>	<i>caerulea</i>	LC											
1480	<i>Verrucaria</i>	<i>calciseda</i>	LC			NS								
2346	<i>Verrucaria</i>	<i>conturmatula</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
1910	<i>Verrucaria</i>	<i>cermaensis</i>	LC											
2469	<i>Verrucaria</i>	<i>ceuthocarpa</i>	LC			NR								
1484	<i>Verrucaria</i>	<i>cyanea</i>	DD			NR								
1485	<i>Verrucaria</i>	<i>degelii</i>	LC			NR				x				
1486	<i>Verrucaria</i>	<i>ditmarsica</i>	LC			NS								

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1619	<i>Verrucaria</i>	<i>dolosa</i>	LC											
1487	<i>Verrucaria</i>	<i>dufourii</i>	LC											
1871	<i>Verrucaria</i>	<i>elaeina</i>	LC											
1488	<i>Verrucaria</i>	<i>elaeomelaena</i>	LC			NS								
1490	<i>Verrucaria</i>	<i>funckii</i>	LC			NS								
1491	<i>Verrucaria</i>	<i>fusconigrescens</i>	LC											
1493	<i>Verrucaria</i>	<i>halizoa</i>	LC			NS								
1495	<i>Verrucaria</i>	<i>hochstetteri</i>	LC											
1496	<i>Verrucaria</i>	<i>hydreia</i>	LC											
1498	<i>Verrucaria</i>	<i>internigrescens</i>	LC			NS								
1645	<i>Verrucaria</i>	<i>knowlesiae</i>	DD	DD		NR	E						IR	
1500	<i>Verrucaria</i>	<i>latebrosa</i>	LC			NR								
1620	<i>Verrucaria</i>	<i>latericola</i>	DD			NR								
1502	<i>Verrucaria</i>	<i>macrostoma f. macrostoma</i>	LC											
1519	<i>Verrucaria</i>	<i>macrostoma f. furfuracea</i>	LC											
2401	<i>Verrucaria</i>	<i>madida</i>	VU D2			NR								N
1503	<i>Verrucaria</i>	<i>margacea</i>	LC											
1504	<i>Verrucaria</i>	<i>maura</i>	LC											
1506	<i>Verrucaria</i>	<i>mucosa</i>	LC											
1507	<i>Verrucaria</i>	<i>muralis</i>	LC											
1508	<i>Verrucaria</i>	<i>murina</i>	LC			NS								
1510	<i>Verrucaria</i>	<i>nigrescens f. nigrescens</i>	LC											
2514	<i>Verrucaria</i>	<i>nigrescens f. tectorum</i>	LC											
1511	<i>Verrucaria</i>	<i>ochrostoma</i>	DD			NR								
1477	<i>Verrucaria</i>	<i>pachyderma</i>	DD			NR								
1621	<i>Verrucaria</i>	<i>parmigerella</i>	LC			NR								
2347	<i>Verrucaria</i>	<i>phaeosperma [LF]</i>	NE			NR								
1512	<i>Verrucaria</i>	<i>pinguicula</i>	LC			NS								
1820	<i>Verrucaria</i>	<i>polysticta</i>	LC	DD		NS								
1513	<i>Verrucaria</i>	<i>praetermissa</i>	LC											
1514	<i>Verrucaria</i>	<i>prominula</i>	LC			NS								

