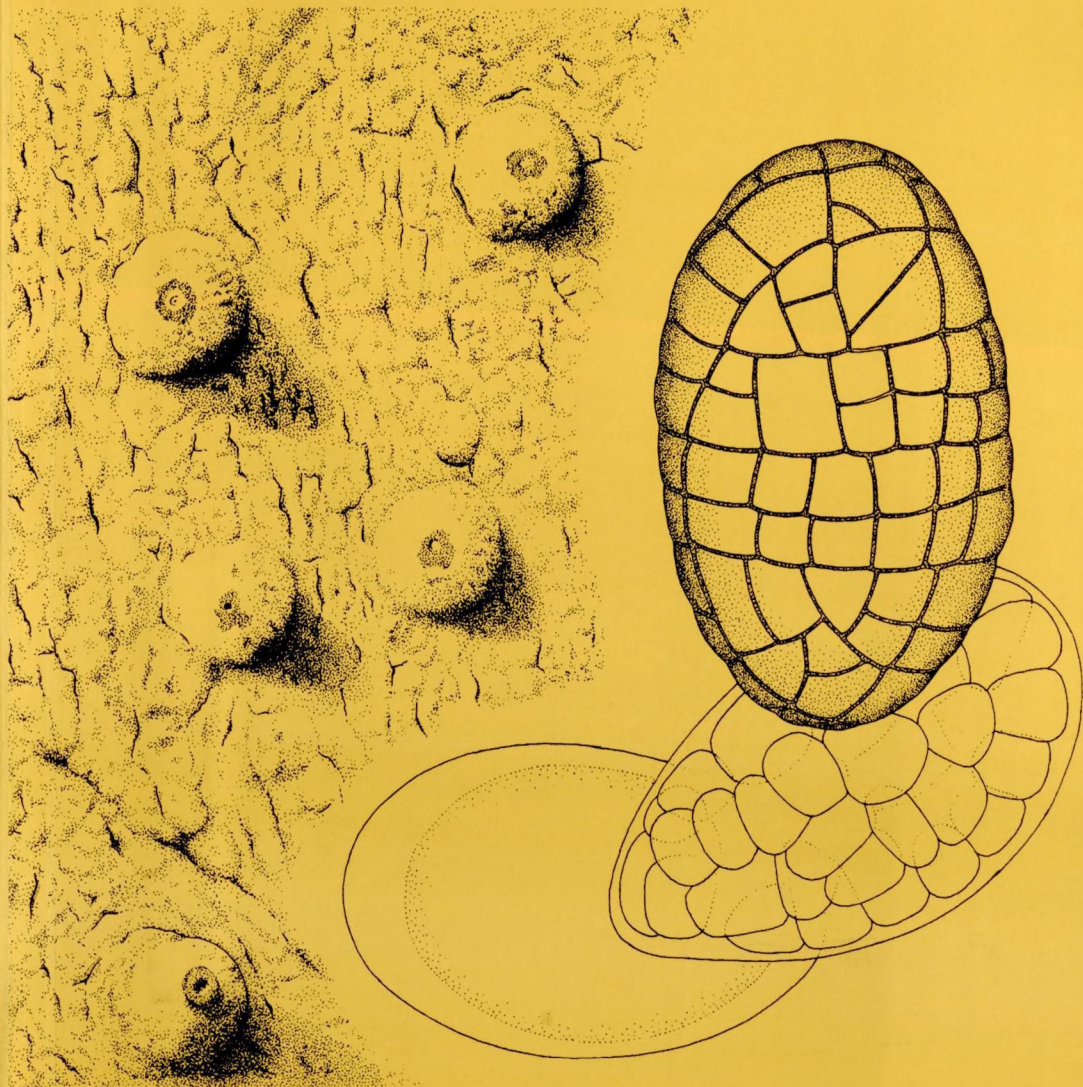


British Lichen Society Bulletin

Number 93 Winter 2003



Edited by P W Lambley

FORTHCOMING BLS MEETINGS

SOERST, THE NETHERLANDS

Leaders Kok van Herk, Leo Spier & Pat Wolseley

7 May - 11 May 2004

BANGOR MARITIME WORKSHOP

Leader Anthony Fletcher

6 August - 13 August 2004

2004 MEMBERSHIP AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Annual rates except where indicated (US dollar rates are double the sterling rates)

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

for 2004..... £25.00

three year rate for 2004-2006£71.50

LIFE MEMBERSHIP for persons over 60 years of age and having the same entitlement as Ordinary Members (10 times annual rate)£250.00

Each of the categories of **ASSOCIATE** membership enjoys full entitlement to all the facilities of the Society as well as the *Bulletin* but without *The Lichenologist*.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP..... £18.50

SENIOR ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP for persons over 60 years of age.....£7.50

JUNIOR ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP for persons under 18 years of age, or full-time students..... £5.00

FAMILY MEMBERSHIP for persons of the same household as a member, having entitlement to the facilities of the Society but receiving no publications and having no voting rights..... £5.00

BULLETIN only subscriptions (from Assistant Treasurer) for institutions only.....£15.00

Renewal membership subscriptions by sterling cheque payable to *The British Lichen Society*, and drawn on a UK bank or on a bank with a UK branch or agent should be sent, by 1 January, to Prof C W Smith, the Assistant Treasurer, British Lichen Society, Penyllan, Leinthall Starks, Ludlow, Shropshire SY8 2HP, UK (tel 01568 770388), e-mail: cliffard7@aol.com

US dollar renewal membership subscriptions should be sent to S R Clayden, New Brunswick Museum, 277 Douglas Avenue, Saint John, New Brunswick, E2K 1E5, Canada.

European Members see Website for details

Overseas members may pay 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..

Changes of address should be notified to the Assistant Treasurer at least six weeks in advance.

Applications for membership should be made to The Secretary, The British Lichen Society, c/o The Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London, SW7 5BD, or through the Society's website at <http://www.theBLS.org.uk>

STONEHENGE

It was a perfect day in early summer, the stones looking huge and magnificent against the sky. We felt privileged to carry out our lichen survey on them while ropes and marshals kept the public at a distance. English Heritage, who manage the site, are aware that since they were erected in Neolithic times, the megaliths have become colonised by interesting lichens and wanted to know precisely what there is and where it grows. So Vince Giavarini and Peter James were spending a week there with a large scale map that had every stone numbered (82) and distinguished the sarsens from the bluestones. I had driven over to join them for a day. English Heritage have broadened their remit from building conservation to preserving the biodiversity of their sites. Here, that includes not only rare lichens but jackdaws nesting on ledges, skylarks and some fine chalk downland.

My companions, who had spent their first day of fieldwork 'getting their eye in' had thoughtfully left the boulder with highest potential until I arrived. We gleefully made straight for the Slaughter Stone, a mammoth rectangular sarsen, lying flat on the ground outside the main circle. It has weathered in such a way that it contains small rock basins that hold water after rain and, fancifully, blood following sacrifices. We were not disappointed; it proved to be one of the three richest megaliths on the site and formed an unrivalled introduction to the lichen flora. The damp margins of the hollows were covered with a dark grey leafy lichen, *Phaeophyscia sciastra*, in its only site in southern England, and runnels leading from the depressions were lined with *Lecanora fugiens*. This was also the only stone carrying the conspicuous bright green Map Lichen (*Rhizocarpon geographicum*). We lay on the warm turf, calling out identifications and conferring over difficult species until we had a list of nearly thirty. This is hallowed ground where it is important not to clamber on the stone and cause possible abrasion. As a few lichens needed collecting to confirm identification, we used Vince's harmless technique, involving the removal of a few fruits on a strip of sellotape. I thought back to my first visit to the henge in 1958 when visitors could roam at will and must frequently have used the slaughter stone as a picnic site. It is still a favourite place for candles during festivities. As a result of the restrictions imposed by English Heritage the lichens are in a better condition now than they have been for some time.

From the Slaughter Stone we moved on to the immense trilithons, surveying them is reminiscent of working a cliff. They support a well developed and remarkable lichen flora with unexpected affinities: being typical of sea cliffs such as those at Land's End. At least nine species have maritime affinities: including Sea Ivory (*Ramalina siliquosa*) which hangs off the stones in abundant, large shaggy clumps; grey, circular, black-bordered colonies of *Rinodina confragosa*, dark brown patches of *Anaptychia runcinata* and scurfy white ones of *Aspicilia leproscens*. Their presence 50 km from the coast is something of a mystery. The most dramatic, but unlikely explanation is that when (if) the bluestones were being transported by sea from the Prescelly

Mountains, Pembrokeshire they spent time in a maritime environment and that is where these seaside lichens first colonised them. More plausible is the suggestion that under stormy weather conditions exposed sites such as Stonehenge are effected by salt spray from the not too distant (200km) Atlantic seaboard, the salt building up especially on vertical and overhanging surfaces. In addition glider pilots have reported that on hot summer days thermals from the coast reach as far inland as Salisbury Plain. Additional support for this theory is that occasional inland church towers are known to carry populations of the Sea Ivory lichen. Bird droppings, a source of salts, may also be involved in some way. A lichen list for the lower 2 m of every stone was prepared, each of us circling the base at least once, hoping that three pairs of eyes, aided by hand-lenses, were not going to miss too much. With hundreds of visitors an hour watching us this must have been one of the more public lichen surveys ever undertaken. However, engrossed as we were and indifferent to the multitude, we were able to give our total attention to the job in hand. So much so that at times I mistook the sound of traffic on the A303 for the roar of breaking surf.

This was Peter's third visit to survey Stonehenge, the two previous being in 1973 and 1994 so he has considerable familiarity with the circle and is also an expert on coastal lichens. Peter is still infinitely knowledgeable, as he pointed out sterile *Aspicilia epiglypta* to us, he observed that the maritime flora was all the more remarkable since the majority of the commonest seaside species were absent, leaving mostly rarities such as *Lecanora andrewii*, *Buellia leptoclinoides*, *Rinodina confragosa* and *R. orculariopsis*. Vince had been asked to make a special study of the effect past attempts to clean the stones had had on the lichens. The effect was easy to see: they had been eliminated, putting the succession back to bare rock. An endeavour to remove a large graffiti had resulted in its ghostly reappearance several years later, this time outlined in bright yellow, *Candelariella vitellina* having become dominant on the cleaned surface.

Every hour or so we vacated the circle, allowing visitors to take photographs unencumbered by lichenologists. The refreshment room served 'megalithic rock buns'; so large that one did for several meals. During these breaks the media, in the form of TV, radio, the national and local papers, were pressing for interviews, which we gave in turn. As a preliminary to this, helicopters had been flying low over the site to obtain establishing shots. There were no easy questions such as 'Why are you carrying out this survey and what have you found?' My toughest one was 'What difference does it make to a person walking down Swindon High Street that there are lichens on Stonehenge?' That's real fast bowling! Fortunately, I have been asked similar questions by landscape students. My answer was that lichens are what makes the stones look old. If they were not there the henge would be visually far duller. Lichens are nature's paint, emphasising every change in slope and aspect, picking out the underhangs with different colours and textures, giving the structure depth and creating an appearance of ruggedness that would otherwise be missing. It is heartening to report that not once did the media refer to lichens as 'litchens'.

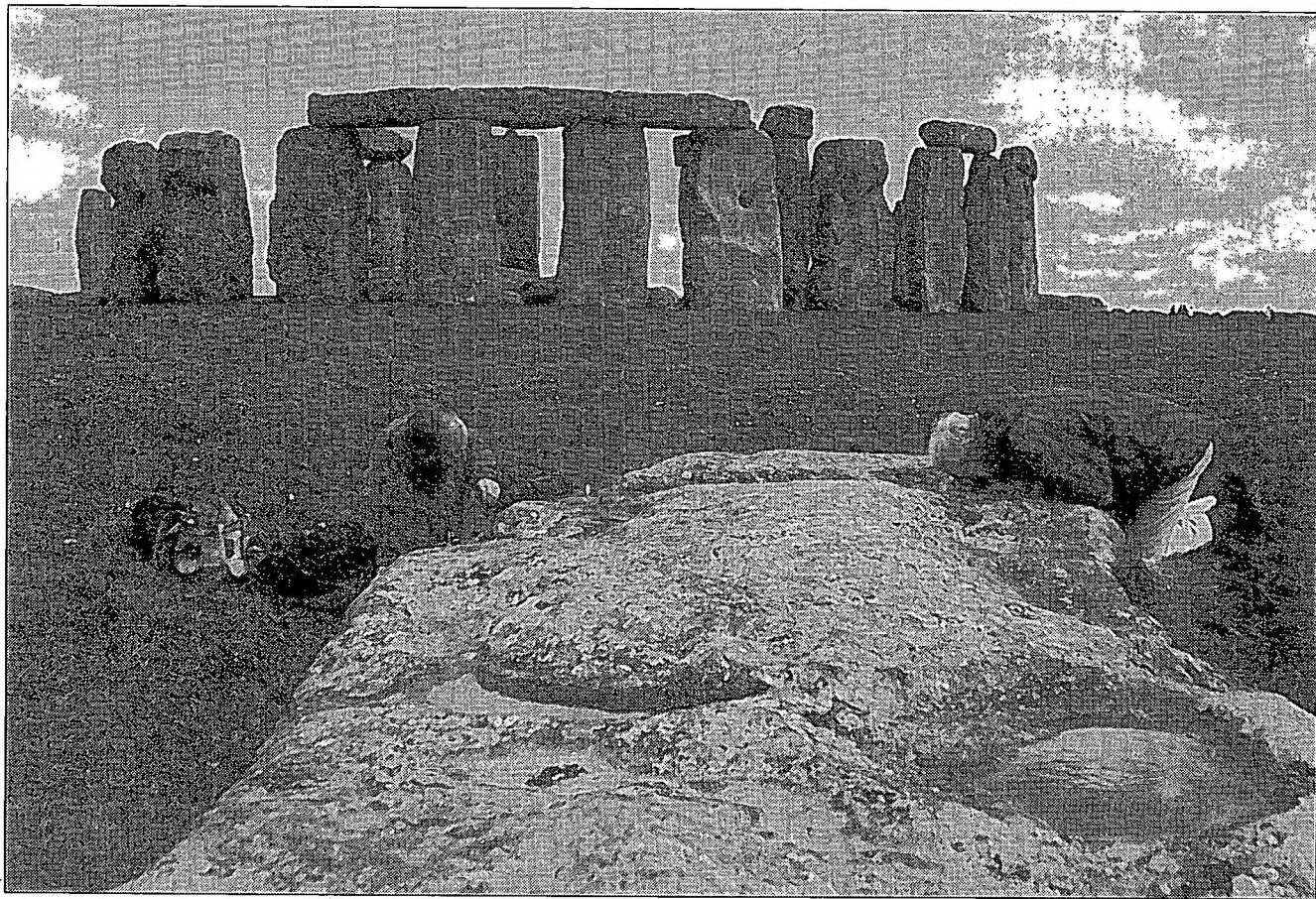


Fig 1 Vince Giavarni and Peter James examining the 'slaughter stone', Stonehenge.

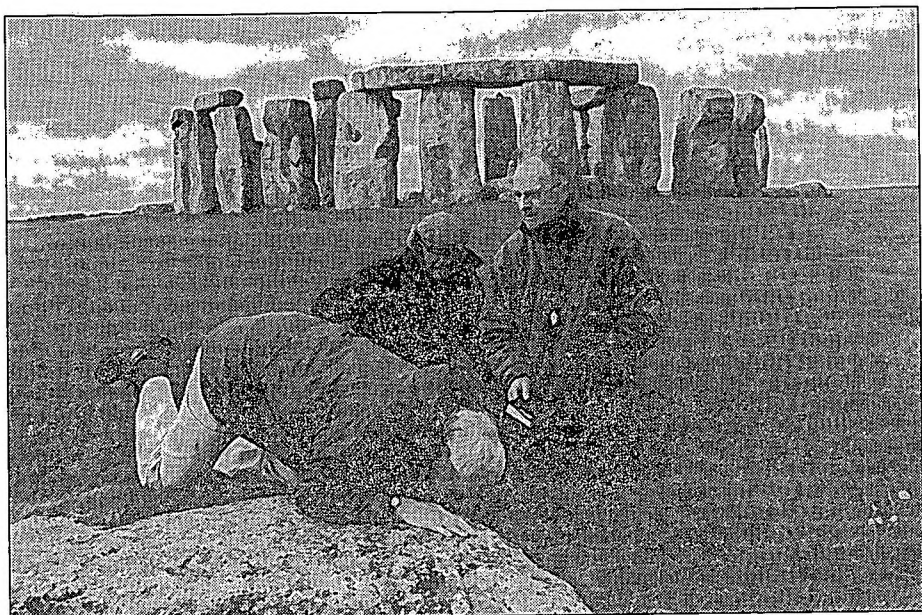


Fig 2 "The Team", Peter James, Oliver Gilbert and Vince Giavarini examining one of the stones.

The bluestones, recycled from a Welsh stone circle in c.1700 BC, appear tiny compared to the trilithon sarsens transported from near Marlborough. These short (c.2-2.5 m) slender pinnacles had a species-poor lichen flora containing species characteristic of bird-perches such as *Physconia grisea* and *Xanthoria candelaria*. We were relieved to discover that such species are very local at Stonehenge as it had been feared that the special inland, maritime communities might be under threat from the general enrichment of habitats in lowland England resulting from agricultural fertilisers, traffic and acid rain. Peter's impression was that there had been no noticeable deterioration since 1994. This week-long survey, easily the most detailed ever carried out on the site, will be a base-line against which future change can be assessed. At least 14 lichens recorded in the past are now thought to be errors but a further 20 were recorded for the first time. Serendipity was responsible for two of these. The marshal's hut was too small to accommodate extra people, so we found a cavity in the base of sarsen No. 54 to deposit our equipment. Looking more closely at the recess, Vince recorded *Arthonia pruinata* and *Opegrapha areniseda* in their only locality on the henge. The total number of lichens now stands at 77. The lichens are of sufficient interest for English Heritage to think of adding a section on them to the audio-tapes visitors listen to when walking around the site.

Oliver Gilbert

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING JANUARY 2004 ROYAL BOTANIC GARDEN EDINBURGH

Travel : there are many good offers now on flights from centres throughout Britain to Edinburgh. A regular bus shuttle operates between Edinburgh Airport and the City Centre. Travel within the City can be by bus or taxi. Edinburgh is easily accessible on train routes, and regular, inexpensive coach travel is also an option. If you are coming by car, there is ample parking near the Botanic Garden.

Accommodation : a list of local B & Bs is available on request from Norma Gregory: e-mail: norma.gregory@talk21.com - or phone 0131 447 5976.

Any other queries, please contact Carol Gibb (e-mail: c.gibb@rbge.org.uk or phone 0131 248 2957) or Brian and Sandy Coppins (e-mail: lichensEL@btinternet.com or phone 01620 860 906) or e-mail: b.coppins@rbge.org.uk or phone 0131 248 2864).

Nominations

Nominations for Officers for 2004 and four members of Council for the period 2004–2006 should be sent in writing to the Secretary, c/o Department of Botany, The Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London, SW7 5BD before 15 December 2003. No person may be nominated without their consent. Vince Giavarini, Dr Simone Louwhoff, Neil Sanderson and Prof. Cliff Smith retire from Council and are not eligible for re-election as Council members.

Conservation Committee will meet at 10.00 a.m. on Friday, 9th January, 2004 in the Seminar Room of the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh (Inverleith Row entrance).

Council Meeting

Council will meet at **2.00 p.m. on Friday 9th January 2004** in the **Seminar Room** of the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh (Inverleith Row entrance). Please let the Secretary have any items you wish Council to discuss by 15th December, 2003.

Lichenological Exhibition and Soirée

The Conference Room of the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh (RBGE) has been reserved to put up exhibits of lichen interest from **2.00 p.m., Friday 9th January 2003** onwards. (Please see p. 24 of *Bulletin 92* (Summer, 2003) for further details about exhibits - last year's displays covered a fascinating range of topics, and it would be good to keep the ball rolling). Display boards and tables will be available for exhibits, and the exhibition will continue until the end of the AGM on Saturday. You are also welcome to contribute items on Saturday morning after 9.00 a.m. However,

in order to plan the space, please could you let **Evelyn Turnbull** at RBGE know the subject and/or title of your exhibit by 15th December and approximately how much space you will need (table or display board) (e-mail :e.turnbull@rbge.org.uk or phone 0131 248 2863).

From 5.00 p.m. there will be a preview of the exhibits with a glass of wine, with a **buffet supper commencing at 6.00 p.m.** in the Conference Room. This will be followed by:

The Dougal Swinscow Lecture

Lichen Vegetation of the Scottish Highlands.

Dr Alan Fryday

7.30 p.m. in the Lecture Theatre of the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh.

