
Notes for authors regarding terminology

Ensuring consistency in a multi-author work is a challenge, but a surmountable one. Many terms used in lichenology have no single ‘correct’ definition, having been used to mean slightly different things by various authors. It is important to ensure that a reader can consult the glossary to find out what our authors mean. This is mainly the responsibility of the editorial board, but to make the 3rd edition as consistent as possible, we provide some guidelines about usage of terminology. Our aim is not to be restrictive, or overly prescriptive, while encouraging consistency. Individual authors are welcome to discuss with the editorial board if they have issues with sticking to our guidelines.

Here are some of the guiding principles we had in mind when compiling our guidelines:

- The 2nd edition (2009) contained various inconsistencies in usage of nomenclature: some terms didn’t appear in the glossary, and others were used by authors in a different way to the definition in the glossary.
- The aspiration is to achieve greater consistency without creating complications for authors.
- Strict definitions may be illusory in lichenology.
- Many terms should be flexible, the meaning depending on context.
- Traditional usage should be maintained in a group (lichens, or certain important genera).
- An explanation of what is meant, rather than just using a string of technical terms, is desirable.
- A picture is worth a thousand words.

We would like to draw special attention to the usage of the following terms:

areole/areolate, the 2nd edition used a narrow definition of the term areole while individual authors used the term in various ways. This led to confusion for users of that edition. We propose a wider definition and urge authors to read the new definition in the Glossary below.

epihymenium/epithecium are terms that have often been used synonymously despite some authors insisting that an epihymenium has a specific meaning. Epithecium is the preferred term unless an author has special requirement to use the term epihymenium.

episporium/gelatinous sheath/halo/perisporium are terms which have been used inconsistently and have caused some confusion. Please refer to the definitions in the glossary below for guidance.

For the following synonyms, the one in bold is preferred (unless individual authors can argue a case that they are not truly synonymous and that the alternative is more appropriate for their account):

apical dome, tholus

apical cushion, mass axiale

paraplectenchyma, pseudoparenchyma, cellular

prosoplectenchyma, hyphal

Glossary

Nimis & Martellos (2004) provided some introductory notes to their glossary, including the following useful observations:

“As for all languages, botanical language has deep roots in the past. Modern authors tend to adopt the same terms they learnt as students from their professors, just as the latter did when they were students. Old-inherited terminology, however, can degenerate into jargon. A term like *leprose* dates

back to times when *lepra* was a common skin disease in Europe. Today, it evokes something only to people which have other things to do than appreciating a leprose thallus.

Botanical jargon largely derives from Greek and Latin (e.g. *acicular*, *anisotomic*, *apothecium*, *paraplectenchymatous*). Coined at a time where most scholars were fluent in these languages, those terms are often mute to modern users.

Technical jargon is indispensable in any scientific discipline. We wonder, however, whether at least some of the old-inherited terms could be made more understandable in broader circles.”

The editors of this 3rd edition of *The Lichens of Great Britain and Ireland* have also considered which terms are indispensable for succinct and accurate description, and which are jargon that can be substituted with familiar descriptive words. The aim is to be clear, unambiguous and consistent; the latter is not easily accomplished when compiling a multi-authored work. The priority is to explain what is meant rather than using strings of technical terms. Traditional established usage is preferred, though some terms have been used with different meanings by different authors. The important thing is that a reader can consult this glossary to find out what is meant in this publication.

The glossary contains most of the terms which have been used in recent British literature, even in cases where we have decided not to use them in this edition. This facilitates interpretation of other sources which provide no glossary. It also provides the opportunity to explain why some terms are not used in this edition.

Living organisms are complex and their structures often defy neat categorization. Strict definitions may be illusory. Blastidia, isidia and soredia are convenient terms but there may not be strict divisions between them. Some terms need to be flexible, the meaning depending on the context. A hypothallus is a layer of unlichenized hyphae beneath the thallus but the mat of hyphae in *Parmeliella triptophylla* is not strictly analogous to the dark basal layer in *Lecidea fuscoatra*.

acrogenous (of conidia), formed at the apex of conidiophores.

acicular, needle-shaped (Fig. 3w).

acuminate, gradually narrowing to a point.

alpine, this term has been used in the British literature to imply ‘montane’. The latter is preferred since ‘alpine’ may imply some connection with the Alps.

amphithecium, the portion of a lecanorine apothecium external to the exciple, usually containing algae, constituting the thalline margin.

ampulliform, flask-like with a narrow neck (Fig. 3s).

adnate, fused or adherent (e.g. thallus to the substratum); of an apothecium, not constricted at the base.

amyloid, stained blue by iodine.

anamorph, an asexual stage or morph characterized by the production of conidia.

anastomosing, branched, the branches joining together to form a net-like, interconnected growth (Fig. 12f).

anisotomic, with unequal branching (Fig. 24a).

apical cushion, colourless zone running through an amyloid apical dome (Fig. 2c).

apical dome, the thickened inner part of the apex of an ascus (Fig. 2b); synonym: tholus.

apiculate, with a short projection at one end.

apothecium (pl. apothecia), an ascoma where the hymenium is exposed at maturity; the outline may vary from circular, with a broadly exposed and conspicuous hymenium, to narrow and elongated, with a narrowly exposed hymenium. The term lirellum (see below) describes the latter case. Most lichen ascomata are regarded as either apothecia or perithecia (see below).

