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ABSTRACT: A lichen collection, containing 181 numbered packets from Scandinavia, made by the Irish botanist Isaac Carroll during 1863 is documented. Brief biographical notes on Isaac Carroll (1828-1880) are presented. The name Pyrenocollema bryospilum (Nyl.) Coppins is validated. Verrucaria beloniella Nyl. is lectotypified and synonymised with Lecidella stigmatea (Ach.) Hertel & Leuckert. Stigmidium congestum and Lecidea hypopta are added to the floras of Norway and Ireland respectively.

Key Words – Herbarium, Lichens, Isaac Carroll.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES ON ISAAC CARROLL

Isaac Carroll, a nineteenth century Irish botanist, was primarily a lichenologist. His contribution to botany has been written up by several researchers in recent decades (Cullinane 1973, Seaward et al. 1982, Parnell 1992, Mitchell 1996). Isaac Carroll was the only son of James Carroll1 and wife Susannah, née Abbott2. Born in Cork City on 28 April 1828, he died in Aghada, Co. Cork on 7 September 1880, aged 52. He was a Quaker and is interred at the Society of Friends’ Burial Ground, Summerhill South, Cork (Mitchell, 1995, 1996). He corresponded with botanists from 19 Summer Hill, on the North side of Cork City, in 1858-60, 1862, 1864, 1867-8 and 1870 (Seaward et al., 1982; Mitchell, 1996) and from 79 South Mall in 1858 and 18723. The portrait of Isaac Carroll which now hangs in the herbarium in Glasnevin, was painted by Dublin born artist, Josephine Webb, R.H.A. (1853-1924)4. A photograph of Isaac Carroll is reproduced in Mitchell (1996: 7).

BUSINESS

Isaac Carroll is described as a timber merchant (Desmond, 1994) and this was his father’s business. An embossed trade stamp on an envelope seen in the 1980s amongst material in DBN suggest that Isaac was engaged as a ’Corn & Flour Merchant’ in Cork in 1867. We were unable to relocate this envelope, but he also apprenticed in this trade in 1843 in Shackleton’s flour mills, after leaving Newtown school in Waterford (Mitchell, 1996). On one occasion he wrote, that he had got ’a very good agency in addition to my present occupation which only takes up [a] portion of my time’, a statement which may indicate diverse business interests (Seaward et al., 1982).

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1 James Carroll was born 17 xi 1791 and died 14 i 1874.
2 Susannah Carroll, née Abbott, was born 22 viii 1800 and died 23 x 1844.
3 given as 79 Patrick Street.
4 Josephine Webb was from a Quaker family. She painted flowers and portraits and exhibited works in Dublin and Paris.
Genealogical records concerning James Carroll’s family suggest that the family originated in Belfast and moved via Dublin to Cork (Lamb, in litt., 1993), presumably to further their trade interests. Commercial trading documents from Cork in the mid-nineteenth century indicate that Isaac’s father, James Carroll was a timber merchant and that he had a timber yard on Carroll’s Quay, just off the west side of Leitrim Street, in Cork and that the business also had frontage to a deep water berth on the River Lee at Water Street. Other branches of the Carroll family were well established in the commercial life of Cork city from the 1800s (Harrison, 1994). Carroll’s Bridge is just north of the old sand quay dock on Camden Quay. In 1999, a major development scheme was announced for Carroll’s Quay and Camden Quay on the south bank of the River Lee (Barker, 1999).

BOTANY

Isaac Carroll was an excellent general botanist. His later work on the phanerogamic flora was directed towards a flora of County Cork (Allin, 1883). From his letters written to David Moore, it is apparent that Carroll had an interest in the cultivation of ferns. He published papers on seaweeds, mosses, lichens and flowering plants in the Journal of Botany and other journals of the time (Carroll, 1856, 1857, 1865, 1866 and 1867). He contributed information to many works; for example, Mudd (1861) incorporated Carroll’s lichen locations and Bentham (1865) acknowledged ‘the valuable notes communicated by Isaac Carroll of Cork’. Moore & More (1866) included his flowering plant records from the Cork region. Leighton (1871) published records sent to him by Carroll who said, ‘he was much pleased with my Irish novelties’. Isaac Carroll corresponded with prominent botanists of the day including, David Moore, Director of the Botanic Gardens, Dublin (Nelson & McCracken, 1987), Admiral Theobald Jones, M.P. for Londonderry and William Nylander, the Finnish lichenologist in Paris (Ahti, 1990). According to some correspondence in DBN archives, Carroll had high hopes of a visit by Nylander to Ireland in 1859 but the visit did not take place. Many Carroll letters have been transcribed and published (Seaward et al., 1982, Mitchell, 1996) but two letters in the Hunt Institute (Stieber & Karg, 1984: 136) have not been published.