Scotland has not only some of the finest scenery in Britain, but is of international importance for the wealth and diversity of its lichen flora. **Dr Alan Fryday** (now of Michigan State University, USA) spent many years exploring and studying the montane lichen floras of Scotland. Far from being bleak, bare crags, he found that there was a wealth of diversity, with well over 700 lichen taxa recorded from Scottish mountains (compared to 121 vascular plants). Fryday considers that the mountains of the Western Highlands of Scotland support a lichen vegetation that is apparently unique in Europe, and probably in the world. Ben Lawers NNR, for example, he considers to be "arguably, the most important lichen site in the British Isles; it is without question, the most important montane site" (Fryday, 1999). The reason for the extraordinary richness at Ben Lawers lies in a combination of factors, including geology (calcareous mica-schist), geographical position, climate and altitudinal range. Over 20 lichen species are known in the British Isles only from the Ben Lawers NNR, and several also appear to be British endemics. Other mountain ranges also will be considered, such as the Cairngorms, Aonach Mór (Ben Nevis range) and the Breadalbanes.

Reference

Fryday, A.M. (1999) *Location of rare lichens on the Ben Lawers NNR, Perthshire.*
Unpublished report for Scottish Natural Heritage.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING/EXHIBITIONS/LECTURE MEETING

Saturday, 10th January, 2004

The Annual General Meeting will be held in the Lecture Theatre of the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh (entrance from Inverleith Row), at 10.30 a.m. on Saturday, 10th January, 2004

Programme

- 09.45 Reception and coffee
10.30 Annual General Meeting

AGENDA

1. Apologies for absence
2. Minutes of the Annual General Meeting January 2003
3. Matters arising
4. President's address
5. Officers and Committee Chair Reports
6. Ursula Duncan Award
7. Field Meetings 2003-2004
8. Election of Officers and four members of Council
9. Any other business
10. Date and place of the next AGM

12.45 Lunch (to be taken at local venues, such as the Terrace Cafe in the Garden)
(Exhibits will still be on view until close of Lecture Meeting)

Lecture Meeting

Lichenology in Scotland: past, present - and future?

- 2.00 p.m. Welcome by the Regius Keeper, Dr Steve Blackmore
Lecture session, chaired by Dr David Hill, President
- 2.05 p.m. **The History of Lichenology in Scotland** - Dr Brian Coppins
- 2.35 p.m. **Lichens of the Atlantic Hazelwoods** - Sandy Coppins
- 3.05 p.m. Tea
- 3.30 p.m. **Lichens of rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*) in Scotland** - Andy Acton & Anna Griffith
- 3.50 p.m. ***Bryoria furcellata* and landscape modelling in Glen Affric** - Joe Hope
- 4.10 p.m. **Lichens of Whitelee Bogs boulder field, South Lanark** - John Douglass
- 4.30 p.m. **Lichens of Scottish aspen woods** - Dr Chris Ellis
- 4.50 p.m. Questions
- 5.00 p.m. CLOSE

Field Meeting on Sunday 11th January, 2004

There will be a **Field Excursion** on Sunday, 11th Jan., which will include sheltered maritime rocks along the shores of East Lothian, some of the most beautiful and fascinating geological coastal scenery in south-eastern Scotland. We will have the use of the RBGE minibus. If the weather is abysmal, there are several good tea shops in North Berwick. If the weather is brilliant, we could also explore the volcanic lacolith of Traprain Law, described by Brian as "the jewel in the crown for lichens of East Lothian". Good walking shoes are recommended.

Lichen Survey & Report Writing Workshop

Monday and Tuesday, 12th & 13th January, 2004

Venue: the Seminar Room, Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh.

Following on from the Meeting, there will be a two day Workshop led by Dr David Hill "**Lichen Site Surveying and Report Writing**" (Monday 12th and Tuesday 13th January, 2004) at the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh. This is aimed at current practitioners and would-be practitioners, and will discuss methodology, best practice, problems and pitfalls, and aim to establish a common professional standard amongst contract Lichen Surveyors. Please contact David Hill if you wish to attend or for further information. (e-mail: d.j.hill@bristol.ac.uk - telephone 0117 928 8155).

Please see enclosed flier for details and booking form.

***** ADDITIONAL ATTRACTIONS *****

- **Science at RBGE - a behind-the-scenes tour** - 9.00 a.m. Saturday, 10th January; a chance to see what goes on in a major Botanic Garden, from herbarium collections, molecular investigations to catering for public involvement. The tour will be led by RBGE Research staff and Alan Bennell. If you would like to book for this, please fill in the appropriate part of the attached slip. (Meet 9.00 a.m. at Reception, Inverleith Row entrance).
- **Guided tours around the Gardens and Glasshouses.** These are arranged to occur from 9th January, Friday, lunchtime (12.30 p.m.) and Friday afternoon (2.30 p.m.). If you would like to join a guided tour, could you please indicate the preferred time on the inserted sheet. (Meet at Reception, Inverleith Row entrance).
- **Library display** - 12.00 noon to 5.00 p.m., Friday 9th. A specially selected display of some of RBGE's famous lichen books, and a chance to browse through the Library and its extensive collection of journals. (entrance from Inverleith Row).

- **Display of notable Scottish Lichen Collections and Access to the Cryptogamic Herbarium** - this will be available from 9.00 a.m. on Thursday, 8th January, with Brian Coppins in attendance. (entrance from Inverleith Row).

LOCH SUNART

If you have visited this Lichen "Mecca" at any time - even just passing through - we would be grateful if you could send us photocopies of any notes and records that you may have made.

Scottish Natural Heritage has awarded a grant to the BLS, the purpose of which is to build up a comprehensive database of lichen sites in Scotland (all sites, large and small, and not just SSSIs). There exists a mass of data, some of it residing in personal notebooks and record cards that (for some reason), never got sent to the Mapping Recorder or to the Biobase Recorder. We need to pull all available data together, try and localize it, and build up a comprehensive picture of the lichen floras of Scottish sites, initially focusing on the large complex of Loch Sunart.

So, if you have **any records**, can you please photocopy them, and provide your name, the date that you visited, and (if possible) the location(s) where the records were made. We are interested in the south side of Loch Sunart as well as the north.

If you know that you have any other records made whilst in Scotland (for any habitat and location), which you think may not have reached either the Mapping Recorder or the Biobase Recorder, then these would be most welcome as well. We are not looking just for the rare or specialized species, but all lichens recorded, from *Hypogymnia physodes* onwards! All contributions will be very gratefully received.

Please send your Scottish records to : Sandy Coppins, 37 High Street, East Linton, East Lothian, EH40 3AA (or e-mail lichensEL@btinternet.com).

Short Note

Errata.

From Bulletin 92

Lecanora achariana

This is **not** the only recorded locality for this species in the British Isles.

SECRETARY'S REPORT 2003

One of the most regular contributors to the BLS will be sadly missed at this year's AGM in Edinburgh. Tom Chester has contributed so much to this society and to getting a huge variety of people interested in lichens with his courses and his churchyard projects (see Ivan Pedley's contribution on p 27), so it was most appropriate that in 2002 he was one of the first recipients of the Ursula Duncan award. Last year I omitted to mention that Geoffrey Dobbs had died, and that his widow Priscilla had contacted the BLS to give his papers, books and specimens to the British Lichen Society. Amanda Waterfield kindly collected them and now the papers and books are in the BLS library at Leicester Museum.

The last AGM was held in London in the Flett theatre of the Natural History Museum where, apart from the AGM, we enjoyed time to look at the many exhibits which people had brought. Now we look forward to the AGM at Edinburgh Botanic Garden, and hope that members will bring more exhibits for us to enjoy (this *Bulletin* p 5). The Spring Council meeting was held at the University Botanic Garden at Leigh Woods in Bristol and the Autumn Council meeting was combined with the field meeting at Marlborough.

Clifford Smith has taken over as membership secretary and website manager, and is also playing a large role in the new edition of the *Flora*. We much appreciate his contribution in all these areas. The society has probably had the greatest increase in membership last year since the society was formed. We are now 714 members with an increase of 93 in the past year. The proportion of overseas members is still very high, 403, demonstrating the contribution that the society makes to international lichenology through the *Lichenologist* and through field meetings attended by overseas members.

Most enquiries come by e-mail these days but we now have a network of people who can answer some of the ordinary and extraordinary queries. Barbara Hilton and Ann Allen handle educational queries and surprisingly (as lichens are hardly taught in schools) occur very regularly especially at project times of the year, and conservation enquiries are passed onto Bryan Edwards.

The lichen section in the Natural History Museum has been very busy this year with people using the herbarium and library to work on their accounts for the new edition of the *Flora* (this bulletin p.24). We have enjoyed having overseas members of the BLS visiting the herbarium; Gintaras Kantvilas from Tasmania and Anna Guttova from Slovakia have both worked here for several weeks. I am sorry that we are losing Simone Louwhoff, who is returning to Australia with her family in December, having done sterling work on the herbarium here. I hope to report that this position is already filled at the AGM.

The field courses are always popular and this year was no exception. Some of us were pleased to join Francis Rose and many other people to celebrate the launch of the Francis Rose Reserve for Cryptogams at Wakehurst place on 16th September. This sandrock ravine shelters some oceanic species that are rare in the home counties and it is well worth a visit. (An account of the opening appears on p31).

The appointment of Chris Ellis to a 3 year post at the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh to undertake projects relating to bryophyte and lichen conservation in Scotland has been made possible by the Esme Fairbairn Foundation. Furthermore Scottish Natural Heritage have awarded the British Lichen Society a substantial grant towards building a comprehensive database of lichens and lichen sites in Scotland. Part of this grant is to be used towards training lichenologists and to raise awareness of lichens in Scotland. English Nature is also funding a British Lichen Society project to set up a rare lichens database for England. These grants ensure that the contribution that the British Lichen Society has to make in assisting government agencies with data collection is recognised.

Publications

The Lichenologist continues to flourish under Peter Crittenden with an ever expanding contribution from across the globe. This, despite considerable problems with Elsevier, who are now rather behind with parts for volume 35. Hopefully this will change with a move to Cambridge University Press next year. At the end of 2002 the publication of the Indices of Ecological Continuity was a landmark providing us for the first time with all epiphytic indices including the Scottish pinewood index in one volume. Other important publications from the Society in 2003 include A Conservation Evaluation of British Lichens which provides the most comprehensive overview of the conservation status of all species in Britain and the long awaited Aide Mémoire to *Usnea* by Peter James which is full of useful character sketches. The *Bulletin* under Peter Lambley is also an ever expanding publication. Ten years ago the *Bulletin* was 60 pages that could be stapled together and now it is 84 pages and perfect bound. This important publication keeps us all informed of the societies activities, records of new species and life of the society.

Future events

The joint meeting with the Dutch Bryological and Lichenological Society will be a good opportunity to see recently described species and unusual species of coastal habitats. The International Association for Lichenology holds its 5th meeting in Tartu Estonia from 16-21st August 2004 and it is hoped that members of BLS will try to attend this meeting. There are several field excursions associated with this meeting including one to adjacent areas of North-West Russia. You can find out more information on the website www.ut.ee/ial5/.

Pat Wolseley

TREASURER'S REPORT AND TRUSTEES' REPORT ON THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1.7.2002 TO 30.6.2003

This year has again been a successful one for the Society. There has been a small increase in membership. Income from interest has dropped significantly this year due to a general fall in interest rates. However, this has been offset by a considerable rise in profit on sales.

The main donation was from English Nature which funded a very successful International Nitrogen Workshop organised by Pat Wolseley at Nettlecombe in February.

The profit sharing scheme with the publishers of the *Lichenologist* has again produced a considerable income but there is likely to be a marked drop in this income for next year due to a change of publisher.

The rise in expenditure on field meetings and seminars is largely due to the cost of the Nitrogen Workshop which was funded by English Nature. A grant was also received from Scottish Natural Heritage towards the cost of the Graphidion workshop at Oban. The society is very grateful for both organisations' support.

Printing costs have been high this year as the society has produced three new publications. These are Indices of Ecological Continuity for Woodland Epiphytic Lichen Habitats in the British Isles, A Conservation Evaluation of British Lichens and the Aide Memoire:Usnea.

Grants have been made to G. Kantvilas for Lichen studies in Edinburgh and to A. Pentecost for studies of ascospore characters in Graphidiaceae.

It will again be noted that there has been an increase in the society's reserves. This is again mainly due to the profits made on the *Lichenologist*, but due to a change of publisher this is almost certain to drop substantially. So far the costs for producing the new Flora have been modest but these will be substantial in the future. Further costs for the year are the Education workshop at Nettlecombe in July 2003 and a grant towards publication of the Flora of Cheshire. Further county floras are in the pipeline and may need financial support.

I would like to thank both assistant treasurers, Jeremy Gray and Stephen Clayden for their help and hard work. I would also like to thank Don Palmer and Brian Green for all their work with sales and to Douglas Oliver for considerable help with the accounts.

R M H Hodgson, Hon Treasurer.

BRITISH LICHEN SOCIETY

Income and Expenditure Account for the Year ended 30th June 2003

EXPENDITURE			INCOME		
	£				£
2001/2			2001/2		
Printing and distributing the Lichenologist	16,350		Subscriptions		18,304
(2,247) Less profit sharing	29,605	(13,255)	Add 1/5 th life membership		457
			Less refunds		(22)
			11,928 Less paid in advance		(6,753)
Printing and distributing The Bulletin	3,815		5,915 Interest received		4,644
4,467 Less receipts	240	3,575	250 Donations and bequests		5,100
1,770 Secretarial and committee expenses		2,091	2,260 Profit on sales of stock		4,439
1,261 Depreciation		356	(-) Loss on exchange rate		(50)
-- Printing		3,081	Miscellaneous		23
161 Bank charges		80	20,713		<u>Total 26,142</u>
207 A.G.M		228			
1,368 Seminars, Field trips etc		4,068			
2,436 Biobase and Website		346			
350 Accounting and Audit		225			
263 Insurance		360	(8,769) Excess of income over expenditure		(22,870)
481 Subscriptions paid		361			
1,427 Donations, presentations, grants		1,100			
- Miscellaneous		656			
11,944		<u>3,272</u>	11,944		<u>3,272</u>
Total					

Balance Sheet as at 30th June 2003

Liabilities			Assets		
11,664 Sundry creditors(inc advance subs)	9,422	166,038	Cash at Banks		188,423
1,784 Life members	1,827	10,663	Stock		9,389
3,308 Burnet-Wallace Memorial Fund	3,308	-	Equipment	5043	
900 Grants and funds in hand	900	356	Less depreciation	5043	-
General fund at 30.6.02	159,485	84	Debtors		-
159,485 Plus surplus for year		22,870			
		182,355			
<u>£177,141</u>		<u>£197,812</u>	<u>£177,141</u>		<u>£197,812</u>

Independent Examiner

Signed and agreed on behalf of the British Lichen Society

Registered Charity No 228850

President

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.

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.

- I. Status; The Society is a registered charity number 228850

THE BLS HERBARIUM

Can I remind members that they are welcome to borrow specimens from the Herbarium. This service is particularly useful for beginners wishing to get to know macro-lichens. Specimens [preferably in batches of 10 - 20 packets] can be borrowed by post by sending a list of species desired, together with an address label, to the Curator at Dundee Museums and Art Galleries, Albert Square, Dundee, DD1 1DA. Loans should be returned within one month, enclosing postage reimbursement [usually not more than £1 or £2].

The Herbarium is also keen to acquire additional specimens, particularly of well developed crustose species [with a good surface area to weight ratio!] Accurately determined material accompanied by a full data label would be welcomed by the Curator at the above address.

As the Herbarium is largely composed of bequest material, species only widely recognised within the last 20 years are still relatively poorly represented. If you would like to check whether specimens you have available are needed please email to richard.brinklow@dundeecity.gov.uk

This Herbarium exists to be used, so, don't be shy, ask for a loan today!

Richard K Brinklow, Curator

CONSERVATION OFFICERS REPORT 2003

Much of the year has been spent 'finding my feet' as Conservation Officer. The Conservation Committee met twice during the year, and continues to work hard on various projects.

A major and important publication this year has been 'A Conservation Evaluation of British Lichens' by Ray Woods and Brian Coppins, with a lot input from members of the Committee. A total of 1850 taxa have been evaluated using the latest IUCN guidelines. The publication updates and significantly builds upon the 1994 Red Data Data book and will of great use to the country agencies and non-government organisations alike. It is intended that the list will be updated annually or when new information on a species is available, and can be viewed on the JNCC Website. Another extremely useful publication is the 'Indices of Ecological Continuity for Woodland Epiphytic Lichen Habitats in the British Isles' by Brian and Sandy Coppins, dealing with the evaluation of woodlands and parklands, building upon the pioneering work of Francis Rose. As well as formally publishing the indices there is a lot of background information, particularly on the Scottish Pinewoods.

I attended several important meetings during the year. In February the Society organised an excellent workshop on 'Nitrogen in the Environment' which was well attended by lichenologists from home and abroad. After the weekend it was apparent that much more research is needed in this area, as pollution from Ammonia and Nitrogen compounds is perhaps the major threat to lichens in the wider countryside, particularly in areas previously unaffected by SO₂ pollution. In March the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation was launched at Kew Gardens. While many targets discussed during the day are outside of the Society's direct remit, we have already met some of the recommendations with our recent publications such as the Checklist and Conservation Evaluation.

Work on BAP species continues with Plantlife and the country agencies funding work on *Cladonia mediterranea*, *Heterodermia leucomela* and *Lecanactis 'hemisphaerica'*. Targets for species have been reassessed as a result of the first round of reporting. Several very important finds have been made this year most notably the first record for 130 years of the endemic *Bacidia subturgidula*, found inside old Holly pollards in the New Forest by Neil Sanderson. Brian and Sandy Coppins found a very small population of *Bryoria smithii* on Dartmoor. Although sadly it appears that *Buellia asterella* is now extinct in the British Isles.

A major project this year has been to produce a draft list of Important Plant Areas for lichens, as part of Plantlife's programme to identify sites of exceptional botanical interest throughout Europe. The sites for lichens will largely be chosen for the present of threatened species, particularly endemic or near-endemic species, or where the site

supports exceptional richness in relation to its habitat type. A meeting was held in October to review progress.

There have been several changes to the Committee this year. Chris Cheffings from JNCC has joined and her input will be very welcome. Stephen Ward retired from SNH in October and is warmly thanked on behalf of the Society for his valuable work. I am pleased to say that Stephen will be staying on the Committee in another role. Of great sadness was the loss of Tom Chester. His contribution to churchyard lichen conservation is immeasurable and he will be sorely missed.

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

Bryan Edwards

THE LIBRARIANS REPORT FOR 2002-2003

There has been considerable activity after almost a full year from the transfer of the library from Kew to Leicestershire. Acquisitions keep coming in. The Geoffrey Dobbs bequest has been gratefully received. And the previous Librarian, Dennis Brown has contributed a further 13 boxes from his garage. The library depends entirely on donations, and I will be very happy to receive them, especially of reprints, at any time.

Requests for 79 items have been received, including many from the extensive reprint collection.

The catalogue has been successfully converted from the old IBM tapes onto CD-ROM. This text, of 4954 entries, is being further converted and edited by Sidney Cosgrove. We intend that this entire catalogue will be readable on the BLS Web site in due course. For the moment, users will have to refer to the 1987 microfiche, or contact me with requests.

The next stage will be to update the catalogue with about 2000 recently acquired items. I will be indebted to any persons prepared to assist with this task. If you live within a couple of hours of Leicester I will be happy to drive a few boxes to you for typing up. You will find they make interesting reading.

I am indebted to those who have given help over the year, particularly Amanda Waterfield, Dennis Brown, David Hawksworth, Frank Dobson and Sidney Cosgrove.

Dr Anthony Fletcher

EDUCATION AND PROMOTIONS COMMITTEE
2003 REPORT FOR THE AGM OF THE BLS, 10 JANUARY 2004

In 2003, the Education and Promotions Committee held three productive meetings. These generated much fruitful discussion, providing very useful opportunities to keep up to date and develop opportunities on behalf of the Society. For the first time this year we have benefited from the contributions of corresponding members who have played a significant role. Sadly, we shall miss the stalwart and valuable contributions of Tom Chester who, though not able to attend meetings recently, had kept in touch by e-mail. Over the years, through his knowledge and advocacy of churchyard lichens, constant willingness to help and extensive network of contacts, he contributed greatly to the educational work of the Society. Other members of the Committee, now 14 in all, have attended regularly.

An additional meeting this year was a small workshop at the start of August in Nettlecombe Court Field Centre where, over the course of a weekend, we worked on school projects. Members of the Committee were joined by four others interested in developing projects with lichens. The workshop was very helpful. As well as reminding the authors among us to keep things simple, we forged an international link with the work of Anne Bauwens (who is enabling school children along the border of Belgium and France to investigate the effect of air pollution on the lichens on tree trunks). We hope we can benefit from the design skills of Judy Sparks (Glasgow) which she combines with her interest in lichens. Phil Edwards (south Wales) is putting his computing and powerpoint skills to engaging effect, developing a range of activities based on lichens in his local area, including churchyards (this will be available for schools everywhere, through the Welsh National Grid for Learning).

