

# British Lichen Society Bulletin

Number 95 Winter 2004



*Edited by P W Lambley*

## FORTHCOMING BLS MEETINGS

### PEMBROKESHIRE

Leader Pat Wolseley

DORSET *COLLEMA* & *LEPTOGIUM* Workshop

Leader Peter James

20 April - 27 April 2005

26 June - 4 July 2005

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Cover artwork *Cladonia cariosa* by Alan Orange

## SOME PROBLEMS WHEN DESCRIBING LICHEN THALLUS COLOUR

### Colour description

The colours of living lichens are subtle. Even with the care taken with terminology used in the "Lichen Flora" (Purvis et al., 1992), including the attention given to the colour of its dust-jacket, we still do not have words to describe many of the indeterminate tints seen in lichens. Gage (chapter 7 in Lamb & Bourriau, 1995) points out that the human eye and brain can distinguish between a vast number of colours, though very few of these have actually been named. In the present context I suppose this is because there is no evolutionary survival value for lichenologists making these slender distinctions. So we settle for the English "brown-grey", "light greyish green" and so on, but without any precision. These prove to be non-spectral colours, or rather bits of the natural spectrum displayed at relatively high intensities against a background (grey) of low-intensity light from the rest of the spectrum. Grey is just low light; irrespective of wavelength (Longair, chapter 3 in Lamb & Bourriau, 1995).

We cannot be rescued by Munsell colour charts or the Pantone standards for colour reference as these are far too coarse in their steps, and their range is generally unsuited to lichen description. They are also quite inadequate for an illustrator working solely from a description. Even computer technology is dodgy - try to match lichen thallus colours *precisely* on a colour printer at home ... as the advertisements say "It's FUN".

The undersides of some *Hypogymnia* spp are quoted as being "black" - they are certainly dark, but not truly black. "Black" is absence of light. Our use of "black" here is lichenological jargon and would only reinforce my erstwhile colleagues in the Physics Department at Imperial College in their opinion of botanical exactitude. But there is worse. The term "glaucous", used for example in the description of *Parmelia laevigata*, is generally defined as "sea green" (I look from the Shetland cliffs and there's a myriad of colours in the sea below me), but Zimmer (1949) adds grey-blue and even lavender to the choices. The origin is Classical Greek *glaukos*, but Lyons (chapter 8 in Lamb & Bourriau, 1995) writes "some scholars have seriously considered whether the ancient Greeks were colour-blind". The truth is that lichenologists use colour terms such as these in a highly specialist yet simultaneously highly ill-defined sense.

### Colour and ageing

Herbarium material (maybe only a few years old) differs in colour from fresh material of the same species. Most strikingly this is seen in those genera with *Trentepohlia* as the photobiont, where after about 2 to 3 months (even less if exposed to light) the alga completely loses its bright yellow or orange. But others, such as *Pannaria rubiginosa* (close to being my 'favourite' lichen) and allied species, also lose their very beautiful blue grey, they change in the direction of slight browning and dulling,

towards what we may call "herbarium brown", aka "dead lichen". These changes are those which an experienced field observer detects easily enough, but which may fox the illustrator who is provided with taxonomically sound material but perhaps collected only a season or two previously. Of course those species with strong cortical pigmentation change much less, so that I was able to use the colour contrasts in herbarium material of *Xanthoria elegans* from Vågå in central Norway, collected in 1981 as subjects for visual design rather than for scientific study in an exhibition at the Pitlochry Festival Theatre, Perthshire nearly 25 years later in 2004. The colour lasted well. Such species feature prominently in the Natural History Museum's splendid book (Purvis, 2000).

Even species such as *Tephromela atra* and *Lecanora rupicola* where the fresh thallus is most often a very light grey-white, change colour in only a year or two (stones from a Shetland storm beach, collected over a few years, and now together in my garden, bear this out). These changes are easily detected by an experienced field observer. I do not know of any quantitative studies relating lichen colour to specimen age, but I expect they exist.

### **Colour and hydration**

Any field lichenologist is familiar with the difference in colour between a dried thallus and a hydrated one. Provided the tissues are still living, the main change is the muting of colours as air replaces water between the mycobiont hyphae. Multiple internal reflections at air/tissue interfaces scattering light are responsible for the greying or whitening effects. In nature of course one sees all stages in drying of lichen tissues, even to the extent of the sodden state which may often be a precursor of death by 'drowning'. The main practical consequence is that lichenologists have to learn to recognise their plants both wet and dry (a similar problem faces bryologists, though for slightly different reasons).

### **Colour and illumination**

Claire and I frequently pondered over the colours of lichen crusts on Shetland coastal rocks, and what was determining them. Last year we looked especially at *Rhizocarpon richardii* and *Rinodina luridescens* on upper shore rock outcrops. Claire, assisted by tuition from Peter James and the female 'artist's eye' (Stearn, 1978, p.242), had to tackle this for her "Rocky Shore" wallchart (Dalby, 1987). In Northmavine, Shetland we find the former species to favour granite and similar rocks, whilst the latter may be confined locally to diorite. Veins of granitic material often pervade the diorite, so both species can occur in close proximity. At a distance they share the same distinctive mauve-grey colour (perhaps purplish if more intense). I judge the colour range in the field to be just the same in these two species. In detail, the black hypothallus is much more prominent in the *Rhizocarpon* than in the

*Rinodina*, where it is more restricted to the thallus margin, but the areoles in both have a similar overall colour.

Initially I wondered if the black hypothallus might somehow be acting in a pointilliste manner near the limit of the unaided eye's resolution, but I now doubt if this is so. Under a Wild stereoscopic microscope (overall magnification x 120), the areoles seem light grey and the mauve tinge is lost. After many tests, I concluded that the lichens' weak mauve tint was being neutralised by the yellowish cast of the tungsten light from the microscope illuminator, for the mauve returns when a blue daylight filter is inserted. I cannot confirm this for sure in my spare bedroom (rather than an optics laboratory), as it is confused by the phenomenon of 'colour constancy' whereby an object seems to maintain its apparent colour in spite of changes in the incident light (Mollon, chapter 5 in Lamb and Bourriau, 1995), but I now think the secret is to make sure that the proper colour correction filter is in position in the microscope light train.

D.H.Dalby

### *References*

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## ACIDOPHYTES AND NITROPHYTES CLOSELY GROWING TOGETHER ON ROSE BUSHES RAISE QUESTIONS

### Introduction

Some time ago, on my way to some trees in a parking place not far from home in Amersfoort, the Netherlands, I happened to find a bed of roses, the twigs of which were covered with many species of lichens. It was spring and the leaves were still in their buds. So the lichens could be seen very well, moreover, because it was drizzling, they were "inflated". Up to then I should not have expected such a richness (29 species!) on rose-bushes.

It was amazing to see large thalli of nitrophytes (*Physcia tenella*, *Xanthoria polycarpa*) growing together with equally large thalli of acidophytes (*Evernia prunastri*, *Hypogymnia physodes*, *H. tubulosa*). Such observations are however quite familiar to me. Last year I found the same combination on a polyester roof (1m<sup>2</sup>). On *Salix* in the dunes I found large thalli of *Evernia prunastri* amidst *Physcia tenella*, whilst five minutes walk from my home is a young oak covered with *Physcia tenella* and dots of *Hypogymnia physodes*.

It raises the question: "how is it possible that lichens with pH-demands, which differ so much, are closely growing together?" It seems to be hardly possible that e.g. *Hypogymnia tubulosa* with a pH-preference 3.4 - 5.6 according to Wirth (1995) grows in close contact with *Physcia tenella* with a preference of 4.9 - 8.5. There should be a shift in species composition from acidophytic to nitrophytic when the bark pH has increased (van Herk 2001).

### Methods

Trying to solve this puzzle I measured the pH of the bark of the twigs. I was surprised to find a pH of 4.7, rather acid! It crossed my mind that contrary to my expectations the nitrophytes were out of place. Then I decided to look up the pH-values of acidophytes and nitrophytes in Wirth (1995).

### Results

I found that many nitrophytes are able to prosper under rather acid conditions starting from 3.4 (*Amandinea punctata*) or 4.9 (*Phaeophyscia orbicularis* and others), whereas acidophytes (*Evernia prunastri*, *Hypogymnia physodes*, *H. tubulosa*) need a pH of 3.4 to 5.6. In addition to this I found that the pH of bark under natural conditions is hardly more than 7 which is supported by Henssen (1974) who gives -it is true in culture- five examples of lichens with a pH-preference ranging from 4.5 up to 7. Hale (1977) also gives 4 up to 7 and van Herk (2001) found for the bark of oak in intensely used agricultural areas 5.4 up to 6.4.

## Discussion

Consequently, many epiphytes seem to grow under more or less acid conditions. Nitrophytes are said to need a high pH (van Herk 2001), but *Amandinea punctata*, *Candelariella reflexa*, *Phaeophyscia orbicularis*, *Physcia adscendens*, *P. tenella*, *Xanthoria candelaria*, *X. parietina* and *X. polycarpa* seem to be able to survive between 3.4 and 6.4. No doubt there is a correlation between air pollution (ammonia) caused by intensive cattle breeding and the enormous increase in nitrophytes (van Herk 2001). However, finding acidophytes and nitrophytes growing closely together, whatever the pH, should make us think. Could it be that nitrophytes are "specialized" acidophytes needing "pollution" to thrive when "real" acidophytes pine away. Could this be the reason why in *Lobarion* communities nitrophytes are usually completely absent (Gauslaa 1985)? Lack of "pollution"?

How important is the pH? Hale (1977) says: "The most accurate and complete data on bark pH can still not enable us to decide how acidity affects lichen communities". Henssen & Jahns (1974) say: "Diese arten (*Lepraria*, *Callicium*) sind völlig auf die Aufnahme von Wasserdampf angewiesen" and "... ist für alle Flechten die Aufnahme von Luftfeuchtigkeit besonders wichtig". Could the pH of a substratum be less important than often supposed to be?

Lichens found: *Amandinea punctata*, *Bacidea neosquamulosa*, *Candelaria concolor*, *Candelariella reflexa*, *Cladonia fimbriata*, *Evernia prunastri*, *Fellhanera viridisorediata*, *Flavoparmelia caperata*, *Hypogymnia physodes*, *H. tubulosa*, *Hypotrachyna revoluta*, *Lecanora dispersa*, *Lecanora hageni*, *Lichenocodium xanthoriae*, *Melanelia subaurifera*, *Parmelia sulcata*, *Parmotrema chinense*, *Phaeophyscia orbicularis*, *Punctelia subrudecta*, *P. ulophylla*, *Physcia adscendens*, *P. caesia*, *P. tenella*, *Placynthiella icmalea*, *Ramalina farinacea*, *Scoliciosporum gallurae*, *Xanthoria candelaria*, *X. parietina*, and *X. polycarpa*.

Leo Spier

## Acknowledgements

I am grateful to Joost Buddingh, Centre for Nature and Environment in Amersfoort, the Netherlands, and Jos Spier, AquaSense in Amsterdam, who made it possible to measure and check the pH.

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### **RUBBING UP AGAINST *CYPHELIUM NOTARISII*?**

In 'Sitting Down with *Cyphelium notarisii* (Tull.) Blomb. & Forssell' Frank Dobson (2003) presented evidence that *Cyphelium notarisii* could be spreading around benches Kew Gardens on the clothing of visitors. The discovery of this species as new to Hampshire at Farlington Marshes, Portsmouth (SU67 04, 68 04 & 68 03) has produced further evidence to support this idea. During an NVC survey and condition assessment of this large coastal grazing marsh owned by Hampshire Wildlife Trust on 2<sup>nd</sup> July 2004, the species was found on six softwood round wood posts and two rails at four locations. Although there are plenty of posts around the reserve the species is confined to pedestrian squeezes; three posts with rails forming a 'v' allowing people, but not stock, to pass gates on the sea wall. It appears possible that the species has spread around the sea wall, from squeeze to squeeze, on the clothing of walkers on this popular bird watching and jogging route around the marshes.

In contrast to the Kew Gardens habitat, however, these are not recent structures, nor are most sawn wood. The round wood posts of the squeezes are part of a system to control cattle grazing on the sea wall that has not been used for at least two decades. The squeezes are, however, extremely exposed to gales, as was experienced in the unseasonable autumnal conditions on the 2<sup>nd</sup> July, and the habitat is the typical one of coastal sites for this species; exposed weathered wood.

N A Sanderson



## IS *XANTHORIICOLA PHYSCIAE* A COMMON SPECIES IN BRITAIN?

One of the most visible lichens in Shropshire and Herefordshire (VCs 40 & 36) is *Xanthoria parietina*, "greyish grey in the shade and bright orange when exposed to strong sunlight" (Dobson, 2000). Over the last three years we have found 32 sites where small areas of the greenish and orange thalli of *X. parietina* can be seen to have black sooty apothecia with surrounding areas of the thallus dusted with black spores.

Easily identified using Hawksworth's (1983) key, these are the conidia of the lichenicolous fungus *Xanthoriicola physciae* (Kalchbr.) D. Hawksw. There are useful drawings (fig 1) of *Xanthoriicola physciae* in Hawksworth & Punithalingam (1973), and photomicrographs and SEM plates can be seen in Hawksworth's (1979) monograph of lichenicolous hyphomycetes. Most useful is the colour photograph of the fungus in a paper aimed at naturalists (Hawksworth, 2004).

It seems there are no previous records of *Xanthoriicola physciae* from VCs 40 & 36. We also have specimens from Montgomeryshire (VC47), Radnorshire (VC43), and Merionethshire (VC48), from which there appear to be no previous records according to Woods & Orange (1999). More recently we have had specimens from Denbighshire (VC50) and East and West Kent (VCs 15 & 16).

Hawksworth (1973) suggested that *Xanthoriicola physciae* is "locally abundant in S.W. England", and later (1979) that it is "reliably recorded from the British Isles, France, Hungary, Spain, and Sweden".

Mark Seaward has kindly put our records and some previous ones into the standard map form (fig 2), considering that this is a "very unrecorded fungus" and emphasising that the map "shows the distribution of recorders, not of this lichenicolous fungus".

Our object in producing this note is to stimulate others to look for this fungus. If it is correct that we have found it in five new VCs, and that in two of these (VC40 & 36) it must be regarded at very common, a rich harvest of observations seem possible in VCs 1 to 112!

Tom Preece & Ted Blackwell

We would like to thank Raymond Hesketh, Mervyn Rogers, and Jo Weightman for sending us specimens of *Xanthoriicola physciae*.

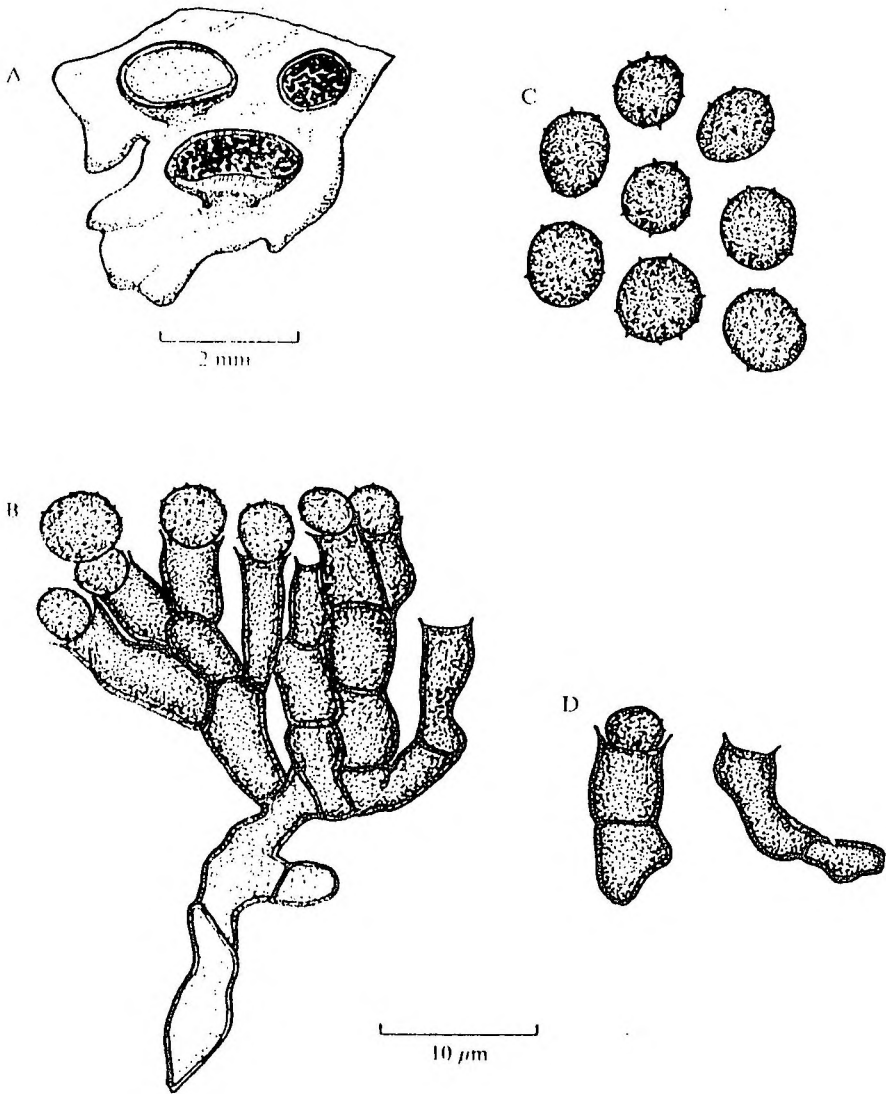


Fig 1 *Xanthoriicola physciae* (A) Infected ascocarps of *Xanthoria parietina*; (B) conidiophores; (C) conidia; (D) conidiogenous cells. (These drawings are reproduced from Hawksworth & Punithalingam (1973) by permission of Cambridge University Press.)

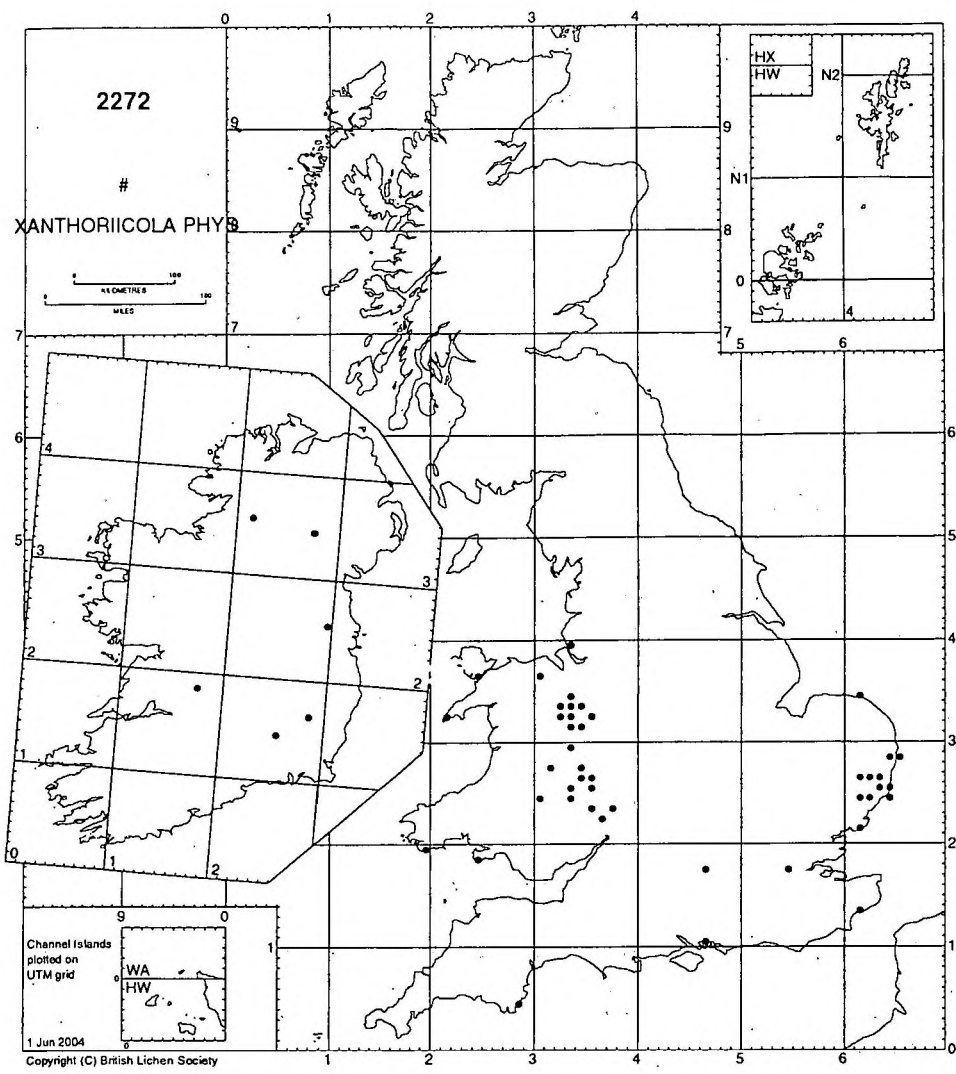


Fig 2 Distribution of *Xanthoriicola physciae*

## Postscript

Since producing this map we have received records for two squares from Professor David Hawksworth. These are in 35/12, Lorton Vale, High Lorton, Cumbria and 23/94, Bryn Hafod Farm, Cerrigydrudion, Denbigh.

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## MICROSCOPES

A small number of old compound microscopes which could be useful to lichen beginners have become available. (No guarantee offered) £25 + VAT. E-mail d.j.hill@bris.ac.uk Buyer collects within a reasonable time limit. May be able to bring some to AGM.

## THE GLOUCESTERSHIRE LICHEN GROUP'S FIRST TWO YEARS

In recent years Gloucestershire 's lichens have been under-recorded. Early in 2003 the Gloucestershire Naturalists' Society, the biological recording society for the county, discussed the possibility of forming a lichen group. We had heard that there were several people interested and that Joy Ricketts, who lives not far up the M5 in the adjoining county of Worcestershire, was prepared to come down on a regular basis to help get us started. Thus the Gloucestershire Lichen Group formed.

We did some publicity, opening the meetings to everyone not just GNS members.

We went out roughly twice a month in 2003, visiting 22 sites, making 944 records of 183 species. Lichens are pretty mind-boggling in the first place, so we tried to make it very relaxed, letting people know they were free to go as soon as they had had enough. More formally, we ran a lichen weekend when Bryan Edwards came up from Dorset to tutor us.

At the end of the year one of our number, Ian Carle, agreed to take on the mantle of lichen recorder which in this instance meant he would be responsible for collating records and liaising with the national recording schemes. We did not expect him to be an instant expert, but although he still insists on all records being validated by an experienced lichenologist he is making some good discoveries in his own right.