Attention to the botanical interest of the Killarney area was noted by Carroll and he also highlighted the southern element present in the flora of SW Ireland (Mitchell, 1961). Carroll speculated on components in the flora of the region, ‘at Killarney, Glengarriff ... there exists .. in a truly natural state a few distinctly ... tropical cryptogams, which latter appear nowhere else in Europe ...’ (Cusack 1875, Scannell, 1982).

SPECIMENS

The main collections of Isaac Carroll are in the herbaria of the Natural History Museum (BM) (Desmond, 1994) in London, Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh (E), Trinity College Dublin (TCD) and we draw attention here to lichen material collected by Carroll in Scandinavia in 1863 in DBN at National Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin. In 1874, the year Carroll’s father died, the BM records show that 3963 lichens were purchased from Isaac Carroll (Cullinane, 1970). Hedge & Lamond (1970) report 'bry. and lich. J. [sic] Carroll 1858' in the Edinburgh Herbarium, E, and some of his specimens there were examined by W. L. Lindsay who included some in an account of lichen pycnidia (Lindsay, 1869). Cullinane (loc. cit.) also reported some 500 Carroll lichen specimens in the Herbarium at University College Cork (CRK), and these are now in TCD (Webb, 1991). In 1859 Carroll issued a single fascicle of Lichenes Hibernici Exsiccati (Mitchell, 1971) and copies of this exsiccatum are held by several herbaria DBN, TCD, E, BM, K, BON, H, UPS, etc.). Carroll also undertook extensive curatorial work in the vascular plant herbarium in Cork (CRK), which he expanded.
to 60,000 sheets. This is highlighted in submissions to a public enquiry into activities at the University in the 1880s (Queen’s Colleges (Ireland) Commission, 1885).

In spite of his poor health, to which he alludes occasionally in his letters, Carroll travelled abroad to observe the flora of other regions. We know from herbarium specimens that he was in Oxfordshire, England in 1849. In 1861, he travelled in Iceland (Carroll, 1867a) with two Quaker friends, Joseph Fisher Shackleton and Alfred Webb5 (J. Shackleton, personal communication). Hesselbo (1918: 397-398) noted the visit. According to Desmond (1994) specimens from this expedition are in the Natural History Museum (BM) in London. In July 1864, Admiral Jones and Carroll studied lichens on Ben Lawers, a mountain in Scotland noted for its rich alpine plant and lichen flora (Gilbert et al., 1988). They collected many rarities from Ben Lawers new to the British Isles in the 1860s (Carroll, 1865, 1866, 1867b). These Scottish specimens are divided between BM and DBN, and the latter collections in the Jones herbarium await critical re-examination.

A common corticolous lichen in Atlantic woods in western Ireland *Japewiella carrollii* (Coppins & P.James) Printzen commemorates Isaac Carroll. Descriptions of this species are provided by Coppins & James (1979), Tønsberg (1990) and Printzen (1999).

**CARROLL’S ITINERARY IN SCANDINAVIA IN 1863**

The journey which concerns this paper was undertaken in 1863 to Scandinavia in the company of David Moore, Curator of the Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, Dublin and Joseph Fisher Shackleton of Lucan (More, 1881, J. Shackleton pers. comm.). Moore (1866) published a descriptive account of the travel, noting: ‘I arranged to accompany two friends [not named] who were going from Ireland, whose objects for making the journey were similar to mine’. He left Glasnevin on 17th June, traversed England and left from Hull on 20th June. The party arrived in Christiansand on the 22nd of the month and travelled to Christiania (now Oslo), from thence to Moss, Sarpsborg, Eidsvoll, Lillehammer, Gudbrandsdal, Vigg, Kvam and Dombas. At this point the party dispersed; Moore, who was chiefly concerned with visiting horticultural centres, travelled to Dovrefjeld and later, on leaving Scandinavia, toured centres in Germany and Belgium. Carroll and Shackleton travelled on to Trondhjem, Tromso, Bodö and Alten. Carroll wrote that from Alten ‘we took ponies and crossed Lapland’ and noted the countryside there as, ‘low, swampy with monotonous vegetation’. They passed through Kautokeino, Harapanda, Torneå - the most northerly point of the Gulf of Bothnia - and then went to Skelefteå and Umea. Specimens were collected in ‘bogs, cornfields, churchyards, on river banks and on mountains to the snow line’, in June, July and August 1863 (Carroll, 1867b).

