LICHENS IN SOUTH-EAST SCOTLAND (LISS): Meeting 5: Tuesday 12 July 2022

List for: Posso Craig greywacke sheepfold, scree and boulders (SaxA) NT201323

Cetraria aculeata: Shr-Fol, <40 tall, spiky, shiny R-Bn, lower branches flattened; W Ps/Cy in hollows. Ter.

Cladonia bellidiflora: BS few but Pod scaly to top, tapered <50 tall; ± small cup; apo R. Ter.

C. coccifera (diversa): BS <10; corticate granules on short (20) Pod & wide cup; apo R, large. Ter,LigR.

Cladonia furcata: Shr, <60 tall, Gn→Bn, smooth surface, repeatedly forked, spiky tips. No cups. Ter.

Cladonia portentosa: Shr, <60 tall; branched in all directions, ± in 3s with holed axil, ± in 2s at tips. Ter.

Lecanora orosthea: Crust Y-Gn, cont→areolate; soredia along cracks → cont. SaxA ± vertical, shaded.

Miriquidica leucophaea: Crust areolate or scattered, Gy; apo <1, ±flat, glossy, Bn or Bk, margin paler. SaxA.

Mycoblastus sanguinarius: Crust thick, lumpy, pale Gy; apo <2.5 very convex. Medulla R under apo. SaxA.

Ochrolechia tartarea: Crust cracked, thick, rough/warted, W; apo tiny, closed→disc <6 Pk-Bn. C+R. SaxA.

Schaereria cinereorufa:Crust thick, areolate, Bn; apo <1.2, disc Bk flat; margin paler, raised. C±Pk. SaxA.

S. fuscocinerea: As above or ±scaly, Bn to ±Bk; apo <1, ±innate, disc Bk, margin paler, raised. C±Pk. SaxA.

Tephromela grumosa: Crust thick, cracked, ± margin pale Gy; soredia cont, Bl-Gy, granular. SaxA.

Trapelia placodioides: Crust ±Plac, cracked, Pk-W; soralia Y-Gn to cream, may form lines. C+R. SaxA.

Additional species: Acarospora fuscata, Cladonia uncialis, Diploschistes scruposus, Lecanora gangaleoides, L. muralis, L. rupicola, Melanelixia fuliginosa, Ochrolechia androgyna, Ophioparma ventosa, Parmelia omphalodes, Pertusaria corallina, Pertusaria pseudocorallina, Porpidia melinodes, Pseudevernia furfuracea, Stereocaulon evolutum, Tephromela atra, Umbilicaria polyphylla, U. cylindrica.

List for: Hallmanor Farm Cottage mortared greywacke dyke (SaxC, SaxA) NT205343 (2nd visit)

Lecidella scabra: Crust thin→cracked, Gy with Gn tinge; soredia Gn to Y-W→cont, C+O. Apo Bk, occ. SaxA.

Sarcogyne regularis: Crust ±innate; apo <1.5; disc Bn-Bk, flat→pruinose Bl, convex; margin Bk. SaxC.

Additional species: Acarospora fuscata, Caloplaca saxicola, Candelariella vitellina, Lecanora albescens, L. campestris, L. muralis, Lecidella stigmatea, Phaeophyscia orbicularis, Physcia caesia, Verrucaria nigrescens, Xanthoria elegans, Xanthoria ucrainica.

Abbreviations

Shr = shrubby (bushy), Fol = foliose, Frut = fruticose, Plac = Placodiod, Scaly = scaly or squamulose, Umb = foliose-umbilicate, Ps/Cy = pseudocyphellae, Phyl = phyllocladia, Pod = podetia, BS = basal squamules (Cladonias).

apo = apothecia, adpr = adpressed (appressed), cont = continuous, excl = excluded, occ = occasional(ly),

perit = perithecia, p/t = prothallus (prominent), tom = tomentose (felted).

Chemical tests: C- or K- = negative reaction. C+ or K+ and a colour = positive reaction.

Bn = brown, Bk = black, Bl = blue, Cr = crimson, Gn = green, Gy = grey, W = white, O = orange, Pk = pink,

Pr = purple, R = red, Y = yellow.

Colour combinations: Gn-Gy = greenish grey, etc.

± = usually present, more-or-less. → = gradually becoming (as thallus matures).

Sizes: Lobe sizes are width, apothecia are diameter. All dimensions are mm. < = up to…

Substrates: Cort = bark; Fe = man-made iron structures; Lig = sawn wood; LigR = rotting wood; Sax = rock; SaxA = acid rock; SaxC = mortar, concrete; Ter = soil, humus, moss. Cort>Lig = bark more often than wood, etc. Ntol = tolerant of N pollution.

Para = when parasitised (often).