Our aim to increase contacts with young people has spurred us on to:

- Publish on the BLS web-site, with links to the National Grid for Learning, a range of lichen projects, including some based on churchyards, walls and trees, which are suitable for school and college students. (We are indebted to Tom Chester for much of the material which formed the basis of the churchyard projects.) We receive a steady stream of requests from students for help with school, college and university projects and the web-site projects have attracted interest from students as far afield as California.
- Develop a link with Pat Wolseley's twig project (on the NHM web-site) to explore the effect of air pollution on the lichens on trees (both trunks and twigs). We look forward to supporting Pat during National Science Week (March 2004) at the Darwin Centre (NHM) when the projects will be launched.
- Introduce the lichens of Chelsea Physic Garden to about 140 10 year olds from local London schools! Peter James and Ann Allen captured their imaginations with a

series of short activities, which have been left at the education centre, as a learning resource for future young visitors.

- Exhibit at the Cambridge Conversazione in June, showing work with lichens alongside a wide variety of natural history projects by schools, colleges and natural history groups. Don Palmer, Ann Allen and Barbara Hilton looked after the BLS stand.

In endeavouring to provide more resource materials for people already interested in lichens, our publication list is growing:

- The *Usnea* aide-memoire (Peter James) was circulated to all members with the summer *Bulletin* (and we now look forward to similar publications on *Cladonia* and *Opegrapha*).
- The Churchyard Lichen Key (Frank Dobson) should be published very soon and will be a valuable addition to the FSC Aid-Gap series

We are always keen to extend the audiences we reach. This year, for example, both Amanda Waterfield and Frank Dobson visited *The Stoneshow*: a significant event in the calendar of stonemasons and architects. Other publications not mentioned individually, but reaching societies and clubs interested in the natural history of their areas, all help to spread the word about lichens.

We anticipate in 2004 developing more strongly opportunities for older students and adults. 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 2003: Ann Allen (Committee secretary), Andrew Branson, Linda Davies, Frank Dobson, Rebecca Farley, Tony Fletcher, Jeremy Gray, Sandy Coppins (president of the Society), Peter James, William Purvis, Amanda Waterfield, Pat Wolseley; and corresponding members: Jenny Duckworth, Alan Orange, Don Palmer, Janet Simkin, Carol Simpson and Will Stevens.

Barbara Hilton (Chair)
Beauregard, 5 Alscott Gardens,
Alverdiscott,
BARNSTAPLE,
Devon
EX31 3PT

DATA COMMITTEE REPORT FOR 2002-2003

Since the last report, the committee met on three occasions.

Work on Biobase has continued and version 9.49 was released towards the end of 2002, all members should now be using this version. We are grateful to Scottish Natural Heritage for a substantial grant of 80% of the initial cost of creating a working database to provide a baseline for further work on Scottish sites and for training and research in Scotland. There are other grants and options under investigation and this work should greatly extend the size of the database held on Biobase.

A report from the Biobase organiser Janet Simkin is given separately. We are extremely grateful to her for all the hard work that she has put into Biobase. In addition, she has represented the BLS at meetings of the National Biodiversity network and has ensured that the BLS has had an active part in its discussions. She also represented the Society at the 2nd conference of National Societies and Recording Schemes.

Work has continued on the Lichen Atlas, albeit slowly, as the main authors are now concentrating their efforts on writing accounts for the new *Flora*. The first fifteen accounts have been completed for the Lirelliform genera and the species list is being finalised for Metalliferous species. Work is also continuing on the Ancient Woodland fascicle.

A preliminary new churchyard mapping card was distributed at the last AGM and following the feedback from this test run, it has now been printed. The sad loss of Tom Chester will be very much felt by the churchyard recorders but he has ensured that a strong team is in position to continue his work. A new general mapping card has also been produced using the revised checklist and both these cards are available to members from either Brian Green or at most BLS meetings. Both cards will be placed on the BLS website from which they will be able to be downloaded.

It has been an important year from lichen data recording and we are now entering a new phase that will see us working closely with a number of other organisations to ensure that the maximum value is obtained from an extensive input of new and revised records.

Frank Dobson

BIOBASE RECORDER'S REPORT

The BioBase project continues to gather momentum. 32 licences have now been issued for local systems and records are being submitted to the central database from 14 of these. We are also receiving records in Excel spreadsheet form which are easily converted to BioBase. Most of the users who are supplying data to the central system are collating their own and other people's records for their local areas, so we now have records on the system for 58 modern recorders and from others dating back to the 18th century. The central database now contains nearly 7000 record cards for 6000 sites. The majority of these are from the north of England, the south-east, Worcestershire, Staffordshire, Cornwall and the Channel Isles, so records from other areas will be particularly welcome. My thanks to all those who have contributed so far.

At the Oban field meeting in the summer we experimented with entering records directly to BioBase during the meeting. I think this was successful, but we need to give more thought to how the records are then managed over the next few months as changes and additions come in. The latest large database to be added to the system has been Oliver Gilbert's records for Northumberland. These were scanned to convert them to a text file, then read into Excel and reformatted before being loaded automatically into BioBase. It sounds complicated, but it saves a great deal of time. A priority for the next year will be computerising Tom Chester's churchyard records.

Funding has now been received to help us build a site-based Scottish lichens database, and we have also started converting the published "New, Rare and Interesting" records to form the basis of an threatened lichens database for England. These are large projects and we need BLS members to get involved in them, by contributing records and to help with input, verification and other aspects.

It is disappointing that so many of the local systems are still not being used, despite the availability of telephone and e-mail support, and all the effort that has gone into producing documentation to help users get started. Unfortunately I have not had any time over the last year to visit people to provide individual training or installation support, but if there is a need for this I will try to fit it in over the next few months.

We have continued to work with Mike Thurner on the technical side, and now have a new version of BioBase which includes an interface to Recorder2002 and the NBN, and several other improvements. This new version is installed from CD rather than diskette. The species list has been brought up to date and now includes the conservation evaluation codes published earlier this year. Mike has put a great deal of effort into developing BioBase-Lichens with us, for very little financial reward, and I would like to thank him for this.

Over the last few months I have attended a number of meetings organised by the National Biodiversity Network, to keep in touch with developments on the NBN

Gateway (do have a look at www.searchnbn.net if you haven't seen it) and to get their guidance on the legal and other issues which need to be sorted out if we are to continue to collect and use lichen records. The recording statement published in this Bulletin is one of the products of this, and there will be further documents, including a Data Access and Privacy Policy, to come. All rather tedious but necessary in this modern world.

Janet Simkin

LICHEN RECORDS AND DATABASES

In common with all the national recording schemes and local record centres, we have to keep an eye on any legal issues that might affect us. The technology we use to manage our databases is evolving rapidly, and we need to look ahead to the implications of making lichen data available on CD or on the internet at some time in the future. There have also been some recent changes to the law that could affect us, particularly the Data Protection Act.

The National Biodiversity Network (NBN) has been leading the effort to address these complex issues on behalf of all the British recording schemes. They have now published clear and detailed guidelines, and have been working with us to see how we can apply them to our own situation. The procedures they recommend are not particularly onerous, but we will have to produce and agree a number of documents including a Recording Statement and a Data Access and Privacy Policy.

The Recording Statement is the most urgent. A preliminary version of this is published below for the first time, and it will also be available on the website and included in the information sent out to new members. If you have ever submitted records to the Mapping Scheme or BioBase, or if you might do so in the future, this affects you and you are asked to read it carefully.

Its main purpose is to ensure that everyone submitting records to any of the BLS databases (including the Mapping Scheme and BioBase) has agreed to the BLS using and verifying the records, and then disseminating them in detail or summary form. This may seem obvious, but these days it has to be said in print and in this rather formal way.

This does not, in any way, affect the recorder's right to use their own records and to pass them on to others, it simply gives us the right to do the same. It will also ensure that those individuals and local record centres who are collating other people's records have taken reasonable steps to get their agreement to pass them on to us (recognising that this is not always possible).

The statement also includes an assurance that any supply of lichen data to others will be accompanied by sufficient information on the source of the information in the database to enable the user to assess its suitability for their use. As with the dot maps issued by the Mapping Scheme, it is necessary to point out that not all the records can have been checked, and that the BLS is not liable for the consequences of any inaccuracies.

If you have any queries or comments on all this, do please get in touch with me.

Janet Simkin

BLS Recording Statement

By submitting records to any of the BLS database projects the supplier of the records agrees that they may be collated by the BLS and disseminated for environmental decision-making, education, research and other public benefit uses in accordance with the BLS data access policy. This does not, in any way, restrict the rights of the supplier to use the records themselves or to pass them on to others.

Names and contact details of data suppliers will be used for administration and verification purposes only. Contact details will not be passed to other parties without consent, but the recorder's name may form part of the record that is collated and disseminated. It may not always be possible to acknowledge all the suppliers of the records.

Records will be made available only at the discretion of the BLS. Depending on the use to which the data will be put, it will be summarised to an appropriate level and provided as hard copy, electronically or on the internet. Any supply of information will be accompanied by a statement describing the sources of the data, the period covered and the level of verification applied. No database can ever be complete or fully accurate, and it is not possible for the BLS to verify all records. The BLS can accept no liability for the consequences of any inaccuracies.

The database projects referred to above include the Mapping Scheme, BioBase, "New, Rare and Interesting", and any other databases compiled by the BLS from time to time as part of its work. The supply of data by the BLS to Local Record Centres, the compilers of local floras and other organisations concerned with conservation is also covered.

BIOBASE PROJECTS

In addition to all the ongoing work to build up our site-based databases, much of which is being done by a few dedicated souls who are compiling local databases for their areas, we now have funding to help us with a couple of larger projects.

Part of the SNH grant will be used to compile a Scottish lichens database. Initially our priority will be to collect records for rare and threatened species and for those sites that are known to be important for their lichens, but the work will continue for three years and there should be time in the later stages to extend this to all the sites in Scotland for which records are available. The other project is based on computerising the "New, Rare and Interesting" records that have been published in the Bulletin over the years. English Nature are helping to fund the English part of this, and their contribution will also allow us to input records from some of their commissioned surveys and Plantlife's Back from the Brink reports. Hopefully, this will be the first phase of a much larger project to develop a Threatened Lichens Database for England.

If you have any records to contribute to these databases, do please send them in. Anything for Scotland will be welcome, and for England any records for rare or threatened species that have not already been published in "New, Rare and Interesting". They can come in any form, as record cards, species lists, spreadsheets, BioBase export files or other computer databases for conversion, all will be gratefully received. The only restriction is that they must be site-based records, accompanied by a site name and grid reference, recorder and date. We can handle species lists for sites that have been accumulated over a number of years, so long as this is made clear and the approximate time period is known.

Records for Scotland should be sent to Sandy Coppins, records for England should come to me. Please note that all the records will be included in one or more of the BioBase databases and will also be passed on to the Mapping Scheme. Some will have to be verified, in which case you may be contacted for further details.

Compiling these databases will require a lot of effort, and there are plenty of opportunities for people to get involved. As well as contributing records, we will need people to help with inputting them (to spreadsheets or directly to BioBase), checking site details and standardising the use of site names, and verifying records from herbarium specimens or field visits. Some financial assistance may be available, thanks to the grants provided by SNH and EN, especially for those who are prepared to put in a lot of their time. Do please get in touch with me if you are interested.

Janet Simkin

PROGRESS ON THE REVISION OF THE FLORA

By the end of September 48% of genera and 36% of species were in draft. This is slightly fewer than had been anticipated as some 'big players' have still to send in their contributions. At least another third of the species are being actively worked on and should be submitted by Christmas. Some of the smaller genera have required little more than cosmetic alterations while *Arthonia*, *Aspicilia*, *Lecania*, *Lecanora*, *Micarea*, *Rhizocarpon* (12 new species) and *Verrucaria* are major challenges. There has been some redistribution of genera to relieve over committed workers, for example Allan Pentecost has taken on *Opegrapha*. Roy Watling is treating *Omphalina* and *Multiclavula*, and Amanda Waterfield has become involved. It is quite difficult keeping tabs on 32 contributors; a few have not yet made a start on genera they volunteered for over a year ago. There are other ways of helping them tackle genera, Mark Seaward has been prompt in supplying up-to-date maps and most authors have either visited or rung Brian Coppins for help.

Once a genus is in draft it is annotated by three members of the editorial committee and returned to the author for finalisation. Drafts are currently being returned to writers at the rate of 200 species a month. The first have now come back and are being stored electronically by Clifford Smith as 'fair copy'.

Oliver Gilbert

LICHEN STUDY IN THE PEAK DISTRICT

A call is made for volunteers to contact the office below if they are potentially interested in conducting a survey for saxicolous lichens within one of the National Park authority owned estates in the Peak District. The North Lees Estate is well known in the area and is rich in wildlife and is very popular for a variety of recreational uses. The estate holds many outcrops of the typical gritstone rocks of the area including the locally famous Stannage Edge. A study is required looking into the distribution of saxicolous lichens within the estate possibly involving a comparison of areas subject to varying degrees of recreational pressure.

The work would be on a voluntary basis although it is hoped the study may be supported by an application to the BLS for a Small Ecological Project Grant to possibly cover travel expenses. These arrangements can be discussed between potentially interested individuals and the National Park Authority.

If you are interested in the possibility of this study further details are available by contacting – Jonathan Winn, Ecology Service, Peak District National Park Authority, Aldern House, Baslow Road, Bakewell, Derbyshire, DE45 1AE, tel (direct line) 01629 816 245. e-mail jpw@peakdistrict-hpa.gov.uk

SMALL ECOLOGICAL PROJECTS GRANT

Members are reminded that short half page applications for grants (in the range £100 to £400) in the form of a letter, should be sent to Oliver Gilbert, 42, Tom Lane, Sheffield S10 3PB; they will be dealt with promptly.

Taxonomists Your National Focal Point Needs You for services to Biodiversity Conservation

Taxonomic expertise is vital for biodiversity conservation.

The Global Taxonomy Initiative (GTI) has been set up to ensure that this taxonomic expertise is maintained.

The Natural History Museum is the UK's National Focal Point for the GTI and is compiling a register of taxonomists in order to assess the status of taxonomy in the UK.

**IF YOU ARE A TAXONOMIST, WE NEED YOU!
PLEASE CONTACT THE NATIONAL FOCAL POINT SO THAT YOU CAN
BE INCLUDED IN THE REGISTER**

biodiversity@nhm.ac.uk

Tel: 0207 942 5372

Fax: 0207 942 5841

SECTORING IN *FUSCIDEA KOCHIANA* (HEPP) WIRTH & VEZDA

Sectoring is a well-known phenomenon in cultures of fungi, whereby sectors of a circular colony differ in appearance from the rest of the colony. The appearance of a sector indicates that there has been a genetic change, caused for instance by mutation, or by segregation of nuclei in a heterokaryon.

Fuscidea kochiana (Hepp) Wirth & Vezda is a crustose lichen that forms well-defined circular thalli on hard, nutrient-poor rocks. At Ogof Ffynnon Ddu National Nature Reserve, South Wales, many thalli show sectors. These are always slightly darker than the rest of the thallus, never the other way around. They vary from narrow wedges occupying less than half the thallus radius, to broad ones that reach almost to the centre. As well as being slightly darker, the sectors differ in other ways: the thallus surface is more wrinkled than normal, and the apothecia are small, clustered, and superficial (rather than immersed). The hymenial tissue appears more dense than usual, with fewer asci. The sectors contain divaricatic acid, like the normal thallus.

Some authors have found genetic variation even in well-defined 'single' thalli, such as isozyme variation in *Umbilicaria* (Larson & Carey 1986). Mechanisms to explain this phenomenon include: reinfection of a thallus by ascospores, the formation of an apparently single thallus by several propagules, or the accumulation of mutations. In *Fuscidea*, the wedge-like shape of the darker areas, and the fact that they are always smaller than the normal areas, makes it very unlikely that they are the result of fused thalli, or that they result from infection by *Fuscidea* ascospores or lichenicolous fungi. The abnormal sectors are easily recognised by their colour, but it is likely that much variation in crustose lichen thalli could go unnoticed.

Reference

Larson, D.W. & Carey, C.K. (1986) Phenotypic variation within 'individual' lichen thalli. *American Journal of Botany* 73: 214-223.

Alan Orange

TOM CHESTER

It is with great sadness that we announce the death of Tom Chester on the 2nd August 2003 after a long and debilitating illness. An oration summarising his contributions to lichenology and to the work of The Society will be given at the AG.M. in Edinburgh followed by a transcript in *The Bulletin*. His presence with us will be sorely missed as will be his leadership of The Churchyard Project, but his work will continue, albeit on a reduced scale, through the members of the Churchyard Sub-Committee.

His churchyard lichen records for lowland England, accrued from the work of many recorders, are in my possession and it is hoped that these will soon be incorporated into The Society's BioBase recording database where they will be more accessible to us all. In the mean time if members have any queries about these records then please contact me. [my address is 48 Woodlands Drive, Groby, Leicester LE6 0BQ]. For the remainder of the U.K., the area coordinators for the south-east, Ann Allen, the north-west, Don Smith, the midlands and Wales Ivan Pedley, and for Scotland, Ewan McCloud, hold churchyard records for their respective areas and will welcome any queries. Tom's original vision—the survey of at least one church in every hectad of lowland England, is now completed. It is time to turn our attention to the large areas of Wales and Scotland that cry out for the same treatment. It is hoped that in the next *Bulletin*, a distribution map will be printed showing hectads for which we have records, as well as those, which are without yards, and those that require a survey.

It was Tom Chester's final request that his library and laboratory equipment are used to benefit, in the broadest sense, the educational activities of *The Society*. In this respect I have from his effects a long run of *The Lichenologist* for sale. This comprises Volume 3 through to the present day [although missing volume 16, part 1, volume 19 parts 3&4, and volume 20 parts 1,2&3]. A price of around £150 is sought. *Graphis Scripta* vol. 1 through to vol. 4 part 2, complete. —offers? *International Lichenological Newsletter* vol. 22 to vol.29 —offers?

He also possessed a number of books on lichenology as well as many on other fields of natural history. I am at present listing this collection and anyone interested in seeing the list and making an offer for any volume should contact me-S.A.E. please.

Ivan Pedley

CORRECTION

In an account of the Summer Workshop 2002 (*Bulletin* 92 Summer 2003) my spelling of Keith Palmer's name was incorrect and I offer my apologies to him for this oversight. The error was particularly remiss of me as his valuable suggestions of sites to visit formed the main content of the final itinerary.

Ivan Pedley

OBITUARY - REGINALD OSIRIS MILLAR

Reg Millar was born in 1926, in Ferndale, South Wales, the son of a pit doctor. However, a move while he was young meant he spent his childhood across the Severn in Weston-super-Mare.

His stories from this period were dominated by his mother; adventures whilst accompanying his father on rounds to the local farms, exploits in the caves of the nearby Mendip Hills, sports (of which fencing, cricket and hockey featured prominently), schoolboy mischief and of course, the war.

He signed up just in time to be sent to Malaya with the Forgotten Army, but just too late to see action – the Japanese surrendered as they waited offshore to land. The two-year journey back to Britain took him through India and a severe bout of Malaria but confirmed his interest in travel, trains and ocean-going ships, interests he maintained throughout life.

On his return, and at his father's request, he embarked on a veterinary medicine degree in London. After several years however, he returned to his first love of farming and the land. Working in East Anglia in 1950, for the van Cutsem family he was approached to trouble-shoot an estate in the flourishing colony of Kenya. Once out there Reg discovered a lifestyle of opportunity he was born to. He learned to fly and started his own ranch building up a herd of some 400 plus cattle.



The struggle for independence and troubles with Mau Mau were to interfere with his commercial ventures however. Knowing the land, the language and the people, Reg found himself leading one of the most successful tracker combat teams in the area; experience which brought rapid promotions and an invitation to support the work of the Colonial Police, dealing with Eoka in Cyprus. The courage required to do this kind of work is remarkable and added yet further rich veins for a natural storyteller with an inquiring mind.

On his return to Britain, he brought with him his bride, Gisela, and settled down to study at Bangor University.

On leaving University, Reg found work as a government scientist with the Nature Conservancy Council. He worked for many years studying the effects of fluoride pollution on lichens from across Anglesey and Snowdonia. During this time he became a regular fixture at local fungus forays and introduced all his children to the joys of mycology. He would maintain that their talent on these forays was based on their closeness to the ground.

Reg was intensely proud of his family and spent many happy hours in his twilight years researching the family tree. He discovered that the family's roots lay in Germany, via southern Ireland, the adopted home of the Palatine refugees in the 1600's.

Despite his many other interests and passions, Reg's family was his greatest love and investment. He made many significant personal sacrifices for them over the years and is survived by his loving wife Gisela, four proud children Michael, Anne, Robin and Patrick and eight happy grandchildren.

His battle with multiple myeloma, like his life, was characterized by love, humour, resolve – and underpinned by quiet faith. After an initial diagnosis and course of treatment in January 2001, he enjoyed many wonderful times with the family, succumbing peacefully on September 11th 2002, free from pain and drugs, and with his family close by.

