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Contribution to the knowledge of lichens in northern France

by

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Abstract: During a lichenological field meeting in northern France (departments Ardennes, Meurthe-et-Moselle, Meuse, and Moselle), a total of 264 species of lichens and lichenicolous fungi were recorded in eight localities. Comments are provided on rare species. *Acarospora glaucocarpa* var. *conspersa* and *Thelopsis rubella* are new to the area covered by the recent checklist of Belgium, Luxembourg and northern France, and the presence of *Lecanora xanthostoma* is confirmed for that area. The finding of the lichenicolous *Pronectria terrestris* is remarkable, as the species was hitherto known only from its type locality in Luxembourg. The high biological interest of the "forêt du Mont-Dieu" south of Sedan is documented.

1. Introduction

In September 2004, a lichenological field meeting was organized in northern France. Eight localities in the phytogeographical Lorraine district were visited, located in the departments Ardennes (1 locality), Meurthe-et-Moselle (3 loc.), Meuse (3 loc.), and Moselle (1 loc.). In all localities, a rather complete inventory of lichens and lichenicolous fungi was carried out. Herbarium specimens of rare or critical species are kept in the private herbaria of the authors (abbreviated as h), in BR or in LG. The purpose of this paper is to provide a list per locality of the recorded taxa (Table 1) and to comment on the most interesting species.

The participants of the field meeting were: André Aptroot, Paul Diederich, Jean-Pierre Duvivier, Damien Ertz, Dirk Jordaens, Chris & Johan Paulussen-Janssens, Emmanuël Sérusiaux, Jonathan Signoret, Laurens Sparrius, Dries Van den Broeck, and Jackie & Freddy Vermeulen-Poeck.

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2. Locality list

All localities are in France in the phytogeographical Lorraine district. Grid data refer to the so-called IFBL system, commonly used in the area of study.

1. Meuse, Montmédy, citadelle (M6.48), 3.9.2004; on walls and *Acer*.
2. Meuse, SE of Montmédy, Marville, cemetery of St Hilaire (N7.11), 3.9.2004; on graves, chapel, *Tilia* and *Fraxinus* near entrance of cemetery, orchard at 200 m from cemetery (mainly *Acer*, *Juglans* and *Prunus*).
3. Ardennes, NW of Le Chesne, "forêt du Mont-Dieu", NW part of forest (M5.36), 4.9.2004; on trees in forest (mainly *Acer*, *Fraxinus*, *Quercus* and *Salix*).
4. Meuse, 5 km NWW of Stenay, road to Beaumont-en-Argonne, roadside trees by the "forêt de Jaulnay" (M6.43), 4.9.2004; *Populus* and *Pyrus* along road, wooden and concrete fence posts, trees in small forest.
5. Meurthe-et-Moselle, Charency-Vezin, "cimetière militaire franco-allemand" (M7.52), 4.9.2004; on *Tilia*.
6. Meurthe-et-Moselle, Charency-Vezin, Mesobrometum N of village (M7.52), 4.9.2004; terricolous in Mesobrometum, and saxicolous on calcareous rocks.
7. Meurthe-et-Moselle, Hussigny-Godbrange, disused quarry NE of village (M8.51), 5.9.2004; terricolous, muscicolous or saxicolous on calcareous soil and rock rich in iron, on concrete and on *Salix*.
8. Moselle, SSE of Rédange, disused quarry "la Sprett" (M8.52), 5.9.2004; terricolous, muscicolous or saxicolous on calcareous soil and rock rich in iron, on wood and on *Salix*.

As it is a site of major biological interest, further comments are provided for the "forêt du Mont-Dieu". The forest has been studied in great detail by Duvigneaud (1959) and by Duvigneaud & Mullenders (1962). It is the only fragment left of the alluvial forests of the Bar valley, a tributary of the Meuse, and it is spreading over 11 km^2. Its oriental part lays over clayey sandstone, marly limestone and calcareous clay of the lower Oxfordian, and its occidental part occupies modern alluvial deposits and is regularly flooded. It is managed as coppices under tall trees, with a regular felling every thirty years. Old boles are few, with locally noteworthy exceptions. Drastic felling operations occurred during both world wars in 1914-1918 and 1940-1945.