The reconstruction of the itinerary was hampered due to the fact that only collection months were given on the specimen labels. A definitive reference to the rail and ferry transport infrastructure available for use in the 1860s would have been particularly helpful. In order to assist readers tracing the journey on maps or abstracting distributional data, the specimens have been indexed by locality in an inferred chronogeographical sequence in Appendix 2. The niches and habitats for lichens in the landscape studied by Carroll at each locality in Scandinavia can be envisaged readily by readers considering each locality species list with current experience of the ecological knowledge of the lichens foremost in mind. In the specimen list, no ecological incongruities have been found regarding species distribution and the climate and topography expected at the localities mentioned.

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5 Alfred Webb was a brother of Josephine Webb, R.H.A.
VASCULAR PLANTS FROM SCANDINAVIA

In the case of flowering plants, Carroll (1867b) enumerates 90 species and only included the more interesting records. At least 44 sheets of vascular plants collected by Carroll in Scandinavia are represented in DBN, and of these only 14 species were sufficiently noteworthy to have been published. Some specimens from Carroll’s Norway and Lapland expedition are also in the National Museum of Wales (Harrison, 1992) and the Botany Department at Cambridge (Lanjouw & Stafleu, 1954: 117), but it remains unclear how many vascular plant specimens were collected on the expedition. For example, the DBN set of specimens includes, *Rubus arcticus* (flore pleno), with the comment, 'flower deeper coloured than usual and fragrant resembling a small crimson rose'.

PUBLISHED LETTERS OF ISAAC CARROLL, THEOBALD JONES & WILLIAM NYLANDER

Some correspondence of Isaac Carroll, Theobald Jones and William Nylander preserved in Helsinki University Library has been published (Mitchell, 1996) and these letters provides interesting anecdotes referring to the Scandinavian expedition. Jones wrote to Nylander on July 8, 1863 ‘... both Messrs Carroll and Moore left on the 19th of last month for a Botanical Excursion in Norway - so far the weather favors them’. (Mitchell, 1996: 16). On August 17, 1863 Jones wrote to Nylander; ‘I told you of the Excursion about to be made by Messrs Moore-Carroll and some Friends. Mr Moore’s object was Norway. Mr Carroll intended something more extended - ending with Finland - they necessarily separated. Moore has returned highly successful and delighted beyond measure ... ’ Jones goes on to comment on Carroll’s whereabouts ‘Mr. Carroll has not been heard of - it was his intention to return by Dublin - he might have gone more direct by Steamer to Cork but if so I think he would have informed me by Letter’ (Mitchell, 1996: 17). In a letter of April 1, 1864 to Nylander, Jones wrote ‘Of Mr Carroll I can give you an Account you know he visited Norway & Lapland last year - and not under circumstances favorable to the Collection of Lichens - but he did collect considerable quantity’ (Mitchell, 1996: 19).

UNPUBLISHED LETTERS FROM ISAAC CARROLL TO WILLIAM NYLANDER

Two other letters preserved in Helsinki University Library, with copies donated by Michael Mitchell to DBN, are transcribed below.