Robin Millar - August 10th 2003

I first knew Reg in 1967, as a new postgraduate student at the University College of North Wales, Bangor. Reg was then a very mature undergraduate in the School of Agriculture.

After graduating he joined the Nature Conservancy Council, later becoming the Institute of Terrestrial Ecology at Bangor. He was a disciple, as we all were, of the late Geoffrey Dobbs, one of the founders of the BLS in 1958. He was a regular attendee of Geoffrey's weekly open houses, when students would gather to sample home made wine, *patum peperium* sandwiches, and discuss the leading issues of the day. Reg always had a lot to say. From his career in the Kenya police during the Mau

Mau insurgency, he had many interesting stories. For example, he considered hunting lichens to be a similar experience to tracking guerrilla rebels ! His ability to manipulate a long-wheel base landrover up seemingly vertical Welsh tracks, may well have been developed at that time. Reg's work on lichens with ITE included monitoring the effects of the Rio Tinto Aluminium smelter at Holyhead, who's fluoride fumes drastically affected lichens in the immediate area.

I will remember Reg as a raconteur and an optimistic, ever cheerful companion. Leading a colourful and adventurous life, he was one of the characters of the Society and will be greatly missed.

The funeral was attended by Brian Green and his wife.

[A complete set of reprints of Reg Millar's lichenological work is held in the BLS Library]

Dr Anthony Fletcher - 26th August 2003

CHECKLIST OF LICHENS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND –

CORRECTIONS: 3

Below are further corrections to the published 2002 Checklist, adding to those given in *BLS Bulletin* 92: 62–64. Thanks especially to Howard Fox, Jack Laundon and Paul Kirk for informing me of these errors.

Please note that these corrections do not include recent additions to the 2002 Checklist or recent nomenclatural changes or discoveries. Such additions and changes are given in this and previous issues of the *BLS Bulletin* under 'British Isles List of Lichens and Lichenicolous Fungi', with details (or reference to such) in 'Literature Pertaining to British Lichens' and 'New, rare and interesting lichens'.

The corrections are given as corrected lines. Generic names are included as points of reference.

Buellia

leptoclinoides (Nyl.) J. Steiner (1907) 0210

Caloplaca

flavescens (Huds.) J.R. Laundon (1984) 0259

Lecanora

flotoviana Spreng. (1820) 0610

Thelidium

methorium (Nyl.) Hellb. (1875) 1729

Brian Coppins

THE FRANCIS ROSE RESERVE FOR CRYPTOGAMS

The launch of the new Francis Rose Reserve for Cryptogams took place on 16th September 2003 at Wakehurst Place in Sussex. This is, as the brochure puts it 'Kew's country garden' and an important site for the lower plants, especially those that are associated with the porous sandrock of the Weald.

About 70 of the friends and associates of Francis Rose met on a sunny autumn day to celebrate the launch of this new cryptogamic reserve. Following a welcome by Andy Jackson (the Head of Wakehurst Place), the proceedings included Francis Rose talking on the cryptogamic importance of the site, Peter Crane and Andy Roberts spoke of the commitment of Kew and English Nature to plant Conservation, Tim Rich then gave a short biography of Francis Rose. Nick Hodgetts concluded by pointing out how rare in the world are the particular climatic conditions found in the British Isles (at least 130 rain days a year and a monthly mean temperature of between 0 and 20 degrees Centigrade). In addition The Weald is one of only three or four sandrock sites in Europe. The spongy, porous, water-holding nature of the acid sandrock together with the humid microclimate of the new reserve give the site its importance for lower plants.

After lunch, the party was divided into four groups who were then taken on a tour of the reserve. Simon Davey has worked extensively on the reserve and was able to point out to one group the filmy fern *Hymenophyllum tunbrigense* and the yellowish grey squamules and minute red tipped podetia of *Cladonia incrustata* on a large sandrock cliff face. *Pachyphiale carneola* was also noted on a large parkland oak. Other parties noticed a large tree covered with a luxuriant cover of *Usnea*, a rather rare sight for this part of the country. In order to cover the site, the speed of walking prevented closer inspection of the lichen species and we were unable to see the other two specialities of the reserve *Cladonia caespiticia* and *Bunodophoron melanocarpum*.

Francis Rose wrote the report that showed the importance of the site and was thereby instrumental in having it declared an SSSI. With this fact, and all the other work that Francis has done to make people aware of the importance of lower plants, it is very appropriate that this cryptogamic reserve should be named in his honour.

Kew and Wakehurst Place should be congratulated in setting up a reserve for lower plants at this popular and important site. It may be hoped that this will bring this often overlooked group to the attention of the general public who visit the site.

Frank S. Dobson.

BACK FROM THE GRAVE; THE REDISCOVERY OF *BACIDIA SUBTURGIDULA*

Unlike larger organisms, such as vascular plants, rediscovering a lichen species collected a few times in the 19th century and not since is not too unusual. It is still damned exciting when it happens though; especially when you have been looking for the species for about 15 years!

On the 20th April 2003 I was introducing Andy Cross, a botanist colleague keen to learn about lichens, to the glories of small rare New Forest crusts at Queen Bower. This stunning area of riverine *Quercus* - *Fraxinus* - *Acer campestre* and associated *Quercus* - *Fagus* - *Ilex* old growth woodland along the Lymington River always seems to produce something new. That day we had already found *Ramonia nigra* inside a hollow pollard, a new site and substrate for this rarely found ephemeral, and went on to add *Chaenotheca brachypoda*, fertile *Chrysothrix flavovirens*, *Lecanora piniperda*, *Micarea pycnidiophora* and what appeared to be *Ochrolechia microstictoides* (still to be confirmed) in what I thought was a well done wood. Also found was *Chaenotheca hispidula* on the decorticate branch of an old holly (*Ilex aquifolium*) pollard. This was a new habitat to me for this pinhead, which is always a good find any way, so I had a good look while waiting to show Andy.

Under the hand lens, close to the *Chaenotheca hispidula*, I found some tiny small pale blue-grey pruinose fruits on the lignum that clearly did not belong to any species I knew. The fruit was close to the colour of the holly lignum and would not have been seen if I had not been examining the pinhead closely. A small sample was taken and at home after an attempt to key it out as a *Strangospora* (on the assumption that any oddly coloured pruinose fruit on wood might be one) it was keyed out via the genus key and came straight out at *Bacidia subturgidula*. Everything, fruit, spores and pycnidia seemed match, but it seemed too good to be true. So it was sent to Brian Coppins, who soon phoned up to confirm that it really was this species. As well as congratulating me on the find, he also said that, having seen fresh material, it was probably not a *Bacidia* (so that is yet another name change then!)

This species has only ever been collected twice in the world, both times from decorticate lignum on holly in the New Forest in 1868 by J M Crombie and 1873 by C Larbalestier (Sandell & Rose, 1996).

After this good news a further search was made on 4th May 2003 with Andy at Queen Bower but it was not found on any other holly. The original tree was, however re-examined in detail, and a quadrat recorded.

The *Bacidia* was found on north and east facing decorticate lignum on dead parts of the old holly pollard, where not flushed by water. It is locally accompanied by

Cresponea premnea and *Chaenotheca hispidula*. The species avoided more flushed areas of lignum, which have *Opegrapha ochrocheila*, *Enterographa crassa*, *Lecanora expallens* and *Metzgeria furcata*.

Quadrat: contains most of the population on the north side.

Area: 30 x 50cm

Quadrat aspect: north

Species	Domin
<i>Bacidia subturgidula</i>	3
<i>Chaenotheca hispidula</i>	4
<i>Cresponea premnea</i>	5

The bark on the south and west facing live section of the tree supports *Graphidetum scriptae* and *Lecanactidetum abietinae* communities with *Anisomeridium ranunculosporum*, *Enterographa crassa*, *Graphis scripta*, *Lecanactis abietina*, *Lecanora expallens*, *Mycoporum lacteum*, *Pertusaria leioplaca*, *Phaeographis inusta*, *Pyrrhospora quernea*, *Schismatomma niveum*, *Thelotrema lepadinum*, *Isothecium myosuroides* and *Metzgeria furcata*.

Exposed lignum on holly in the New Forest appears to mainly originate from winter browsing of bark by ponies and deer. On most holly with decorticate lignum *Opegrapha ochrocheila* is the commonest species, but occasionally *Cresponea premnea* does occur but is much rarer. The latter seems too occur on hard dry old holly lignum on big trees with *Opegrapha ochrocheila* in more flushed situations on smaller trees as well large trees. The occurrence of *Bacidia subturgidula* with *Cresponea premnea* suggests it may prefer dry hard lignum on particular large holly. This habitat is widespread in the New Forest old growth stands but never frequent. So far, several searches in other sites since have failed to find the *Bacidia* and this species is likely to be genuinely rare as well as difficult to spot.

I am sure there is more out there so good hunting!

Reference

Sandell, K. A. & Rose, F. (1996). The Lichen Flora. In: *The Flora of Hampshire* (ed. A. Brewis, P. Bowman & F. Rose) 306-324. Harley Books, Colchester, Essex.

Neil Sanderson

SITTING DOWN WITH *CYPHELIUM NOTARISII*

Until recently, *Cyphelium notarisii* (Tul.) Blomb. & Forssell was known as a rather rare species that occurs in Britain, on or near the coast of south-east England. Indeed until 1963 the only record for Britain was by Larbalestier in 1982 'on pales by the shore' at Walton, Felixstowe in Suffolk. The next specimen was located on a fence rail at Minster in the Isle of Thanet by Frank Brightman (Brightman, 1964). Subsequent to this a few other early records have been discovered in herbaria and the literature. These records are shown as open circles on the distribution map. Since 1960 it has been recorded at nearly 20 sites around the coast. The normal habitat for this species is weathered sawn wood (Purvis *et al.* 1992) and all those British records that have been checked are on this habitat. It has also been recorded on *Pinus* bark at Velay in Haute Loire (Nilsson, 1930). This was the only French record until 1966 (Rondon, 1970) but since that date a number of records have occurred on larch. These include a large wooden cross in Hautes-Alpes, on trees on the right bank of the river Guisane but not on the left bank (less exposed?), on the north side of isolated trees and on marginal trees at a larch wood where it did not occur in the less exposed interior of the wood.

Chris Hitch (pers. comm.) in 1988 recorded a specimen on a picnic table at Blickling Hall in Norfolk about 15 km from the coast. An unsuccessful attempt was made to transplant part of this specimen to a similar table in a garden at St. Olaves, Norfolk. This thallus survived for some time but eventually died. In 2003 Chris Hitch also recorded it from an inland site in mid Suffolk on an old barn at Mildenhall, Monks Eleigh. As well as the ancient timber it had also colonised some adjacent modern weatherboarding covering an extensive area.

In the last few years, it has been found at a group of sites in south-west London. On a BLS field meeting in 1994 it was found on a bench by the windmill on Wimbledon Common. Recent reinvestigation of this site located it on four separate benches. It is abundant on a bench outside the mansion at Nonsuch Park, Cheam, Surrey. It has been recorded from Kew Gardens on a bench near the Waterlily House. However, it could not be relocated on this bench during a recent visit but was found on two benches outside the Palm House and on a further two benches also facing on to the lake. At all of these London sites it was on rather exposed and relatively recent benches, on which lichen colonisation had not proceeded very far. Its former site at Kew is now shaded and well covered with *Amandinea punctata* and *Lecanora* species. It is possible that this is a pioneer and rather ephemeral species that can colonise sawn wood at an early stage of its weathering and be less successful when abundant lichen cover is present. The three London sites are close together and in all cases the *Cyphelium* was growing on the seat, back or arm of the bench. The asci of *Cyphelium* species break down early to form a dry, powdery mass (a mazaedium). This loose mass of spores could easily be

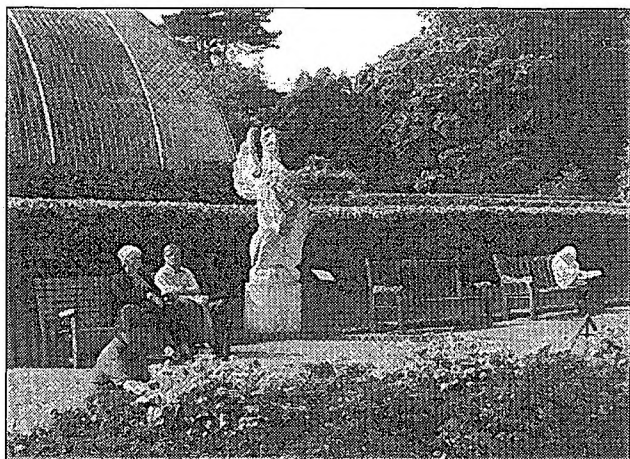


Fig.1 The two occupied seats are sites of *Cyphelium notarisi*

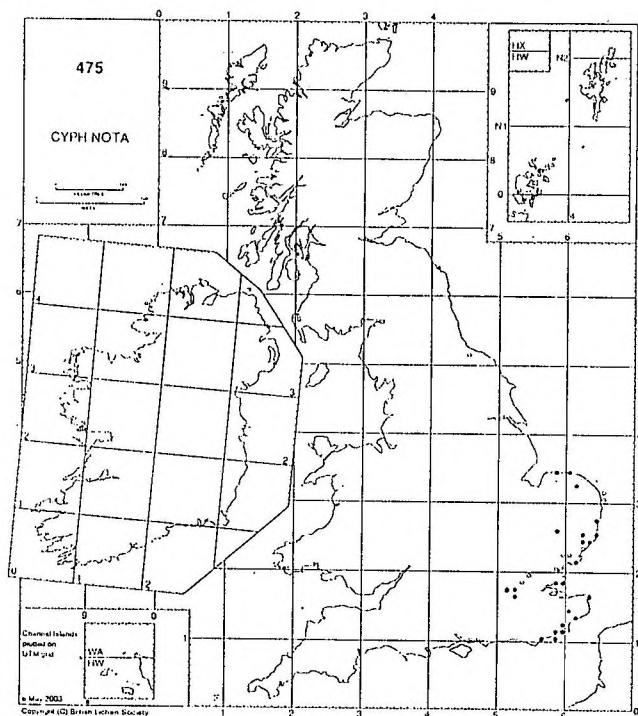


Fig 2 Distribution map of *Cyphelium notarisi* in the British Isles

transferred from one site to another on clothing with visitors unwittingly helping the spread of this species. Simon Davey (pers. comm.) recorded it on a bird hide near Rye harbour. It was only present on a well-polished handle to the hide. This is a position where visitors could easily have brought it in to the site.

The photobiont of *C. notarisii* is *Trebouxia* which is rarely found free-living. On germinating could the spores have taken over the alga from another lichen? The thallus of *C. notarisii* usually consists of minute, smooth surfaced granules that may combine to form a warted crust that adheres firmly to the substratum. It seems unlikely that this would rub off on clothing and thereby distribute both partners together.

In Woods & Coppins (2003) its conservation status is given as 'Near Threatened' and, as it is recorded from 16-100 hectads as 'Nationally Scarce'. It could well be that it is more frequent than our limited records suggest. Its yellowish green colour is very similar to the free-living alga that is very common on these benches and it could easily be overlooked. The only species with which it could be easily confused is the rare *C. tigillare* which has 1-septate spores whilst *C. notarisii* has submuriform spores.

It is to be hoped that lichenologists will look more closely at park benches and picnic tables in order to increase our knowledge of the distribution of this species. At least they should take the opportunity of taking frequent rest on these seats in the hope of helping to spread *C. notarisii* to new sites.

Frank S. Dobson

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REVIEW OF LICHENOLOGY IN INDIA DURING 2001 – 2003

In the new millennium, lichenological studies in India have been accelerated by a major project entitled "All Indian coordinate project on taxonomy capacity building (AICOPTAX)", which is sponsored by The Ministry of Environment and Forests at three major lichen study centres in the country. During 2001 – 2003 lichenology in India made considerable progress in the field of floristic, taxonomy, ecology, air pollution, lichen culture, ethnolichenology and lichen pharmacology.

The National Botanical Research Institute (NBRI), Lucknow, under the AICOPTAX focussed on the northern state, Himachal Pradesh in western Himalayas. All the twelve districts were completely explored for the collection of lichens. The study has so far revealed the occurrence of 575 lichen taxa in the state, adding 266 taxa to the earlier records from the area. Whilst The Botanical Survey of India (BSI), Eastern Circle explored the eastern Himalayas together with mangrove vegetation of Sundarban in coast of Bay of Bengal. The third centre, Agarkar Research Institute, Pune undertook studies on the lichen flora of Western Ghats and western regions of India.

In India at present a special emphasis has been given to study the plant resources of the protected areas of country. Hence the lichenological studies are carried out in some botanical hotspots, reserve forest areas, wildlife sanctuaries and sacred groves. The intensive lichen exploration in two botanical hotspots of Uttaranchal State (Western Himalayas) namely Goriganga and Askote-Sandev revealed the occurrence of 203 species of lichens belonging to 64 genera and 32 families. The study added 149 taxa to the earlier known lichen list from the hotspots and 5 new records to the Indian lichen flora. The *Quercus* trees host maximum number of lichen species.

After the creation of new state Uttaranchal from Uttar Pradesh, the lichen flora of the former was assessed and this revealed the occurrence of 521 species, 19 varieties, 2 subspecies, 125 genera and 48 families. These studies clearly indicate the lichen richness of the Western Himalayas.

In the Western Ghats, the lichen flora of Meghamalai wildlife sanctuary, Sharavathi River basin, Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve and Silent Valley National Park have been studied. A total of 99, 143, 254 (macrolichens) and 237 species are reported from these areas respectively. The study also added 7 new records to the Indian lichen flora. Also, lichenological exploration in the protected areas of Goa State has been initiated. India is known for its cultural diversity and has a good number of sacred groves which are unexplored for cryptogams. The sacred groves are more or less completely immune to human interference, have climax forest and act as refuge for the endangered and endemic species of plants. A sacred grove, Ugavai in Maharashtra State, which has an area of two hectares and semi evergreen forest was studied for lichens. The study revealed the occurrence of 17 species of lichen and *Thelotrema poeltii* Pawt. & Kulk., an endemic species to Western Ghats that clearly indicates the healthy and conducive

conditions of the sacred grove. Thorough revision of lichen genus *Parmelia s. l.* of India revealed the occurrence of 186 species belonging to 20 genera. The study added 26 new records to the Indian lichen flora and 6 were new to science. India has c. 19% of the world total parmelioid lichens. Out of 186 species 19 are endemic to India, 3 species are doubted extinct, 17 vulnerable and 75 are rare. *Parmelia s. l.* rich sites in India have been identified and the threat to their diversity and conservation problems were also discussed. Indian lichenology was benefited greatly by the visit of Prof. Teuvo Ahti to NBRI during the year 2001. Prof. Ahti authenticated the identification of 60 species of *Cladonia* lodged in the herbarium LWG and some from Botanical Survey of India, Eastern Circle (BSHC). He published three new species of *Cladonia* and proposed seven more along with several new records for India.

In the ecological studies, distribution of lichens among 4 major tree species (*Alnus nepalensis*, *Michelia*, *Cryptomeria japonica* and *Cupressus*) in Sikkim State were studied. *Alnus nepalensis* hosted maximum of 78 lichen species, while 127 species are shared among all the four host trees. Species diversity and relative abundance of lichens in Rumbak catchment area of Hemis National Park in cold desert of Ladakh (Western Himalayas) was studied by line transect and point intercept method on rocks. Among the 21 species of lichens *Xanthoria elegans* was found to be most abundant. A non-linear relation between the altitude and number of species was found where maximum numbers of lichen species are restricted to the middle elevation.

Air pollution studies using lichens gained a significant attention in India recently. The heavy metal estimation in the lichens, both transplanted and naturally growing is carried out in the urban cities like Faizabad, Lucknow in Uttar Pradesh, major South Indian metro cities like Bangalore and in and around an industrial area of Nepal. The study helped to identify the polluted sites within the cities. Lichen taxa *Arthopyrenia nidulans*, *Phaeophyscia orbicularis* and *Pyxine cocolis* exhibit greater capacity to accumulate the heavy loads of pollutants and thus can be good mitigators of industrial fallout. The comparison of lichen flora of Lalbagh garden in Bangalore City with an earlier 18 year old published account showed major change in the lichen composition of the garden indicating the severe influence of urbanization and air pollution in the city.

Antibiotic studies of some common Indian macrolichen were initiated. Aqueous extract of *Everniastrum cirrhatum* and *Heterodermia leucomela* showed the broad-spectrum anti-fungal properties against some plant and human pathogen at 80 µm/ml concentration. Tissue culture of several medicinally important lichens is being attempted at Agarkar Research Institute. The protocols for the culture of some Graphidaceous and Parmelioid lichens have been prepared. A detailed study on ethnolichenological and commercial utilization of lichens in India is being carried out. It has been found that tons of lichens mainly belonging to Parmelioid group are collected from central and western Himalayas every year, they are segregated, graded at foothills and transported to various cities, markets within India and abroad. NBRI

participated in the 22nd Indian Antarctic Expedition (IAE) during 2003 to continue the studies on lichens of Schirmacher Oasis and adjoining areas of Queen Maud Land area, East Antarctica, while the results of previous expedition (17th IAE) were published. So far, a total of 29 lichen species growing in the area were described. Heavy metals in Antarctic lichens were estimated which will be a base line data for further environmental studies in the area.