This year we have dropped the number of visits to one a month, aiming at good geographical coverage of the county. We have particularly looked at trees and parkland, having concentrated on churches last year. Once again, Joy has been our constant guide, with Bryan visiting for a weekend. Our stamina has now built to the degree that most of us can take a whole day in the field. We generally meet at 11 am, and continue to late afternoon, visiting up to three sites, and taking a picnic lunch. As ever, people are free to come and go as they wish.

Over the two years we have had 33 people participating in the group ranging in ability from beginner to national expert. There is a regular core of about 15, with 7 to 10 people at most meetings. The group as a whole is definitely starting to "get it". No longer are we hanging on our experts' every pronouncement and unable to come up with suggestions of our own. We hope, though, that the lichenologists who have so freely and generously given their time to get us going will bear with us for another year at least.

The list below gives some idea of what I think you need to start a lichen group

A core of about half a dozen people to start the group who want to learn something about lichens.

An approachable, patient tutor who puts teaching ahead of recording (certainly in the first instance) living in the same or an adjoining county.

Internet communication for setting up meetings and canceling them at short notice, and for distributing records.

Meetings at least once a month in the first year.

A secretary to sort out the sites, get any permissions, distribute the information.

Repeated publicity, particularly in the local natural history newsletters, to keep attracting new members.

A modest budget to cover some travel, photocopying, post - say £300.

Equipment and accommodation requirements are virtually nil in the first place

Gloucestershire is not an outstanding county lichenwise - relatively polluted, with limited stone exposures most of them calcareous, all lowland, with the muddy old Severn estuary our only claim to the maritime. You might say that from a beginner's point of view this paucity of species is an advantage, but if we can form a lichen group here in Gloucestershire, it can be done anywhere.

Anyone who would like to go on the emailing list for details of our meetings please contact me on [lichen@potsherd.demon.co.uk](mailto:lichen@potsherd.demon.co.uk). Beginners and experts alike are welcome.

Juliet Bailey

## **CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS FROM THE LICHEN HERBARIUM**

The Natural History Museum needs you! Week-long placements are now being arranged for enthusiastic and knowledgeable volunteers in the Lichen Herbarium.

With over 400,000 specimens The NHM Lichen Herbarium ranks as one of the world's largest and most important collections of its kind. As many of you are aware however, there is much room for improvement in terms of renovation, databasing, and the incorporation of the backlog. Volunteers are needed for specimen mounting, databasing, label-making, filing and other necessary tasks.

Volunteers will be trained for the first day or half-day, after which you will work more or less independently. A week-long (5 nights, preferably Monday to Friday) stay would be ideal, so that we could have roughly four days of good work from you after the

initial training period. Volunteers are welcome (and indeed, encouraged) to pursue their own lichenological research projects whilst at the Museum. If you do bring a research project with you, we could arrange for example volunteering each day until mid- afternoon, and your own research after that.

Best of all, you need not worry about paying for expensive lodging in London: the Curator has a modest spare bedroom in his flat and volunteers can stay for a modest charge of £10 per night. The flat is situated in a nice neighbourhood in Brixton, roughly a 40 minute commute to the Natural History Museum (door to door). (There is an additional flatmate and one cat as well). If you are worried about staying in Brixton the Curator will escort you to the Museum and also a production (or other big city diversion) of your choice.

Requirements for potential volunteers are a) a working knowledge of lichens and lichen specimens, b) strong organisational skills and c) a tolerance of tedium and repetition. Please note that specimen identification, for the most part, will not be one of the tasks assigned to volunteers. In other words volunteers will be encouraged to attend to the task in hand. Thus examinations of specimens to be processed and the pursuit of tangents, will not make for a suitable placement.

Interested persons should e-mail Dr Scott LaGreca, Curator of Lichens, at [s.lagreca@nhm.ac.uk](mailto:s.lagreca@nhm.ac.uk) or telephone 0207 942 5250.

### **LICHENS AT IBC 17 IN VIENNA (AUSTRIA), JULY 2005:**

A symposium entitled "Lichen life histories: developmental and life cycle perspectives on lichen fungi and algae" will be offered at the International Botanical Congress in Vienna, 2005. The symposium will attempt to encompass any developmentally oriented studies of lichen fungi and algae, with work focusing on lesser known aposymbiotic phases, reproduction, dispersal, relichenization, ontogeny, etc. being particularly welcome. The aim will be to better understand lichen biology by acquiring a more integrated perspective on the life cycles of the symbionts. We look forward to seeing you there and hearing your contributions on this topic.

The symposium is currently scheduled for Section 6, Ecophysiology and Biogeochemical Cycles, symposium no. 13. For more information and registration, see the congress website at [www.ibc2005.ac.at](http://www.ibc2005.ac.at).

William B. Sanders

## LICHENS IN LITERATURE: 11

From *The Life of the Fields* essays by Richard Jeffries 1884 (reprinted as a paperback Oxford University Press 1983)

### **The legend of the gateway**

**P47**

A great beech tree with a white mark someway up the trunk, stood by a gate which opened into a lane. Strangers coming along the lane in the dusk often hesitated before they approached this beech. The white mark looked up like a ghostly figure emerging from the dark hedge and the shadow of the tree...ploughboys used to throw feints at it, as if the striking of the stone on the tree assured them it was material. Some lichen was apparently the cause of this whiteness...

### **Nature near Brighton**

**P83**

The blackthorn is much lichenised, the lichen which is built into the domed nest of the long-tailed titmouse.

**P84**

Up from the sea comes the wind...it dries the grey lichen on the beech trunks..

Contributed by Tom Preece

Not about lichens but possibly lichenologists?

### **From S T Coleridge's poem 'The Three Graves'**

To see a man tread over graves  
I hold it no good mark;  
Tis wicked in the sun and moon,  
And bad luck in the dark!

Contributed by Will Stevens



## A BIRD'S NEST CAMOUFLAGED WITH LICHEN

As Oliver Gilbert (2000) has well described certain birds use lichens in the construction and ornamentation of their nests.

A recent example of this came to hand when Ken Hill sent me a nest to look at. It was that of a long-tailed tit (*Aegithalos caudatus*) and was found on the ground at Crane Park Island GR 51/127728, by the River Crane, a tributary of the River Thames and close to Hounslow Heath Nature Reserve, on 15 May 2004. Its position suggested that it might have been raided by a crow which prey on the eggs and chicks.

The egg-shaped nest was built around a bramble stem (*Rubus* spp) and was approximately 180mm long and 115mm in diameter and weighed about 25 gms. It was greyish in colour due to the fragments of lichens, with feathers internally, (though a few externally), also thistledown and almost certainly spiders-webs to help it adhere altogether.

The tiny pieces of lichen used were mostly *Physcia tenella*, but also *P. adscendens* and *Parmelia sulcata* and a little *Xanthoria parietina*. Small fragments of thalli had been pulled off, for they were only 2-3mm diameter producing a mottled effect.

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Gilbert, O L, 2000. Lichens New Naturalist Collins

C J B Hitch

## PHYSICIA WORKSHOP 28<sup>TH</sup> JULY – 1<sup>ST</sup> AUGUST 2003 NETTLECOMBE COURT FIELD STUDIES CENTRE

Nestled in a deep valley in the Brendon Hills on the eastern edge of Exmoor National Park Nettlecombe provided a picturesque location for the summer workshop. Our subject was the *Physciaceae* concentrating on *Anaptychia*, *Heterodermia*, *Hyperphyscia*, *Phaeophyscia*, *Physcia* and *Physconia*, with brief introductions to *Buellia* and *Rinodina*.

The usual format for workshop was followed, with lectures by Peter James after breakfast, then visits to the many habitats in beautiful surrounds of the Exmoor countryside which provided ample opportunity to see the species in the field

### Nettlecombe Park 31(ST)06-37- 28<sup>th</sup> & 29<sup>th</sup> July

Nettlecombe Court is mentioned in the Domesday Book and the surrounding parkland supports many fine ancient trees. The objective of the fieldwork was to re-record the lichen old trees to see if there have been any changes since the surveys of Francis Rose and Pat Wolseley in the 1980s. An oak near the entrance gate still supported a good growth of *Anaptychia ciliaris* with a rich associated *Xanthorion* flora including *Physcia aipolia*, *Physconia distorta*, *P. enteroxantha*, *P. grisea* and *Xanthoria parietina*. *Physcia tribacia* was present nearby on *Tilia*. The older trees supported a number of ancient woodland indicators such as *Chaenotheca trichialis*, *Cresponea premnea*, *Punctelia reddenda* and a tiny patch of *Lobaria amplissima*.

### Wootton Courtney Church 21(SS)938435, 30<sup>th</sup> July 2003

This scenic churchyard had a wide variety of stone with both calcicoles and calcifuges prominent. *Buellia aethalea* and *B. ocellata* were found growing side-by-side on a granite headstone providing a handy comparison. The granite was very rich generally particularly in 'Parmelia' species, and a tomb on the north side of the church had a very large thallus of *Pertusaria lactescens*.

### Hurleston Point 21(SS)90-49-, 30<sup>th</sup> July 2003

On a very windy but bright afternoon the group battled with the elements and walked along the path from Bossington to the exposed headland of Hurleston Point and then walked east along a narrow path. The few rock exposures held typical maritime grey zone species such as *Anaptychia runcinata*, *Buellia subdisciformis*, *Caloplaca crenularia*, *Lecanora gangaleoides*, *L. rupicola*, *Rhizocarpon richardii* and *Xanthoria parietina*. Soil pockets proved niches for *Cladonia firma*, *C. foliacea*, *C. rangiformis*, *C. pyxidata*, *Solenopsora vulturienensis* and *Trapeliopsis wallrothii*. A few hardy souls braved the conditions and descended the grassy slopes below the path and duly found the intended quarry, *Heterodermia japonica* growing in very short turf accompanied by *Hypotrachyna endochlora*, although *Teloschistes flavicans* could not be refound. Probably the most unexpected find of the day (and possibly the week) was the rare *Gyalecta foveolaris* found by Ken Sandell on a friable rock by the path and determined later in the lab.

### Tarr Steps 21(SS)867323-860334, 31<sup>st</sup> July 2003

The sessile oakwoods of the Barle Valley are well known for their rich epiphytic lichen flora. On a warm summers day the party explored the woods on the east side of the rive to the north of the tourist hot stop of Tarr Steps. Mossy oaks support a range of crustose species typical of ancient woodland such as *Arthonia vinosa*, *Bacidia*

*biatorina*, *Biatora epixanthoides*, *B. sphaeroides*, *Dimerella lutea*, *Phyllopsora rosei* and *Porina coralloidea*. The more light demanding species of the *Lobarion* were better developed on old hazel which supported *Lobaria pulmonaria*, *Pannaria conoplea* and *Sticta sylvatica*, with *L. scrobiculata* present nearby. Another good find for the week was *Graphina pauciloculata* growing in association with *G. ruiziana* on an oak trunk in the valley bottom. This is the first record of this species from the Exmoor woods and from Somerset. On the brisk walk back along the path by river to the tea-rooms to quench our thirst we were accompanied by dippers flying up and down the ever-bubbling River Barle.

### **Dulverton Bridge 21(SS)911278, 31<sup>st</sup> July 2003**

It was hoped that the water levels in the River Barle would be low enough to see *Collema dichotomum* which is locally frequent on this part of the river, but sadly the levels had not drop sufficiently to see the species. However, the coping stones on the Bridge and the wall by the river provided a good variety of species with calcicoles such as *Aspicilia contorta*, *Caloplaca crenulatella*, *Collema fuscovirens*, *Leptogium plicatile* and *Protoblastenia rupestris* growing next to more acid loving species including *Buellia aethalea*, *Lecanora polytropa*, *Lecidea lithophila*, *Porpidia tuberculosa* and *Xanthoria elegans*.

### **Brean Down 31(ST)281592-297587, 1<sup>st</sup> August 2003**

This famous botanical site was visited as people dispersed from the workshop. On a rather dull day inland for the beginning of August this Carboniferous limestone headland was bathed in bright sunshine. Ascending the slopes by the gentle route of the old road, the short turf on the summit had a rich terricolous flora including *Bacidia bagliettoana*, *Cladonia symphyrcarpia*, *Peltigera rufescens*, *Squamarina cartilaginea* and *Toninia sedifolia*. These species were in good company with the surrounding grassland supporting a number of rare plants including *Carex humilis*, *Helianthemum apenninum* and *Koeleria vallesiana*. Working the rocks on the south side of the ridge all the typical limestone species were present, plus more local species such as *Caloplaca alociza*. The site is famed in lichen circles for the presence of *Fulgensia fulgens* which was finally found on a steep stony south-facing slope towards the tip of the headland, and provided a fitting end to the weeks lichenology.

The week would not have been successful without the hard work of Peter James. His lectures were as ever clear and concise with the tables and drawings especially useful for summarising the differences between the genera and species covered. Access to the specimens loaned for the week from the Natural History Museum was also of great assistance. Thanks must also go to the staff of Nettlecombe Court for providing us

with a comfortable and enjoyable stay – where else could you watch greater horseshoe bats from the bar!!.

### Participants:

Ann Allen, Lesley Balf, Ishpi Blatchley, Analie Burghause, Richard Burghause, Heather Colls, Frank Dobson, Bryan Edwards, Jeremy Gray, Andrew Harris, Barbara Hilton, Bob Hodgson, Peter James, Ivan Pedley, Sheila Reid, Joy Ricketts, Ken Sandell, Will & Delia Stevens and Pat Wolesley

### Sites visited:

NP	=	Nettlecombe Park 31(ST)06-37	28 <sup>th</sup> & 29 <sup>th</sup> July 2003
MCh	=	Monksilver Church 31(ST)056378	29 <sup>th</sup> & 30 <sup>th</sup> July 2003
WCCh	=	Wootton Courtney Church 21(SS)938435	30 <sup>th</sup> July 2003
HP	=	Hurlestone Point 21(SS)90-49-	30 <sup>th</sup> July 2003
TS	=	Tarr Steps 21(SS)867323-860334	31 <sup>st</sup> July 2003
DB	=	Dulverton Bridge 21(SS)911278	31 <sup>st</sup> July 2003
BD	=	Brean Down 31(ST)281592-297587	1 <sup>st</sup> August 2003

### Species recorded

BLS no.	Species	NP	MCh	WCCh	HP	TS	DB	BD
10	<i>Acarospora fuscata</i>		#	#	#			
11	<i>Acarospora glaucocarpa</i>				#			
25	<i>Acarospora sm. ardua</i>			#				
34	<i>Acrocordia gemmata</i>	#						
38	<i>Agonimia tristricula</i>	#		#			#	
212	<i>Amandinea punctata</i>	#						
45	<i>Anaptychia ciliaris</i>	#						
47	<i>Anaptychia runcinata</i>				#			
48	<i>Anisomendum biforme</i>	#						
72	<i>Arthonia cinnabarina</i>					#		

BLS no.	Species	NP	MCh	WCch	HP	TS	DB	BD
64	<i>Arthonia lapidicola</i>			#				
63	<i>Arthonia pruinata</i>	#						
68	<i>Arthonia punctiformis</i>							#
69	<i>Arthonia radiata</i>	#						#
73	<i>Arthonia vinosa</i>					#		
103	<i>Aspicilia calcarea</i>		#	#			#	#
107	<i>Aspicilia contorta</i>		#	#			#	#
158	<i>Bacidia bagliettoana</i>							#
136	<i>Bacidia biatorina</i>					#		
164	<i>Bacidia rubella</i>	#						
176	<i>Baeomyces rufus</i>					#		
179	<i>Belonia nidarosiensis</i>		#	#				
146	<i>Biatora epixanthoides</i>					#		
320	<i>Biatora sphaeroides</i>					#		
200	<i>Buellia aethalea</i>		#	#	#		#	
207	<i>Buellia griseovirens</i>	#						
219	<i>Buellia ocellata</i>			#	#		#	
217	<i>Buellia subdisciformis</i>				#			
225	<i>Calicium glaucellum</i>	#						
233	<i>Caloplaca alociza</i>							#
239	<i>Caloplaca aurantia</i>		#					#
246	<i>Caloplaca cirrochroa</i>							#
247	<i>Caloplaca citrina</i>		#	#				#
253	<i>Caloplaca crenularia</i>				#			
249	<i>Caloplaca crenulatella</i>			#			#	#
285	<i>Caloplaca dalmatica</i>							#
259	<i>Caloplaca flavescens</i>		#	#				#
2315	<i>Caloplaca flavocitrina</i>	#		#				#
255	<i>Caloplaca flavovirescens</i>			#			#	#
261	<i>Caloplaca holocarpa</i>		#	#			#	#
264	<i>Caloplaca lactea</i>							#
281	<i>Caloplaca teicholyta</i>		#	#				#

BLS no.	Species	NP	MCh	WCch	HP	TS	DB	BD
283	<i>Caloplaca ulcerosa</i>	#						
291	<i>Candelariella aurella</i>		#	#			#	
298	<i>Candelariella vitellina</i>	#	#	#			#	
299	<i>Candelariella xanthostigma</i>	#						
306	<i>Catillaria chalybeia</i>		#		#			
311	<i>Catillaria lenticularis</i>		#	#				#
341	<i>Chaenotheca brunneola</i>					#		
349	<i>Chaenotheca trichialis</i>	#						
354	<i>Chrysothrix candelaris</i>	#						
1925	<i>Chrysothrix flavovirens</i>					#		
371	<i>Cladonia chlorophaea</i>		#	#				
373	<i>Cladonia ciliata</i> var. <i>tenuis</i>				#			
375	<i>Cladonia coniocraea</i>	#	#			#		
385	<i>Cladonia firma</i>				#			
387	<i>Cladonia foliacea</i>				#			#
389	<i>Cladonia furcata</i>				#			
390	<i>Cladonia furcata</i> subsp. <i>subrangiformis</i>							#
376	<i>Cladonia humilis</i>			#				
396	<i>Cladonia macilenta</i>	#						
407	<i>Cladonia pocillum</i>							#
408	<i>Cladonia polydactyla</i>					#		
409	<i>Cladonia portentosa</i>				#			
410	<i>Cladonia pyxidata</i>			#		#		
412	<i>Cladonia rangiformis</i>				#			#
2365	<i>Cladonia squamosa</i> var. <i>squamosa</i>				#	#		
424	<i>Cladonia symphycarpia</i>							#
751	<i>Clauzadea monticola</i>							#
429	<i>Cliostomum griffithii</i>	#	#					
433	<i>Collema auniforme</i>		#				#	#
440	<i>Collema crispum</i>						#	#
463	<i>Collema fuscovirens</i>						#	
605	<i>Cresponea premnea</i>	#						

BLS no.	Species	NP	MCh	WCch	HP	TS	DB	BD
477	<i>Cystocoleus ebeneus</i>					#		
484	<i>Dermatocarpon miniatum</i>							#
490	<i>Dimerella lutea</i>					#		
491	<i>Diploicia canescens</i>	#	#	#				#
494	<i>Diploschistes muscorum</i>							#
496	<i>Diplotomma alboatrum</i>		#	#				
500	<i>Dirina massiliensis f. soledata</i>		#	#				
504	<i>Enterographa crassa</i>	#				#		
967	<i>Enterographa zonata</i>					#		
511	<i>Evermia prunastri</i>	#	#			#		#
987	<i>Flavoparmelia caperata</i>	#	#	#	#	#		
513	<i>Fulgensia fulgens</i>							#
515	<i>Fuscidea cyathoides</i>				#			
521	<i>Fuscidea lightfootii</i>	#						
530	<i>Graphina pauciloculata</i>					#		
531	<i>Graphina ruiziana</i>					#		
533	<i>Graphis scripta</i>					#		
537	<i>Gyalecta foveolaris</i>				#			
541	<i>Gyalecta truncigena</i>	#						
560	<i>Heterodermia japonica</i>				#			
1125	<i>Hyperphyscia adglutinata</i>	#						#
578	<i>Hypocenomyce scalaris</i>	#	#					
582	<i>Hypogymnia physodes</i>	#	#			#		
583	<i>Hypogymnia tubulosa</i>	#	#					
994	<i>Hypotrachyna endochlora</i>				#			
1002	<i>Hypotrachyna laevigata</i>					#		
1013	<i>Hypotrachyna revoluta</i>	#	#	#		#		
708	<i>Japewiella tavaresiana</i>					#		
592	<i>Lecanactis abietina</i>					#		
613	<i>Lecania cyrtella</i>	#						#
616	<i>Lecania erysibe</i>			#				#
626	<i>Lecanora ailema</i>	#						

BLS no.	Species	NP	MCh	WCch	HP	TS	DB	BD
627	<i>Lecanora albescens</i>		#	#			#	#
635	<i>Lecanora campestris</i>		#	#			#	#
636	<i>Lecanora carpinea</i>	#						
639	<i>Lecanora chlorotera</i>	#	#			#		#
640	<i>Lecanora conferta</i>		#	#				
641	<i>Lecanora confusa</i>							#
643	<i>Lecanora conizaeoides</i>	#		#				
644	<i>Lecanora crenulata</i>		#					
646	<i>Lecanora dispersa</i>	#	#	#			#	#
649	<i>Lecanora expallens</i>	#	#	#				#
653	<i>Lecanora gangaleoides</i>			#	#	#		
658	<i>Lecanora jamesii</i>					#		
661	<i>Lecanora muralis</i>			#				#
757	<i>Lecanora orosthea</i>		#	#	#			
667	<i>Lecanora polytropa</i>		#	#	#		#	
672	<i>Lecanora pulicaris</i>	#						
647	<i>Lecanora rupicola</i>			#	#			
675	<i>Lecanora saligna</i>		#					
679	<i>Lecanora soralifera</i>				#			
783	<i>Lecanora sulphurea</i>				#			
688	<i>Lecanora symmicta</i>	#	#					
724	<i>Lecidea fuscoatra</i>							
743	<i>Lecidea lithophila</i>						#	
797	<i>Lecidella elaeochroma</i>	#	#					#
798	<i>Lecidella elaeochroma</i> f. <i>soralifera</i>	#						
802	<i>Lecidella scabra</i>			#	#		#	
803	<i>Lecidella stigmatea</i>		#	#			#	#
820	<i>Lepraria incana</i>	#	#					
1629	<i>Lepraria lobificans</i>	#		#	#	#		
1603	<i>Leproloma membranaceum</i>					#		
1604	<i>Leproloma vouauxii</i>		#					
825	<i>Leproplaca chrysodeta</i>			#				



