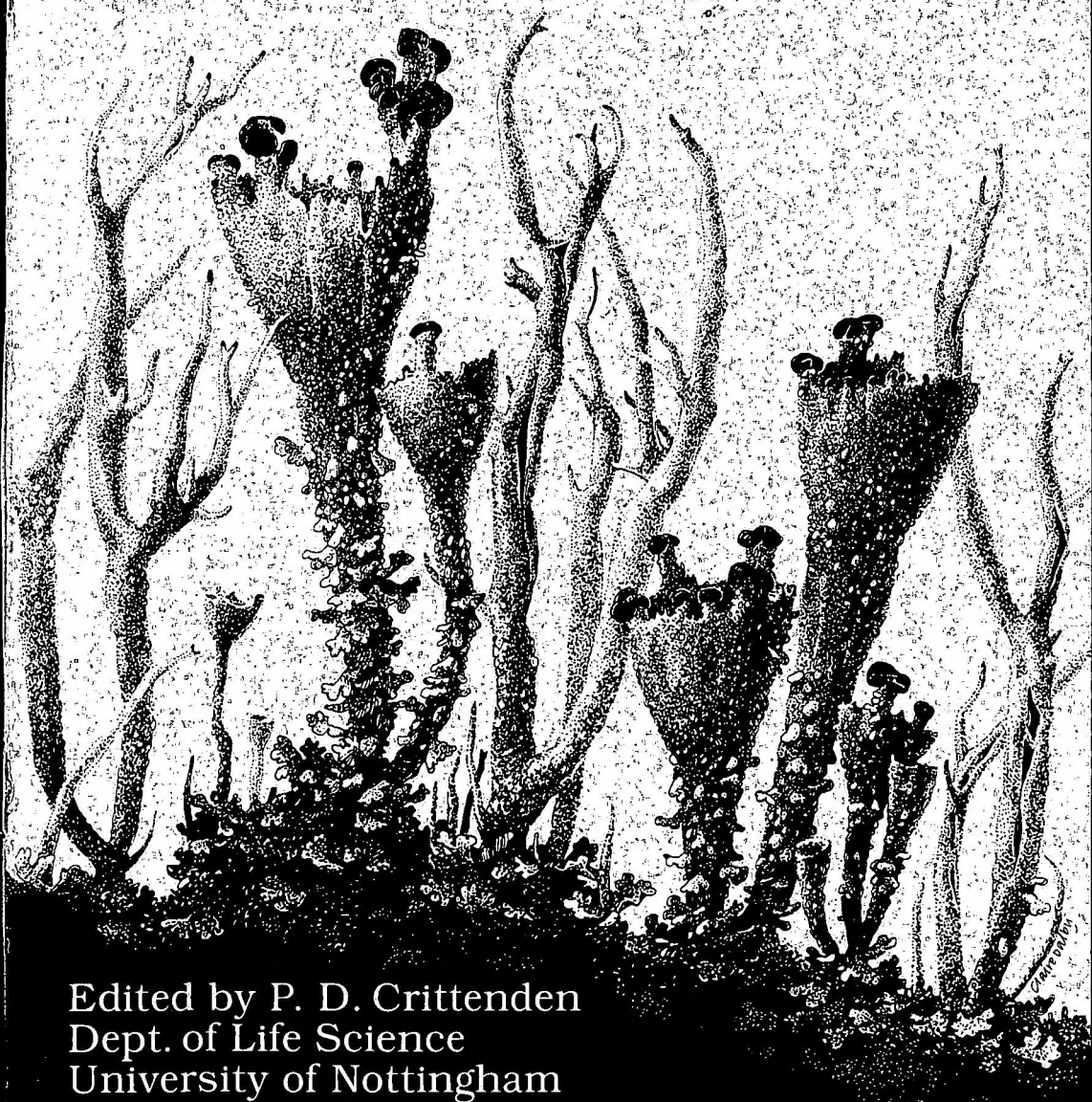


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LITERATURE PERTAINING TO BRITISH LICHENS - 18

Lichenologist 27(3) was published on 31 May 1995, 27(4) on 13 July 1995, and 27(5) on 12 October 1995.

Taxa prefixed by * are additions to the checklist for Britain and Ireland. Aside comments in square brackets are mine.

ARUP, U 1994. The genus *Caloplaca* on seashore rocks in eastern North America. *Bryologist* 97: 377-392. Includes accounts of several species that also occur in the British Isles, as well as discussion of the problems involving the names *C. holocarpa*, *C. lithophila* and *C. vitellinula*, and also the distinction between *C. verruculifera* and *C. granulosa*.

