

Lichenological Contributions in Honour of David Galloway.
I. Kärnefelt & A. Thell (eds.): *Bibliotheca Lichenologica* **95**: 75–100.
J. Cramer in der Gebrüder Borntraeger Verlagsbuchhandlung, Berlin · Stuttgart, 2007.

International Association for Lichenology: the early years

Ingvar KÄRNEFELT & Arne THELL

The Biological Museums, Lund University, Östra Vallgatan 18, SE-223 61 Lund,
Sweden; e-mail: Ingvar.Karnefelt@botmus.lu.se; Arne.Thell@botmus.lu.se

One of the main purposes of the International Association for Lichenology (IAL), inaugurated in 1967, was to establish a Newsletter in order to provide a forum for lichenologists worldwide to communicate with each other. In consequence, the early history of the IAL is in large degree the story of the International Lichenological Newsletter (ILN). Those responsible for organising the IAL at this time were essentially the editors of the Newsletter, hard-working people, collating hundreds of short notes on lichenologists and their current projects and opinions from all over the world, as well as reports of meetings and social events. Although the possibilities of communication have increased enormously in recent years, the function of IAL and its Newsletter remain the same, and the initial enthusiasm for exchanging ideas and results and reporting meetings continues undiminished.

Meetings before IAL

International botanical congresses have a long history dating back to the 1860s (VERDOORN 1953). Although lichenologists presumably attended these early meetings, any such participation is poorly documented. Alexander Zahlbruckner, for instance, was one of the main organizers of the 2nd International Botanical Congress (IBC) in Vienna in 1905. During the 7th IBC in Stockholm in 1950, a number of lichenologists joined together to give lectures on lichens which, according to the proceedings, included most aspects of lichen biology (OSVALD & ÅBERG 1953). The 8th IBC in Paris in 1954 also included some lectures and organized field trips of lichenological interest. Well-known lichenologists attending this meeting included I. M. Lamb, R. Santesson, H. des Abbayes and C. Tavares and among the lectures was a remarkable paper by Albert Schmid presenting his theory on the alternation of generations in the sexual reproduction of lichens (Fig. 1). At the 10th IBC in Edinburgh in 1964 there were several stimulating lectures on lichens, such as those by D. C. Smith on “The physiology of lichen thalli”, V. Ahmadjian on

“Experimental studies of lichen symbiosis” and H. Gams on “Extratropical basidolichens”, while A. Henssen presented “A classification of lichens based on ascocarp-ontogeny”.

IAL’s early years: its aims and its first Council

The idea of an international lichenological association arose during the 10th International Botanical Congress in Edinburgh in 1964, when a small group of lichenologists met and approved a motion to initiate an International Association of Lichenologists. At the same time, a Newsletter was proposed to spread information among lichenologists quickly and easily. A small committee comprising Rolf Santesson, Peter James and Vernon Ahmadjian was appointed to get it off the ground. Santesson and James were also elected as the first officers of the new association. However, very little happened during the next few years. Ahmadjian therefore decided to get things going and sent out a first mimeographed International Lichenological Newsletter in April 1967 (INL 1 (1) 1967), supported by Irwin Brodo as Associate Editor (Figs. 2, 3). This was followed by a second issue in July 1967 (INL 1 (2) 1967), which established the form and layout adopted in subsequent years.