arachnoid, covered with, or formed of, delicate interwoven hairs or fibres, cottony in appearance, like the web of some spiders (cf. byssoid).

areole, a more or less discrete unit of crustose thallus, separated from adjacent units by a gap, groove, or crack. Areoles can arise as discrete areas of lichenization on the prothallus (when they may be termed primary areoles), later merging, or becoming subdivided by cracks (into secondary areoles). In other cases, the young thallus margin may be entire, but the older thallus is divided by cracks (sometimes termed rimose-areolate). These distinctions are difficult to apply consistently across all lichens, and the term 'areole' is used in this work as a neutral term for all cases, with additional explanation where needed. The variation in size, outline, and three-dimensional shape of areoles often determines the characteristic appearance of a species. Discrete corticate patches on the podetia of some *Cladonia* species are also sometimes referred to as areoles.

areolate (of areoles), subdivided into patches called areoles. The term areolate may refer either to the entire structure of a crustose thallus or to the thallus surface. **Primarily areolate** thalli develop from separate individual areoles, each one distinctly delimited and having developed as an individual unit. **Rimose-areolate** thalli are secondarily formed when fissures of a rimose thallus merge and thus secondarily delimit areoles. An areolate thallus surface of a foliose or fruticose lichen thallus is one that is covered with individual patches of cortex.

ascogenous (of hyphae), hyphae from which asci are produced. ascoma (pl. ascomata), any ascus-containing structure.

ascoma (pl. ascomata), the fruiting body of an Ascomycete; the structure that bears the asci, which in turn contain the ascospores. Apothecia and perithecia are types of ascomata.

Ascomycete, a fungus that produces its sexual spores within an ascus.

ascospore, a spore that is the product of meiosis, formed within an ascus. The term is used to distinguish spores produced in asci from spores produced asexually such as conidia.

ascus (pl. asci), a sac-like cell within which the products of meiosis, the ascospores, are produced (Figs. 9-11) (cf. basidium).

aspicilioid (of apothecia), partially to wholly immersed in the thallus, the thalline margin usually not prominent.

autospore, nonmotile, asexual, algal reproductive cell or a nonmotile spore that is a miniature of the cell that produces it.

bacilliform (of spores and conidia), cylindrical with rounded ends, bacillus-like (Fig. 3h).

basidioma (pl. basidiomata), structure on which basidia are produced.

Basidiomycete, a fungus that produces its sexual spores as external buds on a club-like basal cell (the basidium). Mushrooms and bracket fungi, among others, are basidiomycete fungi.

basidiospore, spore formed on a basidium.

basidium (pl. basidia), a reproductive cell on which the generally four products of meiosis are borne externally (cf. ascus).

biatorine (of apothecia), having a relatively soft, clear, or lightly pigmented (not carbonized) margin containing no photobiont cells and usually resembling the disc in colour.

bitunicate, an ascus with a wall composed of two functional layers, which tend to separate at the time of dispersal of spores, but which may or may not rupture or extend at discharge. The term fissitunicate is treated by us as synonymous and is preferred as it is much more widely used in modern literature.

blastidium (pl. blastidia), a more or less globose lichen propagule produced by budding of a thallus, new blastidia sometimes formed from the tip of the previous one; they are easily confused with soredia, more rarely with isidia. A soredium is generally derived from medullary tissue and lacks a cortex. An isidium is rarely globose in shape and does not produce another by budding at the tip (Fig. 6e) (cf. soredium).

botryose, in clusters, like grapes, cf. corymbose.

bryophilous, growing on mosses and liverworts.

bullate, having bubble or blister-like swellings (e.g. the surface of *Peltigera membranacea*); shaped like a bubble and restricted at the base (e.g. the squamules of *Toninia physaroides*).

byssoid, made up of delicate threads, cotton-like (cf. arachnoid).

caespitose, in groups or tufts.

calcareous, containing lime or chalk (calcium carbonate), producing vigorous bubbling (CO₂) with strong acid. Calcareous rocks include limestone, dolomite, and marble; some sandstones and soils can also be calcareous.

canaliculate, grooved or channelled longitudinally.

capitate, having a well-formed, often swollen head (Fig. 3u). Of soralia, strongly convex (e.g. in *Hypogymnia tubulosa*); of paraphyses, having distinctly swollen apical cells.

carbonaceous, black, opaque, and often friable.

carbonized, tissue with opaque, black pigment.

catenate (of spores), arranged in chains.

centrum, centre part containing the structures within an ascoma; usually applied to a perithecium denoting everything inside the exciple.

cephalodium (pl. cephalodia), Lichenized structure containing cyanobacteria, found in thalli with a green algal photobiont. They may appear as warts (e.g. *Peltigera leucophlebia*), or coralloid outgrowths (e.g. *Lobaria amplissima*); in some species they are scarcely visible, being immersed in the thallus (e.g. *Solorina saccata*) (Fig. 7).

chemotype, a pattern of secondary chemistry found in some or all members of a lichen species; species may comprise one or more chemotypes, which may or may not correlate with distribution or ecology.

chlorococcoid, (of the photobiont), rounded, green algal cells, not including *Trentepohlia*, giving the photobiont layer a bright green colour.

chondroid (of tissue), like cartilage, firm and tough but elastic, more or less translucent, often with a shiny surface.

cilium (pl. cilia), a marginal, or submarginal, hair-like out-growth of the thallus.

clavate, club-shaped (Fig. 3t).