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1499	<i>Verrucaria</i>	<i>rheitrophila</i>	LC			NS								
2545	<i>Verrucaria</i>	<i>rosula in ed.</i>	LC			?NR								
1516	<i>Verrucaria</i>	<i>sandstedei</i>	DD			NR								
2390	<i>Verrucaria</i>	<i>scabra</i>	LC			NR								
1647	<i>Verrucaria</i>	<i>simplex</i>	LC			NS								
1517	<i>Verrucaria</i>	<i>striatula</i>	LC											
2515	<i>Verrucaria</i>	<i>sublobulata</i>	LC			?								
1518	<i>Verrucaria</i>	<i>viridula</i>	LC											
1505	<i>Verrucaria</i>	<i>xyloxena</i>	CR B1+2		DD	NR		P	x					N
2486	<i>Verrucocladosporium</i>	<i>dirinae [LF]</i>	NE			NR								
2516	<i>Verrucula</i>	<i>maritmaria</i>	NE			NR								
2517	<i>Verruculopsis</i>	<i>flavescentaria</i>	NE			NR								
1822	<i>Vestergrenopsis</i>	<i>elaeina</i>	VU D2			NR				x				
1641	<i>Veizdaea</i>	<i>acicularis</i>	LC			NS					M			
1520	<i>Veizdaea</i>	<i>aestivalis</i>	LC								M			
1420	<i>Veizdaea</i>	<i>cobria</i>	LC			NR					M			
1521	<i>Veizdaea</i>	<i>leprosa</i>	LC								M			
1522	<i>Veizdaea</i>	<i>retigera</i>	LC			NS					M			
1523	<i>Veizdaea</i>	<i>rheocarpa</i>	LC			NS					M			
1421	<i>Veizdaea</i>	<i>stipitata</i>	NT			NR				x				
908	<i>Violella</i>	<i>fucata</i>	LC											
2261	<i>Vouauxiella</i>	<i>lichenicola [LF]</i>	LC											
2263	<i>Vouauxiella</i>	<i>verrucosa [LF]</i>	NE			NR								
2264	<i>Vouauxiomyces</i>	<i>ramalinae [LF]</i>	LC			NR								
2265	<i>Vouauxiomyces</i>	<i>santessonii [LF]</i>	LC			NS								
2266	<i>Vouauxiomyces</i>	<i>truncatus [LF]</i>	LC			NS								
335	<i>Vulpicida</i>	<i>juniperinus</i>	Ex											
337	<i>Vulpicida</i>	<i>pinastri</i>	NT			NR		P		x				
1524	<i>Wadeana</i>	<i>dendrographa</i>	NT			NS		P	x	x	x		IR	
1525	<i>Wadeana</i>	<i>minuta</i>	NT			NS		P	x	x			IR	
2267	<i>Weddellomyces</i>	<i>epicallopisma [LF]</i>	LC			NS								

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2268	<i>Weddellomyces</i>	<i>macrosporus</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2270	<i>Wentomyces</i>	<i>lichenicola</i> subsp. <i>bouteillei</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
988	<i>Xanthoparmelia</i>	<i>conspersa</i>	LC											
990	<i>Xanthoparmelia</i>	<i>delisei</i>	LC			NS								
1003	<i>Xanthoparmelia</i>	<i>loxodes</i>	LC											
2343	<i>Xanthoparmelia</i>	<i>luteonotata</i>	DD			NR								
1005	<i>Xanthoparmelia</i>	<i>mougeotii</i>	LC											
2473	<i>Xanthoparmelia</i>	<i>perrugata</i>	LC			NS								
1784	<i>Xanthoparmelia</i>	<i>protomatrae</i>	DD			NR								
1009	<i>Xanthoparmelia</i>	<i>pulla</i>	LC											
1025	<i>Xanthoparmelia</i>	<i>tinctina</i>	VU D2			NR								
1026	<i>Xanthoparmelia</i>	<i>verruculifera</i>	LC											
1538	<i>Xanthoria</i>	<i>aureola</i>	LC											
1526	<i>Xanthoria</i>	<i>calcicola</i>	LC											
1527	<i>Xanthoria</i>	<i>candelaria</i>	LC											
1528	<i>Xanthoria</i>	<i>elegans</i>	LC											
1918	<i>Xanthoria</i>	<i>fulva</i>	DD			NR								
1530	<i>Xanthoria</i>	<i>parietina</i>	LC											
1531	<i>Xanthoria</i>	<i>polycarpa</i>	LC											
950	<i>Xanthoria</i>	<i>ucrainica</i>	LC			NS								
1909	<i>Xanthoria</i>	<i>ulophyllodes</i>	LC			NS								
2272	<i>Xanthoriicola</i>	<i>physciae</i> [LF]	LC											
2548	<i>Xenonectriella</i>	<i>lutescens</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2367	<i>Xenonectriella</i>	<i>streimannii</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
1960	<i>Xerotrema</i>	<i>megalospora</i>	NT			NR				x			IR	
2518	<i>Xerotrema</i>	<i>quercicola</i> [F]	NT			NR	E						IR	N
1532	<i>Xylographa</i>	<i>parallela</i>	LC											
1533	<i>Xylographa</i>	<i>trunciseda</i>	LC			NS								
1534	<i>Xylographa</i>	<i>vitoligo</i>	LC											
2274	<i>Zwackhiomyces</i>	<i>berengerianus</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2320	<i>Zwackhiomyces</i>	<i>coepulonus</i> [LF]	NE			NR								

