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 the British Isles from a single limestone outcrop in the Ben Alder range. The two Scottish collections apparently have larger spores than the type from Norway (see *Flora* p. 615).

A M Fryday

Usnea wasmuthii: on mature Quercus in wooded river valley, Upper Derwent Valley, VC 66, Durham, GR 35/94-49-, alt 280 m, June 1995. Confirmed B J Coppins. Formerly sunk in U. subfloridana, but very much rarer and apparently much less tolerant of air pollution, New to north-east England.

D E McCutcheon

LITERATURE PERTAINING TO BRITISH LICHENS - 19

Lichenologist 27(5) was published on 11 October 1995, 27(6) on 3 January 1996, 28(1) on 30 January 1996, and 28(2) on 12 April 1996.

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

APTROOT, A & BOOM, P P G van den 1995. Strigula lateralis spec. nov. with notes on the genus Julella (Ascomycetes). Mycotaxon **56**: 1–8. *Strigula lateralis Aptroot & v d Boom, described from Portugal and Ireland, has perithecia with lateral ostioles, muriform spores, 25–35 x 6.5–8.5 μ m, and pycnidia with large, bacilliform, 7–9(–10)-septate macroconidia, 28–40 x 3– 4 μ m, which have a long gelatinous appendage at either end. [In the field, the Irish collection closely resembled *Pyrenula laevigata*. See New Rare and Interesting in this issue.]. Also included are notes and a key to corticolous species of Julella, and J. fallaciosa is confirmed as a synonym of J. sericea [cf. Flora p. 280].

ARMSTRONG, RA& SMITH, SN 1996. Experimental studies of hypothallus growth in the lichen *Rhizocarpon geographicum*. New Phytologist 132: 123–126.

COPPINS, B J 1995. Two new, diminutive *Micarea* species from western Europe. *Bibliotheca Lichenologica* 58: 57–62. **M. deminuta* Coppins is described from England (Devon, Kent), Scotland (Kirkcudbright, Perthshire, Stirling), Wales (Cardigan) and Belgium, where it grows mostly on the lignum of logs or wood fragments lying on the ground. **M. parva* Coppins grows on shaded sandstone rocks or crumbling walls in woodland, and is reported from England (Durham), Scotland (Midlothian) and Belgium.

COPPINS, B J, PALICE, Z & SOLDÁN, Z 1995. Micarea polycarpella (Erichs.) comb. nov., a new lichen species for the Czech Republic. Bryonora 16: 22-25. The supposed exciple of Lecidea polycarpella was found to be merely the remnants of the hyphal layer that previously surrounded the apothecium in its initial stages. The species was therefore transferred to Micarea as M. polycarpella (Erichs.) Coppins & Palice.

DAVID, J C & HAWKSWORTH, D L 1995. Zevadia: a new lichenicolous hyphomycete from western Ireland. Bibliotheca Lichenologica **58:** 63–71. *Zevadia peroccidentalis J.C. David & D. Hawksw. forms black, stromatic conidiomata, c. 2–3 mm diam., on the thallus of Usnea flammea. Its conidia are dark brown, with roughly warted walls, 0(-1)-septate, 5–7.5 μ m diam. This new species is reported only from the type locality, Clare Island in Co. Mayo. Akey is provided to the genera of dematiaceous fungi with aggregated conidiophores.

DICKHÄUSER, A, LUMBSCH, HT & FEIGE, G B 1995. A synopsis of the *Lecanora subcarnea* group. *Mycotaxon* 56: 303–323. Five species are accepted within the group, of which *L. subcarnea* itself is the only British representative.

FARKAS, E É, LÜCKING, R & WIRTH, V (eds) 1995. Scripta Lichenologica: Lichenological papers dedicated to Antonin Vezda. *Bibliotheca Lichenologica* **58:** i–xv, 1–501. Thirty papers contributed by many of Dr Vezda's friends and colleagues, world wide, to celebrate his 75th birthday. Many of the papers are relevant to the British lichen flora - the most pertinent being included in this listing.

GIRALT, M & BARBERO, M 1995. The saxicolous species of the genus *Rinodina* in the Iberian peninsula containing atranorin, pannarin or gyrophoric acid. *Mycotaxon* **56**: 45–80. Seven of the twelve species treated occur in the British Isles. New chemical data includes the finding of additional ovoic, umbilicaric and 5-O-methylhiasic acids in both *R. aspersa* and *R. atrocinerea*.

