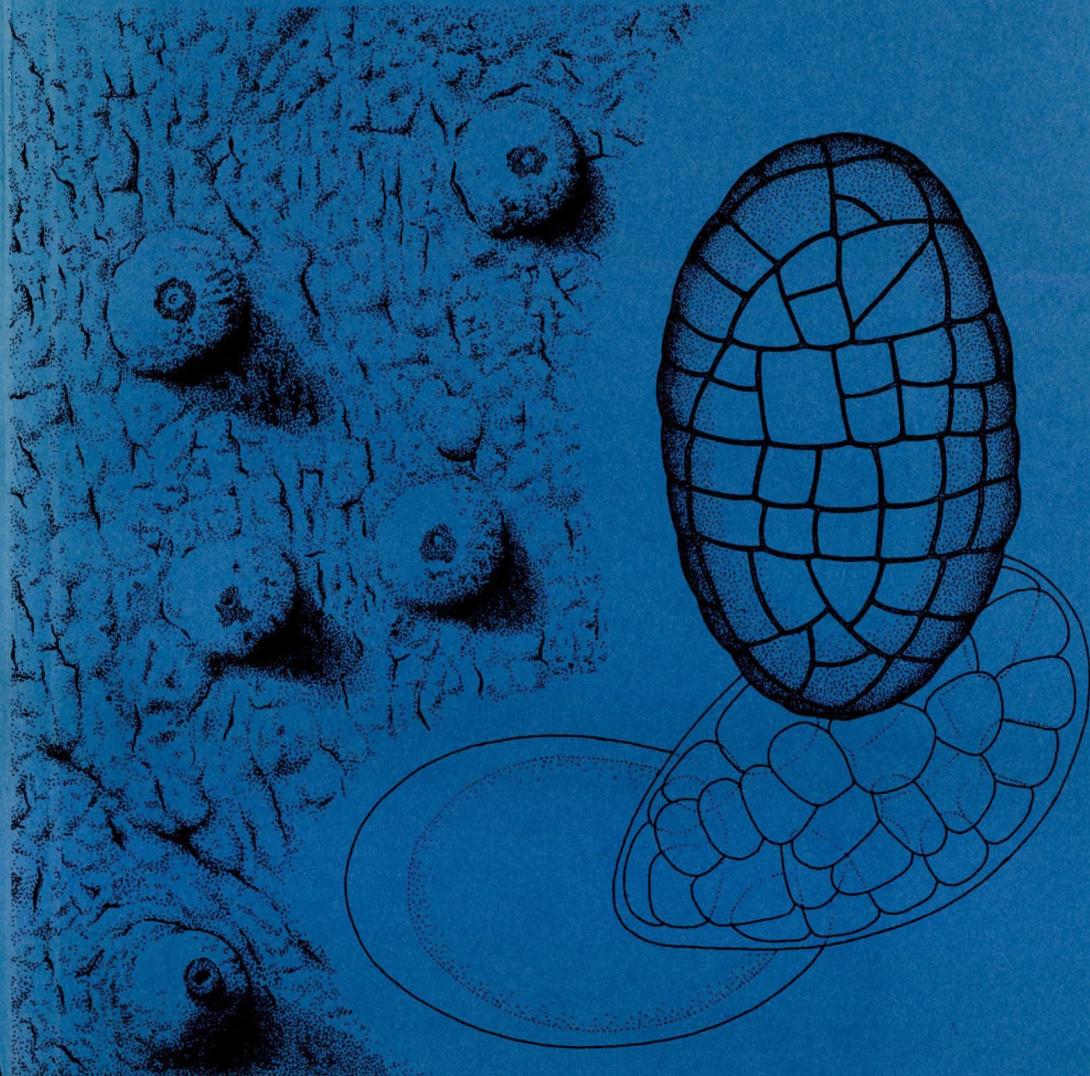


British Lichen Society Bulletin

Number 91 Winter 2002



Edited by P W Lambley

FORTHCOMING BLs MEETINGS

NEW FOREST Leader: Neil Sanderson

16 March 2003

ARGYLL (GRAPHIDION WORKSHOP) Tutors: Brian and Sandy Coppins

24-31 May 2003

NETTLECOMBE, DORSET (PHYSIACEAE WORKSHOP)

Tutor: Peter James Leader: Bryan Edwards

28 July - 1 August 2003

2003 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 2003	£25.00
three year rate for 2003-2005	£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
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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
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SENIOR ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP for persons over 60 years of age	£7.50
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JUNIOR ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP for persons under 18 years of age, or full-time students	£5.00
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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
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BULLETIN only subscriptions (from Assistant Treasurer) for institutions only.....	£15.00
LICHENOLOGIST only subscriptions (from Academic Press): institutions rate	£290.00

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 Mr J M Gray, Assistant Treasurer, British Lichen Society, Penmore, Perranuthnoe, Penzance, Cornwall, TR20 9NF, UK (tel and fax 01736 710616), e-mail: jmgray@argonet.co.uk.

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.

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>

SUBMISSION DEADLINE - Summer Bulletin March 14.

Cover artwork *Polyblastia cruenta* by Alan Orange.

USING LICHENS AS BIOMONITORS OF AMMONIA CONCENTRATIONS IN NORFOLK AND DEVON

Recent concern about a significant increase in nitrogen-loving species across our countryside as well as in urban sites (e.g. James, Purvis & Davies, 2002) has led to investigations on the relationship between lichen communities and levels of atmospheric nitrogen. This phenomenon has been the subject of considerable research in the Netherlands where lichen communities on wayside oak trees have been monitored in the vicinity of intensive animal husbandry units where atmospheric ammonia concentrations are recorded. Van Herk showed that lichen assemblages and ammonia levels were strongly correlated and to proposed indices of nitrophyte (NIW) and acidophyte lichen species (AIW) on oak in order to assess nitrogen pollution (van Herk, 1999, 2002).

The authors were asked to assess the application of the Dutch method in England in the vicinity of ammonia recording stations as part of a contract to the Natural History Museum and Imperial College within the DEFRA Terrestrial Umbrella Phase VI Programme (A.P.R.I.L. 2002).

Sites were selected from the ammonia recording network of the Centre for Ecology and Hydrology (www.nbu.ac.uk/cara/UKNAMN/uknamn.htm). Using aerial photographs from Multimap (multimap.com) 2 sites were chosen where oak trees were common in widely different conditions. At Thetford, Norfolk ammonia concentrations are recorded in the vicinity of intensive poultry units as well as in adjacent Ministry of Defence land on the edge of Thetford Forest where there is long-established low intensity sheep grazing. This parkland-like site with scattered veteran trees and woodland margins has a similar climate regime to the Netherlands. Western Britain has a more oceanic climate with higher rainfall and relative humidity supporting a very different lichen flora. At North Wyke in Devon we found an experimental farm run by the Institute of Grassland and Environmental Research (IGER), formerly owned and managed by Fisons for many years. This farm is an ancient settlement occupied since the Norman period with veteran trees and wooded boundaries around an intensive stock-rearing farm.

The van Herk method was carried out, based on recording the frequency of all lichen species on oak trunks and calculating scores based on the presence of nitrophyte and acidophyte indicator species (Table 1). Data was also collected from lichens on oak twigs as outlined in Wolseley *et al.* (2002), and more recently in the Field Studies Council key to lichens on twigs and the Natural History Museum website (www.nhm.ac.uk/botany/lichen/twig). A report was submitted to DEFRA (Wolseley & James, 2002) but an outline of the results is provided here, prior to a full account being published elsewhere.

Although both sites carried plenty of oak trees, including long established veteran trees, there were marked differences in lichen species composition and frequency in both sites. At Thetford 45 lichen species were recorded on oak trees, mean lichen diversity per station varying from 4.7 to 10.7 species, whereas at North Wyke the 77 species were recorded with a mean lichen diversity of 17.6 to 20 per station.

Table 1. Species distinguished as nitrophytes and acidophytes in Holland (van Herk 1999, 2002). Species underlined were found during the survey at Thetford and North Wyke.

Nitrophytes

- Caloplaca citrina*
- C. holocarpa*
- Candelariella aurella*
- C. reflexa*
- C. vitellina*
- C. xanthostigma*
- Lecanora muralis*
- L. dispersa* grp.
(incl. *L. hagenii*)
- Phaeophyscia orbicularis*
- P. nigricans*
- Physcia adscendens*
- P. caesia*
- P. dubia*
- P. tenella*
- Rinodina genariae*
- Xanthoria candelaria*
- X. calcicola*
- X. parietina*
- X. polycarpa*

Acidophytes

- Cetraria chlorophylla*
- Chaenotheca ferruginea*
- Cladonia* sp.
- Evernia prunastri*
- Hypocenomyce scalaris*
- Hypogymnia physodes*
- H. tubulosa*
- Lecanora aitema*
- L. conizaeoides*
- L. pulicaris*
- Lepraria incana*
- Ochrolechia microstictoides*
- Parmelia saxatilis*
- Parmeliopsis ambigua*
- Placynthiella icmalea*
- Platismatia glauca*
- Pseudevernia furfuracea*
- Trapeliopsis flexuosa*
- T. granulosa*
- Usnea* spp.

At Thetford 9 out of 20 possible NIW indicators as defined by van Herk were present and only 4 out of 20 AIW species (Table 1). Using these species the NIW nitrophyte index showed a good correlation with increasing ammonia concentrations except at the highest concentrations where no lichens were present. However, there was little correlation between ammonia concentrations and the AIW acidophytes index defined by van Herk as several sites lacked acidophytic species.

At Thetford total lichen diversity was often higher on younger oaks than veteran trees; this being especially conspicuous in the military zone in ancient parkland situations where levels of nitrogen pollution were very low. Here large old oaks had few species on their trunks but carried a conspicuous foliose community on their branches and twigs.

The situation at North Wyke in the west was very different. The high diversity of lichens per tree trunk was conspicuous in all stations even on trees in close proximity to the farm unit and slurry tank where the diversity averaged 17.6. The highest diversity of 20.7 was found on trees in pasture west of the sheds. Of the total of 77 species recorded at North Wyke 12 out of 20 AIW indicators and 6 out of 20 NIW species were present.

In this site nitrophytes were absent or rare on the trunks so that there was little correlation of the NIW index with distance from the farmyard sheds and slurry tank. However there was a strong correlation of the AIW index with distance from source the highest values being 800m west of the source and the lowest values being c.200 m east of the farm complex.

The most surprising difference between the site at Thetford and at North Wyke was the presence of 10 new indicators of ecological continuity (NIEC) species, indicators of long ecological continuity at the site (Table 2). These included *Lobaria pulmonaria*, *Teloschistes flavicans* and *Usnea ceratina*, all species that are highly sensitive to SO₂ pollution and acidification.

The first two were recorded on a single oak on an old bank in close proximity to the farm complex but sheltered from it by a dense narrow area of woodland. In addition, *Cresponea premnae* and *Lecanographa lyncea* were both present on the shaded side of the trunk albeit in very poor condition. On the trunks *Usnea* species were rather common including *U. cornuta*, *U. flammula* and *U. ceratina* together with *Ramalina* species (*R. farinacea*, *R. fastigiata*) and *Punctelia reddenda*. However, the twig flora provided an interesting contrast to the trunk flora. In the vicinity of the farm complex there was a marked increase in NIW species of the Xanthorion, but the most conspicuous change was the loss of AIW acidophytic species and a notable decrease in species diversity.

Table 2. Frequency (according to van Herk) of NIEC species on oak trees in stations at North Wyke.

No. of trees at station	5	4	5	4	4	3	1
Station	S2	S3	S1	S4	S7	S5	S6
<i>Arthonia vinosa</i>						2	
<i>Dimerella lutea</i>				2			
<i>Cresponea premnea</i>						2	
<i>Lecanographa lyncea</i>						1	
<i>Lecanora jamesii</i>	2			2	1		
<i>Lobaria pulmonaria</i>							2
<i>Punctelia reddenda</i>			6		1		
<i>Phaeographis dendritica</i>	1	1					
<i>Teloschistes flavicans</i>						2	
<i>Usnea ceratina</i>				3	2	3	
No of NIEC species	2	1	2	2	3	2	4

The absence of nitrophytes on trunks and their presence on twigs at North Wyke suggests that on old tree trunks remnants of long established lichen communities may persist preventing the establishment of nitrophyte species in changing atmospheric conditions. In contrast, the newly developed bark surfaces of twigs provide a good indication of the present state of nitrogen enrichment at a particular site. Our results also suggest that we need to reassess the indices of nitrophytes and acidophytes defined by van Herk to take account of the varied climatic conditions across the UK. van Herk has compiled his indices from a survey of many thousands of trees in parallel with ammonia recording and other physiochemical data. Whilst the results of this local study will need to be reassessed together with data from a much wider geographical area across the UK, it would appear that both methods will provide useful biomonitoring of nitrogen enrichment.

With increasing interest in the effects of nitrogen on our environment, conservation bodies have become concerned about its impact on sites of conservation interest. This is leading to a concerted effort to establish the use of biomonitoring to assess these changes. Lichens have already demonstrated their value as sensitive indicators of acidification and are now responding to nitrogen enrichment. A workshop to assess their use and application in Europe is being convened by BLS with full support from English Nature. The workshop on Nitrogen in the Environment will take place at the Field Studies Centre at Nettlecombe Court, Somerset between 24-26th February 2003. The programme will include speakers with a wide range of European and British experience in this subject. For further details of this workshop please contact one of

the following people: Pat Wolseley - P.Wolseley@nhm.ac.uk, Peter Lambley peter.lambley@English-Nature.Org.UK, Gill Stevens - G.Stevens@nhm.ac.uk.

References

- A.P.R.I.L. (2002) Effects of NO_x and NH₃ on lichen communities and urban ecosystems. A pilot study. Report for DEFRA by Imperial College and the Natural History Museum. Pp 86.
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- Van Herk, C.M. (1999) Mapping of ammonia pollution with epiphytic lichens in the Netherlands. *Lichenologist* **31**: 9-20.
- Van Herk, C.M., Aptroot, A. & van Dobben, H.F. (2002) Long-term monitoring in the Netherlands suggests that lichens respond to global warming. *Lichenologist* **34**: 141-154.
- Wolseley, P.A. & James, P.W. (2002) Assessing the role of biological monitoring using lichens to map excessive ammonia (NH₃) deposition in the UK. In *Effects of NO_x and NH₃ on lichen communities and urban ecosystems. A pilot study*. Report for DEFRA by Imperial College and the Natural History Museum. Pp 69-86.
- Wolseley, P.A. (2002) Using 'lichens' on twigs to assess changes in ambient atmospheric conditions. In Monitoring with Lichens - monitoring Lichens ed: PL Nimis, Scheidegger and Wolseley. Nato Science Series. Kluwer. Pp 408.

Pat Wolseley and Peter James

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING JANUARY 2003

***** PLEASE NOTE CHANGE OF VENUE*****

Nominations

Nominations for Officers for 2003 and four members of Council for the period 2003-2004 should be sent in writing to the Secretary, c/o Department of Botany, The Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD before 13 December 2002. No person may be nominated without their consent. Jenny Duckworth, Paul Dyer, Peter James and Janet Simkin retire from Council and are not eligible for re-election as Council members.

Council Meeting

Council will meet at **14.00 on Friday 10th January 2003** in the Flett theatre, entrance from Exhibition Rd. Please let the Secretary have any items you wish Council to discuss by 13th December, 2003.

Lichenological Exhibition and Soirée

We have reserved the foyer of the Flett theatre to put up exhibits of lichen interest from **2 p.m., Friday 10th January, 2002** onwards. (Please see p. 27 of *Bulletin 90* (Summer, 2002) for further details about exhibits - this is your opportunity!) Display boards and tables will be available for exhibits and the exhibition will be continued until the end of the AGM meeting on Saturday. You are also welcome to contribute items on Saturday morning after 9 a.m. However, in order to plan the space, please could you let Pat Wolseley know the subject and/or title of your exhibit **by 13th December, 2002**.

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

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING/EXHIBITIONS/LECTURE MEETING

Saturday, 11th January, 2003

***** PLEASE NOTE CHANGE OF VENUE *****

The Annual General Meeting will be held in the Flett theatre of the Natural History Museum, entrance from Exhibition Rd, London SW7 5BD, at 10.30 on Saturday 11th January 2003.

Programme

Saturday 11th January

09.45 Reception and coffee

10.30 Annual General Meeting

AGENDA

1. Apologies for absence

2. Minutes of the Annual General Meeting January 2002

3. Matters arising

4. Officers and Committee Chair Reports

5. Ursula Duncan Award

6. Field Meetings 2002-2003

7. Election of Officers and four members of Council

8. Any other business

9. Date and place of next AGM

12.45 Lunch (to be taken at local venues)

(Exhibits will still be on view until close of Lecture Meeting))

Lecture Meeting

Where is the British Lichen Society going with data, maps, names and biodiversity?

