

INTERNATIONAL LICHENOLOGICAL NEWSLETTER

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The opinions expressed in the *Newsletter* are not necessarily those held by the International Association for Lichenology

International Association for Lichenology

The **International Association for Lichenology** (IAL) promotes the study and conservation of lichens. It organizes symposia, field trips, and distributes a biannual newsletter. There is a listserver that enables on-line discussion of topics of interest. Webpages devoted to lichenology are also maintained by members of the Association. People wishing to renew their membership or become members of IAL are requested to send their subscription (one payment of 40 USD for 2012-2016) to either Treasurers.

The **International Lichenological Newsletter** is the official publication of IAL. It is issued twice a year (July and December) in English. The Newsletter is also available on the Internet. The Newsletter is divided into four main sections: 1) **Association news**: official information concerning the Association, such as minutes of Council meetings, proposals of Constitutional changes, new members, changes of addresses, etc. 2) **News**: information about lichenologists, institutional projects, herbaria, requests of collaboration, announcements of meetings, book reviews, etc. 3) **Reports**: reports of past activities, short lectures, obituaries, short historical novelties, etc. 4) **Reviews**: presentation of recent progress and other topics of interest in lichenology with optional discussion. When the material exceeds the available space, the Editor will prepare a summary, on prior agreement with the contributors.

Any information intended for publication should reach the Editor on or before **June 15** and **November 15** for inclusion in the July and December issues, respectively.

IAL affairs are directed by an Executive Council elected during the last General Meeting. Council members elected at the IAL7 Symposium (Bangkok, Thailand, 2012) are listed below, and will serve until 2016.

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ASSOCIATION NEWS

IAL Awards 2014

Invitation for Nominations

The IAL plans to make awards of the Acharius Medal and the Mason Hale Award at the IMC10 Meeting in Bangkok in 2014. For information regarding previous recipients of these awards, please consult: <http://www.lichenology.org>

Acharius Award

The Acharius Medal is awarded for outstanding contributions to lichenology over the career of an individual. Usually 1-2 medals will be awarded at IMC meetings. Nomination should be sent no later than 28 February 2014 to the Chair of the Committee, Thorsten Lumbsch (tlumbsch@fieldmuseum.org).

Mason Hale Award

This award is granted to recognize excellence in research by young lichenologists for outstanding work resulting from doctoral dissertations or similar studies. The submission of work(s) for consideration must be made by a person other than that being proposed. The selection process will be in two stages. The first stage submission should be accompanied by: (a) a copy of the title page and abstract either of the thesis or published work(s); (b) a statement from the person making the nomination; and (c) supported by letters of support from not less than two other lichenologists based in different countries from that of the person being nominated sent directly to the Chair of the Committee. In the second stage, candidates short-listed by the Committee will be required to send hard copies or pdfs of the nominated work(s) to each member of the Committee appointed by the IAL. First-stage nominations should be sent directly by e-mail to the Chair of the Committee, Mats Wedin (Mats.Wedin@nrm.se) to arrive not later than 28 February 2014.

Thorsten Lumbsch, IAL President

NEWS

Third International Congress on Fungal Conservation

Muğla, Turkey - 11-15 November 2013

Announcement and first circular

**International
Society for
Fungal
Conservation**



The first Congress of this series (Córdoba, Spain, 2007) made fungal conservation a global issue, and the second (Whitby, England, 2009) prepared the way for forming the International Society for Fungal Conservation. With its exciting programme, this third Congress will build on those achievements. It will be the first meeting of our young Society, and the

first time an International Congress on Fungal Conservation has been hosted outside Europe. Protecting fungi involves science, infrastructure and politics, so those topics provide the focus for this Congress. Scientific sessions will look at threats and their impact on fungi. Workshops will develop infrastructure by spreading the skills needed for fungal conservation. Round tables will be used to develop conservation policy and make plans to implement it. The goal is a global cadre of mycologists with the same vision of protecting fungi and with the necessary skills and experience to realize that vision.

Specific objectives

To promote fungal conservation by bringing mycologists and conservationists together so that they can: exchange experience and opinions; become familiar with the existing infrastructure for fungal conservation, particularly within the IUCN; explore political issues relating to fungal conservation; report on the status of fungal conservation in each region; review scientific work relevant to conservation, particularly in respect of threats to fungi; identify the challenges facing fungal conservation; develop infrastructure, policies and strategies to deal with those challenges; improve skills in publicising fungal conservation, in red listing, and in identifying important fungus areas; make formal awards recognizing achievements in fungal conservation.

Every effort will be made to keep the cost of participation to a minimum. The official language of the Congress will be English. The location of the Congress will be Gökova Bay, a small seaside resort about 20 km north of Marmaris in Muğla Province. In November, the climate is mild with some precipitation. There are international airports at Bodrum (60 km) and Dalaman (40 km).