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2275	<i>Zwackhiomyces</i>	<i>dispersus</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2276	<i>Zwackhiomyces</i>	<i>immersae</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2378	<i>Zwackhiomyces</i>	<i>lacustris</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2152	<i>Zwackhiomyces</i>	<i>lecanorae</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2566	<i>Zwackhiomyces</i>	<i>physciicola</i> [LF]	NE			NR								
2277	<i>Zwackhiomyces</i>	<i>sphinctrinoides</i> [LF]	NE			NR								

APPENDIX II

The IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria as set out in Version 3.1 of the guidance (IUCN 2001)

CRITICALLY ENDANGERED (CR)

A taxon is Critically Endangered when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the following criteria (A to E), and it is therefore considered to be facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild:

A. Reduction in population size based on any of the following:

1. An observed, estimated, inferred or suspected population size reduction of $\geq 90\%$ over the last 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer, where the causes of the reduction are clearly reversible AND understood AND ceased, based on (and specifying) any of the following:

- a) direct observation
- b) an index of abundance appropriate to the taxon
- c) a decline in area of occupancy, extent of occurrence and/or quality of habitat
- d) actual or potential levels of exploitation
- e) the effects of introduced taxa, hybridization, pathogens, pollutants, competitors or parasites.

2. An observed, estimated, inferred or suspected population size reduction of $\geq 80\%$ over the last 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer, where the reduction or its causes may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible, based on (and specifying) any of a to e under A1.

3. A population size reduction of $\geq 80\%$, projected or suspected to be met within the next 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer (up to a maximum of 100 years), based on (and specifying) any of (b) to (e) under A1.

4. An observed, estimated, inferred, projected or suspected population size reduction of $\geq 80\%$ over any 10 year or three generation period, whichever is longer (up to a maximum of 100 years in the future), where the time period must include both the past and the future, and where the reduction or its causes may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible, based on (and specifying) any of (a) to (e) under A1.

B. Geographic range in the form of either B1 (extent of occurrence) OR B2 (area of occupancy) OR both:

1. Extent of occurrence estimated to be less than 100 km^2 , and estimates indicating at least two of a–c:

- a) Severely fragmented or known to exist at only a single location.
- b) Continuing decline, observed, inferred or projected, in any of the following:
 - i) extent of occurrence
 - ii) area of occupancy
 - iii) area, extent and/or quality of habitat
 - iv) number of locations or subpopulations
 - v) number of mature individuals.

- c) Extreme fluctuations in any of the following:
 - i) extent of occurrence
 - ii) area of occupancy
 - iii) number of locations or subpopulations
 - iv) number of mature individuals.

2. Area of occupancy estimated to be less than 10 km², and estimates indicating at least two of a–c:

- a) Severely fragmented or known to exist at only a single location.
- b) Continuing decline, observed, inferred or projected, in any of the following:
 - i) extent of occurrence
 - ii) area of occupancy
 - iii) area, extent and/or quality of habitat
 - iv) number of locations or subpopulations
 - v) number of mature individuals.
- c) Extreme fluctuations in any of the following:
 - i) extent of occurrence
 - ii) area of occupancy
 - iii) number of locations or subpopulations
 - iv) number of mature individuals.

