LICHENS IN SOUTH-EAST SCOTLAND (LISS): Meeting 8: Tuesday 11 Oct 2022

List for: St Baldred’s Cradle, Tyninghame – coastal rocks NT637812, trees NT630809

All species on the main list are saxicolous except the last two.

Anaptychia runcinata: Fol, lobe <2.5, adpr, Pk-Bn to Gy-Bn (Gn wet); apo <3 dia, disc Bl-Gy, margin thick, crenulate. Sax.

Caloplaca britannica: Crust thick, granular-areolate, pale Y; granular isidia in groups forming mounds, Y. Crevices, SaxA.

Caloplaca citrina: Crust powdery, areolate if thick; granular soredia Y-Gn; apo <1.5, disc Y-O, margin paler. SaxC>SaxA.

Caloplaca marina: Crust O-Y, areoles small → cont; ±p/t W; apo crowded →large, disc flat, O, margin thin, Y. SaxA,SaxC.

Caloplaca thallincola: Plac, long convex lobes, O; apo many, disc <1, darker O, margin paler→excl. SaxA>SaxC.

Caloplaca verruculifera: Plac, Y to Y-O; isidia many, large; apo ±many, disc flat, O, margin thick→crenate. SaxA,SaxC.

Collemopsidium foveolatum: Immersed in barnacles/limpets; perit <0.2 in pits, pycnidia immersed, Bk. SaxC.

Hydropunctaria maura: Crust Bl-Bk or Bn-Bk (Gn in shade) neatly cracked; perit conical, partly innate. SaxA,SaxC.

Lecanora actophila: Crust W ± Gn tinge; apo ± crowded, <1, disc dark Gy-Gn→Bl-Bk, margin W. UV+ dull Pk. SaxA.

Lecanora helicopis: Crust Gy-dark Gy; apo ± crowded, <0.7, disc dark Bn to Bk, margin→dark, excl. SaxA.

Lecanora sulphurea: Crust→thick, Y-Gy to bright Y-Gn, cracked; apo innate, <1.5, Gn→Bk. SaxA.

Lecidella asema: Crust thick, granular-areolate, fawn to Y-Gy; Apo <1, Bk, innate → convex, margin excl. C+O. SaxA.

Lichina confinis: Frut, <5 height; dark Bn to Bk, branches terete <0.3 diam; apo many, Gy, globose, <0.5. SaxA.

Lichina pygmaea: Frut, <10 height; shiny dark Bn-Bk, branches flattened; apo many, Bn, globose, <2. Sax.

Porpidia platycarpoides: Crust pale Gy, areolate; Apo <3, disc Bk ±pruinose, margin tumid. Med K+Y→R. SaxA,SaxB.

Ramalina cuspidata: Frut, cream to Y-Gn, base ±Bk; branches narrow, Bk pycnidia; apo ±many. SaxA.

Ramalina siliquosa: Frut, ± in swards, Gy-Gn to Y-Gn; branches stiff, curved, wrinkled; apo frequent. saxA.

Rhizocarpon richardii: Like *Rh. reductum* or *geographicum* but Bn-Gy with Pr tinge; C+R. SaxA.

Toninia aromatica: Scaly crust, thick, lumpy, ±fragmented, Gy ±tinged Gn; apo <1.5, disc & margin Bk. SaxC.

Verrucaria mucosa: Crust smooth, shiny, uncracked, dark Gy-Gn; perit many, innate, raised ring, Bk, apex pale. Sax.

Xanthoria aureola: Like *X. parietina* but lobes long, <3, ±discrete; apo sparse. SaxA>SaxB.

Flavoparmelia soredians: Like *F. caperata* but lobes <7; soralia not blobby, soredia finer. Medulla K+Y→R. Cort.

Punctelia jeckeri: Fol, lobe <3, adpr but edges raised, pale Gn-Gy; Ps/Cy dots; W to Bn below; soralia marginal; Cort.

Additional species: Lecanora campestris, Lecanora gangaleoides, Lecidella scabra, Ochrolechia parella, Physcia adscendens, Physcia tenella, Xanthoria parietina.

**Abbreviations**

**Thallus**: Shr = shrubby (bushy), Fol = foliose, Frut = fruticose, Plac = Placodiod Crust,

Scaly = scaly or squamulose, Umb = foliose-umbilicate, Ps/Cy = pseudocyphellae, Phyl = phyllocladia,

Pod = podetia, BS = basal squamules (Cladonias). Med = medulla.

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

occ = occasional(ly).

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

Para = when (often) parasitised.

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

**Sizes**: All dimensions are mm. Lobe sizes are width, apothecia are diameter, Pod are height.

< = up to…

**Colours**: 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.

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

K+Y→R = K reaction Yellow turning Red (within a minute!). Med = medulla.

**Substrates**: Cort = bark; Fe = man-made iron structures; Lig = sawn wood; LigR = rotting wood;

Sax = rock; SaxA = acid rock; SaxB = basic igneous rock; SaxC = mortar, concrete;

Ter = soil, humus, moss. Cort>Lig = bark more often than wood, etc.

Ntol = tolerant of N pollution.