We only explored the forest W of the "route nationale", which corresponds to the section studied by Duvigneaud (1959) who recognized three different forest types:

- The forest liable to frequent and important flooding with *Carex riparia*, belonging to the *Alnetum glutinosae*; this type is the most frequently flooded part of the forest. Tree species are mainly *Fraxinus excelsior*, *Quercus robur*, *Ulmus laevis* with well-developed coppices of *Alnus glutinosa* and large *Salix* thickets. Water level is high and the ground level remains wet throughout the year.
- The mixed alder-ash forest belonging to the *Pruno-Fraxinetum*, with the same tree species and typically accompanied by *Prunus padus*. This forest type also lays over modern alluvial deposits, but is less frequently flooded. Locally, herbaceous species of drier soils can occur, and thus form a transition community towards the next forest type.

- The humid facies of the mixed oak-hornbeam forest, belonging to the *Querceto-Carpinetum stachyetosum*; it is a forest dominated by *Quercus robur* and *Fraxinus excelsior*, together with *Acer pseudoplatanus*, *Carpinus betulus*, *Prunus avium*, and sometimes *Fagus sylvatica* and *Betula pendula*. This forest type can also be observed on the highest parts of the alluvial plain and lower parts of colluvial areas of calcareous clay; it is never flooded.

Duvigneaud & Mullenders (1962) in their complementary study of the forest have provided a short description of the epiphytic vegetation, and especially mentioned the presence of *Lobaria pulmonaria* in the forest east of the "route nationale" in a "deep and narrow small valley". They say that boles of both *Acer pseudoplatanus* and *Alnus glutinosa* are covered with large thalli of "*Lobaria pulmonacea*". This emblematic species has been recollected in the forest (see below), together with *Cetrelia olivetorum* and *Cladonia cyathomorpha*. Sérusiaux & Rose (1984) explored the lichen flora of the forest, and they reported *Bacidia arceutina*, *B. biatorina*, *Caloplaca cerina*, *Catillaria nigroclavata*, *Normandina pulchella*, *Opegrapha vermicellifera* and *Stenocybe pullatula*.

The western section of the forest has been designated as a Natura 2000 site over 475 ha and the description sheet identifies the alluvial forest of the *Pruno-Fraxinetum* as the priority habitat of the European directive 92/43 (http://natura2000.environnement.gouv.fr/sites/FR2100301.html).

3. Comments on interesting species

Acarospora glaucocarpa (Ach.) Körb.

var. ***conspersa*** (Fr.) Th. Fr.

Loc. 7, on calcareous rock, *Aptroot* 62702 (h) & *Diederich* 16020 (h). Loc. 8, on calcareous rock, *Diederich* 15995 (h).

Luxembourg (Lorr.): W Dudelange, Haard (M8.54), calcaire de minerai de fer, 2001, *Cepeda* (hb Diederich).

var. ***glaucocarpa***

Belgium (Mosan): Treignes, escarpement calcaire au bord de la route de Vierves (J5.33), sur un rocher calcaire, 1962, *Lambinon* 62/250 (LG). Dourbes, rochers calcaires sous le château de Haute-Roche (J5.42), 1963, *Lambinon* 63/316 (LG).

This species was known from a few Belgian localities in the Meuse district, where it occurs on natural outcrops of hard calcareous rocks. Here we report it for the first time from the Lorraine district (France and Luxembourg). The material examined is rather heterogeneous: both Belgian specimens have a well-developed thallus, whilst those from France and Luxembourg have a thallus more or less reduced to the apothecial margin. The morphological variability of the species is largely discussed in the literature, and many authors agree to consider all these specimens as belonging to a single species. The specimens from France and Luxembourg with a reduced thallus correspond to var. *conspersa* (Fr.) Th. Fr., which is not accepted as a distinct taxon by most recent authors. As the two varieties are morphologically very distinct in Belgium, Luxembourg and northern France and have a distinct distribution and ecology, we provisionally treat them as distinct pending further studies. The variety *conspersa* is new for the area covered by the checklist (Diederich & Sérusiaux 2000).

Lecanora xanthostoma Fröberg

Loc. 8, on concrete, *Diederich* 16037 (h).

