

BRITISH LICHEN SOCIETY BULLETIN

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President: F. H. Brightman, B.Sc.

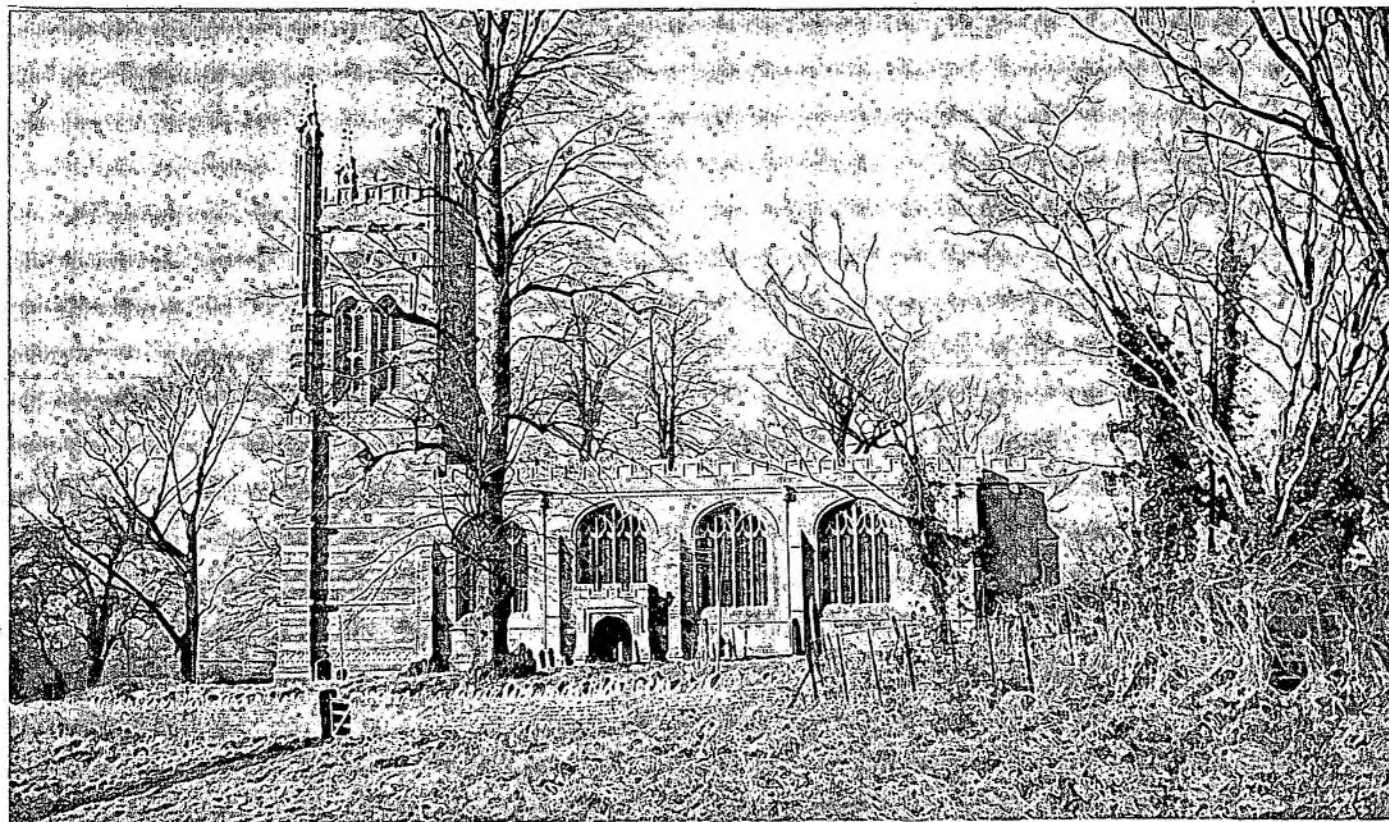
Churches: the battle for survival

Churchyards are now known to be the most important habitats for saxicolous lichens in lowland Britain. Of the three stone substrata occurring - the church itself, the memorials, and the churchyard wall - it is the church walls which are often the most important of the trio: they frequently support a greater variety of species than the headstones nearby. Unfortunately churches are now becoming redundant at an alarming rate, and important lichen habitats are threatened in the process. Redundancy is regrettably quickly followed by vandalism. Thus demolition then becomes a possibility.

The reason for the disuse of churches is often simple: a steady decline in the numbers of active worshippers. There appear to be four situations in which churches are particularly at risk:

1. Town churches in inner areas where there are now too many for current needs. Norwich, Stamford and York are well-known examples.
2. Churches surviving from deserted and shrunken villages, such as Theddlethorpe All Saints (Lincolnshire): in care of Redundant Churches Fund, Wiggshall St Peter (Norfolk):

At risk? The splendid Perpendicular church of Whiston, Northamptonshire, built in the early 16th century, stands high above the Nene valley. It is situated in fields, approached only by a grassy footpath. There is no electricity, the superb interior, complete with its original furnishings, being lit with candles in attractive iron Art Nouveau holders. Despite its isolation there is still one service each week, even in winter. For how long? Photograph: J. R. Laundon, March 1978.



ruinous, and Wolfhampcote (Warwickshire): derelict.

3. Churches isolated in fields with no road access. Newton (Northamptonshire) (see below), Walesby (Lincolnshire): disused, and Wood Walton (Cambridgeshire): derelict, are examples.

4. Churches in parks or former parks, annexed to the country house. In this category are Blatherwycke (Northamptonshire): vulnerable, Hartwell (Buckinghamshire): ruinous, and Wistow (Leicestershire): disused but fortunately lovingly maintained.

In order to survive, churches must be adapted to a variety of uses in addition to that of Sunday services. In medieval England the naves were used for secular and recreational purposes, as a village hall or social club, and it is essential that steps are taken to enable the buildings to be put back to this use today. Churches should be used as widely as possible for meetings, films, concerts, theatre, festivals, exhibitions, flower shows, jumble sales and social events if they are to regain their function as the centre of village life. A practical difficulty here is usually the presence of fixed pews, and where these are of pre-19th century date it is of course essential that they be retained. However, many churches are filled with unimportant Victorian benches and these should be cleared away, at least from an aisle, in order to create an open space for social activities, apart from inevitably enhancing the appearance of the interior by the removal of such clutter. Some churches (e.g. Burnham Norton and South Creak (Norfolk), Ivychurch (Kent)) already have empty aisles, much to their visual advantage. A number have dispensed with fixed pews altogether, so that a temporary stage for concerts, etc., can be erected, as happens, for example, at Gedney in Lincolnshire. Unfortunately the moveable chairs provided are often of poor quality and can make a fine interior (e.g. West Walton, Norfolk) look rather shabby.