BLS no.	Species	NP	MCh	WCch	HP	TS	DB	BD
846	<i>Leptogium gelatinosum</i>		#				#	
843	<i>Leptogium plicatile</i>		#				#	#
845	<i>Leptogium schraderi</i>							#
855	<i>Lobaria amplissima</i>	#						
857	<i>Lobaria pulmonaria</i>	#				#		
858	<i>Lobaria scrobiculata</i>					#		
995	<i>Melanelia exasperata</i>	#						
995	<i>Melanelia exasperatula</i>	#						
998	<i>Melanelia fuliginosa</i> subsp. <i>fuliginosa</i>		#	#				
997	<i>Melanelia fuliginosa</i> subsp. <i>glabratula</i>	#	#	#				
1001	<i>Melanelia laciniatula</i>	#				#		
1020	<i>Melanelia subaurifera</i>	#	#	#				#
887	<i>Micarea prasina</i>					#		
165	<i>Myxobilimbia sabuletorum</i>			#				
920	<i>Normandina pulchella</i>	#			#	#		
921	<i>Ochrolechia androgyna</i>	#				#		
926	<i>Ochrolechia parella</i>		#	#	#			
927	<i>Ochrolechia subviridis</i>	#						
938	<i>Opegrapha atra</i>	#				#		#
959	<i>Opegrapha calcarea</i>							#
947	<i>Opegrapha gyrocarpa</i>				#			
964	<i>Opegrapha varia</i>	#						
965	<i>Opegrapha vermicellifera</i>					#		
943	<i>Opegrapha vulgata</i>	#				#		
974	<i>Pannaria conoplea</i>					#		
1015	<i>Parmelia saxatilis</i>	#		#				#
1022	<i>Parmelia sulcata</i>	#	#	#	#	#		#
1034	<i>Parmeliopsis ambigua</i>	#						
1008	<i>Parmotrema chinense</i>	#	#	#		#		
1042	<i>Peltigera horizontalis</i>					#		
1043	<i>Peltigera hymenina</i>				#			
1047	<i>Peltigera membranacea</i>				#	#		

BLS no.	Species	NP	MCh	WCch	HP	TS	DB	BD
1050	<i>Peltigera praetextata</i>					#		
1051	<i>Peltigera rufescens</i>							#
1056	<i>Pertusaria albescens</i> var. <i>albescens</i>	#				#		
1058	<i>Pertusaria amara</i>	#		#		#		
1073	<i>Pertusaria flavida</i>	#						
1075	<i>Pertusaria hemisphaerica</i>	#						
1076	<i>Pertusaria hymenea</i>	#				#		
1078	<i>Pertusaria lactescens</i>			#				
1079	<i>Pertusaria leioplaca</i>	#						
1083	<i>Pertusaria multipuncta</i>					#		
1087	<i>Pertusaria pertusa</i>	#		#		#		
1107	<i>Phaeophyscia orbicularis</i>	#	#	#			#	#
1110	<i>Phlyctis argena</i>			#		#		
1111	<i>Phyllopsora rosei</i>					#		
1112	<i>Physcia adscendens</i>	#	#	#				#
1113	<i>Physcia aipolia</i>	#	#					
1114	<i>Physcia caesia</i>			#				
1120	<i>Physcia tenella</i>	#	#	#				#
1122	<i>Physcia tribacia</i>	#						
1130	<i>Physconia distorta</i>	#						
1126	<i>Physconia enteroxantha</i>	#						
1127	<i>Physconia grisea</i>	#						
732	<i>Placynthiella icmalea</i>	#						
1139	<i>Placynthium nigrum</i>		#	#				#
1145	<i>Platismatia glauca</i>	#				#		
1167	<i>Polysporina simplex</i>		#	#				
1171	<i>Porina chlorotica</i>		#					
1172	<i>Porina coralloidea</i>					#		
562	<i>Porpidia cinereoatra</i>			#		#		
1690	<i>Porpidia soledizodes</i>		#		#			
572	<i>Porpidia tuberculosa</i>			#	#		#	
1186	<i>Protoblastenia calva</i>							#

BLS no.	Species	NP	MCh	WCch	HP	TS	DB	BD
1188	<i>Protoblastenia incrustans</i>							#
1189	<i>Protoblastenia rupestris</i>		#	#			#	#
1193	<i>Pseudevernia furfuracea</i>			#				
1637	<i>Psilolechia leprosa</i>		#	#				
1200	<i>Psilolechia lucida</i>		#	#		#		
1011	<i>Punctelia reddenda</i>	#						
2070	<i>Punctelia subrudecta</i>	#	#					
1989	<i>Punctelia ulophylla</i>	#	#					
1221	<i>Pyrenula chlorospila</i>	#				#		
1228	<i>Pyrrhospora quernea</i>	#						
1230	<i>Ramalina canariensis</i>	#						#
1234	<i>Ramalina farinacea</i>	#	#					#
1235	<i>Ramalina fastigiata</i>	#						#
1240	<i>Ramalina siliquosa</i>					#		
1257	<i>Rhizocarpon geographicum</i>					#		
1266	<i>Rhizocarpon petraeum</i>			#				
1266	<i>Rhizocarpon reductum</i>		#	#		#		
1250	<i>Rhizocarpon richardii</i>					#		
1289	<i>Rinodina gennarii</i>			#				
1297	<i>Rinodina roboris</i>	#						
1298	<i>Rinodina sophodes</i>	#						
1306	<i>Sarcogyne regularis</i>			#			#	
1307	<i>Sarcopyrenia gibba</i>		#					
1315	<i>Schismatomma decolorans</i>	#						
1317	<i>Schismatomma niveum</i>	#						
1320	<i>Scoliosporum chlorococcum</i>							#
1324	<i>Solenopsora candicans</i>		#					#
1326	<i>Solenopsora vulturienis</i>					#		
1337	<i>Squamarina cartilaginea</i>							#
1563	<i>Stenocybe pullatula</i>					#		
1367	<i>Sticta fuliginosa</i>					#		
1369	<i>Sticta sylvatica</i>					#		

BLS no.	Species	NP	MCh	WCch	HP	TS	DB	BD
630	<i>Tephromela atra</i>		#	#	#			
1385	<i>Thelidium decipiens</i>		#					
1410	<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>					#		
1415	<i>Toninia aromatica</i>		#	#				#
1416	<i>Toninia sedifolia</i>							#
1431	<i>Trapelia coarctata</i>				#	#		
1581	<i>Trapelia corticola</i>					#		
1432	<i>Trapelia involuta</i>				#			
1434	<i>Trapelia obtegens</i>			#				
1595	<i>Trapelia placodioides</i>			#				
692	<i>Trapeliopsis flexuosa</i>	#						
727	<i>Trapeliopsis granulosa</i>	#				#		
1437	<i>Trapeliopsis wallrothii</i>				#			
1458	<i>Usnea ceratina</i>					#		
1469	<i>Usnea comuta</i>					#		
1461	<i>Usnea flammea</i>	#						
1462	<i>Usnea florida</i>					#		
1470	<i>Usnea rubicunda</i>					#		
1479	<i>Verrucaria baldensis</i>		#	#				#
1492	<i>Verrucaria glaucina</i>		#	#				#
1495	<i>Verrucaria hochstetteri</i>		#	#				#
1519	<i>Verrucaria macrostoma</i> f. <i>furfuracea</i>		#					
1502	<i>Verrucaria macrostoma</i> f. <i>macrostoma</i>		#	#				
1507	<i>Verrucaria muralis</i>		#	#				#
1510	<i>Verrucaria nigrescens</i>		#	#			#	#
1518	<i>Verrucaria vindula</i>		#	#			#	#
988	<i>Xanthoparmelia conspersa</i>		#		#			
1526	<i>Xanthoria calcicola</i>							#
1527	<i>Xanthoria candelaris</i>	#		#				
1528	<i>Xanthoria elegans</i>						#	
1530	<i>Xanthoria parietina</i>	#	#	#	#		#	#
1531	<i>Xanthoria polycarpa</i>	#						#

## AUTUMN FIELD MEETING 2003: MARLBOROUGH THE WILTSHIRE SARSEN STONES,

The Sarsen Stone field meeting took place in North Wiltshire (VC 7) from 24th to 26th October. It was centred in the delightful market town of Marlborough with The Bear Hotel in the Market Square as the base. The autumn field meeting was linked to those of Council and other Committees as in the previous year in north Cornwall. This was probably one of the main reasons for a record attendance of about forty members.

So long as a good, central hotel with a sufficiently large functions room can be found, the practice of holding the autumn field meeting in conjunction with that of Council works very well indeed. Unfortunately, due to unforeseen circumstances, members of Council were unable to be present for the Sunday excursion to Piggledene. The weather was fine on both days, and with the presence of Brian and Sandy Coppins, who know the sites well, the number of species seen was impressive. It was unfortunate that Jack Laundon, who pioneered the lichenological study of the Wiltshire sarsens in modern times, could not be present as well.

On the Friday evening Sandy Coppins gave a talk on the origin and history of the sarsen stones. The local name for sarsens is "Greywethers" as they appear from afar like a flock of sheep (wethers), and are grey coloured from the covering of lichens. These extremely hard siliceous sandstone blocks are considered to be Tertiary (Eocene) in age and are remnants of deposits which originally overlaid the chalk. In the Bronze Age these stones were used in the construction of megalithic monuments such as Avebury stone circle and most of Stonehenge. Later they were used in the locality in the construction of barns, cottages and walls. Today, in the dry, chalk valleys of the Marlborough Downs, the c. 25,000 sarsens that remain in situ at Fyfield are just remnants of the numbers that used to occur.

**Fyfield Down National Nature Reserve** (GR: 41(SU)/14.70); alt. 160–250 m

On Saturday morning, we gathered in a car park near Manton House to walk the mile or so to the main sarsen valley (Clatford Bottom), which lies between the higher ground of Fyfield Down and Overton Down. As we descended into the valley, the sight of hundreds perhaps thousands of sarsen stones lying on the valley floor was truly astonishing. Members began to examine the first rocks they encountered and were soon building up extensive lists. The lichen flora is, in many ways reminiscent of sandstone memorials in churchyards. The communities represented are mainly of the *Parmelion conspersae*, characteristic of exposed, nutrient-enriched siliceous rocks in both coastal and upland areas of the British Isles. Despite the fact that Fyfield Down is more than 40 miles from the nearest coast, there is an intriguing maritime element present, exemplified by species such as *Anaptychia runcinata*, *Buellia subdisciformis*, *Ramalina siliquosa*, and *Rinodina atrocineria*. We were also pleased to see *Buellia*

*saxorum* in good quantity, a species, which is a speciality of the sarsens. Brian Coppins was also able to show many of us the difference between *Xanthoria candelaria* s. str., and *Xanthoria ucrainica*, which was present on a small, scrubby tree. O'Dare & Coppins (1994) listed 110 saxicolous lichens from the sarsen stones and associated soil and plant debris at Fyfield. On this visit we added *Bacidia viridifarinosa*, *Caloplaca arenaria*, *Catillaria chalybeia*, *Cladonia diversa*, *C. subulata*, *Lecidea fuscoatra*, *Micarea erratica*, *Polysporina simplex*, *Rinodina teichophila*, *Trapelia placodioides*, *Verrucaria elaeina* and *V. macrostoma* f. *furfuracea*, making a grand total of 122 species (excluding epiphytes on trees and shrubs).

**Piggledene SSSI** (GR: 41(SU)/14.68(-9); alt. c. 150 m

On Sunday, most of those not attending the meeting of Council visited Piggledene, previously visited by the BLS in April 1984 (O'Dare & Laundon 1986). This smaller valley is full of sarsen stones and is effectively a southern outlier of the lower part of Fyfield Down. Piggledene is notable for being one of the first sites to be acquired for the National Trust; growing concern of the continued exploitation of surface deposits of sarsen stones led to a public appeal by the National Trust, Marlborough College Natural History Society and the Wiltshire Archaeological Society in 1907, and £612 was raised, and the small valley sites of Piggledene and Lockeridge Dene were purchased for the nation. Apart from the lichen interest on the stones, Piggledene contains some fine ash trees, one of which supports good colonies of *Anaptychia ciliaris* and *Pleurosticta acetabulum*, as well as *Anaptychia runcinata*, and *Lecanora horiza*. On the same tree, Brian Coppins was also able to point out the identification features of the third member of the *Xanthoria candelaria* aggregate, namely *Xanthoria ulophyllodes*, which bears an uncanny resemblance to *Candelaria concolor* – also present on the tree!. Several important species found on the stones at Piggledene were not seen the previous day at Fyfield (although recorded there previously), e.g. *Rinodina confragosa* and *R. orculariopsis*. Additional lichens of the 'maritime element' seen were *Aspicilia leproscens* and *Caloplaca ceracea*. Some members also visited outstanding archaeological 'sarsen' sites at Avebury (GR 41(SU)/10.69) and the West Kennet Long Barrow (GR 41(SU)/10.67).

The members of the weekend party were:- Lesley Balfe, Barbara Benfield, Ishpi Blatchley, Martin Butler, Ian Carle, Steve Chambers, Heather Colls, Brian & Sandy Coppins (and Jack the dog), Simon Davey, Linda Davies, Frank Dobson, Bryan Edwards, Tony Fletcher, Vince Giavarini, Oliver Gilbert, Jeremy Gray, David Hill, Chris Hitch, Bob Hodgson, Peter Lambley, Jill Lang, Dave Mackie, Norman Parr, Ivan Pedley, Steve Price, Pamela Pugh, Joy Ricketts, Ken Sandell, Neil Sanderson, Mark Seaward, Janet Simkin, Alison Wells, Vanessa & Peter Winchester, Ray Woods and Chris Young [Apologies to those folk whose names are not mentioned].

Thanks go to the local staff of English Nature and the National Trust for permission to visit these sites. We are also grateful to Mr & Mrs Swanton at North Farm for car parking on the Sunday.

Simon Davey and Brian & Sandy Coppins

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Fig. 1 The group at Fyfield Down

	Fyfield Down	Avebury Stones	Kennet Long Barrow	Piggledene
<i>Abrothallus caerulescens</i>	*			
<i>Acarospora fuscata</i>	*	*	*	*
<i>Amandinea punctata</i>	*			
<i>Anaptychia ciliaris</i>				*
<i>Anaptychia runcinata</i>	*	*	*	*
<i>Anisomeridium polypori</i>	*			
<i>Arthonia punctiformis</i>	*			*
<i>Arthonia radiata</i>	*			*
<i>Arthonia varians</i>	*			
<i>Aspicilia caesiocinerea</i>	*		*	*
<i>Aspicilia grisea</i>	*			*
<i>Aspicilia leproscens</i>	*			*
<i>Bacidia rubella</i>				*
<i>Bacidia trachona</i>	*			
<i>Bacidia viridifarinsa</i>	*			*
<i>Buellia aethalea</i>	*			
<i>Buellia saxorum</i>	*			
<i>Buellia subdisciformis</i>	*	*	*	*
<i>Caloplaca arenaria</i>	*			
<i>Caloplaca ceracea</i>				*
<i>Caloplaca cerinella</i>	*			
<i>Caloplaca chlorina</i>	*	*	*	*
<i>Caloplaca citrina</i> S str	*			
<i>Caloplaca crenularia</i>	*		*	*
<i>Caloplaca flavovirens</i>			*	
<i>Caloplaca holocarpa</i>	*	*	*	
<i>Candelaria concolor</i>		*		*
<i>Candelariella aurella</i>	*			
<i>Candelariella coralliza</i>	*			*
<i>Candelariella reflexa</i>	*			
<i>Candelariella vitellina</i>	*	*	*	*
<i>Candelariella xanthostigma</i>	*			*
<i>Catillaria chalybeia</i>	*	*	*	*
<i>Cladonia cervicornis</i>	*			
<i>Cladonia diversa</i>	*			
<i>Cladonia fimbriata</i>	*			
<i>Cladonia furcata</i>	*			
<i>Cladonia humilis</i>	*			
<i>Cladonia macilenta</i>	*			*
<i>Cladonia polydactyla</i>	*			
<i>Cladonia pyxidata</i>	*			*
<i>Cladonia subulata</i>	*			
<i>Cliostomum griffithii</i>	*			
<i>Cyphelium inquinans</i>	*			
<i>Diploicia canescens</i>	*			*
<i>Endococcus rugulosus</i>	*			
<i>Evernia prunastri</i>	*			
<i>Flavoparmelia caperata</i>	*			*



<i>Fuscidea cyathoides</i>	*		*
<i>Fuscidea lightfootii</i>	*		
<i>Halecania viridescens</i>	*		
<i>Hypogymnia physodes</i>	*	*	
<i>Hypotrachyna revoluta</i>	*		
<i>Lecania inundata</i>	*		
<i>Lecanora andrewii</i>	*		*
<i>Lecanora campestris</i>	*	*	*
<i>Lecanora chlarotera</i>	*	*	
<i>Lecanora conizaeoides</i>	*	*	
<i>Lecanora dispersa</i>	*	*	*
<i>Lecanora expallens</i>	*		
<i>Lecanora gangaleoides</i>	*	*	*
<i>Lecanora horiza</i>	*		*
<i>Lecanora muralis</i>	*	*	*
<i>Lecanora orosthea</i>	*	*	*
<i>Lecanora polytropa</i>	*	*	*
<i>Lecanora rupicola</i>	*	*	
<i>Lecanora saligna</i>	*		
<i>Lecanora symmicta</i>	*		
<i>Lecidea fuscoatra</i>	*		*
<i>Lecidella elaeochroma</i>	*		
<i>Lecidella scabra</i>	*	*	*
<i>Lecidella stigmathea</i>	*		*
<i>Lepraria incana s str</i>	*		*
<i>Lichenothelia convexa</i>	*		*
<i>Melanelia fuliginosa ssp fuliginosa</i>	*	*	*
<i>Melanelia fuliginosa ssp glabratula</i>	*		*
<i>Melanelia elegantula</i>	*		
<i>Melanelia exasperatula</i>	*		
<i>Melanelia laciniatula</i>	*		
<i>Melanelia subaurifera</i>	*		
<i>Micarea erratica</i>	*		
<i>Micarea nitschkeana</i>	*		
<i>Neofuscelia loxodes</i>	*	*	*
<i>Neofuscelia verruculifera</i>	*	*	*
<i>Ochrolechia parella</i>	*	*	*
<i>Opegrapha ochrocheila</i>	*		*
<i>Opegrapha varia</i>	*		*
<i>Parmelia omphalodes</i>	*		*
<i>Parmelia saxatilis</i>	*		*
<i>Parmelia sulcata</i>	*		*
<i>Parmelina pastillifera</i>	*	*	
<i>Peltigera canina</i>	*		
<i>Peltigera hymenina</i>	*		
<i>Peltigera membranacea</i>	*		
<i>Peltigera rufescens</i>	*		
<i>Pertusaria albescens var albescens</i>	*		
<i>Pertusaria albescens var corallina</i>	*	*	*
<i>Pertusaria amara</i>	*		*
<i>Pertusaria aspergilla</i>	*		*
<i>Pertusaria lactea</i>	*		*
<i>Pertusaria pertusa</i>	*		*
<i>Pertusaria pseudocorallina</i>	*		*
<i>Phaeophyscia orbicularis</i>	*	*	
<i>Phlyctis argena</i>	*		

<i>Physcia adscendens</i>	*			
<i>Physcia aipolia</i>	*			
<i>Physcia caesia</i>	*	*	*	*
<i>Physcia tenella</i>	*			
<i>Physconia enteroxantha</i>				*
<i>Physconia grisea</i>	*			*
<i>Physconia perisidiosa</i>				*
<i>Placynthiella dasaea</i>				*
<i>Placynthiella icmalea</i>	*			
<i>Pleurosticta acetabulum</i>				*
<i>Polycoccum galligenum</i>	*			
<i>Polysporina simplex</i>	*	*		
<i>Porina aenea</i>				*
<i>Porina chlorotica</i>				*
<i>Porpidia soredizodes</i>	*	*		
<i>Porpidia tuberculosa</i>	*	*		
<i>Punctelia subrudecta</i>	*			
<i>Punctelia ulophylla</i>	*			
<i>Ramalina farinacea</i>	*			
<i>Ramalina fastigiata</i>	*			
<i>Ramalina siliquosa</i>	*	*	*	
<i>Rhizocarpon geographicum</i>	*			
<i>Rhizocarpon reductum</i>			*	
<i>Rinodina atrocinerea</i>	*		*	*
<i>Rinodina confragosa</i>				*
<i>Rinodina gennarii</i>			*	
<i>Rinodina orculariopsis</i>				*
<i>Rinodina teichophila</i>	*			
<i>Sclerococcum sphaerale</i>	*			
<i>Scoliciosporum umbrinum</i>				*
<i>Stigidium pumilum</i>	*			
<i>Tephromela atra</i>	*	*	*	
<i>Tephromela grumosa</i>	*			
<i>Trapelia coarctata</i>	*			*
<i>Trapelia involuta</i>	*			*
<i>Trapleia obtegens</i>				*
<i>Trapelia placodioides</i>	*			*
<i>Trapeliopsis granulosa</i>				*
<i>Verrucaria elaeina</i>	*			
<i>Verrucaria macrostoma f. furfuracea</i>	*			
<i>Verrucaria nigrescens</i>				*
<i>Vouauxiella lichenicola</i>	*			
<i>Xanthoparmelia conspersa</i>	*			*
<i>Xanthoparmelia mougeotii</i>		*		*
<i>Xanthoria candelaria</i>	*			
<i>Xanthoria parietina</i>	*	*	*	*
<i>Xanthoria polycarpa</i>	*			
<i>Xanthoria ucrainica</i>	*			
<i>Xanthoria ulophyllodes</i>				*
<i>Xanthoriicola physciae</i>	*			

## JOINT FIELD MEETING IN HOLLAND WITH THE DUTCH BRYOPHYTE AND LICHEN SOCIETY 7 - 11 MAY 2004

Visits to countries close to the British Isles are often very rewarding. Looking at the lichen flora the similarities and differences can shed light on ecology and taxonomy. Whilst the opportunity to exchange ideas of species concepts and be shown newly described species is very stimulating. It was with this spirit of enquiry that members of the British Lichen Society made the short flight across the North Sea for the spring meeting.

The joint meeting with the Dutch Bryophyte and Lichen Society was held between 7 and 11 May 2004. We stayed at the Soest Youth Hostel situated in a wooded area on the outskirts of Soest where we had excellent breakfasts and often dinners. The programme was very well organised and we were all given folders with maps and species lists which we could peruse late at night. Somehow it was arranged that we all fitted into cars and no-one got lost despite heavy traffic in some places. We saw so much in three days of the most diverse habitats from megalithic monuments to stone dykes and from wayside trees with the most incredible diversity of lichens to the park-like ancient forest surrounding Het Loo, the summer residence of the Dutch Royal family. The extra bonus for BLS members was that Kok van Herk and André Aptroot had just published a Dutch lichen flora filled with pictures and neat habitat codes that we could buy at the beginning of the field meeting and enjoy using, especially when we had both authors to give us field tips that we could not read in Dutch!