D.K. Upreti & S. Nayaka
Lichenology Lab.
Plant Biodiversity and Conservation Biology Div.
National Botanical Research Institute
Rana Pratap Marg, Lucknow – 226001, India

AS OTHERS SEE US

It can sometimes be said that living in the country contracts the mind. I can say with utter authority that this is utter compost – compost being just one of a range of subjects I know infinitely more about now than I did a year ago. Others include chickens, gravel, nettles, ha-has and septic tanks. Not to mention lichen, of which there are 1,800 species in the United Kingdom.

I now this because on Monday I looked out to see four people, wearing an interesting variety of woolly hats, scrutinising our old cider press through magnifying glasses. One was our neighbour Will, the wildlife consultant. He introduced the others as two distinguished lichenologists and an expert on moss. A “mossologist?” I said. They laughed as I rarely see people laugh outside an Eddie Izzard gig, clutching their sides and gasping for air. Eventually they recovered sufficiently to tell me that the study of moss is called bryology.

Anyway they found several varieties of lichen on the cider press, and more in the orchard. All of this was dutifully noted down for forwarding to Bradford University’s lichen-recording project. An abundance of lichen means that the air quality is good they told me. “It tells us how things are changing. Politicians can lie but lichens can’t.

I asked one of them the ever smiling and aptly named Joy, whether there was one particular lichen the discovery of which would cause great excitement? “Yes, if we found *Lobaria pulmonaria* here then we would be celebrating for years to come,” she said happily. Sadly, they didn’t. But they did find some *Lecanora soralifera*, which gave them – and having been infected by their enthusiasm, me too – a little buzz of satisfaction.

From Brian Vitner’s column in The Independent contributed by Bob Hodgson.

LOOKING AFTER A LICHEN COLLECTION

All lichen revisions, floras, and distribution maps rely on herbarium specimens, many of them in private collections. Any good collection deserves to be maintained in perfect condition, and ultimately to be made available for future generations of lichenologists. This article suggests some ways of curation, which might be relevant to private collectors and to small public herbaria.

Why collect lichens?

Reasons include: 1. to identify species that cannot be identified in the field, 2. to provide a voucher that can be checked in the future if there is any doubt (as there often is), or if taxonomic concepts change (as they often do), and 3. to provide material that can be used when preparing revisions, or to assist in identification of other specimens.

When to collect

This is a difficult subject, and beyond the scope of this article, but collection should not cause scientific or aesthetic damage. Local experience of the abundance and ecology of a species is the best guide when deciding what to collect. Follow the British Lichen Society Code of Conduct.

Learning uncommon species in a public herbarium also helps to avoid over-collection. Public herbaria should welcome careful visitors, but their rules may prevent them from giving material on loan to private individuals.

Field collection

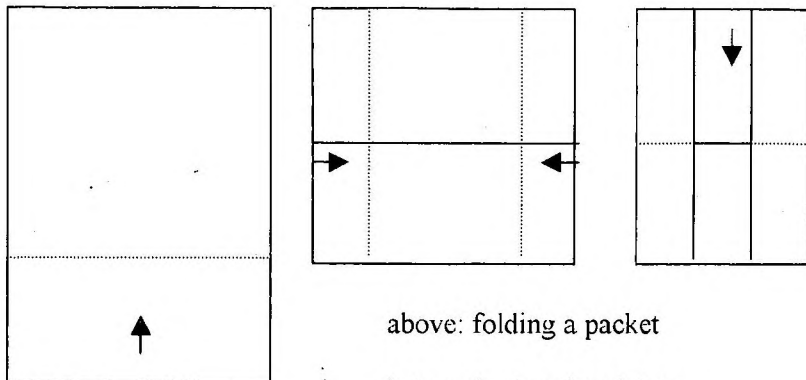
It is useful to collect into packets folded from a good quality paper such as Croxley Script; there is plenty of space to write data on the front with a pencil, and the specimen can stay in this packet until it is identified. Ordinary photocopying paper will disintegrate too easily on a wet day. At home, specimens must be dried as soon as possible at room temperature to prevent discolouration and mould growth.

Housing the specimen

Most lichens need no special preparation. Very brittle specimens of large fruticose or foliose lichens (such as *Peltigera*) can be pressed very lightly before housing them in a packet: hold the specimen with long forceps (not your fingers!) in the steam immediately by the spout of a boiling kettle for a second or two until it 'wilts', then immediately press gently between blotting paper for a few seconds. For crustose specimens growing on soil, paint the dry, cut soil surface with some Unibond PVA adhesive diluted with a little water, then leave to dry.

Most specimens can be housed in packets, but boxes and even herbarium sheets may be needed for the largest. A packet can be made from an A4 sheet by making four folds in it: 1. fold down one end by about 95 mm, 2. fold in each side by about 35 mm, 3. fold down the free edge so that it very nearly reaches the bottom. This packet gives

space to write or type data on the front. There is no advantage in using a smaller packet; if the specimen is very small, place it in a mini-packet inside the larger one. Large collections can either be placed in a larger packet, or divided between two A4 packets (labelled so it is clear they are parts of the same collection). Some collectors fold the packet so that the side pieces are projecting backwards, but here lichen fragments can fall out when the packet is opened.



below: basic printed data

Porina rosei Sérus.

WALES: Monmouthshire (V.C. 35), near Chepstow, St Arvans,
Lower Martridge Wood. Alt. 65 m. On dry, shaded bark on trunk
of *Taxus baccata* in woodland.

National Grid: 31/524.967

Date: 15 January 1997

Collector: A. Orange 11241

Data can be written on the front of the packet (before the lichen is put inside) using a permanent and water-resistant ink. Rotring ink is suitable, ballpoint is not. There is no need to use messy gummed labels. Word processors avoid the problem of illegible handwriting (it can be fun to decipher difficult handwriting on one specimen collected long ago, but not on 100 specimens). Packets can be printed before they are folded. A template can be designed to fit the data into the available space, and guide marks can be incorporated to assist in folding. If specimen data are stored on a database, it should be possible to print a packet directly from the database.

Ideally, all materials used should be of conservation grade, designed to last indefinitely and not damage the specimen. Acid-free paper is essential in public herbaria, but unfortunately this may be too expensive for the individual. Ideal: 100% cotton paper. Compromise: a good quality paper such as Croxley Script (not acid-free). Not suitable: newspaper, gummed envelopes. Inside the packet, specimens can be placed in an open fold of tissue paper for protection (there is no need to wrap them up in tissue, and they are a nuisance to unwrap). Use 100% cotton tissues, which are not expensive. Small specimens can be glued to a piece of acid-free card placed inside the packet. Very fragile specimens should be placed in a small box or glued inside a shallow card tray, which is housed within the packet.

Basic collection data include (in the British Isles): vice-county (even if the modern county is recorded as well), locality, substrate and habitat, grid reference (8-figure is recommended for interesting records, and accurate GPS readings can provide these), date, collector. All basic data must be on the packet, and not merely in a notebook or a database. Additional information, such as identifications, or details of microscopic features and chemical tests, can be written on a slip of paper and placed inside the packet. If the slip carries the collection number of the specimen, there is less chance of it becoming accidentally separated from the specimen.

Collection numbers

These are invaluable for identifying individual specimens in reports, publications, databases, on microscope slides and on illustrations, and I would encourage everyone to use them. Collectors often use a series of numbers from 1 onwards throughout their lives (start from 100 if '1' seems silly), or may use the year as a prefix, such as 03-1, 03-2 etc. Numbers can be recorded in a series of notebooks or on a database. Any system should be simple, the important thing is that each specimen that will be kept has a unique number. Either assign a number soon after returning from the field, or when the specimen enters the collection.

Lepraria incana

Smith 10547

det. J. Bloggs 2003

Thin-layer chromatography.
March 2003.

J. Bloggs
Plate no. 317/5

divaricatic acid
nordivaricatic acid (trace)

Smith 10547

Coping with name changes

The most useful arrangement for lichens is by alphabetical order of name. Lichen name-changes resulting from changes of generic position, resurrection of older names, and so on, are frequent, so that even a small herbarium will accumulate specimens of the same taxon under different names. One way to deal with this is to file specimens of one species after a card which has the accepted name written on it.

If a specimen is reidentified, one can write the new name on the front of the packet, but this is messy and there may not be enough space if more changes occur. An alternative is to make a new packet for the specimen; always keep the original printed data (cut from the front of the old packet) and place it inside the new packet as well.

Storage

Packets can be stored upright in boxes or drawers. Lichens must be kept in a dry atmosphere ($50 \pm 5\%$ humidity), to prevent mould growth and attack by insects. Booklice (psocids) are common, and will quietly damage lichen specimens in a short time. If insects are seen in a collection, seal specimens inside a polythene bag and place in a deep freeze at -20°C for three days. Then remove and allow to stand for a day to return to room temperature before removing the polythene (otherwise they will become damp with condensation and be even more suitable for a booklouse meal).

Postage

Specimens should be posted in sturdy boxes to avoid crushing of fragile specimens and crumpling of packets. Folding boxes can be purchased from post offices.

Where do you see your collection in 100 years time?

Specimens supporting important records that are to be cited in papers should ideally be donated to a public herbarium, to ensure they are available to the scientific community. However, the ultimate destination of the whole of a good private

collection is surely a public herbarium, either local, regional or national, so the collector should plan ahead to ensure that his or her good work is not lost to lichenology. Most public herbaria will welcome good collections, as long as they meet their acquisition policy. Few herbaria can afford enough curatorial staff, and a well-curated collection that needs minimal work will be very welcome, and specimens can be made available to the public quickly.

Suggested materials

100% cotton paper for packets: 100% Cotton Archival Rag Endleaf, 813 × 1118 mm, 120 gsm, pack of 100; the final cost is approximately 10.5 p per A4 sheet (including VAT), including the cost of cutting each sheet down to ten A4 sheets. Conservation by Design Limited, Timecare Works, 5 Singer Way, Woburn Road Industrial Estate, Kempston, Bedford MK42 7AW. www.conservation-by-design.co.uk. (I have not yet seen this paper; a brand of cotton paper with which I am familiar has recently been discontinued.)

100% cotton card: 100% Cotton Herbarium Mounting Cartridge, 220 gsm, 260 x 415 mm. Conservation by Design (address above).

100% cotton tissues: Cotton Soft 100% Organic Cotton Facial Tissue, The Cloudy Bay Cotton Company Limited, Cambridge House, 6 Oakfield Road, Harpenden, Herts. AL5 2NE. www.cloudybaycotton.com. Stocked by some supermarkets (such as Co-op). Distributor: Robinson Young Limited, Bury St. Edmunds, tel. 01284 766261.

compromise paper (not acid free): Croxley Script, 85 gsm (from stationery suppliers; 500 sheets for £16.66, equivalent to 3.3 p per sheet).

glue: a PVA glue such as Unibond is recommended for herbaria. It can be applied with a brush, and the brush washed thoroughly in water after use. For binding soil, dilute glue to a suitable consistency with water, and keep in a sealed container, shaking before use.

Alan Orange

BRITISH ISLES LIST OF LICHENS AND LICHENICOLOUS FUNGI
3th October 2003 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 22nd 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 Paul Kirk 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> or <lichensEL@btinternet.com>

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

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

Add:

15	Acarospora admissa	15	Acar admi
2374	Acremonium lichenicola #	2374	Acrem lich #
2375	Acremonium pedatum #	2375	Acrem peda #
2387	Acremonium rhabdosporum #	2387	Acrem rhab #
2382	Cercidospora decolorella #	2382	Cerc deco #
2370	Cladonia monomorpha	2370	Clad mono
2385	Diploschistes actinostomus	2385	Diplosc acti
2381	Lecanora conizaeoides f. variola	2381	Lecanora coniz vario
1995	Lecanora ecorticata	1995	Lecanora ecort

2383	<i>Lecidella flavosorediata</i>	2383	<i>Lecidella flavosor</i>
2379	<i>Lichenochora aprica</i> #	2379	<i>Lichenochora apri</i> #
2376	<i>Odontotrema pertusariae</i> #	2376	<i>Odont pert</i> #
2380	<i>Opegrapha sphaerophoricola</i> #	2380	<i>Opeg spha</i> #
2377	<i>Paranectria oropensis</i> subsp. <i>parvispora</i> #	2377	<i>Paranectria orop p</i> #
2386	<i>Reichlingia leopoldii</i>	2386	<i>Reich leop</i>
2378	<i>Zwackhiomyces lacustris</i> #	2378	<i>Zwac lacu</i> #

Delete (correct name given below):

2088 NOW	<i>Lichenochora thallina</i> #	2088	<i>Lichenochora thal</i> #
2087	<i>Lichenochora obscuroides</i> #	2087	<i>Lichenochora obsc</i> #
2145 NOW	<i>Pharcidia lichenicola</i> #	2145	<i>Pharcidia lich</i> #
2116	<i>Muellerella lichenicola</i> #	2116	<i>Muell lich</i> #

Change of genus:

2071 NOW	<i>Hobsonia christiansenii</i> #	2071	<i>Hobs chri</i> #
2071	<i>Illosporiopsis christiansenii</i> #	2071	<i>Illosporiop chri</i> #
2105 NOW	<i>Llimoniella groenlandiae</i> #	2105	<i>Llim groe</i> #
2105	<i>Unguiculariopsis groenlandiae</i> #	2105	<i>Ungu groe</i> #
2107 NOW	<i>Macrophomina pseudeverniae</i> #	2107	<i>Macroph pseu</i> #
2107	<i>Diederichia pseudeverniae</i> #	2107	<i>Died pseu</i> #

2123	<i>Nectria indigens</i> #	2123	<i>Nectria indi</i> #
NOW			
2123	<i>Nectriopsis indigens</i> #	2123	<i>Nectriop indi</i> #
2124	<i>Nectria lecanodes</i> #	2124	<i>Nectria leca</i> #
NOW			
2124	<i>Nectriopsis lecanodes</i> #	2124	<i>Nectriop leca</i> #
2125	<i>Nectria parmeliae</i> #	2125	<i>Nectria parm</i> #
NOW			
2125	<i>Nectriopsis parmeliae</i> #	2125	<i>Nectriop parm</i> #
2126	<i>Nectria rubefaciens</i> #	2126	<i>Nectria rube</i> #
NOW			
2126	<i>Nectriopsis rubefaciens</i> #	2126	<i>Nectriop rube</i> #
913	<i>Omphalina cupulatoides</i> #	913	<i>Omph cupu</i> #
NOW			
913	<i>Arrhenia peltigerina</i> #	913	<i>Arrh pelt</i> #
2139	<i>Phacopsis oxyspora</i> #	2139	<i>Phacopsis oxys</i> #
NOW			
2139	<i>Nesolechia oxyspora</i> #	2139	<i>Neso oxys</i> #
2151	<i>Phoma usneae</i> #	2151	<i>Phoma usne</i> #
NOW			
2151	<i>Pseudoseptoria usneae</i> #	2151	<i>Pseudosep usne</i> #
2370	<i>Pronectria streimanni</i> #	2370	<i>Pronectria stre</i> #
NOW			
2367	<i>Xenonectriella streimannii</i> #	2367	<i>Xenonect stre</i> #
2329	<i>Torula cyanescens</i> #	2329	<i>Toru cyan</i> #
NOW			
2329	<i>Kalchbrenneriella cyanescens</i> #	2329	<i>Kalchbr cyan</i> #
2262	<i>Vouauxiella uniseptata</i> #	2262	<i>Vouauxiel unis</i> #
NOW			
2262	<i>Nigromacula uniseptata</i> #	2262	<i>Nigro unis</i> #

2271	Wentiomycetes peltigericola #	2271	Went pelt #
NOW			
2271	Raciborskiomyces peltigericola #	2271	Racib pelt #

Change of name:

2369	Clauzadea cyclisca	2369	Clauzadea cycl
NOW			
2369	Clauzadea chondrodes	2369	Clauzadea chon
621	Lecanora hagenii f. hagenii	621	Lecanora hage hage
NOW			
621	Lecanora umbrina	621	Lecanora umbr
2287	Lecanora hagenii f. zosteræ	2287	Lecanora hage zost
NOW			
2287	Lecanora zosteræ	2287	Lecanora zost

Change of rank:

2120	Muellerella pygmaea var. ventosicola #	2120	Muell pygm vent #
NOW			
2120	Muellerella ventosicola #	2120	Muell vent #

Corrected spelling etc.: altered or added text underlined

241	Caloplaca cerina <u>var. cerina</u>	241	Calo cerina ceri
302	Catapyrenium <u>micheelii</u>	302	Cata mich
1915	Corticiruptor <u>abeloneae</u> #	1915	Corticiru abel #
911	Cyrtidula hippocastani ##	911	<u>Cyrtid</u> hipp ##

2338	Cyrtidula major ##	2338	<u>Cyrtid</u> major ##
912	Cyrtidula quercus ##	912	<u>Cyrtid</u> quer ##
477	Cystocoleus ebeneus	477	<u>Cystoc</u> eben
2297	Endococcus <u>verrucosporus</u> #	2297	Endococ verr #
2069	<u>Hawksworthiana</u> peltigericola #	2069	Hawksw pelt #
2074	<u>Illosporium</u> carneum #	2074	<u>Illosporium</u> carn #
1946	<u>Lauderlindsaya</u> borrieri #	1946	Laud borr #
643	Lecanora conizaeoides f. <u>conizaeoides</u>	643	Lecanora coniz <u>coniz</u>
610	Lecanora <u>flotoviana</u>	610	Lecanora flot
608	Lecidea <u>subspeirea</u>	608	Lecidea subs
811	Lempholemma <u>chalazanellum</u> ##	811	Lemph <u>chalazanel</u> ##
1948	Melaspilea <u>leciographoides</u> #	1948	Melasp leci #
2112	<u>Monodictys</u> anaptychiae #	2112	Monod anap #
2113	<u>Monodictys</u> cellulosa #	2113	Monod cell #
2114	<u>Monodictys</u> fuliginosa #	2114	Monod fuli #
2135	Paranectria oropensis <u>subsp. oropensis</u> #	2135	Paranectria orop o #
1049	Peltigera <u>polydactylon</u>	1049	Pelti poly
2162	Polycoccum <u>microcarpum</u> #	2162	Polycoc microcarp #
1177	Porina <u>atlantica</u>	1177	Porina atla

979	Protopannaria pezizoides	979	<u>Protopannaria</u> pezi
2106	Rhymbocarpus <u>neglectus</u> #	2106	Rhym negl #
1443	Rinodina <u>fimbriata</u>	1443	Rino fimb
1998	Rinodina mniaraea <u>var.</u> mniaraeiza	1998	Rino mnia mniaraeiza
2291	Sclerococcum <u>normandinae</u> #	2291	Sclerococ norm #
1729	Thelidium <u>methorium</u>	1729	Theli meth
2260	Unguiculariopsis <u>thallophila</u> #	2260	Ungu thal #
2269	Weddellomyces <u>periphericus</u> #	2269	Wedd peri #

Delete (correct name given below):

2088 NOW	Lichenochora thallina #	2088	Lichenochora thal #
2087	Lichenochora obscuroides #	2087	Lichenochora obsc #
2145 NOW	Pharcidia lichenicola #	2145	Pharcidia lich #
2116	Muellerella lichenicola #	2116	Muell lich #

B J Coppins, M R D Seaward & J Simkin

BLS SUPPORT FOR COUNTY FLORAS

The BLS council will look favourably on requests for financial support to defray the costs of publishing County Lichen Floras. Many people have been working towards a County Lichen Flora for much of their life and are to be encouraged to bring this to conclusion, as it is likely to be many decades before anyone else will have such comprehensive local knowledge. Their account will also be important historically in these days of rapid environment change, including global warming. Recent support has been provided for *The Lichen Flora of Devon* (2001) by Barbara Benfield and *A Lichen Flora of Cheshire* by Jonathan Guest and Brian Fox (in press). *A Lichen Flora of Brecknock* by Ray Woods has also just been published (see below).

Grant support from the BLS might help to make the publication more appealing by covering the cost of an attractive cover, providing for colour illustrations, a strong binding, or reducing the price at which it is marketed. Other sources of finance worth exploring are Local Authorities including museums, National Parks and statutory conservation bodies. Now-a-days, County Lichen Floras are aimed at a wider audience than just lichenologists. Applications should be made through the Secretary.