The decline in religious worship, reduction of clergy, and inadequate stipends, inevitably means placing several churches under a common ministry. On Romney Marsh in Kent 10 churches (plus five ruins and remains) - embracing perhaps the most notable group of unrestored churches in the whole of Britain - are placed under the care of a single rector (long vacant) and two assistants who organise a rota of services throughout their 10 buildings. Such groupings of parishes may soon become commonplace. It is certainly preferable to allowing individual churches to become redundant, as is happening elsewhere. As the Norfolk Churches Trust (1976) remarks: "if you close the church you take away the spirit of the place, and cut off its history and tradition at the roots." Where redundancy cannot be avoided, the building should if possible be put to a suitable new use - not commercial or residential. Northamptonshire has shown the way with the educational adaptation of redundant churches around Kettering: Newton was converted to a fully equipped field centre for £21,000, Orton is now a school of masonry, whilst there are said to be plans to use Great Oakley as a training centre for cathedral restoration work. The problem of redundancy is particularly acute in Norfolk, where 93 of the 703 (one in eight) churches are now either disused or falling into ruin. The lichen *Ramalina duriaei*, a characteristic species of hypertrophicated exposed walls of ruined churches, seems assured of a good future. The Redundant Churches Fund is now maintaining over 100 important disused churches, and although these often sadly take on a bleak appearance simply because they remain unused, it is heartening to see such buildings being preserved intact. Thus the Fund is not only saving works of architecture, but also important lichen vegetation on the walls and gravestones: communities which might otherwise be lost.

The most serious threat to the lichen flora of the churchyard is still the removal of memorials. It is most important that these remain untouched and in situ, not only because of their scientific importance but for their historical and aesthetic qualities as well. As Arthur Chater (in *Archaeologia Cambrensis* 125: 144 (1977)) remarks: "there is often a great deal of historical and social interest in the exact positions of gravestones within a churchyard, reflecting family relationships, the status of various families within the parish, and other matters ... Much is lost when gravestones are uprooted and re-arranged. Furthermore, certain gravestones and memorials were obviously

erected as eye-catchers in particular parts of a churchyard, and these as well as many more modest stones often lose most of their aesthetic appeal if they are moved from the place they were designed to occupy." The clearance of memorials has resulted in many important churchyards (e.g. Newark, Wellingborough) now resembling prison compounds, with the headstones placed in grim rows around the outside walls. Such disruption inevitably destroys most of the important lichen vegetation. The arrangement of cleared stones in odd rows scattered over the churchyard, as at Finedon (Northamptonshire) and Gedney (Lincolnshire), is less harmful and can look quite picturesque, but still destroys the original lay-out. The cleaning of stones should also be avoided: "lichen causes little or no harm to gravestones, and very much more damage is done by scraping off the lichen than by a century or more of lichen growth" (Chater, op. cit.).

Churches and churchyards could have a more stable future if they were subject to Listed Building control, as are secular structures. All smaller denominations must obtain consent from the local authority if they wish to demolish a church or chapel which has become disused, whereas the Church of England can do anything it likes. Medieval spires are removed (as at Bythorn, Cambridgeshire), Georgian interiors destroyed (as at Baswich, Staffordshire), even cathedrals could be demolished, all without fear of sanctions. As the Friends of Friendless Churches (1977) remark "the Church Commissioners are the only persons in the country who have it in their power to destroy a Grade 1 building without challenge." The Church of England is not subject to planning controls because of its Established position within the State and because its formidable political muscle in Parliament and elsewhere has enabled it to place liturgical matters above all else. The time for the ending of this anomaly is long overdue. Moreover, the State must gain powers under the Town and Country Planning Act to enable preservation orders to be placed on whole churchyards in order to protect vital collections of memorials which are of outstanding historical, artistic or scientific value. Such preservation orders could also be used to protect unspoilt rural churchyards from the installation of hideous monuments in alien stone, such as marble and foreign granite. Only then will their future be secure, for at present they have no protection whatsoever. In the meantime lichenologists should be active in the examination and listing of churchyards of special scientific importance for their lichen flora, details of which should be sent to the Society's Conservation Committee, the secretary of which is Mr F. H. Brightman, British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD, so that steps can be taken where possible to ensure the conservation of their lichen flora. In this way it is to be hoped that lichenologically important examples, such as Godshill, Ivychurch, Langton and South Ormsby, might be saved from the threat of possible destruction at a future date. The continuing discovery of species new to science (including Lecanactis henisphaerica, Britain's only gypsophilous species), new British records, fused chemotypes, etc., from such habitats further emphasises that the battle for the survival of Britain's churches must be won.

Subscriptions 1979

The 1979 subscription is due on 1 January and members should pay promptly in order to receive an uninterrupted supply of the Society's publications. The subscription is £7.00 for ordinary members, £1.00 for junior associate members and £0.25 for family members. The U.S. dollar rate is \$15.00 for ordinary members. Reading Circle subscriptions are £1.00 per year. Subscriptions should be sent to the Assistant Treasurer, Mr P. W. Lambley, British Lichen Society, c/o Castle Museum, Norwich, NR1 3JU, United Kingdom, except for members living in North America, who should send theirs to the Regional Treasurer (North America), Dr J. W. Sheard, Department of Biology, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7N 0W0, Canada. Please note that acknowledgements are not sent unless requested because of postage costs.

Nominations for Officers and Council Members

Nominations for Officers for 1979 and Council Members for 1979 - 80 should be sent to the Secretary before 23 December 1978 on the form at the end of this Bulletin. No person may be nominated without their consent. Any number of nominations may be entered, but not more than one per position. Mr Brinklow, Mr Earland-Bennett and Mrs Hickmott retire from the Council and are not eligible for re-election.

Mapping meeting 5 January 1979

A meeting of persons interested in mapping to discuss problems and policy will be held on Friday 5 January 1979 from 10.30 until 12.00 in the Education Section's Laboratory (off Whale Hall, ground floor), British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD. Items for discussion should be sent to the Mapping Recorder, Dr M. R. D. Seaward, Postgraduate School in Environmental Science, The University, Bradford, West Yorkshire BD7 1DP, before 9 December 1978 for inclusion on the agenda. Non-members are welcome.