We all had different impressions of this trip both about habitats that were full of surprises and from discussions that we had with our Dutch colleagues - so here is a kaleidoscope of these impressions.

From the lichen point of view one of the most surprising aspects to BLS members was the lichen flora of wayside trees. Roadside trees with well-exposed trunks, due to pruning of the lower branches, are abundant throughout Holland, in every village and along many roads. This has created a homogeneous lichen habitat that is ideal for monitoring and Kok van Herk has been doing just that for the last decade. He took us to some of his recording sites which have shown considerable changes in the last decade. Those of us who have used Kok's scales of acidophytes and nitrophytes were amazed to find them growing together on lime trees which have a rather basic bark in the streets around Soest, e.g. *Flavoparmelia* and *Hypogymnia* species and even *Pseudevernia* growing together on trees with species of *Xanthoria* and *Physcia* including *Physcia caesia* (which is normally saxicolous in the UK). This led to a good deal of discussion about the nature of atmospheric pollutants in built up areas, where dust levels and NO<sub>2</sub> levels are high.

A visit to the neat and attractive village of Kolderveen near Meppal was a delight. A row of roadside trees lining the paved road had a range of species now very rare or absent in East Anglia. A line of oaks supported species such as *Ramalina fraxinea*, *Anaptychia ciliaris*, *Caloplaca herbidella*, *Pleurostictia acetabulum* and *Parmelina tiliacea*. This visit also provided us with a good opportunity to see and collect some of the newly described green crusts that are frequent on wayside trees in Holland and are now turning up in the UK. *Lecanora compallens* is the C- version of *L. expallens* and which Kok can distinguish without the C reaction by its whitish hypothallus which gives it a distinct white warted margin and the thallus shows white when scratched. We all got good specimens of *Bacidia adastrata* and *B. neosquamulosa*, the former with bright green soredia and the latter a mass of appressed small dark green squamules appearing granular to the naked eye. *Lecanora barkmaniana* is another scruffy green crust looking like *Lecidella scabra* but K+yellow. Fertile Lecanoras included *L. horiza* (formerly *L. parisiensis*) looking just like *Tephromela atra* on trees and *L. sinuosa* with a very thick apothecial margin. Brian Coppins notes that the former has suffered in Britain from the demise of parkland elms but is still around in eastern Scotland. Another new one for me was *Protoparmelia hypotremella* (with *P. oleagina* in the same site distinguished by its UV+ reaction) growing on a tree with *Anaptychia ciliaris*, *Haematomma ochroleucum* and *Pertusaria albescens*. The brilliant orange yellow patches of *Candelariella xanthostigma* were also frequent in this site.

On the Monday we visited the park-like ancient forest surrounding Het Loo. This wonderful area is a mix of avenues and high forest. In a country with so little ancient woodland this is one of the few sites for many of the more specialised woodland species like *Thelotrema lepadinum* and *Ropalospora viridis*. *Enterographa hutchinsiae* normally a saxicolous species in the British Isles was found at the base of a tree. One very old pollard red oak had a range of Caliciales including *Calicium viride*, *C. chrysophaea*, *C. trichialis* and *Chaenotheca hispidula*. The latter found by Vince Giavarini was thought to be extinct in the Netherlands. Perhaps the strangest habitat was a beech maze, the tightly clipped tall hedge provided a microclimate in which *Graphis scripta*, *Lecanora intumescens*, *Lecanora carpinea*, *Phaeographis inusta* and *Arthonia didyma* thrived. It is difficult to imagine quite what other visitors made of this eccentric bunch of characters pushing their heads into the interior of the bushes. We have mazes in Britain, has any one looked at them seriously for their lichens?

Saxicolous sites were full of surprises too. At Nijkerk we parked by an old pumping house from the 1740's when the stone dyke was built of brick, granite and basalt blocks. These were flush with the turf. This small site on the edge of reclaimed land produced such a diversity of species including new species for us such as *Xanthoparmelia protomatrae* and new for the Netherlands when André found *Rinodina atrocinerea*. Another surprise was abundant *Bacidia viridifarinoso* in all the crevices together with *Bacidia chlorotricula* distinguished by its small pale fruits,

growing together with *Leptogium teretiusculum*. *Parmelia omphalodes* - only found in this locality in Holland and *Parmelia discordans* which is also extremely rare. *Pertusarias* were noticeably scarce this being the only site for *P. lactea* in the Netherlands, and one of three sites for *P. lactescens* which has not been found in Britain recently. At the last dyke that we visited we had to compete with a flock of sheep watched by an attentive shepherd. However we did re-find *Pertusia aspergilla* which was an old record for the site that had not been recorded recently. Another surprise was *Anaptychia runciata* surviving despite the fact that the sea was now many miles away. One cannot help wondering why is it never found in East Anglian churchyards close to the sea?

The longest drive we took was to visit the megalithic monuments at two sites in the North of the country near Borger. These are very different in structure from those we find in the west of Britain, essentially piles of very large stones originally brought by the glaciers from Scandinavia. As our hosts explained very few survive because rock is so precious in a stoneless land and most were reused for building dykes. We examined these monuments and observed plenty of nitrophytic species on the rocks together with interesting saxicolous records such as *Felhanera bouteillei*, *F. subtilis* and *F. viridioresdiata* the last being another new species described from Holland.

Churchyards are always an attraction for lichenologists and we visited two at Bildt and Soest. They are very different from ours with neater and tidier graveyards and brick built churches. At Soest we saw what our Dutch colleagues consider to be *Caloplaca brittanica* though the concept in Britain is rather different and the inland form is usually recorded as *Caloplaca* 'A' sensu Earland-Bennett. At Bildt we saw *Caloplaca lithophila* with discrete uniform fruits and smaller than *C. holocarpa* and *Lecidea variogatula* like *Buellia punctata* but related to *L. fuscoatra*.

We visited several heaths supporting a great diversity of species many of which are on the red list for the Netherlands. These sites are now very threatened in Holland due to agricultural improvement. On the Saturday we visited Kootwijk (Veluwe) a very large area of inland dunes. A habitat which was once more extensive in the East Anglian Breckland but which is now reduced to a very small site at Wangford in Suffolk. At Kootwijk we saw *Stereocaulon condensatum* in abundance growing with the blue hair grass *Corynephorus canescens* (a coastal species in Britain but known also from Wangford) and a spurrey *Sagina morisonii* a species which does not occur in Britain except as an alien. In the more stable area of dune we were introduced to *Cladonia monomorpha*, *C. borealis*, *C. zopfii* and *C. pulvinata*. At Gasterense duitjes we saw a rather different heath, perhaps more like those on the greensand in Britain with *Cladonia strepsilis*, *C. luteoalba*, *C. fragillissima* and *C. callosa*. After supper on the way back on the Sunday we searched successfully in the fading light for *Cetraria*

*islandica* growing in an otherwise undistinguished forestry ride. One could have been forgiven for thinking that we were in Breckland from the habitat.

When we checked our notebooks at the end of this trip it included 32 species of *Cladonia*, many of which we had seen rarely or not at all in Britain. There were lots of discussion about characters and species concepts but for many of us it was an opportunity to pick up some more tips on the identification of this difficult group. The cup-like species included beautiful specimens of *C. borealis* (formerly considered a chemotype of *C. coccifera*) whose cups were crammed with enormous squamules and studded with red fruits around the margins. A rather similar cup-forming *Cladonia* described from Holland was *C. monomorpha* a brown fruited species with rather scruffy cups also containing large somewhat purplish squamules in the cups. Although we consider *C. grayi* to be a chemotype of *C. chlorophaea* with grayanic acid (UV+), in Holland this taxon appears rather distinct in habit having thin papery cups with a pinkish rim around the outside and almost no squamules in the cup. Unlike *C. chlorophaea* it is usually terrestrial and rarely found on trees. *Cladonia callosa* (formerly *C. fragilissima*) was a very distinctive species that formed small patches on the sandy heaths, with brownish curled over squamules with a conspicuous white lower surface. Another species from the *C. cervicornis* group that occurred in several of the sites that we visited was the very elegant *C. pulvinata* a taxon with slender verticillate cups and large squamules white below becoming blackened towards the base which distinguishes it from *C. verticillata*. *C. luteoalba* also has large squamules with yellow sorediate lower surface while *C. foliacea* also has large yellowish squamules that are white below with tufts of black hairs along the margins. *Cladonia strepsilis* with pale brown C+ bright green squamules was rather frequent in Holland. There was plenty of *C. crispata* on the sandy heaths forming dense patches with distinct brownish podetia open at the top and with tiny squamules getting smaller towards the top of the podetia. Then there were the difficult taxa in the Cladina group. Kok distinguishes *C. arbuscula* from *C. ciliata* by the short rather swollen fertile side branches and podetia curved down at the 'wrist' whereas *C. ciliata* has long narrow fertile side branches drawn out of nipples.

The final evening ended in a splendid Chinese meal followed by a talk back at the Youth Hostel on the twig project by René Larsen and an account of the IAL trip to China by Kok van Herk. It was a tired but very happy group of lichenologists who went their separate ways on the Tuesday morning. We all felt that we had benefited from seeing such a wide range of species in some lovely habitats. Thanks to our Dutch hosts especially Kok, André and Leo Spier for making our trip such an enjoyable experience and for showing us so many interesting habitats and lichens. Thanks also to Brian Coppins and André Aptroot for editing and checking this account for taxonomic errors!

P Lambley & P A Wolseley

## Appendix

### Details of the Programme

#### Friday 7th May

Arrive at Schipol Airport

Pm. Visit to the coastal dunes near Haarlem

#### Saturday 8th May

Visit to the former sea dyke at Nijkerk along the IJsselmeer. Well developed epilithic communities on granite (with *Xanthoparmelia protomatrae*) and basalt (*Placopsis lambii*)

Visit to Grelderse Vallei near Putten to look at trees which are strongly affected by ammonia pollution due to intensive cattle husbandry.

Walk through a species rich sand area near Kootwijk (Veluwe) with *Cladonia monomorpha*, *C. zopfii* and *C. pulvinata*.

Excursion to the village of Soest to see the striking recovery of lichens during the last decade (with eg *Flavoparmelia soredians* & *Punctelia borrieri*) Church of Soest with masses of *Caloplaca britannica*.

#### Sunday 9th May

Well developed species rich oak trees at Kolderveen with recently describe species (*Lecanora compallens*, *L. barkmaniana*, *L. sinuosa*)

Megalithic monuments near the villages of Rolde and Eext with *Aspicilia grisea*, *Leproloma membranaceum* and *Rinodina confragosa*.

Visit to a loamy Calluna heath and drift sand area (Gasterense duitjes) with *Cladonia strepsilis*.

Evening walk through drift sand area of DeZoom near Nunspeet.

#### Monday 10th May

Short visit to the type locality of *Cladonia monomorpha* at the Caitwickerzand.

The old Royal Forest of Het Loo near Apeldoorn with *Usnea* species, *Thelotrema lepadinum* and *Ropalospora viridis*.

Churchyard in the village of De Bilt with *Lecidea variegatula* and *Placynthium nigrum*.

**Tuesday 11th May**

Departure



Fig. 1 Participants examining the former sea dyke at Nijkerk . Photo Simon Davey





Fig 2 The party in the Royal Park at Het Loo

**BRITISH ISLES LIST OF LICHENS AND LICHENICOLOUS FUNGI**  
**6 October 2004 update to list**

The fully corrected and inclusive list is available on the BLS web site, <<http://www.theBLS.org.uk>> both as text and as a CSV file as well as this update (and previous updates to the list originally published on 22<sup>nd</sup> March 1999). The additions and corrections have also been made to the BioBase for Lichens species dictionary, and an updated BIOTAB file is available to users from Janet Simkin.

We are indebted to Alan Orange and several other checklist users, for bringing many of the required changes to our notice.

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

E-mail contacts (with main responsibilities):

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

Mark Seaward (allocation of BLS numbers)<[M.R.D.Seaward@Bradford.ac.uk](mailto:M.R.D.Seaward@Bradford.ac.uk)>

Janet Simkin (BioBase for Lichens species tables)<[j.m.simkin@ncl.ac.uk](mailto:j.m.simkin@ncl.ac.uk)>

**Add:**

2406	Arthonia stereocaulina #	2406	Arthon stereo #
2384	Bacidia adastr	2384	Baci adas
2411	Bacidia brandii	2411	Baci bran
2407	Calicium hyperelloides	2407	Cali hype
2371	Caloplaca asserigena	2371	Calo asse
2393	Carbonea aggregantula #	2393	Carb aggr #
2388	Lecania dubitans	2388	Lecania dubi
2391	Lecidea alpestris	2391	Lecidea alpe
2412	Parmelia ernstiae	2412	Parmelia erns

2410	<i>Polycoccum minutulum</i> #	2410	<i>Polycoc minu</i> #
2398	<i>Porpidia flavocruenta</i>	2398	<i>Porp flavocru</i>
2405	<i>Porpidia islandica</i>	2405	<i>Porp isla</i>
2403	<i>Porpidia lowiana</i>	2403	<i>Porp lowi</i>
2399	<i>Porpidia macrocarpa</i> f. <i>nigrocruenta</i>	2399	<i>Porp macr nigro</i>
2402	<i>Porpidia nadvornikiana</i>	2402	<i>Porp nadv</i>
2400	<i>Porpidia pachythallina</i>	2400	<i>Porp pach</i>
586	<i>Porpidia striata</i>	586	<i>Porp stri</i>
930	<i>Porpidia superba</i> f. <i>sorediata</i>	930	<i>Porp supe sore</i>
2404	<i>Porpidia thomsonii</i>	2404	<i>Porp thom</i>
2409	<i>Pronectria leptaleae</i> #	2409	<i>Pronectria lept</i> #
2408	<i>Rhizocarpon ridescens</i>	2408	<i>Rhizoc ride</i>
2394	<i>Scutula dedicata</i>	2394	<i>Scut dedi</i>
2322	<i>Strigula confusa</i>	2322	<i>Strig conf</i>
2392	<i>Strigula phaea</i>	2392	<i>Strig phae</i>
1682	<i>Strigula thelopsidoides</i>	1682	<i>Strig thel</i>
2389	<i>Tremella caloplacae</i> #	2389	<i>Tremel calo</i> #
2395	<i>Tremella cladoniae</i> #	2395	<i>Tremel clad</i> #
2401	<i>Verrucaria madida</i>	2401	<i>Verr madi</i>

2390 Verrucaria scabra

2390 Verr scab

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

933 Omphalina griseopallida  
NB: not lichenized or lichenicolous, nor traditionally treated as such

933 Omph griseop

1782 Omphalina pararustica  
NOW

1782 Omph para

932 Lichenomphalia velutina

932 Lichenomph velu

1783 Omphalina pseudoandrosacea  
NOW

1783 Omph pseu

931 Lichenomphalia umbellifera

931 Lichenomph umbe

118 Porpidia grisea  
NB: Incorrectly reported from British Isles

118 Porp gris

1888 Porpidia musiva  
NOW

1888 Porp musi

0562 Porpidia cinereoatra

0562 Porp cine

2197 Scutula cristata #  
NOW

2197 Scut cris #

2260 Unguiculariopsis thallophila #

2260 Ungu thal #

1646 Verrucaria papillosa  
NOW

1646 Verr papi

1518 Verrucaria viridula

1518 Verr viri

**Change of genus (sometimes also species epithet):**

0013 Acarospora heppii  
NOW

0013 Acar hepp

0013 Myriospora heppii

0013 Myri hepp

2019	<i>Bispora christiansenii</i> #	2019	Bisp chri #
NOW			
2019	Intralichen christiansenii #	2019	Intr chri #
2020	<i>Bispora lichenum</i> #	2020	Bisp lich #
NOW			
2020	Intralichen lichenum #	2020	Intr lich #
310	<i>Catillaria globulosa</i>	310	Catil glob
NOW			
310	<i>Lecania hyalina</i>	310	Lecania hyal
0899	<i>Chromatochlamys larbalestieri</i>	0899	Chro larb
NOW			
0899	<i>Thelenella larbalestieri</i>	0899	Thelen larb
0901	<i>Chromatochlamys muscorum</i> var. <i>muscorum</i>	0901	Chro musc musc
NOW			
0901	<i>Thelenella muscorum</i> var. <i>muscorum</i>	0901	Thelen musc musc
1778	<i>Chromatochlamys muscorum</i> var. <i>octospora</i>	1778	Chro musc octo
NOW			
1778	<i>Thelenella muscorum</i> var. <i>octospora</i>	1778	Thelen musc octo
967	<i>Enterographa zonata</i>	967	Ente zona
NOW			
967	<i>Opegrapha zonata</i>	967	Opeg zona
1987	<i>Hymenelia obtecta</i>	1987	Hymenelia obt
NOW			
1987	<i>Ionaspis obtecta</i>	1987	Iona obt
703	<i>Lecidea botryosa</i>	703	Lecidea botr
NOW			
703	<i>Hertelidea botryosa</i>	703	Hertelid botr

1868 NOW	<i>Hypocenomyce leucococca</i>	1868	<i>Hypoc leuc</i>
1868	<i>Pycnora leucococca</i>	1868	<i>Pycnora leuc</i>
1628 NOW	<i>Lepraria lesdainii</i>	1628	<i>Leprar lesd</i>
	<i>Botryolepraria lesdainii</i>	1628	<i>Botr lesd</i>
1602 NOW	<i>Leproloma diffusum</i> var. <i>chrysodetoides</i>	1602	<i>Leprolo diff chry</i>
1602	<i>Lepraria diffusa</i> var. <i>chrysodetoides</i>	1602	<i>Leprar diff chry</i>
1601 NOW	<i>Leproloma diffusum</i> var. <i>diffusum</i>	1601	<i>Leprolo diff diff</i>
1601	<i>Lepraria diffusa</i> var. <i>diffusa</i>	1601	<i>Leprar diff diff</i>
1603 NOW	<i>Leproloma membranaceum</i>	1603	<i>Leprolo memb</i>
1603	<i>Lepraria membranacea</i>	1603	<i>Leprar memb</i>
1604 NOW	<i>Leproloma vouauxii</i>	1604	<i>Leprolo voua</i>
1604	<i>Lepraria vouauxii</i>	1604	<i>Leprar voua</i>
860 NOW	<i>Macentina abscondita</i>	860	<i>Mace absc</i>
860	<i>Psoroglaena abscondita</i>	860	<i>Psorog absc</i>
1630 NOW	<i>Macentina stigonemoides</i>	1630	<i>Mace stig</i>
1630	<i>Psoroglaena stigonemoides</i>	1630	<i>Psorog stig</i>
1422 NOW	<i>Myxobilimbia lobulata</i>	1422	<i>Myxob lobu</i>
1422	<i>Bilimbia lobulata</i>	1422	<i>Bili lobu</i>

165	<i>Myxobilimbia sabuletorum</i>	165	Myxob sabu
NOW			
165	<i>Bilimbia sabuletorum</i>	165	Bili sabu
931	<i>Omphalina ericetorum</i>	931	Omph eric
NOW			
931	<i>Lichenomphalia umbellifera</i>	931	Lichenomph umbe
934	<i>Omphalina hudsoniana</i>	934	Omph huds
NOW			
934	<i>Lichenomphalia hudsoniana</i>	934	Lichenomph huds
935	<i>Omphalina luteovitellina</i>	935	Omph lute
NOW			
935	<i>Lichenomphalia alpina</i>	935	Lichenomph alpi
932	<i>Omphalina velutina</i>	932	Omph velu
NOW			
932	<i>Lichenomphalia velutina</i>	932	Lichenomph velu
1036	<i>Parmentaria chilensis</i>	1036	Parmen chil
NOW			
1036	<i>Pyrenula hibernica</i>	1036	Pyrenula hibe
1319	<i>Sclerophyton circumscriptum</i>	1319	Sclerophyt circ
NOW			
1319	<i>Sclerophytonomyces circumscriptus</i>	1319	Sclerophyt circ

**Change of species epithet:**

2026	<i>Cercidospora lichenicola</i> #	2026	Cerc lich #
NOW			
2026	<i>Cercidospora punctillata</i> #	2026	Cerc punc #
2029	<i>Cercidospora ulothii</i> #	2029	Cerc ulot #
NOW			
2029	<i>Cercidospora macrospora</i> #	2029	Cerc macr #

665	Lecanora piniperda	665	Lecanora pini
NOW			
665	Lecanora albellula	665	Lecanora albellula
842	Leptogium corniculatum	842	Leptog cornic
NOW			
842	Leptogium palmatum	842	Leptog palm
1008	Parmotrema chinense	1008	Parmotr chinen
NOW			
1008	Parmotrema perlatum	1008	Parmotr perl
1791	Porpidia flavocaerulescens	1791	Porp flavocaer
NOW			
1791	Porp flavicunda	1791	Porp flavi
566	Porpidia glaucophaea	566	Porp glau
NOW			
566	Porpidia rugosa	566	Porp rugo
1548	Stenocybe bryophila ##	1548	Steno bryo ##
NOW			
1548	Stenocybe nitida ##	1548	Steno niti ##
1731	Usnea wirthii	1731	Usnea wirt
NOW			
1731	Usnea flavocardia	1731	Usnea flav
1818	Usnea madeirensis	1818	Usnea made
NOW			
1818	Usnea silesiaca	1818	Usnea sile
1478	Verrucaria aspiciliicola	1478	Verr aspi
NOW			
1478	Verrucaria canella	1478	Verr cane



1820	Verrucaria fuscella	1820	Verr fuscella
NOW			
1820	Verrucaria polysticta	1820	Verr poly
1492	Verrucaria glaucina	1492	Verr glau
NOW			
1492	Verrucaria fuscella	1492	Verr fuscella

### Change of abbreviation

557	Herteliana taylorii	557	Hert tayl
NOW			
557	Herteliana taylorii	557	Herteliana tayl
568	Porpidia macrocarpa	568	Porp macr
NOW			
568	Porpidia macrocarpa f. macrocarpa	568	Porp macr macr
1461	Usnea flammea	1461	Usnea flam
NOW			
1461	Usnea flammea	1461	Usnea flammea

### Corrected spelling etc.: altered or added text underlined

2126	Nectriopsis <u>rubifaciens</u>	2126	Nectriop <u>rubi</u> #
327	<u>Tuckermanopsis</u> chlorophylla	327	Tuck chlo

B J Coppins, M R D Seaward & J Simkin

## LITERATURE PERTAINING TO BRITISH LICHENS - 35

*Lichenologist* 36(2) was published on 14 April 2004, 36(3 & 4) on 15 July 2004, and 36(5) on 15 September 2004.