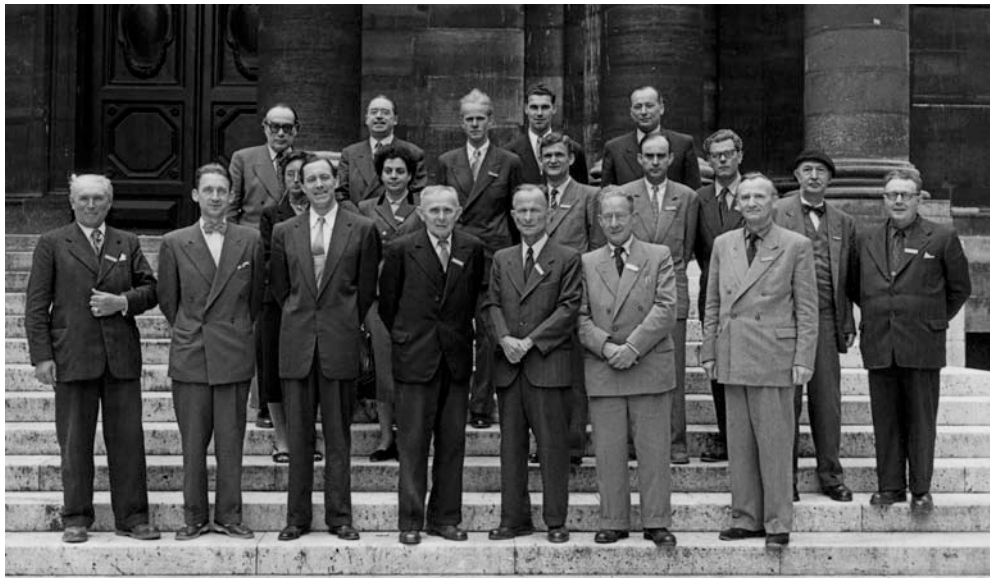


Fig. 1. Lichenologists attending the 8th IBC in Paris in 1954 gathered outside the Botanical Museum in Jardin du Luxembourg. Front row, L to R: H. des Abbayes, R. Santesson, I. M. Lamb, Tobler, E. Frey, W. F. Mattick and V. J. Grumann. Middle row, L to R: Marie-Agnès Letrouit-Galinou, Lucie Koefer, ?, Clauzade, Ramzoni, A. Schmid and Werner. Upper row, L to R: Dughi, Ducos, U. Söderberg, Lange and ?

V. Ahmadjian and I. Brodo realized the importance of the Newsletter for publishing discussions on current issues, and invited colleagues to provide guest editorials. I. Brodo provided the first of these, on "Diversification and Communication", referring to the rapid development of research on subjects related to lichen biology (ILN 1 (2) 1967). He anticipated a change in lichenology, developing from a subject more or less synonymous with lichen systematics to a multi-discipline subject embracing, for example, physiology, ecology, evolutionary biology and chemistry. Lichenology did indeed develop enormously in all directions, largely at the expense of systematics, attracting a larger number of scientists from different fields of biology. However, more recently there has been a renaissance in systematics as a consequence of DNA work. The six pages following his editorial included information on people and research, many becoming familiar contributors to lichenological progress, such as T. Ahti, I. Brodo, G. Follmann, M. E. Hale, O. Lange and J. Poelt. In the next issue (ILN 1 (3) 1967), I. M. Lamb submitted his views on "Chemotaxonomy in lichens – how to evaluate variation of secondary chemical products", a frequent theme during the following decade. The text was now beautifully printed on glossy paper by "Hale & Son, Printers of Arlington, Virginia" (Figs. 4-5). In the next issue, the discussion on lichen chemistry was continued in the editorial by Mason Hale (ILN 2 (1) 1968). By then, W. L. CULBERSON (1967) had published his well-known paper on the chemical variation in the *Ramalina siliquosa* complex. HALE (1968) also anticipated the future of biochemical systematics in lichens using the newly developed technique of TLC.

The ILN rapidly provided an important international forum for exchanging views and ideas, as expressed by Bailey: "I feel that the Newsletter has a very real place in the present lichenological situation..." (ILN 2 (1) 1968). The first photograph in ILN, to celebrate the 88th birthday of Dr Yasuhiko Asahina, appeared on the first page of 2 (2) 1968. The second picture, in ILN 3 (2) 1969, of Simon Schwendener (1829-1919), was timely, being published just over a century after his famous theory on the dualism of lichens published in 1867.

The International Botanical Congress in Seattle

The official inauguration of IAL did not take place until the 11th IBC in Seattle in 1969 when the General Assembly of IUBS officially recognized the new organization. An executive Council of five members, Vernon Ahmadjian, Peter James, Hildur Krog, Gerhard Follmann and Irwin Brodo, was elected, with James as its Chairman, Krog as Secretary, Ahmadjian as Editor, and Brodo as Associate Editor (Figs. 2-3, 6, 11). Only a single session was devoted to lichens at the Seattle Congress, with contributions by R. A. Anderson, W. S. G. Maass, G. E. Howard, Z. Černohorský and M. R. D. Seaward, but many lichenologists took part in a field trip to the Olympic National Park (Fig. 7).



Fig. 2. Vernon Ahmadjian, first Editor of ILN, together with Elisabeth Peveling in Münster, 1986 (Photo: H. M. Jahns).



Fig. 3. I. M. Brodo, the first Associate Editor and second Editor of the ILN (Photo: I. Kärnefelt).



Fig. 4. Hale & Son (Mason E. Hale and John Hale) in Virginia 1973, the first printers of the ILN (Photo: I. Kärnefelt)



Fig. 5. Mason Hale's printing office in Arlington, Virginia, 1973 (Photo: I. Kärnefelt).



Fig. 6. Peter James, the first President of IAL, examining lichens during the first IAL excursion in the Alps, 1973, together with Rolf Santesson and Josef Poelt (Photo H. Hertel).

Development of IAL during the early 1970s

Prior to this time, lichenology was mainly represented by occasional lectures at botanical congresses. However, a special meeting in Berlin, arranged by Josef Poelt and the German Botanical Society, which mainly attracted German lichenologists, was entirely devoted to lichenology (ILN 4 (1) 1970). New and interesting aspects of the subject were presented, such as the species pair concept and the use of electron microscopy for studying ultrastructure (POELT 1970).