Belgium, Camp.: Oelegem, church (C5.21), op kalksteen, 2004, *Van den Broeck* 1363 (h, hb Diederich).

This species was recently reported as new to Belgium by Van den Broeck (2003), who observed it on a cemetery in the Flanders district, without collecting it. Van den Broeck et al. (2004a, 2004b) reported it from field observations in the Campine district. Subsequently, D. Van den Broeck collected the species in the Belgian Campine district, but that discovery remained unpublished. Here we publish the first confirmed records for our study area based on herbarium specimens. The name *L. xanthostoma* was erroneously considered to be a synonym of *L. conferta* auct., non (Duby) Grognot by Diederich & Sérusiaux (2000).

Lobaria pulmonaria (L.) Hoffm.

Loc. 3, on *Fraxinus*, *Diederich* 15927 (h).

We observed healthy populations with many thalli on four old *Fraxinus* in the "forêt du Mont-Dieu". The trees in the surroundings harboured other remarkable lichens, such as *Cetrelia olivetorum* s. l. (the largest thallus c. 1 m diam.) and *Cladonia cyathomorpha*, covering a surface of c. 0.5 m^2 on an old *Fraxinus*. These observations confirm the most valuable biological interest of this forest, now designated in the Natura 2000 network. It is thus quite important that mature trees are fully preserved in the forest as they host the most interesting epiphytic species.

Pachyphiale fagicola (Hepp) Zwackh

Loc. 2, on old *Fraxinus*, *Diederich* 15979 (h) & *Sparrius* 8556 (h).

This a very rare species in the area covered by the Checklist as it was formerly known only from two collections in Luxembourg (Ardenne and Lorraine districts). Its discovery on an old *Fraxinus* in a meadow is thus a surprise and worth mentioning in this report.

Phlyctis agelaea (Ach.) Flot.

Loc. 3, on young *Salix*, *Diederich* 15924 (h), *Ertz* 7148 (BR) & *Van den Broeck* 902 (h).

This is a most interesting discovery, as the species is otherwise known in our study area only from the coastal region in northern France, and from one isolated locality in the Luxembourg Lorraine district, where it occurs on three very old *Fagus* trees.

Pronectria terrestris Lowen & Diederich

Loc. 1, immersed in a terricolous crust, *Diederich* 15990 (h) & *Ertz* 7103 (BR).

This lichenicolous pyrenomycete was known only from the type locality in Luxembourg (Lorraine district), where it grew on *Thrombium epigaeum*. It is thus new to France. The recent collection has been found on a sterile, whitish terricolous crust that could not be identified with certainty, but is likely to belong to *T. epigaeum* as well.

Thelopsis rubella Nyl.

Loc. 2, on *Tilia*, *Aptroot* 62630 (h, LG), *Sparrius* 8560 (h).

The genus *Thelopsis* is reported here for the first time in the area of study, and the discovery of *T. rubella* on a bole of *Tilia* in parkland conditions at the entrance of a cemetery is surprising as the species is usually said to be an important indicator of well-preserved localities, especially those hosting *Lobarion* communities. New to the area of study.

Verrucaria bryoctona (Th. Fr.) Orange

Loc. 7, terricolous, *Diederich* 16013 (h). Loc. 8, terricolous, *Diederich* 16008 (h).

Belg., Fl.: Mechelen, cemetery (D4.28), on the ground, 2002, Van den Broeck 1362 (h); St-Amands, Provinciale weg (D4.23), on disturbed ground at the entrance of a storing place of building material, 2004, Van den Broeck 1456 (h); Zwijndrecht, Vlakte van Zwijndrecht (C4.14), 2005, Van den Broeck 1621 (h); Lier, stone wall of a school (C5.51), on concrete, 2004, Van den Broeck 1543 (h). Camp.: Turnhout, cemetery Nazareth (B5.47), on the ground, 2003, Van den Broeck 1312 (h); Camp.: Beerse, cemetery, church (B5.46), on the ground, 20/03/2005, Jordaens (h).

France, Mar.: Somme, au NW de St-Valéry-sur-Somme, Pointe du Hourdel, à l'est du phare, levée de galets (H22.44), sur sable et mousses recouvrant des galets, 2001, *Diederich* 15356 (h).