Although this may not initially sound enticing, the speakers will reveal hidden and fascinating facts and insights on aspects of data gathering, unravelling the mystery of why names change, and the problems and pitfalls of investigating Biodiversity Action Plan species.

- 14.00 - 14.45 **Professor Mark Seaward - Starting from scratch: the history of the British Lichen Society Mapping Scheme**

This will chart the early beginnings of gathering data to start making distribution maps of the British flora, maps which today we almost take for granted and yet are fundamental to our understanding and interpretation of the 1700 or so lichen taxa of the British Isles. And where do we go from here?

- 14.45 - 15.30 **Dr Brian Coppins - What's in a name? - taxonomy, nomenclature and all that jazz.**

With the publication of the new Checklist, there are the inevitable groans about all the name changes. Why do names have to change? This is not the dry and dusty rattling of old bones, nor the pernickety tweaking of familiar species for sophisticated new techniques, but a fascinating detective story, throwing up surprising links between early collectors and modern methods of species analysis. And through it all runs the thread of the quirks and personalities of those who had the courage (or temerity) to pronounce a name.

- 15.30 - 16.00 Tea

- 16.00 - 16.45 **Bryan Edwards and Vince Giavarini - At the sharp end: lichens and Biodiversity Action Plans.**

Lichens deemed worthy of special study as Biodiversity Action Plan species are selected through careful analysis of accumulated data and distribution maps, with reference to literature, modern records and herbarium collections, thus combining the disciplines described by the two earlier speakers. The field work is fun, but, is all as it first seems?

- 17.00 CLOSE

Field Meeting

Field meeting on Sunday 12th January.

There will be a field meeting to look at lichens in London parks led by Peter James, Linda Davies and William Purvis. We will meet at the Albert memorial (opposite the Albert Hall) at 10.30a.m.. We hope to be able to lunch at Serpentine Café and continue to Regents Park in the afternoon. Further details will be given at the AGM meeting.

MARCH 2003 MEETING

New Forest meeting, Buscketts Wood to Fair Cross, 11.00 am at car park at SU311111. A walk through one of the richest New Forest woodlands to an area of lichen-rich heathland. Pick up from Ashurst Station possible. Contact Neil Sanderson 023 80 293671.

Neilsand@dircon.co.uk

TREASURER'S AND TRUSTEES' REPORT ON THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1/7/2001 TO 30/6/2002

Once again, the society has had a successful year. There has been a modest drop in income partly due to a drop in subscription income but also due to a drop in interest rates and a reduction in sales profits. This is largely due to the costs of printing three new books which have not yet been recouped by sales. These are the new checklist, Microchemical methods of the identification of lichens and Lichen habitat management.

A number of grants have been made to foreign lichenologists and to Barbara Benfield for help to publish the lichen flora of Devon. There has also been considerable expense in relation to BioBase, but I am certain that we should support the full computerisation of our records. However, despite the small drop in income there is still a considerable excess of income over expenditure.

Some concern has been made that the society's unrestricted funds are considerably greater than the total expenditure for the year. However, this build up in funds has been largely due to two reasons. Ten years ago the cost of printing the highly regarded *Lichenologist* was £8250, but in the latest set of accounts (2001-2) the cost has been transformed into a credit of £2250 as a result of sales and reduced printing costs. This could change if the *Lichenologist* becomes less profitable. Secondly, the costs of producing and printing the *Flora* were met some years ago and were considerable. Sales over the years have been considerable and continue but the costs are now largely postage and packing. However, a new *Flora* is in the pipeline and the costs are likely to be considerable.

Considerable funds are also likely to be needed for the further development of BioBase for the very important computerisation of lichen records.

We think it likely that the future surplus of income over expenditure is likely to reduce.

I would like to thank both Assistant Treasurers, Stephen Clayden and Jeremy Gray, for their help and hard work. I must also thank Brian Green and Don Palmer for all their help with sales. Finally thanks are due to Douglas Oliver, our auditor, for very considerable help with auditing the accounts.

R M H Hodgson, Hon Treasurer

Auditor's Report to the British Lichen Society

I have not checked the stock or examined the Register of Members but, in my opinion, the attached accounts prepared under the historical cost convention give a fair view of the state of affairs of the society and the income and expenditure of the society for the year ended 30th June 2002.

D E W Oliver FCIB ATII

Notes to the accounts

1. Managers' remuneration. No officer of the society received remuneration and none is due in the twelve months covered by these accounts.
2. Status. The Society is registered charity, number 228850.

BRITISH LICHEN SOCIETY
Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 30th June 2002

2000/01	EXPENDITURE	£	2000/01	INCOME	£
	Printing and distributing			Subscription	19,413
(82)	<i>The Lichenologist</i>	16,025		Add 1/4th life membership	446
	Less profit sharing	18,272	(2,247)	Less refunds	(119)
	Printing and distribution			Less paid in advance	(7,812)
	<i>The Bulletin</i>	5,827		Interest received	11,928
4,081	Less receipts	1,360	4,467	Donations and bequests	5,915
2,473	Secretarial and Committee expenses		1,770	Profit on sales of stock	250
1,261	Depreciation		3,386	Profit on sales of stock	2,620
268	Printing		1,261	Loss on exchange rate	-
190	Bank charges		(203)		
373	AGM	161	23,267	Total	20,713
223	Seminars, field trips etc	207		Excess of Income over Expenditure	8,769
70	Biobase and Website	1,368	(11,640)		
175	Accounting and Audit	2,436			
473	Insurance	350			
220	Subscriptions paid	263			
1,788	Donations, presentations, grants	481			
114	Miscellaneous	1,427			
11,627	Total	11,944	11,627		11,944

Balance Sheet as at 30th June 2002

	Liabilities		Assets	
10,981	Sundry Creditors (inc advance subs)	11,664	Cash at Banks	166,038
2,230	Life members	1,784	Stock	10,663
3,308	Burnet/Wallace Memorial Fund	3,308	Equipment	5,043
900	Grants and funds in hand	900	Less depreciation	4,687
	General fund at 30.06.01	150,716	Debtors	356
150,716	Plus surplus for year	8,769		84
168,135		159,485		
		177,141	168,135	177,141

Independent Examiner
 Registered Charity No. 228850

Signed and agreed on behalf of The British Lichen Society
 President: Treasurer

FROM THE ASSISTANT TREASURER.

Subscription Renewal

In 2003, as at the beginning of this year, Academic Press will send 'faith copies' of Part 1 of Volume 35 of *The Lichenologist* to all this year's Ordinary Members.

Receipt of this does not necessarily mean that your subscription for 2003 has been paid! Subscriptions are due to be paid before receipt of the 'faith copy', by 1st January each year.

Subscription Renewal notices are sent to all members of the Society with the Winter Bulletin as a matter of expediency. It is not practicable to enclose them only with the *Bulletins* of those who have not paid for the following year. If you are unsure of your subscription status please check your 3 or 5 year receipt or contact me (preferably by e-mail). Alternatively, if you subscribe to *The Lichenologist* and have internet access you can follow the link from the index.htm page on the BLS website <http://www.theBLS.org.uk> to 'Subscription Status' which displays a table, extracted from the BLS membership database, showing your 'Subscription Number' which appears in the top left hand box of the Harcourt Brace address label of your copy of *The Lichenologist* (thus preserving general anonymity), and a code which indicates your subscription status.

Council has agreed that three-year subscriptions may cover any three years and will not be limited by the end of a subscription period. Five-year subscriptions will not be available before 2005 when Council will have decided if a subscription increase is necessary.

Please do not make subscription cheques payable to J M Gray but to the British Lichen Society.

Please ensure that the BLS does not incur commission or bank charges when arranging payment of subscriptions. The full amount of the subscription should reach the Society. All commission charges must be paid by the sender.

I am aware that it would be more convenient if members were able to pay subscriptions direct to the Society by credit card but the cost of operating such an account, carrying as low a volume of transactions as the Society would generate, is not an economic proposition.

UK members wishing to pay their subscription by standing order, thus ensuring that receipt of the first part of each volume as soon as it is published (and saving you the

trouble of remembering to pay the subscription) should ensure that the form is received by their bank well before the 1st January.

Members abroad employ several strategies for reducing commission charges on subscription payments.

Some send sterling notes by registered post, some make payments by Giro, some make transfers direct to the Society's bank account, which may be from their personal account or from a credit card. But, please note that following the UK's withdrawal from the Eurocheque Scheme, payments by this method are no longer acceptable. I give below full details of the Society's accounts.

At :

Girobank, Lyndon House, 62 Hagley Road, BIRMINGHAM, B16 8PE, UK.

Sort Code 72 00 00

A/c name 'British Lichen Society'

A/c number 24 161 4007

And at

NatWest, King's Parade Branch, 10 Bene't Street, CAMBRIDGE, CB2 3PU, UK

Sort Code 60-04-23

A/c name 'British Lichen Society'

A/c number 54489938

Overseas Members

When payments are made from overseas to the BLS for membership renewal by direct transfer to the NatWest account or through the Giro account it is essential that separate supporting documentation is received by the BLS. This will normally be the membership subscription renewal form sent to the Assistant Treasurer.

In the case of payments for publications or other items, particularly if these are combined with subscriptions, please advise the Treasurer that you have made such a payment.

UK MEMBERS

Income Tax Relief

The Commissioners of Inland Revenue have approved the British Lichen Society for the purposes of Section 16, Finance Act, 1958. The whole of the annual subscription paid by a member who qualifies for relief under that section will be allowable as a deduction from his or her emoluments assessable to income tax under Schedule E.

This provision applies to all United Kingdom members of the Society in respect of their emoluments from an office or employment, provided that their subscription is defrayed out of their emoluments, and provided that those activities of the Society which are directed towards the advancement or spreading of knowledge are relevant to the performance of the duties of the office or employment concerned.

Those who are entitled to relief should apply to their tax office for form P358 upon which to make a claim for the adjustment of their PAYE coding, or send a letter to their tax office which must include their tax district reference number. The subscription must also be entered on Income Tax Returns.

ASSISTANT TREASURER'S REPORT

Membership

Membership numbers continue to increase and at the time of writing (27 September 2002) are as follows:

Total membership	603
'Lichenologist' subscribers	508
UK membership	297
Overseas membership	306
Junior Associate Membership	2
Family Membership	10
Corresponding Members	8
Unpaid 2001 members	31
Unpaid 2001 'Lichenologist' subscribers	19

The 'Subscription Status' page on the BLS website, which enables members to check whether or not their subscription for the following year has been paid, will be updated for the time of publication of this *Bulletin*. I would be interested to know if any members refer to this page on the website.

Jeremy Gray

EDUCATION AND PROMOTIONS COMMITTEE 2002 REPORT FOR THE AGM OF THE BLS, 11 JANUARY 2003

Three meetings have been arranged for the Education and Promotions Committee in 2002. These have been well attended by the 15 members: Ann Allen (secretary), Andrew Branson, Tom Chester, Sandy Coppins, Linda Davies, Frank Dobson, Rebecca Farley, Tony Fletcher, Jeremy Gray, Barbara Hilton (chair), Peter James, Alan Orange, William Purvis, Amanda Waterfield, Pat Wolseley. Warm thanks to all members of the committee and all BLS members who have worked so hard with us over the last year, promoting understanding of lichens.

During 2002 committee members have been highly industrious, sharpened their quills and tapped keyboards to prepare a range of publications about lichens. These have included: *The Twig Key* (Pat Wolseley), *Churchyard Lichen Key* (Frank Dobson), *Lichen Identifier* (Frank Dobson), *Aide Memoires* on Lichen Genera (Peter James, Ann Allen and Joy Ricketts) and fact sheets. Many of these have been made available (at least in local versions) to members at meetings and it is intended that most are available, either through the BLS or NHM website, or published by the Society. The Committee and BLS welcome the recently published *Checklist of Lichens of Great Britain and Ireland* by Brian J Coppins.

It has been a time for taking stock, because the committee has been aware that many of the Society's publications are suitable for those who are already interested or aware of lichens - and we feel it is time to raise the profile of lichens among those who have overlooked them. Awareness has been sharpening during 2002, with the testing of churchyard headstones (which has led to the flattening of some which were unsafe). We have monitored the lichens affected and networked with parishes, dioceses, and wildlife trusts. Carol Simpson in Cornwall (BLS Diocesan Representative for Truro) has undertaken a mammoth task - the creation of a lichen database for Cornish churchyards, drawing on available and new records. Ken Sandall has been ambassador in a Surrey parish not too far from his home. Ann Allen, with Barbara Hilton, Jeremy Gray and Bob Hodgson, have surveyed churchyards in Cornwall, provided information for Carol and informed parishes about their lichen flora. Jeremy and Ann have produced an article on *Cornish Churchyards* for the Cornish Wildlife Trust. Carol's lichen reports to parishes have met with good response: in one instance, alerted to the small-scale marvels in his churchyard, the vicar based a harvest festival sermon on lichen symbiosis!

Looking forward to 2003: we plan to redouble our efforts to disseminate information locally and to involve young people in working with lichens. Drawing on the material designed by Tom Chester, we are compiling and extending worksheets suitable for children and students. In August 2003 we are planning a workshop at Nettlecombe to

discuss, write and refine worksheets and projects suitable for young people. Would you like to contribute? We should be delighted to hear from any members (or educationalists) who:

- (a) Have used lichens in their work with schoolchildren or young students and compiled worksheets to help them.
- (b) Would be willing to trial worksheets about lichens with pupils (please state their age or key stage).

Barbara Hilton, for the Education and Promotions Committee
(Beauregard, 5 Alscott Gardens, Alverdiscott, Barnstaple, Devon, EX31 3PT)
e-mail: bphilton@eclipse.co.uk)

FLORA COMMITTEE

The Flora Committee met on 16 April and will be gathering again on 24 October 2002 to review progress. The aim of the committee is to revise the current flora that will soon be out of print. Around 150 new taxa need including and recent taxonomic research means 50 new genera. We have decided to fall in line with the rest of the world and split up *Parmelia*. We are being guided by the check-list published in May by Brian Coppins. Most genera have been split up amongst committee members for revision with a deadline of 1 July 2003 to get the drafts completed and sent to Peter James (with help from BJC) for final checking. It should be with the printers early to mid 2004.

We are determined to make this edition as user friendly as possible. It will include many more line drawings, keys will be rewritten or at least rearranged, much of the jargon is being removed, and there will be notes on where good colour photographs can be located. Experts from abroad have agreed to help with certain genera.

Oliver Gilbert (Chair)

FIELD MEETINGS SECRETARY'S REPORT 2002

At this moment of writing two field meetings have taken place during the year, and there is still the prospect of the autumn meeting on Bodmin Moor to welcome in the winter.

The spring meeting in County Donegal was a wonderful experience! We were blessed with extraordinary weather and a lichen flora of great diversity and interest. A varied itinerary took us to some particularly rich habitats: a fine wood, a limestone promontory jutting out into the Atlantic, a remote island of singular charm, and the famous sea cliffs of Slieve League with their lovely vistas to the west. The accommodation was good and the company even better, but the lasting memory will be the welcome given to us by the Irish people that was heartwarming in its sincerity and will not be forgotten.

The Lake District was yet another marvellous meeting. Blencathra is a lovely centre, high on the slopes of Bleasdale Fell with delightful views south over the valleys and peaks of this lovely Cumbrian landscape. With only one morning of typical Lakeland weather (rain - torrential and unrelenting) we were again favoured by blue sky and warm sunshine throughout our stay. Two woods were visited both with good lichen floras, together with mountain valleys, the sandstone sea cliffs at St Bees and a high tarn on the flanks of Helvellyn.

We were also privileged to experience a number of extraordinary lectures by Peter James on the Genus *Cladonia*, and, although the area was unremarkable in respect of taxa from this section of our flora, the gods smiled upon us and a new species to the UK was found - *Cladonia monomorpha*. This discovery could not have been a better ending to what was a memorable week.

The autumn meeting to Bodmin Moor is almost upon us. Forty - yes, forty members of the Society will be attending and with a gathering of this size good humour and conversation is guaranteed. The quality of the lichens will be perhaps almost irrelevant.

With field meetings of this quality there is no better time to be a member of this fine society!

DATA COMMITTEE REPORT FOR 2001-2002

The committee met on three occasions during the year.

Due to work and ill health, Professor Mark Seaward resigned and Frank Dobson was elected to chair the committee in 2002.

Work on BioBase has continued and in January 2003 there is going to be a major release of revised software and documentation. This will be followed by an update to keep the system in line with the new checklist. Several of the users are building useful databases with their own and historical records and we are also converting to BioBase other databases which are in older systems and records. The data in BioBase is already proving useful to a number of people who are using it in their research. However, we could do with more active users. If you maintain a lichen database and are not using BioBase, please consider it and contact Janet for further details. It is hoped that, in the future, grants may be available from various bodies to assist with the cost of keying-in data into BioBase.