Information on registration and programme is available at:

<http://www.fungal-conservation.org/icfc3/>

International Lichen Symposium:
New Developments in Lichenology: systematics, ecology and use
as indicators of environmental quality
University of Nottingham, 10-11 January 2014

Keynote Speakers followed by Presentations

Presentations (Papers and Posters) invited on

- Lichen systematics
- Lichen ecophysiology
- Lichen communities and environmental quality

Grants are available towards travel costs of contributors. The support of The Linnean Society towards costs of participants presenting papers on Systematics is gratefully acknowledged. Contributors are invited to submit manuscripts to *The Lichenologist*.

Further details on <http://www.britishlichensociety.org.uk/> from May 2013



British Lichen Society



REPORTS

Lichen Conservation Meeting in Poland, 11–14 September 2012

The success of this meeting held at Brody in western Poland was due in no small measure to the organizer Ludwik Lipnicki and his committee, and of course to those who participated. Thanks to the enthusiasm of one of the largest lichenological societies in Europe, one would not expect otherwise, and those of us from Germany, Hungary, Russia and England were greatly indebted to our hosts. We were not only treated to a stimulating and lively lecture programme, but also to a well-subscribed poster session and a field trip, the whole based on excellent lecture room facilities and accommodation.

The opening ceremony held in the splendid setting of Brody Palace was attended by more than 50 Conference participants and a similar number of honoured guests. After welcoming



Photo 1. Over-protection of lichens? A group of foresters keeping an eye on one of the demonstrators.

messages from the organizer, and guests and sponsors with particular interests in the environment and its conservation, I was given the honour of opening the lecture programme with a lecture on “Why conserve lichens?” From here we moved to the Jeziory Wysokie field centre less than 1 km away in a delightfully wooded area on the slope of a hill dominated by an “observatory” tower. This venue proved ideal for our busy programme of lectures, posters and discussions, and to relax over coffee and delicious pastries. Over the next few days, 40 presentations were delivered, many in English, on a very wide range of topics but all firmly addressing lichen conservation issues, not only in Poland but also in other countries. All of these papers have been published in full (in English) under the title of the Conference, namely “Lichen Protection – Protected Lichen Species”. This, like the other two publications produced in association with the Conference, is a fitting testimony not only to the importance of the proceedings, but also to those who organized, supported and participated in it. It is also a tribute to Professor Zygmunt Tobolewski (1927-1988) to whom the volume is dedicated. Many of those attending shared their fond memories, formally and informally, of this great lichenologist during the Conference, which aptly fell on the 60th anniversary of his first scientific publication. One of our days was spent mostly in the field, examining a range of habitats at several sites, one of particular interest to foresters, as demonstrated in the accompanying photograph.

This meeting not only fed our minds, but also our bodies – our excellent accommodation and



Photo 2. A gathering of Conference participants outside the field station.

accompanying meals, supported by camp-fire revelry (some it through a haze of good Polish beer and vodka), added to the occasion. Poland knows how to party, and knows how to look after her lichenologists – and indeed her lichens!

The above provides only a flavour of the proceedings and outcomes of this highly enjoyable and successful meeting. The three publications (noted below) arising from this are strongly recommended to lichenologists for their comprehensive coverage of a unique gathering of lichenologists dedicated to evaluating important conservation data and issues, as well as for the background information on Polish lichenology.

Lipnicki, L., ed. (2012) *Lichen Protection – Protected Lichen Species*. Gorzów Wlkp.

[Lipnicki, L., ed.] (2012) *Ochrona Porostów – Porosty Chronione*. Materiały Konferencyjne. Gorzów Wlkp.

Czyżewska, K. & Lipnicki, L. (2012) *Lichenologia i Lichenolodzy w Polsce*. Gorzów Wlkp.

Mark R. D. Seaward, Bradford

Lichens as a Tool for Interpretation of Environmental Changes and Management

University of Lisbon (Portugal), 28 January-1 February 2013

The course “Lichens as a Tool for Interpretation of Environmental Changes and Management” held at the Centre for Environmental Biology (CBA) at the University of Lisbon (Portugal), 28 January - 1 February 2013 is one of the advanced courses organized by the CBA annually for Masters and PhD students, and Post-doctorates. Initially conceived to deepen their knowledge of lichens and their potential applications at a national level, we soon realized that international was better!