Oliver Gilbert

A LICHEN FLORA OF BRECKNOCK

Following 25 years of survey, what will undoubtedly be one of the rarest books has just been published. It is the first account of the lichens of Brecknock (VC42, Wales) ever and in all probability will be the only one for some time! As a result of the generosity of the British Lichen Society it can be offered to BLS members for £5 (plus postage and packing £1.50). At A4 size, with coloured covers, 4 pages of colour plates, numerous black and white illustrations and line drawings, many maps, a full index the whole contained within 128 pages, this must be excellent value. Treat yourself or solve that awkward Christmas present problem for someone who has everything by contacting the author (and publisher). Hurry as the print run was minute and the publisher has no aspirations to do a reprint and, no, it won't turn up cheaper in that bookshop round the corner in a few months.

Ray Woods

LICHEN CONTACTS IN THE BRITISH ISLES

Members of the BLS are scattered throughout the British Isles, and the BLS Membership List booklet is useful for finding members who live in your area. There is often a reluctance on the part of **new members** to contact other lichenologists, partly through natural reserve, and partly because they feel that other lichenologists are "experts" and may not want to be bothered with "beginners". In truth, "experts" are often delighted to go out with beginners and to pass on their experience, and the best way to improve skills in lichen identification comes from opportunities to be out in the field with the expert. Several experts also run Lichen Days for just this opportunity (e.g. Neil Sanderson in the New Forest). The flier in the Bulletin advertises BLS Lichen Courses and Field Meetings, and beginners are always very welcome.

However, part of the reason for joining the BLS is the opportunity to meet up informally with like-minded enthusiasts, to go out into the field and share in the common enjoyment and interest in looking for lichens, and develop a better understanding at your own pace. In some parts of Britain, there are active local groups already set up (e.g. Worcestershire with Joy Ricketts, Sussex with Jacqui Middleton). These groups meet up informally, often to explore and record a particular site or habitat, or just to potter, exchange ideas and pick up tips from each other.

The list of **Lichen Contacts** below are of members of the BLS who are willing to be contacted by new (and old) members in order to meet up at some time and look at lichens. This is a preliminary list only, and anyone else who would like to be included as a Lichen Contact is invited to let Sandy Coppins know, and their names will be added to the list in the next (Summer) *Bulletin*. (Sandy Coppins, 37 High Street, East Linton, East Lothian, EH40 3AA; tel. 01620 860 906; e-mail : lichensEL@btinternet.com).

This list also appears in the British Lichen Society web-site.

LICHEN CONTACTS

- Andy Acton (Argyll) Dailnamac, Taynuilt, Argyll, PA35 1HZ. andy.acton@quista.net
- Ann Allen (Devon, Lundy, Channel Islands) Beauregard, 5 Alscott Gardens, Alverdiscott, Barnstaple, Devon, EX31 3PT. maallen@eclipse.co.uk
- Peder Aspen (Fife - geology & lichens) 28 The Wynd, Dalgety Bay, Fife, KY11 9SJ. marped@ukgateway.net
- Lesley Balfé (Wiltshire) 155 High Street, Dilton Marsh, Westbury, Wilts BA13 4DR. mlbalfé@talk21.com
- Barbara Benfield (Devon), Penspool Cottage, Plymtree, Cullompton, Devon, EX15 2JY. bbenfield2@beeb.net

- Ishpi Blatchley (Kent, SE London) 3 Durham Avenue, Bromley, Kent, BR2 0QA. ishpi.blatchley@ukonline.co.uk
- Richard Brinklow (Angus, Dundee) Dundee Museums & Art Galleries, Albert Square, Dundee, DD1 1DA. richard.brinklow@dundeecity.gov.uk
- Martin Butler (Bedfordshire & environs) 96 Townfield Road, Flitwick, Bedford, MK45 1JG. martin_j_butler@talk21.com
- Steve Chambers (Wales) 7 Cefn Melindwr, Capel Bangor, Aberystwyth, Ceredigion, SY23 3LS. Stephen.Chambers@wales.gsi.gov.uk
- Brian Coppins (Lothians, Berwickshire, Edinburgh) 37 High Street, East Linton, East Lothian, EH40 3AA. lichensEL@btopenworld.com :Tel. 01620 860 906
- Roderick Corner (Cumbria) Hawthorn Hill, 36 Worsdworth Street, Penrith, Cumbria, CA11 7QZ.
- Maria Cullen (Ireland) Tullynagowan, Church Hill, Derrygonelly, Co. Fermanagh, N.I.
- Kery Dalby (Orkney & Shetland) 2 West Park, Stanley, Perth, PH1 4QU. kery.claire@tiscali.co.uk
- Simon Davey (Sussex), Stable Flat, Downsland Court, 115 East End Lane, Ditchling, Hassocks, Sussex, BN6 8UR. srdavey@globalnet.co.uk
- Frank Dobson (Surrey), 57 Acacia Grove, New Malden, Surrey, KT3 3BU.
- John Douglass (North Ayrshire, Renfrewshire, South Lanarkshire) 171 Murray Drive, Stonehouse, Larkhall, South Lanarkshire, ML9 3NJ. jrdouglass@hotmail.com
- Trevor Duke (Staffordshire, Shropshire), Sandrock, The Compa, Kinver, Stourbridge, West Midlands, DY7 6HS. trevorduke@aol.com
- Peter Earland-Bennett (Suffolk, Huntingdonshire) 160 High Street, Wickham Market, Woodbridge, Suffolk, IP13 0QY.
- Ian Evans (West Sutherland) Calltuinn, Nedd, Drumbeg, by Lairg, Sutherland, IV27 4NN. PandIEVANS@aol.com
- Tony Fletcher (Leicestershire, Rutland, Nottingham, Gwynedd) Leicestershire County Council Heritage Services, Collection Resources Centre, 50 Hayhill Estate, Silby Road, Barrow-on-Soar, Leicestershire LE12 8LD
- Howard Fox (Ireland) Coursetown House, Athy, Co. Kildare, Eire. hfox@duchas.ie
- Vince Giavarini (Dorset), (address changing shortly, but still Dorset). vinceg@giavarini.freeseve.co.uk

- Oliver Gilbert (Derbyshire), 42 Tom Lane, Sheffield, S10 3PB.
o.l.gilbert@sheffield.ac.uk
- David Hill (Bristol area) Yew Tree Cottage, Yew Tree Lane, Compton Martin, Bristol, BS40 6JS. d.j.hill@bris.ac.uk
- Barbara Hilton (Devon) Beauregard, 5 Alscott Gardens, Alverdiscott, Barnstaple, Devon, EX31 3PT. bphilton@eclipse.co.uk
- Chris Hitch (Suffolk), 14 Hawthorn Close, Knodishall, Saxmundham, Suffolk, IP17 1XW.
- Bob Hodgson (Devon) Gorselands, Axtown, Yelverton, Devon, PL20 6BU.
rhodgdon@tinyworld.co.uk
- Peter Lambley (Norfolk) The Cottage, Elsing Road, Lyng, Norwich, Norfolk NR9 5RR. plambley@aol.com
- Doug McCutcheon (Durham) Riding Chase, Garesfield Lane, Winlaton, Blaydon-on-Tyne, Tyne & Wear, NE21 6LA. doug@dmcc.fsife.co.uk
- Jacqui Middleton (Sussex) 2 Manton Close, Bracklesham Bay, Chichester, Sussex, PO20 8KN. bruce@brucemiddleton.freeserve.co.uk
- Ivan Pedley (Northampton, Staffordshire, Warwickshire) 48 Woodlands Drive, Groby, Leicester, LE6 0BQ.
- Colin Pope (Isle of Wight), 14 High Park Road, Ryde, Isle of Wight, PO33 1BP.
colin.pope@iow.gov.uk
- Sheila Reid (Aberdeenshire) 25 Duthie Terrace, Aberdeen, AB10 7PP.
sheila.reid2@btinternet.com
- Joy Ricketts (Gloucestershire, Warwickshire, Worcestershire) 37 Whinfield Road, Claines, Worcester, WR3 7HF. jricketts@globalnet.co.uk
- Ken Sandell (Hampshire), 95 Porter Road, Basingstoke, Hants. RG22 4JR.
ken.sandell@gmc.ac.uk
- Neil Sanderson (New Forest), 3 Green Close, Woodlands, Southampton, SO40 7HA. neilsand@dircon.co.uk
- Mark Seaward (Lincolnshire, Yorkshire), Department of Environmental Science, The University, Bradford, Yorkshire, BD7 1DP. m.r.d.seaward@Bradford.ac.uk
- Janet Simkin (Northumberland) 41 North Road, Ponteland, Northumberland, NE20 9UN. J.M.Simkin@ncl.ac.uk
- Mike Simms (Northern Ireland), Department of Geology, Ulster Museum, Botanic Gardens, Belfast, Co. Antrim, N.I. BT9 5AB. michael.simms.um@nics.gov.uk

- Cliff Smith (Herefordshire, Shropshire, Welsh Marches, Cheshire), Pen-y-llan, Leinthall Starkes, Ludlow, SY8 2HP. CLIFFARD7@aol.com
 - Amanda Waterfield (London), Botany Department, The Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London, SW7 5BD. A.Waterfield@nhm.ac.uk
 - Keith Watson (Glasgow, Dumbartonshire, Renfrewshire, Lanarkshire) Curator, Glasgow Museum Resource Centre, 200 Woodhead Road, S Nitshill Industrial Estate, Glasgow, G53 7NN. keith.watson@cls.glasgow.gov.uk Tel. 0141 276 9321
 - Vanessa Winchester (Oxford) 23 Warnborough Road, Oxford, OX2 6JA. vanessa.winchester@geography.oxford.ac.uk
 - Pat Wolseley (Somerset & S Wales), Botany Department, The Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London, SW7 5BD. P.Wolseley@nhm.ac.uk (Also: The Granary, Nettlecombe Studios, Williton, Taunton, Somerset, TA4 4HS):
 - Ray Woods (Wales) Countryside Council for Wales (CCW), Eden House, Ithon Road, Llandrindod Wells, Powys, LD1 6AS. R.Woods@ccw.gov.uk
-

LICHEN REFEREES

The purpose of **Lichen Referees** is to help you with your identifications. Don't be afraid of sending what you fear may be "just common species", because if you can identify these correctly, getting a referee to confirm your identification is a tremendous boost to your confidence. Keep your own herbarium of specimens that have been determined by referees; this will form a useful reference collection. Once you have your specimens correctly identified, get in the habit of sending in your records to the BLS Mapping Recorder (Mark Seaward) and to the Biobase Recorder (Janet Simkin) (or, if you have a copy of Biobase, enter your own records). This way you become actively involved in studying lichens and contributing to the work of the Society. **Mapping cards** can be obtained (free) from Brian Green (3 Tyn y Coed, Carneddi, Bethesda, Gwynedd, LL57 3SF). Make sure you fill in on the mapping card all the relevant site details, and include at the bottom of the card any notes about referee determinations (e.g. *Cladonia portentosa* - det. B. Benfield), together with your own name and address.

Please use the first stage referees initially and someone who is local to your area. Specimens should be carefully curated (i.e. dried, put in a deep freeze for two days, then kept in a dry place). Specimens should be in **paper** packets, with **all** details clearly written on the front (site name, Grid reference, Vice County, substrate from which the specimen was collected, with relevant habitat details of locality; and your name). If fragile, the specimen should be carefully mounted, i.e. *Caliciales* in a small match box, soil specimens mounted with glue (PVA, such as Unibond) on a piece of

card and put into a small box. **Always have a go at naming the specimen yourself.** There should be an accompanying note of the steps you have taken in attempting to name it (e.g. spot tests, size of spores (with drawings), or even numbers followed when using keys in an identification book or Lichen Flora). Do not send too many specimens in one go - two or three are likely to be returned to you quickly, more than that and you may have a long wait. **Please include a label with your name and address, plus return postage, otherwise you may not get your specimen back, or the answer you are waiting for.**

First stage referees:

- Barbara Benfield (general), Penspool Cottage, Plymtree, Cullompton, Devon, EX15 2JY. bbenfield2@beeb.net
- Steve Chambers (general), 7 Cefin Melindwr, Capel Bangor, Aberystwyth, Ceredigion, SY23 3LS. Stephen.Chambers@wales.gsi.gov.uk
- Kery Dalby (Orkney & Shetland) 2 West Park, Stanley, Perth, PH1 4QU. kery.claire@tiscali.co.uk
- Simon Davey (woodlands, general), Stable Flat, Downsland Court, 115 East End Lane, Ditchling, Hassocks, Sussex, BN6 8UR. srdavey@globalnet.co.uk
- Frank Dobson (general), 57 Acacia Grove, New Malden, Surrey, KT3 3BU.
- Trevor Duke (general), Sandrock, The Compa, Kinver, Stourbridge, West Midlands, DY7 6HS. trevorduke@aol.com
- Peter Earland-Bennett (general) 160 High Street, Wickham Market, Woodbridge, Suffolk, IP13 0QY.
- Bryan Edwards (woodlands, general) Dorset Environmental Records Centre, Library Headquarters, Colliton Park, Dorchester, Dorset. DT1 1XJ. b.edwards@dorset-cc.gov.uk
- Tony Fletcher (maritime, general), Leicestershire Museums Service, Holly Hayes Environmental Research Centre, 216 Birstall Road, Birstall, Leicester, LE4 4DG. AFletcher@leics.gov.uk
- Vince Giavarini (general), (address changing shortly, but still Dorset). vinceg@giavarini.freeserve.co.uk
- Oliver Gilbert (montane, man-made and neglected habitats, general), 42 Tom Lane, Sheffield, S10 3PB. o.l.gilbert@sheffield.ac.uk
- David Hill (general), Yew Tree Cottage, Yew Tree Lane, Compton Martin Bristol, BS40 6JS. d.j.hill@bris.ac.uk

- Chris Hitch (general), 14 Hawthorn Close, Knodishall, Saxmundham, Suffolk, IP17 1XW.
- Ivan Pedley (churchyard lichens) 48 Woodlands Drive, Groby, Leicester, LE6 0BQ.
- Ken Sandell (general), 95 Porter Road, Basingstoke, Hants. RG22 4JR. ken.sandell@qmc.ac.uk
- Neil Sanderson (woodlands, general), 3 Green Close, Woodlands, Southampton, SO40 7HA. neilsand@dircon.co.uk
- Mark Seaward (general), Department of Environmental Science, The University, Bradford, Yorkshire, BD7 1DP. m.r.d.seaward@Bradford.ac.uk
- Janet Simkin (heavy metal, river shingle, general), 41 North Road, Ponteland, Northumberland, NE20 9UN. J.M.Simkin@ncl.ac.uk
- Mike Simms (general), Department of Geology, Ulster Museum, Botanic Gardens, Belfast, Co. Antrim, N.I. BT9 5AB. michael.simms.um@nics.gov.uk
- John Skinner (general), Central Museum, Victoria Avenue, Southend-in-Sea, Essex, SS2 6EW.
- Cliff Smith (general), Pen-y-llan, Leinthall Starkses, Ludlow, SY8 2HP. CLIFFARD7@aol.com
- Sheila Street (general), 12 Pondwell Close, Ryde, Isle of Wight, PO33 1QD. sheila.street@rspb.org.uk or les.street@rspb.org.uk
- Amanda Waterfield (London lichens), Botany Department, The Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London, SW7 5BD. A.Waterfield@nhm.ac.uk
- Pat Wolseley (Somerset & S Wales lichens, general), Botany Department, The Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London, SW7 5BD. P.Wolseley@nhm.ac.uk (Also: The Granary, Nettlecombe Studios, Williton, Taunton, Somerset, TA4 4HS).
- Ray Woods (mid-Wales, general), CCW, Eden House, Ithon Road, Llandrindod Wells, Powys, LD1 6AS. R.Woods@ccw.gov.uk

Second stage referees (who should be contacted prior to sending material):

For Second Stage Referees packets with lichen specimens should be clearly labelled (preferably printed to avoid problems with reading illegible handwriting), plus include full details about location (including country), date and name of collector, plus herbarium reference number or herbarium where the specimen will be lodged for future reference (as they may need to cite the specimen in future research and

publication). Again, for more details, see Alan Orange's article on Curation in this volume.

- Othmar Breuss (*Catapyrenium* and segregates (e.g. *Placidium*), *Placidiopsis* and *Endocarpon*), Abteilung Botanik, Naturhistorisches Museum, Burgring 7, A-1014 Wien, Austria. obreuss@bg9.at
- Burkhard Büdel (Lichinales), Abteilung Allgemeine Botanik, Fachbereich Biologie, Universität Kaiserslautern, D-67653 Kaiserslautern, Germany. buedel@rhrk.uni-kl.de
- Philippe Clerc (*Usnea* in W Europe, Macaronesia and eastern North America) clerc@cjb.unige.ch
- Steve Chambers (heavy metal, general), 7 Cefin Melindwr, Capel Bangor, Aberystwyth, Ceredigion, SY23 3LS. Stephen.Chambers@Wales.gsi.gov.uk
- Brian Coppins (*Bacidia*, *Micarea*, general British & W Europe), Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, EH3 5LR. b.coppins@rbge.org.uk
- Paul Diederich (lichenicolous fungi), Musée national d'histoire naturelle, 25 rue Munster, L-2160 Luxembourg, Luxembourg. paul.diederich@ci.educ.lu
- Alan Fryday (*Rhizocarpon*, crustose saxicolous lichens, montane lichens), Herbarium, Department of Plant Biology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824-1312, USA. fryday@msu.edu
- Peter James (general) Dept. Botany, The Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London, SW7 5BD
- Per Magnus Jørgensen (*Pannariaceae*), Department of Botany, University of Bergen, Allégaten 41, N-5007, Bergen, Norway. anne.hage@bot.uib.no
- Roland Moberg (*Physciaceae*), The Museum of Evolution, Uppsala University, Villavägen 6, S-752 36 Uppsala, Sweden. Roalnd.Moberg@evolmuseum.uu.se
- Alan Orange (freshwater, limestone, *Lepraria*, general), Dept. Botany, National Museum of Wales, Cathays Park, Cardiff, Glamorgan, CF1 3NP. alan.orange@nmgw.ac.uk
- Christian Printzen (*Biatora*, corticolous 'Lecidea'), Abteilung Botanik/Plaeobotanik, Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg, Senckenberganlage 25, D-60325 Frankfurt/Main, Germany. christian.printzen@senckenberg.de
- Christoph Scheidegger (*Buellia*), Swiss Federal Institute for Forest, Snow and landscape Research, CH-8903 Birmensdorf, Switzerland. christoph.scheidegger@wsl.ch

- Leif Tibell (Calicioid lichens and fungi), Dep. of Systematic Botany, Evolutionary Biology Centre, Uppsala University, Norbyvägen 18D, S-75236 Uppsala, Sweden. leif.tibell@systbot.uu.se
 - Einar Timdal (*Hypocenomyce*, *Psora*, *Toninia*), Botanical Museum, University of Oslo, Sars' gate 1, N-0562 Oslo, Norway. einar.timdal@toyen.uio.no
 - Tor Tønsberg (corticolous sterile crusts), Department of Botany, University of Bergen, Allégaten 41, N-5007, Bergen, Norway. tor.tonsberg@bot.uib.no
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LITERATURE PERTAINING TO BRITISH LICHENS – 33

Lichenologist 35(1) was published on 27 February 2003, 35(2) on 17 June 2003, and 35(3) on 30 July 2003.

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. Please give me details of any relevant books, papers or articles that I may have overlooked.

BLATCHLEY, I 2003. Lichen report 2002. *Orpington Field Club Annual Report* 43: 14–21. Includes results of a survey of roadside and parkland trees. Ash and Norway maple were the two tree species supporting the most diverse lichen assemblages in both situations.

COPPINS, A M & COPPINS, B J 2003. Atlantic hazelwoods – a neglected habitat? *Botanical Journal of Scotland* 55: 149–160. Discusses various historical, ecological and management aspects of a habitat of international importance for its lichen flora.

COPPINS, B J 2003. Lichen conservation in Scotland. *Botanical Journal of Scotland* 55: 27–38. Discussed the significance of the Scottish lichen flora within the context of the British Isles and Europe, prompting a cautionary note on an over-reliance of assessing conservation importance using national Red Data Book categorizations. Also discussed are the conservation needs of lichens and their habitats, from 'gardening' to landscape management.

COPPINS, B J, HAWKSWORTH, D L & ROSE, F 2001. Lichens. In HAWKSWORTH, D L (ed.) *The Changing Wildlife of Great Britain and Ireland*: 126–147. London: Taylor & Francis. Describes and discusses changes in the British and Irish lichen floras and in the study of lichens since 1973. The book, originally published in hardback at £150, is now available in paperback at £35.

DIEDERICH, P & SCHEIDEGGER, C 1996. *Reichlingia leopoldii* gen. et sp. nov., a new lichenicolous hyphomycete from Central Europe. *Bull. Soc. Nat. Luxemb.* **97**: 3–8. Original description and illustrations of *R. leopoldii*, which has recently been added to the British list.

ETAYO, J & APTROOT, A 2003. *Pyrenula luteopruinosa* sp. nov. from Panama and notes on other members of the genus. *Lichenologist* **35**: 233–236. The genus *Parmentaria* is considered to be congeneric with *Pyrenula*, and that material identified as *Parmentaria chilensis* from western Europe and Macaronesia is not that species but *Pyrenula hibernica* (Nyl.) Aptroot (syn. *Verrucaria hibernica* Nyl.; *Polyblastia hibernica* (Nyl.) Arnold).