In ILN 4 (2) 1970, the Editor announced a forthcoming important book covering most aspects of the lichen symbiosis, namely "The Lichens", edited by Ahmadjian and Hale. The Editor concluded that this volume would be a welcome contribution to our knowledge of lichen biology in general, the first since Annie Lorraine Smith's book in 1921. "The Lichens" was a great success,

particularly for its impact on lichenological research (AHMADJIAN & HALE 1974).

John Sheard anticipated the importance of computerizing label information in herbaria and the value of herbaria in general in an early invited editorial (ILN **5** (1) 1971). It is notable that some 35 years later we are still only just beginning to computerize the contents of herbaria. In the following issue (ILN **5** (2) 1971), Irwin Brodo discussed the increasing problems associated with publications; at a meeting within the American Institute of Biological Sciences where the problem of secondary information, abstracting and indexing had been discussed, Brodo had objected to vague titles such as "Studies in Lichen Morphology I", and indeed, we rarely see such titles today



Fig. 7. Lichenologists attending the lichen excursion to the Olympic Peninsula in connection with the 11th IBC in Seattle, 1969. Front row, from the left: K Foote, D. Richardson, A. Pechanec, H. Krog, S. Tucker, H. Heikkila, E. Frank, A. Rudolph, J.W.Thomson, I. Brodo and J. Fabiszewski. Standing, from the left: R. Anderson, S. Alasoadura, R. Beschel, C. Bird, E. Dahl, H. Jones, L. Pike, G. Howard, W. Maass, D. Hill, T. Nash, E. Rudolph, S. Shushan, J. Sheard, G. Follmann, G. Otto, C. Wetmore, O. Almborn, P. Rundell, H. Goree, H. Rooney and P. James. This photograph was originally published in *The Bryologist* (**73**: 408, 1970)

The first international meetings

The first International Mycological Congress (IMC 1) was arranged in Exeter in September 1971, when the International Mycological Association (IMA) was also founded. It was resolved that IMA should affiliate other societies with

interests in mycology, such as the IAL, which was well represented at the Exeter meeting (Fig. 8). However, this was never executed, although it has been on the IAL agenda a couple of times. Many would feel this was fortunate since IAL has been successful in following its own path.



Fig. 8. Excursion to South Devon during the IMC 1 congress, 12 September 1971 The picture was taken on the road up from Slapton Bridge to the Slapton Ley Field Centre, where the participants collected around the north side of the Lower Ley. The white van you see was hired for the day and driven by David Hill (D. Hawksworth pers. comm.).

We recognize in the back row: Josef Poelt, Franz Oberwinkler, Tony Flechter, David Hawksworth, David Hill, Marie-Agnes Letrouit-Galinou, Benno Feige, Oliver Gilbert, Brian Ferry, Aino Henssen, Dennis Lindsay, Jean Margot, Martin Jahns, Ove Almborn, and Keith Puckett. Front row: Chicita Culberson, Peter James, Ulrik S  chting, Janet/Joyce Menlove (now Brinklow), Margalith Galun, Nancy Wallace (?), and Tom Nash.

The first independent IAL meeting was arranged as an excursion in the Austrian Alps in September 1973 under the leadership of Josef Poelt and Maximillian Steiner (Fig. 9). Some 40 people attended, many of whom, such as I. Brodo, A. Crespo, D. Galloway, H. Hertel, P. James, K. Kalb, R. Honegger, M. A. Letrouit-Galinou, X. Llimona, C. Roux, H. Sipman, and V. Wirth (Fig. 10) would contribute significantly to lichenology in the future. Interestingly, I. Brodo, then Associate Editor, had expressed his personal view "On excursions and field meetings" in an editorial (ILN 7 (1-2) 1973), concluding that "lichenologists love to collect".



Fig. 9. Maximillian Steiner, leader of the first IAL excursion in the Austrian Alps, 1973. Among others in the audience, from the left: Jean-Claude Massé, Heino Vänskä, Josef Poelt, Don Chapman, Irwin Brodo, Fred Daniels, Serge Deruelle, David Galloway, Dag Øvstedal, Harrie Sipman & Orvo Vitikainen (Photo: H. Hertel).

A joint meeting arranged by the British Lichen Society and the Systematic Association at the University of Bristol in April 1974 was advertised in the Newsletter (ILN 7 (1-2) 1973). It covered various aspects of lichen biology, such as systematics, ecology, distribution and physiology. Dennis Brown was the main organizer of this important meeting, for which he deserves much credit (Fig. 11). This meeting set the course for future IAL meetings. The proceedings of the meeting, which included important papers by, for example, Peter James, Aino Henssen, Mason Hale, Otto Lange, David Hawksworth, Mark Seaward and Elisabeth Tschermak-Woess, was published by the Systematic Association as "Problems and Progress in Lichenology in the Seventies" (BROWN et al 1976). Remarkably, the IAL was not mentioned at all in connection with this meeting.