C. Population size estimated to number fewer than 250 mature individuals and either:

- 1. An estimated continuing decline of at least 25% within three years or one generation, whichever is longer, (up to a maximum of 100 years in the future) OR
- 2. A continuing decline, observed, projected, or inferred, in numbers of mature individuals AND at least one of the following (a–b):
 - a) Population structure in the form of one of the following:
 - i) no subpopulation estimated to contain more than 50 mature individuals,
 - OR
 - ii) at least 90% of mature individuals in one subpopulation.
 - b) Extreme fluctuations in number of mature individuals.

D. Population size estimated to number fewer than 50 mature individuals.

E. Quantitative analysis showing the probability of extinction in the wild is at least 50% within 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer (up to a maximum of 100 years).

ENDANGERED (EN)

A taxon is Endangered when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the following criteria (A to E), and it is therefore considered to be facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild:

A. Reduction in population size based on any of the following:

- 1.** An observed, estimated, inferred or suspected population size reduction of $\geq 70\%$ over the last 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer, where the causes of the reduction are clearly reversible AND understood AND ceased, based on (and specifying) any of the following:
 - a) direct observation
 - b) an index of abundance appropriate to the taxon
 - c) a decline in area of occupancy, extent of occurrence and/or quality of habitat
 - d) actual or potential levels of exploitation
 - e) the effects of introduced taxa, hybridization, pathogens, pollutants, competitors or parasites.
- 2.** An observed, estimated, inferred or suspected population size reduction of $\geq 50\%$ over the last 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer, where the reduction or its causes may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible, based on (and specifying) any of (a) to (e) under A1.
- 3.** A population size reduction of $\geq 50\%$, projected or suspected to be met within the next 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer (up to a maximum of 100 years), based on (and specifying) any of (b) to (e) under A1.
- 4.** An observed, estimated, inferred, projected or suspected population size reduction of $\geq 50\%$ over any 10 year or three generation period, whichever is longer (up to a maximum of 100 years in the future), where the time period must include both the past and the future, and where the reduction or its causes may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible, based on (and specifying) any of (a) to (e) under A1.

B. Geographic range in the form of either B1 (extent of occurrence) OR B2 (area of occupancy) OR both:

- 1.** Extent of occurrence estimated to be less than 5000 km², and estimates indicating at least two of a–c:
 - a) Severely fragmented or known to exist at no more than five locations.
 - b) Continuing decline, observed, inferred or projected, in any of the following:
 - i) extent of occurrence
 - ii) area of occupancy
 - iii) area, extent and/or quality of habitat
 - iv) number of locations or subpopulations
 - v) number of mature individuals.
 - c) Extreme fluctuations in any of the following:
 - i) extent of occurrence
 - ii) area of occupancy
 - iii) number of locations or subpopulations
 - iv) number of mature individuals.

2. Area of occupancy estimated to be less than 500 km², and estimates indicating at least two of a–c:
 - a) Severely fragmented or known to exist at no more than five locations.
 - b) Continuing decline, observed, inferred or projected, in any of the following:
 - i) extent of occurrence
 - ii) area of occupancy
 - iii) area, extent and/or quality of habitat
 - iv) number of locations or subpopulations
 - v) number of mature individuals.
 - c) Extreme fluctuations in any of the following:
 - i) extent of occurrence
 - ii) area of occupancy
 - iii) number of locations or subpopulations
 - iv) number of mature individuals.

- C. Population size estimated to number fewer than 2500 mature individuals and either:
 1. An estimated continuing decline of at least 20% within five years or two generations, whichever is longer, (up to a maximum of 100 years in the future) OR
 2. A continuing decline, observed, projected, or inferred, in numbers of mature individuals AND at least one of the following (a–b):
 - a) Population structure in the form of one of the following:
 - i) no subpopulation estimated to contain more than 250 mature individuals,
OR
 - ii) at least 95% of mature individuals in one subpopulation.
 - b) Extreme fluctuations in number of mature individuals.