A report from the BioBase organiser, Janet Simkin, is given separately. We are grateful to her for all the hard work that she has put into BioBase and also for representing the BLS at meetings to discuss the National Biodiversity Network.

Work has continued on the Lichen Atlas and Fascicle 6 on *Caloplaca* was produced in time for the AGM in January 2002. Future fascicles are in progress and genera to be published include Lirelliform genera, *Usnea* and *Ramalina* (possibly together with *Peltigera* and *Nephroma*), species on lignum, woodland lichens and, in the future, metalliferous lichens.

The new churchyard mapping card is almost complete but has been delayed by the illness of Tom Chester and we all wish him a speedy recovery. A new general mapping card will be produced now that the revised checklist has been published. Dr Brian Coppins is to be thanked for the production of this checklist and for the updating of the list of synonyms.

Jeremy Gray has ensured that the new checklist is on the BLS website and this is regularly updated together with the synonym list. When they are completed, the new general and churchyard mapping card will also be available for downloading from the society's website.

Frank Dobson

BIOBASE

Since the last Bulletin we have continued to move the BioBase project forward, with a major update to the species tables to reflect the changes in the new Checklist and some minor additions to the other code tables. Work is also being done to develop relatively painless ways of computerising published or typed records, such as the New, Rare and Interesting records published in the Bulletin, historic records in local floras, and survey reports. This is proving to be quite successful and is already producing some fascinating results.

At this time of year there is always a backlog of records from the summer's fieldwork to be entered to the system, but no doubt this will be cleared over the winter and I look forward to receiving records from all the BioBase users as usual in the new year.

BioBase is now a powerful tool for lichen recording, and the databases being built up are already valuable tools for individual research, but we need to have more active users if we are to make the most of it. If you already have a copy of BioBase but have not yet got around to using it, do please get in touch with me if you need help getting started.

If you don't yet have the system but would like to give it a try, you are welcome to borrow a copy for a month's evaluation before deciding whether to commit yourself. All you need is a PC that runs Windows, and a few spare hours to work through the tutorial and user guide.

Janet Simkin

Pd

Members often have difficulty in obtaining supplies of Pd as it is not permitted to send this chemical by post.

If there is any member who has a supply of Pd as crystals or Steiners Solution and would be prepared to make some available (at cost) for other members to collect I would be happy to keep a list.

Please contact me jmg@argonet.co.uk if you can offer Pd, or if you need some. The more members who can offer this chemical, and the more widespread they are throughout the country, the more successful this scheme will be.

Jeremy Gray

SPRING FIELD MEETING: Co DONEGAL

May 6th – 13th 2002

"Ipsis Hibernis Hiberniores"

Donegal -

"A land of overcast skies and frequent if not excessive rains, of late and difficult harvests, and one of strong westerly winds"

We had read the guide book, some had taken advice from seasoned travellers to this western outpost of Europe, we had waxed our boots (the pessimistic had even purchased wellingtons), and all had packed warm pullovers in anticipation of the very worst, but remarkably - it was not to be! The breezes stilled; the sunshine broke through the clouds and remained our companion for almost the whole of this late spring field meeting to Ireland. And, as if only for The Society, the landscape blossomed and the birds sang - this was to be an extraordinary week!

Ireland has been the focus of attention of a number of lichenologists (Gilbert and Fryday 1996) and has hosted several successful field meetings which, unfortunately, were not reported in print. Its lichen flora is renowned for the rarities that thrive in the oceanic influence of the Atlantic but also for a wonderful variety of commoner species. South Donegal has been less well recorded and for many of the sites visited during the week this was to be the first survey. The countryside about our base at the town of Ardara was particularly beautiful; an unusual combination of green fields, heather moor and bog, extensive dunes and golden beaches, and soaring sea cliffs with sweeping views. The lichens reflected these varied habitats, their remarkable diversity and profusion being further encouraged by the complex geology beneath the surface for, although this county has no rocks of post Carboniferous age, it does have extensive exposures of various granites, limestones and metamorphic rocks. The itinerary for the week was drawn up to cover as many sites as possible and this resulted in days full of interest and fresh challenges and also, for a field lichenologist, those most exciting of elements - exploration and discovery.

Tuesday 7th May 2002. Field boundaries above Trabane Beach G497798.
The Pier at Oughig G493827.
Sieve League from Cunnillragh G558757.

A glorious day with a cloudless sky and warm spring sunshine. For those up at dawn (and who could stay in bed on such a day?) the estuary at Loughros More, no more than ten minutes walk from Ardara, had *Caloplaca flavovirens* growing in abundance on the decaying concrete of a picturesque slip-way and, of course, on this substratum, *C. crenulatella*. Blackcap warblers (*Silvia atricapilla*) called in the roadside thickets and both Reed (*Acrocephalus scirpaceus*) and Sedge (*A. schoenobaenus*) Warblers churred their harsh calls from the reed beds of the

Owenlocker River. This was an inspiring start to a day that proved to be packed with interest and variety.

The journey to **Trabane** climbed the spectacular Glengesh Pass, through a wilderness of rock and moorland. Above the beach the party spent an interesting hour or so looking at stone field boundaries on the western headland. The lichen flora was diverse, with some interesting species thriving in spite of regular "dollops" of farm slurry - indeed, a number of the party showed remarkable nimbleness in avoiding the same hypertrophication from an enthusiastic farmer driving a spreader! *Bacidia bagliettoana*, *Caloplaca ceracea*, *Catapyrenium cinereum* and *C. squamulosum*; *Chromatochlamys muscorum*, *Lecidella meiococca*, *Placiopsis custnani* and *Polyblastia gelatinosa* were amongst those species found. The mortar parging on a stone wall further to the south supported, amongst several other calcicoles: *Collema auriforme* and *C. crispum*, *Diploiomma albostratum*, *Protoblastenia rupestris* and *Verrucaria viridula*. Searching out the metal drip line under galvanised wire *Vezdaea leprosa* was found in a number of places amongst the grazed turf and mats of Buck's-horn Plantain (*Plantago coronopus*). Finally, driven away from the foul stench of fresh slurry, we surveyed the eroded cliffs and erratics above the steps down to the beach

Luncheon was taken overlooking the Atlantic at **Oughig**, a lovely evocative location. Even the discarded detritus of civilisation, the car batteries, the rusting metal, the fishing ropes, and an assortment of plastic flotsam and jetsam by the pier, could not lessen a sense of peace and well being. Amongst the usual marine communities were *Placynthium nigrum* and *Catapyrenium squamulosum*, facing inland and picking out the sheltered crevice between the mortar cap and the stone of a wall. *Lecania hutchinsiae*, *Lecidea auriculata* and *Schaereria fuscocinerea* were other interesting finds. The lichenicolous fungus *Moellorella lichenicola* was growing on *Tephromela atra*.

Our journey to the high quartzite sea cliffs of **Slieve League** was interrupted by two **Standing Stones** beside the road. These silent witnesses to Celtic times were too enigmatic for us to pass. The oceanic influence was present by the appearance on their weathered surfaces of *Anaptychia runcinata*, *Ramalina siliquosa*, *Rhizocarpon richardii*, and, a particularly good find, *Usnea esperantiana*, but many other common calcifuges were also present. A small thallus of *Haematomma ochroleucum* var. *porphyrium* was found on the north-east face of one of the uprights, and the turf about the stones was home to *Peltigera hymenina* and *P. membranacea*. In this predominantly acid environment, a concrete information plinth placed before the orthostats, with the metal inscription long since corroded away, was the substratum for *Sarcopyrenia gibba*. This was the only record of this species during the week and was, in its way, as unusual as some of the rare epiphytes seen later.

At Slieve League members of the group ascended the eastern ridge as far as individual fitness and resistance to vertigo would permit. Bands of marble outcrop on this mountain and many of the group were happy to prospect for these. They proved to be elusive, but the group was rewarded by the discoveries of *Clavazadeana macula*, *Pertusaria monogona* and *P. flavicans*, and on the tops of boulders *Umbilicaria torrefacta*. The higher slopes produced less of interest - a few common tericolous *Cladonias*, and on the rocks, *Fuscidea cyathoides* and its associates. During the descent back to the cars we were given an amazing exhibition of aerobatics by a party of Choughs (*Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax*). They were masters of stomach churning drops into the abyss followed by soaring climbs into the clear sky.

This had been a wonderful day - a number of the party had witnessed that special but all too rare occurrence in this cloudy oceanic climate, of seeing both the sunrise and its setting, but for all of us this majestic part of Ireland would be remembered for a lifetime.

Wednesday 8th May Lough Eske G97-83-

The sound of heavy rain overnight had disturbed the slumber of some of the party, or had it been the legendary Irish Banshee? Whatever the cause of the insomnia and sleepy faces at breakfast, the air was cleared by the rain and the forecast was good.

The drive to Lough Eske was a scenic delight, if car breaking experience. Irish roads make no allowance for the modern vehicle even if it is equipped with ABS, PAS, and all the other nonsense that comprises the latest suspension gimmickry. Out to the east Na Cruacha Gorma, The Blue Stack Mountains, were even more lovely than their name implied and below them, Lough Eske was enchanting, bathed in morning sunshine that reflected from a surface of burnished silver.

An attempt to force a way to the end of the Ross dhu promontory was abandoned, *Rhododendron ponticum* was triumphant and we were turned back! A few good things were noted including *Pannaria conoplea*. We gathered to admire *Bryoria* scrambling about a bough, but a far wiser council suggested, almost apologetically, that it looked like the fibrous rhizomes of a fern. And so it proved to be, much to the embarrassment of some and the ribald merriment of others!

The water worn limestone blocks and granitic erratics lining the western edge of the lough yielded *Gyalecta jenensis* and *Psorotrichia schaeereri*, and trees overhanging the water had *Lobaria pulmonaria*, *Loxospora elatinum*, and the two *Stictae*, *S fuliginosa* and *S. limbata*, the latter with its associated lichenicolous fungi *Abrothallus welwitschii*.

The finest site was reserved for the afternoon **Ardnamona Woodlands** below the beautiful *Rhododendron* gardens of Ardnamona house. This is the only major area of old broad-leaved woodland in south Donegal and the lichen flora did not disappoint us. These moist deciduous woods form a broad belt of almost unbroken low canopy along the north western boundary of the lough. Although blighted in places by invasive thickets of *Rhododendron*, which poses a threat to colonies of the rare *Graphina pauciloculata* on holly (*Ilex aquifolium*) that fringe the ornamental gardens, they support some outstanding epiphytic lichen communities including the *Lobarion*. A NIEC score of 32 was achieved as the result of our short visit. Limited disturbance and constantly high humidity has encouraged the development of a rich and varied *Graphidion* on smooth-barked trees, with hyper-oceanic species such as *Bactrospora homolaspora*, *Graphina ruiziana*, *Pyrenula occidentalis* and *Thelotrema subtile*. Scattered or local, "western" elements especially characteristic of this site included *Caloplaca ferruginea*, *Gomphillus calycoides*, *Hypotrachyna sinuosa*, *H. taylorensis*, *Leptogium burgessii*, *L. cyanescens* and *Micarea stipitata*. The nature of these woodlands was not as homogeneous as we were led to believe, as alternating areas of dominant holly, oak, sallow and birch each provided a different focus of interest. An up-ended root plate supplied the unexpected surprise of *Bryophagus gloeocapsa* on soil. Perhaps the most spectacular sight was of birch (*Betula sp.*) amongst a terrain of *Molinia*, bejewelled almost from top to bottom by ivory crusts of *Menegazzia terebrata*.

Late afternoon and the party regrouped at the big house, now a delightful holiday accommodation. At this season the Victorians fascination with the *Rhododendron* might be excused as the grounds show off these plants to their very best. A tapestry of crimson, pink and yellow blossom cascaded down to the waters of the lough below and the air was heady with the sweet scent of *Azaleas*. We imitated the Lotus-eaters and indulged in cream scones and pots of tea and reverie. The owner's young puppy, one with extraordinarily large paws and beguiling nature, and sporting an enormous tick, soon had the party under its control. It found little difficulty in begging the choicest morsels from all but the most obdurate and at the end, like us, it looked as though its day would be difficult to better.

Thursday 9th May	Lough Keeran Beg. Tully Beg Moor G757959
	Portnoo to Dunmore Head G690002
	Sand Dunes at Trawmore G 684958
	Sheskinmore G68-96-
	Dolmen G713962

After some difficulty in finding a place to park off the road, the moorland about the **Lough Keeran Beg** was surveyed. A rock outcrop by the road supported *Parmelia*

discordans, *Schaereria fuscocinerea* and the lichenicolous *Sclerococcum sphaerae* growing on *Pertusaria corallina*. Erratics to the north-east of the lough were graced by a covering of *Umbilicaria polyrrhiza* and *U. polyphylla*. Common Heath Moth (*Ematurga atomaria*) was frequently disturbed from the vegetation by our passing.

At Portnoo the path to Dunmore Head was followed, noting species here and there, but with a more concerted survey of the metamorphosed limestone north-east of Dunmore hill. *Dermatocarpon miniatum* was present with *Cliostomum tenerum* and elements of the *Sclerophyton circumscripae*, including the characteristic species and also *Opegrapha gyrocarpa*.

Luncheon was made memorable by the view across Gweebarra Bay, washed with blue and grey tints under an overcast sky. Our chair and tables were the edging stones to a potato bed, long since abandoned and remaining as a mute testament to the hardship and suffering of the famines of the 1840's. The whole area had a feeling of sadness and loss about it and we were glad too move on.

The afternoon was spent combing the sand-dunes east of the caravan park at Trawmore. Initially it seemed to be not the most promising of sites, but *Diploschistes muscorum*, *Squamaria cartilaginea* and *Toninia sedifolia* were found on close cropped turf, together with three *Peltigerae*: *P. canina*, *P. membranacea* and *P. rufescens*. Bleached sheep bones were the characteristic substratum for *Bacidia saxenii*. The artificial habitat associated with two concrete gate supports produced *Toninia aromatica*.

A party that had become detached from the main group looked at Sheskinmore, to the north of the last site and of similar habitat. Additional corticolous taxa were recorded from Blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*) and Burnet Rose (*Rosa pimpinellifolia*). They also stopped at a Dolmen on the return journey and found *Sarcogyne regularis* and *Neofuscelia pulla*, the only record during the week of this later species.

Friday 10th May Arainn Mhor (Aran Island) G6030

A hurried breakfast and a dash north to catch the early ferry to the island of Aran. The morning was one of the very finest with sublime views over a wilderness of rock that is Glenveagh National Park and the imposing Sliabh Sneachta to the north-east. The ferry to Leabgarrow was reassuringly sturdy and simple, although the spout of oily black bilgewater pumped into the sea from the hull hinted at perhaps terminal decay below decks, and encouraged the party to congregate close to the life belts! All islands have that feeling of isolation and solitude and this lovely spot was no exception. New holiday homes and construction work indicated that many others had already found it so and that some of the seclusion was now a thing of the past.

The party divided, one to walk to the northern coastline (finding *Degelia ligulata*, *Moelleropsis nebulosa* and *Pannaria leucophaea* in the process), others to prospect close to the village and the rocks edging Carrickle bay, whilst six risked all and accepted a lift from the island taxi to the lighthouse at Rinrawros Point G642188. M.O.T. Certification clearly did not operate this far west and, with a combination of broken windscreen, bottoming springs, and uncertain brakes, all were glad to tumble out at the journeys end in one piece. Thank heaven the barrier was closed across the road to the precipitous cliff top or they may well have been recording the *Verrucarietum maura* from under the Atlantic!

An hour or so was spent looking at the metamorphic rocks about the lighthouse. Cliff top erosion and debris, thrown up fifty metres from the sea below, hinted at winter storms beyond imagination. The *Verrucaria maura* band extended from sea level to the top and was present in small patches well inland.

Out over an Atlantic Ocean flecked with silver, Gannets (*Sula bassana*), Kittiwakes (*Rissa tridactyla*) and Fulmars (*Fulmarus glacialis*) constantly passed by the headland.

A walk to the peat cuttings to the north produced little of interest other than *Baeomyces rufus* and commoner species of *Cladonia*. A gyrating flock of Choughs wheeled and called above, unnerving passing gulls with menacing swoops - twenty-seven were counted. A leisurely walk back across the spine of the island completed a wonderful day. Aquatic species (*Ionaspis lacustris* and *Porpidia hydrophila*) along the edge of Lough Aran added interest. With the total number of species recorded by the party getting close to a desirable century there was a flurry of activity as we approached the landing stage. Sallows (*Salix caprea*), dry stone walls and isolated outcrops all vied for attention. Both members of the genus *Sphaerophorus* were located together with *Bunodophoron melanocarpus*, and in the end the one hundred count was easily passed, particularly when the findings of other groups were added to the haul. A Grasshopper Warbler (*Locustella naevia*) thrilled us all with its mechanical trilling from a copse of trees by the road, and a chosen few of the party were lucky to see it!