19 Summer Hill
Cork, May 5/64

My dear Sir,

During a portion of last summer, I made a hurried expedition thro’ part of Norway & across Lapland ascending the Alten Valley & descending to Torneâ. Although so extensive a tour admitted of but little lingering, I made a considerable collection of Flowering Plants & Lichens, the latter of which I have been trying to name with only partial success by your Lich. Scand. for a guide. I have now made up a large box full of duplicates which I should like you to look at, I intend forwarding the same very shortly. I shall of course prepay carriage as far as possible & you must let me know of any further charges that I may remit the amount to you or to Dr. Hooker for you. I also think that as there are a large number of species in the box which will take both time and trouble to make out satisfactorily (tho’ no doubt most of them will be recognised by you at a glance) you should, if you think proper make some charge for naming the collection but I leave this to your own discretion - Concerning such species as I suppose are new to Fl. Scand. I have made remarks = Many species as *Lecidea galbula*, *L. fuscescens* Sommerfelt. *L. carneox-pallida* - *Lecan. chlorophana* &c, &c, have not been sent because I felt no hesitation about their identity - You will miss many arctic plants, but as I said before my tour was so hurried that I could not
linger long enough amongst the mountains to do much good & the lowlands of Lapland
(about Matarengi & Torneâ) appeared very poor in species. Let me hear from you as soon
as the box has arrived safely.

Y’rs very truly
Isaac Carroll

Dr. Wm. Nylander
a Paris

19 Summer Hill, Cork
June 3/64.

My dear Sir

I am much obliged for the trouble you have taken with my specimens many of which
were poor & small - you ask what tree Mycoporum ptelaeodes grew? I believe it grew on
young Betula - I have only the two specimens of Verrucaria bryospila you saw and I wish to
give Admiral Jones one specimen. I had the misfortune at the outset of my Lapland Journey
to lose or break all my lenses & so was obliged to collect very much at random & no doubt
to over-look some good things altho I certainly found the heart of Lapland very poor in
species. I shall be glad to take a copy of M. Fellmans Lapland Lichens; which you can
forward next time you are sending a parcel to Dr. Hooker, or to Admiral Jones.

With many thanks for the trouble you have taken.
I remain yours truly.
Isaac Carroll

P. S. 3 specimens are enclosed Please return the Pertusaria the names of the other two will be
sufficient.

LICHEN SPECIES LIST

Carroll studied his material with great care, consulting Nylander (1861) Lichenes
Scandinaviæ for many species descriptions. As Jones wrote to Nylander 'He examines all
of them even those he may be aquainted with (I believe) by section and by the aid of the
Camera [lucida] makes a Drawing. This must be very tedious and I think unnecessary
(Mitchell, 1996: 19). Nylander (1864) described Verrucaria beloniellâ and Verrucaria
bryospila7 from Carroll’s specimens. The plants collected or noted during the Scandinavian
tour are listed by Carroll (1865, 1867b), who remarked that he ‘only enumerated the more
interesting phanaerogams but have given the list of lichens entire, in order to compare
with Dr. Lindsay’s (1867) Contribution to the Lichen-flora of Northern Europe’. Carroll
(1867b) listed 184 species of lichens. 181 numbered collections were accessed into the
Admiral Jones herbarium in 1864 and catalogued (Jones manuscript, DBN). All but one of
these numbered specimens were reissued in 1998 and examined by HF.

LICHEN SPECIMEN LABELS

The labels, on which the lichen specimens are glued, are written in the clear legible hand of
Carroll, and often there are notes referring to the thallus, hymenium, paraphyses, ascospores
or other features. On many packets, Carroll made camera lucida drawings. Some
annotations are by Carroll while others are in the hand of Admiral Theobald Jones. Virtually
all of the packets are numbered by Jones, and correspond to his accessions catalogue
(Jones manuscript, 1864). On some specimens, there are species names, underlines,
question marks and ‘x’ marks in red ink in the hand of William Nylander of Paris, and there is

6 see Appendix 1 #73: Lecidella stigmatea
7 see Appendix 1 #135: Pyrenocollema bryospilum
correspondence indicating that Nylander examined some specimens now in DBN (Mitchell, 1996).

FORMAT OF THE CATALOGUE
The lichens are listed alphabetically in Appendix 1 by the name under which each specimen is now filed in DBN. The name that follows is that written on the specimen by Carroll. All the notes on the specimen label are transcribed with attention to author abbreviations, punctuation and underlining. The place names are given exactly as on the Carroll label, for example Trondhjem. If graphics are drawn on the label a description is provided. Handwriting of Carroll, Jones and Nylander is clearly distinguished. Not all the localities mentioned on the specimen labels were included in Carroll’s (1867b) paper, and these are presented here in full in Appendix 2. The collections are now wrapped in folded packets and mounted on sheets. All bear a new printed label with the footer: Carroll 1863 Scandinavian lichens, Scannell 1998.