- D. Population size estimated to number fewer than 250 mature individuals.

- E. Quantitative analysis showing the probability of extinction in the wild is at least 20% within 20 years or five generations, whichever is the longer (up to a maximum of 100 years).

VULNERABLE (VU)

A taxon is Vulnerable when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the following criteria (A to E), and it is therefore considered to be facing a high risk of extinction in the wild:

A. Reduction in population size based on any of the following:

1. An observed, estimated, inferred or suspected population size reduction of $\geq 50\%$ over the last 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer, where the causes of the reduction are: clearly reversible AND understood AND ceased, based on (and specifying) any of the following:
 - a) direct observation
 - b) an index of abundance appropriate to the taxon
 - c) a decline in area of occupancy, extent of occurrence and/or quality of habitat
 - d) actual or potential levels of exploitation
 - e) the effects of introduced taxa, hybridization, pathogens, pollutants, competitors or parasites.
2. An observed, estimated, inferred or suspected population size reduction of $\geq 30\%$ over the last 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer, where the reduction or its causes may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible, based on (and specifying) any of (a) to (e) under A1.
3. A population size reduction of $\geq 30\%$, projected or suspected to be met within the next 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer (up to a maximum of 100 years), based on (and specifying) any of (b) to (e) under A1.
4. An observed, estimated, inferred, projected or suspected population size reduction of $\geq 30\%$ over any 10 year or three generation period, whichever is longer (up to a maximum of 100 years in the future), where the time period must include both the past and the future, and where the reduction or its causes may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible, based on (and specifying) any of (a) to (e) under A1.

B. Geographic range in the form of either B1 (extent of occurrence) OR B2 (area of occupancy) OR both:

1. Extent of occurrence estimated to be less than 20,000 km², and estimates indicating at least two of a–c:
 - a) Severely fragmented or known to exist at no more than five locations.
 - b) Continuing decline, observed, inferred or projected, in any of the following:
 - i) extent of occurrence
 - ii) area of occupancy
 - iii) area, extent and/or quality of habitat
 - iv) number of locations or subpopulations
 - v) number of mature individuals.
 - c) Extreme fluctuations in any of the following:
 - i) extent of occurrence
 - ii) area of occupancy
 - iii) number of locations or subpopulations
 - iv) number of mature individuals.

3. Area of occupancy estimated to be less than 2000 km², and estimates indicating at least two of a–c:

- a) Severely fragmented or known to exist at no more than 10 locations.
- b) Continuing decline, observed, inferred or projected, in any of the following:
 - i) extent of occurrence
 - ii) area of occupancy
 - iii) area, extent and/or quality of habitat
 - iv) number of locations or subpopulations
 - v) number of mature individuals.
- c) Extreme fluctuations in any of the following:
 - i) extent of occurrence
 - ii) area of occupancy
 - iii) number of locations or subpopulations
 - iv) number of mature individuals.

C. Population size estimated to number fewer than 10,000 mature individuals and either:

- 1.** An estimated continuing decline of at least 10% within 10 years or three generations, whichever is longer, (up to a maximum of 100 years in the future) OR
- 2.** A continuing decline, observed, projected, or inferred, in numbers of mature individuals AND at least one of the following (a–b):
 - a) Population structure in the form of one of the following:
 - i) no subpopulation estimated to contain more than 1000 mature individuals,
OR
 - ii) all mature individuals in one subpopulation.
 - b) Extreme fluctuations in number of mature individuals.

D. Population very small or restricted in the form of either of the following:

- 1.** Population size estimated to number fewer than 1000 mature individuals.
- 2.** Population with a very restricted area of occupancy (typically less than 20 km²) or number of locations (typically five or fewer) such that it is prone to the effects of human activities or stochastic events within a very short time period in an uncertain future, and is thus capable of becoming Critically Endangered or even Extinct in a very short time period.