clypeus, a shield-like stromatic growth, comprising fungal hyphae and bark tissue, over one or more ascomata or conidiomata. An involucrellum is similar but does not contain plant tissues.

conblastidia, aggregated mass of blastidia.

concolorous, of the same colour.

confluent, coming together; merging into one another (e.g. of soralia).

congeneric, belonging to the same genus.

conglutinate, glued together, not easily separated; especially of apothecial parts such as paraphyses.

conidiogenous, producing conidia.

conidiogenous cell, a terminal or intercalary cell of the conidiophore from which conidia are produced.

conidioma (pl. conidiomata), a complex multi-hyphal structure producing conidia (e.g. a pycnidium).

conidiophore, simple or branched hypha bearing cells from which conidia are produced.

conidium (pl. conidia), an asexually produced fungal spore. Conidia may serve for vegetative reproduction but may also act as the male cells for sexual reproduction in ascomycetes (then sometimes referred to as spermatia). As the function of conidium-like structures is rarely known in detail, all are referred to as conidia in this work. In some genera (e.g. *Micarea*) there are different types of conidia, see macroconidium, mesoconidium and microconidium.

consoredium (pl. consoredia), an agglomeration of soredia that are fused together into a larger cluster (e.g. in *Hypotrachyna afrorevoluta*):

conspecific, belonging to the same species.

cortex, a discrete outer layer of a thallus differing in structure from more internal layers.

corticate, having a cortex.

corticolous, growing on bark.

corymbose, clustered in branches reaching similar height (cf. botryose).

crateriform, bowl- or crater-shaped.

crenate, having the edge toothed with small rounded teeth.

crenulate, having the edge finely toothed with rounded teeth (delicately crenate).

crozier, the hook of an ascogenous hypha, the apical cell of which forms the ascus.

crustose (of lichen thalli), crust-like, without a lower cortex (Fig. 19 a-d).

cupulate, cup-like.

cyphella (pl. cyphellae), break in the lower (rarely upper) cortex of a lichen thallus, which is round or ovate forming a gaping hole, and in section appears as a cup-like structure lined with a layer of loosely connected, frequently globular, cells formed from the medulla (Fig. 8a).

decumbent, lying flat on the substratum with the ends turned up (cf. revolute).

decorticate, having no cortex, but with one at an earlier stage of development (cf. ecorticate).

determinate, well-defined, well-delimited, definite (cf. effuse).

dichotomous, branching, frequently successively, into two more or less equal arms (cf. anisotomic, isotomic).

digitate, finger-like.

distoseptate (of spore walls), having the individual cells delimited by a wall formed within the outer wall, usually with small angular lumina.

doliiform, barrel-shaped.

e-, lacking, without.

ecorticate, without a cortex and never having had one, cf. decorticate.

effigurate, obscurely lobed thallus margin (e.g. the areoles of *Trapelia glebulosa*).

efflorescent, bursting out of, especially of soredia.

effuse, spreading growth without a distinct margin (cf. determinate).

endophloeodal, immersed (at least initially) in bark (cf. epiphloeodal).

endolithic, growing within the rock (cf. epilithic).

endospore, the inner wall of a spore.

endoxylic, within lignin.

enteroblastic, conidia in the formation of which the existing inner, or neither, wall layer of the conidiogenous cell is directly involved; formed from the inside (cf. holoblastic).

entire, not torn; continuous; complete.

epicortex, a thin homogeneous polysaccharide-like layer over the surface of the cellular cortex (in *Parmelia* s. lat.), which may have regular pores when viewed by scanning electron microscopy.

epihymenium, technically a thin layer of interwoven hyphae on the surface of the hymenium. This term has often been used as a synonym of the epithecium but other lichenologists insist on the more precise definition. Epithecium is the preferred term in this work for the layer (often pigmented or crystalline) above the asci.

epilithic, growing on rocks, superficial (cf. endolithic).

epinecral, a layer of dead, collapsed hyphae and algal cells over the cortex, with an amorphous appearance in microscope sections, and in which the cell lumina do not stain.

epiphloeodal, on bark (cf. endophloeodal).

epipsamma, granular, oily or crystalline material interspersed between the tips of paraphyses; the granules or crystals present in the epithecium; either pigmented or not.

episore, the fundamental and often outer wall of a spore which determines its shape (cf. perisore). When the episore is ornamented (e.g. in *Bilimbia*) it has sometimes been referred to as its perisore. The elucidation of spore wall layers relies on electron microscopy and the layers may vary considerably between different groups. For practical identification purposes, the simple term 'spore wall' is effective. In this work, the term episore is generally used when referring to a distinct layer of the wall itself that is visible using light microscopy.

epithecium, upper part of the hymenium above the asci, consisting of the apices of the paraphyses embedded in a gelatinous substance which is often coloured and frequently interspersed with diffuse pigments, crystals, or granules.

erumpent, bursting through the surface (Fig. 18g).

evanescent, short-lived.

eu-, a prefix used to indicate: thoroughly, completely.

eutrophicated, nutrient enriched.

excavate, hollowed out (Fig. 18h).

exciple, tissue forming the margins or walls of an ascoma, synonym: excipulum (Figs. 5, 15, 16). Lichenologists often distinguish between a proper (or true) exciple, formed only by the fungus, and a thalline exciple, containing also the photobiont.

falcate, curved like the blade of a scythe or sickle (Fig. 3o).

farinose, very finely granular, like flour.

fascicle, a little group or bundle.