Annual General, Lecture and Exhibition Meeting 6 January 1979

The Annual General Meeting will be held at 10.30 on Saturday 6 January 1979 in the new Demonstration Room in the new East Wing (ground floor) at the British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD. The nearest Underground (metro) station is South Kensington, and Cromwell Place or the subway connects with the museum. It is hoped that all members will endeavour to attend.

Agenda

1. Apologies for absence.
2. Minutes of the last Annual General Meeting.
3. Matters arising.
4. Reports of the Officers.
5. Place, dates and leaders of annual general, spring, summer and autumn meetings 1980. *France July 4 Fontainebleau. Post 11 days 1980 wife of hon. sec. by*
6. Election of Auditor. *Forlough in Arrondissement; Lichenological accom*
7. Election of three members of Council. *Wjhan; Feb June Oct?*
8. Election of officers. *Pentecost; Ashby*
9. Any other business.

*Easter 1980 10/11/12? date
Autumn 1980 long-weekend. 11/12/13
AGM 5 Jan 1979*

Briff Oct 1979 Meeting

*Caretaker of Herbarium. David Budge on. 11/12/13
R. C. of Herbarium. 11/12/13*

J. R. LAUNDON
Honorary Secretary

Following the Annual General Meeting there will be a slide show from 11.30 until 12.00 and an exhibition meeting from 12.00 until 12.30. Members are kindly requested to make a special effort to contribute exhibits of lichenological interest. Demonstrations should include a title and name of exhibitor.

The lecture meeting will continue in the afternoon in the same room. The meeting is entitled algal-fungal relationships. Non-members are welcome. Please display the enclosed poster. The full programme is as follows:

- 10.30 Annual General Meeting.
- 11.30 Slides of 1978 field meetings (arranged by Dr O. L. Gilbert).
- 12.00 Exhibition Meeting.
- 12.30 Lunch. Members are kindly requested to make their own arrangements. The restaurants Barino (1 Harrington Road) and Daquise (20 Thurloe Street) are recommended.
- 14.00 Lecture. D. C. SMITH (University of Bristol): Why does a lichen fungus associate with an alga?
- 14.40 Lecture. E. B. GARETH JONES (Portsmouth Polytechnic): Saprophytic marine algicolous fungi.
- 15.20 Tea interval (tea gratis).
- 15.40 Lecture. D. L. HAWKSWORTH (Commonwealth Mycological Institute): A modern view of "lichen".

Day excursion to the New Forest March 1979

A day excursion in the New Forest, Hampshire, will be held on Saturday 17 March 1979 under the leadership of Dr F. Rose, in conjunction with the Southampton Natural History Society. Meet at Beaulieu Road at 11.05. Train leaves Waterloo, London, at 9.30 for Southampton, arriving at 10.40; change at Southampton for 10.48 Bournemouth train which arrives at Beaulieu Road at 11.04. Gum boots and packed lunch are essential. Please note that collecting will be restricted to the common lichens only. There are return trains from Beaulieu Road at 45 minutes past each hour. Please check train times before departure.

Spring field meeting at Yelverton April 1979

The spring field meeting will be centred on Yelverton, Devon, from the morning Tuesday 3 April 1979 to the evening Monday 9 April. The region is exceptionally rich in lichens and it is planned to both investigate some little studied sites and demonstrate the varied flora to be found in some of the most important localities for lichens in south-west England. The sites to be visited will include the Walkham Valley (Sampford Spiney), Black Tor Beare and High Willeys, Cox Tor area, Brent Tor and Lydford, Grenofen Wood (Tamar Valley) and Bolt Head (Salcombe). It is hoped that some laboratory facilities will be available during this meeting. The leaders are Dr D.L. Hawksworth and Dr T. D. V. Swinscow. Members must book their own accommodation and return the form at the end of this Bulletin to Dr Hawksworth. The meeting is preceded by a workshop (see below). The Retreat Country House, Yelverton, is the headquarters and members should meet outside here at 9.30 on 3 April. Accommodation is as follows:

Devon Tors Hotel, Yelverton (telephone: Yelverton 3604). £8.32 per night (1978 price). AA**.

Retreat Country House, Tavistock Road, Yelverton (HEADQUARTERS) (telephone: Yelverton 2099). 3 single, 6 double. £7 bed & breakfast single, £12 double. £44 bed & breakfast per week. Evening meals £3.50. (1978 prices which include VAT).

D. L. HAWKSWORTH

Day excursion to Kent May 1979

The sixteenth annual "wall-tour" with the Kent Field Club led by Mr F. H. Brightman and Mr J. R. Laundon will be held on Sunday 6 May 1979. All groups of plants will be studied on walls and other saxicolous habitats, such as churchyards, in the Darent valley, Kent. Meet at Farningham Road Station (grid TQ 556693) at 11.00. Bring packed lunch. Train leaves Victoria at 10.14 to divide at Swanley, arriving at Farningham Road at 10.50. Please check train times before departure.

Summer field meeting at Penrith July 1979

The first part of the summer field meeting is to be held near Penrith, Cumbria, from Wednesday 25 July 1979 to Tuesday 31 July. Members will depart, or travel to the venue of the second part of the meeting, on 1 August. The leader is Brian Coppins. The headquarters is the Edenhall Hotel which is 6 km (c. 3.5 miles) north-east of Penrith (grid 35/565324). Members will meet outside here at 9.30 on Thursday 26 July. Mr Coppins can supply a list of alternative accommodation on request, and further details can be obtained from Penrith Information Centre, Robinson's School, Middlegate, Penrith, Cumbria. Details of the headquarters are:

Edenhall Hotel, Edenhall, near Penrith, Cumbria (telephone: Langwathby 454).
30 rooms, all with private bath. Bed & breakfast £5.50 plus VAT & 10 per cent service; dinner from £2.65 plus VAT & service; packed lunches supplied on request. (1978 prices.) AA**

The hills on the east side of the Eden valley include Cross Fell (893 m), the highest point of the Pennines, but owing to the attractiveness of the nearby Lake District they have received scant attention from lichenologists. The interest of these hills is indicated by the presence of such arctic-alpine species as Cetraria commixta, Pamelia alpicola and Umbilicaria hyperborea (see Lichenologist 10: 134 (1978)), Consequently, the main aim of the meeting will be to study closely the high-level crags, boulder screes and heaths of Cross Fell, Melmerby Fell and the Dun Fells. Lowland sites in the Eden Valley will also be visited. Those attending are asked to return the form at the end of the Bulletin.

B. J. COPPINS

Summer field meeting in Swaledale August 1979

The second part of the summer field meeting is to be held in Swaledale and Wensleydale from Wednesday evening 1 August 1979 until Wednesday morning 8 August. The leader is Dr F. Rose. The headquarters is the C.B. Hotel, Langthwaite (grid 45/004024). Members will meet outside here at 9.30 on Thursday 2 August.