IDENTIFICATION AND NOMENCLATURE
The lichen specimens were checked by HF against Swedish and English species descriptions in current floras, Moberg & Holmåsen (1990), Foucard (1990) and Purvis et al. (1992) and some literature indicated by Santesson (1993). In comparatively few cases, revision of the species identifications were required. Nomenclature follows either Santesson (1993) or Vitikainen et al. (1997) and in almost all cases alterations in nomenclature and/or authority citations were required.

SPECIMENS OF PARTICULAR INTEREST
The 1863 collections are richer than anticipated and several extra species have been found. Species newly identified in the collection include: Arthonia intexta, Bryoria chalbeiformis, Lecanora rugosella, Peltigera nekeri, Protoblastenia siebenhaariana, Pseudephebe miniscula, Stigmidium congestum, Umbilicaria polyrrhiza, Umbilicaria rigida and Xanthoria sorediata.

Stigmidium congestum (Körb.) Triebel
The lichenicolous fungus Stigmidium congestum is widespread in Europe. This is the first record from Norway and Carroll’s specimen is from near Sarpsborg on Lecanora rugosella. S. congestum has been recorded from Austria, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey (Roux & Triebel, 1994) and has subsequently been reported from Scotland.

Two species, Verrucaria beloniella and Verrucaria bryospila, originally described from Isaac Carroll’s collection (Nylander, 1864) deserve further comment.

Lecidella stigmatæa (Ach.) Hertel & Knopf
Verrucaria beloniella Nyl., Flora, Jena 47: 354, 1864. – Typus: Quam, Gudbrandsdal, Norway, June 1863. I.Carroll, (UPS – isotypus); ibid., (DBN, Jones herb. 176 – isotypus). (Lectotype of Verrucaria beloniella Nyl. selected here to be the lichen part of the DBN specimen)., syn. nov.

Carroll submitted the specimen with the letter of 5 May 1864 to Nylander, with a pencil drawing of an ascomatal section and 3-septate ascospores. On the basis of Carroll’s drawings, and a second examination of the specimen, Nylander described the species as new. The original description refers to a lichen thallus with perithecia containing 3-septate ascospores. A subsample was kept by Nylander (UPS) and the rest returned to Carroll.
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When the UPS specimen was re-examined by Keissler (c. 1920s), it was considered an unidentified discocarpous lichen (Santesson, 1984: 329, 1993: 235).

On recent examination of the DBN specimen by HF, the most conspicuous microscopic features were the oil droplets in the reddish-yellow hymenium and 3-septate ascospores. As a lichenised discomycete on calcareous schist, many Toninia species have 3-septate ascospores, and hence the material was sent to Einar Timdal, the Toninia specialist, for study. The DBN specimen was determined by Reidar Haugan as Lecidella stigmatea, but the two previous observations of 3-septate ascospores were not repeated. On receiving the redetermined specimen from Oslo, a second slide was prepared and confirmed the simple ascospores of Lecidella stigmatea. The thallus is in agreement with other Lecidella stigmatea specimens in DBN, including the two other specimens\(^8\) collected by Carroll in Norway.

A common lichenicolous fungus on Lecidella stigmatea is Arthonia intexta (Hertel 1969), and this species is widespread and common in Europe. The fungus inhabits the hymenium of the host ascomata, and ascii and paraphysoids are intermixed with those of the host. This Arthonia has 3-septate ascospores with shape and dimensions in agreement with the drawing of Carroll and published measurements of Nylander (1864). On the basis of the results from Carroll’s, Nylander’s, Keissler’s, HF’s and Haugan’s study of the UPS and DBN specimens of Verrucaria beloniella Nyl., it is now certain that Carroll collected Lecidella stigmatea infected with Arthonia intexta.

With this new determination, it is clear that the description of Verrucaria beloniella Nyl., 1864 is based on heterogeneous elements; a thallus and apothecia of a lichen Lecidella stigmatea and ascospores of a lichenicolous fungus Arthonia intexta. In making a suitable choice of lectotype, it is worth noting that Nylander indicated that the new species was a lichen. By lectotypifying the name on the lichen part in the type material, Verrucaria beloniella Nyl. can be added to the synonyms of Lecidella stigmatea (Ach.) Hertel & Leuckert. The alternative is less attractive in terms of nomenclatural stability, as the name Arthonia intexta would be displaced. The lichen Lecidella stigmatea (Ach.) Hertel & Leuckert is a taxon whose basionym was introduced in the early 1800s. The name Verrucaria beloniella predates the lichenicolous fungus Arthonia intexta by 16 years. Taxonomic research on Arthonia intexta (Hertel 1969), has revealed that microscopical observations of Arthonia intexta on Lecidella have been incorrectly interpreted many times by lichenologists. Further data on the nomenclatural synonyms of Arthonia intexta is provided by Triebel (1989).