fenestrate, having windows or openings.

fibril (of *Usnea*), a short simple branch, perpendicular to the main branches.

filamentous (of lichen thalli), comprising very narrow filaments, branched or not, the shape of which is largely determined by the shape of the photobiont colony (Figs. 20a, 31).

fimbriate, delicately toothed or fringed.

fissitunicate, ascus discharge involving the separation of wall layers (as in Fig. 10b-d,f).

flexuous (flexuose), wavy.

foliicolous, growing on living leaves of vascular plants.

foliole, a small leaf-like structure that grows out of the surface of a foliose lichen (cf. schizidium).

foliose (of lichen thalli), with a leaf-like growth form; that is, comprising one or more relatively broad, flattened lobes, which are not tightly attached to the substratum (though they may be closely appressed). Typically, there is an upper and lower cortex. Some lichens (e.g. *Evernia prunastri*) have rather narrow lobes which tend to develop into three dimensions, but these are interpreted as foliose as the photobiont is found only below the upper surface (cf. *Ramalina farinacea* which has branches with the photobiont on all surfaces and is fruticose in growth form).

foveolate, of a pitted or dimpled surface.

fruticose (of lichen thalli), with a growth-form which is strongly developed in three dimensions, thus appearing shrubby, beard-like or worm-like; the photobiont is typically found on all sides of the branches (cf. some rather shrubby foliose lichens which have the photobiont restricted to an upper side).

furcate, forked.

fusiform, spindle-like; narrowing at both ends (Fig. 3f).

fuzzy coat (of asci), outermost layer of ascus wall, often staining I/KI+ blue (Fig. 2a).

gelatinous sheath (of an ascospore), synonymous with halo; a useful neutral term for a gelatinous, transparent, outer coat which does not imply any precise developmental structure.

glabrous, smooth, without hairs or tomentum.

globose, spherical or almost so (Fig. 3a).

goniocyst, a group of algal cells surrounded by short-celled hyphae forming a minute vegetative granule. True goniospores are considered to be derived from the division of a single original cell, and they do not form in soralia, though each individual goniospore may closely resemble a soredium (Fig. 6h) (cf. soredium).

guttule, small oil-like (highly refractive) inclusion within a spore.

guttulate (of spores), with one or more guttules.

gyrose, circularly folded or brain-like (Fig. 4d).

halo (of an ascospore), a thick (sometimes irregular), gelatinous, transparent, outer coat. The term **gelatinous sheath** is a widely used synonym in studies of non-lichenized fungi and may also be found in lichenological literature.

halonate (of an ascospore), possessing a halo.

hamathecium, a neutral term for all kinds of hyphae or other tissues between asci (Fig. 13). Sometimes referred to as **interascal tissue**.

hapter, mass of highly adhesive hyphae which forms an attachment disc covering extensive or distinctly restricted areas of the thallus.

haustorium, a specialised hyphal branch for absorption of nutrients from a host cell. Lichenized fungi often interact with their photobiont by means of haustoria, which may penetrate the algal cell wall.

hepaticolous, growing on liverworts.

heteromerous, with distinct layers (opposite homoimerous).

holdfast, a part of a thallus adapted for attachment (Fig. 14d).

holoblastic, conidia in the formation of which the existing wall layer of the conidiogenous cell is directly involved; formed from the whole (cf. enteroblastic).

homoimerous, not layered; synonym: homeomerous (opposite heteromerous).

hormocyst, a vegetative propagule produced in a special hormocystangium comprising a few cyanobiont cells in chains within a gelatinous sheath (Figs. 6i, 36b). Note that a hormocyst (now often referred to as a hormocyte) as used in cyanobacteriology means a resting propagule which is a piece of filament including sheath layers. The traditional lichenological usage of the term hormocyst refers to a hormogonium, which is a bit of trichome released as a propagule.

hormocystangium, delimited structure producing hormocysts (Fig. 36a).

hyaline, ± transparent, frequently used in the sense of colourless. In this edition the use of simple descriptive words is preferred.

hymenium (of ascomata and basidiomata), the spore-bearing layer of a fruit-body (Fig. 5). The height of the hymenium is sometimes an important character and is measured from the roots of the asci to the top of the epithecium. Some descriptions state how 'tall' the hymenium is, and some other authors refer to its 'thickness'. In all cases it is the height that should be measured.

hypha (pl. hyphae), an elongate, usually cylindrical multicellular fungal filament.

hyphophore, erect, stalked, asexual sporophore.

hyphomycete, Conidial fungi in which the spores are not produced within an enclosed fruiting body.

hypophloeodal, immersed in bark.

hypothallus, a layer of spongy, fungal tissue without photobiont cells on the underside of the thallus of certain macrolichens. Also used in crustose lichens to describe the basal, non-lichenized hyphae upon which the thallus develops. Not to be confused with the melanized lines separating colonies/thalli that abut on one another (sometimes referred to as **zone lines**.)

hypothecium, the tissue below the hymenium and generative layer (Fig. 5).

imbricate, overlapping.

immarginate, without a definite margin, indeterminate, effuse.

innate, (of apothecia) immersed, for instance in the thallus.

intercalary, lateral production of conidia.

interthecial, interascal, between the asci.