Swaledale and Wensleydale are perhaps some of the least known areas of Yorkshire, although cursory visits in the last few years have shown their considerable potential. It is hoped that, in particular, some of the many sheltered wooded areas will be studied. Relic woodland exists in various places and Lobaria pulmonaria has been recorded from near Marrick. Xanthorion elements (e.g. Anaptychia ciliaris and Parmelia acetabulum) are also present in such localities as Bolton Hall Park, Wensley. It is hoped to pay some attention to the hills above the valleys, e.g. Great Shunner Fell, where the variety of rock types should yield interesting saxicolous and terricolous communities. OS maps 92 & 98 will be useful. Those attending the meeting are requested to return the form at the end of the Bulletin to Dr Rose.

Accommodation is as follows: prices are for 1978:

- Black Bull Hotel, Reeth, Richmond (telephone: Reeth 213). Bed & breakfast £6 + VAT + 10 per cent service.
- Burgoyne Hotel, Reeth, Richmond (telephone: Reeth 292). Bed & breakfast £6.30.
- C. B. Hotel, Langthwaite, Arkengarthdale, Richmond, North Yorkshire (HEADQUARTERS) (telephone Reeth 265 & 481). 6 single, 6 double and 3 twin-bedded rooms; bed & breakfast £6.50 + VAT + 10 per cent service; single; £10.90 + VAT + service, double; evening meals 19.30 - 21.30 a la carte £2.50 - £4.00; packed lunches available.
- Mill, Arkengarthdale, Richmond (telephone: Reeth 378). Bed & breakfast £3.50.
- Old Temperance, Reeth, Richmond (telephone: Reeth 285). Bed & breakfast £3.50.
- Scar House, Langthwaite, Arkengarthdale, Richmond (telephone: Reeth 526). Bed, breakfast & dinner £9.
- Mrs K. Brown, Scarr House, Grinton, Richmond (telephone: Reeth 479). Bed & breakfast £3.00.
- Mrs J. H. Leeming, Townend, Whaw, Reeth, Richmond (telephone: Reeth 355). Bed & breakfast £3.50.
- Mrs D. Lewis, Farrhulm, Reeth, Richmond (telephone: Reeth 438). Bed & breakfast £3.00.

F. ROSE

Field Meeting in Fontainebleau 1980

It is hoped to arrange a field meeting in Fontainebleau, France, in July 1980 in conjunction with French lichenologists. Details will appear in a future issue of the Bulletin.

Symposium on Microbial Ecology 1980

The 2nd International Symposium on Microbial Ecology, University of Warwick, Coventry, will be held from 7 - 12 September 1980. Please contact Dr Madilyn Fletcher, Department of Environmental Sciences, University of Warwick, Coventry, CV4 7AL, U.K., for details.

Lichen courses 1979

DEVON. Slapton Ley Field Centre, Slapton, Kingsbridge, TQ7 2QP. 22 - 29 August 1979. Practical lichens: a project-orientated course designed to introduce the use of lichens in the investigation of selected ecological and geographical problems. D. L. Hawksworth & F. S. Dobson.

DYFED. Orierton Field Centre, Pembroke, 25 July 1979 - 1 August. Lichens. P.W. James.

SOMERSET. Leonard Wills Field Centre, Nettlecombe Court, Williton, Taunton, TA4 4HT. 21 - 23 September 1979. Lichens. D. L. Hawksworth.

SURREY. Juniper Hall Field Centre, Dorking. 8 - 10 June 1979. Lichens near London. F. S. Dobson.

The wardens at the field centres will supply further details; members should ask for information regarding any bursaries and grants which may be available.

Lecture on symbiosis by Professor Smith

Professor D. C. Smith is lecturing on "Symbiosis and Evolution" at the Systematics Association's AGM in the rooms of the Linnean Society of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London W1V 0LQ, on Friday 1 December 1978 at 18.00. A reception will be held after the lecture, tickets for which are available from Dr A. L. Stone, Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden, Hertfordshire.

D. L. HAWKSWORTH

BMS workshop on lichens

The British Mycological Society is to hold a weekend workshop on "Lichen-forming fungi" at the University of Exeter, Devon, from the evening of Friday 30 March 1979 to the afternoon of Sunday 1 April (i.e. immediately prior to the spring field meeting of the British Lichen Society). The workshop is primarily aimed at familiarising mycologists with the lichen-forming fungi and will comprise lectures, laboratory work, demonstrations, and a field excursion. Accommodation and meals will be available on the campus. Mr P. W. James and Dr D. L. Hawksworth are to lead the workshop. For further details please write to Dr D. L. Greenhalgh, Department of Botany, The University, P.O. Box 147, Liverpool, L69 3BX.

D. L. HAWKSWORTH

Thirteenth International Botanical Congress

The 13th International Botanical Congress will be held at Sydney, Australia, from 21 - 28 August 1981. The programme will consist of 12 sections: molecular, metabolic, cellular and structural, developmental, environmental, community, genetic, systematic and evolutionary, fungal, aquatic, historical and applied botany. There will be plenary sessions, symposia, and sessions for submitted contributions (papers and posters). Field trips will include visits to arid and semi-arid regions, eucalypt forest, rain forest, heath, coastal vegetation (e.g. Great Barrier Reef, mangroves), etc., and specialist trips. The first circular will be mailed in August 1979. Send your name and full address, preferably on a postcard, to ensure your inclusion on the mailing list, to the Executive Secretary, Dr W. J. Cran, 13th IBC, University of Sydney, NSW 2006, Australia.

W. J. CRAM

Third International Mycological Congress

The 3rd International Mycological Congress (IMC3) will be held in Japan in 1983. The congress will be based at either Kyoto or Tokyo, most probably in late August.

D. L. HAWKSWORTH

Lichenologist published

Part 1 of volume 10 of The Lichenologist was published on 12 April 1978. Any paid-up ordinary member for 1978 who did not receive a copy should inform the Assistant Treasurer, Mr P. W. Lambley, British Lichen Society, c/o Castle Museum, Norwich, NR1 3JU.