The IAL's first exciting years were drawing to a close. It still had no draft constitution, and some members apparently regarded it as a section within the International Mycological Association (IMA). The first Council had been elected to serve between the Seattle and Leningrad Congresses (1969 to 1975). Three persons, Vernon Ahmadjian, Irwin Brodo and Mason Hale (aided by his son John), had almost solely been responsible for its survival. Lack of energy and enthusiasm is apparent from the fact that only one issue was published in 1973 (vol. 7) and in 1974 (vol. 8).



Fig. 10. Young participants at the first IAL excursion, Volkmar and Renate Wirth and Klaus Kalb (Photo: I. M. Brodo).



Fig. 11. Dennis Brown, organizer of the Bristol meeting in 1974 (Photo: I. M. Brodo).



Fig. 12. Mason E. Hale (3rd President) and Hildur Krog (1st Secretary) of IAL at the Bristol meeting in 1974 (Photo: I. Kärnefelt).

Installation of the second Council and a new Editor for the Newsletter

At the 12th IBC in Leningrad in 1976, lichenology was well represented for the first time in a congress programme (LEBEDEV 1979), with almost 80 people attending the lichenological sessions. Field trips were offered to the Caucasus, the Baltic Republics and Kola Peninsula. The new Council, elected to serve until the 13th IBC Congress in Sydney in 1981, consisted of T. Ahti (President) (Fig. 13), R. Santesson (vice-president), T. H. Nash (secretary), H. Hertel (treasurer), I. Brodo (editor), O. Blum and H. Trass (members at large). The new editor changed the style of the Newsletter: a simple offset form from typed manuscripts (INL 9 (1) 1976) replaced the pleasingly produced versions printed by Hale & Son. An invited editorial, by Brodo's post-doctoral student Peter Bowler, entitled "Of genotypes and phenotypes", included many literature citations and could be regarded as the first attempt at publishing a scientific paper in the Newsletter.



Fig. 13. Teuvo Ahti, the 2nd President of the IAL, in Münster, 1986 (Photo: H. M. Jahns).



Fig. 14. Tom Nash, the 2nd secretary of the IAL, here together with his Corinna Gries (Photo: I. Kärnefelt).

W. L. Culberson's editorial "The happy invasion" (ILN **10** (1) 1977) was a remarkable contribution to a discussion on systematics vs. lichen biology. The article ended with the pamphlet "Hurrah for the non-systematist". However, as far as we understand Culberson always was a systematist and always considered systematics important. He was still enthusiastic for his original work but wanted to share his new advances in lichen biology with colleagues. After 1977, Culberson continued the work on systematics and his best known pupils, Martyn Dibben and Ted Esslinger, published their theses on this topic (Fig. 16). Culberson would no doubt have been gratified at the results from the molecular phylogenetics research group led by François Lutzoni at Duke University today, in a way his own heritage.

In his editorial on "The future of the International Association for Lichenology" (INL **10** (2) 1977), Brodo expressed concerns regarding the financial situation. The dues hardly covered anything except the cost of printing the Newsletter. The cost of envelopes, mailing and secretarial input were all covered by the National Museums of Canada where Brodo was employed. To date everything had been done on a voluntary basis, with distribution costs channeled by somebody permanently employed by some sort of government financed body with its attendant facilities. The new Council had to face up to these problems and accept that this situation could not continue.



Fig. 15. Bill and Chicita Culberson in their garden in Durham, North Carolina, 1973 (Photo I. Kärnefelt).



Fig. 16. Martin Dibben, the 3rd Editor of the ILN, together with Chicita Culberson and Theodore Esslinger in the Duke University laboratory in 1972.



Fig. 17. Well-known lichenologists gathering to take part in the Great Smoky Mountain excursion in Knoxville, Tennessee, prior to IMC 2 in 1977. From left to right: Hannes Hertel, Wolfgang Maass, Aino Henssen, Josef Poelt, Mason Hale, Clifford Wetmore, John Thomson and Teuvo Ahti (Photo: I. M. Brodo).

With a new Council and a new Editor, IAL was revitalised. A field meeting arranged by ABLIS in Northern Michigan followed by a 2-day symposium

arranged by Henry Imshaug at MSU in 1977 attracted many IAL members. Many European lichenologists also attended the 2nd IMC in Tampa, Florida where four different sessions were devoted to lichens (parasymbiosis; lichen phycobionts: their nature and role; changing criteria in lichen systematics; the role of lichens in ecosystems) and excursions in the Great Smoky Mountains and Florida were led by Mason Hale (Fig. 17).

At this time, the great majority of IAL members (388) came from western Europe and North America (ILN **10** (1) 1977). Elsewhere, the situation was very different, with, for example, South America represented by only seven members, one of whom, Hector Osorio from Uruguay, wrote on “Lichenology in out of the way places” (ILN **11** (2) 1978), pointing out the difficulties of local universities and museums in obtaining important literature and consulting lichen collections; he pleaded for a high priority to be given to lichen taxonomy in South America and the production of floras and catalogues of names.

