LICHENS IN SOUTH-EAST SCOTLAND (LISS): Meeting 2: Tuesday 11 April 2023

Target list for: Manor Churchyard: gravestones and wall NT220379

Cladonia pyxidata: BS ±many, small, Gn/W; Pod <15 tall, Bn-Gn; cup <10 dia, large corticate granules.

Physcia dubia: Similar to P. caesia but soredia creamy Gy, lip-shaped on lobe ends & margins. Med K-. SaxA

Target List for: Cademuir Hill, greywacke outcrops and scree NT219368-NT220369

Calvitimela aglaea: Crust thick, convex areoles, Gy; apo <2, shiny Bk, innate →convex, no margin.

Cladonia uncialis biuncialis: No basal squamules. Podetia pale Y-Gn ‘inflated’, forked, tips sharp.

Immersaria athroocarpa: Crust thick, cracked; apo crowded, disc matt Bk, flat; edge pale, raised.

Lasallia pustulata: Umb, lobe pustulate, W-pruinose (dry), Y-Bn (wet); lobe edge frayed, with Bk isidia.

Lecanora gangaleoides: Crust thick, warted, grey; apo disc Bk convex, margin W. Medulla O, K+Pr, UV±O.

Lecanora intricata: Crust ± cont, areolate, Gy or Y-Gn; apo innate, disc Bn-Gn to dark Gn.

Lecanora polytropa: Crust ± dis-cont, Y-Gn; apo sessile, disc Y-Gn to Bn, margin ‘waxy’→excluded.

Lecanora rupicola: Crust thick, W; apo W, margin W, or pale Bn convex. Para disc Bk or Gy-Bl. Disc C+Y.

Lecanora sulphurea: Crust→thick, Y-Gy to bright Y-Gn, cracked; apo innate, <1.5, Gn→Bk. SaxA.

Lecidea fuscoatra: Crust large, thick, areolate to edge, Bn-Gy; apo many, disc Bk ±Gy pruinose, <3, innate→convex. SaxA.

Lecidea grisella: Crust large, thin cont. edge, rimose centre, Gy, apo many, disc Bk ±Gy pruinose, <3, innate→convex. SaxA.

Lecidea lithophila: Crust cracked, Gy or rusty Bn; apo <2.5, disc Bk with margin ± Bn.

Miriquidica leucophaea: Crust areolate or scattered, Gy; apo <1, ±flat, glossy, Bn or Bk, margin paler.

Ochrolechia parella: Crust W-cream, margin zoned; apo crowded, disc pruinose W-Pk-Bn, margin thick.

Ophioparma ventosa: Crust hard, thick, knobbly or warted, Pk-Gy or Y-Gy; apo <3, disc blood R.

Parmelia omphalodes: Fol, lobe <4, metallic Bn-Gn, flecked W; no isidia or soredia.

Parmelia saxatilis: Fol, lobe <3, Gy or Bl-Gy with Bn edge; W network; Bn isidia cont; occ apo <10.

Peltigera membranacea: Fol, lobe <30, veined, tom Gy dry, Bn wet; no isidia/soredia; apo wider than tall.

Pertusaria corallina: Crust thick, ± warty, cracked, W; cont W isidia. Para with Bk dots or tufts.

Pertusaria pseudocorallina: Crust ± thin, cracked, Bn-W; isidia dis-cont, tips dark Bn where not grazed.

Porpidia melinodes: Crust pale O, occ warted; soralia Bl-Gy along cracks or cont. Apo occ.

Ramalina subfarinacea: Shr-Frut, in swards <60 long; soralia oval, marginal, coarse-grained.

Rhizocarpon geographicum: Crust Y-Gn to Y, cracked, p/t Bk; apo Bk innate, margin → excluded.

Rimularia intercedens: Crust thin, Gy to Pk-Bn, areoles <0.5 papillate, p/t Bk between. C+R. SaxA.

Sphaerophorus globosus: Frut; main branches pale Bn, shiny; fine tips W where not grazed.

Tephromela atra: Differs from Lec.gang. by disc flatter; medulla not O, UV+W-Bl.

Tremolecia atrata: Crust thin, cracked, dark rust colour; p/t Bk; apo Bk, disc <0.7, concave.

Umbilicaria cylindrica: Umb; lobe <5, ± erect, pale Gy pruinose, with Bk fibrils; apo Bk, disc <4, gyrose.

Xanthoparmelia conspersa: Fol, lobe <4, Y-Gn to Y-Gy, glossy; isidia cont, dark Gn; apo occ, disc Bn.

Repeats of: Acarospora fuscata, Hypogymnia physodes, Lecanora soralifera, Melanelixia fuliginosa, Porpidia tuberculosa, Protoparmelia badia, Schaereria fuscocinerea.

New species for LISS underlined

After eating our packed lunches on Cademuir Hill, we have a choice of visiting a new site – part of a ruined stone bothy, with superb Xanthoria elegans - or we could go on to the stone wall with the Montanelia disjuncta, Schaereria cinereorufa, Stereocaulon dactylophyllum and many others that we saw on the previous visit, hoping for better weather!

**Abbreviations**

**Thallus**: Shr = shrubby (bushy), Fol = foliose, Frut = fruticose, Plac = Placodiod Crust,

Scaly = scaly or squamulose, Umb = foliose-umbilicate, Ps/Cy = pseudocyphellae, Phyl = phyllocladia, Pod = podetia, BS = basal squamules (Cladonias). Med = medulla.

apo = apothecia, adpr = adpressed (appressed), cont = continuous, excl = excluded,

occ = occasional(ly).

perit = perithecia, p/t = prothallus (prominent), tom = tomentose (felted).

Para = when (often) parasitised.

± = usually present, more-or-less. → = gradually becoming (eg, as thallus matures).

**Sizes**: All dimensions are mm. Lobe sizes are width, apothecia are diameter, Pod are height.

< = up to…

**Colours**: Bn = brown, Bk = black, Bl = blue, Cr = crimson, Gn = green, Gy = grey, W = white,

O = orange, Pk = pink, Pr = purple, R = red, Y = yellow.

Colour combinations: Gn-Gy = greenish grey, etc.

**Chemical tests**: C- or K- = negative reaction. C+ or K+ and a colour = positive reaction.

K+Y→R = K reaction Yellow turning Red (within a minute!). Med = medulla.

**Substrates**: Cort = bark; Fe = man-made iron structures; Lig = sawn wood; LigR = rotting wood;

Sax = rock; SaxA = acid rock; SaxB = basic igneous rock; SaxC = mortar, concrete, limestone;

Ter = soil, humus, moss. Cort>Lig = bark more often than wood, etc.

Ntol = tolerant of N pollution.