EGEA, J M & TORRENTE, P 1994. El género de hongos liquenizados *Lecanactis* (Ascomycotina). *Bibliotheca Lichenologica* 54: 1-205. This monographic revision of *Lecanactis* s.lat. restricts *Lecanactis* s.str. in the British Isles to *L. abietina* (type of the genus) and *L. dilleniana*. The following species have been included in the new genus *Lecanographa* Egea & Torrente as: *L. abscondita* (Th.Fr) Egea & Torrente, *L. amylacea* (Ehrh. ex Pers.) Egea & Torrente, *L. grumulosa* (Dufour) Egea & Torrente, *L. hemisphaerica* (Laundon) Egea & Torrente, and *L. lyncea* (Sm.) Egea & Torrente. *Lecanactis* and *Lecanographa* are separated on account of differences in ascus structure, exciple structure and perispore (absent from the ascospores of *Lecanactis*). Also, the apothecia of *Lecanographa* species have a greater tendency to be lirelliform. *Lecanactis premnea* has previously been transferred to *Cresponea* (see *BLS Bull.* 74: 68). Because they are not yet known with apothecia, *Lecanactis latebrarum* and *L. subabietina* are considered to be of uncertain systematic position. *Lecanactis umbrina* is referred to *Schismatomma* [although in his recent world revision of that genus, Tehler (see *BLS Bull.* 73: 68) placed it in *Lecanactis* s.lat.!).

EGEA, J M & TORRENTE, P 1995. The lichen genus *Sclerophyton* in the Sonoran Desert. *Bryologist* 98: 207-217. The genus is shown to be currently represented by two groups: one, including the type species (*S. elegans*), with colourless ascospores; the other, with dark brown spores, that includes *S. circumscriptum*. Several photographs of *S. circumscriptum* are included.

GILBERT, O L 1995. The conservation of chalk grassland lichens. *Crypt. Bot.* 5: 232-238. A paper given to the IAL2 symposium in 1992. [see also *Lichenologist* 25: 379-414.]

GILBERT, O L & ARDRON, P A 1995 ['1993']. New rare and interesting lichens from North Derbyshire. *Sorby Record* 30: 48–53. Includes accounts of recent studies in a range of habitats, as well as the reporting of 39 species new to the county.

GIRALT, M & MAYRHOFER, H 1995. Some corticolous and lignicolous species of the genus *Rinodina* (lichenized Ascomycetes, Physciaceae) lacking secondary compounds and vegetative propagules in Southern Europe and adjacent regions. *Bibliotheca Lichenologica* 57: 127–160. Two of the treated species are so far known from Britain: *R. pyrina* and *R. sophodes*.

HAFELLNER, J & KALB, K 1995. Studies in the Trichotheliales ordo novus. *Bibliotheca Lichenologica* 57: 161–186. The family Trichotheliaceae is removed from the Pyrenulales and placed in the new order Trichotheliales, and its representative genera are discussed. Of these, *Porina* is divided into two genera, largely based on acetone insoluble pigments in the perithecial walls. Of the species studied, species of *Porina* s.str. are characterized by having a yellow to orange (K+ reddish brown) pigmentation (*Porina*-yellow). The genus *Pseudosagedia* (Müll. Arg.) M. Choisy (1949) is resurrected to accomodate those species containing either *Pseudosagedia*-violet (subgenus *Pseudosagedia*) or *Sagedia*-red. The former pigment is dull brown to blackish with a purple to violet tinge that disappears in K. The latter pigment is purple-red to dark violet, turning to blue then blackish in K. British species referred to subgenus *Pseudosagedia* are: *Pseudosagedia aenea* (Wallr.) Hafellner & Kalb, *P. borrieri* (Trevisan) Hafellner & Kalb, *P. chlorotica* (Ach.) Hafellner & Kalb, *P. curnowii* (A.L. Sm.) Hafellner & Kalb, *P. grandis* (Körb.) Hafellner & Kalb, *P. guentheri* (Flot.) Hafellner & Kalb and *P. interjungens* (Nyl.) Hafellner & Kalb. Those species with *Sagedia*-red are accommodated in the new subgenus *Limosagedia* Hafellner & Kalb, and British representatives are: *Pseudosagedia byssophila* (Körb. ex Hepp) Hafellner & Kalb, *P. ginzbergeri* (Zahlbr.) Hafellner & Kalb and *P. linearis* (Leight.) Hafellner & Kalb. The asci of *Porina* and *Pseudosagedia* have an apical, chitinoid ring structure, which is absent in *Porina* (*Zamenhofia*) *coralloidea*. Hence, unlike recent trends, the genus *Zamenhofia* is retained, at least for this species. [Watch this space for further developments!].