At the start of 1979, IAL organized its second international excursion, this one to Costa Rica (ILN **12** (1) & (2), 1979) (Fig. 18). Lichenologists from 15 countries attended this well-organized meeting, which provided an opportunity to visit very interesting sites with a rich diversity of lichens. However, irresponsible collecting by some soured the occasion. In their editorial “On the ethics of group lichen collecting”, Tom Nash and Martyn Dibben admonished such behaviour by those collecting lichens in foreign countries, where land is frequently privately owned and used for domestic purposes (ILN **12** (1) 1979). The incident referred to wholesale collecting of corticolous lichens in an orchard, where greedy collectors left deep scars in the bark of trees, the exciting lichen flora and rich diversity having obviously become quite irresistible to a few participants. Pictures of the badly damaged trees were shown in the editorial (ILN **12** (1) 1979); in this case, the enthusiastic persons had collected for exsiccati. Despite this rather discreditable event, the second IAL field trip was nevertheless very successful, especially in highlighting the urgent need to focus on tropical lichenology.

A constitution at last and the end of the second Council

As a consequence of the 2nd IMC in Tampa in 1977, the need for rules and independent status was reactivated in order to establish a constitution that would add to the stability and credibility of IAL. Finally, after more than a decade, a draft constitution was published (ILN **13** (1) 1980). In the editorial, it was promptly questioned whether the organisation really needed a constitution when it had apparently functioned smoothly for many years without one. Probably, a scenario whereby IAL was engulfed within an expanding IMA was feared. The constitution was quite short, only two pages comprising 10 paragraphs, written in plain, non-legalistic language by Dougal Swinscow and Peter James.



Fig. 18. Participants attending the 2nd IAL excursion in Costa Rica in 1978/79. Front row, L to R: J. Garty, K. Tucker, S. Tucker, J. Hafellner, P. Stettler, P. Shushan, S. Shushan, I. Brodo, E. Sérusiaux, C. Smith and B. Kantrud. Standing, L to R: I. Yoshimura, A. Henssen, A. Mathey, B. Irlet, H. Krog, R. Santesson, T. Nash, C. Wetmore, J. Krug, G. Follmann, P-M. Jørgensen, M. Dibben, R. Egan, L. Tibell, W. Maass, T. Ahti, V. Wirth, M. Hale, G. Plöbst, K. Ammann, R. Filson, H. Sipman and K. Kalb. Originally published in *ILN* **12** (1): 15 (1979).

As the 13th IBC in Sydney approached, IAL was involved in no less than four different symposia, namely “Lichens in arid regions”, “Lichen systematics in the 80s”, “Evolution of lichenized fungi”, and “The role of secondary symbionts in lichen symbiosis”. Several post-congress excursions were organized, with the New Zealand field trip attracting the most participants.

Field trips generally provided great opportunities for people with different backgrounds, education and professions to meet and discuss their common interest in an informal way. Swinscow touched on the long-standing problem of the relationship between professional and amateur biologists in his editorial “The amateur in lichenology” (*ILN* **13** (2) 1980). Although Swinscow was a medical doctor and an editor of the *British Medical Journal*, he published extensively on lichen systematics. Amateur lichenologists had played an enormous role in the discovery of the British lichen flora and in many countries, those best qualified to identify species were frequently amateurs. Interest in lichenology spread to further countries in the early 1980s, more especially in southeast Asia, with Hannes Hertel reporting in *INL* on its promising development in China.



Fig. 19. Lichen excursion in New Zealand after the 13th IBC in 1981. The photograph was published in IAL Newsletter **15(2):** 11 (1982). Back row: Ian Stephenson, Margaret Austin, Teuvo Ahti, Helmut Mayrhofer, Harrie Sipman, Ove Almborn and Joy Filders. Middle row: Lois Brako, Per-Magnus Jørgensen, Yvonne Elder, Christine McArtney, Bill Buck, John Christiy, Joy Walker, Leena Ahti, Ross Elder and David Galloway. Front row: Colin Meurk, Peter James, Aino Henssen, kath Matthews, Yoshihatsu Ikoma, Alan Matthews, Hildur Krog, Shirley Tucker and Ernie Brodo (Photo: Boyle Lodge).

A new Editor and a third Council elected in Sydney 1981

Irwin Brodo said farewell in a personal editorial “Fourteen years later” (ILN **14** (1) 1981). He had done a tremendous job, first as Associate Editor from INL’s outset in 1967 and as its Editor from 1975. Over the past 14 years Ahmadjian and Brodo had tried to establish the Newsletter as the normal channel to present all kinds of lichenological news, such as new research projects, new researchers, and reports from on-going projects. Brodo stated at the end that he greatly enjoyed being Editor. His enthusiasm was obvious to everybody.