A welcome beer, a safe ferry journey across to Burtonport and a pleasant drive back to the hotel ended this remarkable day.

Saturday 11th May

St Johns Point G703692

The Assarnacally Waterfall G669902

Kinnoghty Woodlands G710902

Gweenbarra River G797995

A picturesque drive to the limestone of **St Johns Point**. For much of the year this thin tongue of land, only a little more than a kilometre wide and thrust ten kilometres out into Donegal Bay and the Atlantic swells, must be a savage wind torn landscape surrounded by turbulent seas. Today was one of sunshine and skylarks.

The limestone had a rich lichen flora. South-east facing exposures were covered in a mosaic of calcicoles including *Caloplaca cirrochroa*, *C. ochracea*, *Catapyrenium squamulosum*, *Hymenelia prevostii*, *Leptogium diffractum* and three species of *Protoblasteniae*. *Lempholemma botryosum* was an interesting record from solution hollows at the tip of the peninsula. Vince Giavarini completed a quadrat (appendix 1) which concentrated the mind wonderfully on those species whose tiny fruits are so easily discounted when faced with the broader picture of the more dominant limestone taxa. This wonderful day had tempted Green Hairstreaks and Pearl bordered Fritillaries on to the wing, and orchids were a continual source of delight.

Early afternoon found the party back to the Ardara area and the spectacular **Assarnacally Waterfall**. *Lobaria virens* was discovered by an intrepid Feliciano Crimeli who climbed the side of the torrent until he was almost lost in the spray. The remaining members found much of interest on the rocks of the outflow stream, notably, *Dermatocarpon luridum*, *Pertusaria monogona* and *Placopsis lambii*.

The woodland on the northern bank of the **Bracky River** and clinging to the slopes of **Kinnoghty** attracted our attention. We inquired about access from the owner and experienced that generous Irish concern for the visitor. Permission was not only granted but telephone calls were made to adjacent neighbours to allow our passage over their land, all done with that characteristic charm and interest in the traveller that so characterises these people. And the wood, whilst not particularly rich in lichens, was a lovely world of bluebells (*Hyacinthoides non-scriptus*) and yellow pimpernel (*Lysimachia nemorum*). *Degelia plumbea* was recorded from a boulder by the river.

A smaller party also looked at the woodlands by the **Gweebarra River**, but little of major interest was found.

The evening was a very special occasion, French cuisine at a local restaurant, lovely seafood and good wine, and of course the very best of company. The embarrassment of those of us who were without cash (the French proprietors spurning "La monnaie plastique") and who were preparing to roll up their sleeves and work their passage by washing up at the sinks, was alleviated by a good Samaritan with more faith in the Euro than most "Brits," who paid the considerable bill! If nothing else, the wine had, perhaps, been more effective in dulling reason rather than encouraging usury!

Sunday 12th May

Ardnamona Wood G96-85-

Skelpoonagh Bay G518859

Meencary G610841

Glengesh Valley G687886 and The Crow River

G612843.

The final day, one in which individuals and groups separated and pursued their own inclinations and interests, was a fitting end to this memorable week.

A party revisited **Ardnamona Wood** and added a few more taxa to what was now an extensive list of rarities. Once more the extraordinary beauty of this habitat was apparent, with young trees covered in a closed patchwork of subtle lichen colours. As a bonus, in the shade of sallow and sedges flowered Narrow-leaved Helleborine (*Cephalanthera longifolia*) its white petals of exquisite purity against a dark woodland background.

A second party headed westwards towards **Glencoumbkille** and they returned with tales of having had a wonderful day under fine leadership. The viewpoint, looking back north-eastwards down the **Glengesh** valley, was visited. An adjacent area planted with young trees, mostly Rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*), supported a luxuriant growth of the usual epiphytes, including *Caloplaca ferruginea*, *Hypotrachyna sinuosa* and *Melanelia exasperata*. The picturesque valley of the Glen River was the next stop. Rock outcrops in the river were the substrata for abundant *Dermatocarpon luridum*, whilst an overhanging crag had *Haematomma ochroleucum* var. *ochroleucum*, and a large boulder supported *Placopsis gelida*. The main venue for this group was the south side of **Skelpoonagh Bay**, just beyond **Glencolumbicille**. Small exposures of schist and quartzite among the short turf kept the party interested for some time. In avoiding the more vertiginous slopes Sheila Reid found the best outcrop which supported a sprinkling of the much admired *Degelia ligulata*. Nearby gravel workings at first seemed unpromising but at least three species of *Acarospora* (*A. fuscata*, *A. smaragdula*, and *A. veronensis*) were found on the rocks. A brief stop at a concrete wall added more species to this hectad, including the inevitable *Caloplaca crenulatella*. This indefatigable group stopped briefly at a small area of scrub woodland at **Meenancary** on the return journey, adding another 27 epiphytic species to the square.

The week, for all of us, had been very special. It was one made memorable by the efforts of a number of people who deserve our sincere thanks. To the proprietor and staff of the Nesbitt Arms, who looked after us so well, our appreciation is offered without reservation. And, as the major writer of this report (and the one responsible for any errors that appear), I must, of course, extend our gratitude to the organisers. To Howard Fox for reconnoitring of the sites prior to our visit and for his briefing notes

on the area and its flora. To Mike Simms for his contribution to the account and also for leading us throughout the week so capably, and, with such 'patience' and good humour, about this extraordinary country. Vince Giavarini and Simon Davey are thanked for their readiness to help with identifications in the field, and also their valuable contributions to this report. Finally, to the many people of Donegal who made our stay such a welcome one, any expression of gratitude is quite inadequate. This area is the Gaeltacht where Irish is spoken as the first language and, although our party spoke no more Gaelic at the end of their stay than at the beginning, Guinness, that ambrosia special to Ireland, became more and more evident as the nightly "tipple," so that by the end we as a group were becoming, as the Latin tag heading this account indicates, "more Irish than the Irish themselves". And what better tribute to the individuality and generosity of this people can there be than that of imitation.

Ivan Pedley, Vince Giavarini, Mike Simms, Simon Davey,

Those attending the field meeting included:

Lesley Balff, Michael Balff, David Cousins, Margaret Cousins, Feliciano Cirimele, Maria Cullen, Simon Davey, Howard Fox, Vince Giavarini, Bob Hodgson, Sharron Parr, Ivan Pedley, Sheila Reid, Conrad Rico, Mike Simms, Clifford Smith, Heinrich Walther, Stephen Ward, Amanda Waterfield, Vanessa Winchester.

References:

- Gilbert, O.L., Friday, A.M. (1996) West Ireland high ground lichens. *Lichenologist* **24**: 113-127.
James, P.W., Hawksworth, D.L., & Rose, F. (1977) Lichen communities in the British Isles: a preliminary conspectus. In *Lichen Ecology* (M. R. D. Seaward, ed.): 295-413 London: Academic Press.

**Releve (40 x 40 cm) from carboniferous limestone rib; St John's Point, S. Donegal,
Donegal Bay, south-east of lighthouse, grid G705689.**

Inclination: 15°, aspect: south, cover 85%.

Lichens:	<i>Aspicilia calcarea</i>	+
	<i>Caloplaca flavescens</i>	+
	<i>C. holocarpa</i>	1
	<i>Catillaria lenticularis</i>	+
	<i>Clauzadea metzleri</i>	1
	<i>Collema auriculatum</i>	+
	<i>C. polycarpum</i>	1
	<i>Lecanora albescens</i>	+
	<i>L. crenulata</i>	+
	<i>Opegrapha calcarea</i>	+
	<i>O. parasitica</i>	+
	<i>Placynthium nigrum</i>	+
	<i>Protoblastenia calva</i>	+
	<i>P. incrassans</i>	+
	<i>Psora lurida</i>	+
	<i>Verrucaria baldensis</i>	3
	<i>V. caerulea</i>	3
	<i>V. dufourii</i>	2
	<i>V. nigricans</i>	1

Bryophytes:	<i>Homalothecium sericeum</i>	1
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Higher Plants:	<i>Asplenium ruta-muraria</i>	+
	<i>Festuca ovina</i>	4
	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	1
	<i>Sedum sp.</i>	1
	<i>Sergularia sp.</i>	+

Domin cover scale values: + = a single individual, 1 = 2 individuals, 2 = several individuals but <1% cover, 3 = 1-4% cover, 4 = 4-10% cover. Total lower plant cover 60%, vascular plant cover 20%, bare rock 20%.

May 2002, V.J.Giavarini

Ireland, Spring Meeting 2002, Co. Donegal
Key to Sites and Species lists.

Tuesday May 7th:

Tr - Trabane beach ,the western arm of The Doon. G496797 Coastal schist, dry stone field boundaries, turf and concrete postsand steps.

Ou - Oughig pier. G493827. Coastal schist, siliceous dry stone wall with concrete capping.

SS - Standing Stone. G517830. Schist and quartzite megaliths, adjacent rubble and turf. Concrete information plinth.

SL - Slieve League (Sliabh Liag). N-W of G557756. Coastal schist and marble.

Wednesday May 8th:

M - Meenaguse (Min an Ghuis). G91-88-. Blanket bog, fence posts, boulders.

LE - Lough Eske (Loch lascaigh). Ross dhu point and Lougheask Demesne. G96-82-. South western margin of Lough Eske. G963827. Woodland,part submerged rocks (basic and siliceous) , road side trees.

A - Ardnamona Wood. G96-85-. Old broadleaved woodland.

Thursday May 9th:

La - Lackaghatermon, Lough Keeran Beg. G757959. Granite crags, boulders, bog, and lough.

P - Portnoo (Port Nua). The coast N-E of Dunimore Hill. G69-99-. Small crags of quartzite, metadolerite and marble.

TD - Trawmore sand dunes G685958. Sand dunes, scattered granite and schist outcrops.

Sh - Sheskinmore G68-96-. To the north of the last site and of similar habitat.

Ct=Corticulous *Prunus spinosa* and *Rosa pimpinellifolia* were noted as main Substrata.

Sx= Saxicolous Co=Concrete post.

D - Dolmen. G713962

Friday May 10th:

A - Aran Island(Arainn Mhor). G60-30-. Various substrata. Quartzite, coastal. Granite, blanket peat, scattered trees.

Saturday May 11th:

SP - Saint John's Point (Pointe Charraig an Rois). G703692 Coastal limestone crags and limestone pavement, sandstone, granite erratics, grazed turf.

AW - Assarnacally Waterfall. G669902.

Oc - Oceanic woodlands, southern facing slopes of Kinnoghty.G710902.

G - Gweebarra River, bridge and upstream.G 797995. Coastal rock, birch and hazel woodlands.

Sunday May 12th:

Sk - Skelpoonagh Bay. G518859. North facing coastal outcrops of schist and quartzite.

Co - Concrete walls at G525853.

Me - Meencary. G610841. Roadside scrub woodland.

Gl - Glengesh valley. View point at G687860. (Recorded as o on the site list) River , 300 m N of confluence with Crow River. G612843. (Recorded as* on the site list)

Young trees, predominantly Rowan, riverside schist.

Ireland, Spring Meeting 2002, Co. Donegal Sites and Species Lists

Species		Tr	Ou	Ss	Si	M	LE	A	La	P	TD	Sh	D	Ar	SJ	Wt	Oc	G	Sk	Me	Gl
<i>Abrothallus</i>	<i>bertianus</i>							o													
	<i>welwitschii</i>							o													
<i>Acarospora</i>	<i>fusca</i>	o	o	o					o	o	o	o								o	
	<i>heppii</i>																				
	<i>impressula</i>				o							o									
	<i>sinopica</i>				o															o	
	<i>smaragdula</i>	o	o								o	o								o	
	<i>veronensis</i>																			o	
<i>Acrocordia</i>	<i>conoidia</i>																		o		
	<i>gemmata</i>							o	o									o			
	<i>salweyi</i>																	o			
<i>Amandinia</i>	<i>punctata</i>																	o			
<i>Anaptychila</i>	<i>runcinata</i>	o									o	o						o			
<i>Anisomeridium</i>	<i>biforme</i>							o													
	<i>polypori</i>										o										
<i>Arthonia</i>	<i>cinnabarina</i>								o	o									o		
	<i>didyma</i>									o									o		
	<i>elegans</i>									o											
	<i>iicina</i>									o											
	<i>punctiformis</i>									o											
	<i>radiata</i>									o	o							o	o		
	<i>spadicea</i>									o									o		
	<i>varians</i>					o					o										
	<i>vinosa</i>									o											
<i>Arthopyrenia</i>	<i>antecellens</i>									o											
	<i>lapponia</i>									o									o		
	<i>punctiformis</i>									o											
	<i>renunculospora</i>									o											
	<i>salicis</i>									o											
<i>Arthrorhapis</i>	<i>aeruginosa</i>								o												
<i>Aspicilia</i>	<i>calcarea</i>	o	o	o							o						o	o	o	Co	
	<i>contorta</i>	o																o			Co
	<i>leprosescens</i>	o																			
<i>Bacidia</i>	<i>bagliettoana</i>	o										o									
	<i>inundata</i>									o										o	
	<i>saxenii</i>									o											
	<i>viridifarinosa</i>									o											
<i>Bactrospora</i>	<i>homalotropa</i>									o											
<i>Baeomyces</i>	<i>rufus</i>									o	o							o			
<i>Belonia</i>	<i>niderosiensis</i>										Sx		o								
<i>Blatiora</i>	<i>efflorescens</i>								o	o											
	<i>spheerooides</i>								o	o											
<i>Blatopsis</i>	<i>usnearum</i>								o	o											
<i>Bryophagus</i>	<i>gloeocapsa</i>									o											
<i>Buelia</i>	<i>aethelia</i>	o	o	o	o							o	o								
	<i>ocellata</i>	o	o	o	o													o			
	<i>disciformis</i>									o											
	<i>griseovirens</i>																o				
<i>Bunodophoron</i>	<i>melanocarpus</i>									o								o			
<i>Byssoloma</i>	<i>marginatum</i>									o											
<i>Caloplaca</i>	<i>aurantia</i>											o									
	<i>ceracea</i>					o										Ct			o		
	<i>cerina</i>																				
	<i>cirrochroa</i>																	o			
	<i>citrina</i>					o				o	o						o	o		Co	

<i>crenularia</i>	o	o			o	o	o	o	o	o
<i>crenulatella</i>	o	o			o	o	o	o	o	o
<i>dalmatica</i>										
<i>ferruginea</i>			o							
<i>flavescens</i>		o		o		o		o		Co
<i>flavovirescens</i>		o		o		o		o		
<i>holocarpa</i>	o			o	o	o		o		
<i>lactea</i>										
<i>marina</i>		o			o	Sx	o			o
<i>ochracea</i>										
<i>thalincola</i>	o									o
<i>teicholyta</i>										
<i>verruculifera</i>										
<i>Candelariella</i>	<i>aurella</i>	o	o			o		o		Co
	<i>reflexa</i>							o		
	<i>vitellina</i>	o	o			o	o	Sx	o	o
<i>Catapyrenium</i>	<i>cinerenum</i>	o								
	<i>squamulosum</i>	o	o							o
<i>Cetillaria</i>	<i>elatioroides</i>			o	o					
	<i>atropurpurea</i>			o	o					
	<i>chalybea</i>	o	o			o		o		
	<i>lenticularis</i>								o	
	<i>pulvacea</i>				o				o	
<i>Cecidonia</i>	<i>xenophana</i>			o						
<i>Cetrella</i>	<i>olivetorum</i>			o						
<i>Chaenotheca</i>	<i>brunneola</i>			o						
<i>Chromatotrichia</i>	<i>muscorum</i>	o								
<i>Chrysotrichia</i>	<i>candelaria</i>			o						
<i>Cladonia</i>	<i>arbuscula</i>		o		o	o				
	<i>cervicornis c.</i>	o						o	o	
	<i>chlorophaeas</i>			o	o		o			
	<i>ciliata t.</i>	o			o			o		
	<i>coccifera</i>		o							
	<i>coniocrea</i>			o	o	o		o		
	<i>digitata</i>		o		o					
	<i>diversa</i>	o		o	o			o		
	<i>fimbriata</i>	o		o	o	o	o	o		o
	<i>florkeana</i>				o			o		
	<i>foliacea</i>	o						o		
	<i>furcata</i>		o		o	o	o	o	o	
	<i>gracilis</i>	o				o				
	<i>humilis</i>					o	o			
	<i>macilenta</i>			o	o	o				o
	<i>ochrochlora</i>				o					
	<i>parasitica</i>				o					
	<i>poccilium</i>	o					o		o	
	<i>polydactyla</i>	o		o	o	o				
	<i>portentosa</i>		o	o	o	o		o		
	<i>pyxidata</i>			o	o	o	o	o		
	<i>rangiformis</i>						o	o	o	
	<i>squamosa s.</i>		o	o	o			o		
	<i>subcervicornis</i>					o			o	
	<i>uncialis bi.</i>		o	o	o			o		
<i>Cleuzadia</i>	<i>immersa</i>								o	
	<i>monticola</i>								o	
<i>Cleuzadeana</i>	<i>macula</i>		o							
<i>Cliostomum</i>	<i>griffithii</i>			o						
	<i>tenerum</i>					o		o		