It is interesting that another interhymenial lichenicolous fungus, first found in Europe by Isaac Carroll in 1867 in South West Ireland, was morphologically misinterpreted for well over a century. Ascospores of the host and parasite were detected in a single microscope slide preparation made in June 1994 from a specimen collected in St. John’s Wood, Co. Roscommon in December 1992. Melaspilea diplasiospora (Nyl.) Mull. Arg. (1887) in the British Isles (syn. Arthonia punctilliformis Leighton, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., ser. 2, Bot., 1: 146, 1876) is now understood to be an interhymenial parasite of decaying Graphis elegans.

Pyrenocollema bryospilum (Nyl.) Coppins ex H. F. Fox comb. nov.
Verrucaria bryospila Nyl. in Flora Jena 47: 355, 1864.
Arthopyrenia bryospila (Nyl.) Arnold in Flora (Regensburg) 53: 484, 1870.

\(^8\) see Appendix 1 #71 & #72: Lecidella stigmatea.

This remains a very poorly collected species on moss or hepatic-covered ledges on calcareous rocks from arctic montane climates in Scotland (Coppins, 1992: 516), Norway (Nylander, 1864: 357, Carroll, 1867b: 340) and Sweden (Santesson, 1993: 20). There are two localities known in Scotland; Ben Lawers (Carroll, 1865: 293, Gilbert et al., 1988) and Ben Alder (Gilbert et al., 1982).

The name Pyrenocollema bryospilum (Nyl.) Coppins (Purvis et al. 1992: 516) was introduced citing Coppins et al. (1992). Despite the introduction of several combinations into Pyrenocollema in this latter paper, this particular combination was inadvertently omitted. As no basionym was cited, the combination Pyrenocollema bryospilum as undertaken in 1992 remains invalid. The opportunity to rectify this matter is taken above, and the required combination is made.

The type of Verrucaria bryospila in UPS has been examined by Grube & Hafellner (1990: 333-335). Grube (in litt. electr. 11 xi 1999) wrote: ‘This species has nothing to do with Arthopyrenia. A new genus separate from Arthopyrenia and Pyrenocollema will ultimately have to be established to accommodate this, and some other taxa currently in Cercidiospora and Pyrenocollema’.

SCIENTIFIC USE AND HISTORY OF THE COLLECTION

The 1863 collection was accessed into the herbarium of Admiral Theobald Jones (Jones, 1864 manuscript), who often purchased exsiccati and herbarium collections of other lichenologists. Carroll’s account was published in 1867. The Jones herbarium was transferred from the Royal Dublin Society founded 1731 to the Natural History division of the Science and Art Museum, and then to the Botanical division in 1892, where the collection was registered on 19 May 1911 (DBN accessions register 2: 287). The Admiral Jones cabinets were catalogued by Pim (1888) and Matilda Knowles checked what was there in 1924 (Knowles manuscript). The collection was moved from the National Museum to Glasnevin in 1970 and rehoused in a new herbarium building in 1998 (Fox, in press).

In DBN, two Scandinavian collections were accessed to the Jones Herbarium prior to 1865; exsiccati of Theodor Magnus Fries (1832-1913) and Nils Isak Fellman (1841-1919). Carroll’s Scandinavian lichen collection in 1863 was scientifically significant in the context of lichenology in the 1860s in that it extended both Admiral Jones’ and Isaac Carroll’s experience of identifying arctic and boreal lichens. This equipped Carroll and Jones for ‘the major Victorian initiative’ on Ben Lawers, Scotland in 1864 (Gilbert et al., 1988) which added many lichens to the flora of Britain.