Results of Lichenologist questionnaire

The response to the questionnaire, issued with the last Bulletin, on the publications policy of the Society, exceeded all expectations. 148 forms were returned by 31 July 1978, 83 of these being from British members, 60 from abroad and five anonymous. The membership is thanked for its active co-operation. The results are as follows:

	British Isles	Foreign	Anon.	TOTAL	PER CENT
1. <u>Issues per year requested:</u>					
0	1	0	0	1	1
2	25	7	1	33	22
3	25	8	1	34	23
4	21	36	1	58	39
No preference	11	9	2	22	15
2. <u>Subscription to be increased:</u>					
Agree	59	56	1	116	78
Disagree	24	4	3	31	21
No opinion	0	0	1	1	1
3. <u>Higher foreign subscription:</u>					
Yes	42	14	2	58	39
No	36	44	1	81	55
No opinion	5	2	2	9	6
4. <u>Without-journal rate in operation:</u>					
Would have journal	79	57	5	141	95
No journal	3	2	0	5	3
No opinion	1	1	0	2	1
5. <u>Comments</u>					

Many. Membership requests that the high standard of The Lichenologist be maintained. Increase in review articles requested. All comments complimentary but many suggestions conflicting.

The Lichenologist to expand to three issues

With the above results of The Lichenologist questionnaire before them, the Council have decided to expand The Lichenologist from the present two issues a year to three issues of c. 100 pages each from January 1979. No increase in subscriptions is proposed.

Wanted to purchase

All or any parts of The Lichenologist 1, 2, 3(1), 8(2). Details please to Mr S. L. Toyn, Lower Branscombe House, Ebford, Topsham, Exeter, Devon (telephone: Topsham 4260).

Dr Hawksworth receives Bicentenary Medal of the Linnean Society

In May 1978 David Leslie Hawksworth was presented with the Bicentenary Medal of the Linnean Society of London. In the presentation, Dr P. H. Greenwood, President of the Linnean Society, remarked that "In making the first award of its Bicentenary Medal to Dr Hawksworth, the Linnean Society pays tribute to an outstanding lichenologist and mycologist. Born in Sheffield on 5 June 1946, David Hawksworth graduated from Leicester University in 1967, receiving his Ph.D. in 1970 for a thesis entitled 'Systematic studies on the lichen genus Alectoria, with particular reference to British species.' In this thesis, as in his subsequent research, Dr Hawksworth clearly shows his ability to tackle, with great perspicacity and courage, a most difficult group of organisms. It is these traits that have undoubtedly led to his eminence as a taxonomist of lichens, lichenicolous fungi and microfungi ... Dr Hawksworth is the author of some 105 papers ... In some way unbeknown to the President of this society Dr Hawksworth also manages to play an important role in the administration of several scientific societies, including the secretaryship of the International Mycological Association, and the treasurership of the Systematics Association. All this, it must be noted, in addition to his post as a mycologist with the Commonwealth Mycological Institute, Kew, a post he has held since 1969..."

Report on meeting in Tenerife

In April 1978 the Society held its most far afield meeting so far, in Tenerife. We were fortunate to have a member, Mr C. L. Champion, resident in the island, who played an important part in planning our excursions, and made local arrangements for us. We were also greatly assisted by Sr Lazaro Sanchez Pinto of the Museo de Ciencias Naturales del Cabildo Insular in Santa Cruz de Tenerife, who joined us in the field and gave us the benefit of his local knowledge, and provided us with transport over the more rugged areas that we visited. Altogether, 28 persons of six nationalities took part. Records were made at 31 localities in a wide range of habitats, including, of course, the Pinus canariensis forest, the Laurisylva, and Las Canadas, the caldera of the volcano El Teide. Since our return much work has been done in identifying material that could not be named in the field, and an informal seminar to discuss this was held at the British Museum (Natural History), London, on 29 September 1978, which 17 people were able to attend. The various lists that have been compiled will be consolidated and hopefully published later in The Lichenologist, together with some accounts of localities of particular interest.

F. H. BRIGHTMAN

Albert Henderson to take over pollution literature

For the next two numbers of the series, Literature on Air Pollution and Lichens, which appears in The Lichenologist, Dr D. L. Hawksworth will be assisted by Mr A. Henderson, who will then be assuming responsibility for the series. It would be appreciated if in future authors of publications, which should receive mention and cover in the series, would forward reprints to Mr A. Henderson, Baines Wing, Department of Plant Sciences, The University, Leeds 2, West Yorkshire, U.K.

A. HENDERSON

Plymouth power-station axed

The Secretary of State for Energy, Mr Tony Benn, has recently refused a request from the Central Electricity Generating Board for permission to go ahead with the building of an oil-fired power-station at Inwork Point, Millbrook, Cornwall. The press office of the CEGB report that they "still own the site but have no further plans to build on it at present." For further details see Bulletin 38: 5 (1976).

Society opposes gravel extraction at Dungeness

In spite of various industrial developments in recent years, Denge Beach, popularly known as Dungeness, still ranks high as a site of International Lichenological Importance. The deterioration that has occurred has been mainly due to the lowering of the water-table, so that lichen heath communities are now found only in the wetter hollows. The same cause has led to the widespread death of the blackthorn Prunus spinosa scrub, and with it much of the unique epiphytic flora. A planning application for further gravel extraction came to a public inquiry in January 1978 and was opposed by the Kent County Council and the Folkestone and District Water Company, on the grounds that a further lowering of the water-table would result. Following an emergency resolution on the matter at the Council meeting on 6 January 1978, written evidence opposing the application on the grounds of lichen conservation was submitted to the Inspector in charge of the inquiry. After proceedings lasting more than five days, he retired to consider his decision, and this has still to be published.

F. H. BRIGHTMAN

Swiss keep moving

The plan by environmentalists in Switzerland to have all motor traffic throughout the country stopped on the second Sunday in every month was defeated in the referendum held on 28 May 1978.