<i>Normandina</i>	<i>puchella</i>	o	o				o	o	o	o
<i>Ochrolechia</i>	<i>androgyna</i>		o	o	o	o				
	<i>inverse</i>			o					o	
	<i>parella</i>	o	o	o	o	o	Sx	o	o	o
	<i>tartarea</i>		o		o				o	o
<i>Omphalina</i>	<i>hudsoniana</i>		o							
<i>Opegrapha</i>	<i>atra</i>			o	o		Sx	o	o	o
	<i>calcarea</i>	o							o	o
	<i>cesareensis</i>	o				o				
	<i>gyrocarpa</i>	o				o	Sx	o	o	o
	<i>lithygrapha</i>	o								*
	<i>niveoatra</i>			o						
	<i>parasitica</i>								o	o
	<i>sexatilis</i>					o			o	
	<i>thelotrema</i>		o							
	<i>vindis</i>			o						
	<i>vulgaris</i>			o	o			o		
	<i>xerica</i>			o						o
<i>Ophioparma</i>	<i>ventosa</i>	o								
<i>Pannaria</i>	<i>conoplea</i>		o	o						
	<i>leucophaeæ</i>								o	
	<i>rubiginosa</i>			o	o					o
<i>Parmella</i>	<i>discordans</i>				o				o	
	<i>omphalodes</i>	o	o		o	o			o	o
	<i>sexatilis</i>	o	o	o	o	o	Sx	o	o	o
	<i>sulcata</i>			o	o	o	Ct	o	o	o
<i>Parmeliella</i>	<i>peruvia</i>			o	o					
	<i>triptophylla</i>				o	o				
<i>Parmotrema</i>	<i>chinense</i>	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	<i>crinitum</i>				o	o	o			
	<i>reticulatum</i>			o						o
<i>Peltigera</i>	<i>canina</i>					o				
	<i>lactucifolia</i>	o	o	o	o	o	o	o		o*
	<i>membranacea</i>	o		o	o	o		o		o*
	<i>neckeri</i>									
	<i>praetextata</i>			o	o			o		
	<i>rufescens</i>	o		o		o	o	o		
<i>Pertusaria</i>	<i>albescens</i> a.				o	o	o			
	<i>albescens</i> cor.								o	
	<i>amara</i>	o			o	o	o			
	<i>aspergilla</i>									
	<i>corellina</i>	o	o	o	o	o	o	o		
	<i>flavicans</i>		o							
	<i>hemisphaerica</i>								o	
	<i>hymenea</i>			o	o				o	
	<i>lactea</i>					o				
	<i>leioplaca</i>				o	o			o	o
	<i>monogone</i>			o						
	<i>multipuncta</i>	o	o		o					
	<i>pertusa</i>				o	o		o	o	o
	<i>pseudocorellina</i>	o	o	o	o	o		o		o
<i>Phaeographis</i>	<i>dendritica</i>				o	o				o
	<i>smithii</i>					o				
<i>Phaeophyscia</i>	<i>orbicularis</i>	o							o	o
<i>Phylloctetes</i>	<i>agelæa</i>				o					
	<i>argena</i>				o					
<i>Physcia</i>	<i>adscendens</i>	o	o	o			Sx	o	o	o
	<i>aiplolia</i>					o	Ct	o	o	o
	<i>caesia</i>						C	o	o	o

<i>leptalea</i>					o						
<i>tenella</i> t.	o					Sx	o	o	o	o	
<i>Placiopsis</i>	<i>custnani</i>	o				o					
<i>Placopsis</i>	<i>gelida</i>										
	<i>lambii</i>									o	
<i>Placynthiella</i>	<i>icmalea</i>			o	o						
<i>Placynthium</i>	<i>nigrum</i>	o				o			o	o	Co
	<i>subradiatum</i>								o		
<i>Plasmata</i>	<i>glaucha</i>				o	o	o				
<i>Polyblastia</i>	<i>gelatinosa</i>	o									
<i>Polysporina</i>	<i>simplex</i>	o							o		
<i>Porina</i>	<i>chlorolica c.</i>	o									
	<i>borreri</i>				o						
	<i>lineans</i>								o		
<i>Porpidia</i>	<i>cinereocatra</i>	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	
	<i>crustulata</i>			o		o			o		
	<i>hydrophila</i>								o	o	
	<i>macrocarpa</i>	o					o				
	<i>soredizodes</i>				o				o		
	<i>tuberculosa</i>	o	o	o	o	o	Sx	o	o	o	
<i>Protoblastenia</i>	<i>calva</i>						o		o	o	
	<i>incrassans</i>								o	o	
	<i>rupestris</i>	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	Co
<i>Protoparmelia</i>	<i>badia</i>								o		
<i>Psora</i>	<i>lurida</i>								o	o	
<i>Punctelia</i>	<i>reddenda</i>				o						
	<i>subrudecta</i>								o		
<i>Pycnothella</i>	<i>papillaria</i>					o			o		
<i>Pyrenocollema</i>	<i>halodites</i>	o	o								
<i>Pyrenula</i>	<i>chlorospila</i>					o			o		
	<i>macrospora</i>				o	o			o	o	
	<i>occidentalis</i>				o				o	o	
<i>Pyrhospora</i>	<i>quemea</i>				o	o				o	
<i>Ramallina</i>	<i>calicaris</i>				o				o	o	
	<i>canariensis</i>						o				
	<i>cuspidata</i>	o								o	o
	<i>farinacea</i>	o		o	o	o		Ct	o	o	o
	<i>festigata</i>	o				o			o	o	o
	<i>siliquosa</i>	o	o	o		o	o	Sx	o	o	o
	<i>subfarinacea</i>	o	o			o			o	o	o
<i>Rhizocarpon</i>	<i>concentricum</i>							Sx			Co
	<i>geographicum</i>	o	o	o	o	o	o	Sx	o	o	
	<i>oedem</i>	o							o		
	<i>reductum</i>						o		o		
	<i>richardii</i>	o	o	o		o	o		o	o	
	<i>umbilicatum</i>					o			o	o	
<i>Rimella</i>	<i>reticulata</i>									o	
<i>Rinodina</i>	<i>gennarii</i>	o								o	
<i>Sarcogynie</i>	<i>regularis</i>								o	o	
<i>Sarcopyrenia</i>	<i>gibba</i>			o							
<i>Schaereria</i>	<i>fuscovinacea f.</i>	o		o		o					
<i>Schismatorma</i>	<i>quercicola</i>					o					
<i>Sclerococcum</i>	<i>sphaerale</i>					o					
<i>Sclerophyton</i>	<i>circumscripum</i>						o				
<i>Scolicosporum</i>	<i>chlorococcum</i>					o					
	<i>umbrinum</i>	o	o	o	o						
<i>Skytrea</i>	<i>nitschkei</i>				o						
<i>Solenopsora</i>	<i>holophaea</i>										
	<i>vulturicensis</i>								o		

<i>Sphaeroporus</i>	<i>fragilis</i>								
	<i>globosus</i>	o			o			o	o
<i>Stenocybe</i>	<i>pullatula</i>				o				
	<i>septata</i>				o				
<i>Stereocaulon</i>	<i>dactylophyllum</i>				o				
	<i>vesuvianum v.</i>	o	o			o			
<i>Sticta</i>	<i>canariensis</i>					o			
	<i>cana. dufouri</i>				o				
	<i>fuliginosa</i>				o	o			
	<i>limbata</i>				o	o			
	<i>sylvatica</i>				o	o			
<i>Strangospora</i>	<i>ochrophora</i>				o	o			
<i>Strigula</i>	<i>taylorii</i>				o				
<i>Tephromelia</i>	<i>etra</i>	o	o	o		o	o	Sx	o
<i>Thelidium</i>	<i>decipiens</i>								o
<i>Thelotrema</i>	<i>lepadinum</i>				o				o
	<i>petractoides</i>				o				o
<i>Tomasellia</i>	<i>gelatinosa</i>				o	o			o
<i>Toninia</i>	<i>aromatica</i>						o		o
	<i>sedifolia</i>	o	o				o		o
<i>Trapelia</i>	<i>coarctata</i>				o	o			o
	<i>corticola</i>				o				
	<i>involuta</i>		o						
	<i>placodioides</i>		o	o					
<i>Trapeliopsis</i>	<i>flexuosa</i>				o				
	<i>pseudogranulosa</i>				o				
<i>Tremolecia</i>	<i>etrate</i>	o							o
<i>Umbilicaria</i>	<i>polyphylla</i>		o			o			
	<i>polymorpha</i>					o			
	<i>torrefacta</i>		o						
<i>Usnea</i>	<i>comuta</i>				o	o			o
	<i>esperantiana</i>	o							
	<i>flammea</i>				o	o			o
	<i>rubicunda</i>				o				
	<i>subfloridana</i>				o				o
<i>Verrucaria</i>	<i>aethiobola</i>				o				
	<i>baldensis</i>								o
	<i>dufourii</i>								o
	<i>eleaeina</i>						o		
	<i>glaucina</i>								o
	<i>hochstetteri</i>		o		o			o	o
	<i>hydrella</i>								o
	<i>macrostoma m.</i>								o
	<i>macro.furf.</i>	o							
	<i>maura</i>	o	o			o		o	o
	<i>mucosa</i>	o							o
	<i>muralis</i>	o			o	o			o
	<i>nigrescens</i>	o			o	o	o	o	o
	<i>vindula</i>	o			o				Co
<i>Vezdaea</i>	<i>aestivalis</i>				o				
	<i>leprosa</i>	o							
<i>Xanthoparmelia</i>	<i>conspersa</i>							o	o
	<i>mougeotii</i>					o			
<i>Xanthoria</i>	<i>candelaria</i>		o						
	<i>ectaneoides</i>	o					o		o
	<i>parietina</i>	o	o	o		o	o	Co	o
	<i>polycarpa</i>					o	o	o	Co

CAR LICHENS IN THE UNITED STATES

James P. Bennett

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June 10, 2002

The readers of the *Bulletin* might get the impression from previous articles that lichens only grow on cars in the UK (Gray, 1999; Pedley, 2000). Here's a story of car lichens from Madison, Wisconsin in the United States to disprove that.

Recently my teenage son came home and said that there was a car covered with lichens in the parking lot of a nearby shopping center. (My son won't admit it but he has absorbed a better than average knowledge of lichens through years of field trips with me collecting lichens.) I was pleased with his report and we got in our non-lichenized car right away and went to see the lichenized car. It was a middle 1980s white four door Pontiac. The hood, roof and trunk lid were very densely covered with several thousand lichens (Figures 2-3). The lichens were firmly attached to the paint, and were rarely found on rubber components. I had forgotten my camera, so we went back home and got one and went back and took photos. I noticed that the car was in the parking lot of a car repair shop but it was closed.

Last week I visited the car repair shop again, but the car was gone. I was planning to ask permission of the owner to collect samples, but now my 'site' was somewhere else! I asked the employees of the shop about the car, and they said the owner had towed it away about a week earlier (it had no engine). They gave me his number and I called him the next day. The owner turned out to be in charge of a towing and wrecking service, and he told me the car had already been destroyed! So the lichens were now crushed to nothing with the remains of the car.

My recollection is that there were two species on the car: a *Physcia* and a *Xanthoria*. The two were distinguishable because of the colors and sizes of thalli (Figure 1). Several *Physcias* and *Xanthorias* are common here in Madison, but without samples any identification to species would be just guesswork. There may have been other species of other genera present as well.

The density of lichen thalli on this car was very high, something on the order of several hundred per 100 cm². Size appeared to vary from a pinpoint up to several cm across, suggesting varying ages. If the car had been made about 1985 (we checked the model in a car book in the library), could the lichens have been growing on the car for 17 years? The license plate on the car had expired, and the last renewal sticker was dated 1998, so perhaps the car had not been used for four years. Could the lichens be at most only four years old? The owner said that the car had been outside next to a

barn under a tree for a year or so, but made no comments on the lichens. So the lichens could have been 1-2, or 4, or 17 years old!

The lichens were not loose on the surface, but firmly attached, and only on horizontal surfaces. This suggests one mechanism for lichen colonization of the car: lack of washing the car led to the accumulation of soil on the horizontal surfaces, which became sufficient for spores or soredia to land and grow. Subsequently, lichen acids would etch the paint surface and remove offensive paint compounds from the surface layer allowing the lichens to thrive. A second mechanism might involve the deposition of bird fecal matter on the car, which could enrich the surface enough to allow the lichens to grow.

Literature Cited

- Gray, J M 1999. Another good reason for buying a Lada car. British Lichen Society Bulletin, 85:12-14.
- Pedley, I 2000. Mobile sites, further observations on the car and another, more curious, substrate. British Lichen Society Bulletin, 86:31-32.