HENSSEN, A 1995. *Psoroglaena costaricensis*, a new lichen from Costa Rica, and remarks on other taxa of the genus *Psoroglaena* (Verrucariaceae). *Bibliotheca Lichenologica* 57: 199–210. *Macentina stigonemoides* Orange is transferred to *Psoroglaena* Müll. Arg. (1891) as *P. stigonemoides* (Orange) Henssen; the genus characteristically has a filamentous or deeply incised

lobate thallus containing a yellow-green filamentous cyanobacterium as photobiont.

HERTEL, H & RAMBOLD, G 1995. On the genus *Adelolécia* (lichenized Ascomycotina, Lecanorales). *Bibliotheca Lichenologica* 57: 211–230. Includes a full description and a European distribution map for *A. pilati*, and many additional observations on the genus and its systematic position.

KALB, K 1994. *Frutidella*, eine neue Flechtengattung für *Lecidea caesioatra* Schaerer. *Hoppea* 55: 581–586. A new genus is described to accommodate *Lecidea caesioatra*, which now becomes *Frutidella caesioatra* (Schaer.) Kalb. It is placed in the *Biatoraceae*.

KNOPH, J-H & SCHMIDT, R 1995. Untersuchungen einiger Arten der Gattung *Lecidella* mit Hochdruckflüssigkeitschromatographie unter besonderer Berücksichtigung von epiphytischen Proben. *Bibliotheca Lichenologica* 57: 307–326. Presents results of chemical examination by high performance liquid chromatography of nine species of *Lecidella*. Three “chemotypes” were found among material of *L. elaeochroma* s.lat.

KNOPH, J-H, SCHRÜFER, K & SIPMAN, H J M (eds) 1995. Studies in lichenology with emphasis on chemotaxonomy, geography and phytochemistry. Festschrift Christian Leuckert. *Bibliotheca Lichenologica* 57: 1–476. Twenty-eight papers contributed by many of Professor Leuckert's friends and colleagues, on the occasion of his 65th birthday. Most of the papers are in English, and many of them are relevant to the British lichen flora - the most pertinent being included in this listing.

KÜMMERLING, H, LEUCKERT, C & WIRTH, V 1994. Chemische Flechtenanalysen IX. *Lecanactis latebrarum* (Ach.) Arnold. *Nova Hedwigia* 58: 437–446. Includes a map of the species' European distribution [but no British records!] and phytosociological notes.

KÜMMERLING, H, LEUCKERT, C & WIRTH, V 1995. Chemische Flechtenanalysen X. *Lepraria rigidula* (B. de Lesd.) Tønsberg. *Nova Hedwigia* 60: 233–240. *L. rigidula* is shown to contain atranorin and nephrosteranic acid. The latter substance is a fatty acid previously referred to as ‘*rigidula* unknown’. The species is shown to be of wide occurrence in Europe and present also in Turkey and Morocco.

LAUNDON, J R 1995. On the classification of lichen photomorphs. *Taxon*

44: 387–389. To avoid the unfortunate consequence of having to use the same name for two very different photomorphs of the same lichenized fungus (e.g. *Sticta canariensis* and '*S. dufourii*') that often also have very different distributions or ecologies, it is proposed that the rank of forma be used for the younger name. No new combinations are made, however.

LOHTANDER, K 1995. The lichen genus *Leproloma* in Finland and some notes on the *Lepraria neglecta* group. *Ann. Bot. Fennici* **32**: 49–54. *Leproloma cacuminum* is transferred as *Lepraria cacuminum* (Massal.) Lohtander, and is considered to belong to the *L. neglecta* group.

LUMBSCH, H T 1994. Die *Lecanora subfusca*-gruppe in Australasien. *J. Hattori Bot. Lab.* **77**: 1–175. Although few 'European' species are treated, this is an essential reference for serious students of this difficult group. The well-illustrated introductory parts provide much valuable information on anatomy and chemistry. There is also a list of examined types of non-Australasian taxa, with some additional notes.