New members

- The following joined the Society between March and October 1978. FM = Family member.
- Mr J. A. Colls, The Old Wheel, Sutton, NORWICH, NR12 9QL.
Mr B. C. Driver, Woodcote Farm, Upham, SOUTHAMPTON.
Mr V.-M. V. Fernandez, Dep. Botánica, Fac. Ciencias, Univ. Oviédo, OVIEDO, Spain.
Mr A. R. Frohlich, 7 Hamilton Road, THORNTON HEATH, Surrey CR4 8NN.
Mr Y. Gauslaa, Department of Botany, Box 14, N-1432 AS-NLH, Norway.
Mr D. A. Harding, 4 Castle Gardens, LISKEARD, Cornwall.
Miss M. A. Jones, 14 Alfred Road, BIRKENHEAD, Merseyside L41 4TU.
Mr M. P. Marcelli, Rua Gauxupe 949, Vila Formosa, SAO PAULO SP, Cép. 03416, Brazil.
Mr R. E. Moore, c/o Dr I. C. Trueman, Department of Botany, The Polytechnic, WOLVERHAMPTON, West Midlands.
Mr M. Murphy, Sherkin Island Field Study Centre, Sherkin Island, Co. Cork, Irish Republic.
Mr A. Orange, 30 Ashdean, CINDERFORD, Gloucestershire GL14 2LL.
Mr J. A. Ramsay, 7 Monmouth Avenue, Hampton Wick, KINGSTON UPON THAMES, Surrey.
Mr P. S. Rhodes, The Bield, Field Broughton, GRANGE-OVER-SANDS, Cumbria LA11 6HW.
Mr G. Scattergood, 10 Serpentine Road, KENDAL, Cumbria LA9 4PE.
Mrs H. Scattergood, 10 Serpentine Road, KENDAL, Cumbria LA9 4PE (FM).
Mr E. Schneiderman, 105 Greenwich Avenue, GREENWICH, Connecticut 06830, U.S.A.
Mr D. G. Smith, Nature Conservancy Council, Blackrod Council Offices, Church Street, Blackrod, BOLTON, Lancashire.
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Miss R. Villalbi, Hawthorns, The University, KEELE, Staffordshire ST5 5BG.
Mrs G. R. Wulff, 2 Taylor Street, KING WILLIAM'S TOWN, 5600 Cape Province, South Africa.

Death of Madame Allorge

Madame Valentine Allorge, the bryologist, died in Paris on 24 December 1977. She was born in Russia in 1888. She was probably best known for her important work as director and editor of the Revue Bryologique et Lichenologique, a position she held from 1944 to 1977, following the death of the former editor, her second husband Pierre Allorge, whom she married in 1920. Her first husband was C. L. Gatin, a botanist killed in the First World War. She was elected to honorary membership of the British Lichen Society in 1959. An obituary and list of publications appears in Revue bryol. lichen. 44: 1 - 5 (1978).

Buncle goes bust

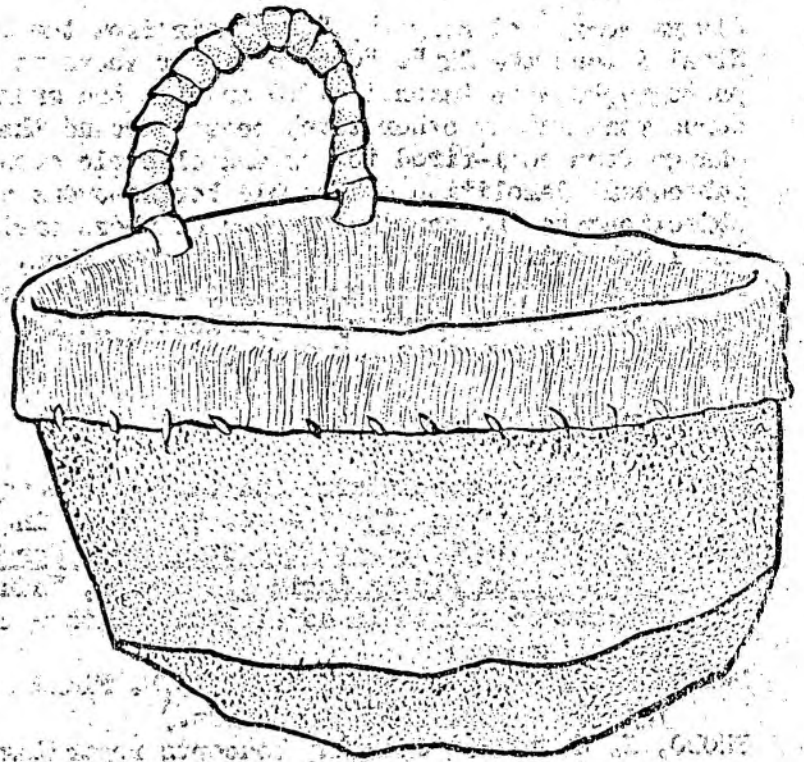
The Arbroath printing and publishing firm, T. Buncle & Co. Ltd., have this year been forced into liquidation because of their large debt to their bank. Buncle was the leading printer of botanical publications throughout the first half of this century, and one of their last important works was Ursula Duncan's Introduction to British Lichens, published in 1970. The difficulties at Buncle's became known a few years ago, and it was by the determined efforts of Dr Duncan that the stocks of this standard work were moved first to the British Museum (Natural History) in 1973 and then to the Richmond Publishing Company. Buncle published the local newspaper Arbroath Guide, which perhaps accounts for the typefaces used in many of their botanical works.

BM to close for Bank Holidays

From 1 January 1979 the Department of Botany, British Museum (Natural History), London SW7 5BD, will be closed to both staff and visitors over Bank Holiday weekends, including the adjoining Saturday.

Stampede

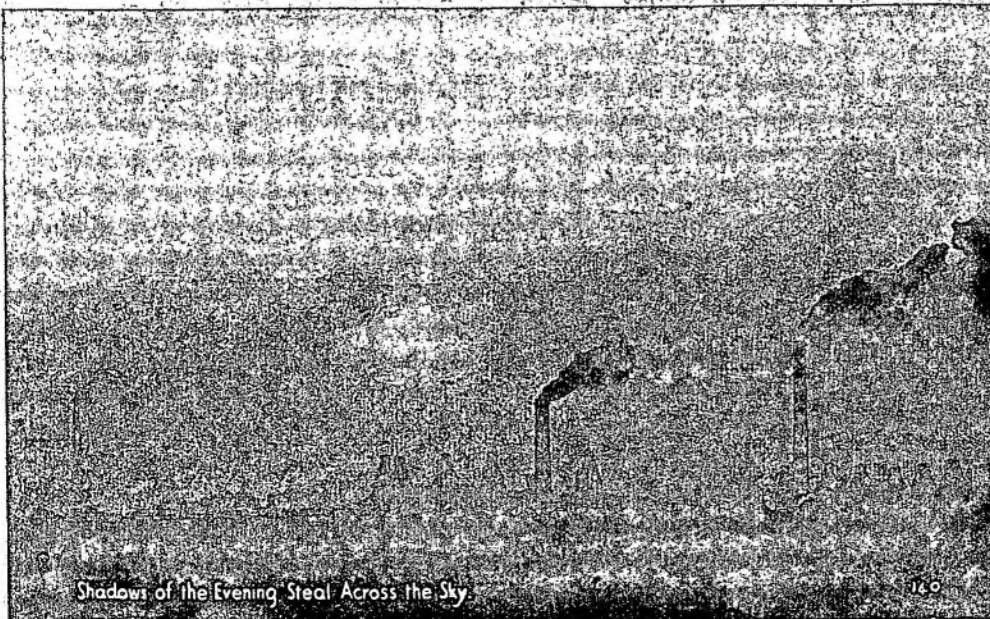
"When the reindeer feed exclusively on lichens, they acquire a special longing for the urine of human beings. This longing attracts them to human habitations. Fig. 9 represents a vessel (the name in Koryak signifies 'the reindeer's night-chamber') made of seal-skin, which every herdsman carries suspended from his belt, and of which, he makes use whenever he desires to urinate, that he may keep the urine as a means of attraction in capturing refractory reindeer. Quite frequently the reindeer come running to camp from a far-off pasture to taste of snow saturated with urine, a delicacy to them. The reindeer have a keen sense of hearing and of smell, but their sight is rather poor. A man stopping to urinate in the open attracts reindeer from afar, which, following the sense of smell, will run to the urine, hardly discerning the man, and paying no attention to him. The position of a man standing up in the open while urinating is rather critical when he becomes the object of attention from reindeer coming down on him from all sides at full speed." (p. 269)