Carroll’s Scandinavian collection remains a scientifically useful resource in DBN; indeed Lecidea hypopta was collected for the first time in Ireland shortly after the Carroll specimen was examined. We hope that this paper will encourage lichenologists to consider Carroll’s collection in DBN in research on Scandinavian lichens. Indeed, a lichen

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9 One third of the lichen species represented in Carroll’s Scanadanavian collection have populations on Ben Lawers, according to floristic data in Gilbert et al. 1988.


11 See Appendix 1 #61: Lecidea hypopta.
field trip retracing some or all of the species and places on Carroll’s journey, equipped with Nylander’s (1861) *Lichenes Scandinaviae*, would be an interesting experience to bring ones mind back into tune with mid 19th century lichenology.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

MJPS expresses her thanks to: Professor Michael E. Mitchell, University College Galway for comments on an early draft of this paper; to Miss Grace Pasley for help with the extraction of information from the herbarium in 1987; to Jonathan Shackelton, Dublin for information on Carroll’s travelling companions; and to Mr Peter Lamb, Cork for information on Quaker history and genealogical information in relation to Isaac Carroll. HF is grateful to: Professor Einar Timdal, Oslo, and Dr Orvo Vitikainen for tracing some Scandinavian place names; Dr Hörður Kristinsson, Akureyri, for providing information on Dr Hjaltalín; Dr Reidar Haugan, Oslo, for examining type material of *Verrucaria beloniella*; Dr Brian Coppins, Edinburgh, Professor Hannes Hertel, Munich and Professor Ted Ahti, Helsinki for providing copies of literature and advice on nomenclatural matters; and to Dr Martin Grube, Graz for taxonomic information on *Verrucaria bryospila*. HF is also grateful to Michael Mitchell for donating copies of letters from Carroll to Nylander to DBN, and Ted Ahti and Orvo Vitikainen of Helsinki for permission to publish them.

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APPENDIX 1

CATALOGUE


20. **Buellia disciformis** (Fr.) Mudd as *Lecidea disciformis* Fr. Mt. over Nystuen, Romsdal, Norway. 7/63. I.C. No. 71.


27. **Cetraria cucullata** (Bellardi) Ach. as *Cetraria cucullata* Hffm. Mt. over Nystuen, Romsdal, Norway 7/63 I.C. No. 11.


33. **Cladonia sulphurina** (Michx.) Fr. as *Cladonia deformis* Hffm. Near Matarengi, Lapland, July 1863. I.C. No. 19.


42. **Diploschistes scruposus** (Schreb.) Norman as *Urceolaria scruposa* Ach. et *Lecanora vitellina* Quam, Gudbrandsdal, Norway. June 1863. I.C. No. 102.


44. **Fuscoannaria leucophaea** (Vahl) P.M. Jørg. as *Pannaria microphylla*. Sw. Kautokeino, Lapland, July 1863. I.C. No. 124. ‘Hyphae pale paraph discreet but in bundles by reason of the dark threads being glued together. Spores elliptic or oblong oval – 0006 by 00028. Iod. pale blue & yellow. 0.016 [x] 0.007 [mm]’ – T. Jones.


50. **Imshaugia aleurites** (Ach.) S.L.F. Meyer as *Parmelia aleurites* Ach. (non Sm.) Alten Valley, Lapland, July 1863. I.C. No. 106.

51. **Koerberiella wimmeriana** (Körb) B. Stein as *Lecanora cinerea* (L.) Nr. Quam, Gudbrandsdal, Norway, July 1863. I.C. No. 37. ‘I don’t think so’ - M.C. Knowles. The material is meagre and the re-determination is tentative – H. Fox.

52. **Lasallia pustulata** (L.) Mérat. as *Umbilicaria pustulata* Hffm. Rocks nr. the Sarpsvoss, Norway, June 1863. I.C. No. 146.


57. **Lecanora cenisia** Ach. as *Lecanora subfuscata* Ach v. *atrynea* Ach. Trachyte near Krisuvik, Iceland. Dr. Hjaltelin. No. 50. Isaac Carroll visited Iceland in 1861 (Carroll 1867a) and was sent specimens collected by Dr. Hjaltelin The specimen postdates Oddur Jónsson Hjaltalín who died on 12 May 1840 (Grummann 1974: 794). Carroll must have been in contact with another Hjaltalín, probably Jón A. Hjaltalín, who was a schoolmaster at Móðruvellir for several years. There are at least two specimens of plants collected by him at Búðir, Iceland, in the Botanical Museum in Copenhagen.
These specimens are collected in 1868, and he wrote some article on algae and lichens in 1874 (Hórður Kristinsson, in lit. electr. 29 Nov 1999).


ascospores. The ascospores are of *Arthonia intexta* Almq., but this parasite is scarce in the collection. No 3-septate ascospores were refound in one microscopic preparation (R. Haugan in litt. electr. 1999).