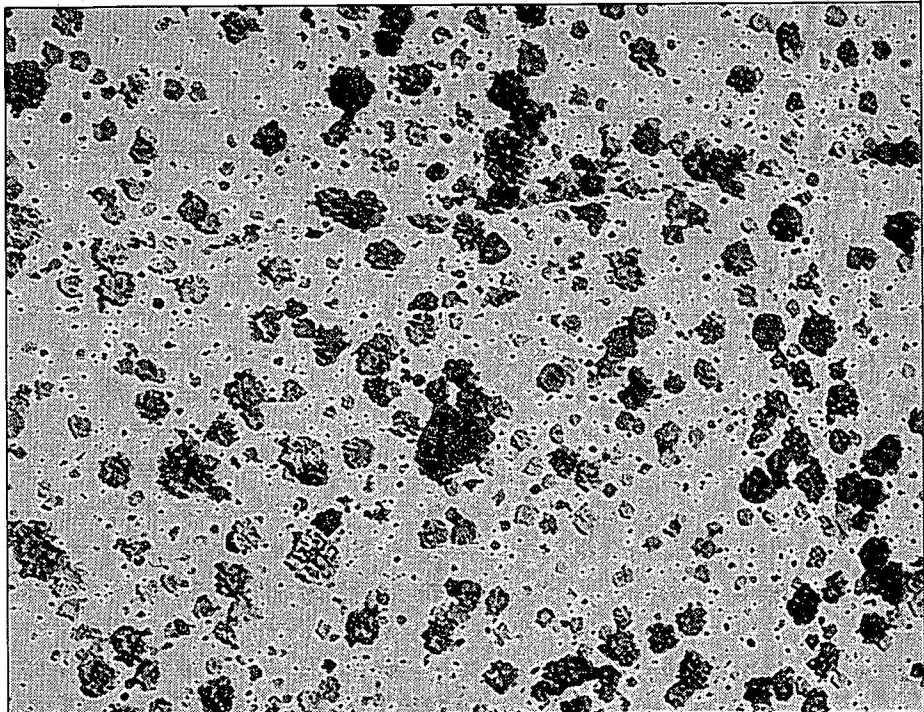


Fig. 1

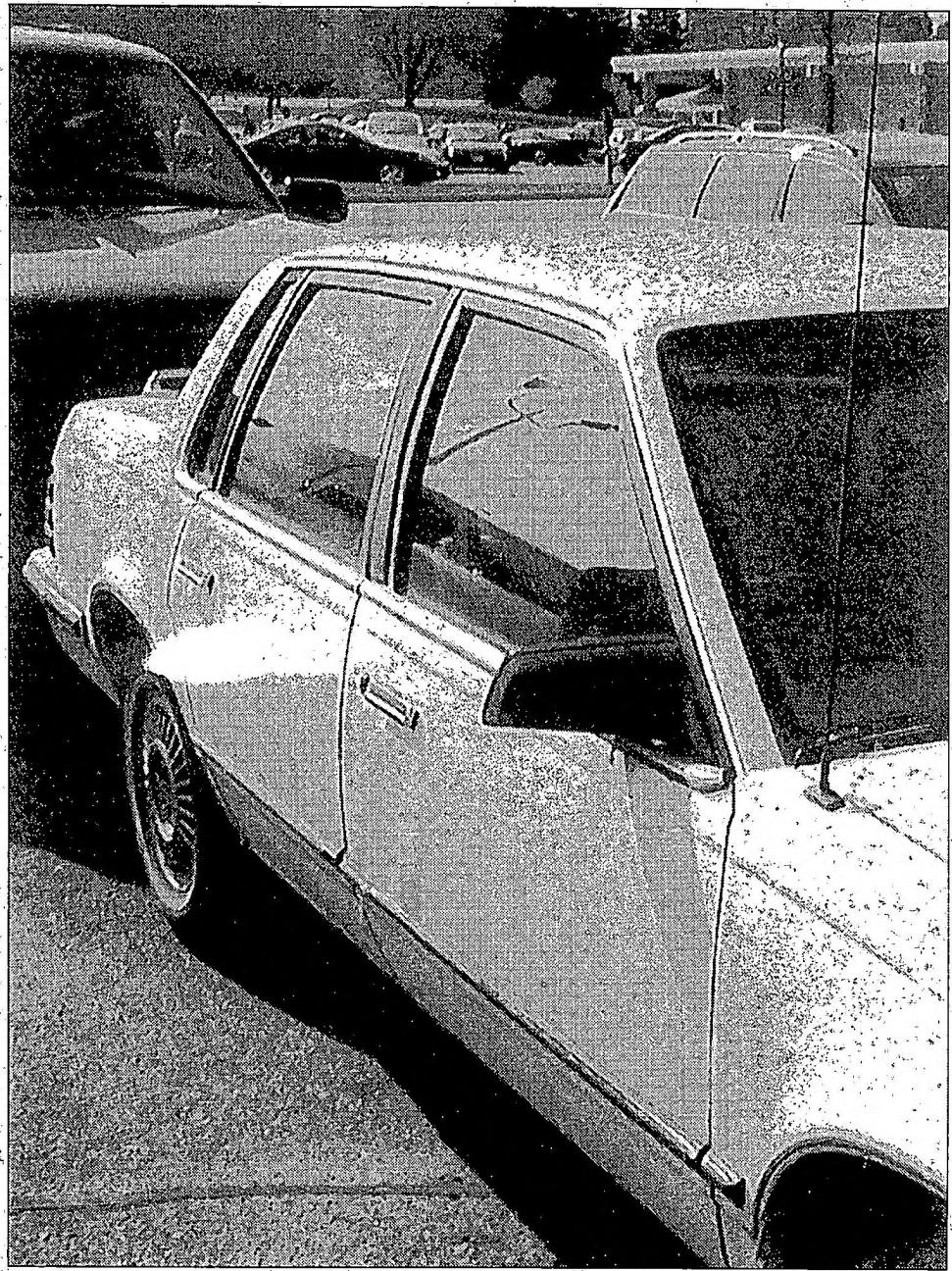


Fig. 2



Fig. 3

OBITUARY

Dr Ian Pennie, Scourie, Sutherland

Ian Pennie was a practising country doctor in northern Scotland. Apart from a short spell as an Officer with the Nature Conservancy Council, he devoted his life to serving as a general practitioner to the remote communities of northern Scotland. He was much respected and fondly remembered, and there are stories about his visits on skis to snowbound patients in the 1950s. He had a life-long love of nature, especially birds, and was elected Honorary President of the Scottish Ornithologists Club. His interest in lichens really developed after his retirement to Badcall, by Scourie in 1976. He gradually made a useful reference collection of lichens, mostly gathered from local forays, such as to the nearby National Nature Reserve of Loch a'Mhoulinn, as well as further afield in Scotland. He kept up an active interest in lichens, including a recent submission to the *Bulletin* on Scottish Gaelic lichen names (*Bulletin* (2001) 89:36-37).

Ian Pennie died on 6th May, 2002, aged 86. His lichen collection is now in the BLS Herbarium at Dundee Museum, and his widow, Edith, feels that Ian would be very pleased to know that they may be of interest and help to other lichenologists.

Sandy Coppins

An Obituary for Ian Pennie appeared in *The Northern Times*, May 17, 2002.

BRITISH ISLES LIST OF LICHENS AND LICHENICOLOUS FUNGI

The new Checklist (Coppins 2002, published in May 2002) has led to many name changes, which are too numerous to enumerate here. For BioBase users a revised Species Table (species dictionary) has been prepared and distributed by Janet Simkin. The changes resulting from the new Checklist can be tracked from the Checklist itself and from the recently updated 'Synlist' (see 'Synonyms' on the BLS website). A revised list of lichens and lichenicolous fungi, together with their BLS recording code numbers, for Britain and Ireland has also been updated for the BLS website. Under 'British Isles list of lichens (with B.L.S. numbers)' a CSV file of the full updated list with BLS number, full name, abbreviated name (sorted in BLS number order) may be downloaded for import to a database.

Please note that this list does not include undescribed species for which code numbers have been ascribed; for information on these please contact Brian Coppins or Mark Seaward.

Please note also the corrections to the recent Checklist published in this *Bulletin*. Although most of these concern the 'niceties' of author citation and dates of publication, there are a few that concern BLS code numbers.

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 Species Table)<j.m.simkin@ncl.ac.uk>

Our 'Web-master', Jeremy Gray is thanked for his tolerance during these nomenclaturally turbulent times.

Reference

COPPINS, B J 2002. *Checklist of Lichens of Great Britain and Ireland*. London: British Lichen Society. Pp 95. ISBN 0 9540418 2 8. Soft-covers, A4 format. Price: £9; £7 to BLS members. See 'Publications and other items for sale' in this *Bulletin*.

Brian Coppins, Janet Simkin & Mark Seaward

LITERATURE PERTAINING TO BRITISH LICHENS - 31

Lichenologist 33(5) was published on 4 October 2001, 33(6) on 14 December 2001, 34(1) on 20 February 2002, 34(2) on 17 June 2002, and 34(3) on 27 August 2002.

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.

APTROOT, A & JAMES, P W 2002. Monitoring lichens on monuments. In Nimis *et al.* 2002: 239-253. [see below].

BIELCZYK, U & KISZKA, J 2001. The genus *Absconditella* (Stictidaceae, Ascomycota lichenisati) in Poland. *Polish Botanical Journal* 46: 175-181. Includes a key to the nine European species.

BLATCHLEY, I 2002. Lichen report 2001. *Orpington Field Club Annual Report* 42: 12-15. Highlights the importance of private gardens as a lichen habitat, with interesting finds from apple trees and stone troughs, together with news of other discoveries in the Orpington area and further afield in Kent.

COPPINS, A M & COPPINS, B J 2002. Scottish Atlantic hazelwoods: some observations on the ecology of this neglected habitat from a lichenological perspective. *Scottish Woodland History Discussion Group Notes* 6: 1-6.

COPPINS, B J 2002. *Checklist of Lichens of Great Britain and Ireland*. London: British Lichen Society. Pp 95. ISBN 0 9540418 2 8. Soft-covers, A4 format. Price: £9; £7 to BLS members. A new checklist published as part of the preparations towards a new edition of the British 'Flora'. A total of 1830 species and subordinate taxa are listed in alphabetical order, together with synonymy to link with the previous (1994) checklist and with some other recent European checklists. The BLS recording code number is provided for each accepted name. Five appendices list: species thought to be extinct within the British Isles, doubtful or erroneously recorded taxa; species added to the list since the publication of the 'Flora' in 1992, five new combinations, and suggested BLS code numbers to cope with some critical complexes. The new combinations are: *Anisomeridium ranunculosporum* (Coppins & P. James) Coppins (syn. *Arthopyrenia ranunculospora*); *Diplotomma vezdanicum* (P. Scholz & Knoph) Coppins (syn. *Buellia vezdana* P. Scholz & Knoph), *Hypotrachyna britannica* (D.

Hawksw. & P. James) P. James (syn. *Parmelia britannica*), *Melanelia fuliginosa* subsp. *glabratula* (Lamy) Coppins (syn. *Parmelia glabratula* subsp. *glabratula*).

EDMONDSON, J & PALMER, M 2001. The lichen herbarium at Liverpool Museum. *Naturalist* 126: 157-159. The Lichen Harbarium at LIV has now been catalogued onto a database, and this paper gives an overview of the holdings, which include some historically important collections. A table of major collectors is provided as is a summary of the geographical coverage.

EDWARDS, B 2001. *The current status of Heterodermia leucomelos (L.) Poelt in Cornwall*. [Back from the Brink Project Report no. 159]. London: Plantlife. Pp. 47. ISBN 1 872613 27 6.

EDWARDS, B 2001. *The current status of Caloplaca aractina (Fr.) Häyrén in Cornwall*. [Back from the Brink Project Report no. 160]. London: Plantlife. Pp 35. ISBN 1 872613 28 4.

EDWARDS, B 2001. *The current status of Cladonia mediterranea Duvign. & des Abb. in the British Isles*. [Back from the Brink Project Report no. 161]. London: Plantlife. Pp 20. ISBN 1 872613 29 2.

EDWARDS, B 2002. *The past and present distribution of Bacidia incompta, Biatoridium monasteriense and Caloplaca luteoalba in England*. [Plantlife Back from the Brink Project no. 190]. London: Plantlife. Pp 47. ISBN 1 872613 58 6. All English records are listed, together with distribution maps spanning several time periods; these show the dramatic decline in the English populations of *B. incompta* and *C. luteoalba*.

ELIX, J A 2002. Chemical variation of the lichen *Neofuscelia pulla* (Ascomycotina: Parmeliaceae) *sensu* Esslinger. *Australian Lichenology* 51: 7-13. The two European chemical races of *N. pulla* are recognized as separate species: *N. pulla* (Race 1) with stenosporic (major) and divaricatic (minor) acids and **N. perrugata* (Nyl.) Elix (2002) (Race 2) with divaricatic (major) and stenosporic (minor) acids. [For British vice-county distributions of these two taxa, see Coppins *et al.* in *BLS Bulletin* 90: 29-33.]

FLETCHER, A (ed.) 2001. *Lichen Habitat Management*. London: British Lichen Society. Pp 180. ISBN 0 9523049 5 3. Soft-covers, A4 format. Price: £14; £10 to BLS members.

FLETCHER, A & CRUMP, R 2002. Monitoring maritime habitats. In Nimis *et al.* 2002: 255-266. [see below].

- FOX, H R & SCANNELL, M J P 2000. Isaac Carroll (1828-1880): a catalogue of lichens collected in Scandinavia in 1863 housed in the Herbarium, National Botanic Gardens, Dublin. *Glasra* 4: 63-84. Includes biographical notes on Carroll. A previously invalid new combination is validated: *Pyrenocollema bryospilum* (Nyl.) Coppins ex H.F. Fox (syn. *Arthopyrenia bryospila* (Nyl.) Arnold).
- GIAVARINI, V J 2001. *The current status of churchyard lecanactis (Lecanactis hemisphaerica) in Britain*. [Back from the Brink Project Report no. 168]. London: Plantlife. Pp 58. ISBN 1 872613 36 5.
- GIAVARINI, V J 2002. *The current status of churchyard lecanactis (Lecanactis hemisphaerica) in Britain*. [Plantlife Back from the Brink Project no. 191]. London: Plantlife. Pp 63. ISBN 1 872613 62 4. Extant sites in Britain total 43 (from 27 hectads). Detailed site records are provided, with a table of relevés of the *Direnatum* community from eight churchyards, and distribution maps. The taxonomic status of *L. hemisphaerica* is discussed, with the conclusion that it is best regarded as a forma of *L. grumulosa*.
- GIAVARINI, V J 2002. *The status of Cladonia peziziformis in England*. [Back from the Brink Project Report no. 205]. London: Plantlife. 18pp. ISBN 1 872613 76 4. This elusive, ephemeral species was last seen in England in 1968, in Sussex.
- GIAVARINI, V J 2002. *The current status of Biatoridium monasteriense and Bacidia incompta in Wales*. [Back from the Brink Project Report no. 207]. London: Plantlife. Pp 18. ISBN 1 872613 78 0.
- HAWKSWORTH, D L 2002. Bioindication: calibrated scales and their utility. In Nimis et al. 2002: 11-20. [see below].
- HERTEL, H 2001. Lecideaceae Exsiccatae Fasc. 17. *Arnoldia* 20: 1-12. Includes two Irish and one English collection; the last being *Lecidea confluenta* from Malham in Yorkshire [new to England].
- LOUWHOFF, S H J J & ELIX, J A 2002. *Hypotrachyna* (Parmeliaceae) and allied genera in Papua New Guinea. *Bibliotheca Lichenologica* 81: 1-149. Includes a detailed introduction to the genus, and discussions regarding related genera, especially *Parmelinopsis*. British species occurring in New Guinea are *H. endochlora*, *H. revoluta*, *H. sinuosa*, *Parmelinopsis horrescens* and *P. minarum*. It is suggested that *H. revoluta* may be more appropriately placed in *Parmelinopsis*.

LUMBSCH, H T, SCHMITT, I, DÖRING, H & WEDIN, M 2001. ITS sequence data suggest variability of ascus types and support ontogenetic characters as phylogenetic discriminators in the Agyriales (Ascomycota). *Mycological Research* **105**: 265-274. *Trapelia mooreana* is placed in the new genus *Ainoa* Lumbsch & I. Schmitt as *Ainoa mooreana* (Carroll) Lumsch & I. Schmitt.

MCCUTCHEON, D E 2001. Lichen flora of County Durham (VC66): supplement 1. *Naturalist* **126**: 173-183. With 84 species reported as new, and 14 species re-found after many years, the number of reliably reported lichens from the county is now 604.

NASH III, T H, RYAN, B D, GRIES, C & BUNGARTZ, F (eds) (2002) *Lichen Flora of the Greater Sonoran Desert Region. Volume 1.* Arizona: Lichens Unlimited, Arizona State University. Pp. 532. [ISBN 0-9716759-0-2]. The Introduction, keys to genera and many of the generic accounts have much of value to British and European lichenologists. Most species previously treated as *Pyrenocollema* are placed by Martin Grube and Bruce Ryan in the genus *Collemopsidium* Nyl. (1881), with the following new combinations: *C. elegans* (R. Sant.) Grube & B.D. Ryan (syn. *P. elegans*), *C. halodytes* (Nyl.) Grube & B.D. Ryan (syn. *P. halodytes*) and *C. sublitorale* (Leight.) Grube & B.D. Ryan [as '*sublitoralis*'] (syn. *P. sublitorale*).

NIMIS, P L, SCHEIDECKER, C & WOLSELEY, P A (eds) 2002. *Monitoring with Lichens - Monitoring Lichens.* [NATO Science Series IV. Earth and Environmental Sciences, Vol. 7]. Dordrecht, Boston & London: Kluwer. ISBN 1-4020-0429-X (hardback), 1-4020-0430-3 (paperback). A series of reviews and 'recipes' on monitoring techniques using lichens. Most of the 42 chapters are of wide geographical application. [Those chapters using British examples are cited separately in this compilation].

OHMURA, Y 2001. Taxonomic studies of the genus *Usnea* (lichenized ascomycetes) in Japan. *J. Hattori Bot. Lab.* **90**: 1-96. An important reference for *Usnea* devotees, with a 23 page introduction on morphology and chemistry. Species common to the British Isles and Japan are: *U. ceratina*, *U. filipendula*, *U. florida*, *U. fragilescens*, *U. fulvoreagens*, *U. glabrata*, *U. glabrescens*, *U. rubicunda*, *U. subfloridana* and *U. wasmuthii*.

ORANGE, A 2002. Lichenicolous fungi on *Ionaspis lacustris*. *Mycotaxon* **81**: 265-279. Includes a key to eight species, and a detailed treatment of three species: *Sagediopsis lomnitzensis* (Stein) Orange (syn. *Arthopyrenia lomnitzensis* Stein), *Verrucaria conturmatula* and **Zwackhiomyces lacustris* (Arnold) Orange (2002). *S. lomnitzensis* is also reported from *Ionaspis odora*.

ORANGE, A, JAMES, P W & WHITE, F J 2001. *Microchemical Methods for the Identification of Lichens*. [London]: British Lichen Society. Pp 101. ISBN 0 9540418 0 1. Soft-covers, A4 format. Price: £12; £10 to BLS members. A much expanded update of "White & James", with particularly helpful information for dealing with difficult groups (e.g. *Lepraria* and *Leproloma*) and difficult substances (e.g. xanthones). [It should be noted that *Pyrenula occidentalis* is UV- or UV+ dull orange and does not contain xanthones - this unfortunately, perpetuated error originated from me in 1981!].

PURVIS, O W, EROTOKRITOU, L, WOLSELEY, P A, WILLIAMSON, B & READ, H 2002. A photographic quadrat recording method employing image analysis of lichens as an indicator of environmental change. In Nimis *et al.* 2002: 337-341. [see above].

ROSE, F & COPPINS, A M 2002. Site assessment of epiphytic habitats using lichen indices. In Nimis *et al.* 2002: 343-348. [see above].