involucrellum, tissue, usually pigmented, forming the outer part of a perithecium, distinct from and surrounding the exciple (the term clypeus is sometimes used more or less synonymously, although that term often implies that host tissue is incorporated into it). The involucrellum appears to be formed as a result of different developmental pathways in different taxa: in some species it develops from part of the ascoma primordium, but in others it develops by darkening of thallus cells adjacent to the ascoma. An involucrellum is usually regarded as present when it can be distinguished as a separate structure from the exciple. When the exciple itself is darkly pigmented this is not regarded as an involucrellum. (Figs. 15, 16). [lifted from Alan's pyrenocarp handbook]

involute, with margins rolled in.

isidiose, having the appearance of isidia (cf. isidium).

isidiomorph, a secondary development in soralia where the individual or groups of soredia develop a \pm complete cortex. They are easily detached and usually remain decorticate at their point of attachment. This is an important concept in *Usnea*.

isidium (pl. isidia), a structure developed by outgrowth of the cortex and containing photobiont cells. Isidia may be cylindrical, clavate, scale-like, coralloid, simple, or branched. A true isidium is always corticate, as opposed to a soredium. Isidia are considered mainly to be structures for vegetative reproduction (Fig. 6d).

isotomic, dividing in regular dichotomies into equal branches (Fig. 24b).

lacerate, with irregularly cut or torn margins.

lacuna (pl. lacunae), a depression or pit.

lacunose, with lacunae.

lageniform, swollen at the base, narrowed at the top.

lamina, the thin, flat, spread-out, main part of the thallus in foliose lichens.

laminal, located on the upper surface of the thallus. Cf. **marginal**.

lecanorine (of apothecia), with a thalline exciple containing photobiont cells. In most cases the colour of the margin is distinct from that of the disc (Figs. 4, 5).

lecideine (of apothecia), without a thalline exciple; having a margin exclusively consisting of fungal tissue. (Figs. 4, 5).

lenticular (of the lumina of spores), having the form of a double convex lens (Fig. 31).

leprose, (of thallus) composed entirely of a powdery or granular mass of soredia-like granules from the earliest stages of development. Some experience is needed to distinguish truly leprose thalli from crustose thalli with abundant, diffuse soredia, but the latter will usually show some corticate, non-powdery areas, at least near the growing margin.

leptoconidium, a conidium that is filiform, often curved and narrow (up to 1 μ m wide) and non-septate; used for some genera (e.g. *Lecanora*) where two or more conidium types are involved.

lichenicolous, growing on lichens.

lichenized, (of fungi) growing in symbiosis with a photobiont.

lignicolous, growing on wood.

lignum, woody tissue, generally used by lichenologists to mean decorticated trunks, branches and timber. In this edition 'wood' is used preferentially as a synonym of lignum.

ligulate, strap-like.

lirella (pl. lirellae), a long, narrow apothecium; the hymenium may be easily visible or be reduced to a narrow slit. Sometimes curved, branched or contorted. (Fig. 4e).

littoral, the area of the seashore that is regularly submerged by the tide, and is dominated by barnacles, marine algae, etc.

lobate, lobed.

lobule, a small, often scale-like lobe growing from a foliose thallus either along its margin or from the surface, generally of the same colour and character of the parent thallus.

lobulate, possessing lobules.

locule, cavity, especially in a stroma or perithecium.

lowland, occurring in lowland regions. A useful term which is, however, difficult to define exactly and not determined by absolute altitude. As examples, the Cotswolds and Chiltern Hills are considered lowland while the Pennines are upland.

lumen (pl. lumina), central cavity of a cell or other structure.

macroconidium, the largest conidium of a lichen that has more than one type of conidium.

macronematous (of conidiophores), hyphae morphologically different from the vegetative hyphae (cf. micronematous).

maculate, spotted or blotchy.

mammiform, breast-shaped.

marginate, with a well-defined edge.

mazaedium, a dry powdery mass of free ascospores and occasionally sterile elements on the surface of the ascoma.

medulla, the loose layer of hyphae below the cortex and algal layer.

melanized, containing dark brown to black pigments (melanins).

mesoconidium, an intermediate-sized conidium in a lichen genus with three or four conidium types.

Micareoid (of photobionts), green algae with a diameter of 4-7 μm , thin-walled, often occurring in pairs (e.g. those of *Micarea*).

microconidium, the smallest conidium in a lichen with two or more conidium types.

micronematous (of conidiophores), hyphae similar to vegetative hyphae (cf. macronematous).

moniliform, in bead-like chains.

Mitosporic fungi, (Fungi Imperfecti, asexual fungi), a rather obsolete term for an artificial assemblage comprising the residue of conidial fungi which have not been correlated with any meiotic (sexual) states. Conidial fungi which have been correlated with sexual states (teleomorphs) in the ascomycetes and basidiomycetes can be termed anamorphs.

monoblastic, producing a conidium from only one area of the conidiogenous cell.

monophyllous, referring to a foliose thallus formed of a single lobe (e.g. *Dermatocarpon meiophyllizum*)

montane, restricted in occurrence above the natural (potential) tree-line (c. 750m). Not used to mean 'in a montane area' which could be at a much lower altitude.

morph, a particular shape or form.

morphotype, a group of morphologically differentiated (similar) individuals of a species of unknown or no taxonomic significance.

mucronate, ending in a short, sharp point.

muriform (of spores), divided by both transverse, and longitudinal or oblique cross walls, derived from the approximate similarity of appearance to that of a brick wall.

muscicolous, growing on or over mosses.

necral, of dead tissue, giving a white, granular appearance.

nitid, smooth and clear, lustrous.

ob-, inversely.

ocular chamber, the finger-like protrusion of the inner part of a bitunicate ascus into the inner wall; synonym: apical beak (Fig. 2e).