HAFELLNER, J & TÜRK, R 1995. Über Funde lichenicoler Pilze und Flechten im Nationalpark Hohe Tauern (Kärntner Antei, Österreich). *Carinthia II* 185/105: 599–635. *Lecidea insidiosa* is transferred to the recently described genus, *Ramboldia* Kantvilas & Elix (*Bryologist* 97: 296–

304, 1994), as R. insidiosa (Th.Fr.) Hafellner.

HARRIS, R C 1995. More Florida Lichens, including a 10 c tour of the Pyrenolichens. New York: published by the author. [The part of this book of most relevance to the British lichen flora is that dealing with the pyrenolichens. This contains many innovations and changes, providing much "food for thought" - certainly more than 10 cents worth! Only some of the more important, proposed nomenclatural changes are included here.]. The genus Arthopyrenia is accepted with A. analepta (Ach.) Massal. (1852) as type. A lectotype for A. analepta is chosen, and this name is taken up for A. lapponina. The A. punctiformis group is treated in the genus Naetrocymbe Körb. (1865) with the following new combinations (British taxa only): N. fraxini (Massal.) R. C. Harris (syn A. fraxini). N. punctiformis. (Pers.) R. C. Harris (syn A. punctiformis), N. saxicola (Massal.) R C Harris (syn A. saxicola Massal., Pyrenocollema saxicola [but with a comment that it may require removal to a new genus]. Mycoporum is redefined, and to it are transferred: M. antecellans (Nyl.) R. C. Harris (syn. Arthopyrenia antecellans) and M. lacteum (Ach.) R. C. Harris (syn. Tomasellia lactea). Mycoporum hippocastani and M. quercus are placed in Cyrtidula Minks (1876) as C. hippocastani (DC) R. C. Harris and C. quercus (Massal.) Minks In an appendix, a provisional world key to (1891), respectively. Anisomeridium is presented; in this, Arthopyrenia viridescens is transferred to Anisomeridium as A. viridescens (Coppins) RC Harris [if this placement is correct, then A. ranunculospora should also be moved to Anisomeridium]. In discussions on Porina, the author considers P. guaranitica to be different from P. heterospora [if this be so then the latter is the correct name for the species occurring in SW Ireland and Devon].

HENDERSON, A 1995. Stones, cups-and-rings and lichens: a study of lichen distribution on the carved rocks of Rombalds Moor. *Bull. Yorks. Nat. Un.* **24**:20–21. A contribution to a symposium on the ecology of Ilkley Moor. Includes a diagram of the lichen zonation in a moorland gritstone community.

HENSSEN, A 1995. Sagiolechia atlantica, eine neue Flechte von den Atlantischen Inseln (Ascomycotina, Ostropales). Bibliotheca Lichenologica 58: 123–136. S. rhexoblephara is shown to deviate from the type of the genus, S. protuberans, in the structure and development of its apothecia. The genus Rhexophiale Th.Fr. (1860) is therefore reinstated with R. rhexoblephara (Nyl.) Hellb. (1875) [NB: not "(Nyl.) Zahlbr." as cited].

HERTEL, H 1995. Schlüssel für die Arten der Flechtenfamilie Lecideaceae in Europa. *Bibliotheca Lichenologica* 58: 137–180. An annotated key to species of Cecidonia, Lecidea s.str. and Melanolecia. Among the new taxa described is *Lecidea subspeirea Coppins, P. James & Hertel, which was collected on the mortar and calcareous sandstone of a church wall in Sussex. It differs from L. fuscoatra in its white cretaceous thallus that forms a 'pseudothalline margin' around each apothecium. Also new to Britain is L. ecrustacea (Anzi ex Arnold) Arnold (1876), which differs from L. lapicida var. pantherina [=L. lactea] in having an inapparent, endolithic thallus. Several names proved to be synonyms, and the following changes are to be made to the British list. L. matildae becomes L. confluentula Müll. Arg. (1872); L. nigrogrisea becomes L. siderolithica Müll. Arg. (1872); L. pernigra becomes L. promixta Nyl. (1898). [From the key and notes it would appear that some British specimens answer to L. swartzioidea Nyl. (1859), which is said to differ from L. lactea in having a very dark brown (rather than hyaline to pale brown) hypothecium.]