LUMBSCH, H T & FEIGE, G B 1994. Comments on the exsiccat "Lecanoroid Lichens" II. *Mycotaxon* **52**: 429–442. *Haematomma leprarioides* auct. europ. non (Vain.) Vain., from oceanic western Europe, is newly described as *H. neglectum* Lumbsch & Feige. Its thallus contains atranorin and chloroatranorin only, whereas that of *H. leprarioides* s.str., which is apparently confined to South America, contains additional thiophaninic acid as the major substance.

MITCHELL, M E 1995. 150 years of Irish lichenology: a concise survey. *Glasra N.S.* **2**: 139–155. Surveys the history of Irish lichenology up until 1953, and includes portraits of many of the leading characters.

NAVARRO-ROSINÉS, P & ROUX, C 1995. Le genre *Weddellomyces* (Dothideales, Dacampiaceae) en Catalogne et en Provence. *Mycotaxon* **53**: 161–187. Includes a revised key to the six species, two of which occur in Britain.

OBERMAYER, W 1994. Die Flechtengattung *Arthrorhaphis* (Arthrorhaphidaceae, Ascomycotina) in Europa und Grönland. *Nova Hedwigia* **58**: 275–333. Five species are treated, including: *A. alpina*, *A. citrinella*, *A. grisea* and *A. muddii* Obermayer (*A. fuscireagens* auct.). The last is the correct name for the species occurring on *Baeomyces rufus* (= *Dibaeis baeomyces*), and treated in the *Flora* as *A. fuscireagens* [the type of this name was found to be *A. grisea* on *B. rufus*].

ROUX, C & TRIEBEL, D 1994. Révision des espèces de *Stigmidium* et de *Sphaerellothecium* (champignons lichénicoles non lichénisés, Ascomycetes) correspondant à *Stigmidium schaeferi* auct. *Bull. Soc. Linn. Provence* **45**: 451–542. The distinction between *Stigmidium* and *Sphaerellothecium* is clarified. British specimens are cited for *Stigmidium degelii* and **St. mitchellii* Roux & Bricard sp. nov.; the latter is a parasite of *Pannaria conoplea*, and is based on material from W Galway (VCH16). [Several of the other 21 species treated are likely to occur in Britain or Ireland, and two species (*St. congestum* and *Sph. propinquellum*) already have! See 'New, Rare and Interesting' in this issue].

ROUX, C, TRIEBEL, D, BRICAUD, O & LECOEUR, D 1995. Le *Stigmidium lecidellae* sp. nov. et remarques sur le genre *Stigmidium* (champignons lichénicoles non lichénisés, Ascomycètes). *Can. J. Bot.* **73**: 662–672. The value of the use of the dye cresyl blue, at the species level in the genus *Stigmidium*, is demonstrated. A key is provided to *Stigmidium* and *Sphaerellothecium* species occurring in the apothecia of their hosts.

TIBELL, L 1994. Distribution patterns and dispersal strategies of Caliciales. *Bot. J. Linn. Soc.* **116**: 159–202. Includes world distribution maps for *Calicium lenticulare*, *Chaenotheca chrysocephala* and *Cyphelium tigillare*. [A thought provoking review, with much discussion pertinent to the phytogeography of British lichens.]

TIBELL, L & RYMAN, K 1995. Revision of *Chaenothecopsis* with short stalks. *Nova Hedwigia* **60**: 199–218. Includes description of the previously enigmatic *C. retinens* (Nyl.) Tibell (1991) [not included in the *Flora*], which is shown to be a parasite on *Schismatomma cretaceum*, and so far known only from the type collection from Jersey. It is characterized by its very shortly stalked apothecia, internally reddish pigmentation, and rather large, minutely warted, 1-septate ascospores, 7–11 x 2.5–3.5 µm, whose septum is of similar contrast to the outer wall.

TRIEBEL, D, RAMBOLD, G & ELIX, J A 1995. A conspectus of the genus *Phacopsis* (Lecanorales). *Bryologist* **98**: 71–83. Of the 13 species accepted, two occur in the British Isles: *P. huuskonenii* and *P. oxyspora*. The latter is divided into three varieties: var. *oxyspora* [hypothecium ±hyaline, I+ blue]; var. *defecta* Triebel & Rambold [hypothecium ±hyaline, I-];* var. *fusca* Triebel & Rambold [hypothecium brown to dark brown, I-]. No material of the var. *defecta* is cited from the British Isles.

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