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

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

BLANCO, O, CRESPO, A, DIVAKER, P K, ESSLINGER, T L, HAWKSWORTH, D L & LUMBSCH, T. 2004. *Melanelixia* and *Melanohalea*, two new genera segregated from *Melanelia* (*Parmeliaceae*) based on molecular and morphological data. *Mycological Research* 108: 873–884. A phylogenetic study of *Melanelia* revealed four clades. Two of the clades comprise species that are invariably saxicolous, the first including the type species, *M. stygia*, and another with the single species, *M. disjuncta*. Two other clearly defined clades comprise species that are predominantly corticolous or lignicolous; these are given generic rank as *Melanelixia* O. Blanco, A. Crespo, Divakar, Essl., D. Hawksw. & Lumsch [= O. Blanco *et al.*] and *Melanohalea* O. Blanco *et al.* The species of *Melanelixia* have a pored or fenestrated epicortex, lack pseudocyphellae and contain lecanoric acid [C+ red] as the main medullary substance. The British species are: *Melanelixia fuliginosa* (Fr. ex Duby) O. Blanco *et al.* [the two subspecies are not recognized in this paper], *M. subargentifera* (Nyl.) O. Blanco *et al.* and *M. subaurifera* (Nyl.) O. Blanco *et al.* Species of *Melanohalea* have a non-pored epicortex, a presence of pseudocyphellae (often at the tips of warts or isidia), and a medulla without secondary compounds or with depsidones [always C–]. The British species are: *Melanohalea elegantula* (Zahlbr.) O. Blanco *et al.*, *M. exasperata* (De Not.) O. Blanco *et al.*, *M. exasperatula* (Nyl.) O. Blanco *et al.*, *M. laciniatula* (Flagey ex H. Olivier) O. Blanco *et al.* and *M. septentrionalis* (Lyngby) O. Blanco *et al.*

BLATCHLEY, I 2004. Lichen report 2003. *Orpington Field Club Annual Report* 44: 14–17. Report the comings and goings of lichens in the London Borough of Bromley and surveys of churchyards, orchards and parklands further afield in Kent. New finds for Bromley include *Flavoparmelia soredians* and *Punctelia borrieri*.

CLERC, P 2004. Notes on the genus *Usnea* Adanson. II. *Bibliotheca Lichenologica* 88: 79–90. *Usnea flavocardia* Räsänen (1936) is shown to be the correct name for *U.*

*wirthii*, and *U. silesiaca* Motyka (1930) has to replace *U. madeirensis*. [Dr Clerc's attempt to conserve the latter name was unfortunately rejected by the Committee for Fungi.]

COPPINS, B J & VAN DEN BOOM; P P G 2002. *Bacidia brandii*, a new lichen species from the Netherlands, Belgium, France and Lithuania. *Lichenologist* **34**: 327–332. Original description for a recent addition to the British list (see 'New Rare & Interesting..' in this *Bulletin*).

DÖBBELER, P & FEUERER, T 2004. *Stenocybe nitida* (Mycocaliciales), an unusual ascomycete on *Plagiochila punctata*. *Bibliotheca Lichenologica* **88**: 91–102. *Stenocybe nitida* (Mont.) R. Heim (1941) is the correct name for *S. bryophila*. The anatomy, biology and distribution of the species are described and discussed in detail, with numerous line-drawings.

EDWARDS, B 2004. Lulworth's Lower Plants. *Sanctuary* **33**: 45–49. An illustrated overview of the cryptogams found on the coast, chalk downland and woodlands of this 2994 ha military range in Dorset, home to 344 lichens (including 7 Red Data Book species).

ELIX, J A, TØNSBERG, T & WARDLAW, J H 2004. The structure of friesiiic acid, a novel lichen substance from *Hypocenomyce friesii*. *Bibliotheca Lichenologica* **88**: 103–109. This the 'friesii unknown' previously reported from this species. It is an unusual depsone, and the first depsone known from a lichen genus other than *Pertusaria*.

FRYDAY, A M 2004. New species and records of lichenized fungi from Campbell Island and the Auckland Islands, New Zealand. *Bibliotheca Lichenologica* **88**: 127–146. In addition to atranorin and confluent acid, the 'two unknown substances' reported from *Herteliana taylorii* are shown to be 2'-*O*-methylperlatolic and 2'-*O*-methylmicrophyllinic acids.

FRYDAY, A M 2004. A new species of *Fuscopannaria* with a green photobiont, and other taxonomic innovations and new records of lichenized-fungi from Alaska. *Bryologist* **107**: 173–179. A new combination is made: *Collemopsidium bryospilum* (Nyl.) Coppins (syn. *Pyrenocollema bryospilum*). Original material of *Arthonia lapidicola* (Taylor) Branth & Rostr. is found to be *A. muscigena*. The correct name for *A. lapidicola* auct. is probably *A. fusca* (A. Massal.) Hepp (1860), and it is recommended that *Lecidea lapidicola* Taylor (1836) be proposed for rejection, so as to avoid confusion and retain the name *A. muscigena*.

GILBERT, O L 1996. Lichens. In ELKINGTON, T & WILLMOT, A (eds) *Endangered Wildlife in Derbyshire. The County Red Data Book*. Derby: Derbyshire Wildlife Trust. ISBN 1-871444-01-2. Pp 15–26. Of the 427 species of lichen reported from the county in the modern period (post-1960), 105 are 'red-listed'. They are not further categorized, but for each species there is a brief indication of habitat, sometimes giving localities or dates, and the number of post-1960 localities.

HAFELLNER, J 2004. A further evolutionary lineage to lichenicolous growth in *Physciaceae* (Lecanorales). *Bibliotheca Lichenologica* **88**: 175–186. A key is provided to lichenicolous buellioid *Physciaceae* with either endokapylic [immersed in host] thalli or parasymbiotic behaviour.

HARRIS, R C 2004. A preliminary list of the lichens of New York. *Opuscula Philolichenum* **1**: 55–74. The genus *Myriospora* Nägeli ex Hepp (1853) is accepted as distinct from *Acarospora* on account of its ascus structure [tholus K/1+ blue]. Our single British species is *M. heppii* Nägeli ex Hepp (1853) (syn. *Acarospora heppii*).

HAWKSWORTH, D L, ATIENZA, V & COLE, M S 2004. Lichenicolous species of *Homostegia* (Dothideomycetes), with the description of *H. hertelii* sp. nov., a new fungus on *Flavoparmelia* species. *Bibliotheca Lichenologica* **88**: 187–194. Of the three species recognized in the genus, only *H. piggottii* is known from the British Isles.

HELMS, G, FRIEDL, T & RAMBOLD, G 2003. Phylogenetic relationships of the *Physciaceae* inferred from rDNA sequence data and selected phenotypic characters. *Mycologia* **95**: 1078–1099. The taxonomic segregation of the *Physciaceae* into the *Physciaceae* and *Caliciaceae* is proposed. In the British flora the redefined *Physciaceae* includes *Anaptychia*, *Heterodermia*, *Hyperphyscia*, *Phaeophyscia*, *Physcia*, *Physconia*, *Rinodina* and *Tornabea*, whereas the redefined *Caliciaceae* includes *Amandinea*, *Buellia* (incl. *Hafellia*), *Calicium*, *Cyphelium*, *Diploicia*, *Diplotomma* and *Thelomma*. The *Physciaceae* share a *Lecanora*-type ascus and a hyaline hypothecium, and most have distinct internal wall thickenings in their ascospores, and a thalline exciple. In the *Caliciaceae* the asci are *Bacidia*-type or prototunicate [in the mazaedial taxa] and the hypothecium is darkly pigmented, and most species do not have distinct internal wall thickenings in their ascospores and have a proper exciple only.

IHLEN, P G 2004. Taxonomy of the non-yellow species of *Rhizocarpon* (*Rhizocarpaceae*, lichenized Ascomycota) in the Nordic countries, with hyaline and muriform ascospores. *Mycological Research* **108**: 533–570. Most of the 16 accepted species occur in the British Isles. Full descriptions are supported by a key to species,

illustrations and tabulations. The basionym of *R. amphibium* is lectotypified and those for *R. petraeum* and *R. umbilicatum* are neotypified.

JØRGENSEN, P M 2004. Nomenclatural notes on *Biatoridium* Körb. (lichenized ascomycetes). *Taxon* **53**: 521–522. The nomenclatural correctness of both the generic and specific name of *Biatoridium monasteriense* is confirmed.

JØRGENSEN, P M & PAZ-BERMÚDEZ, G 2004. (1621) Proposal to reject the name *Homodium pernigratum* Nyl. (lichenized ascomycetes). *Taxon* **53**: 557. This proposal is made in order to 'save' the name *Leptogium coralloideum*.

KAINZ, C & RAMBOLD, G 2004. A phylogenetic study of the lichen genus *Protoblastenia* (Lecanorales, *Psoraceae*) in Central Europe. *Bibliotheca Lichenologica* **88**: 267–299. Includes descriptions of the genus and species as well as a table of diagnostic characters; all British species are included.

KALB, K 2004. New or otherwise interesting lichens II. *Bibliotheca Lichenologica* **88**: 301–329. New combinations in the recently resurrected genus *Tetramelas* Norman (1853) are made for two British species: *T. insignis* (Nägeli ex Hepp) Kalb (syn. *Buellia insignis*) and *T. papillatus* (Sommerf.) Kalb (syn. *Buellia papillata*).

KOCOURKOVÁ, J & BERGER, F 1999. *Polycoccum minutulum* (Dothideales, Ascomycetes), a new lichenicolous fungus on *Trapelia placodioides*. *Ceska Mykol.* **51**: 171–177. Description of a species newly reported for the British Isles in this *Bulletin*.

LEUCKERT, C, WIRTH, V, KÜMMERLING & HEKLAU, M 2004. Chemical lichen analyses XIV. *Lepraria nivalis* J.R. Laundon and *Lepraria flavescens* Cl. Roux & Tønsberg. *Bibliotheca Lichenologica* **88**: 393–407. Six chemotypes are distinguished for *L. nivalis*.

LÓPEZ DE SILANES, M & ÁLVAREZ, J 2003. The genus *Phaeographis* Müll. Arg. (*Graphidaceae*, Ascomycotina) in the Iberian Peninsula. *Nova Hedwigia* **77**: 147–160. Some doubt is expressed over the differentiation of *P. smithii* from *P. dendritica*, but the two taxa are accepted pending the results of molecular studies.

LÜCKING, R, STUART, B L & LUMBSCH, H T 2004. Phylogenetic relationships of *Gomphillaceae* and *Asterothyriaceae*: evidence from a combined Bayesian analysis of nuclear and mitochondrial sequences. *Mycologia* **96**: 283–294. Includes the new combination *Coenogonium pineti* (Schrad. ex Ach.) Lücking & Lumbsch (syn. *Dimerella pineti*).

MOBERG, R 2004. The lichen genus *Heterodermia* in Europe and the Macaronesian Islands. *Bibliotheca Lichenologica* **88**: 453–463. Seven species are treated, of which three are known from the British Isles. Short descriptions, notes, distribution maps and a key to species are provided. The species commonly known in the British Isles as *H. obscurata* is actually *H. japonica* (M. Satô) Swinscow & Krog (1976), whereas the true *H. obscurata* is a rare species of southern Europe. The British record of *H. isidiophora* is found to be based on an abnormally developed specimen of *H. speciosa* (Wulfen) Trevis. (1869), and this latter species is also reported for SW Ireland.

MOHR, F, EKMAN, S & HEEGAARD, E 2004. Evolution and taxonomy of the marine *Collembosporium* species (lichenized Ascomycota) in north-west Europe). *Mycological Research* **108**: 515–532. The marine species of *Collembosporium* [the '*Pyrenocollema halodytes* group'] have been revised using morphological and molecular methods. Five species are recognized and two new combinations are made: *C. foveolatum* (A.L. Sm.) F. Mohr (syn. *Arthopyrenia foveolata* A.L. Sm. (1911), *Pyrenocollema halodytes* sensu Coppins in Purvis *et al.* (1992: 517 [the '*Flora*'])), and \**C. ostrearum* (Vain.) F. Mohr (from Co. Galway). The name *C. halodytes* (Nyl.) Grube & B.D. Ryan (2002) should now be applied to the species previously known in the British Isles as *P. orustense*. The specific epithets and concepts of the two species, *C. elegans* (R. Sant.) Grube & B.D. Ryan (2002) and *C. sublitorale* (Leight.) Grube & B.D. Ryan (2002), remain unchanged. *C. foveolatum* is distinguished by: its immersed thallus sometimes delimited by a black prothallus; immersed perithecia that are usually densely clustered; a wide-spreading involucrellum that is intermixed with particles of the substratum [not so in the other marine species]; and larger ascospores, 23–25 x 9–11 µm [less than 22 µm long in the other species, except *C. sublitorale*].

NEWMAN, D 2004. In "Reports of outdoor meetings 2003". *Bull. Kent Field Club* **49**: 17–51: Romney Marsh Churchyards (pp 37–38). Reported finds include the parasite *Spiloma auratum* [on *Dirina massiliensis* f. *sorediata*], and *Diploschistes actinostomus* (for the first time in Britain).

ORANGE, A 2004. The *Verrucaria fuscella* group in Great Britain and Ireland. *Lichenologist* **36**: 173–182. The correct name for *Verrucaria aspiciliicola*, whose initial development is parasitic on *Aspicilia calcarea*, is confirmed as *V. canella* Nyl. (1883). The correct name for the common (especially on stonework) and widely distributed species known in the British Isles as '*V. glaucina*' is *V. fuscella* (Turner) Winch (1807). The less common, but by no means rare, segregate taxon, mistakenly referred by Wirth (*Die Flechten Baden-Württembergs*, 1995) to *V. fuscella*, should be known as *V. polysticta* Borrer (1834).

PALMER, K 2004. Lichen report 2004. *Bull. Kent Field Club* **49**: 62–64. A report of notable finds in the county, including the refinding of *Pyrenula nitida* on hornbeam at Hatch Park near Masham.

PALMER, K 2004. In "Reports of outdoor meetings 2003". *Bull. Kent Field Club* **49**: 17–51: Margate Cemetery (pp 19–20); Goodnestone Churchyard (pp 44–45); Monkton and Hoath Churchyards (p 48).

PITT, J 2004. In "Reports of outdoor meetings 2003". *Bull. Kent Field Club* **49**: 17–51: Owl House, Lamberhurst (pp 45–46).

PRINTZEN, C 2001. Corticolous and lignicolous species of *Lecanora* (*Lecanoraceae*, *Lecanorales*) with usnic or isousnic acid in the Sonoran Desert Region. *Bryologist* **104**: 382–409. Includes valuable discussion and detailed descriptions of several species that occur in the British Isles. *Lecanora piniperda* Körb. (1859) is shown to be an illegitimate name, and the species known by that name should be called *L. albellula* Nyl (1866).

PRINTZEN, C, KANTVILAS, G 2004. *Hertelidea*, genus novum Stereocaulacearum (Ascomycetes lichenisati). *Bibliotheca Lichenologica* **88**: 539–553. A new genus *Hertelidea* Printzen & Kantvilas in the *Stereocaulaceae* is introduced for *Hertelidea botryosa* (Fr.) Printzen & Kantvilas (syn. *Lecidea botryosa*) and three other species (one from N America and two from Australasia). All species are predominantly lignicolous. The genus is further distinguished by its lecideine apothecia that often grow in conspicuous clusters, a cupulate exciple, *Micarea*-type asci, simple ascospores, and sparingly to moderately branched paraphyses with dark brown apices.

ROUX, C & GUEIDAN, C 2002. Flore et végétation des lichenes et champignons lichénicoles non lichénisés du massif de la Sainte-Baume (Var, Provence, France). *Bull. Soc. Linn. Provence* **53**: 123–150. A case is made for the replacement of *Buellia epipolia* auct. [= *Diplotomma epipolium* auct.] with *B. hedinii* H. Magn. (1940), rather than with *B. venusta* (Körb.) Lettau [= *D. venusta* Körb.], as suggested by Nordin [in *Symb. Bot. Upsal.* **33**(1): 1–117 (2000)]. It is argued that the use of the name *B. venusta* be restricted to a species with a southerly distribution in Europe and which contains norstictic acid [thallus K<sup>+</sup> red], has a more strongly areolate thallus and is generally parasitic on *Lecanora muralis* var. *versicolor*. [A new combination into *Diplotomma* is required.]

SANTESSON, R, MOBERG, R, NORDIN, A, TØNSBERG, T & VITIKAINEN, O 2004. *Lichen-forming and Lichenicolous Fungi of Fennoscandia*. Uppsala: Museum of Evolution, Uppsala University. ISBN 91-972863-6-2. The following proposed new

combinations involve British taxa: *Ionaspis obtecta* (Vain.) R. Sant. (syn. *Hymenelia obtecta*), *Lecania hyalina* (Fr.) R. Sant. (syn.: *Catillaria globulosa*; *Lecania globulosa* (Flörke) Van den Boom & Sérus., non L.I. Savicz), *Protoparmeliopsis achariana* (A.L. Sm.) Moberg & R. Sant. (syn. *Lecanora achariana*), *Pycnora leucococca* (R. Sant.) R. Sant. (*Hypocenomyce leucococca*). *Opegrapha culmigena* Lib. (1830) is used to replace *O. herbarum* Mont. [a conservation proposal for the latter name would perhaps be appropriate, it being so well-known]. *Leptogium palmatum* (Huds.) Mont. (1846) is reinstated as the name for *L. corniculatum*. The generic name *Tuckermanopsis* Gyelnik should be spelled with just one “n” [not “*Tuckermannopsis*” as is it usually given].

SEAWARD, M R D 2004. The lichen flora of Hull, with particular reference to zonal distribution and environmental monitoring. *Naturalist* **129**: 61–66. Includes results of a lichen survey in the city during 2002–2004, with an annotated checklist and the recognition of three zones within the city, defined by the epiphytic lichen flora. It is concluded that there has been a recent improvement in the lichen flora.

SEAWARD, M R D 2004. Mosses, liverworts and lichens. *Trans. Lincs. Nat. Un.* **25**: 235–236. A report of new notable records for Lincolnshire, which includes five new county records (including *Flavoparmelia soredians*). The total county list is now 319 taxa (306 since 1960).

SEAWARD, M R D & COPPINS, B J 2004. Lichens and hypertrophication. *Bibliotheca Lichenologica* **88**: 561–572. A discussion of effects of apparently increasing hypertrophication in the context of the recent marked decline in SO<sub>2</sub> pollution. Includes dot maps as of June 2003 for the British Isles of *Melanelia exasperatula*, *M. laciniatula*, *Usnea florida*, and for 1980 and June 2003 for *Candelaria concolor*, *Flavoparmelia soredians* and *Xanthoria polycarpa*.

SPARRIUS, L B 2004. A monograph of *Enterographa* and *Sclerophyton*. *Bibliotheca Lichenologica* **89**: 1–141. A worldwide revision with full descriptions and keys, and habit photographs. The genus *Sclerophytonomyces* Cif. & Tomas. (1953) is taken up for the single species *S. circumscriptus* (Taylor) Sparrus & P. James (2004) (syn. *Sclerophyton circumscriptum*). *Enterographa zonata* is returned to *Opegrapha* as *O. zonata* Körb. (1855) on account of its exciple having radiating, carbonized hyphae; the exciple of *Enterographa* being strongly reduced and more or less colourless.

VELDKAMP, J F 2004. *Bilimbia* (Lichenes) resurrected. *Lichenologist* **36**: 191–195. The generic name *Bilimbia* De Not. (1846) is shown not to be an illegitimate name, and is re-instated for the ‘*Bacidia sabuletorum* group’, thus replacing *Myxobilimbia* Hafellener (2001). The new combination *Bilimbia lobulata* (Sommerf.) Hafellner & Coppins (syns. *Myxobilimbia lobulata*, *Toninia lobulata*) is made, and the other British



species is *Bilimbia sabuletorum* (Schreb.) Arnold (1869) (syns. *Bacidia sabuletorum*, *Myxobilimbia sabuletorum*).

Brian Coppins

### BOOK REVIEW

*Lake District Natural History Walks : Case Notes of a Nature Detective* by Christopher Mitchell, Sigma Leisure, (2004). Numerous photographs, maps and illustrations, pp 165. ISBN 1-85058-807-4. £8.95

It may come as a surprise to find a review of a book on walks in the Lake District in the Bulletin - but these are walks with a difference. As well as exercising the body they exercise the mind in posing questions about the environment you are walking through and giving clues to help solve them. Often they concern geology or landuse history but questions involving lichens are raised in over half of the 18 excursions described. The author who is a member of the BLS, acknowledges help from a number of Society members and lists a useful bibliography for people who wish to take lichens further.

Examples of the kind of topics raised during the walks include observing the toxic effects of drip off galvanised wire on the distribution of lichens on wooden fence posts and the succession of terricolous lichens following heather burning. At Castlerigg Stone Circle a full list is given for lichens on the stones and the impact of dogs and birds in influencing the distribution of yellow lichens pointed out. Frequently questions are posed and the answers provided in a 'solutions' section at the back of the book. Rather ambitiously lichenometry is used in an attempt to date a group of old buildings (using methods evolved by Vanessa Winchester), the buildings never get aged but the dates when their roofs fall in does.

There are a few mistaken notions in the book, the myth that vehicle exhaust is bad for lichens as it contains a lot of SO<sub>2</sub> is repeated, and at one point lichens on granite are referred to as epiphytes. These are small points set against the aim of the book to make walks more challenging, informative and entertaining by becoming a 'nature detective'. Christopher Mitchell offers an alternative way to gain an interest in lichens, via their ecology rather than wanting to know their names.