Hence this was the first international lichen course organized in Portugal and the first international CBA course, with nine participants from institutions in Denmark, Italy and Portugal (photo 1), and if the participants enjoyed the course as much as the organizers did, we



Photo 1. Organizers and participants during the closing ceremony; from left: Sofia Augusto, Pedro Pinho, Joana Lage (Instituto Tecnológico e Nuclear, Portugal), Nuno Canha (Instituto Tecnológico e Nuclear, Portugal), Cristina Máguas, João P. Santos (University of Lisbon, Portugal), Guillaume Hoareau (University of Copenhagen, Denmark), Mia Mouridsen (University of Copenhagen, Denmark), Emilie Hjorth Ceylan (University of Copenhagen, Denmark), Ana Buchadas (University of Lisbon, Portugal), Silvana Munzi, Alice Grassi (University of Siena, Italy), Paula Matos. [Minia Antelo (University of Lisbon, Portugal), not present in the picture, was the ninth participant.]



Photo 2. Lichen identification during the practical lessons.

can really consider it a success. Cristina Máguas, Sofia Augusto, Paula Matos, Silvana Munzi and Pedro Pinho provided the participants with the basics of lichen biology and ecology, biomonitoring and data analysis methods for the interpretation of environmental conditions and changes using lichens. Great importance was given to the practicals and personal work. Several hours were dedicated to lichen identification (photo 2), insufficient for becoming an expert, but enough to understand what is fundamentally necessary. Simple experiments were designed and performed, such as to test the effects of nitrogen or acidity on the photosynthetic parameters of sensitive and tolerant species, and a foretaste of data analysis with ArcGis was provided.

A one-day excursion at the CBA Field Station “Herdade da Ribeira Abaixo” was organized to utilize the acquired knowledge on monitoring method in the field (photo 3) which is mainly covered by cork-oak woodland (“montado”) and is crossed by several temporary small streams. The “montado” is a typical Mediterranean woodland ecosystem and provides one of the best examples of demonstrating the relative harmony between long-standing human activities and the conservation of biodiversity. This ecosystem is considered a habitat of EU interest not only from a botanical point of view, but also because it supports a fauna of high conservation importance. On behalf of the organizers, I would like to thank all the participants for their enthusiasm and commitment which made this experience so gratifying. Special thanks



Photo 3. Lichen diversity survey during the field excursion at the Herdade da Ribeira Abaixo.

thanks go to Claudia Oliveira (CBA secretariat) for her help in the organization. Since we enjoyed the course so much, we are already planning the second. We'll let you know!

For additional information see: <http://ecofun.fc.ul.pt/Activities/lichens-course>

Silvana Munzi, Lisbon

First International Conference on Biodeterioration of Historical and Cultural Heritage

20-21 May 2013, Teheran, Iran

In May 20-21 2013, the “First International Conference on Biodeterioration of Historical and Cultural Heritage” (<http://www.biodet.ir>) was held in Teheran, Iran. The meeting was organized by The Research Centre for Iranian Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts and Tourism (RICHT). The microbiologist Dr Parisa Mohammadi (Head of RICHT) and the lichenologist Dr Mohammad Sohrabi (Head of the RICHT Research Centre for Conservation and Restoration) were chairperson and secretary of the Conference, respectively. The main goal of the meeting was to define the state of knowledge on biodeterioration, with a particular focus



Photo 1. Closing ceremony.

on Iran, in order to promote research and collaboration and to support the conservation of Iranian Cultural Heritage. More than 150 participants attended the Conference, including art scientists, curators of Cultural Heritage, biologists and students, mostly from Iran.

The opening and welcome speeches by the Iranian Authorities responsible of cultural heritage conservation clarified their awareness of the importance of biodeterioration control, and their will to support this research field. In this context, lichens obviously received a great attention. The opening lecture by P.L. Nimis on “Lichens and monuments: an overview”, highlighted the importance of cultural heritage conservation in countries such as Iran and Italy with millennia of historical and artistic tradition. M. Sohrabi showed the new online database (BIODET) for (micro-)organisms growing on monuments in Iran, obviously including many lichens. His collaborators gave interesting presentations on several research activities dealing with the lichen colonization of stone cultural heritage of Iran, including the UNESCO sites of Persepolis and Pasargadae, the ancient capitals of the Persian Empire. Several other talks (in total 24) dealt with other groups of biodeteriogens, including non-lichenized fungi, insects (mostly termites) and higher plants. The use of biocides and consolidants to contrast and remediate the occurrence and effects of biodeteriogens was also discussed. Several researchers underlined the concept that a biological colonization which does not threaten the conservation of their substrate could be evaluated as environmental value and worthy of preservation.

The poster session was also characterized by several works on lichens, including preliminary



Photo 2. Visiting cultural heritage of Iran - Tomb of Cyrus in Pasargadae World Heritage.

results on the lichen colonization of Armenian churches by Arsen Gasparyan, who also attended the meeting. The Conference closed with the announcement of a “Second Conference on Biodeterioration of Historical and Cultural Heritage” to be held in Alzahra University Teheran in August-September 2014.