82. *Lichenostigma sp.* as *Arthonia varians* (Dav) ? Alten Valley, Lapland, July 1863. I.C. No. 164. Nylander disputed the identification with a red ‘x’. The host was not identified and the ascomata suggest *Lichenostigma*.

83. *Lobaria scrobiculata* (Scop.) DC. as *Sticta scrobiculata* Ach. Skelefteå, Lapland, Aug. 1863; I.C. No. 98.


110. *Parmelia sulcata* Taylor as *Parmelia saxatilis* Ach v. *sulcata* Tayl. Quam, Gudbrandsdal, Norway, June 1863. I.C. No. 120.


125. *Porpidia speirea* (Ach.) Kremp. as *Lecidea confluens* Ach. v. *calcarea* Ach. Trondhjem. No. 64. (Carroll, 1867b: 339). Listed and numbered in Jones’ Accessions register (c. 1864) but the specimen has not been uncovered either in the DBN general lichen collection or in the Jones herb.

132. *Protoparmelia badia* (Hoffm.) Hafellner as *Lecanora badia* Ach. Mt. over Nystuen, Romsdal, Norway, July 1863. I.C. No. 34.


142. *Rhizocarpon badioatrum* (Flörke ex Spreng.) Th.Fr. as *Lecidea badioatra* Flk. Trondhjem, Norway, July 1863. I.C. Jones wrote ‘83 and 72 are too near each other.’ Carroll prepared ascospores illustration and reported ‘hym. gel iodo cær. par. discr.’ No. 83.


145. *Rhizoplaca chrysoleuca* (Sm.) Zopf as *Squamaria chrysoleuca* (Sm) Holaker Station, Norway. June 1863. I.C. No. 158.

147. **Rinodina mniaraea** (Ach.) Körb. as *Lecanora turfacea var. biatorina* Nyl. Mt. over Kaafjord, Alten, Norway, July 1863. I.C. No. 47. In Nylander’s red ink: ‘*Lecanora turfacea* var. *biatorina* Nyl. (junior) [ascospores dimensions] 0,027-33 [x] 0,016-17 [mm]’

148. **Schaereria fuscocinerea** (Nyl.) Clauzade & Roux as *Lecidea tenebrosa* Flot. South of Norway, June 1863. I.C. No. 95. Nylander wrote name in red ink ‘*Lecanora tenebrosa* Flot.’


150. **Solorina crocea** (L.) Ach. as *Solorina crocea* Ach. Mt. over Nystuen, Romsdal, Norway, July ’63. I.C. No. 99.

151. **Stereocaulon dactylophyllum** Flörke as *Stereocaulon paschale* Laur. South of Norway, June 1863. I.C. No. 30.


153. **Stereocaulon vesuvianum** Pers. as *Stereocaulon denudatum* Flk. Christiansund, Norway, July 1863. I.C. No. 31. Nylander’s ‘*denudatum*’ in red ink was overwritten by Carroll.


155. **Strangospora moriformis** (Ach.) Stein as *Lecidea improvisa* Nyl. ! Skelefteå, Lapland, Aug. 1863, I.C. No. 81. Carroll illustrated a cross section of the ascma in colour and in pencil drew an ascus containing 64 simple ascospores. He noted ‘paraph. non discr. hym gel. iodo cær.’


163. **Umbilicaria rigida** (Du Rietz) Frey as *Umbilicaria proboscidea* D.C. Alten Valley, Lapland, July 1863. I.C. No. 156.


175. *Xanthoria elegans* (Link) Th. Fr. as *Placodium elegans* DC. Quam, Gudbrandsdal, Norway, June, 1863. I.C. No. 125.


APPENDIX 2
INDEX OF SPECIMEN LOCALITIES IN AN INFERRED CHRONO GEOGRAPHICAL SEQUENCE OF CARROLL’S ITINERARY.

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