FEUERER, T & THELL, A 2002. *Parmelia ernstiae* – a new macrolichen from Germany. *Mitteilungen aus dem Institut für Allgemeine Botanik Hamburg* ['Biodiversity and Ecology'] **30–32**: 49–60. *Parmelia ernstiae* Feuerer & A. Thell differs from *P. saxatilis* in having a strongly pruinose upper surface and isidia and usually abundant lobulae. It has recently been reported from England.

FLENNIKEN, D G & GIBSON, E S 2003. The littoral species of *Verrucaria* of Cape Ann, MA. *Evansia* **20**: 31–48. Provides keys and sketches of most littoral *Verrucarias* also to be found in the British Isles: *V. amphibia*, *V. degelii*, *V. ditmarsica*, *V. halizoa*, *V. maura*, *V. mucosa* and *V. striatula*.

GAMS, W 2003. Report of the Committee for Fungi. *Taxon* **51**: 791–792. Two recommendations affect British lichens, but with the outcome that there is no change to current usage. *Lecidea pulveracea* (Flörke ex Schaer.) Th. Fr. (now *Lecidella pulveracea*) to be conserved against *Lepra cyanescens* Rabenh. The generic name *Hueëlla* Zahlbr. (1926) to be rejected so as to protect the usage of *Fuscopannaria* P.M. Jørg. (1994).

GILBERT, O L 2001–2003. Wildlife reports: Lichens *British Wildlife* **13**: 136–138 (2001); **13**: 290–291 (2002); **13**: 444 (2002); **14**: 140–141 (2002); **14**: 292 (2003); **14**: 444–445 (2003). Continuations of the thrice yearly column on the latest discoveries and developments in British lichenology, especially field studies.

GILBERT, O L 2003. *Lichen Survey of Selected Breckland SSSIs 2002*. [English Nature Research Reports, No. 503.] Peterborough: English Nature. Pp 29. The last 11 years has seen a dramatic contraction in the distribution of three rare and five notable

Breckland lichens. The decline coincides with a closing up of the former open, grassland habitat, leaving very little exposed calcareous mineral soil.

HAWKSWORTH, D L 2003. The lichenicolous fungi of Great Britain and Ireland: an overview and annotated checklist. *Lichenologist* **35**: 191–232. Newly introduced scientific names are: *Diederichia* D. Hawksw. for *D. pseudeverniae* (Etayo & Diederich) D. Hawksw. (syn. *Macrophomina pseudeverniae*); *Dactylospora scapanaria* (syn. *Lecidea scapanaria*) [a hepaticolous fungus]; *Muellerella ventosicola* (syn. *M. pygmaea* var. *ventosicola*); *Nigromacula uniseptata* (D. Hawksw.) D. Hawksw. (syn. *Vouauxiella uniseptata*).

HEIDMARSSON, S 2003. Molecular study of *Dermatocarpon miniatum* (Verrucariales) and allied taxa. *Mycological Research* **107**: 459–468. The phylogeny of the *D. miniatum* complex was studied by using nuclear ITS sequence data.

HENSSEN, A & LÜCKING, R 2002. Morphology, anatomy, and ontogeny in the Asterothyriaceae (Ascomycota: Ostropales), a misunderstood group of lichenized fungi. *Annales Botanici Fennici* **39**: 273–299. Based on morphological, anatomical, and ontogenetical data, the systematics of *Asterothyrium*, *Psorotheciopsis* and *Gyalidea* is revised. The three genera comprise the *Asterothyriaceae* (syn. *Solorinellaceae*). The paper includes illustrations showing the ontogeny of several species, including *Gyalidea hyalinescens*.

ISBRAND, S & ALSTRUP, V 1992. *Opegrapha sphaerophoricola* sp. nov. *Bryologist* **95**: 233–234. The original description of *O. sphaerophoricola* Isbrand & Alstrup, which has recently been added to the British list.

JAMES, P W 2003. *Aide Mémoire: Usnea*. London: British Lichen Society. Pp 32. ISBN 0 9540418 3 6. Soft covers, A5 format. Price: £5.90; £3 90 to BLS members. An invaluable guide to this troublesome genus. [NB: be warned that no account is given of the not uncommon PD– race of *Usnea wasmuthii* that lacks salazinic acid. Special care is needed to distinguish this from the rare PD– (squamatic acid) race of *U. subfloridana* when TLC facilities are not available.]

LAUNDON, J R 2003. Six lichens of the *Lecanora varia* group. *Nova Hedwigia* **76**: 83–111. A key to the *L. varia* group is presented; 13 species are included, of which 6 are treated in detail. The new combination **Lecanora ecorticata* (Hue) J.R. Laundon is introduced for the *Lepraria*-like species that has been treated provisionally as “*L. coriensis*” or as “*Lecanora* sp.” sensu Orange (*BLS Bulletin* **76**: 7, 1995). The recording history, ecology, phytosociology and morphology of *L. conizaeoides* are discussed at some length, and another new combination, *L. conizaeoides* f. *variola* (Arnold) J.R. Laundon, is introduced for the non-sorediate morphs of the species.

LAUNDON, J R 2003. The status of *Lecanora zosteræ* in the British Isles. *Lichenologist* **35**: 97–102. *Lecanora hagenii* f. *zosteræ* is treated at specific rank as *L. zosteræ* (Ach.) Nyl. (1876). *Lecanora hagenii* (Ach.) Ach. is shown to be an illegitimate name, and the correct name for the taxon usually called '*Lecanora hagenii*' is *Lecanora umbrina* (Ach.) A. Massal. (1852).

MCCARTHY, P M 2003. Catalogue of the lichen family *Porinaceae*. *Bibliotheca Lichenologica* **87**: 1–64. A list of all accepted published names of *Porina* and related genera, together with full synonymies, and a country-based distribution for all accepted species, supported by relevant references.

MIADLIKOWSKA, J & LUTZONI, F 2000. Phylogenetic revision of the genus *Peltigera* (lichen-forming Ascomycota) based on morphological, chemical, and large subunit nuclear ribosomal DNA data. *International Journal of Plant Science* **161**: 925–958. Eight monophyletic sections are recognized within *Peltigera*. The six sections represented in the British Isles are: sect. *Peltigera* (*P. canina*, *P. didactyla*, *P. lepidophora*, *P. membranacea*, *P. ponojensis*, *P. praetextata*, *P. rufescens*); sect. *Polydactylon* (*P. hymenina*, *P. polydactylon*, *P. scabrosa*, *P. scabrosella*); sect. *Chloropeltigera* (*P. leucophlebia*); sect. *Peltidea* (*P. britannica*, *P. malacea*); sect. *Horizontalis* (*P. collina*, *P. elisabethae*, *P. horizontalis*, *P. neckeri*); sect. *Phlebia* (*P. venosa*). A key for identifying the sections is provided, as is a key to the chemotypes within sect. *Polydactylon*. Three main types of vein structure in *Peltigera* are recognized based on SEM studies.

MITCHELL, M E 2003. The preparation and publication of James Crombie's *A monograph of lichens found in Britain* (1894), as documented in his letters to William Nylander. *Archives of Natural History* **30**: 40–55. This paper covers the long gestation (about 22 years) of Crombie's monograph [fascinating reading].

ORANGE, A 2002. *Cryptothele* in the British Isles. *British Lichen Society Bulletin* **92**: 32–34.

SEAWARD, M R D 2003. Lichen Herbarium at the Manchester Museum: 1. Collectors. *Naturalist* **128**: 41–47. A catalogue of the collectors represented in the lichen herbarium at MANCH, together with their dates of birth and death (where known), and the dates and places of their collections. For British and Irish collections, the 'place' is usually the county, for foreign collections the country or island,

SHEARD, J W & MAYRHOFER H 2003. New species of *Rinodina* (Physciaceae, Lichenized Ascomycetes) from Western North America. *Bryologist* **105**: 645–672. Several British species are included in the key to species. A newly defined spore type, *Teichophila*-type, is introduced to describe the spores of *Rinodina teichophila* and some other, non-British species.

SØCHTING, U, KÄRNEFELT, I & KONDRATYUK, S 2002. Revision of *Xanthomendoza* (Teloschistaceae, Lecanorales) based on morphology, anatomy, secondary metabolites and molecular data. *Mitteilungen aus dem Institut für Allgemeine Botanik Hamburg* ['Biodiversity and Ecology'] **30–32**: 225–240. The concept of *Xanthomendoza* S.Y. Kondr. & Kärnefelt (1997) is expanded to include *X. fulva* (Hoffm.) Söchting, Kärnefelt & S.Y. Kondr. (syn. *Xanthoria fulva*) and *X. ulophyllodes* (Räsänen) Söchting, Kärnefelt & S.Y. Kondr. (syn. *Xanthoria ulophyllodes*), and a further 15 non-British species. The group is separated from *Xanthoria* by the presence of simple rhizines, long-bacilliform conidia, strongly glutinized cell walls and spherical lumina in the parenchymatous tissue of the upper cortex and thalline margin, unorientated prosoplectenchymatous tissue in the exciple, and the predominance of a secondary metabolite syndrome with a high proportion of teloschistin.

TIBELL, L, TITOV, A N & LISICKÁ, E 2003. Calicioid lichens and fungi described by J. Nádvořník. *Mycotaxon* **87**: 3–24. Mentions *Calicium viride* f. *leprosa* Nadv., based on material from England which has not been located.

WEDIN, M, BALOCH, E & GRUBE, M 2003. Parsimony analyses of mtSSU and nITS rDNA sequences reveal the natural relationships of the lichen families Physciaceae and Caliciaceae. *Taxon* **51**: 655–660. The *Caliciaceae* s.str. (e.g. *Calicium* and *Cyphelium*) are shown to be phylogenetically part of the *Physciaceae* s. lat. The *Physciaceae* has previously been informally divided into the *Buellia* group (with *Bacidia*-type asci) and *Physcia* group (with *Lecanora* type asci). This grouping is confirmed in this analysis, with the *Caliciaceae* belonging to the *Buellia*-group.

WEDIN, M & GRUBE, M 2003. (1555) Proposal to conserve *Physciaceae* nom. cons. against an additional name *Caliciaceae* (*Lecanorales*, *Ascomycota*. *Taxon* **51**: 802. As phylogenetic studies (Wedin *et al.* 2003, see above) show that the *Caliciaceae* Cheval. (1826) fall within the current circumscription of the *Physciaceae* Zahlbr. (1898), it is proposed that *Caliciaceae* be added to *Pyxinaceae* as names against which the name *Physciaceae* be conserved.

WOODS, R G & COPPINS, B J 2003. *A Conservation Evaluation of British Lichens*. London: British Lichen Society. Pp 59. ISBN 0 9540418 5 2. Soft covers, A4 format. Price: £6; £3 50 + 50p postage to BLS members. An evaluation of all lichens, and a few lichenicolous fungi, reported from England, Wales and the Isle of Man. A total of 1850 taxa are considered. Evaluations are presented in a table, giving: current and previous (where changed) Red List status, rarity status, endemic status, presence on Biodiversity Action Plan Lists, presence on Schedule 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, and 'International Responsibility' status. Notes are presented for selected taxa, especially for those whose Red List status has changed (including additions and deletions from the 'main' Red list.

Brian Coppins

NEW, RARE AND INTERESTING LICHENS

Contributions to this section are always welcome. Submit entries to Chrs Hitch, Orchella Lodge, 14, Hawthorn Close, Knodishall, Saxmundham, Suffolk, IP17 1XW, in the form of species, habitat, locality, VC no., VC name (from 1997, nomenclature to follow that given in the Appendix, see Bulletin 79, which is based on the Biological Records Centre for instructions for Recorders, ITE, Monks Wood Experimental Station, Abbots Ripton, Huntingdon, PE17 2LS, 1974). Grid reference (GR) (please add letters for the 100km squares to aid BioBase and Recorder 2000 users), altitude (alt), where applicable, in metres (m) date, comments. Determined/confirmed by. New to/ the. 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. 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 interest of accuracy it should be on disc or if not typescript. Copy should reach the subeditor at least a fortnight before the deadline for the *Bulletin*.

New to the British Isles

Cercidospora decolorella (Nyl.) O.E. Erikss. & J.Z. Yue (1992): on *Belonia incarnata* or apparently directly on soil of disused ?stalker's/miner's track, Druim na Breinchoile, Faonach-bheinn, Cross, Glenfinnan, VC 97, Westernness: 17(NM)/87-82-, alt. 250–300 m, July 1996, collected by A M Fryday 7049, 7052 (E). Although listed in Hawksworth's recent checklist of lichenicolous fungi, no records were previously present on the BLS Database.
B J Coppins

Diploschistes actinostomus (Pers. ex Ach.) Zahlbr. (1892): about 12 thalli seen on top (upward facing surface) of old brick wall, backing on to the churchyard of Brookland Church, Romney Marsh, VC 15, East Kent, GR 51(TQ)/98-25-, July 2003. Det. B J Coppins; specimen in E. Differs from *D. caesioplumbeus* in the paler thallus and smaller ascospores. In the Kent specimen the spores measure 20–26 × 11–15 µm, with (4–)5(–6) transverse septa and 1–3 longitudinal septa. From field observations, the thalli varied in colour from white to creamy white to very pale grey; the surface is matt but not truly pruinose. *D. actinostomus* is not so strictly maritime as *D. caesioplumbeus*, and the Kent locality is 8 km from the sea (to the south). Also, *D. caesioplumbeus* is initially parasitic on *Lecanora gangaleoides*, but no such parasitic behaviour was apparent with the Kent population of *D. actinostomus*.

V J Giavarini, F R Blatchley & D Newman

Lecanora conizaeoides f. *variola* (Arnold) J.R. Laundon (2003): (i) on *Fraxinus* branches, Low Stile Wood, Seatoller, VC 70, Cumberland, GR 35(NY)/24-13-, November 1990, collected by B J Coppins & A M O'Dare; (ii) on decorticate branch of *Populus tremula*, Invertromie, 2.5 km east-southeast of Kingussie, VC 96,

Easternness, GR 27(NN)/78-99-, June 2001, collected by B J Coppins and L & S Street. These are two collections in the Edinburgh Herbarium (E) for the esorediate morph of *L. conizaeoides*; see Laundon 2003 in 'Literature Pertaining' in this issue.
B J Coppins

Lecidella flavosorediata (Vezda) Hertel & Leuckert (1969). Confirmed from four sites in Speyside: (i) on trunk of mature *Populus tremula* by road, just east of Newtonmore, VC 96, Easternness, GR 27(NN)/72-99-, alt 240 m, May 2001, B J & A M Coppins; (ii) on trunk of *Populus tremula*, Invertromie Wood, Insh Marshes NNR, VC 96, Easternness, GR 28(NN)/77-00-, alt 230 m, June 2003, C J Ellis; (iii) on trunk of *Populus tremula* in wood pasture, Tomnagowhan, Tulloch, VC 96, Easternness, GR 28(NN)/96-15-, alt 230 m, May 2003, B J Coppins & C J Ellis; (iv) on large *Sorbus aucuparia* on river bank, east bank of River Spey, Street of Kincardine, VC 96, Easternness, GR 28(NN)94-18-, alt 200 m, May 2003, B J Coppins & C J Ellis. All specimens are without apothecia, and all are in the Edinburgh herbarium (E). TLC analyses of these specimens, and a control specimen (Tønberg 13365), found them to contain arthothelin and granulysin. This normally sterile, sorediate species is most likely to be confused with *Pyrrhospora querneae* or corticolous *Lecidella scabra*. The former has larger soredia (mostly 40–50 µm vs 20–30 µm diam), and the latter usually has more well-delimited soralia and more thickly developed esorediate parts of the thallus. All three are easily distinguished by TLC. For a detailed description and discussion see Tønberg in *Sommerfeltia* 14: 1–331, 1992.

B J Coppins & C J Ellis

Opegrapha sphaerophoricola Isbrand & Alstrup (1992): on *Sphaerophorus globosus* on side of boulder, Black Tor Copse, Dartmoor, VC 4, North Devon, GR 20(SX)/56-89-, alt c 370 m, March 2003. Specimen in E. For description see Isbrand & Alstrup 1992 in 'Literature Pertaining' in this issue.
A M & B J Coppins

Parmelia ernstiae Feurer & Thell (2002): on branch of *Salix fragilis*, in damp area not far from the road, Burly Old Inclosure, New Forest, VC 11, South Hampshire, GR 41(SU)/24-04-, April 1996. Recently described from Germany, and also since reported from Sweden. The species is distinguished from *Parmelia saxatilis*, by the pruinose upper surface, isidia, as well as rather elongated lobes; it is only known as a corticolous species. Identification confirmed by ITS and beta-tubulin sequence data.

A Crespo, D L Hawksworth & M C Molina

Reichlingia leopoldii Diederich & Scheid. (1996): on north-facing basalt cliff in semi-ornamental woodland, Smeaton, East Linton, VC 82, East Lothian, 36(NT)/58-78-, alt 35 m, June 2003. Locally abundant in dry underhangs, with *Arthonia endlicheri*, *Dirina massiliensis* f. *sorediata* and *Lecanactis latebrarum*.
B J Coppins

Sphaerellothecium araneosum (Rehm) Zopf (1897): on thallus of *Pertusaria albescens* on *Fraxinus*, Horner Woods, VC 5; South Somerset, GR 21(SS)/89-44-, May 1991.

Specimen in E. Although listed in Hawksworth's recent checklist of lichenicolous fungi, no records were previously present on the BLS Database. B J & A M Coppins

Other records:

Absconditella delutula: on damp stones in north-facing bank by woodland track, with *Micarea lithinella* and *Diplophyllum obtusifolium*, woodland bordering the A477(T) south of Cildywyll, VC 44, Carmarthenshire, GR 22(SN)/23-12-, alt 40m, March 2003. First VC record
S P Chambers

Anaptychia ciliaris: on an old ash pollard in a hedge at Seven Springs, Cheltenham, VC33, East Gloucestershire, GR.32(SO)96-16-, April 2003.
B Benfield

Arthonia endlicheri: on north-facing basalt cliff in semi-ornamental woodland, Smeaton, East Linton, VC 82, East Lothian, 36(NT)/58-78-, alt 35 m, June 2003. Second record for Scotland.
B J Coppins

Anisomeridium viridescens: on old *Corylus*, in Cranborne Chase VC8, South Wiltshire, (i) White Parish Common, GR 40(SU)/25-22-, January 2003; (ii) Uddens Coppice GR 30(ST)/95-17-, Rotherley Wood ST(30)/95-19- and Hewetts Coppice GR ST(30)/96-19-) May 2003. New to south Wiltshire.
N A Sanderson

Arthonia punctella: *Diplotomma alboatrum* on the stone base of a cob wall at Shilstone Farm, Exbourne, VC 3 South Devon, GR 21(SS)/60-00-, May 2003. New for Devon.
B Benfield

Arthonia zwackhii: on old *Fraxinus* in Cranborne Chase, VC9, Dorset (i) Calcots Wood, GR 30(ST)/95-17- (ii) Foxbury Lower Hedge, GR 30(ST)/98-18- (iii) Uddens Coppice, GR 30(ST)/95-17-, May 2003. New to South Wiltshire
N A Sanderson

Arthopyrenia salicis: on old *Corylus* in Cranborne Chase, VC8, South Wiltshire, at (i) Hewetts Coppice GR 30(ST)/96-19-) (ii) Wiltshire Coppice GR 30(ST)/92-17-, May 2003. New to Wiltshire.
N A Sanderson

Arthothelium ruanum: on old *Corylus*, Rotherley Wood, Cranborne Chase, VC8, South Wiltshire, GR 30(ST)/95-19-, June 2003. New to Wiltshire.
N A Sanderson

Bachmanniomyces uncialicola: on *Cladonia uncialis* ssp. *biuncialis* in *Calluna* heath on former open-cast coal workings, Mynydd Aberdar, Merthyr Tydfil, VC41, Glamorgan, GR 32(SO)/01-06-, alt 360m, April 2003. New to Glamorgan.
S P Chambers

Bacidia incompta: (i) inside ancient *Acer campestre* boles, in Cranborne Chase, VC9, Dorset, at Calcots Wood, GR 30(ST)/95-17-, May 2003 and Tarrantis Bottom, GR 30(ST)/95-17-, January 2003, (ii) inside an ancient *Fraxinus* bole, in Cranborne Chase at Bridmore Green, VC8, South Wiltshire, GR 30(ST)/97-19-, January 2003.

N A Sanderson

Bacidia saxenii: on piece of well weathered wood amongst shingle at Rye Harbour NR, VC 14, East Sussex, GR 51(TQ)/93.17., March 2003. Determined by B J Coppins. New to Sussex.