In our study area, this frequently sterile species was known from one locality in the Maritime district and two localities in the Meuse district in Belgium (Ertz & Duvivier 2004). We report it here as new to northern France.

4. Species list

Table 1 gives a list of the recorded taxa of lichens and lichenicolous fungi during the field meeting. With the exception of some recent nomenclatural changes, nomenclature follows Diederich & Sérusiaux (2000).

Table 1. List of lichens and lichenicolous fungi recorded during the field meeting in northern France in 2004.

Locality	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Acarospora fuscata		×						
Acarospora glaucocarpa var. *conspersa*							×	×
Acrocordia gemmata		×		×				
Acrocordia salweyi	×							
Agonimia tristicula		×		×		×	×	×
Agonimia vouauxii							×	
Anaptychia ciliaris					×			
Anisomeridium polypori		×		×				
Arthonia cinnabarina			×					
Arthonia didyma			×	×				
Arthonia phaeophysciae (on *Phaeophyscia orbicularis*)							×	
Arthonia punctiformis		×						
Arthonia radiata		×		×				
Arthonia spadicea			×					
Aspicilia calcarea	×	×						
Aspicilia contorta subsp. *contorta*	×	×					×	×

Locality	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Aspicilia contorta subsp. *hoffmanniana*	×	×						
Aspicilia moenium		×					×	
Bacidia adastra		×						
Bacidia arceutina			×					
Bacidia bagliettoana		×					×	×
Bacidia herbarum								×
Bacidia rubella		×		×	×			
Bilimbia sabuletorum		×				×	×	×
Botryolepraria lesdainii	×						×	
Buellia aethalea		×						
Buellia griseovirens	×	×	×	×			×	×
Buellia punctata		×		×			×	
Calicium salicinum			×					
Caloplaca albolutescens	×							
Caloplaca aurantia	×	×				×	×	
Caloplaca cerinelloides								×
Caloplaca chlorina	×			×	×			
Caloplaca chrysodeta	×	×						
Caloplaca citrina	×	×		×			×	×
Caloplaca coronata	×	×					×	
Caloplaca crenulatella	×						×	×
Caloplaca decipiens	×							
Caloplaca dolomiticola		×				×		
Caloplaca flavescens	×	×				×		
Caloplaca flavocitrina	×	×					×	×
Caloplaca holocarpa	×					×	×	
Caloplaca lactea		×						
Caloplaca lithophila	×	×					×	
Caloplaca obscurella		×		×	×			
Caloplaca ruderum	×							
Caloplaca teicholyta	×	×					×	
Caloplaca variabilis	×	×				×	×	
Caloplaca xantholyta		×						
Candelaria concolor	×			×				×
Candelariella aurella	×	×					×	×
Candelariella reflexa	×	×		×			×	×
Candelariella vitellina		×		×			×	×
Candelariella xanthostigma		×		×				
Capronia peltigerae (on *Peltigera*)							×	×
Catillaria lenticularis		×						
Catillaria nigroclavata		×						
Cetrelia olivetorum s. l.			×					
Chrysothrix candelaris			×					
Cladonia caespiticia			×					
Cladonia chlorophaea						×		
Cladonia coniocraea			×					
Cladonia convoluta						×		
Cladonia cyathomorpha			×					
Cladonia fimbriata		×	×	×	×		×	×
Cladonia furcata ssp. *furcata*						×		
Cladonia humilis								×
Cladonia ochrochlora				×				
Cladonia polydactyla			×					
Cladonia pyxidata ssp. *pocillum*		×				×	×	×
Cladonia ramulosa		×						
Cladonia rangiformis						×		