JAHNS, H M, KLÖCKNER, P, JØRGENSEN, P-M & OTT, S 1995. Development of thallus and escocarps in Stereocaulon tornense. Bibliotheca Lichenologica **58**: 181–190.

KÄRNEFELT, EI& THELL, A 1995. Genotypical variation and reproduction in natural populations of *Thamnolia*. *Bibliotheca Lichenologica* **58**: 213– 234.

KÜMMERLING, H, LEUCKERT, C & WIRTH, V 1995. Chemische Flechtenanalysen XI. Lepraria jackii Tønsberg. Nova Hedwigia **60**: 457– 465. L. jackii is shown to contain as major compounds atranorin and the fatty acids jackinic and/or roccellic acid, and sometimes variable amounts of zeorin. The species is shown to be of wide occurrence in Europe and present also in USA, Mexico and Australia.

LEUCKERT, C, KÜMMERLING, H & WIRTH, V 1995. Chemotaxonomy of Lepraria Ach. and Leproloma Nyl. ex Crombie, with particular reference to Central Europe. Bibliotheca Lichenologica **58**: 245–259. Leproloma cacuminum is considered to belong to Lepraria as a member of the L. neglecta group, but the new combination proposed is probably predated by that of Lohtander [1995; see Bulletin **77**: 46]. L. elobata is considered to be synonymous with L. lobificans, but no evidence is presented [and the decision seems quite remarkable, given the clear-cut morphological differences between the two]. Useful chemical data is provided for the chemically variable taxa, especially L. nivalis and L. caesioalba.

LUMBSCH, HT, FEIGE, GB & ELIX, JA 1995. A revision of the usnic acid-

containing taxa belonging to Lecanora sensu stricto (Lecanorales: lichenized Ascomycotina). Bryologist **98:** 561–577. Eighteen species are treated, of which only L. jamesii occurs in Europe. It is concluded that the usnic acid containing species of Lecanora do not form a natural group and cannot be separated from Lecanora s. str.

LUTZONI. F M 1995. A generic redelimitation of the Ionaspis-Hymenelia complex (Lichenized Ascomycotina). Systematic Botany 20: 224-258. The traditional means of separating these two genera by their respective photobionts is rejected, and the genera are redefined using a wide range of characters. British species are rearranged thus: Hymenelia cyanocarpa (Anzi) Lutzoni (syn. I. cyanocarpa), H. epulotica (Ach.) Lutzoni (syn. I. epulotica, H. prevostii), H. heteromorpha (Kremp.) Lutzoni (I. heteromorpha), H. melanocarpa (Kremp.) Arnold (1869), H. rhodopsis (Sommerf.) Lutzoni (I. rhodopsis) [if British material is correctly identified], Ionaspis lacustris (With.) Lutzoni (H. lacustris), I. odora, I. suaveolens (Fr.) Th.Fr. ex Stein. [The author citation for the last species is subject to final ratification of a nomenclatural proposal.]. [The differences between the two genera are difficult to summarize in a few words, but note that all the Hymenelia species, except H. epulotica, have dark discs and an N+ reddish epihymenial pigment. Although H. prevostii is considered to be a synonym of H. epulotica, the taxonomic-status of the 'large-spored' morph of H. prevostii from England and Wales (see Flora p. 273) remains to be resolved.]

POELT, J & LEUCKERT, C 1995. Die Arten der *Lecanora dispersa*-Gruppe (Lichenes, Lecanoraceae) aufkalkreichen Gesteinen im Bereich der Ostalpen - Eine Vorstudie. *Bibliotheca Lichenologica* **58**: 289–333. This will prove to be a valuable contribution to a better understanding of this difficult group. Lichen chemistry, especially with regard to xanthones, is providing a valuable aid.