SANTESSON, R 2001. Fungi Lichenicola Exsiccati, Fasc. 13 & 14. *Thunbergia* 31: 1-18. Includes Scottish material of *Abrothallus bertianus* and *Hemigrapha atlantica* (isotype).

THÜS, H 2002. Taxonomie, Verbreitung und Ökologie silicoler Süßwasserflechten im außeralpinen Mitteleuropa. *Bibliotheca Lichenologica* 83: 1-214. A taxonomic and ecological monograph of silicolous, freshwater lichens in Germany. The taxonomic part accepts nine *Verrucaria* species, with *V. pachyderma* being considered a form of *V. funckii*.

WOLSELEY, P A 2002. Using lichens on twigs to assess changes in ambient atmospheric conditions. In Nimis *et al.* 2002: 291-294. [see above].

WOLSELEY, P A & JAMES, P W 2002. Assessing changes in density and condition of lichens for species recovery programmes. In Nimis *et al.* 2002: 391-393. [see above]. Based on monitoring of terricolous *Teloschistes flavicans* populations in Pembrokeshire.

Brian Coppins

CHECKLIST OF LICHENS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND - CORRECTIONS

For readers who have, or will, acquire a copy of the new Checklist [for details see 'Literature Pertaining' and 'Publications and other items for sale' in this *Bulletin*], I have compiled the following corrections. Thanks to André Aptroot, Mark Seaward and other astute readers who have detected the errors. At the request of the Mapping Recorder, there are three additions to Appendix 5, concerning the use of BLS code numbers for aggregate taxa and species complexes

Except where indicated otherwise, the corrections are given as corrected lines. Generic names are included as points of reference, except where author citation and date are given - these latter cases are corrections.

Agonimia

- gelatinosa (Ach.) M. Brand & Diederich (1999) **1155**
globulifera M. Brand & Diederich (1999) **0026**

Arthonia

- anglica Coppins (1989) **1686**

Buellia

- excelsa (Leight.) A.L. Sm. (1911) **0213**

Caloplaca

- ferruginea (Huds.) Th. Fr. (1860) **0252** [*s. lat. 2280*]
obscurella (J. Lahm ex Körb.) Th. Fr. (1871) **0271**

Cladonia P. Browne (1756)

Collema

- glebulentum (Nyl. ex Cromb.) Degel. (1952) **0450**

Fellhanera

- viridisorediata Aptroot, M. Brand & Spier (1998) **2285**

Gomphillus

- calycoides (Delise) Nyl. (1853) **0528**

Heterodermia

- H. propagulifera* (Vain.) J.P. Dey (1977)

Lecanactis Körb. (1855)

Lecanora

- sublivescens (Nyl. ex Cromb.) A.L. Sm. (1918) **0779**

Leppraria

- eburnea J.R. Laundon (1992) **1712**

- L. frigida* J.R. Laundon (1992) {CR} **1713**

Leucocarpia

- ? = *Agonimia gelatinosa* M. Brand & Diederich (1999)

Lithothelium

phaeosporum (R.C. Harris) Aptroot (1991) **0946**

Micarea

viridileprosa Coppins & Van den Boom (2001) **0838**

Opegrapha Ach. (1809) {±L}**Parmotrema**

entries for *P. crinitum* and *P. chinense* are out of alphabetical order

Phlyctis (Wallr.) Flot. (1850)**Porpidia**

flavocaerulescens (Hornem.) Hertel & A.J. Schwab (1984), non sensu Purvis et al. (1992) **1791**

melinodes (Körb.) Gowan & Ahti (1993) **0565**

P. flavocaerulescens sensu Purvis et al. (1992), non (Hornem.) Hertel & A.J. Schwab (1984)

Punctelia

subrudecta (Nyl.) Krog (1982) **2070** [s. lat. **1021**]

Pyrenula Ach. (1814) {±L}**Rinodina**

ericina (Nyl.) Giralt (2000) **1922**

Rinodina madeirensis Kalb & Hafellner (1992)

Staurothele

guestphalica (J. Lahm ex Körb.) Arnold (1885) **1617**

Strigula

entries for *S. tagananae* and *S. taylorii* are out of alphabetic order

Thelocarpon

epibolum Nyl. (1866) var. epibolum **1397** [s. lat. **1398**]

Toninia

Add synonyms:

verrucarioides (Nyl.) Timdal (1991) **1418**

? *Lécidea endocarpicola* Linds. (1869)

? *Mycobilimbia endocarpicola* (Linds.) Vouaux (1913)

Verrucaria

acrotella Ach. (1803) **0240**

Vulpicida

pinastri (Scop.) J.-E. Mattsson & M.J. Lai (1993) **0337**

References

Aptroot, A., Brand, M. & Spier, L. (1998)

Appendix 2

P. 81: for "Umbilicarea" read "Umbilicaria"

Appendix 3

Agonimia globulifera M. Brand & Diederich (1999)

F. viridisorediata Aptroot, M. Brand & Spier (1998)

Appendix 5

Add new examples:

Caloplaca ferruginea s. lat. **2280**

C. crenularia **0253**

C. ferruginea s. str. **0252**

Punctelia subrudecta s. lat. **1021**

P. subrudecta s. str. **2070**

P. ulophylla **1989**

Thelocarpon epibolum s. lat. **1398**

T. epibolum var. *epibolum* **1397**

T. epibolum var. *epithallinum* **2345**

Brian Coppins

ANNOUNCEMENT OF A WORKSHOP ON HYPERSTROPHICATION

24-26th February 2003.

Venue Leonard Wills Field Centre, Nettlecombe Court, Taunton, Somerset.

Workshop Objectives

- I. To pool together research from within the UK and other parts of Europe in an attempt to understand better the complex impact of nitrogen compounds are having on the British Lichen Flora. To provide a framework for directing future research and other resources.
- II. Encourage interdisciplinary exchange of information.
- III. To develop practical solutions to the problem in order to protect lichen-rich sites.
- IV. To raise awareness in non lichenological circles

Format of meeting

Workshop along the lines of the Lichen Monitoring meeting with presentations and discussions targeted at producing recommendations

Provisional Programme

Monday 24th Keynote speaker on Monday evening

Tuesday 25th

Session 1 - A changing lichen flora

European and regional perspectives, urban and rural habitats

I. Lunch break with local field excursion

• Session 2 - The pollution environment

Policy framework, changes in environmental conditions including agriculture and changing practices.

I. Session 3 - Evening poster session

Wednesday 26th

Session 4 - Selecting and Monitoring indicator species

An overview of BIOassess, ecophysiology, and monitoring of lichen-rich sites

I. Session 5 – Conserving lichen Communities and species diversity

Practical solutions, methodology

I. Session 6 – Evening Discussion and formulation of recommendations

Recommendations for:

Conserving the lichen habitat, raising awareness, identifying gaps in knowledge.

Priorities for research

Thursday 27th Field Excursion (half day)/ or alternative if necessary.

Proceedings to be published

Potential contributors:

If you are interested in contributing please contact one of the following people:

Peter Lambley (English Nature, Norwich Office), peter.lambley@English-Nature.Org.UK

Pat Wolseley (Department of Botany, the Natural History Museum),
P.Wolseley@nhm.ac.uk

Gill Stevens (Department of Botany, the Natural History Museum),
G.Stevens@nhm.ac.uk

Other participants

Space will be limited but others who feel that they can make contributions to the discussions are very welcome to contact the above for further details.

Peter Lambley
Gill Stevens
Pat Wolseley

LICHENS IN LITERATURE: 9

An hour or more passed by as tension slackened, and the enemy did not appear. The kains returned across the fields and gathered at a fire in the araucaria grove. This fire site, on a ledge of needles under a deep bank of fern, is often used for councils, for it lies between the two main groups of southern villages; often overlooking the cool spring of Houmak. In a hollow trunk above the ledge dried graybeard lichen, which tatters the araucaria, is stored as tinder, and with it a small bundle of long tobacco pipes.

The men went upward. In a beech tree, in a bower of graybeard lichen, a bird of paradise flapped and spun, cawing more loudly and more harshly than any of its drab crow kin across the world.; the sound is a strange grating squeal, the dominant noise of the mountain forests. Protruding sideways from its breast like a brilliant double-pointed shield was its bib of iridescent blue. The bib flashed against the mist which felt its way along the wall above.

Two extracts from Under the Mountain Wall by Peter Mathieson (A chronicle of two seasons in the stone age in New Guinea) Collins (Harvill) 1989.

We entered unbroken forest, wind-bent and sad with its thick wisps of "graybeard" or *Usnea* lichen; the trees carried also on their outer branches a round parasitic cluster very similar to mistletoe. Then the road emerged from the east end of Lake Fagnano, a body of water in the Fuegian foothills of the Andes which extends from this point more than forty miles to its western extremity in Chile. The edges here are clotted with forests of dead trees, victims of flood caused by an earthquake. The wind today had diminished very little, and the lake was rough and desolate. Between here and the island's eastern point, a hundred miles away, the glaciers and mountains are still largely unexplored; this is also true of some of the larger islands of the archipelago to the southwest.

An extract from Chapter 4 Tierra del Fuego in The Cloud Forest by Peter Mathieson Collins (Harvill) 1988

Contributed by Peter Lambley

NEW, RARE AND INTERESTING LICHENS

Contributions to this section are always welcome. Please submit entries to Chris 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 Instructions for Recorders*, ITE, Monks Wood Experimental Station, Abbots Ripton, Huntingdon, PE17 2LS, 1974.] Grid reference (GR) (please add letters for the 100 km squares to aid Biobase and Recorder 200 users), altitude (alt), where applicable, in metres (m), date, comments. Determined/confirmed by. New to/the. Finally recorder. An authority with date after species is only indicated when the record 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, typescript is much appreciated. Please use only one side of the paper. Copy should reach the subeditor at least a fortnight before the deadline for the Bulletin.*

New to the British Isles

Adelococcus interlatens (Arnold) Matzer & Hafellner (1990): on thallus of *Hymenelia prevostii* on limestone stone in scree, Crook Peak, Compton Bishop, Mendip Hills, VC 6, North Somerset, GR 31(ST)/39-55-, alt c100 m, July 2002. BJ & A M Coppins

Cladonia monomorpha Aptroot, Sipman & van Herk (2001): on steep south-facing sparsely vegetated slopes below dry *Calluna vulgaris* heath on mine spoil tip, Gategill Leadmine, Threlkeld, VC 70, Cumberland, GR 35/32-26-, alt 190 m, August 2002. Determined by S P Chambers, confirmed by A Aptroot. [See *Lichenologist* (33)4 for a full description of this new species.] S P Chambers, P W James & BLS Meeting

Clauzadea cyclisca (A. Massal.) V. Wirth (1987): on low Carboniferous limestone outcrop on south-facing slope, Axbridge Hill, Mendip Hills, VC 6, North Somerset, GR 31(ST)/43-54-, alt c125 m, August 2002. Associated with *Placynthium nigrum*, *Protoblastenia rupestris*, *Thelidium decipiens*, *Verrucaria baldensis* and *V. nigrum*. Apothecia, at least when young, elliptical in outline, and crowded together in shallow depressions in the surface of the rock. This species was collected at several other nearby localities along the south slope of the Mendips. BJ & A M Coppins

Pronectria streimannii Kondratyuk, Coppins & D G Galloway (1996): on *Sticta sylvatica* on *Salix*, end of Loch Call Uidhean, Inverpolly NNR, VC 105, West Ross, GR 29(NC)/09-14-, alt 90 m, June 1999. Previously known on *Sticta* spp. From Australia and Colombia. Recognized by a K+ purplish perithecial wall, and conspicuously rough-walled, hyaline to light brown ascospores, that measure 13-16.5 x 9.8-11.5 μm in the Scottish collection. For fuller descriptions and illustrations see Kondratyuk in *Muelleria* 9:93-104 (1996), and Etayo in *Bibliotheca Lichenologica* 84:1-154 (2002). New to Europe. BJ & A M Coppins

Other Records

Caloplaca crenulatella: on low limestone outcrop on southwest-facing slope, at low end of southeast spur of Crook Peak, Compton Bishop, Mendip Hills, VC 6, North Somerset; GR 31(ST)/39-54-, alt c50 m, July 2002. Associated with *Aspicilia radiosua*, *Bacidia viridescens* and *Phaeophyscia orbicularis*. Unusually on a natural rock outcrop. New to Somerset.

B J & A M Coppins

Caloplaca obscurella: on *Sambucus* in dismantled old church, Stenigot, VC 54, North Lincolnshire, GR 53(TF)/25-81-, May 2002. New to Lincolnshire.

M R D Seaward

Caloplaca ulcerosa: on top of fence post, north coast of Yell, north of Cullivoe, VC 112, Shetland Isles, GR 412(HP)/50-00-, July 2002. Determined by P W James. New to the Islands and the most northerly record.

R M H Hodgson

Cetrelia olivetorum on *Corylus*, Coed Allt y Benglog NNR, VC 48, Merionethshire, GR 23(SH)/81-24-, January 2002. With apothecia.

S R Davey

Chaenotheca chlorella: on sides of *Fraxinus* bark plates, Holywell, VC 53, South Lincolnshire, GR 43(SK)/99-15-, August 2002. Determined by B J Coppins. New to Lincolnshire.

M R D Seaward

Chaenothecopsis pusilla: on well rotted lignum of dead *Fagus*, Burnham Beeches, VC 24, Buckinghamshire, GR 41(SU)94-85-. Determined by B J Coppins. New to Buckinghamshire.

S R Davey

Cladonia norvegica: on old *Betula* trunk growing among *Hypotrachyna endochlora*, in birch-oakwood, Loch Coille-Bharr, Knapdale, VC 101, Kintyre, GR 16(NR)/78-89-, alt 45 m, October 2001. Second Scottish record.

B J & A M Coppins

Cladonia norvegica: (i) on rotting lignum of stump, Coed Cymerau NNR, VC 48, Merionethshire, GR 23(SH)/68-42-, January 2002. Determined by S P Chambers; (ii) on mossy rock by river, Coed Ganllwyd NNR, VC 48, Merionethshire, GR 23(SH)/72-24-, March 2002.

S R Davey & S P Chambers

Cladonia peziziformis: sixteen small patches, from 1-4 cm across, 8 fertile, in pockets of peaty mineral soil over an area c200 x 40 m in previously burnt H8b heath, Mynydd Carnguwch, VC 49, Caernarfonshire, GR 23/3-4--, alt 230 m, March 2002. Extensive areas of H8 heath covering the lower two-thirds of the hill were ploughed and destroyed in 1990.

S P Chambers

Cladonia scabriuscula: on soil in heathland vegetation, Mildenhall Woods, VC 26, West Suffolk, GR 52(TL)/74-74-, January 1999. Determined by C J B Hitch. Confirmed by B J Coppins. New to the vice-county.

R A Finch

Collema occultatum: minute thalli scattered amongst *Gyalecta truncigena* in rain channel on medium aged, sheltered ash bole close by Nannau Deer Park, Nannau Estate, Dolgellau, VC 48, Merionethshire, GR 23(SH)/74-20-, alt 260 m, May 2002, New to Merionethshire.

V J Giavarini

Cornutispora triangularis: on *Pertusaria pertusa* on *Betula*, The Bell, north side of River Whiteadder, VC 82, East Lothian, GR 36(NT)/67-63-, alt c230 m, April 2002. Second British record.

B J Coppins

Enterographa crassa: on *Fraxinus*, Holywell, VC 53, South Lincolnshire, GR 43(SK)/99-15-, August 2002. New to Lincolnshire.

M R D Seaward

Eopyrenula septemseptata: on *Corylus*, Loch a'Mhuilinn NNR, c5 km south of Scourie, VC 107, West Sutherland, GR 29(NC)/16-39-, alt 15-20 m, May 2000. Most northerly British record.

B J & A M Coppins

Flavoparmelia soredians: two thallia on wooden bridge, Gosberton Clough, VC 53, South Lincolnshire, GR 53(TF)/20-29-, August 2002. New to Lincolnshire.

M R D Seaward

Fuscopanneria sampaiana: on wayside and wood pasture trees (five in all), mostly ash, at Nannau Estate, Dolgellau, VC 48, Merionethshire, GR 23(SH)/71-21-, alt 180 m, May 2002.

V J Giavarini

Gyalecta biformis: on old lime mortared wall above Pendeen Cliff, VC 1, East Cornwall, GR SW38-35-, alt c50 m, December 2001. Confirmed by B J Coppins.

V J Giavarini

Immersaria arthroocarpa: on large boulder on Cwm Cau, Cadair Idris NNR, VC 48, Merionethshire, GR 23(SH)/72-12-, March 2002. New to Merionethshire.

S P Chambers & S R Davey

Lecania suavis: on sloping, west-facing, ironstone window sill on north transept of Deddington Church, VC 23, Oxfordshire, GR 42/46-31-, April 2002. Probably new to the vice-county. Confirmed by B J Coppins.