E. Quantitative analysis showing the probability of extinction in the wild is at least 10% within 100 years.

DEFINITIONS

Extent of occurrence (Criteria A and B)

Extent of occurrence is defined as the area contained within the shortest continuous imaginary boundary which can be drawn to encompass all the known, inferred or projected sites of present occurrence of a taxon, excluding cases of vagrancy. This measure may exclude discontinuities or disjunctions within the overall distributions of taxa (*e.g.* large areas of obviously unsuitable habitat) (but see ‘area of occupancy’). Extent of occurrence can often be measured by a minimum convex polygon (the smallest polygon in which no internal angle exceeds 180 degrees and which contains all the sites of occurrence).

Area of occupancy (Criteria A, B and D)

Area of occupancy is defined as the area within its ‘extent of occurrence’ which is occupied by a taxon, excluding cases of vagrancy. The measure reflects the fact that a taxon will not usually occur throughout the area of its extent of occurrence, which may, for example, contain unsuitable habitats. In some cases the area of occupancy is the smallest area essential at any stage to the survival of existing populations of a taxon. The size of the area of occupancy will be a function of the scale at which it is measured, and should be at a scale appropriate to relevant biological aspects of the taxon, the nature of threats and the available data.

Location (Criteria B and D)

The term ‘location’ defines a geographically or ecologically distinct area in which a single threatening event can rapidly affect all individuals of the taxon present. The size of the location depends on the area covered by the threatening event and may include part of one or many subpopulations. Where a taxon is affected by more than one threatening event, location should be defined by considering the most serious plausible threat.

Quantitative analysis (Criterion E)

A quantitative analysis is defined here as any form of analysis which estimates the extinction probability of a taxon based on known life history, habitat requirements, threats and any specified management options. Population viability analysis (PVA) is one such technique. Quantitative analysis should make full use of all relevant available data. In a situation in which there is limited information, such data as are available can be used to provide an estimate of extinction risk (for instance, estimating the impact of stochastic events on habitat). In presenting the result of quantitative analysis, the assumptions (which must be appropriate and defensible), the data used and the uncertainty in the data or quantitative model must be documented.

APPENDIX III

Species on the British Isles checklist, but confined to Ireland or the Channel Islands

Ireland only:

Buellia sequax
Collemopsidium ostrearum
Haematomma soreدياتum
Halecania laevis
Lecania poeltii
Lecidea confluentula
Leptogium juressianum
Lichenocodium cargillianum [LF]
Lichenopeltella pannariacearum [LF]
Nectriopsis parmeliae [LF]
Nectriopsis physciicola [LF]
Pertusaria hutchinsiae [but probably
conspicuous with *P. ophthalmiza*]

Pertusaria polythecia
Porina atlantica
Rinodina ericina
Stigmidium aggregatum [LF]
Stigmidium mitchelii [LF]
Stigmidium xanthoparmeliarum [LF]
Thelotrema isidioides
Toninia verrucariae [LF]
Trichoconis lichenicola [LF]
Verrucaria aranensis
Weddellomyces periphericus [LF]
Zevadia peroccidentalis [LF]

Channel Islands only:

Pertusaria leucosora
Umbilicaria grisea

APPENDIX IV

Identification of the Lobarion and Metallophyte Communities in Wales

Section 42 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006) requires the Welsh Assembly Government to publish a list of species and habitats of principle importance for the conservation of biodiversity in Wales. Two lichen communities are included in the list of lichens viz the Lobarion and Metallophyte lichens. Definition of the presence of such communities is likely at times to be controversial. To minimise such controversy the following definitions are offered:-

The Lobarion

When well developed this is a spectacular community that can include some of the largest foliose lichens. Unfortunately most of its constituent species are highly sensitive to sulphur dioxide, acid rain and excessive ammonia levels and many examples of the Lobarion in Wales are now species poor. For fuller details see **James, P.W., Hawksworth, D.L. & Rose, F. (1977). *Lichen Communities in the British Isles* pgs 322-327 in *Lichen Ecology*, Seaward, M.R.D. (Ed.), Academic Press, London).**