S R Davey

Bacidia subincompta: (i) on trunk of *Populus tremula*, Kinrara, 5 km SW of Aviemore, Speyside, VC 96, Easternness, GR 28(NH)/86-08-, alt. 250 m, June 2003; (ii) on trunk of large *Sorbus aucuparia*, east side of River Spey, Auchernack, 2.5 km south of Grantown, Speyside, VC 95, Morayshire, GR 38(NJ)/02-25-, July 2003.

B J Coppins & C J Ellis

Bacidia subturgidula: on decorticate branch of moribund *Ilex* pollard, Queen Bower, New Forest, VC11, South Hampshire, GR 40(SU)/28-04-, April 2003. Confirmed by B J Coppins. First record since 1873 and third world record.

N A Sanderson & A M Cross

Bacidia trachona: fertile in sheltered bark crevices on trunk of *Ulmus chaterorum* in ed. P.D. Sell in coastal ravine woodland, Clogfryn, Aberaeron, VC 46, Cardiganshire, GR 22(SN)44-62-, alt 20m, May 2003. Confirmed by B J Coppins.

S P Chambers

Bacidia vermifera: (i) on large trunk (1.52 m girth) of *Populus tremula*, Dulcie Bridge, south side of River Findhorn, VC 96, Easternness, GR 28(NH)/931-413-, alt 180 m, June 2003, first record of this rare species outside of Speyside; (ii) on trunk of *Populus tremula* (girth 1.42 m), east side of River Spey, Auchernack, 2.5 km south of Grantown, Speyside, VC 95, Morayshire, GR 38(NJ)/02-25-, July 2003.

B J Coppins & C J Ellis

Biatoridium delitescens: on trunk of *Populus tremula* (girth 1.62 m), east side of River Spey, Auchernack, 2.5 km. south of Grantown, Speyside, VC 95, Morayshire, GR 38(NJ)/02-25-, July 2003.

B J Coppins & C J Ellis

Byssoloma subdiscordans: on pebbles in a hollow at the back of beach, Clovelly, VC 4, North Devon, GR 21(SS)/31-24-, February 2003.

B Benfield

Bryoria smithii: on trunk of *Quercus* and on side of boulder, Black Tor Copse, Dartmoor, VC 4, North Devon, GR 20(SX)/56-89-, alt c 370 m, March 2003. This species, thought perhaps to be extinct in Britain, was found in two small populations. These have been carefully recorded for future monitoring. NB: the similar *Bryoria bicolor* is locally frequent on oaks and especially boulders in both Black Tor Copse

and Wistman's Wood (20(SX)/.61-77-

A M & B J Coppins

Caloplaca crenularia: on lignum, Snowdown Colliery, VC 16, East Kent, GR 61(TR)/25-51-, August 2003. Confirmed by B J Coppins. An unusual substrate.

S R Davey

Caloplaca flavocitrina: on top of concrete post, DERA Aberporth, VC 46, Cardiganshire, GR 22(SN)24-52-, alt 115m, August 2003. First vice-county record for the segregate.

S P Chambers

Caloplaca maritima : on sea defences and amongst shingle near the harbour entrance, Rye Harbour, VC 14, East Sussex, GR 51(TQ)93-17-, March 2003. Confirmed by B J Coppins. New to Sussex.

S R Davey

Catillaria minuta : on underside of limestone scree fragment, north side of Lathkill Dale NNR, VC 57, Derbyshire, GR 43(SK)/17-65-, March 2002. Confirmed by B J Coppins. New to England.

O L Gilbert & A Orange

Cercidospora cladoniicola: on *Cladonia furcata* on boulder north of enclosure, Wistman's Wood NNR, Dartmoor, VC 3, South Devon, GR 20(SX)/61-77-, 380 m, March 2003. Previous British material is on species of *Cladonia* subgen. *Cladina*.

A M & B J Coppins

Cladonia cariosa: abundant amongst shale, Snowdown Colliery, VC 16, East Kent, GR 61(TR)/25-51-, February 2003. Confirmed by S P Chambers.

S R Davey

Collema nigrescens: at base of trunk (0.66 m girth) of *Populus tremula*, Invertromie Wood, Insh Marshes NNR, Speyside, VC 96, Easternness, GR 27(NN)/77-.99-, alt c 250 m, June 2003.

B J Coppins & C J Ellis

Collema occultatum: (i) on a rain track on old *Fraxinus* in Cranborne Chase, VC8, South Wiltshire at Hewetts Coppice, GR 30(ST)/96-19-, January 2003. First recent record for southern England and new to Wiltshire. N A Sanderson

Cyphelium notarisii: on park seat at the south side of the mansion, Nonsuch Park, Cheam, VC 17 Surrey, GR 51(TQ)/23-63-, April 2003. This record for the species, together with an other record from a similar seat on nearby Wimbledon Common, substantiates the Kew Gardens material.

F S Dobson

Diploschistes muscorum : on ancient railway sleeper discarded on shingle, Rye Harbour NR, VC 14, East Sussex, GR 51(TQ)/ 93-17- March 2003. Determined by B J Coppins. An unusual substrate.

S R Davey

Diplotomma pharcidium: (i) on branches and twigs of *Populus tremula*: Invertromie Wood, Insh Marshes NNR, Speyside, VC 96, Easterness, GR 27(NN)/78-99-, alt 250 m, May 2003; (ii) Street of Kincardine, east bank of River Spey, Speyside, VC 96, Easterness, GR 28(NH)/94-18-, alt 200 m, May 2003. This species is still extant in the British Isles (see *BLS Bulletin* 89: 74) and appears to be locally frequent on aspens at these and other localities in Speyside.
B J Coppins & C Ellis

Diplotomma vezdanum: on *Caloplaca verruculifera* on exposed coastal headland, Ynys Lochtyn, VC 46, Cardiganshire, GR22(SN)31-55-, alt 5m, August 2003. New to Cardiganshire
S P Chambers

Endococcus verrucosporus: on *Ionaspis lacustris* on periodically exposed stones lining old mine reservoir pool, Bog Pond, Banc Creignant Mawr, Ponterwyd, VC 46, Cardiganshire, GR 22(SN)73-82-, alt 300m, April 2003. New to Cardiganshire.
S P Chambers

Ephebe lanata: in small gaps between the gravel in tarmac of tennis court, Hartland Abbey, VC 4, North Devon, GR 21(SS)/21-24-, August 2003.
Devonshire Association meeting

Fellhanera bouteillei: on *Taxus baccata* twigs and leaf bases, Lower Cwm Gwengad, VC 42, Breconshire, GR 32(SO)/00-32-, alt 180m, June 2003. New to Breconshire.
S P Chambers

Fulgensia fulgens : on consolidated sand and soft rock in two gullies in cliff, Saunton, VC 4, North Devon, GR 21(SS)/44-38-, April 2003.
H Holwill & B Benfield

Fuscopannaria mediterranea: on trunk of *Populus tremula*, Kinrara, 5 km Southwest of Aviemore, Speyside, VC 96, Easterness, GR 28(NH)/86-08-, alt 250 m, June & July 2003. Second record for Speyside.
B J Coppins & C Ellis

Graphina pauciloculata: on branches of *Quercus*, Black Tor Copse, Dartmoor, VC 4, North Devon, GR 20(SX)/56-89-, alt c 370 m, March 2003. In one of the collections (Coppins 20802, E), the apothecia of *G. pauciloculata* and *G. ruiziana* appear to be inhabiting the same thallus, a phenomenon previously noticed by Barbara Benfield (pers. comm.).
A M & B J Coppins

Graphina pauciloculata: on mainly thin *Ilex*, *Corylus*, *Quercus* and *Sorbus*, in very damp sheltered sites, always with *G. ruiziana*. In the upper Dart Valley, at Lizwell Wood, Holne Wood, White Wood, Comberstone Wood and Haws Wood and beside Simon's Lake stream, VC 3, South Devon, GR 20(SX)/6-7- and 20(SX)/7-7-. Also in the Walkham Valley, VC 3, South Devon, GR 20(SX)/54-72. and 20(SX)/54-73-, November 2002.
B Benfield

Halecania viridescens: on old *Fraxinus* in woodland, East Dean Park, VC13, West Sussex., GR40(SU)/90-11-, February 2003. New to Sussex. N A Sanderson

Halecania viridescens: on *Quercus* in relic pasture woodland, White Parish Common, Cranborne Chase, VC8, South Wiltshire, GR 40(SU)/26-22-, January 2003. New to South Wiltshire N A Sanderson

Lecanora frustulosa: for details see under *Pyrenopsis furfurea*.

Lecidea doliiformis: inside hollow *Quercus* stub in coppice, Lodge Coppice, Cranborne Chase, VC8, South Wiltshire, 30(ST)/98-19-, May 2003. New to Wiltshire. N A Sanderson

Lecidea fuscoatra: on lignum, Snowdown Colliery, VC 16, East Kent, GR 61(TR)/25-51-, August 2003. Determined by B J Coppins. S R Davey

Leptogium saturninum: on ten trunks of *Populus tremula*, Kinrara, 5 km southwest of Aviemore, Speyside, VC 96, Easternness, GR 28(NH)/86-08-, alt 250 m, June & July 2003. Confirms an earlier, but unsubstantiated record from Speyside. B J Coppins & C J Ellis

Loxospora elatina: on leaning trunk of *Larix*, Quality Plantation, west of Borrodale House, 3.5 km west of Arisaig, VC 97, Westernness, GR 17(NM)/69-85-, alt 30 m, May 2003. With apothecia. A M & B J Coppins

Melanelia exasperata on *Malus* twig in ornamental gardens, Golden Acre Park and Gardens, Leeds, VC 64, Mid-west Yorkshire, GR 44(SE)/26-41-, August 2001. Exceedingly eastern site for this predominately western taxon C J B Hitch

Melanelia exasperata: (i) on *Fraxinus* twig, Cayton Gill, Ripley, VC 64, Mid-west Yorkshire, GR 44(SE)/28-63-, August 2002; (ii) on *Quercus* twig, Worsbough Mill Country Park, Barnsley, VC 63, South-west Yorkshire, GR 44(SE)/34-03-, August 2002. A Henderson & C J B Hitch

Menegazzia terebrata : on granite boulder and adjacent heather in open moorland, south shore of Formoyle Lough, Costello, VC H16. West Galway, GR 12(M)/02-32-, alt 40m, August 2003. Rarely recorded in Ireland. M J Simms

Micarea pycnidiophora: on old *Ilex* relic pasture woodland, White Parish Common, Cranborne Chase, VC8, South Wiltshire, GR 40(SU)/25-22-, January 2003. New to Wiltshire. N A Sanderson

Moelleropsis nebulosa: on soil of soft eroding sea cliffs at (i) Paston and (ii) Trimmingham, VC 27, East Norfolk, GRs (i) 63(TG)/33-35- and (ii) 63(TG)/23-37-, September 2002. First Norfolk records since 1856. O L Gilbert

Moelleropsis humida: locally frequent on moist sandy soil at edge of gravel-surfaced car park, Dunstaffnage Marine Laboratory, Connel, VC 98, Main Argyll, GR 17(NM)88-34-, alt 5m, May 2003. Confirmed by B J.Coppins. S P Chambers

Mycoporum lacteum: on ancient *Ilex* pollard, Lodge Coppice, Cranborne Chase, VC8, South Wiltshire, GR 30(ST)/98-19-, May 2003. New to Wiltshire. N A Sanderson

Ochrolechia inversa: on ancient *Sorbus aria*, Rotherley Wood, Cranborne Chase, VC8, South Wiltshire, GR 30(ST)/95-19-, June 2003. New to Wiltshire. N A Sanderson

Opegrapha fumosa: on *Quercus*, east-southeast of Beasdale Station, Glen Beasdale SSSI, VC 97, Westerness, GR 17(NM)/71-85-, alt c 90 m, May 2003. A M & B J Coppins

Pannaria hookeri: For details see under *Pyrenopsis furfurea*.

Pertusaria ophthalmiza: on *Quercus* trunks, north end of Wistman's Wood NNR, Dartmoor, VC 3, South Devon, GR 20-(SX)/61-77-, alt 416 m, March 2003. New to England. A M & B J Coppins, B Benfield and J Simkin

Phaeographis dendritica: on *Rhododendron* sp. [not *R. ponticum*!], 1.2 km east of Arisaig, Larichmore Garden, VC 97, Westerness, GR 17(NM)/67-86-, alt 20 m, May 2003. New to Scotland. [Previous Scottish records refer either to *P. smithii* or *Graphis scripta*]. B J Coppins

Phaeographis inusta: on old *Corylus*, Rotherley Wood, Cranborne Chase, VC8, South Wiltshire, GR 30(ST)/95-19-, June 2003 N A Sanderson

Physcia stellaris; on *Sambucus*, Elsham, VC 54, North Lincolnshire, GR 54(TA)/03-13-, June 2003. Determined by B J Coppins. An unlocalized 19th century record, may be this, but it is not supported by herbarium material. M R D Seaward

Polychidium dendriscum: on *Corylus* by stream, 0.3 km northeast of Larichmore Viaduct, Allt na Laraiche Mòire, VC 97, Westerness, GR 17(NM)/67-86-, alt 80 m, May 2003. B J Coppins

Porina borrieri: in rain track on *Fraxinus*, Uddens Coppice, Cranborne Chase, VC8, South Wiltshire, GR 30(ST)/95-17-, May 2003. New to South Wiltshire.

N A Sanderson

Pseudocyphellaria norvegica: on boulder below aspens, close to lake shore, N side of Loch Laggan, VC 97, Westernness, GR 27(NN)/50-.88-, alt c 260 m, May 2003. An unusually eastern record for this oceanic species.

B J Coppins & C J Ellis

Ptychographa xylographoides: on lignum of ancient *Quercus*, Wistman's Wood NNR, Dartmoor, VC 3, South Devon, GR 20-(SX)/61-77-, c 400m, March 2003. New to Devon.

A M & B J Coppins

Pyrenopsis furfurea: on epidiorite with *Lecanora frustulosa* and *Pannaria hookeri*, between Ben Ghlas and Creag nan Gabhar, Ben Lawers NNR, VC 88, Mid-Perthshire, GR 27(NN)/62-06-, alt c 1020 m, August 1985, collected by V J Giavarini, specimen in E. [NB: the locality cited by Gilbert *et al.* in *Lichenologist* 20: 225 (1988) is incorrect.] Although originally described from Ben Lawers in 1874, this is the first modern British record of this species. The 1985 collection was originally determined as *Poroscyphus rehmicus*, a name which should now be deleted from the British List. *Pyrenopsis furfurea* can be distinguished from *Poroscyphus* by its reddish colour [owing to brown-red, K+ purplish sheaths of the photobiont cells, which belong to *Gloeocapsa*], and by having asci with a KI+ blue apical dome. The minutely squamulose thalli of *Pyrenopsis furfurea*, with their sessile apothecia, are reminiscent of a minute *Leptogium*, such as *L. subtile*.

B J Coppins

Ramalina capitata: on siliceous gravestones in churchyard, Langton by Wragby, VC 54, North Lincolnshire, GR 53(TF)/14-76-, April 2003. Yet another site, for this interesting taxon. The thalli recorded from 18 headstones, appearing quite healthy and spreading, possibly due to hypertrophication. At this site it is found only on the apices of curved stones and occasionally on the western face of the same stone.

M R D Seaward

Ramonia nigra: on lignum inside ancient *Ilex* and on bark of ancient *Quercus*, Round Hill, New Forest, VC11, South Hampshire, GR 40(SU)/32-02- & 40(SU)/32-01-, May 2003. New 10km grid square records for a very rare species and *Ilex* lignum is a new substrate.

N A Sanderson

Rinodina bischoffii: on oolitic chest tomb, Little Waldringfield, VC 26, West Suffolk, GR 52(TL)/92-45-, July 1985. Confirmed by B J Coppins. New to Suffolk.

C J B Hitch

Rinodina efflorescens: on *Quercus* bark of rotting branch in sunny woodland glade, Captain's Wood, Sudbourne, VC 24, East Suffolk, GR 62(TM)/42-54-, May 2003. Determined by B J Coppins. New to East Anglia.

P M Earland-Bennett & C J B Hitch

Rinodina oleae: on *Suaeda vera*, Lydd Ranges, VC 14, East Sussex, GR 61(TR)/07-17-, July 2003. Determined by B J Coppins. New for Sussex.

S R Davey

Schismatomma graphidioides: (i) on three trunks of *Populus tremula* (girths 1.37, 1.47 & 1.64 m), Kinrara, 5 km southwest of Aviemore, Speyside, VC 96, Easternness, GR 28(NH)/86-08-, alt 250 m, July 2003; (ii) on trunk of *Populus tremula* (girth 0.99 m), east side B970 road, southwest of Inshriach House, Speyside, VC 96, Easternness, GR 28(NH)/86-08-, alt 250 m, July 2003; (iii) on trunk of *Populus tremula* [also seen nearby on trunk of *Quercus*], below A86 road, north side of Loch Laggan, VC 97, Westernness, GR 27(NN)/50-88-, alt c 260 m, May 2003.

B J Coppins & C J Ellis

Sclerophyton circumscriptum: on N-facing basalt cliff in semi-ornamental woodland, Smeaton, East Linton, VC 82, East Lothian, 36(NT)/58-78-, alt 35 m, June-2003. New to East Lothian, in a somewhat inland location c 4 km from the sea.

B J Coppins

Scoliosporum curvatum: on *Laurus* leaves beside lake, Filleigh Park, VC 4, North Devon, GR 21(SS)/66-29-, March, 2003.

B Benfield

Stenocybe bryophila: (i) on *Plagiochila punctata* on *Quercus* trunks, Black Tor Copse; Dartmoor, VC 4, North Devon, GR 20(SX)/56-89-, alt 375 m, March 2003; (ii) Wistman's Wood NNR, Dartmoor, VC 3, South Devon, GR 20-(SX)/61-77-, alt c 400 m, March 2003. First confirmed modern records for Devon; the records in Benfield's *Lichen Flora of Devon* (2001) from Arlington and Heddon's Mouth appear to be errors.

A M & B J Coppins

Sticta canariensis: on damp basalt cliffs of narrow gorge below waterfalls, South Woodburn Glen, Carrickfergus, VC H39, Antrim, GR 33(J)/38-89-, alt 115 m., August 2003. The cyanophyte morph (*dufourii*) is abundant, with some thalli bearing marginal lobes of the green morph. The first record of *S. canariensis* s.str. from eastern Ireland. A remarkable occurrence, as this site lies barely 15 km downwind from the centre of Belfast.

M J Simms

Strigula taylorii: (i) on well lit *Fraxinus excelsior* at edge of coastal *Laurus nobilis* – *Quercus ilex* wood, Bishop's Wood, Caswell, in Gower, VC 41, Glamorgan, GR21(SS)59-87-, alt 20m, December 2001; (ii) on hanging broken canopy branch of *Fraxinus excelsior* in wet woodland, Pantyrhuad, VC 44, Carmarthenshire, GR22(SN)/23-11-, alt 90m, March 2003; (iii) on *Fraxinus excelsior* trunk at woodland edge, Hendre, east of Narberth, VC 45, Pembrokeshire, GR22(SN)/16-17-, alt 100m, March 2003; (iv) on trunk of old *Fraxinus excelsior* in field, Cwmere, near Bont-goch, VC 46, Cardiganshire, GR22(SN)68-87-, alt 150m, April 2003. First vice county records and previously noted only once before in Wales (Merioneth), but presumably rather under-recorded.
S P Chambers

Teloschistes flavicans: on *Quercus* in a hedge, near the edge of the southern Ley, Slapton, VC 3, South Devon, GR 20(SX)/82-43-, March 2003. New to the Reserve.
B Benfield

Thelopsis isiaca: on shale under mortar of church, Hartland, VC 4, North Devon, GR 21(SS)/23-24-, August 2003. New to North Devon.
Devonshire Association meeting

Usnea articulata: on *Populus*, close to the shore of Tinker's Marsh, Bequell Water, VC 15, West Kent, GR 51(TQ)/69-31-, February 2001. Determined by S R Davey. A single rather stunted thallus and a subsequent search, failed to find any more material.
New to Kent. P Bance & S R Davey

Usnea glabrescens: on twig of unknown tree, Cwm Cych, VC 45, Pembrokeshire, GR 22(SN)/27-35-, April 1965. Collected by F H Brightman. Determined by P Clerc. In herb. F H B, South London Botanical Institute.
C J B Hitch

Usnea wirthii: a single thallus amongst shingle and sand, Rye Harbour NR, VC 14, East Sussex, GR 51(TQ)/93-17-, March 2003. Determined by B J Coppins. New for Sussex.
S R Davey

Verrucaria hydrela: on flints in woodland stream, White Parish Common, Cranborne Chase VC 8, South Wiltshire, GR 40(SU)/26-22-, January 2003. New to Wiltshire.
N Sanderson

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Please could contributors to the Summer 2004 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 articles prepared on a Word Processor to supply a copy either on a 3.5 inch floppy disc or by e-mail to plambley@aol.com as an attachment. This should preferably be in MS Word, but can be in RTF, Word Perfect or any format from an Apple Mackintosh. Hard copy should also be sent.

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