The new Editor, Martyn Dibben, presented his own views and visions, stating that the Newsletter was the international voice on lichen facts, fallacies, fiction and field trips (ILN **14** (2) 1981) (Fig. 15). However, he inherited the same problems experienced by Brodo regarding the continuous lack of funding, printing and distribution. In his resigning editorial in 1975, Ahmadjian expressed a view that the number of members would double within a decade. Unfortunately, expansion was less dramatic, increasing from 314 in 1975 to 328

in 1981. Something had to be done if the Newsletter was to retain its status as a suitable vehicle for its members' communications. A new team composed of Mason Hale (President), Aino Henssen (Vice-president), Per Magnus Jørgensen (Secretary), Keith Puckett (Treasurer) and Marie-Agnes Letrouit-Galinou and Isao Yoshimura (members at large), was elected at the IBC in Sydney in 1981 to deal with these problems (Figs. 12, 25).

Short reports of the IBC excursions to the Mediterranean and arid zone (arranged by Rex Filson and Rod Rogers) and to the sub-alpine and temperate rainforest (led by Jack Elix) in New South Wales were published (ILN **15** (1) 1982). The most popular field trip, however, as gauged from the enthusiasm in the report, was the field trip to New Zealand led by David Galloway (Fig. 18). Per M. Jorgensen concluded "I cannot remember having participated in any previous lichen excursion where I have seen so many new species. I felt rejuvenated when I arrived home; New Zealand truly is a lichenologist's heaven" (ILN **15** (2) 1982).

The 3rd IMC in Japan in 1983 was announced and IAL involvement discussed in the editorial of INL **15** (2) 1982, and a report of it was contributed by Mason Hale in INL **16** (2) 1983. Although a reasonable number of lichenologists attended from at least nine countries, lichenology received only moderate coverage, indicative of limited co-operation between IAL and IMA; however, the 35 lichenologists who participated in the post-congress 2-day foray to Nikko were compensated for the above deficiencies.

Committee work, and "Progress and Problems in Lichenology"

For the IAL general meeting at IMC 2 in Tampa, the President had appointed a Lichen Terminology Committee and a Lichen Conservation Committee (ILN **14** (2) 1981). After due consideration, the Lichen Terminology Committee chaired by Vernon Ahmadjian presented the results obtained from votes by IAL members stating that "A lichen is an association of a fungus and a photosynthetic symbiont resulting in a stable thallus of specific structure" (ILN **15** (2) 1982). Although this was not new, this definition of lichenization was a great improvement over earlier attempts.

Over the years, many reports and reviews of important new literature had appeared in the Newsletter. "Beiträge zur Lichenologie: Festschrift J. Poelt" (HERTEL & OBERWINKLER 1984), a 900-page "bible" reported in ILN **18** (1-2), 1985, contained 18 contributions; of particular importance for future research were those by Mason Hale's "Review of the genus concept in lichens" focussing on macrolichens and ultrastructures of the cortex and Josef Hafellner's 130-page masterpiece, "A revision of the family concept in the Lecanoraceae and the Lecideaceae", creating 35 new families and eight new genera, primarily based on ascus structures and I- reactions of their apices.

Martyn Dibben edited two more volumes, **18** (1985) and **19** (1986), each

consisting of one issue only. In his last editorial, "New editor and new horizons for the IAL", he expressed the view that after 20 years it was about time for the ILN to be edited in a different continent, with new ideas and views. Harrie Sipman, the recently appointed curator of lichens in the Berlin Herbarium, accepted the editorship and began work even before the new Council has been elected at the 14th International Botanical Congress in Berlin in 1987. Prior to this, however, the IAL organized the third interim foray in South Africa and Namibia in 1986 (ILN **19** (1-2) 1986) (Fig. 20) and the symposium "Progress and Problems in Lichenology in the Eighties" in Münster in 1986 (ILN **19** (1-2) 1986) (Fig. 19). This important meeting (referred to as IAL 1) attracted 130 participants from 20 countries and would set the course for future IAL meetings. Seen from an historical perspective, it is remarkable that the hitherto most important lichenological meetings in Bristol in 1974 and in Munster 1986 did not involve the IAL Council.



Fig. 20. Vernon Ahmadjian and Elisabeth Peveling, organizer of the symposium in Münster 1986 (Photo: H. M. Jahns).



Fig. 21. Some participants of the 3rd IAL excursion in Namibia/South Africa 1986. From the second position L to R: W. Giess, Ingvar Kärnefelt, Tom Nash, Bill Buck, John Krug, Mason and Bea Hale, Richard Harris, Richard Beckett, Volkmar Wirth and the organizer Dirk Wessels.

Changes in the production of the Newsletter and a new Council

Martyn Dibben had produced the Newsletter in a standard, but time-consuming way. The new Editors, Harrie Sipman and Mark Seaward, prepared the Newsletter with a layout suitable for personal computers, and requested material on floppy discs (Figs. 21, 22). The three issues for each annual volume published contained new sections, including a diary of forthcoming events. A detailed scientific program was also published prior to the 14th IBC in Berlin in 1987 (ILN **20** (2) 1987).