Oliver Gilbert

## NEW , RARE AND INTERESTING LICHENS

Contributions to this section are always welcome. Submit entries to Chris Hitch, Orchella Lodge, 14, Hawthorn Close, Knodishall, Saxmundham, Suffolk, IP17 1QY, in the form of species, habitat, locality, VC no, VC name, (from 1997, nomenclature to follow that given in the appendix, see *Bulletin*, which is based on the Biological Record Centre for instructions for Recorders , ITE, Monks Wood Experimental Station, Abbots Ripton, PE17 2LS, 1974). Grid Ref (GR) (please add letters for the 100km squares to aid Biobase and Recorder 2000 users), altitude (alt), where applicable in metres (m), date. NRI records should now include details of what the entry represents, eg specimen in Herb. E, Hitch etc., with accession number where applicable, field record or photograph, to allow for future verification if necessary or to aid paper/report writing. Determined/confirmed by. Comments.. New to/the. Finally recorder. An authority with date after species is only required when the species is new to the British Isles. Records of lichens listed in the RDB are particularly welcome, even from previously known localities. In the interests of accuracy, the data should be on disc, or if not , then typescript. Copy should reach the subeditor at least a fortnight before the deadline for the *Bulletin* *Please read these instructions carefully as the order of entry has been slightly altered.*

### New to the British Isles

*Arthonia stereocaulina* (Ohlert) R. Sant. (1993): on *Stereocaulon evolutum*, Craig Leek, Invercauld, Braemar, VC 92, South Aberdeenshire, GR 37(NO)/19-93-, alt c. 400 m, April 2004, Herb. Coppins 21332 (E). Growing on phyllocladia. Ascospores 1-septate. BLS no. 2406. B J Coppins

*Bacidia brandii* Coppins & Van den Boom (2002): on root plate of cherry (*Prunus avium*) coll. in orchard, Lynsted, near Sittingbourne, VC 15, East Kent, GR 51(TQ)/94-60-, alt 50m, August 2004. Herb. Giavarini s.n. in E. Determined by B J Coppins. Superficially resembles *B. chlorotricula* in having numerous pale red-brown apothecia, but anatomically closer to *B. saxenii* with its large exciple cells (6–19 µm wide), and differing from both in having a reddish brown (K+ dull brown) hypothecium. Elsewhere known from the Netherlands, Belgium, N France and Lithuania. For more details see Coppins & van den Boom in *Lichenologist* 34: 327–332, 2002. BLS no. 2411. V J Giavarini

*Calicium hyperelloides* Nyl. (1860): on bark on south side of old *Quercus* (girth 2.61 m), Great Stubby Hat, Busketts Wood, New Forest, VC 11, South Hampshire, GR 41(SU)/3092-1101-, May 2004. Herb. N Sanderson s.n. in E. Easily identified by its green-yellowish white, C+ persistent orange thallus. Its apothecia resemble those of *C. glaucellum*, but its spores have a less coarse ornamentation. At the New Forest site it

was partly shaded by bracken and holly and growing on bark in a rain shedding location rather than the usually dry bark typical of that genus. It grew in a *Parmelietum amarae* - *Parmelietum revolutae* community (with Domin values): *C. hyperelloides* (7), *Frullania tamarisci* (5), *Pertusaria amara* (5), *Flavoparmelia caperata* (4) *Parmotrema chinense* (3), *Pyrrhospora querneae* (3), *Ochrolechia subviridis* (2), *Cladonia coniocraea* (1), *Lecanora chlarottrera*, *Parmotrema crinitum* (1). It is widely distributed in tropical to warm temperate regions in the Americas, Africa, Asia and Australasia. In Europe it is previously known only from north Portugal and adjacent part of Spain (Pontevedra). References: Sarrión *et al.* in *Mycotaxon* 71: 169-198; Tibell in *Symb. Bot. Upsal.* 27(1): 1-279 (1987) and in *Nova Hedwigia* 55: 11-36 (1992). BLS no. 2407. N Sanderson & B J Coppins

*Polycoccum minutulum* Kocourk. & F. Berger (1999): (i) on thallus of *Trapelia placodioides*, on boulder in rough pasture, by Black Water, Dalry, VC 73, Kirkcudbrightshire, GR 25(NX)/61-88-, alt c. 200 m, April 1985, Herb. Coppins 10884 E; (ii) on thallus of *Trapelia placodioides*, on stone in copper mine spoil heap, Tomnadashan Mine SSSI, 2 km south-west of Ardtalnaig, south side of Loch Tay, VC 88, Mid Perthshire, GR 27(NH)/69-37-, alt c. 220 m, May 2004, B J & A M Coppins, A Britton & R Hewison Herb. Coppins 21306, in E. It is known elsewhere from Central Europe. Characterized by its minute perithecia, and rough-walled ascospores c. 12-16 × 5-6 µm. Reference: Kocourková, J. & Berger, F. in *Ceska Mycol.* 51: 171-177 (1999). BLS no. 2410. B J Coppins

*Rhizocarpon ridescens* (Nyl.) Zahlbr. (1905): locally abundant on south-facing, vertical crag, associated with *Lecanora swartzii* and *Protoparmelia nephaea*, Creag Choinnich, Braemar, VC 92, South Aberdeenshire, GR 37(NO)/1607-9151-, alt 430m, April 2004, Leg. J Fenwick & B J Coppins. Herb. Coppins 21350 in E. A member of the *R. geographicum* group, recognizable by its discrete, strongly convex areoles which often become sorediate at the apex. The species is usually sterile, but a few apothecia were seen at the Braemar locality. BLS no. 2408.

B J Coppins & J Fenwick

### Other records

*Abrothallus bertianus*: on *Melanelia glabratula* subsp. *glabratula* on *Quercus* in wood below Castle Drogo, VC 3, South Devonshire, GR 20(SX)/74-90-. August 2004. Determined by C J B Hitch. B Benfield

*Abrothallus welwitschii*: on *Sticta sylvatica* on riverside *Quercus*, Parc Dolmelynlyn, VC 48, Merionethshire, GR 23(SH)/72-23-, alt 40m, August 2004. New to the vice county. S P Chambers

*Agonimia octospora*: on base-rich bark of old *Ulmus* in *Quercus-Ulmus-Fraxinus* wood on rocky slope, Ellary Woods, VC 101, Kintyre, GR 16(NR)/7324-7548-, April 2004, Leg. N A Sanderson, A M Cross & J Hope. Herb. Sanderson 694 in E. Confirmed by B J Coppins. New to Scotland. Sterile, but easily distinguished by its terete 'squamules' from *A. tristicula*, which is frequent at this site. N A Sanderson

*Arctoparmelia incurva*: on wooden rail of bridge, Linn of Quoich, Mar Forest, Braemar, VC 92, South Aberdeen, GR 37(NO)/118-911-, alt 340m, April 2004. Specimen in Herb. Fenwick. An unusual occurrence on worked timber. B J Coppins & J Fenwick

*Arthonia excipienda*: (i) on *Corylus* on north-east-facing slope, Loch a'Mhuilinn NNR, c. 5 km south of Scourie, VC 108, West Sutherland, GR 29(NC)/1649-3967-, c. 15 m, May 2004, Leg. B J & A M Coppins and J Hope. Herb. Coppins 21263 in E; (ii) on *Corylus*, Glen Stockdale, VC 98, Argyll Main, GR c. 17(NM)/940-478-, alt c. 100 m, April 2004, leg. B J Coppins & H L Andersen. Herb. Coppins 21416 in E.

B J Coppins

*Arthonia invadens*: (i) parasitising *Schismatomma quercicola* on several *Quercus* in sheltered damp small valley in old *Quercus - Betula* woodland, Ellary Woods, VC101, Kintyre, GR 16(NR)/76181-77501- ±10m, May 2004. Herb. Sanderson 668, to be deposited in E. A M Cross & N A Sanderson. (ii) parasitising *Schismatomma quercicola* on a *Betula* in boggy valley in older *Quercus - Betula - Corylus* stand with extensive younger *Quercus* woodland, Taynish NNR, VC 101, Kintyre, GR 16(NR)/74-85-, May 2004 N A Sanderson. First and second records for Scotland

N A Sanderson

*Arthonia muscigena*: on living needles of *Abies alba*, west side of Reelig Glen, Moniack Gorge SSSI, VC 96, Easternness, GR 28(NH)/55-42-, alt c. 50m, May 2004. Herb. Coppins 21271 in E. An unusual foliicolous occurrence of this species, although there are several recorded instances of it on leaves in south-west Europe and Macaronesia. B J & A M Coppins, R Hewison & A Britton

*Arthothelium macounii*: on *Corylus*, Glen Stockdale, VC 98, Argyll Main, GR 17(NM)/940-478-, alt c. 100m, April 2004. Herb. Coppins 21417 in E.

B J Coppins & H L Andersen

*Bachmanniomyces uncialicola*: on gnarled old *Cladonia rangiformis* in heavily grazed U1 grassland, Llanbedr Hill, VC 43, Radnorshire, GR 32(SO)/12-47-, alt 430m, May 2004. First vice county record and apparently a new host. S P Chambers

*Bacidia incompta*: on lignum inside two hollow *Ilex* and on bark in a wound track on a third, old *Ilex* woodland in valley, Hive Garn Bottom, New Forest, VC 11, South Hampshire, GR 41(SU)/19- 14-, July 2004. A new 10km grid square record for this declining species.  
M A Cross & N A Sanderson

*Bacidia incompta*: on lignum inside a hollow *Ilex* in pasture woodland used as a campsite, Hollands Wood Campsite, New Forest, VC11, South Hampshire, GR 41(SU)/40-04-, August 2004  
N A Sanderson

*Biatoridium monasteriense*: on trunk of *Fraxinus* (girth 1.64 m), in woodland on east side of R. Ericht, Hawk's Point, Craighall SSSI, VC 89, East Perthshire, GR 37(NO)/177-486-, alt c. 120m, June 2004. Herb. Coppins 21384 in E. Last recorded at this site in 1976 on elm, most mature trees of which have since died.  
B J & A M Coppins

*Blarneya hibernica*: overgrowing *Schismatomma decolorans* on dry side of old *Quercus* in pasture woodland used as a campsite, Hollands Wood Campsite, New Forest, VC 11, South Hampshire, GR 41(SU)/30- 03-, Second record for Hampshire  
N A Sanderson

*Buellia violaceofusca*: on trunk of old *Betula*, Moniack Gorge SSSI, VC 96, Easterness, GR 28(NH)/5581-4115-, c. 140m, May 2004. Herb. Coppins 21295 in E.  
B J & A M Coppins, R Hewison & A Britton

*Caloplaca asserigena*: (i) on *Alnus glutinosa* twig, Afon Gwili, Pontarsais, VC 44 Carmarthenshire, GR 22(SN)/43-28-, alt 90m, August 1994; (ii) on *Sorbus aucuparia* twig, Bryngwyn Bach, VC 46, Cardiganshire, GR 22(SN)/73-63-, alt 310m, January 2004; (iii) on *Quercus* twig, Llwyn-Gwilym, Dinas Mawddwy, VC 48, Merionethshire, GR 23(SH)/89-17-, alt 200m, October 2003. First vice county records.  
S P Chambers

*Caloplaca luteoalba*: on large, roadside *Ulmus glabra* at edge of arable field, west of Kiltarlity, 5 km south-southwest of Beauly, VC 96, Easterness, GR 28(NH)/5007-4143-, alt 33m, June 2004. Herb. Coppins 21396 in E.  
B J Coppins

*Caloplaca polycarpa*: (i) on *Verrucaria baldensis* on Carboniferous limestone slab, Bwrdd Arthur, VC 52, Anglesey, GR23(SH)/58-81-, alt 150m, March 2002. (ii) on *V. baldensis* on limestone block, Cors Goch, VC 52, Anglesey, GR. 23(SH)/50-81-, alt 40m, March 2004. First vice county records.  
S P Chambers

*Carbonea intrusa*: on south-facing side of boulder, Bwlch ym-Mhwll-le, Llefni, Bethesda, VC 49, Caernarfonshire, GR 23(SH)/63-68-, alt 380m, September 2004. New to Wales. S P Chambers

*Chaenotheca xyloxena*: on lignum of old *Alnus*, Moniacck Gorge SSSI, VC 96, Easternness, GR 28(NH)/557-412-, alt c. 130m, May 2004. Herb. Coppins 21293 in E. B J & A M Coppins, R Hewison & A Britton

*Cladonia ciliata* var. *tenuis*: fertile on heathland sand in carpark., at Thetford Warren Lodge, VC 26, West Suffolk, GR 52(TM)/84-84-. January 2004. Confirmed by C J B Hitch. P Negal

*Cladonia convoluta*: on limestone quarry floor, at Long Quarry Point, VC 3, South Devonshire, GR 20(S)/93-65-. Confirmed by C J B Hitch, A Fletcher and S Christensen. B Benfield

*Cladonia peziziformis*: seven fertile and 19 sterile patches on previously burnt H7 *Calluna vulgaris* – *Scilla verna* (H7e *Calluna vulgaris* sub-community) coastal heath, VC52, Anglesey, GR 23(SH)2--8--., alt 70m, March 2004. First VC record. Undiminished and still fruiting strongly in August 2004. S P Chambers & S R Davey

*Collema subnigrescens*: on a wave-cut platform above HWM at Blackstone Point, VC 3 South Devonshire, GR 20(SX)/88-49-. September 2004. Confirmed by O L Gilbert. B Benfield

*Cyphelium notarisii*: on six softwood round wood posts and 2 rails at 4 locations on the sea wall, Farlington Marshes, Portsmouth, VC11, South Hampshire, GR 41(SU)/67-04 -, 41/68-04 -, & 41/68-03, March 2004. Herb. Sanderson 689. First record for Hampshire. N A Sanderson

*Cyphelium tigillare*: on lignum of low-slung branch of granny pine (*Pinus sylvestris*) on open slope, Glen Quoich, Mar Forest, Braemar, VC 92, South Aberdeenshire, GR 37(NO)/1159-9107-, alt c. 350m, March 2004. Field record with digital photographs. New to Deeside. B J & A M Coppins

*Fellhanera bouteillei*: on leaves & twigs of low sweeping *Pseudotsuga* branch in humid wood valley, Penstones Wood, VC8, South Wiltshire, GR 31(ST)/78-39-, 17 April 2004. Herb Sanderson 659. N A Sanderson

*Fellhaneropsis vezdae*: locally abundant on needles of *Abies alba*, west side of Reelig Glen, Moniack Gorge SSSI, VC 96, Easternness, GR 28(NH)/55-42-, alt c. 50m, May 2004. Herb. Coppins 21269 in E. Better known as a corticole, this species was unusually abundant on living needles and occurred with numerous apothecia as well as pycnidia.  
B J & A M Coppins, R Hewison & A Britton

*Fuscopannaria ignobilis*: (i) on *Salix*, east side of Reelig Glen, Moniack Gorge SSSI, VC 96, Easternness, GR 28(NH)/558-430-, alt c. 50m, May 2004; (ii) on *Fraxinus* in the southern part of the Moniack Gorge SSSI at GR 28(NH)/ 5581-4113-, alt 158m; (iii) at 28(NH)/5577-4130-, May 2004. Field records with digital photographs.  
B J & A M Coppins, R Hewison & A Britton

*Fuscopannaria leucophaea*: at base of trunk of *Populus tremula* on north-facing slope above sea-shore, Loch a'Mhuilinn NNR, c. 5 km south of Scourie, VC 108, West Sutherland, GR 29(NC)/1632-3971-, alt c. 10m, May 2004. Herb. Coppins 21262 in E. An unusual occurrence as an epiphyte.  
B J & A M Coppins and J Hope

*Gyalecta ulmi*: on large limestone boulder, on side of east-facing cliff, Craig Leek, Invercauld, Braemar, VC 92, South Aberdeenshire, GR 37(NO)/19-92-, alt c. 470m, April 2004. Herb. (Leg. R Hewison), Coppins 21347 in E.  
R Hewison & B J Coppins

*Halecania ralfsii*: on steep sided, northeast-facing boulder on shore, Cwm Soden, VC 46, Cardiganshire, GR 22(SN)/36-58-, May 2004. First VC record. S P Chambers

*Hypocenomyce anthracophila*: on lignum of isolated, large, standing decorticate *Pinus*, Glen Quoich, Mar Forest, Braemar, VC 92, South Aberdeenshire, GR 37(NO)/0830-9305-, alt 430m, June 2004. Herb. Coppins 21381 in E. Third British record. New to Aberdeenshire.  
B J Coppins & C J Ellis

*Lauderlindsaya borreri*: on *Normandina pulchella* on *Corylus*, *Fraxinus* and *Quercus*, Parc Dolmelynlyn, VC 48, Merionethshire, GR 23(SH)/72-23-, alt 50m, February 2001. First vice county record. S P Chambers

*Lecanora populicola*: on trunk of *Populus tremula* emerging from within large bush of *Juniperus*, west side of Moniack Gorge SSSI, VC 96, Easternness, GR 28(NH)/5514-3923-, alt c. 250m, May 2004. Herb. Coppins 21289 in E.  
B J & A M Coppins, R Hewison & A Britton

*Lecanora subcarnea*: rare on vertical face of southeast-facing basalt crag in woodland, south of Fatlips Castle, Minto Craigs SSSI, VC 80, Roxburghshire, GR 36(NT)/582-

207-, alt c. 170m, September 2004. Herb. Coppins 21436 in E. New to Roxburghshire. B J Coppins & J M Simkim

*Lecidea erythrophaea*: see entry for *Schismatomma graphidioides*.

*Leptogium corniculatum*: in rabbit grazed parched acid grassland in old sand and gravel pit, Blashford, Ringwood, VC11, South Hampshire, GR 41(SU)/15-08-, July 2004. Herb. Sanderson 690. First record for Hampshire and first modern record for southern England. N A Sanderson

*Lichinodium sirosiphoideum*: Tomnadashan Mine SSSI, 2 km southwest of Ardtalnaig, south side of Loch Tay, VC 88, Mid Perthshire, GR 27(NH)/691-377-, alt 245m, May 2004. Herb. Coppins 21315 in E. B J & A M Coppins

*Lithothelium phaeosporum*: (i) on trunk of *Fraxinus* by path, in woodland on east side of R. Ericht, south of Hawk's Point, Craighall SSSI, Blairgowrie, VC 89, East Perthshire, GR 37(NO)/176-485-, alt c. 120m, June 2004. Herb. Coppins 21385 in E; (ii) on *Fraxinus* below road in flat alluvial area, north side of river, Glen Lyon Woods SSSI, VC 88, Mid-Perthshire, GR 27(NH)/7118-4735-, alt c. 150m, May 2004. Herb. Coppins 21326 in E. B J & A M Coppins

*Micarea deminuta*: on lignum of stump, Cormornachan Wood, west side of Loch Goil, VC 98, Argyll Main, GR 26(NS)/19-96-, alt c. 70m, April 2004. Herb. Coppins 21401 in E. B J Coppins & H L Andersen

*Micarea marginata*: on low stones in turf; south-facing, with *Rimularia limborina*, Ben Hiant, Ardnamurchan peninsula, VC 97, Westerness, GR 17(NM)/5377/6315-, alt c. 500m, April 2004. Herb. Coppins 21423 in E. With numerous apothecia. B J Coppins & H L Anderson

*Micarea xanthonica*: on old *Alnus* by stream, Glen Lyon Woods SSSI, VC 88, Mid-Perthshire, GR 27(NH)/710-470-, c. 180m, May 2004. Herb. Coppins 21319 in E. New to Perthshire. B J & A M Coppins and A Britton

*Miriqidica lulensis*: on mine spoil, Tomnadashan Mine SSSI, 2 km southwest of Ardtalnaig, south side of Loch Tay, VC 88, Mid-Perthshire, GR 27(NH)/69-37-, alt c. 220m, May 2004. Herb. Coppins 21304 in E. An interesting low altitude occurrence. B J & A M Coppins, R Hewison & A Britton

*Miriqidica nigroleprosa*: on wooden rail of bridge, Linn of Quoich, Mar Forest, Braemar, VC 92, South Aberdeen, GR 37(NO)/118-911-, alt 340m, April 2004. Herb. Coppins 21366 in E. An unusual occurrence on worked timber. B J Coppins



*Moelleropsis humida*: on trodden damp soil below wall of former walled garden, between Cefnllan Science Park and Penglais Campus, Aberystwyth, VC 46, Cardiganshire, GR 22(SN)/59-81, alt 70m, March 2004. First vice county record.

S P Chambers

*Ochrolechia microstictoides*: on *Betula* bark of *Betula* – *Salix* bog woodland in valley mire, The Decoy, Morden Bog, VC9, Dorset, 30(SY)/91- 91-, March 2004. Herb. Sanderson 652. First record for Dorset

N A Sanderson.

*Parmeliella parvula*: locally abundant with *Massalongia carnosa*, on steep, E-facing, basaltic rock-face, by steps leading up to summit, near Fatlips Castle, Minto Craigs SSSI, VC 80, Roxburghshire, GR 36(NT)/581-208-, alt c. 210m, September 2004. Herb. Coppins 21432 in E. Both *P. parvula* and *Massalongia carnosa* are new to south-east Scotland.

B J Coppins & J M Simkin

*Parmelina quercina*: on trunk and main branch of *Salix cinerea* on riverbank at edge of carr, Afon Glaslyn, northwest of Minffordd, VC48, Merionethshire, GR 23(SH)/58-38, June 2004. Northernmost British location.

S P Chambers & K. Crowther

*Parmelinopsis horrescens*: on mossy trunk of old *Quercus robur*, Ysgubor Rhydarwen, Cwmdu, VC 44, Carmarthenshire, GR 22(SN)/62-29-, alt 90m, July 2004. First vice county record.

S P Chambers

*Peltigera britannica*: green and blue-green morphotypes together in local abundance on east-facing vertical rocks, Kindrogan Craig, Enochdhu, VC 89, East Perthshire, GR 37(NO)/049-627-, alt 420m, April 2004. Herb. Coppins 21369 in E.

B J Coppins

*Peltigera malacea*: associated with *Nephroma parile* and *Leptogium palmatum* [*L. corniculatum*] on mossy southwest-facing basaltic outcrop, partly shaded by trees, just below summit, near Fastlips Castle, Minto Craigs SSSI, VC 80, Roxburghshire, GR36(NT)/581-208-, alt c. 210m, September 2004. Herb. Coppins 21429 in E. First British record south of the Forth-Clyde valley.

B J Coppins & J M Simkin

*Plectocarpon scrobiculatae*: on *Lobaria scrobiculata* on *Corylus*, Moniack Gorge SSSI, VC 96, Easterness, GR 28(NH)/5572-4135-, alt c. 130m, May 2004. Herb. Coppins 21298 in E.

B J & A M Coppins, R Hewison & A Britton

*Polycoccum squamarioides*: forming galls on thallus of *Placopsis lambii*, on stone in copper mine spoil heap, Tomnadashan Mine SSSI, 2 km southwest of Ardtalnaig,

south side of Loch Tay, VC 88, Mid Perthshire, GR 27(NH)/6916-3777-, alt 245m,  
May 2004. Herb. Coppins 21313 in E B J & A M Coppins

*Porina leptalea*: on inclined *Betula* trunk, Captain's Wood, Sudbourne, VC 25, East  
Suffolk, GR 62(TM)/42-54-, May 2003. New to Suffolk.

P M Earland-Bennett & C J B Hitch

*Pyrrhospora rubiginans*: rare on vertical face of southeast-facing basalt crag in  
woodland, south of Fatlips Castle, Minto Craigs SSSI, VC 80, Roxburghshire, GR  
36(NT)/582-207-, alt c. 170m, September 2004. Field record. New to Roxburghshire  
and second record for southeast Scotland.