The Lobarion is likely to be present on a tree or shrub or any rock face that supports the following:-

Any species of the genera:

<i>Degelia</i>	<i>Nephroma</i>	<i>Pseudocyphellaria</i>
<i>Fuscopannaria</i>	<i>Pannaria</i>	<i>Sticta</i>
<i>Lobaria</i>	<i>Parmeliella</i> (except <i>P. parvula</i> - see below)	

Any of the following species (* = species individually listed in Section 42):

<i>Agonimia octospora</i>	<i>Leptogium brebissonii</i> *	<i>Porina coralloidea</i>
<i>Collema fasciculare</i> *	<i>Leptogium cochleatum</i> *	<i>Porina hibernica</i> *
<i>Collema furfuraceum</i>	<i>Pachyphiale carneola</i>	<i>Punctelia reddenda</i>
<i>Gyalecta flotowii</i> *	<i>Parmotrema crinitum</i>	<i>Thelopsis rubella</i>
<i>Gomphillus calycioides</i> *	<i>Peltigera collina</i>	
<i>Leptogium burgessii</i>	<i>Phyllopsora rosei</i>	

Any three of the following species:

<i>Acrocordia gemmata</i>	<i>Leptogium teretiusculum</i>	<i>Parmeliella parvula</i>
<i>Arthonia vinosa</i>	<i>Mycobilimbia pilularis</i>	<i>Peltigera horizontalis</i>
<i>Catinaria atropurpurea</i>	<i>Opegrapha sorediifera</i>	<i>Pertusaria hemisphaerica</i>
<i>Dimerella lutea</i>	<i>Normandina pulchella</i>	<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>
<i>Leptogium lichenoides</i>		

Metallophytes

Once Wales probably supported a significant assemblage of lichens associated with natural outcrops of heavy metal-rich rock. Due to the destruction of these outcrops by our mining activities the survival of metallophyte lichens is now almost entirely dependant on the conservation of old metal mine sites.

Two special types of lichen are almost completely confined to these sites in Wales:-

- 1.** Obligate metallophytes. Those lichens that appear to in some way require heavy metals and *only* occur on heavy metal-rich substrates.
- 2.** Facultative metallophytes. Those lichens that tolerate heavy metals but can be found elsewhere in sites without such metals. Most of these species are probably poor competitors but can survive extreme conditions. In Wales they are mostly confined to metal-rich sites but also occur, for example, on exposed peat on the summit ridges of high mountains.

The following species fall into one or other of these categories in Wales and any threatened site supporting more than 3 of these species should be subject to a detailed assessment:

<i>Acarospora sinopica</i>	<i>Rhizocarpon cinereovirens</i>
<i>Baeomyces placophyllus</i>	<i>Rhizocarpon furfurosum</i>
<i>Belonia incarnata</i>	<i>Rhizocarpon oederi</i>
<i>Epilichen scabrosus</i>	<i>Sarcosagium campestre</i>
<i>Gyalidea subscutellaris</i>	<i>Steinia geophana</i>
<i>Gyalideopsis crenulata</i>	<i>Stereocaulon condensatum</i>
<i>Lecanora epanora</i>	<i>Stereocaulon dactylophyllum</i>
<i>Lecanora gisleriana</i>	<i>Stereocaulon delisei</i>
<i>Lecanora handelii</i>	<i>Stereocaulon glareosum</i>
<i>Lecanora subaurea</i>	<i>Stereocaulon leucophaeopsis</i>
<i>Placopsis lambii</i>	<i>Stereocaulon nanodes</i>
<i>Placynthiella hyporhoda</i>	<i>Stereocaulon pileatum</i>
<i>Polyblastia agraria</i>	<i>Stereocaulon symphycheilum</i>
<i>Psilolechia leprosa</i>	<i>Vezdaea</i> spp.