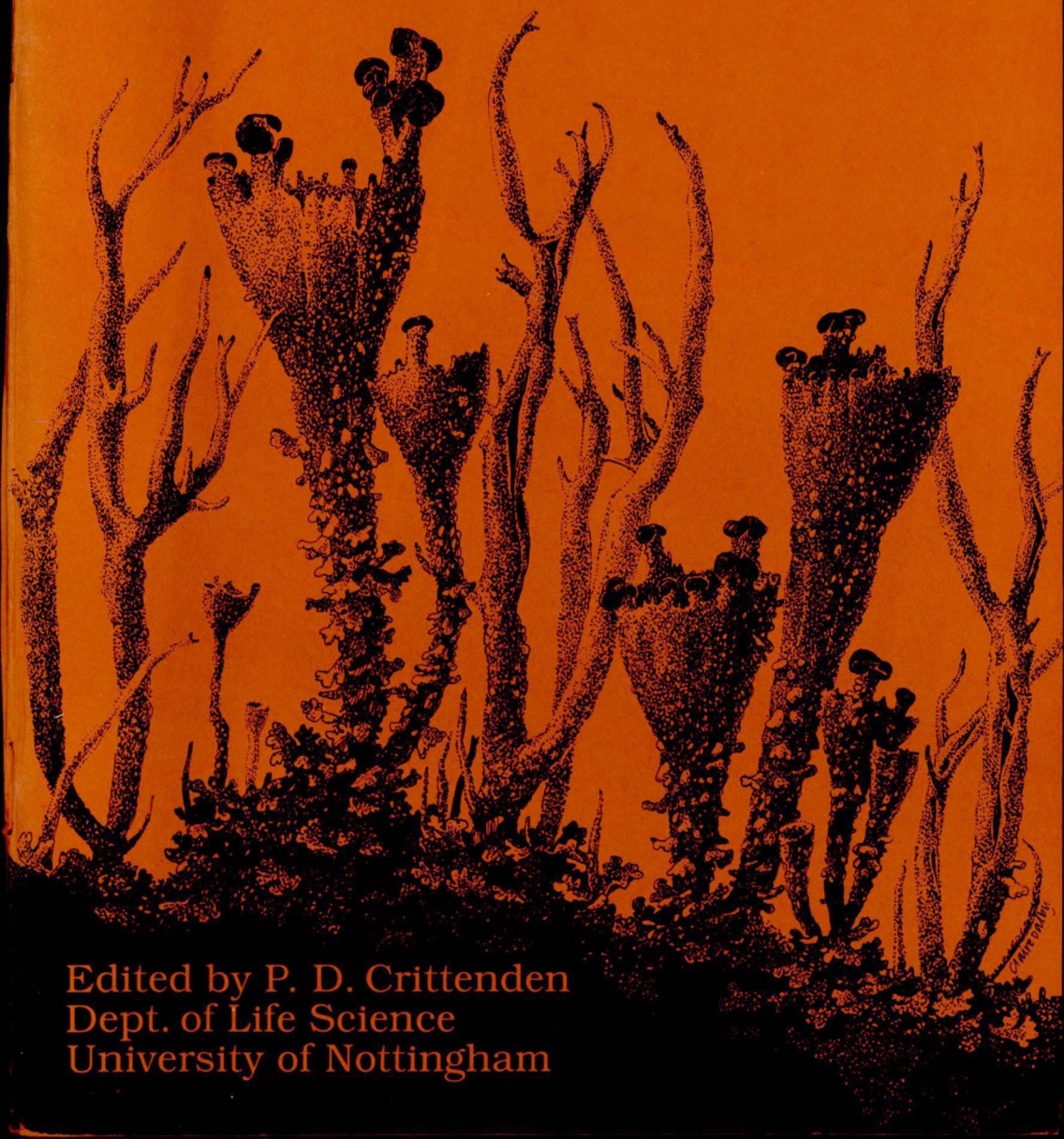


# BRITISH LICHEN SOCIETY BULLETIN

## No. 78 Summer 1996

+ key to non-yellow species of *Rhizocarpon*



Edited by P. D. Crittenden  
Dept. of Life Science  
University of Nottingham

time you will be presented with a listing of the alphabet. You click on the first letter of the surname of the person you wish to find. You are then presented with a listing of all people that I have on file. If I have that person's e-mail address you will see it in blue or red lettering. This coloured lettering means that it is linked to a file that will automatically enable you to send a message to that person. If you click on their e-mail address the message screen will appear. You then type in your message and send it. Using the "Back" button you can return to the alphabetical letters to find someone else or to a previous screen to look at the IAL Constitution, IAL Acharius Medallists, some lichen photographs or whatever may be available as the system grows. You will also find hotkeys - URLs that are formulated in such a way that you are automatically transferred to that Web site. Just click on one of them and you can view that home page. You do not leave the initial Web site to which you can return by clicking on the "Back" button to return to look at other URLs. You can also exit the Web, of course.

A word of caution regarding all communication on the Internet. **All information on the Internet is available to anyone.** There is no privacy. What is more, all communications are archived for later retrieval whether you would want it or not.

Clifford Smith

## **ACTION PLAN FOR LOWER PLANTS IN SCOTLAND**

The Scottish Cryptogamic Conservation Project (see *Bulletin* 74: 38, 1994) was completed in Spring 1995, with the production of dossiers on 32 species of cryptogams (13 lichens) listed under Schedule 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act. The dossiers have promoted considerable interest and feed-back from regional staff of Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH), other conservation bodies and land managers. Following the success of this project, SNH and the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh have continued this work to include a further selection of cryptogams that are nationally or internationally rare, or apparently endemic to the British Isles. The project team comprises Brian and Sandy Coppins and Alan Fryday (lichens), David Long and Gordon Rothero (bryophytes), Nick Stewart (charophytes), Roy Watling (fungi), and Vin Fleming (co-ordinator for SNH). With regard to lichens, additional contributions are being made by Oliver Gilbert and Pat Wolseley, and Mark Seaward is gratefully acknowledged for making available information from the BLS Mapping Scheme's files.