Locality	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cladonia rei							×	×
Cladonia symphycarpa						×		
Clauzadea metzleri		×				×		
Clauzadea monticola						×	×	×
Collema auriforme		×						
Collema crispum	×	×				×	×	×
Collema cristatum						×		
Collema fuscovirens	×	×						
Collema tenax	×	×				×	×	×
Corticifraga fuckelii (on *Peltigera*)							×	×
Dermatocarpon miniatum	×							
Diploicia canescens		×						
Diploschistes muscorum						×	×	
Diplotomma alboatrum	×	×						
Dirina stenhammarii		×						
Evernia prunastri	×	×	×	×	×		×	×
Flavoparmelia caperata	×	×	×	×			×	×
Fuscidea lightfootii							×	
Graphis scripta		×	×	×				
Halecania viridescens							×	×
Hawksworthiana peltigericola (on *Peltigera*)							×	×
Hymenelia epulotica		×						
Hyperphyscia adglutinata		×						
Hypocenomyce scalaris		×						
Hypogymnia physodes	×	×	×	×			×	×
Hypogymnia tubulosa	×	×	×	×			×	×
Hypotrachyna revoluta		×	×	×			×	×
Illosporiopsis christiansenii	×	×					×	
Lecania cyrtella		×						
Lecania erysibe	×	×					×	
Lecania rabenhorstii	×	×		×			×	×
Lecania sylvestris		×						
Lecanora albescens	×	×		×			×	×
Lecanora argentata				×				
Lecanora campestris	×	×						
Lecanora carpinea	×	×	×	×			×	×
Lecanora chlarotera	×	×	×	×	×		×	×
Lecanora compallens	×			×	×			
Lecanora crenulata	×	×						
Lecanora dispersa	×	×		×			×	×
Lecanora dispersella	×	×					×	
Lecanora expallens		×	×	×	×		×	×
Lecanora flotoviana	×	×					×	×
Lecanora hagenii	×							
Lecanora horiza		×						
Lecanora muralis	×	×					×	
Lecanora polytropa		×					×	
Lecanora pulicaris		×					×	×
Lecanora saligna				×				
Lecanora subcarpinea							×	
Lecanora symmicta				×	×		×	
Lecanora xanthostoma							×	
Lecidella carpathica		×						
Lecidella elaeochroma f. *elaeochroma*	×	×	×	×	×		×	×
Lecidella elaeochroma f. *soralifera*	×	×						
Lecidella flavosorediata		×						

Locality	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Lecidella scabra	×	×						
Lecidella stigmatea	×	×		×			×	×
Lempholemma polyanthes		×						×
Lepraria crassissima							×	×
Lepraria incana		×	×					
Lepraria lobificans	×	×	×					
Lepraria rigidula							×	
Lepraria vouauxii		×			×			
Leptogium gelatinosum	×	×				×	×	×
Leptogium plicatile		×						
Leptogium schraderi							×	
Leptogium turgidum	×						×	×
Leptorhaphis epidermidis							×	
Lichenopeltella santessonii (on *Peltigera rufescens*)								×
Lobaria pulmonaria			×					
Lobothallia radiosa		×				×		
Marchandiomyces aurantiacus (on *Physcia tenella*)		×						×
Marchandiomyces corallinus (on *Parmelia sulcata*)				×				
Melanelixia fuliginosa ssp. *glabratula*		×	×		×		×	
Melanelixia subaurifera	×	×	×	×			×	×
Melanohalea elegantula				×				
Melanohalea exasperata			×	×				×
Melanohalea exasperatula	×	×	×	×			×	×
Melanohalea laciniatula		×		×				
Micarea prasina			×					
Muellerella pygmaea var. *athallina* (on *Protoblastenia rupestris*)		×						
Mycobilimbia epixanthoides			×					
Mycobilimbia lurida						×		
Naetrocymbe punctiformis		×						
Nectriopsis lecanodes (on *Peltigera*)		×					×	×
Normandina pulchella			×	×				
Ochrolechia turneri		×						
Opegrapha atra			×	×				
Opegrapha rufescens		×	×	×				
Opegrapha rupestris		×				×		
Opegrapha varia		×			×			
Opegrapha vermicellifera		×	×	×				
Opegrapha vulgata			×					
Pachyphiale fagicola		×						
Parmelia saxatilis		×	×	×			×	
Parmelia submontana								×
Parmelia sulcata	×	×	×	×	×		×	×
Parmelina pastillifera		×		×			×	
Parmelina tiliacea		×			×			
Parmotrema perlatum	×	×	×	×			×	
Peltigera canina							×	×
Peltigera didactyla							×	×
Peltigera extenuata							×	
Peltigera horizontalis								×
Peltigera hymenina								×
Peltigera neckeri							×	×
Peltigera ponojensis							×	×
Peltigera praetextata		×	×				×	×
Peltigera rufescens		×					×	×
Pertusaria albescens		×	×	×	×			

