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**LITERATURE PERTAINING TO BRITISH LICHENS - 22**

*Lichenologist* 29(2) was published on 7th March 1997, 29(3) on 14th May 1997, and 29(4) on 22nd July 1997.

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.


GIRALT, M, van den-BOOM, P P G & MATZER, M 1997. The lichen genus *Rinodina* in Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. *Mycotaxon* 61: 103-151. This revision of the genus in the Benelux countries, includes a dichotomous key, spore drawings and many useful notes on distinguishing features and ecology, etc. It would appear that the entity growing on nutrient enriched or dust-impregnated bark, and generally called *R. exigua* in Benelux and the British Isles, is actually referable to *R. oleae* Bagl. (1857), although this in turn may prove to be conspecific with the saxicolous *R. gennarii* Bagl. (1861).

GIRALT, M & LLIMONA, X 1997. The saxicolous species of the genera *Rinodina* and *Rinodinella* lacking spot test reactions in the Iberian Peninsula. *Mycotaxon* 62: 175-224. Includes useful descriptions and notes on several species that occur in the British Isles. *R. orculariopsis* is said to contain gyrophoric acid and be a synonym of *R. sicula* H. Mayrhofer & Poelt (1979). [All specimens of *R. orculariopsis* in E are C- in microscopical sections, but these and other British specimens need to be analysed by TLC to establish the presence or absence of lichen substances.]


IHLEN, P G 1997. The lichen genus *Baeomyces* (Leotiales, Ascomycotina) in Norway. *Nova Hedwigia* 64: 137-146. A revision of *Baeomyces* s.str. in Norway. In all three species (*B. carneus*, *B. placophyllus* and *B. rufus*) gyrophoric and lecanoric acids are found in the epithecium and hymenium of mature apothecia (giving a C+ red reaction in sections).

MOTYKA, J 1996. *Porosty (Lichenes) Tom IV. Rodzina Lecanoraceae*. Lublin. The fourth part of Józef Motyka's posthumously published monumental monograph (see Bulletin 80: 62 for details). This volume includes treatments of placodioid taxa, *Squamarina*, as well as *Trapelina [=Trapelia]* and *Mosigia [=Rimularia]*. [As with the previous volumes the taxonomic concepts (especially at generic and familial ranks) are 'archaic', and numerous, unnecessary and often superfluous nomenclatural innovations are introduced. For example, the name *Trapelina* Mot. is introduced to replace *Trapelia* M. Choisy, which is said to be a 'nomen invalidum' - which it is not!].

NAVARRO-ROSINÉS, P & HLADUN, N I 1996. Las especies saxícolo-calcícolas del grupo de *Caloplaca lactea* (Teloschistaceae, líquenes), en las regiones mediterránea y medioeuropa. *Bull. Soc. Linn. Provence* 47: 139-166. This revision treats seven species, two of which occur in the British Isles: *C. crenulatella* and *C. lactea*. The former, previously regarded as a British endemic, is shown to be widely occurring in Europe, and is also reported from New Zealand. The spores of *C. crenulatella* are (13-)15-20(-23) μm long, with somewhat pointed apices. From the spore length (15-20 μm' long) for *C. lactea* given in the British Flora the authors suggest that British material may belong to *C. crenulatella*. [However, the spore measurements given in the Flora are erroneous - all specimens of *C. lactea* in E have spores 12-15(-16) μm long and with rounded apices, agreeing with the concept of *C. lactea* in this revision.]


ROBERTS, P 1997. New heterobasidiomycetes from Great Britain. *Mycotaxon* 63: 195-216. *Chionosphaera coppinsii* P. Roberts is described from the thallus of *Parmelia glabratula*, collected at Torridon in West Ross. A second collection, on *Lecidella elaeochroma* from near Bettyhill in Sutherland, is provisionally referred to this new species.

SEAWARD, M R D 1996. The Oxford University lichen herbarium. *Oxford Plant Systematics* 4: 14-15. A note on the lichen collections at OXF, apart from the renowned Dillenium herbarium. At least 95 collectors have been recognised so far, and a more detailed appraisal of the herbarium's contents is in progress.

SEAWARD, M R D 1997. Progress in the study of the Yorkshire Lichen flora-2. *Naturalist* 122: 57-59. Maps show the number of lichen taxa recorded from each 10km square in the county. The total taxa is now 810 (787 species), with 679 considered extant. Twelve species are listed as additions to the author's 1994 Yorkshire checklist.