The lichens included are *Alectoria ochroleuca*, *Aspicilia melanaspis*, *Caloplaca flavorubescens*, *Catolechia wahlenbergeri*, *Cladonia botrytes*, *C. maxima*, *Graphis alboscripta*, *Gyalideopsis scotica*, *Halecania rhypodiza*, *Hypogymnia intestiniiformis*, *Lecanora achariana*, *Leptogium saturninum*, *Parmelia subargentifera*, *Peltigera malacea*, *Pseudocyphellaria norvegica*, *Pyrenula dermatodes*, *Ramalina polymorpha*, *Thelenella modesta*, and *Toninia cumulata*. If anyone has personal observations on the occurrences of any of these species (especially in Scotland), knowledge of unpublished information or herbarium material other than in the national herbaria in London (BM), Cardiff (NMW) or Scotland (E), they are requested to contact us at the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh, EH3 5LR (Tel 0131 552 7171; Fax 0131 552 0382; E-mail: B.Coppins@rbge.org.uk). Contact us also if you require a list of the other cryptogams included in the project.

The inclusion of some of the above-listed species may need some explanation. *Graphis alboscripta*, *Gyalideopsis scotica* and *Halecania rhypodiza* are included as they are currently unknown outside the British Isles. *Lecanora achariana* is a Schedule 8 species, but as it was not discovered in Scotland until 1995 it was not included in the previous project. From its post-1960 dot-map distribution, *Leptogium saturninum* would seem to be well established in Scotland, but there have been reports of marked declines in its populations. *Pseudocyphellaria norvegica* is not particularly rare or threatened (at least in Scotland), but is, however, considered to be an internationally rare species. *Ramalina polymorpha* is certainly not threatened in several of its Welsh and northern Scottish sites, but is under serious threat from quarrying applications and agricultural pollution in its localities in the Scottish Borders. There are several records from the 1960s and early 1970s of *Cladonia botrytes* in NE Scotland, but the species has not been seen in Britain for over 20 years. The reasons for this dramatic decline are currently an enigma. It has mostly been recorded from the cut stumps of pine, so some changes in forestry practice may be responsible.

Lichen hunters who would like an alternative challenge could look out for *Tulostoma niveum*, a tiny, white, stalked puffball recently discovered in Britain from near Inchnadamph in Scotland. Its habitat amongst mosses on limestone boulders, is more likely to come under the scrutiny of bryologists and lichenologists than it is by "non-lichenized" mycologists!

Brian and Sandy Coppins