Locality	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Pertusaria amara		×	×	×				
Pertusaria coccodes		×	×	×				
Pertusaria hemisphaerica			×					
Pertusaria hymenea			×	×				
Pertusaria leioplaca			×	×				
Pertusaria pertusa		×	×	×	×			
Petractis clausa		×						
Phaeophyscia endophoenicea		×		×				
Phaeophyscia nigricans							×	×
Phaeophyscia orbicularis	×	×		×			×	×
Phlyctis agelaea			×					
Phlyctis argena	×	×	×	×			×	
Physcia adscendens	×	×	×	×				×
Physcia aipolia	×		×	×			×	×
Physcia caesia	×							×
Physcia stellaris	×	×	×					×
Physcia tenella	×	×	×	×			×	×
Physconia distorta	×	×		×	×			
Physconia grisea	×	×		×	×			×
Physconia perisidiosa		×		×	×			
Placidium squamulosum						×		
Placopyrenium trachyticum	×	×						
Placynthiella icmalea				×				×
Placynthium nigrum	×	×				×	×	×
Platismatia glauca				×				
Pleurosticta acetabulum	×	×		×	×		×	×
Polysporina simplex		×						
Porina aenea		×		×			×	×
Porpidia soredizodes		×						
Porpidia tuberculosa								×
Pronectria robergei (on *Peltigera*)							×	
Pronectria terrestris (on cf. *Thrombium epigaeum*)	×							
Protoblastenia rupestris	×	×				×	×	×
Pseudevernia furfuracea		×		×				
Punctelia subrudecta	×	×	×	×			×	×
Punctelia ulophylla	×	×	×	×			×	×
Pyrenula nitidella			×					
Pyrrhospora quernea		×	×	×	×			
Ramalina farinacea		×	×	×			×	×
Ramalina fastigiata	×		×	×				×
Ramalina fraxinea	×			×				×
Rhizocarpon reductum		×						
Rinodina calcarea		×						
Rinodina gennarii	×	×						×
Sarcogyne regularis	×	×					×	×
Sarcosagium campestre var. *campestre*							×	
Scoliciosporum umbrinum		×						×
Staurothele frustulenta							×	
Staurothele rugulosa	×							
Steinia geophana							×	
Stigmidium microspilum (on *Graphis scripta*)			×					
Stigmidium mycobilimbiae (on *Bilimbia sabuletorum*)								×
Syzygospora physciacearum (on *Physcia tenella*)							×	
Taeniolella phaeophysciae (on *Phaeophyscia orbicularis*)		×						

Locality	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Thelopsis rubella		×						
Toninia aromatica	×	×						
Toninia sedifolia						×		
Trapeliopsis flexuosa								×
Trapeliopsis granulosa			×	×				
Tremella cladoniae (on *Cladonia pyxidata* subsp. *pocillum*)							×	
Usnea ceratina			×					
Verrucaria bryoctona							×	×
Verrucaria caerulea						×		
Verrucaria calciseda	×	×				×	×	
Verrucaria fuscella							×	
Verrucaria glaucovirens							×	
Verrucaria macrostoma	×	×						
Verrucaria muralis	×	×					×	×
Verrucaria nigrescens	×	×		×		×	×	×
Verrucaria ochrostoma		×						
Verrucaria viridula	×	×						
Vezdaea aestivalis							×	×
Vezdaea retigera							×	×
Vouauxiella lichenicola (on *Lecanora chlarotera*)				×	×			
Weddellomyces epicallopisma (on *Caloplaca flavescens*)	×	×						
Xanthoria calcicola								×
Xanthoria candelaria		×						
Xanthoria elegans	×	×					×	
Xanthoria parietina	×	×	×	×			×	×
Xanthoria polycarpa		×		×			×	×
Xanthoriicola physciae (on *Xanthoria parietina*)		×		×				×
Total number of species: 264	88	154	64	81	24	30	108	94

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