B J Coppins M J Simkin

*Ramonia nigra*: on lignum inside a hollow *Ilex*, in old *Ilex* woodland in valley, Hive  
Garn Bottom, New Forest, VC11, South Hampshire, GR 41(SU)/19-14-, July 2004. A  
new 10km grid square record for this very rare species.

M A Cross & N A Sanderson

*Rhizocarpon polycarpum*: on fence rail by road, Tomnadashan Mine SSSI, 2 km  
southwest of Ardtalnaig, south side of Loch Tay, VC 88, Mid Perthshire, GR  
27(NH)/690-379-, alt c. 190m, May 2004. Herb. Coppins 21316 in E, with *Porpidia*  
*tuberculosa* (Herb. Coppins 21318 in E) and *Rimularia furvella* (c. ap.) (Herb.  
Coppins 21317 in E). An interesting 'saxicolous' assemblage on old wooden fence  
rails.

B J & A M Coppins

*Rimularia insularis*: associated with *Lecanora rupicola* on south-southwest-facing  
coastal rocks and boulder walls, Cwm Soden, VC46, Cardiganshire, GR22(SN)/36-58-  
, alt 80m, May 2004. First vice county record.

S P Chambers

*Rinodina aspersa*: on low gritstone outcrop in coastal heath, above Cwm Soden,  
Cwmtydu, VC 46, Cardiganshire, GR 22(SN)/36-58-, alt 80m, May 2004. Confirmed  
by B J Coppins. New to Wales.

S P Chambers

*Schismatomma graphidioides*: on *Fraxinus* with *Lecidea erythrophaea*, Moniack  
Gorge SSSI, VC 96, Easterness, GR 28(NH)/5578-4129-, alt c. 140m, May 2004.  
Herb. Coppins 21296 in E.

B J & A M Coppins, R Hewison & A Britton

*Scoliciosporum pruinosum*: on mature *Quercus* bole in *Rhododendron ponticum* scrub  
in light woodland, Captain's Wood, Sudbourne VC 25, East Suffolk, GR 62(TM)/42-  
54- -, May 2004. Determined by B J Coppins. New to Suffolk.

P M Earland-Bennett & C J B Hitch

*Strigula taylorii*: in rain track on relic old *Fagus* in conifer plantation, Penstones Wood, VC8, South Wiltshire, 31(ST)/78-39-, April 2004. Herb. Sanderson 658.

N A Sanderson

*Syzygospora physciacearum*: on *Physcia aipolia* and *P. tenella* on *Quercus x rosacea* twigs, Bryn Dyfi, VC 46, Cardiganshire, GR 22(SN)/69-97-, alt 10m, July 2004. First vice county record.

S P Chambers

*Thelenella muscorum* var. *octospora*: on moss (*Hypnum*) on *Corylus*, Moniack Gorge SSSI, VC 96, Easternness, GR 28(NH)/556-414-, alt c. 140m, May 2004. Herb. Coppins 21292 in E.

B J & A M Coppins, R Hewison & A Britton

*Tylothallia biformigera*: locally abundant on vertical face of southeast-facing basalt crag in woodland, south of Fatlips Castle, Minto Craigs SSSI, VC 80, Roxburghshire, GR 36(NT)/582-207-, alt c. 170m, September 2004. Field record. New to Roxburghshire, at a very inland locality.

B J Coppins & J M Simkin

## SOCIETY BUSINESS

### BRITISH LICHEN SOCIETY COUNCIL MEETING, SOIREE and ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 7th & 8th JANUARY 2005

Flett Theatre, the Natural History Museum, Cromwell Rd, London

#### Nominations

Nominations for Officers for 2005 and four members of Council for the period 2005-2007 should be sent in writing to the Secretary, c/o Department of Botany, The Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD before 13 December 2004. No person may be nominated without their consent. Steve Chambers, Paul Smith and Ray Woods retire from Council and are not eligible for re-election as Council members.

#### Council Meeting

Council will meet at 14.00 on Friday 7th January 2005 in the Board Room of the Natural History Museum, Cromwell Rd, London. Please let the Secretary have any items you wish Council to discuss by 13<sup>th</sup> December, 2004.

#### Lichenological Exhibition and Soirée

We have reserved the foyer of the Flett theatre to put up exhibits of lichen interest from 2 p.m., Friday 7<sup>th</sup> January, 2005 onwards. Display boards and tables will be available for exhibits and the exhibition will continue until the end of the AGM meeting on Saturday. You are also welcome to contribute items on Saturday morning after 9 a.m. However in order to plan the space, please could you let Pat Wolseley know the subject and/or title of your exhibit by 13<sup>th</sup> December, 2004.

From 5pm. on Friday there will be a preview of exhibits, with a glass of wine and nibbles. After 6.30 we will continue the evening at the Functions Room in the Hoop and Toy pub (on route to the Underground Station at South Kensington) where there will be a buffet and bar before the evenings entertainment. Oliver Gilbert will mastermind a Lichen Quiz and there will be a slide show of members slides of interesting lichens or events. If you intend to bring slides please inform Pat Wolseley by 13<sup>th</sup> Dec. Please fill in the slip on the flier and return with cheque to the secretary.

## ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING/EXHIBITIONS/LECTURE MEETING

**Saturday 8<sup>th</sup> January, 2005**

The Annual General Meeting will be held in the Flett theatre of the Natural History Museum, entrance from Exhibition Rd, London SW7 5BD, at 10.30 on Saturday 8<sup>th</sup> January 2005.

### PROGRAMME

- 09.45 Reception and coffee
- 10.30 Annual General Meeting

### AGENDA

1. Apologies for absence
2. Minutes of the Annual General Meeting January 2004
3. Matters arising
4. Officers and Committee Chair Reports
5. Ursula Duncan Award
6. Field Meetings 2004-2005
7. Election of Officers and four members of Council
8. Any other business
9. Date and place of next AGM

- 12.45 Lunch (to be taken at local venues)  
Exhibits will still be on view until Close of Lecture Meeting

### Lecture Meeting: Monitoring

Research has revealed important changes in our lichen floras indicating fundamental alterations to our environment. Inner cities are now being re-colonised by lichens, but the lichen flora of rural areas is also changing dramatically – is this the changing face of pollution? Is global warming having an effect on our national lichen floras? In the face of such events, how are some of our richest lichen communities in Scotland faring? BLS members contribute enormously to this important research through recording schemes. Come and hear about the latest results

#### 14.0 - 14.45 **André Aptroot: Lichen monitoring and climate change.**

Recent changes in the lichen flora in W. Europe have in part been explained by global climate change. Subtropical species are rapidly increasing while boreal species are declining. This effect is most pronounced in areas which were previously heavily

affected by air pollution. In less polluted areas the change can often be observed as well, mostly by an increase of species containing Trentepohlia. To evaluate and follow these changes, all distribution records are valuable. Special attention may however be paid to certain target species.

**14.45 - 15.30 William Purvis: London's Air how close are we to suffocation?**

William will outline results of recent lichen studies in London that challenge conventional theories governing lichen and bryophyte distribution. He will also suggest opportunities for future research to determine which environmental factors are influencing lichen distribution in our cities.

15.30 Tea

**16.00 – 16.45 Brian and Sandy Coppins: "Is there life after BAP?"**

BAP, SAP and HAP – in this sea of acronyms, Brian and Sandy will give an overview of what the BAP process actually means, and run through some of the woodland lichen SAPs that have been produced to date. They will then consider what we have learned from the BAP process, and ask – where do we go from here?

17.00

CLOSE

**Field meeting on Sunday 9th January, 2005**

There will be a field excursion to look at lichens in Kew Gardens led by Pat Wolseley, Peter James and Frank Dobson. Meeting location at Kew to be arranged. Further details will be given at the AGM meeting.

**Herbarium visitors please note:**

Any BLS members wishing to visit the lichen herbarium at the Natural History Museum during the January meetings are kindly requested to notify me, Scott LaGreca, ahead of time. It is to your benefit to do this, so that you can be provided with any chemicals, tools, microscopes that you may need for your herbarium work.

Many thanks in advance!

Scott LaGreca e-mail [s.lagreca@nhm.ac.uk](mailto:s.lagreca@nhm.ac.uk) or telephone 0207 942 5250.

## SECRETARY'S REPORT 2004-5

Where has 2004 gone? It seems no time since we all enjoyed the AGM at the Botanic Garden in Edinburgh, and especially the contributions made by a hugely increased component of Scottish members both in the talks and in the exhibits. We hope that some of you will make it down to London for the 2005 AGM at the Natural History Museum and for the visit to Kew Gardens to compare lichens in Kew and Edinburgh. It is good to report that Oliver Gilbert is steadily improving after his dramatic exit in an ambulance in the middle of the night at the AGM and the subsequent removal of the donated kidney due to an infection. So now he is back on the job of trying to round up the members who are contributing to the Flora accounts, and perhaps quite a few of us still have his hare card on our desks with the message 'be a hare, not a tortoise we are missing some of your Flora accounts' ( see account on p.77).

Three meetings of Council have been held during 2004, the first in Edinburgh, the second at the Bristol Museum and Art Gallery and the third at the Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust. The last meeting coincided with the autumn field meeting based at the Newton Field Centre and was rather poorly attended due to lack of available accommodation in the vicinity. The conservation committee held a meeting at the same time but the education and data committees held their meetings in London at a later date. Eleven people travelled to Holland for the spring joint field meeting with the Dutch Bryophyte and Lichen Society in the Netherlands which was a special event for all those attending (see report on p.33). Tony Fletcher's meeting on maritime lichens in Anglesey was fully booked from early on with 27 people attending. For this meeting Tony had revised his keys published in the *Lichenologist* (1975) for participants to use and it is hoped that these will be published as illustrated updated versions in the near future.

Clifford Smith resigned as membership secretary due to pressure of work on the Flora and this has now been handed over to Will Stevens until he can be elected at the AGM. Clifford will continue to manage the website. Last year I reported that there were 714 members but later found out that this was an error due to the way in which records are stored on the database where former members are still included. Will Stevens informs me that there are 613 members. I still regularly receive applications to join so can report that the society is still steadily growing. This is most conspicuous in Scotland where the training workshops run by Sandy and Brian Coppins have led to a rapid increase in lichenologists in Scotland (see account of Scottish projects on p.82). Sandy and Brian and all the Scottish team are to be congratulated on their contributions to data accession and interpretation of records in Scotland which have made the BLS project a model for future projects in England and Wales.

At the museum we are pleased to have Scott LaGreca in the post of lichen curator. There was stiff competition for this post as there are so few lichen posts available, but Scott has already had considerable experience at the Farlow Herbarium in the States. His main research interest has been *Ramalina* but you will also find that he has lots of different lichen interests and is keen to involve BLS members in the herbarium at the NHM (see note on p. 12). Some of you will have met him when he attended the Bangor meeting and I owe him a big thank you for going to Nottingham and taking the Council minutes. The lichen section has been rather busy this year with BLS members continuing their Flora accounts and with members from abroad making good use of European grants to come and use the facilities here. BLS members visiting from abroad included Anna Crewe, over here from Sweden to finish off her doctoral thesis on *Acarospora*, René Larsen based here to complete a survey of epiphytic lichens in London, and Wanaruk Saipunkaew from Thailand, over here at the end of 2003 and back in November this year to finish the project on lichens as indicators of pollution in Thailand.

These members and many others were present at the 5<sup>th</sup> International Symposium of Lichenology held in Estonia at the old university town of Tartu. This small town with its beautiful botanic garden and pubs and bars open until 4 a.m. made an ideal place for lichenologists from all over the world to catch up with one another. It was also small enough for us to make a distinct impression on the local inhabitants who frequently asked us what we were up to! There were many interesting sessions presented during the week and you will be able to read some of these papers in future issues of the *Lichenologist*. We took the BLS educational displays prepared by Barbara Hilton and Ann Allen together with photocopied sheets on school projects and these all disappeared very rapidly so that I expect there will be some similar school projects springing up in other countries.

### **Publications**

*The Lichenologist* is now established at Cambridge University Press with its new look and a plethora of interesting papers from across the globe. Peter Lambley is working hard on expanding the Bulletin again – last year I reported its expansion to 84 pages but the summer Bulletin this year was 104 pages. There were so many requests for Tom Chester and Ishpi Blatchley's paper on Churchyard lichens and their conservation in Fletcher *et al.* 2001 Lichen Habitat Management that this has now been printed as a separate paper available on request. Frank Dobson's Field Key to Common Churchyard lichens has made record sales especially following an excellent article in the Daily Telegraph. Papers from the BLS meeting on Nitrogen at Nettlecombe Field Centre in 2003 are now published as an English Nature Research report no. 525 (eds. Lambley & Wolseley) on Lichens in a changing pollution environment (see p. 91).



### Future events

A workshop on *Collema* and *Leptogium* is planned with Peter James for summer 2005 following a spring field meeting in beautiful Pembrokeshire at Orielton Field Centre. Other meetings are shown on the website and in the *Bulletin*. There will be no foreign field meetings this year but one is planned for 2006 with David Hawksworth and lichenologists in Spain. The first meeting of 2005 will be the AGM in London so please bring exhibits with you to share with other members.

Pat Wolseley

### TREASURER'S REPORT AND TRUSTEES' REPORT ON THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1.7.2003 TO 30.6.2004

Once again I can report a successful financial year for the Society.

The cost of printing and distributing the *Bulletin* has increased partly due to a bumper number this summer. In addition to this the profit from the *Lichenologist* is reduced after the exceptional year 2002-3. It is anticipated that this will fall very substantially next year due to the change of publisher. Income from subscriptions has increased this year although there has been a fall in income from sales. The excess of income over expenditure looks very healthy at £15,357 but when the profit from the *Lichenologist* and the £4000 legacy from Tom Chester's estate are taken out the excess is much smaller.

In view of this and the increase in the cost of the *Lichenologist* for members the decision was made to increase subscriptions and this was agreed at the AGM. It should be noted that this is the first increase in subscription since 1995. In addition to this other ways of increasing income are being investigated including changing bank accounts and Giftaid.

The Society received a very generous bequest from the late Tom Chester's estate for which we are very grateful.

Largely due to Sandy Coppins the Society has been awarded a grant of £72000 over a period of 5 years from Scottish Natural Heritage, mainly to create a database of all available lichen records for Scotland but also to train local lichenologists and to raise public awareness of important lichen sites. In addition to this the society also received a grant of £8000 from English Nature for this year to develop a database for Redlist, Nationally rare and Nationally Scarce lichen species for England. The Society are very grateful to both organisations for this.

## BRITISH LICHEN SOCIETY

Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 30<sup>th</sup> June 2004

EXPENDITURE				INCOME	
		£	2002/3		£
	3,575 Printing and distributing the Bulletin	5,089		Subscriptions	17,239
	2,091 Secretarial and committee expenses	1,480		Add 1/5 <sup>th</sup> Life membership	418
	3,081 Printing	2,232	11,986	Less paid in advance	(4,128)
	80 Bank charges	78		Printing and distributing the	
	228 A G M	790		Lichenologist	17,142
	4,068 Seminars, field trips etc	905	13,255	Less profit sharing	(25,401)
	346 Biobase and website	1,667	4,644	Interest received	4,208
	225 Accounting and audit	225	5,100	Donations and Bequests	4,405
	360 Insurance	360	4,439	Profit on sales of stock	1,619
	361 Subscriptions paid	507			
	1,100 Donations, presentations, grants	3,200	<u>39,424</u>	TOTAL	<u>32,020</u>
	-- Loss on exchange	96			
	683 Miscellaneous	34	(22,870)	Excess of income over expenditure	(15,357)
	356 Depreciation	--			
	<b><u>16,554</u></b> Total	<b><u>16,663</u></b>	<b><u>16,554</u></b>		<b><u>16,663</u></b>

Balance Sheet as at 30<sup>th</sup> June 2004

Liabilities			Assets		
9,422 Sundry Creditors(inc advance subs)	10,588	188,423	Cash at Banks		207,023
1,827 Life Members	1,673	9,389	Stock		6,283
3,308 Burnet/Wallace Memorial Fund	3,308	--	Equipment	5,043	
900 Grants and funds in hand	900	--	Less depreciation	(5,043)	
General fund at 30.6.2003	£182,355		(Debtor)Creditor		
182,355 Plus surplus for year	£15,357	197,712	Scottish Natural Heritage	12000	
			Spent	13,705(1,705)	
			English Nature	8000	
			Spent	7,170	830 875
<b><u>£197,812</u></b>	<b><u>£214,181</u></b>	<b><u>£197,812</u></b>			<b><u>£214,181</u></b>

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Independent Examiner

Signed and agreed on behalf of the British Lichen Society

Registered Charity No 228850

President

Treasurer

A grant of £2000 was made to a student for a Population genetic study of *Ochrolechia frigida* organised by Peter Crittenden and this will be published in the Bulletin in due course. Grants of £500 each have been made towards the cost of publication of Ray Woods Lichen Flora of Brecknock and the Lichen Flora of Cheshire by Brian Fox and Jonathan Guest.

There are several changes in the Assistant and overseas Treasurers posts. Prof Clifford Smith has been Assistant Treasurer for the past year but has had to resign due to other commitments and Will Stevens is taking over this post as Acting Assistant Treasurer. Stephen Clayden has also resigned as the Regional Treasurer (Americas) and he is being replaced by Dr Jim Hinds of Orono, Maine USA. Dr Peter Scholz from Germany has now set up a Euro account for those members in the eurozone and this has got off to a successful start.

I am very grateful to Cliff, Stephen and Peter for all their help. I would also like to thank Don Palmer and Brian Green for all their efforts with sales and to Douglas Oliver for acting as auditor once again.

R M H Hodgson  
Hon Treasurer

### **AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE BRITISH LICHEN SOCIETY**

I have not checked the stock or examined the Register of Members but in my opinion, the attached accounts prepared under the historical cost convention give a fair view of the state of affairs of the Society and the income and expenditure of the Society for the year ended on 30th June 2004.

D E W Oliver FCIB., ATTII

Notes to the accounts

- I. Manager's remuneration: No manager of the society received remuneration and none is due in the twelve months covered by these accounts.
- II. Status; the Society is a registered charity number 228850.

## CONSERVATION OFFICERS REPORT 2004

It has been other busy year for the committee, which met three times.

Work on BAP species continues with Plantlife, the country agencies and the Environment Agency funding work on *Bacidia incompta*, *Caloplaca luteoalba*, *Collema dichotomum* and *Graphina pauciloculata*. *Heterodermia leucomela* was found for the first time in Pembrokeshire by Tim Wilkins of Plantlife, bridging the gap between Cornwall and North Wales. The Environment Agency funded work to collate existing records and information on ecology, and with input from the River Jelly Lichen Steering Group have produced a very useful awareness leaflet on *Collema dichotomum*.

Continuing from last year the major project has been to produce a draft list of Important Plant Areas for lichens. The initial list of sites was sent to Plantlife in September and will be circulated to the conservation agencies for comments.

The Scottish lichen project continues apace with data being collated and verified before being put on the BioBase database. Several members of the Committee have been involved in the Site Condition Monitoring of Sites of Special Scientific Interest designated for their lichen interest in Scotland.

Thanks to a grant from English Nature Janet Simkin has been able to start inputting rare and threatened lichens for England. All records from New, Rare and Interesting in the Bulletin have been collated along with the records from JNCC which were assembled for the production of the 1997 Red Data Book. It is envisaged that these records will form the basis for a Threatened Lichens Database, although more funding is needed to get this up and running.

There have been a few changes to the committee. Stephen Ward has taken over the role of Secretary, and thanks go to Brian Starkey for so ably producing notes on the meetings over the last few years. Ishpi Blatchley is representing Churchyard Conservation on the committee.

Finally, thank you to all the members of the committee for their hard work over the last year.

Bryan Edwards

## DATA COMMITTEE REPORT FOR 2003 -2004

The Committee has met twice since the last report. Unfortunately the late fixing of the date for the October Data meeting meant that many of the members of the Committee had prior appointments. Therefore it was decided to cancel the meeting.

Both the Churchyard and general mapping cards have been printed. Stocks of both cards are now getting low and they will need to be reprinted in early 2005. Only one change to the general card has been suggested before it is reprinted (the addition of *Lecanora ecortica*). If there are any other alterations that you consider should be made to these cards please let me know.

The pressure of work and the need to give the *Flora* priority has caused a long delay in producing any new map fascicles. We are pleased to say that there are now two fascicles nearing completion. The first to be published will be the Lirelliform genera by Bryan Edwards. This will be followed by *Ramalina*, and *Usnea* by Simon Davey. William Purvis and Mark Seaward are writing the introduction to the metalliferous species.

A number of other items were discussed during the year such as the CABI Biosciences/RGB Kew Fungal portal, the payment of people to input data into BioBase and the NBN Data Collation Licence. This Data Collation Licence has covered many difficult points over the collection, inputting and retrieval of data and the problems of copyright. The National Biodiversity Network (NBN) have worked hard on the legal aspects of data collection and distribution and we consider that we should follow their lead and agree to use their Data Collation Licence. We have also become associate members of NBN.

Frank Dobson

## BIOBASE RECORDER'S REPORT

Over the last year I have had to concentrate on other things and have been unable to devote as much time to BioBase as previously, but despite this we have continued to make some progress and another 2000 record cards have been added to the central database.

However, the flow of records has reduced to a trickle over the year and has now almost completely dried up. 37 licences have now been issued for local BioBase systems, but the great majority of the records sent in to me are from just two of these systems (my thanks to Ivan and Joy!). Only seven people have sent in records at all this year from

BioBase, and a few more have supplied Excel spreadsheets. Almost all these records date back at least a few years. Recent records are woefully few. Is Brian Coppins really the only lichenologist still recording in this country, while the rest of us are chained to our computers? I do hope not.

More encouraging are the projects part-funded by SNH and English Nature, the Scottish database (see Sandy's report) and the conversion of the Red Data Book and New Rare and Interesting records to BioBase format. Sandy has reported elsewhere on the Scottish project. The conversion of old records has added some 7000 records to the database, but they are still being held separately as there is still a lot of work to be done on standardising the site names and grid references.

One challenge we will have to face over the next year is a change to the way in which BioBase is supported. Mike Thurner wishes to retire (again), and has suggested that we take on support of BioBase-Lichens ourselves. This has many advantages but it would require us to make some changes to the way we manage BioBase developments and support. The Data Committee will be discussing this at its next meeting.

Janet Simkin

### FLORA REVISION PROJECT

By the end of October 70 % of genera and 57 % of species had been received in draft form. The Editorial Committee edits the drafts and returns them to authors for finalisation into 'fair copy'; about a quarter of the flora is now in this form. Although everyone agreed at the outset that the revised Flora should be better illustrated than the original, few authors have submitted illustrations with their accounts - our designated illustrators have hardly been overworked. The editors have started to suggest to authors where illustrations would be appropriate.