-oid, resembling, like.

ostiole, the pore-like opening of a perithecioid ascoma or pycnidial conidioma.

palisade, a tissue comprising hyphae tightly packed together \pm perpendicular to the surface.

palmate, hand-shaped, radiately lobed or divided.

papilla (pl. papillae), small, wart-like protuberance (see Coppins & Bennell 1979).

paraphysis (pl. paraphyses), a slender, branched or unbranched hypha growing upward and basally attached in an ascoma (cf. pseudoparaphysis) (Figs. 12, 13b).

paraphysoid, interascal or pre-ascal tissue stretching and coming to resemble pseudoparaphyses; very often remotely septate, anastomosing and very narrow (Fig. 13c).

paraplectenchyma, tissue consisting of more or less isodiametric cells, which may be rounded or angular; synonym: pseudoparenchyma.

parasitic, (of lichenicolous fungi and some lichens) used here in a broad sense, growing in or upon and gaining nutrition from a different (usually lichenized) fungus, often pathogenic to the host; synonym: pseudoparenchyma.

parasymbiotic, a secondary symbiont.

pectinate, like the teeth of a comb.

peltate, plate-like with a stalk from the centre of the lower surface.

periclinal, curved in the direction of, or parallel to, something else, e.g. to the surface or the circumference of a structure.

periphysis (pl. periphyses), upward-pointing hypha inside the ostiole of a perithecium.

periphysoid, short, interascal filament growing down from the top of a perithecium, perithecium-like apothecium (e.g. in *Ramonia*) or pycnidium (Fig. 13e).

perispore, a colourless, often gelatinous layer enveloping a spore outside the main spore wall (see also **episore**, **gelatinous sheath** and **halo**).

perithecium, a subglobose or flask-like ascoma in which the hymenium is not exposed. As it is usually used now, the term perithecium is purely descriptive of the shape and does not imply any particular mode of development. Despite this, it is possible to see in the literature phrases like ‘ascomata apothecia, but perithecia-like’. In some of these cases the taxon in question has ascomata which open by a narrow pore, whereas its close relatives have ascomata which are similar in structure but have at least a narrow disc. Thus, the perithecioid ascomata in these taxa can be seen as an extreme development of ‘apothecia’. In other cases, although the ascoma appears

to open by a narrow pore in dry material, when the ascoma is wet the pore may gape open to some extent so that the hymenium is more or less exposed, and the ascoma is functionally an apothecium. (Figs. 15, 16).

photobiont, a photosynthetic symbiont which may be either a green alga or a cyanobacterium (blue-green alga) (Fig. 17).

phialidic, conidiogenous hypha from the tip of which conidia are continuously generated.

phyllidium, a dorsiventral leaf-like growth constricted at the point of attachment, serving for the vegetative reproduction of the lichen. Phyllidia are sometimes difficult to distinguish from flattened isidia (Fig. 6f). [not used in any accounts?]

phyllocladia, squamule-like structures occurring in *Stereocaulon*.

placodioid, crustose thalli with radiating, lobed margins (Fig. 19d).

plectenchyma, tissue formed by fused, often twisted and intertwined, hyphae. Derived from the Greek for 'woven tissue' because some types of plectenchyma consist of hyphae twisted together.

plicate, folded into pleats.

pleurogenous (of conidia), formed on the side of conidiophores from intercalary conidiogenous cells.

podetium (pl. podetia), morphologically, the lichenized stem-like portion of an apothecium; in *Cladonia*, when present, it comprises the upright, fruticose part of the thallus, although apothecia are frequently not developed. By definition the podetium is formed of the tissues that correspond to the apothecial stalk, so superficially similar structures in other genera are referred to as pseudopodetia. In *Thamnolia vermicularis*, the cylindrical thallus units are not considered to be podetia since they are not associated with tissue that has the potential to develop into apothecia.

polarilocular (of ascospores), two-celled, the septum often thick, the cells being connected by a narrow canal (Fig. 26b-f).

polyblastic (of conidiogenous cell), producing conidia at several points on the cell surface.

polyphyllous, multi-lobed.

polysporous (of asci), containing many (more than 8) ascospores.

poriform, pore-like.

primary (of thallus parts), some fruticose lichens (e.g. *Baeomyces*, *Cladonia*, *Stereocaulon*) have two types of thallus, the primary one (crustose or squamulose) giving rise to the fruticose structures (podetia or pseudopodetia). A stricter interpretation of primary thallus parts (not adopted here) has to do with their ontogeny, non-primary structures (e.g. podetia) developing from the generative tissue of apothecia (a character which may be difficult to ascertain).

proliferating (of podetia), with new growth occurring at the centre or margin of a scyphus, potentially giving rise to a new tier of scyphi.

prosoplectenchyma, a tissue composed of loosely or tightly intertwined cells with elongated lumina.

prothallus, initial structure of hyphae without algae from which a lichenized thallus develops, and often visible along the edge of the thallus or areoles. [or]

prothallus (of crustose lichens), marginal zone from which a lichenized thallus develops, composed only of fungal hyphae, normally with a different colour and texture from the thallus itself. Conspicuous prothalli are seen in e.g. *Lecanora campestris* and *Placynthium nigrum*. (The dark lines formed at the junction where adjacent thalli abut are often not true prothalli. Instead they

may consist of a barrier of substances and tissue stimulated by the antagonism between competing individuals.) Cf. also hypothallus, a spongy basal layer with no colonising function.