WASSON, R. G. 1969. Soma: Divine Mushroom of Immortality. Jovanovich, New York.

Stoke postcards bite the dust

Pollution postcards, commented upon in Bulletin 24: 9, (1969) as widely sold in shops in Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire, are now no longer available. Stoke was perhaps unique in being the only town in the world to sell picture postcards of the local air pollution. The cards were of black and white photographs showing the sky black with smoke above chimneys and pottery bottle-ovens with such captions as "Stoke-on-Trent.



Shadows of the Evening Steel Across the Sky

One of Stoke's dirty postcards.

Always Merry and Bright", "Fresh Air from the Potteries", "Shadows of the Evening Steal Across the Sky", "Change of air soots me well at Stoke-on-Trent", etc. The photographs were taken in 1910 and the bad smoke pollution depicted, probably worse than in any other town, ceased around the middle of the century with the change from coal-fired to gas and electric ovens for pottery production and the subsequent demolition of the old bottle-ovens at the 'pot banks'. There followed objections to the continued sales of these cards, and Shaws (Wolstanton) Ltd., the local printers in Hanley who produce them, stopped their production in c. 1966. Now, alas the postcards are only collectors' items. Some comments about these postcards, and the history of pollution in the Potteries, were published in Smokeless Air 130: 313 - 320 (1964).

Literature on lichens - 31.

- AHTI, T. 1978. Nomenclatural and taxonomic remarks on European species of Cladonia. Annls bot. fenn. 15: 7 - 14. (16 taxa, including 5 new combinations.)
- BELTMAN, H. A. 1978. Vegetative Strukturen der Parmeliaceae und ihre Entwicklung. (Bibliotheca Lichenologia 11) Cramer, Vaduz. (Detailed account of vegetative structures and their development, with remarks on many individual species of Parmeliaceae.)
- BRIGHTMAN, F. H. & LAMBLEY, P. W. 1978. Field meeting at Cambridge. Lichenologist 10: 105 - 109. (Lichen records.)
- BRODO, I. M. 1978. Changing concepts regarding chemical diversity in lichens. Lichenologist 10: 1 - 11. (Aberrant Alectoria specimens differing from their assumed parental stock at least by their chemical products; vegetative fusion is suggested.)
- CLEDEN, J. L. 1978. Air pollution in a growth area. Horizon 26: 68 - 71. (Extent of pollution in Reading/Wokingham/Aldershot/Basingstoke area, including the use of lichens as indicators.)
- COPPINS, B. J. 1978. H.M. Livens lichen collection at Bolton Museum: notes on some interesting specimens. Naturalist, Hull 103: 105 - 107. (Interesting records of 15 species; Caloplaca alociza (Massal.) Mig. is new to Britain.)
- COPPINS, B. J. 1978. A glimpse of the past and present lichen flora of Edinburgh. Trans. bot. Soc. Edinb. 42: (suppl.): 19 - 35. (Discussion with tables. 222 species now reduced to 140.)
- COPPINS, B. (J.) 1978. Lichens. Bot. Soc. Edinb. News 24: 9 - 10. (Lichens found on foray to Fife Ness, 1977.)
- CULBERSON, W. L., CULBERSON, C. F. & JOHNSON, A. 1977. Correlations between secondary-product chemistry and ecogeography in the Ramalina siliquosa group (lichens). Pl. Syst. Evol. 127: 191 - 200. (Includes a new chemical species: Ramalina zopfii from Spain.)
- FISHER, P. J. & PROCTOR, M. C. F. 1978. Observations on a season's growth in Parmelia caperata and P. sulcata in south Devon. Lichenologist 10: 81 - 89. (Main growing period is in the autumn.)
- GILBERT, O. L. 1978. Fulgensia in the British Isles. Lichenologist 10: 33 - 45. (Two species; detailed account; map; it is suggested that schizial production is correlated with environmental stress.)
- GILBERT, O. L., EARLAND-BENNETT, P. & COPPINS, B. J. 1978. Lichens of the sugar limestone refugium in upper Teesdale. New Phytol. 80: 403 - 408. (36 terricolous species but no evidence of a "refugium for late-glacial lichens.")
- HAWKSWORTH, D. L. 1977. Three new genera of lichenicolous fungi. Bot. J. Linn. Soc. 75: 195 - 209. (Includes Clypeococcum cladonera (Weddell) D. Hawksw. comb. nov., Leightoniorcyces phillipsii (Berk. & Leighton) D. Hawksw. & B. Sutton comb. nov., & Refractohilum galligenum D. Hawksw. sp. nov. from Britain.)
- HAWKSWORTH, D. L. 1978. Field meeting in Buckinghamshire. Lichenologist 10: 123 - 129. (Lichen records.)
- HAWKSWORTH, D. L. 1978. The taxonomy of lichen-forming fungi: reflections on some fundamental problems. In STREET, H. E. (Editor) Essays in Plant Taxonomy: 211 - 243. Academic Press, London, New York, San Francisco. (Discussion of fungus-alga and related associations and resulting problems.)