T W Chester

Lecanora epanora: several small thallii on single tombstone leant against church wall, Benniworth, VC 54, North Lincolnshire, GR 53(TF)/20-81-, May 2002. Confirmed by B J Coppins. New to Lincolnshire.

M R D Seaward

Lecidea endomelaena: on sphalerite vein in block spoil, Gategill Leadmine, Threlkeld, VC 70, Cumberland, GR 35/32-36-, alt 190 m, August 2002. New to northwest England.

S P Chambers & BLS Meeting

Lecidea promixta: on grimy, soot-coated, millstone grit blocks in cobble-scree, Garn Clochdy, above Cwmavon, VC 35, Monmouthshire, GR 32/28-05-, alt 410 m, July 2002. Possibly greatly overlooked on the Millstone grit in south Wales.

S P Chambers

Lepraria crassissima: growing with *Cystothecula ebeneus* on low outcrop at edge of alluvial plain, Shortcombe Wood, Hoarok Water, Watersmeet SSSI, VC 4, North Devon, GR 21(SS)/73-46-, alt c250 m, March 2002. New to Devon. B J & A M Coppins

Leptogium biatorinum: on compacted basic soil of bird reserve car park, Minsmere, VC 25, East Suffolk, GR 62(TM)/47-67-, February 2002. Determined by B J Coppins. New to Suffolk. P M Earland-Bennett & C J B Hitch

Leptogium burgessii: on *Fraxinus*, Coed Allt y Benglog NNR, VC 48, Merionethshire, GR 23(SH)/81-24-, March 2002. Confirmed by S P Chambers. Second modern record for Merionethshire and Wales. S R Davey

Megalaria grossa: on dead moss cushion, Kishorn Islands, VC 105, West Ross, GR 18(NG)/80-37-, no date given. Collected by F H Brightman and deposited in the herbarium of The South London Botanical Institute. Determined by C J B Hitch

Melaspilea atroides: on *Corylus*, Loch a'Mhuilinn NNR, c5 km south of Scourie, VC 107, West Sutherland, GR 29(NC)/16-39-, alt 15-20 m, May 2000. Most northerly British record. B J & A M Coppins

Micarea micrococca: on north side of ancient *Quercus* in small dampish wooded valley, Pattes Fen, Brantham, VC 25, East Suffolk, GR 62(TM)/10-34-, February 2002. Determined by B J Coppins. New to Suffolk. P M Earland-Bennett & C J B Hitch

Micarea pycnidiphora: on old *Ilex*, Speech House Oaks, Forest of Dean, VC 34, Gloucestershire. Determined by S P Chambers. New to Gloucestershire. S R Davey

Microcalicium arenarium: on roots in bank underhang on oakwood, South Parsonage Wood, Hoarok water, Watersmeet SSSI, VC 4, North Devon, GR 21(SS)/74-46-, alt 240 m, March 2002. New to southwest England. B J & A M Coppins

Moelleropsis nebulosa: on soil, Plémont Point, Jersey, VC 113, GR UTM WV/56-56-, September 2001. P W James & S R Davey

Mycomicrothelia wallrothii: on *Betula*, The Bell, north side of River Whiteadder, VC 82, East Lothian, GR 36(NT)/67-63-, alt c230 m, April 2002. New to southeast Scotland. B J Coppins

Nephroma tangeriense: (i) on rocks of sheltered, south-facing seashore, Strome Wood, Loch Carron, VC 105, West Ross, GR 18(NG)/88-37-, December 1999; (ii) on east-facing rock peninsula in bay of Port Lunna, Loch Sween, Knapdale, VC 101, Kintyre, GR 16(NR)/76-86-, alt 0-10 m, October 2001. Both specimens confirmed by TLC. At Strome Wood *N. tangeriense* occurred with sterile morphs of *N. laevigatum* having numerous folioles. The two species were then difficult to distinguish in the field, except that the lobes, folioles and overall thallus size of *N. tangeriense* seemed to be smaller and more compact. B J & A M Coppins

Omphalina ericetorum: on base of ancient *Quercus*, Coed Allt y Benglog NNR, VC 48, Merionethshire, GR 23(SH)/81-38-, March 2002. New to Merionethshire. S R Davey

Opegrapha areniseda: on crumbling rock on dry underside of old *Betula*, in valley at head of a small inlet from the sea, Loch a'Mhuilinn NNR, c5 km south of Scourie, VC 107, West Sutherland, GR 29(NC)/16-39-, alt 10 m, May 2000. With apothecia and pycnidia. Most northerly British record. B J & A M Coppins

Opegrapha fumosa: on large *Quercus*, Coed Ganllwyd NNR, VC 48, Merionethshire, GR 23(SH)/72-24-, March 2002. New to Merionethshire. S P Chambers & S R Davey

Opegrapha xerica: on old *Betula*, Loch a'Mhuilinn NNR, c5 km south of Scourie, VC 107, West Sutherland, GR 29(NC)/16-39-, alt 10 m, May 2000. Most northerly British record.

B J & A M Coppins

Parmelinopsis minarum: discovered growing on gorse stems in thickets often accompanied by *P. horrescens*, at 11 former copper mine sites throughout Cornwall, VC 1, West Cornwall, including Godolphin, GR 10(SW)/59-32-, Penbury Croft, GR 10(SW)/55-32-, and Mount Ambrose, GR 10(SW)/71-43-, November-January 2001/2. V J Giavarini

Parmeliopsis hyperoptera: on standing dead corticate *Quercus*, gorge of Afon Leri, southwest of Coed Pantglodion, VC 46, Cardiganshire, GR 22/68-87-, alt 160 m, May 2002. New to Cardiganshire. S P Chambers

Parmotrema crinitum: on old *Betula* in valley bottom, Loch a'Mhuilinn NNR, c5 km south of Scourie, VC 107, West Sutherland, GR 29(NC)/16-39-, alt 15 m, May 2000. With abundant apothecia. B J & A M Coppins

Peltigera leucophlebia: scarce in OV37 *Festuca ovina* - *Minuartia verna* vegetation on mine waste, Halkyn Common, VC 51, Flintshire, GR 33/19-71-, alt 250 m, May 2002. New to Flintshire. S P Chambers

Peltigera polydactylon: (i) amongst low Carboniferous limestone outcrops on west-facing slope, Cross Plain, Mendip Hills, VC 6, North Somerset, GR 31(ST)/41-55-, alt 120 m, July 2002; (ii) amongst low Carboniferous limestone outcrops on east-southeast-facing slope, Axbridge Hill, Mendip Hills, VC 6, North Somerset, GR 31(ST)/43-55-, alt c150 m, August 2002. TLC showed the terpenoids, peltidactylin, dolichorrhizin and zeorin to be present. First confirmed records from southern England. B J & A M Coppins

Pertusaria gallica: on rock on windswept heathland, Plémont Point, Jersey, VC 113, Channel Islands, GR UTM WV/56-56-, September 2001. New to the Channel Islands.

P W James & S R Davey

Pertusaria lactescens: on landward side of coping stone of red brick wall of house behind shore, Haven House, Thorpeness, VC 25, East Suffolk, GR 62(TM)/46-58-, April 2002. Confirmed by O L Gilbert. P M Earland-Bennett & C J B Hitch

Pertusaria melanochlora: on low boulder in the fluvial terrestrial zone of the Mahon River, VC 6, County Waterford, GR 21(S)/32-07-, alt 280 m, July 2001. Confirmed by B J Coppins. New to Ireland. V J Giavarini

Phylliscum demangeonii: local on hard Devonian grits and sandstones above channel of the River Roughty in fluvial-terrestrial zone, VC 1, South Kerry, GR 10(W)/06-75-, alt 135 m, July 2001. Confirmed by B J Coppins. New to Ireland. V J Giavarini

Placynthiella dasaea: on decorticate branch of large *Fraxinus*, Moccas Park, VC 36, Herefordshire, GR 32(SO)/34-42-, March 2002. Determined by S P Chambers. S R Davey

Placynthiella oligotropha: on well-drained peaty ledges on igneous outcrop, Mynydd Caerwylfa, VC 49, Caernarfonshire, GR 23/37-42-, alt 340 m, March 2002. New to Caernarfonshire. S P Chambers

Porina leptalea: on flints in mature conifer plantation, Common Plantation, West Grimstead, VC 8, South Wiltshire, GR 41(SU)/20-27-, alt 80 m, March 2002. An unusual perhaps overlooked habitat for this 'normally' corticolous lichen. B J Coppins

Porpidia speirea: on low, partly calcareous, basalt outcrop at edge of golf course, Gala Law, Gullane, VC 82, East Lothian, GR 36(NT)/47-81-, alt 20 m, April 2002. New to the Lothians. B J Coppins

Protoparmelia atriseda: several patches on southeast-facing, vertical, Ordovician shale outcrops, Disgwylfa Fach, VC 46, Cardiganshire, GR 22/73-83-, alt 305 m, May 2002. New to Cardiganshire. S P Chambers

Pseudevernia furfuracea var. *ceratea*: on rock in small quarry, Portelet, Jersey, VC 113, Channel Islands, GR UTM WV/59-47-, March 2001. Confirmed by P W James. New to the Channel Islands. S R Davey

Pseudocyphellaria crocata: on leggy *Calluna* in heathland surrounded by scrub birch Loch a'Mhuilinn NNR, c5 km south of Scourie, VC 107, West Sutherland, GR 29(NC)/16-39-, alt 30 m, May 2000. Apparently first British record of this species from heathland; associated species on *Calluna* included *Dégelia atlantica*, *Lobaria pulmonaria*, *L. scrobiculata*, *Nephroma laevigatum*, *Pannaria rubiginosa* and *Sticta limbata*. C Balshaw and A M & B J Coppins

Pyrenula coryli: on *Corylus*, c5 km south of Scourie, Loch a'Mhuilinn NNR, VC 107, West Sutherland, GR 29(NC)/16-39-, alt 15-20 m, May 2002. Third modern British record. A M & B J Coppins

Pyrenula cf. microtheca: abundant in ancient woodland, on *Corylus* and *Fraxinus* mostly, Coed Allt y Benglog NNR, VC 48, Merionethshire, GR 23(SH)/80-23-, March 2002. Determined by B J Coppins. Second record for Wales. S R Davey

Pyrenula occidentalis: (i) on *Quercus* in cliff-top wood, Woody Bay, c4 km west of Lynton, VC 4, North Devon, GR 21(SS)/67-49-, April 1993; (ii) on *Sorbus* trunk, by path along cliff-top, Crocombe Wood, VC 4, North Devon, GR 21(SS)/68-48-, March 2002. New to Devon.

B J & A M Coppins

Ramalina pollinaria: on large boulder on Cwn Cau, Cader Idris NNR, VC 48, Merionethshire, GR23(SH)/72-12-, March 2002. New to Merionethshire. S P Chambers & S R Davey

Ramonia interjecta: on twig of *Sambucus* on land by railway, Lewes, VC 14, East Sussex, GR 51(TQ)/41-10-, March 2002. New to Sussex. S R Davey

Rinodina flavosoralifera: on *Salix* in calcifuge woodland on lower slopes of the Cwm Nantcol Valley, near Llanbedr, VC 48, Merionethshire, GR 23(SH)/64-26-, alt c220 m, April 2002. Confirmed by Alan Orange. Second Welsh record. V J Giavarini

Rosellinia microthelia: on *Trapelia coarctata* on Roman tile, near top of gatehouse of Roman city wall, Balkerne Gate, Balkerne Hill, Colchester, VC 19, North Essex, GR 52(TL)/99-25-, May 1993. New to England. Confirmed by D L Hawksworth. P W Earland-Bennett

Rosellinia microthelia: on *Trapelia involuta*, on basalt face in old quarry, Gala Law, Gullane, VC 82, East Lothian, GR 36(NT)/47-81-, alt 20 m, April 2002. Second Scottish record.

B J Coppins

Rosellinula haplospora; on *Lecanora praepostera* on coastal rocks, Lochtyn headland, near Llangranog, VC 46, Cardiganshire, GR 22/31-55-, alt 15 m, August 2002. Second Welsh record and new to the vice-county. S P Chambers

Sarcopyrenia gibba: on rounded concrete gatepost top, in minor road between Capel Bangor and Pant y Dwr, VC 46, Cardiganshire, GR 22/65-79-, alt 80 m, April 2002. New to Cardiganshire and a very westerly record. S P Chambers

Sarcosagium campestre: on moss and basic crushed stones and shells at edge of bird reserve car park path, Minsmere, VC 25, East Suffolk, GR 62(TM)/47-67-, February 2002. Confirmed by B J Coppins. New to Suffolk. P M Earland-Bennett & C J B Hitch

Schismatomma graphidioides: on *Acer pseudoplatanus* within small woodland block partly modified by ornamental plantings, Ystumlllyn Pentrefelin, near Criccieth, VC 49, Caernarfonshire, GR 23/5-3--, alt 15 m, July 2002. A collection indistinguishable from forms of *Opegrapha rufescens* before it was checked microscopically. Possibly now the only extant Welsh site as the *Carpinus* at Parc Machynlleth appears to have been felled. S P Chambers

Scoliciosporum curvatum: on leaves of *Camellia* sp., near the Idris factory, Cadair Idris, VC 48, Merionethshire, GR 23(SH)/72-11-, March 2002. Third record for Wales.

S P Chambers & S R Davey

Skyttea pyrenulae: on *Pyrenula occidentalis* on *Corylus*, c5 km south of Scourie, Loch a'Mhuilinn NNR, VC 107, West Sutherland, GR 29(NC)/16-39-, alt 20 m, May 2000.

B J & A M Coppins

Stereocaulon leucophaeopsis: on natural basic volcanic scree slope, not obviously metal rich, on Cwm Cau, Cadair Idris NNR, VC 48, Merionethshire, GR 23(SH)/72-12-, March 2002.

S P Chambers & S R Davey

Syzygospora physciacearum: (i) on *Physcia tenella* on *Acer campestre* in open woodland, Llwyn dol Ithel, Cadair Idris NNR, VC 48, Merionethshire, GR 23(SH)/72-11-, March 2002. Determined by B J Coppins; (ii) on *Physcia biziana* at the Snowdonia National Park Centre, Plas Tan y Bwlch, VC 48, Merionethshire, 23(SH)/65-40-, May 2002. New to Wales.

S R Davey

Tephromela grumosa: on large boulder in Cwm Cau, Cadair Idris NNR, VC 48, Merionethshire, GR 23(SH)/72-12-, March 2002. New to Merionethshire.

S P Chambers & S R Davey

Tephromela pertusarioides: on sun-lit rock slabs, Blease Fell, VC 70, Cumberland, GR 35(NY)/30-25-, alt 370 m, August 2002. New to England.

S P Chambers

Thelocarpon intermediellum: on flint pebble near conifer plantation in Breckland heath, Little Heath, Barnham, VC 26, West Suffolk, GR 52(TL)/85-78-, February 2002. New to the vice-county.

P M Earland-Bennet, C J B Hitch, P W Lambley & F S Dobson

Thelocarpon intermediellum: on soft lignum of old *Fraxinus pollard* in wood/pasture, south-southwest of Farley Water Farm, east side of Farley Water, VC 4, North Devon, GR 21(SS)/74-46-, alt 275 m, March 2002. New to Devon.

B J & A M Coppins

Tomasellia lactea: on old *Ilex*, Speech House Oaks, Forest of Dean, VC 34, Gloucestershire, GR 32(SO)/62-12-, January 2002. Confirmed by A Orange. New to Gloucestershire.

S R Davey

Tomasellia lactea: on trunk of old *Ilex aquifolium*, Low Stile Wood, VC 70, Cumberland, GR 35(NY)/23-12-, alt 170 m, August 2002.

S R Davey, S P Chambers & K A Sandell

Tremella coppinsiae: on thallus of *Platismatia glauca*, Coed y Rhyan NNR, VC 48, Merionethshire, GR 23(SH)/68-37-, February 2001. Determined by B J Coppins. New to Merionethshire.

S R Davey

Verrucaria cyanea: on Carboniferous limestone stones in scree, Crook Peak, Mendip Hills, VC 6, North Somerset, GR 31(ST)/39-55-, alt c100 m, July 2002. This is one of several collections made along the south slopes of the Mendips. The species has probably been overlooked. With its dimidiate perithecia it could be mistaken for *V. muralis*, but is distinguished especially by the thallus being delimited by black lines. New to southern England, and first modern English record.

B J & A M Coppins

Zamenhofia hibernica: on *Quercus*, Snowdonia National Park Centre, Plas Tan y Bwlch, VC 48, Merionethshire, GR 23(SH)/65-40-, May 2002. Previously recorded for Merionethshire, but this is the only vice-county for this species in Wales.

S R Davey

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