pruina (adj. pruinose), having a white or coloured frosting or a bloom (like a plum); this may have various causes, for instance a layer of crystals on the surface, or dead, air-filled cells overlying darker tissues.

pseudo-, false, spurious, looking like.

pseudocyphella (pl. pseudocyphellae), dot-like to fusiform or irregular pale areas of the thallus where the medulla is exposed at the surface (and not surrounded by specialized cells). They may be linear-elongate (e.g. in *Parmelia sulcata*), reticulate (e.g. in *Parmotrema reticulatum*), punctiform (e.g. in *Punctelia subrudecta*) (Fig. 8b).

pseudoisidium, an outgrowth from the surface of a lichen thallus resembling an isidium but lacking algae.

pseudoparaphysis (pl. pseudoparaphyses), hyphae originating above the level of the asci and growing downwards between the developing asci, finally becoming attached to the base of the cavity and then often free in the upper part; often regularly septate, branched, and anastomosing (cf. paraphysis) (Fig. 13d).

pseudoparenchyma (-tous), a tissue formed from tightly compacted, globose or angular cells synonym: paraplectenchyma.

pseudopodetium (of *Stereocaulon*, *Leprocaulon*, *Dibaeis*, *Baeomyces* and *Pilophorus*), a solid, upright stalk derived from the thallus, erect or ascending, rarely dorsiventral, generally simple but branched in some genera. A strict interpretation of the difference between podetia and pseudopodetia has to do with their ontogeny (see primary).

pseudoseptum, a protoplasmic or vacuolar membrane looking like a septum (cf. distoseptate), or a narrow section of cytoplasm between two juxtaposed guttules or oil droplets making a spore appear septate.

pubescent, having soft, short hairs (cf. tomentose).

pulverulent, powdery.

pulvinate, cushion-shaped.

puncta (pl. punctae), small spot or pit.

punctate, with small spots or pits.

pustule, a blister-like swelling of the thallus; a blister-like precursor to an erumpent soralium or spore-mass. The thallus surface of *Lasallia pustulata* is pustulate, as are the soralia of *Hypotrachyna afrorevoluta*.

pustular, having, or arising from, pustules.

pycnidium (pl. pycnidia, adj. pycnidial), a structure (frequently flask-shaped) in which conidia are produced. They resemble perithecia in having an ostiole, which is typically minute but is gaping in some species. They are mostly, but not always, dark-coloured, often immersed in the thallus, appearing as tiny dots. Sometimes, however, they become prominent, and they may be white or variously coloured.

pycnoascocarp, ascoma arising from a pycnidium.

pyrenocarp, a perithecium. Used colloquially as a term for any fungus with a perithecium-like ascoma.

pyrenocarpous, possessing perithecia.

pyriform, pear-shaped (Fig. 3r).

reniform, kidney-like (Fig. 3p).

reticulate, like a net, netted.

refracted, bent or curved back.

refractive, used for apical structures within asci that are glassy in appearance and do not stain with iodine.

revolute, lying flat on the substratum with margin turned down (cf. decumbent).

rhizine, a root-like hair or thread, consisting of a bundle of hyphae, acting as an attachment organ, e.g. in *Peltigera* (Figs. 14b,c, 44).

rhizinomorph, rhizine-like structure which does not function as an attachment organ. Typically found on the lower surface of umbilicate lichens (e.g. *Umbilicaria*).

rhizohypha (pl. rhizohyphae), a single hypha arising on the lower thallus surface for attachment (e.g. *Endocarpon*). Rhizohyphae should not be confused with rhizines, which originate from the lower cortex, and are stouter, being composed of bundles of hyphae.

rimose, irregularly cracked in all directions, the cracks originating within the established thallus.

rimose-areolate, with small islands of thallus formed by cracking of the thallus. Cf. areole.

rugose, roughened.

saccate, sac-like.

saprobe (adj. saprobic) an organism obtaining nutrients from non-living organic matter.

saxicolous, growing on rock.

scabrid, synonym: scabrose, having a minutely roughened surface, as if covered with tiny scabs or scurf, generally caused by an accumulation of dead cortical material (e.g. *Peltigera scabrosa*).

schizidium, a propagule formed by upper layers of a lichen thallus splitting off as scale-like segments from the main lobes. They have the same function as isidia and phyllidia, but they are corticate only above (cf. foliole) (Fig. 6g).

scleropectenchyma, a tissue in which the hyphae are often twisted and fused together, composed of very thick-walled conglutinate cells.

scyphus, a portion of the podetium which is widened, and concave above, thus goblet-like when well developed, found in some *Cladonia* species.

septum, cell wall forming a partition.

sessile, not immersed, sitting directly on the surface, without any sort of stalk.

sigmoid, curved like the letter S (Fig. 3n).

simple (of spores), without septa.

sinuate, having rounded angles; having a wavy or sinuous margin.

soleiform, shaped like the sole of a shoe (of spores & conidia).

soralium (pl. soralia), a structure or region of a thallus bearing soredia (Fig. 18).

sorediose, having the appearance of soredia (cf. soredium).

soredium (pl. soredia), a vegetative propagule produced in a soralium, generally derived from the medulla, and lacking a cortex. Each soredium consists of a cluster of photobiont cells and hyphae. They produce powdery or granular masses (Fig. 6j-l) (cf. blastidium, goniocyst).