- HAWKSWORTH, D. L. 1978. Notes on British lichenicolous fungi: II. Notes R. bot. Gdn Edinb. 36: 181 - 197. (Nectriella tenuispora D. Hawksw. & Vouauxiella uniseptata D. Hawksw. are new species, whilst Ascochyta lichenoides (A.L.Sm.) D.Hawksw., Chaenothecopsis parasitaster (Bagl. & Car.) D.Hawksw. & Lecidea lichenicola (A.L.Sm. & Ransb.) D.Hawksw. are new combinations, the last being the correct name for the lichenized L. watsonii P. James.)
- HONEGGER, R. 1978. The ascus apex in lichenized fungi. I. The Lecanora -, Peltigera - and Teloschistes - types. Lichenologist 10: 47 - 67.
- JERMY, A. C. & CRABBE, J. A. (Editors) 1978. The Island of Mull. A Survey of its Flora and Environment. British Museum (Natural History), London. (£28. Includes chapter on lichens by P.W.James. 715 taxa with ecological and often chemical data. Arthopyrenia willeyana R. Harris is a new British record.)
- KERRICH, G. J., HAWKSWORTH, D.L. & SIMS, R.W. (Editors) 1978. Key Works to the Fauna and Flora of the British Isles and Northwestern Europe. (Systematics Ass. Sp. Vol. 9) Academic Press, London, New York, San Francisco. (Includes lichens.)
- KERSHAW, K. A. 1978. The role of lichens in boreal tundra transition areas. Bryologist 81:294 - 306. ("Spruce-lichen woodland in northern Canada is described and fire is documented as being centrally important." Photographs.)
- MITCHELL, M. E. & SCANNELL, M. J. P. 1977. Fulgensia subbracteata (Nyl.) Poelt in Ireland. Ir. Nat. J. 19: 95.
- NIEBOER, E., RICHARDSON, D.H.S. & TOMASSINI, F. D. 1978. Mineral uptake and release by lichens: an overview. Bryologist 81: 226 - 246. (Review.)
- PARMASTO, E. 1978. The genus Dictyonema ('Thelephorolichenes'). Nova Hedwigia 29: 99 - 144. (Monograph. Eight genera and over 40 species of basidiolichens are reduced to five species within a single genus. Only two fungal species of Corticiaceae may be represented.)
- POELT, J. & BUSCHARDT, A. 1978. Über einige bemerkenswerte Flechten aus Norwegen. Norw. J. Bot. 25: 123 - 135. (23 species, Caloplaca, Lecanora, Micarea, etc., mostly new to Norway.)
- RATCLIFFE, D. (A.) (Editor) 1977. A Nature Conservation Review. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge. (£60. Lichens mentioned for a number of key sites in Vol. 2.)
- RUNDEL, P. W. 1978. Ecological relationships of desert fog zone lichens. Bryologist 81: 277 - 293. (Includes comparisons of various desert lichen floras.)
- SCANNELL, M. J. P. 1978. Catillaria bouteillei (Desm.) Zahlbr., an epiphyll on leaves of Prunus lauro-cerasus L. from the collection of R. A. Phillips (1937). Ir. Nat. J. 19: 172.
- SCANNELL, M. J. P. 1978. Sticta dufourei Del., new to North Tipperary. Ir. Nat. J. 19: 205.
- SEAWARD, M. R. D. 1978. Irish lichen flora: new vice-county records - 1. Ir. Nat. J. 19: 189 - 191. (List; localities.)
- SEAWARD, M. R. D. 1978. H.M.Livens lichen collection at Bolton Museum. Naturalist, Hull 103: 15 - 16. (List of genera represented.)
- SEAWARD, M. R. D. 1978. Lichen flora of the West Yorkshire conurbation - supplement I (1975 - 1977). Naturalist, Hull 103: 69 - 76. (Additions and corrections.)
- SEAWARD, M. R. D. 1978. Field meeting in north Lincolnshire. Lichenologist 10: 111 - 122. (Lichen records.)
- SEAWARD, M. R. D. & COPPINS, B.J. 1977. The James Gilchrist lichen collection at Dumfries Museum. Trans. J. Proc. Dumfries. Galloway nat. Hist. Antiq. Soc. III. 52: 17 - 22. (List of specimens.)
- SHEARD, J. W. 1978. The taxonomy of the Ranalina siliquosa species aggregate (lichenized Ascomycetes). Can. J. Bot. 56: 916 - 938. (Detailed study shows two species: Ranalina siliquosa & R. cuspidata.)
- SHEARD, J. W. 1978. The comparative ecology and distribution and within-species variation of the lichenized Ascomycetes Ranalina cuspidata and R. siliquosa in the British Isles. Can. J. Bot. 56: 939 - 952. (Includes discussion of morphological buffering.)

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EXPENDITURE & INCOME ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING

31. DECEMBER 1977

	<u>Expenditure</u>		<u>Income</u>	
	1977	1976	1977	1976
£	£	£	£	£
1976				
1755	Academic Press:		Members' subscriptions	2283
	The Lichenologist	2216	Reading Circle	10
	Subscriptions paid:		Lichenologist sales	-
39	Revue Bryol. et Lich.	26	Duplicated keys	-
19	American Bryologist	17	Check lists	9
7	Council for Nature	7	B.M.S. publications	3
6	Biological Council	8	Donations	8
10	Inter.Mycol.Assoc.	-	58	-
213	The Bulletin (net)	243	1	Dr U.K.Duncan's Book
49	Stationery, Typing etc.	125	-	Other books
82	Postage	72	-	Royalty-Symposium
10	Insurance	10	-	Interest received:
1	Sundry payments	5	106	Cambridge Bonds
	Excess of Income over		41	Tax refund on int.
668	Expenditure	573	83	Bank
			25	Sundry receipts
				108
				230
				2
				3302
				3302

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND

Payments authorised:	£	Grants received:	£
1973	250	1973	500
1974	250	1974	500
1975	155	1976	500
1976	600		
1977	80		
Balance in hand	165		
	1500		1500

ROYAL SOCIETY GRANT

(Binding the Sowter Collection)

Payments	1976	92	Grant received	120
	1977	28		
		£120		£120

BALANCE SHEET AS AT THE 31 DECEMBER 1977

<u>Liabilities</u>		£	<u>Assets</u>		£
Subscriptions paid in advance		112	Investments:-		
World Wildlife Fund		165	City of Cambridge Bonds		1000
Stechert MacMillan		143	Cash at Bank:		
Bank Overdraft		76	Deposit Account	1647	
General Fund at 31/12/76	1713		Canadian Imp. Bank	41	
Add Excess of Income over Expenditure	573		Nat. Giro	89	1777
		2286	Cash in hand		5
		£2782			£2782

S.N. Tallowin
Hon. Treasurer
12 May 1978

Audited and in my opinion a
correct record of the accounts
of the British Lichen Society.

R.T.Ashby. Hon. Auditor 17 June 1978