The fourth Council was elected at the IAL business meeting held during the IBC in Berlin: David Galloway (President), Margalith Galun (Vice-president), Lars Arvidsson (Secretary), Robert Egan (Treasurer), Rosmarie Honegger (Deputy Treasurer), Harrie Sipman and Mark Seaward (Editors), and Jack Elix, Ana Crespo, Josef Poelt, Ingvar Kärnefelt, and Rudolf Schubert (Members-at-large) (ILN **20** (3) 1987) (Figs. 21-23). Future activities of the IAL were also discussed during the business meeting, including the possibility of strengthening IAL's association with IMC, or indeed totally including IAL within it.

Since Josef Poelt was on the organization committee for IMC 4, which was to be held in Regensburg in 1990, it was expected that lichenology would be well represented in the programme (Fig. 24), avoiding the unfortunate experience at IMC 3 in Tokyo in 1983. At the same time, an international

meeting arranged by IAL was announced, to be held in Lund in 1992. David Galloway clearly set a new and interesting course, keeping all lines of communication open and stating that the new Council would be keen to encourage all aspects of lichenology (IAL **21** (1) 1988).



Fig. 22. Mark Seaward, the 4th Editor of ILN (jointly with Harrie Sipman), in discussion with Margalith Galun, the 4th Vice-president (Photo: H. M. Jahns).

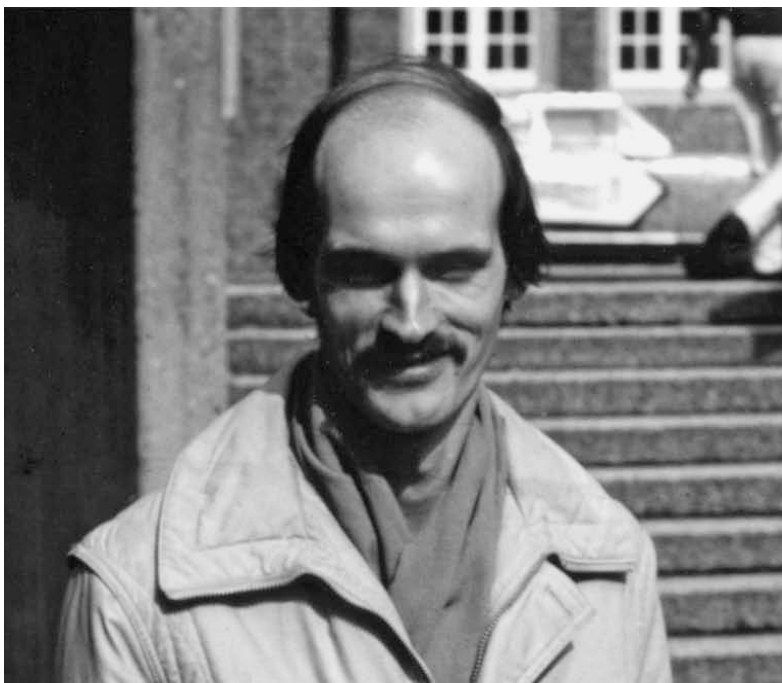


Fig. 23. Harrie Sipman, the 4th Editor of ILN (jointly with Mark Seaward) (Photo: H. M. Jahns)



Fig. 24. David Galloway, the 4th President and Lars Arvidsson, Secretary of the IAL (Photo: H. M. Jahns).



Fig. 25. IAL dinner during IMC 4. L to R: David Hawksworth, Brian Coppins, Rolf Santesson, Aino Henssen and Peter Scholz (Photo: I. Kärnefelt).

A new kind of information

The President as well as the Editors encouraged rapid communications, regularly distributed via INL three times a year, providing, for instance, information on new journals and editors, a new publishing plan, the Flora of Australia project, news from China, Lichenology in Italy, Lichen flora of the Guianas project, the Sonoran Desert Field Meeting, Oxner's Lichen Flora of the Ukraine, and the Thirty-three Faces of the Gobi, the second large report on the lichen flora in Central Asia by Huneck. Lichenologists from all over the world enjoyed reporting their activities, such as the first Sonoran Desert Excursion and every volume contained short personal reports on present and future activities.

“Tropical lichens”, the first IAL symposium, and other meetings

Nell Stevens reported on the symposium “Tropical Lichens” held at the Natural History Museum, London, 4-8 September 1989 – five days of smooth-running sessions covering interesting and varied topics (ILN **23** (1) 1990). The warm friendliness at day and evening events was felt by all participants, reminding one of a large family reunion (Fig. 25). David Galloway successfully involved the IAL (including employment of its new logo) for the meeting, remembering the IAL’s lack of involvement in the Bristol and Münster meetings. Hence, the reason for naming the Lund meeting a few years later IAL 2. Robert Wingfield

presented notable statistics on IAL members: 379 of a total membership of 440 were of European or North American origins, whereas only 10 members represented tropical regions (ILN **23** (1) 1990). The tropical meeting rightly focussed on this problem and a concern for research in tropical regions.