PRINTZEN, C 1995. Die Flechtengattung Biatora in Europa. Bibliotheca Lichenologica **60**: 1–275. This detailed revision is in German, but with a summary and key to species in English. The accepted British species are: B. chrysantha (Zahlbr.) Printzen (1994) (syn. B. gyrophorica Tønsb., B. epixanthoidiza auct.), B. cuprea, B. efflorescens (Hedl.) Räsänen (1935) (syn. B. epixanthoidiza (Nyl.) Räsänen), B. subduplex (Nyl.) Printzen (1995), and B. vernalis. European distribution maps are provided for all the accepted species. On account of their apothecial ontogeny, B carneoalbida, B. epixanthoides, B. sphaeroides and B. tetramera are excluded from the genus and referred to Mycobilimbia. In addition, an annotated checklist is provided for holarctic, Biatora-like species; i.e. non-saxicolous species formerly treated as *Lecidea* sect. *Biatora*, *Catillaria* sect. *Biatorina* and *Bacidia* sect. *Weitenwebera*. This checklist includes many comments on possible affinities that will be valuable for further studies of these little-studied species.

in

PURVIS, O W, JØRGENSEN, P-M & JAMES, P W 1995. The lichen genus Thelotrema in Europe. Bibliotheca Lichenologica 58: 335-360. T. monosporum auct. europ. is newly described as T. macrosporum P.M. Jørg. & P. James, and likewise T. subtile auct. europ. as T. petractoides P.M. Jørg. & Brodo. The previously considered Irish endemic, T. isidioides, is shown to occur widely on the Azores, where it is mostly corticolous.

ROPIN, K & MAYRHOFER, H 1995. Über corticole Arten der Gattung Rinodina (Physciaceae) mit grauem Epihymenium. Bibliotheca Lichenologica 58: 361–382. The species of Rinodina with a grey, K+ violet epihymenium are revised. R. colobina is shown to be incorrectly reported from Britain, the British material being referred to the newly described *R. pityrea Ropin & H. Mayrhofer. The former has spores of the Pachysporariatype (rarely Physcia- or Mischoblastia types), whereas those of R. pityrea have the distinctly thickened wall of the Tunicata-type.

SCHOLZ, P & KNOPH, J-G 1995. Buellia vezdana, a new lichenicolous species from coastal rocks in Great Britain. Bibliotheca Lichenologica 58: 405–410. *Buellia vezdana P. Scholz & Knoph is a new lichenicolous lichen described from Cornwall and Pembroke, where it grows on the thalli of Caloplaca verruculifera. [It probably belongs in Diplotomma if and when this genus is considered distinct from Buellia s. str.]

SEAWARD, M R D 1995. Recorders' reports from 1994. Bryology and lichenology. *Trans. Lincs. Nat. Un.* **23:** 210–211. Records of many species, including four new to Lincolnshire.

STAIGER, B & KALB, K 1995. Haematomma-Studien I. Die Flechtengattung Haematomma. Bibliotheca Lichenologica **59**: 1–198. A world revision, with 35 accepted species. In German, but with a summary and key to species in English. The correct name for *H. leprarioides* auct. europ. is shown to be *H. sorediatum* Rogers (1982) (syn. *H. neglectum* Lumbsch & Feige), a species originally described from Australia. A colour plate of this and other selected species is also included.

THELL, A 1995. A new position of the *Cetraria commixta* group in *Melanelia* (Ascomycotina, Parmeliaceae). *Nova Hedwigia* **60:** 407–422. A

detailed analysis of a wide range of characters has resulted in the Cetraria commixta group being referred to Melanelia Essl.; the group includes M. commixta (Nyl.) Thell and M. hepatizon (Ach.) Thell. [British species of Parmelia s.lat. that are also included in this genus are P. disjuncta, P. elegantula, P. exasperata, P. exasperatula, P. glabratula, P. laciniatula, P. septentrionalis, P. stygia (type species), P. subargentifera, and P. subaurifera.]

TSCHERMAK-WOESS, E 1995. The taxonomic position of the green phycobiont of *Sticta canariensis* (Ach.) Bory ex Delise and extraordinary modification in the lichenized state. *Bibliotheca Lichenologica* **58**: 433– 438. In culture, the green photobiont of *S. canariensis* proved to be *Dictyochloropsis reticulata*.

WEDIN, M 1995. Bunodophoron melanocarpum, comb. nov. (Sphaerophoraceae, Caliciales s.lat.) Mycotaxon 55: 383-384. The new combination Bunodophoron melanocarpum (Sw.) Wedin, is made to accommodate the Sphaerophorus melanocarpus complex, which probably represents several species on a world-wide basis. [The mainly Southern Hemisphere genus Bunodophoron A. Massal. (1876) is distinguished from Sphaerophorus mainly on characters relating to ascospore ontogeny.]

[Erratum to Literature Pertaining - 18: For "KNOPH, J-H" read "KNOPH, J-G"]

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