Progress has been slower than expected due to a number of key contributors being over committed with consultancy work from which they earn their living. Happily a number of large genera are within just a few days work of completion such as *Cladonia*, *Lecanora*, *Pertusaria* and *Porpidia*. In an attempt to speed things up various genera have been reassigned (Tony Fletcher is thanked for volunteering to taking on extra work) and for others a joint author has been appointed in the hope that they can kick-start the process. Revising a flora does not have the glamour of compiling a new one but is very necessary as the current one is nearly sold out and we do not want to reprint it in the light of all the new information that has been gained about the British lichen flora since 1992.

Oliver Gilbert (Chair)

**EDUCATION AND PROMOTIONS COMMITTEE**  
**2004 Report for the AGM of the BLS, 8 January 2005**

In 2004, the Education and Promotions Committee held two productive meetings, the winter meeting having been held in December 2003. Meetings, as always, generated much fruitful discussion, providing very useful opportunities to keep up to date and develop opportunities on behalf of the Society. Discussion has very helpfully been supplemented by contributions of corresponding members who have played a significant role.

Publicity has come to the fore, including articles in:

*The Weekend Telegraph* (7 February), which published an engaging article based on a discussion with Frank Dobson *Let there be Lichen*. This appeared under the by-line "they're the comeback kids of botany and thrive in clean air" and conveyed into millions of homes information about lichens, particularly those in churchyards. A large amount of fan mail and queries was also received, both by the Society and also by Frank, who with his wife Mary responded personally.

*The Times* (9 June) in its *Weather Eye* column reported on the effect of climate change on lichens - and mentioned four alpine species of lichens which have recently become extinct in Scotland, because of rising temperatures around normally cool mountain tops.

*The Church Times* (25 June) carried an item about the cleaning of lichens off headstones. This prompted a reply from Ishpi Blatchley, reminding readers of the aesthetic appeal of lichens, the importance of churchyards in their conservation, the need for care when cleaning stones and the readiness of BLS members to survey threatened monuments and stones.

*The Pharmaceutical Journal* (31 January), clearly well-informed, reported on The Stonehenge Lichen Puzzle.

Broadcasts are bringing lichens to new audiences: contributions have included Joy Ricketts (Radio 4, Living World) on churchyard lichens and Frank Dobson has been invited for a repeat of a successful television programme.

The Welsh National Grid for Learning now includes lichen projects for school children, designed by Phil Edwards, who attended a workshop at Nettlecombe in 2003. The projects are bilingual (Welsh, English), illustrated and great fun.

Local papers often come up trumps. Following the successful workshops at the St Andrews Botanic Garden news was spread throughout the region by the *St Andrews Citizen* (30 July) and *The Courier and Advertiser* (2 August).

Educational opportunities have been fostered in a variety of ways, notably by:

The award of a Summer Vacation Scholarship to a third year Nottingham University student, Chris Rowley. His project was on global genetic diversity in the lichen-forming fungus *Ochrolechia frigida*, with special reference to collections from the



Antarctic, to investigate the extent of their genetic isolation. We understand the project has been most successful and will be reported separately in the Bulletin.

Ten year old pupils (Year 6) at Victoria Road Primary School, Ashford, Kent, who, with the help of Don Palmer, explored lichens on church headstones and wrote short illustrated accounts. Their imagination was captured when looking through magnifying glasses and watching the results of (simple) chemical tests. Some children noted the differences between lichens on the east and west faces of the headstones and others spotted particular species, for example, *Caloplaca flavescens* and *Xanthoria elegans*.

Eight to 11 year old pupils (Years 3-6) at Holme St Cuthberts School in Cumbria, who live in the countryside of the Solway Plain and play an active part in the Solway Coast Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. With the help of Norman and Florence Hammond and Graeme Proud of the AONB they have explored lichens around their school and the local church.

We have started to develop opportunities for older students and adults and hope to strengthen these in 2005-7. In helping us to identify where best to put our efforts, we should welcome suggestions members of the Society put to us: please mention ideas to any Committee member. Warm thanks to all the following for their hard work and enthusiasm during 2004: Ann Allen (Committee secretary), Sandy Coppins (as president of the Society), Robin Crump, Linda Davies, Frank Dobson, Rebecca Farley, Tony Fletcher, Jeremy Gray, David Hill (now president of the Society), Michael Holland, Peter James, Don Palmer, William Purvis, Amanda Waterfield, Pat Wolseley; and corresponding members: Andrew Branson, Jenny Duckworth, Alan Orange, Janet Simkin, Carol Simpson and Will Stevens, and now joined by Sandy Coppins.

Barbara Hilton (Chair)

Beauregard, 5 Alscott Gardens, Alverdiscott, BARNSTAPLE, Devon EX31 3PT

### FIELD SECRETARY'S REPORT

Having now completed a year as Field Meetings Secretary, I look back on the year with some satisfaction at the same time as realising it has been a learning curve. If the number of people attending meetings is anything to go by, it has been a most successful year, and the interest shown by members in field activities is most encouraging.

The field meeting year began following the AGM in Edinburgh, when many who had stayed on for the Lichen Consultants' workshop joined Brian Coppins on some most interesting sites near North Berwick. In spite of the cold Scottish wind, the sun was out and we had a most enjoyable time. Highlights included *Anaptychia ciliaris* ssp *mammillata* on coastal rocks, and two members found a new rock outcrop on Berwick Law in a howling gale for *Ramalina polymorpha*.

The first main meeting took place in Holland, and was enjoyed by all who attended it. Dutch lichenologists including Kok van Herk and Andre Aptroot gave us a very full, and enjoyable programme which included many surprises. (For a full account see p). I think all learned much more than we thought we would from the trip, and we are all most grateful for the kindness and hospitality we were shown by our Dutch hosts.

The workshop this year was centred at Bangor University, and was lead by Tony Fletcher. Tony is well known for his knowledge of maritime habitats, and during the week, he showed us a wide range of maritime sites on Anglesey. During evening lectures, he explained to us the mysteries of maritime lichen ecology, and we had access to a comprehensive collection of maritime species, largely collected by Tony himself. Tony's enthusiasm was infectious, and on several occasions, we were all slipping on, and bashing bits off dangerously slippery inter-tidal rocks. Tony's love of Bardsey island is well known, and on the last day, we could see it across a fairly narrow channel from the cliffs we visited above Aberdaron at the western end of the Llein peninsular. Here we were told we might find scraps of *Teloschistes flavicans* and *Heterodermia leucomelos* if we hunted hard. In the event, we found very good quantities of both, and an area which also supported *Heterodermia japonica*. A close cropped grassy slope was of great interest, and as well as the above, we found species such as *Cladonia firma*, *Caloplaca cerina* var *chloroleuca* (formerly separated as *Caloplaca stillicidiorum*), *Rinodina conradii* and *Catapyrenium cinereum*. On a nearby rock outcrop, the high standard of lichens was maintained with *Sclerophyton circumscriptum*, *Pertusaria monogona* and *Lecanora praeopostera* supporting the lichenicolous fungus *Rosellinula haplospora*.

Tony was also leader for the autumn meeting which was held in North Nottinghamshire associated with the Council and Conservation Committee meetings, which were held in Nottingham. It is unfortunate that accommodation was so difficult to find, and as a result, the field meeting was not well attended. However, those that were there enjoyed some interesting Nottinghamshire surprises. These included the bed of a quarry, which supports an interesting range of *Cladonia* species, as well as *Cetraria aculeata*. On Sunday, we visited Sherwood Forest, and admired its fine, ancient oak trees though these supported few lichens. However, a horizontal and decorticate trunk supported much *Cladonia parasitica*, and a specimen was collected of material which is almost certainly *Cladonia incrassata*. The meeting ended with a visit to Cresswell Crags. During the weekend, we visited a number a couple of churchyards. A highlight here on the Dolomitic limestone memorials was *Lecanora campestris* ssp *dolomitica*, the sorediate form of that species.

It is hoped that next year's programme will be as successful, and as appealing to members as this year's has been. The year will start with the Spring Field Meeting,

which will be centred on the Orierton Field Centre in Pembrokeshire, and will be led by Pat Wolseley. This promises to be a meeting visiting many rich habitats including ancient woodland, fine coastal sites and the walls of St David's Cathedral which support *Roccella phycopsis*. The workshop meeting will be centred on Malham Tarn, and will concentrate on *Leptogium* and *Collema*, and will be lead by Peter James. Those who have attended his *Usnea*, *Opegrapha* and *Cladonia* meetings will know that they are in for a great treat. The autumn weekend meeting will take place in Ashburnham Park, a centre with over a thousand rooms, and in the middle of a deer park. It is many years since the Society had a field meeting here. It is hoped to conclude this meeting with a visit to the basic sandstone cliffs between Fairlight Glen and Hastings. These were the site for *Tornabea scutellifera*, which has not been seen in Britain since the nineteenth century. Although it is extremely unlikely that we will refind this, the cliffs are little known, and beneath them, there are stable mud cliffs, which could provide considerable interest. In 2006, we hope to be the guests of David Hawksworth in the Sierra de Guaderrama and ideas for the workshop include one which could concentrate on the many little known sorediate crusts which have been described recently.

Simon Davey

## INDEX TO THE LICHENOLOGIST

An index to volumes 1-35 of the Lichenologist is now on the BLS website. It is similar to the index to volumes 21-35 that appeared in the final issue of volume 35. The index is also available on two 1.44 MB floppy disks, by post from Bernard Abbott, Kastri, 22013 Arkadias, Greece. Please include a cheque for £3 sterling, payable to Dr B F M Abbott, to cover costs. (If it is inconvenient or expensive for you to make small payments in sterling, Bernard will send the index free of charge, on request). The floppy disks will contain files in Rich Text Format, a format that most word processors can read. No other media or other formats are available at present.

Bernard Abbott

## SNH GRANT TO BLS FOR SCOTTISH LICHEN DATABASE AND TRAINING

### Progress to September 2004

Steady progress has been continuing in inputting data from Francis Rose's old record cards, greatly facilitated by the sorting and indexing that was previously carried out. Priority has been given to entering records for sites that are currently undergoing Site Condition Monitoring for Lichens in Scotland (70+ sites), and this is now completed. Data has also been entered from several of Brian Coppins' record cards, with BLS member Christine Mathieson using a spreadsheet specially devised by Janet Simkin to simplify entry of records from old record cards. Other members are also beginning to make use of this spreadsheet, so spreading the load of data entry. Joe Hope has been working his way through species lists contained in Scottish lichen survey reports and BAP species dossiers by Brian and Sandy. Other Scottish survey reports by other authors are also being prepared for entry.

Verification of all data entered is first carried out by Janet, and then passed on to Brian. This way, problem areas with interpretation of sites and sub-sites, as well as dubious records can be vetted, as Brian's 30+ years of experience are invaluable – there aren't many sites he hasn't visited. He also adds any additional records, site details or substrate information from sourcing his notebooks, determination books and herbarium acquisition number books. In this way, as complete a picture as possible is being made of lichen data for any given site. Problems with changes in species concepts (e.g. how to interpret what is meant by 1976 records of *Arthonia didyma*, *Lecidea cinnabarina*, *Pseudocyphellaria thouarsii*, etc.) have been considered, with Brian and Janet working together to produce conversion procedure to bring these records up to date.

Tony Fletcher has made available all his files relating to the two publications carried out by the BLS in 1982 and 1984 (Epiphytic Habitats and Lowland Heaths, Dune & Machair Habitats). These have been sorted, and data extracted for input by Rose Pride. Jeremy Gray is checking through the site list, using a programme to identify and eliminate any duplicated entries (an unavoidable problem, where site record cards have slightly different names). Checking site grid references and vice counties is another task in hand. Janet has been busy with overall database management, "troubleshooting" on any problems that crop up and working towards conversion of the database to Recorder 2002, as well as chasing up BLS members who have indicated they are willing to help. Janet has also completed converting records from New Rare & Interesting and Red Data Book species; this was scheduled for the second year, so we are ahead on this, although some sorting of site details remains. Bernard Abbott has gone through all copies of the *Lichenologist*, the *Bulletin* and *Graphis Scripta*, and

entered these onto a spreadsheet, which Janet will covert to BioBase format, again when the site details have been sorted out.

Despite an appeal in the *Bulletin*, so far no BLS member has sent us any records at all from any site recording they have carried out in Scotland. This means that time will have to be spent going to individuals to extract their data.

On the training side, we now have seven regular Lichen Apprentices: Andy Acton, Anna Griffith, Andrea Britton, John Douglass, Joe Hope, Richard Hewison and Louise Olley. This has been a busy field season, as the Apprentices have all managed to go out regularly with the lichen contractors carrying out Site Condition Monitoring (SCM) for Lichens in Scotland: Bryan Edwards, Neil Sanderson, Vince Giavarini, Sheila & Les Street, and Brian & Sandy Coppins. They have visited sites and habitats as varied as machair on Coll, oakwoods on Skye, hazel woods on Eigg, pinewoods in the Black Wood of Rannoch and Abernethy, ash woods at Ellary, ravine woods in Moniak Gorge, coastal rocks at Balnabraid, Tomnadashan Copper Mine, and terricolous lichens at Culbin Sands. The Apprentices have benefited from one-to-one teaching in the field, but have also made excellent contributions themselves. All the lichen contractors have commented on how keen and knowledgeable the Apprentices are in the field, and that the experience has been very much a two-way benefit. We now recognise that several have reached a stage where they can carry out SCM themselves, and three of them will work together to cover SCM in Dumfries and Galloway, as well as Glen Nant and Glen Affric, although as part of their on-going training, Brian will accompany them in the field for some at least of their site visits.

In other areas too the Lichen Apprentices have been active: Peder Aspen and John Douglass have inaugurated the first Scottish Churchyard Lichen Group, with a meeting on 28<sup>th</sup> August, at which 10 people attended. Peder and John have also formed a link with Heritage Scotland through Peder's geological skills and John's knowledge of saxicolous lichens, and gave a talk at a recent seminar on Lichens and the Built Environment, to which Vince Giavarini also contributed. Peder and John also ran two Lichen Days for Children and Adults at St Andrews Botanic Garden, where they also put up a display promoting the British Lichen Society.

In all, it has been a busy and successful 6 months.

Sandy Coppins

## BRITISH LICHEN SOCIETY: SUMMER VACATION SCHOLARSHIP 2005

**Applications are invited for the The British Lichen Society's Summer Vacation Scholarship 2005.** *In 2004 a scholarship enabled Christopher Rowley, a third year student at Nottingham University, to study global genetic diversity in the lichen-forming fungus *Ochrolechia frigida*, with special reference to collections from the Antarctic, to investigate the extent of their genetic isolation.*

**Suitable candidates** are likely to be higher education/university students who would like to pursue a **project investigating some aspect of lichens. This could involve, for example, their ecology, taxonomy, physiology, structure, evolution or chemistry, or an area of particular local interest.** The project should be complete in itself, but this need not preclude topics related to broader studies. The value of the scholarship would be £180 per week for a maximum of 10 weeks, plus a small grant towards the cost of materials, to a maximum of £2,000.

**The application is made on behalf of the student by a member of the British Lichen Society (the applicant),** who is likely to be a member of university/higher education, research institution or museum staff. The application should comprise:

- title and brief outline of the proposed research project (maximum two sides of A4) with budget showing how the funds would be allocated and how the project relates to the student's education (eg if it is a project contributing to a degree) and a timed plan for the work
- name of the candidate and their brief CV (typically, one side of A4)
- supporting reference from a person other than the applicant
- brief outline of what support will be available for the student in terms of relevant resources, facilities and training

**The successful applicant** will be expected to:

- provide supervision of the students' work
- submit a report written by the student on the project to the Secretary of the British Lichen Society within two months of completion of the Scholarship, in a form suitable for publication in the *British Lichen Society Bulletin*
- acknowledge support by the British Lichen Society in any publication
- be responsible for the sound use of funds
- provide a brief report on the progress and completion of the project and how the funds were spent

**Applications should be submitted by 31 March** to The Secretary of the British Lichen Society and the Chairman of the Education and Promotions Committee. Applications will be considered and the Scholarship awarded by the Council, or its Chairman, on the recommendation of the Grants Committee of the BLS. Applicants will be notified as soon as possible by the Secretary after the decision has been taken, and no later than 15 May.

Barbara Hilton  
Chair, Education and Promotions Committee

### NEW MEMBERS

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Watson, Ms J

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**PUBLICATIONS AND OTHER ITEMS FOR SALE**  
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(All prices include postage and packing - U.S. Dollar rates are double the Sterling Rate)

For publications and other items please send orders to **Brian Green, 3 Tyn y Coed, Carneddi, Bethesda, Gwynedd, LL57 3SF, UK**, E-mail [brian@regreen.co.uk](mailto:brian@regreen.co.uk) Sterling Postal Orders, or cheques in Sterling or US Dollars should be made payable to 'The British Lichen Society', and drawn on a UK bank or on a bank with a UK branch or agent. Overseas orders may be paid by transfer to Girobank, Lyndon House, 62 Hagley Road, Birmingham, B16 8PE, UK, Sort Code 72 00 00 - account name 'British Lichen Society' - account number 24 161 4007 or to The National Westminster Bank plc King's Parade Branch, 10 St Bene't, Cambridge, CB2 3PU, UK. Sort Code 60-04-23 - account name 'British Lichen Society' - account number 54489938..

Purchases in US dollars can be made through the Americas Treasurer. Cheques should be made out to 'British Lichen Society' and sent to J W Hinds, 254 Forest Avenue, Orono, Maine 04473-3202, USA.

**Publications**

*Bulletin* back numbers

Nos 61, 67, 76-80, 82, Index 1-70 each £1.00

*The Lichen Flora of Great Britain and Ireland* (1992) edited by Purvis, Coppins, Hawksworth, James and Moore.

for members £35.00

for non-members £55.00

*Lichen Atlas of the British Isles* edited by Seaward

Fascicle 2 (*Cladonia* Part 1: 59 species)

for members £7.50

for non-members £10.00

Fascicle 3: The Foliose Physciaceae (*Anaptychia*, *Heterodermia*, *Hyperphyscia*, *Phaeophyscia*, *Physcia*, *Physconia*, *Tornabea*), *Arctomia*, *Lobaria*, *Massalongia*, *Pseudocypbellaria*, *Psoroma*, *Solorina*, *Sticta*, *Teloschistes*

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Fascicle 4: *Cavernularia*, *Degelia*, *Lepraria*, *Leproloma*, *Moelleropsis*, *Pannaria*, *Parmeliella*

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Fascicle 5: *Aquatic lichens and Cladonia (part 2)*  
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Identification of (UK) *Parmelia* Ach. on CD-Rom - ISBN 0 9523049 4 5  
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*Lichens on Rocky Shores*

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A4 laminated Dalby 'Wallchart' each £1.50  
Key to Lichens on Rocky Shores by Dobson  
each £2.00

Proceedings of the symposium 'Taxonomy, Evolution and Classification of Lichens  
and related Fungi - London 10-11 January 1998' (reprinted from *The Lichenologist* Vol  
30)  
for members £8.00  
for non-members £13.00

*Bibliographic Guide to the Lichen Floras of the World* (second edition) by Hawksworth and Ahti (reprint from *The Lichenologist* Vol. 22 Part 1).  
each £2.00

*Checklist of British Lichen-forming, Lichenicolous and Allied Fungi* by Hawksworth, James and Coppins (1980).  
each £2.00

*Checklist of Lichens of Great Britain and Ireland* (Updated Supplement to Bulletin 72) by Purvis, Coppins and James (1994).  
for members £3.50  
for non-members £6.00

*Checklist of Lichens of Great Britain and Ireland* by B J Coppins (2002)  
for members £7.00  
for non-members £9.00

*Lichen Habitat Management Handbook*  
for members £10  
for non-members £15.00

*Mapping Cards*: General, Churchyard, Woodland, Mines, Coastal, Urban, Chalk and Limestone, Moorland free

*BLS leaflets*: Churchyard lichens - Lichens on man-made surfaces (encouragement and removal) free

*Horizons in Lichenology* by Dalby, Hawksworth and Jury (1988).  
each £3.50

*Aide Mémoire: Usnea* by P W James  
for Members £3.90  
for non-members £5.90

*A Field Key to Common Churchyard Lichens* by F.Dobson Members £5.50 Non-members £6.50 Postage £1.50

*A Guide to common churchyard Lichens.* By F.Dobson  
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*A Conservation Evaluation of British Lichens* by R.G. Woods & B.J. Coppins  
Members £4.00 Non-members £6.00

*Indices of Ecological Continuity for Woodland Epiphytic Lichen Habitats*

Of the British Isles by A.M & B.J. Coppins  
Members £3.50 Non-members £6.00

*Lichen Photography* by Dobson (1977).  
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Lichen Society Postcards: Lichens in full colour in assorted packs of 16.  
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### **Other Items**

All the following items have the British Lichen Society logo in three colours - black outline, silver podetia and red apothecia.

Woven ties with below-knot motif of BLS logo.  
Colours available: maroon, navy blue, brown, black and charcoal £7.00

Sweatshirts with breast pocket size embroidered motif of BLS logo.  
Light-grey, Navy-blue, Bottle-green, Red: £16.00

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### **ENGLISH NATURE RESEARCH REPORT 525 LICHENS IN A CHANGING POLLUTION ENVIRONMENT**

In February 2003 the BLS organised a workshop at Nettlecombe Court Field Studies Centre, Somerset on 'lichens in a changing pollution environment' with funding from English Nature and support from the Natural History Museum. The proceedings of this meeting are now available in the English Nature Research Report 525 which is available free from the Enquiry Service, English Nature, Northminster House, Peterborough PE1 1UA or by contact through the website [www.english-nature.org.uk](http://www.english-nature.org.uk).

The volume contains papers from both British and other European experts on the impact of the current changes in pollution levels on lichens and is a valuable compilation of our knowledge on this important subject at this time.

Peter Lambley

### **SUBMISSION DEADLINE**

Please would intending contributors to the Summer 2005 issue of the Bulletin submit their copy to the Editor by 21 March. It would be helpful but by no means essential for authors of longer articles prepared on a word processor to supply a copy on a 3.5inch floppy disc in addition to hard copy. This should preferably be in MS Word, but can be in RTF. Word Perfect, any format from an Apple Mackintosh. Alternatively it can be sent by e-mail to [plambley@aol.com](mailto:plambley@aol.com) as an attachment. This should preferably be in MS Word.

## BRITISH LICHEN SOCIETY OFFICERS 2004

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**ASSISTANT TREASURER** Prof CW Smith, Penyllan, Leinthall Starkes, Ludlow, Shropshire SY8 2HP.

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