An International Colloquium on various aspects of lichen biology held in Madrid, 23-27 April 1990 (ILN **23** (2) 1990), was followed by IMC 4 in Regensburg, 28 August to 3 September 1990. This meeting proved most successful, both mycologically and lichenologically. About 100 lichenologists enjoyed the sessions devoted to lichens and the IAL meeting approved a motion by Dennis Brown and Irwin Brodo to establish an Acharius Award for outstanding contributions to lichenology (ILN **24** (1) 1991).



Fig. 26. Some participants at IAL 1 on “Tropical Lichens” held at the Natural History Museum, London in 1989: Klaus Kalb, André Aptroot, Roland Moberg, Mats Wedin, Per-Magnus Jørgensen, Mark Seaward, Lars Arvidsson, Edit Farkas, Peter James, David Galloway and William Purvis (Photo: I. Kärnefelt).

Personal news

Besides hundreds of short notices on IAL members and their different activities, special occasions such as retirements and obituaries were published under separate headings in the Newsletter; for example, the retirement of Peter James as Principal Scientific Officer and Deputy Keeper of Botany at the NHM in London, whose invaluable helpfulness to lichenologists worldwide was celebrated by personal tributes from David Galloway, Gintaras Kantvilas, Jack Elix and Harrie Sipman (ILN **23** (2) 1990), and in the same issue, the obituary of Mason E. Hale, one of the greatest lichenologists of his time with tributes by

L. E. Skog, Harrie Sipman, Mark Seaward and David Galloway emphasising that “Mason was a respected colleague and friend to many all over the world; that the world has lost its most important tropical lichenologist; that he was a great ambassador; that all who knew him benefited from his friendship, advice and encouragement; he was a founder member and staunch supporter of the IAL” (ILN **23** (2) 1990).

End of the fourth Council

IAL 2 in Lund was approaching and the period of the fourth Council was coming to an end. Article 7 had been changed to read: “Elections of IAL-officers shall take place at IAL-, IMC- or IBC-meetings, convened for the purpose of arranging regular IAL symposia”, thus, IMC and IBC had in reality become less important meetings from the lichenologists’ point of view. 235 people representing 33 nations attended IAL 2, at which our own awards, the Acharius Medal and the Mason Hale Award, were distributed for the first time. The IAL had become a strong and independent association, capable of arranging its own international meetings every fourth year.

Acknowledgments

Professors Ernie Brodo and Mark Seaward are thanked for correcting the English and useful comments on the manuscript. Professors David Hawksworth, Hannes Hertel, Martin Jahns, Helmut Mayrhofer, Rolf Santesson and Ulrik Søchting are all thanked for providing photos and connected information.

References

- BROWN, D. H., HAWKSWORTH, D. L. & BAILEY, R. H. (eds.). 1976. Lichenology: Progress and Problems. Systematic Association and the British Lichen Society, Academic Press, London.
- CRAM, W. J. (ed.) 1981. Proceedings, XIII International Botanical Congress, Sydney Australia, Australian Academy of Science.
- CULBERSON, W. L. 1967. Analysis of chemical and morphological variation in the *Ramalina siliquosa* species complex. *Brittonia* **19**: 333–352.
- CULBERSON, W. L. (ed.) 1970. News and Notes. *The Bryologist* **73**: 407–408.
- HALE, M. E. 1968. Biochemical systematics in lichens: another viewpoint. *International Lichenological Newsletter* **2**(1): 104.
- HERTEL, H. & OBERWINKLER, F. (eds.). 1984. Beiträge zur Lichenologie, Festschrift J. Poelt. J. Cramer, Vaduz.
- INTERNATIONAL LICHENOLOGICAL NEWSLETTER, 1967-2006, volumes **1–39**.
- LEBEDEV, D. V. (ed.). 1979. Proceedings, XII International Botanical Congress,

- Leningrad, 1975. Leningrad, NAUK.
- PEVELING, E. (ed.). 1987. Progress and Problems in Lichenology in the Eighties. *Bibliotheca Lichenologica* **25**, J. Cramer, Berlin, Stuttgart.
- POELT, J. (ed.) 1970. Flechtensymposium 1969. Berichte der Deutschen Botanischen Gesellschaft, Neue Folge, 4.
- PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL MYCOLOGICAL CONGRESS, University of Exeter, 1971. *Transactions of the British Mycological Society* **58(2)**: 1–40.
- TENTH INTERNATIONAL BOTANICAL CONGRESS, 1964. Abstracts of Papers, Edinburgh.