spathulate, spoon-like (Fig. 3v).

spinule, a small spine; in *Usnea*, a small cylindrical outgrowth whose central axis does not connect with the axis of the parent branch.

spinule, a small spine constricted at the base (Fig. 6c).

sporodochium (pl. sporodochia), a cushion-like group of conidiophores and associated conidia.

squamule, a small, scale-like lobe attached only at its edge or centrally. The term is also sometimes used for convex areoles in e.g. *Toninia*.

squamulose, (of lichen thalli) with a scale-like growth form, composed of one or more squamules; this represents a smaller, less-developed growth form than foliose thalli, but it is scarcely possible to distinguish the two precisely.

squarrose (of rhizines), bottle brush-like, with groups of divergent hyphae.

stellate, star-like, with radiating branches.

stipe, stalk of an ascoma or basidioma.

stipitate (of apothecia), possessing a stalk (e.g. the apothecia of *Baeomyces*).

striate, marked with more-or-less parallel delicate lines, grooves, or ridges.

stroma (pl. stromata), a thick compact wad of hyphae, frequently black, hard and carbonaceous, often covering or supporting a group of ascomata.

sub-, under, below; frequently in the sense of approximating to the condition qualified.

submuriform (of spores), weakly muriform, with only a few longitudinal septa which may not extend the whole length of the spore.

subulate, slender and tapering to a point; awl shaped (Fig 3x).

sulcate, furrowed.

supralittoral zone, the area of the seashore that is never submerged but is splashed or experiences wind-borne seawater spray (cf. littoral).

symbiont, one of two or several partners living together.

sympodial, branching where the main axis is composed of many lateral branches, each arising from the one before and not from the original apex.

tartareous, comprising a thick, rough, crumbling crust.

taxon, any rank in a classification scheme (family, genus, species, subspecies etc.).

terete, circular (not angular or ridged) in section.

terricolous, on the ground.

testaceous, having the red-brown or brown-yellow hue of bricks.

tetrachotomous, with four equal branches formed at the same level.

textura angularis, pseudoparenchyma of compact, angular, isodiametric hyphae.

textura intricata, prosoplectenchma of long, thin-walled, generally loose cells.

textura oblita, prosoplectenchma of long, thick-walled, agglutinated cells.

textura porrecta is used in *Thelenella*.

thalline exciple, the margin of an apothecium which contains photobiont as well as fungal cells; usually of the same colour and consistency as the thallus (Fig. 4b).

thalloconidium (pl. thalloconidia), uni- to multicellular, dark brown to black propagules produced from unspecialized cells (e.g. *Umbilicaria*), often on the undersurface of the thallus, or prothallus (e.g. *Prototermelia*, *Sporostatia*). They may be confused with soredia, which, however, contain photobiont cells, while thalloconidia are formed only by the mycobiont.

thallus, here used to indicate the vegetative structure of a lichenized fungus, and hence excluding structures such as fruiting bodies. Non-lichenized species may form visible wefts of hyphae, or may alter the colour of the substratum, but by this definition these phenomena are not considered to be thalli. In more general biological usage, the term thallus is given to undifferentiated vegetative tissue in diverse groups which were previously known as thallophytes (including algae, fungi and others).

thecium, synonymous with hymenium, the hyphal layers of an apothecium derived directly from the primordium excluding the outermost layers.

tholus, the thickened inner part of the ascus wall in the ascus apex of fissitunicate asci (Fig. 2b); synonymous with apical dome.

tomentum (-ose), felt-like mat of hyphae; a special case of pubescence in which the soft hairs are matted and usually pressed close to the surface.

torus, a ring of thickened wall around the septum of the spore.

trama, the layer of hyphae in the central part of a lamella of an agaric fungus.

trichotomous, with three branches formed at the same level.

true exciple, an exciple derived from the ascocarp which lacks photobiont cells, usually of a different colour from the thallus (see lecidine) (Fig. 4a).

truncate, ending abruptly, as though with the end cut off.

tubercule, small wart-like protuberance.

turbinate, like a spinning top in form, i.e. like a truncated, inverted cone.

turgid, swollen.

ulcerose, ulcer-like.

umbilicus, the central holdfast occurring in some foliose lichens.

umbo, raised, often sterile, tissue in the centre of apothecia.

umbonate, having an umbo(s).

unciform, shaped like a hook.

undulate, wavy.

uniseriate (of ascospores), in a single row within the ascus.

unitunicate (of asci), with one functional wall layer, the wall layers not splitting apart at discharge; non-fissitunicate.

upland, occurring in upland regions. A useful term which is, however, difficult to define exactly and not determined by absolute altitude. The Cotswolds and Chiltern Hills are considered lowland while the Pennines are upland. It often implies a preference for the cooler, damper conditions of the north and west of Britain.

urceolate, pitcher-like, deeply concave, hollow and contracted at the mouth.

vegetative (of reproduction), non-sexual. In lichens vegetative reproduction can involve both partners of the symbiosis (e.g. in soredia, isidia, blastidia), or the mycobiont only (e.g. in thalloconidia).

veins, elevated, sometimes branched and anastomosed ridges; of particular importance in identification of *Peltigera* species, where they occur on the underside of the lobes.

verruca, a wart-like swelling.

verrucose, having small rounded processes or ‘warts’.

verruculose, delicately warted.

xeric, a dry environment.