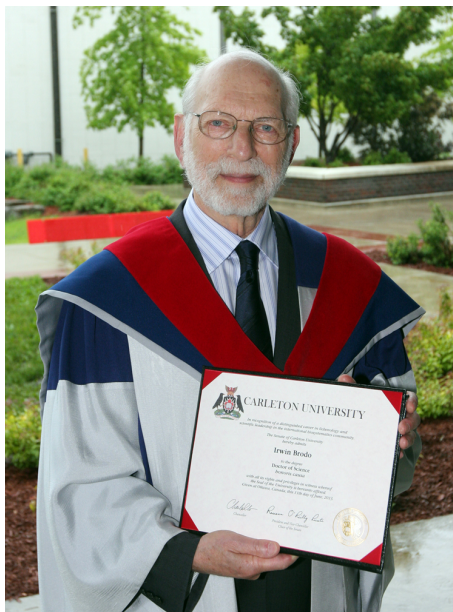
Some additional events were associated to the Conference, including an exhibition and workshop on “Biodeterioration of Stone Surfaces” which was held on the 23th May in Pasargadae, the ancient capital of Cyrus in Southern Iran. Forty participants attended this meeting, including several curators and scientists working in the archaeological sites of Southern Iran. After a short talk on the history and art in Pasargadae, P. Mohammadi gave an introductory lecture on biodeterioration, followed by a lecture by S.E. Favero-Longo on “Lichens and stone cultural heritage“, which was translated into Farsi (Persian language) by M. Sohrabi, who also closed the meeting giving an overview of the lichens occurring in the Pasargadae sites. Finally, all participants had time to visit the Tomb of Cyrus and the ruins of his Palace. The first monument was recently cleaned by mechanical methods, but already displayed clear traces of recolonization; the second one is widely colonized by *Acarospora cervina*, *A. laqueata*, *A. stapfiana*, *Caloplaca biatorina*, *Lecanora crenulata*, *Rinodina immersa* and *Circinaria* sp.pl. On the 24th May we visited Persepolis, where lichen colonization is increasingly threatening the readability and conservation of the precious inscriptions on some parts of the monuments. We were also invited to give an interview to a

channel on the importance of lichen control for the preservation of the historical and artistic value of the site.

We were impressed by the high standard of the Iranian researchers and by their keen interest on all subjects related to biodeterioration. P. Mohammadi and M. Sohrabi definitely organized a great event to awaken local authorities and curators of cultural heritage on the importance of biodeterioration and, in particular, on the deteriogenic action of lichens. As written on the Conference announcement, this Conference truly met its objective: “Conservation of Cultural Heritage. The Pride of the Future”.

Sergio Enrico Favero-Longo, Torino & Pier Luigi Nimis, Trieste

Irwin Brodo awarded Honorary Doctorate



Irwin Brodo was awarded an Honorary Doctorate of Science by Carleton University in Ottawa on 11 June 2013 in “recognition of a distinguished career in lichenology and scientific leadership in the international biosystematics community”. See and read also at :

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tCrZiRgRUw4>

<http://www.ottawacitizen.com/travel/Ottawa+lichen+expert+will+finally+convocation/8496034/story.html>

OBITUARY

Jonathan Paul Dey

29 November 1943 - 19 November 2012



Jonathan (“Jon”) Dey, well-known American lichenologist and Miner Linnaeus Sherff Professor of Botany at Illinois Wesleyan University (IWU), passed away last fall in Bloomington, Illinois. Jon leaves behind a legacy that is both robust and diverse, one that includes numerous students he mentored, colleagues he served with at IWU, college teams he so loved to support, his family and friends whose lives he enriched with his presence, and memorably, his extensive herbarium that documents more than three decades of fieldwork. This productivity will forever be marked by several landmark publications on lichen biodiversity and biogeography in North America.

Son of a Lutheran minister and born in Ashton, Idaho, Jon grew up in Oregon with four siblings (two sisters and two brothers). He attended Oregon State University as an undergraduate and graduated in 1965 with a Bachelor of Science. Before moving east to begin graduate studies, Jon spent two years teaching high school in Nigeria for the Peace Corps. Despite the political tumult of this period in Nigeria, he returned safely and began his graduate studies at Duke University. Upon earning his master’s degree, he left North Carolina to serve as a research assistant at Water Reed Army Institute of Research near Washington D.C. for three years (1969-1971). It was during this period (1970) that he married Myra “Mische” Cohn in Gainesville, Florida.

After leaving life inside the Beltway, Jon returned to Duke and undertook an ambitious doctoral dissertation to document and describe the macrolichen diversity of high elevations of the southern Appalachian Mountains. The Appalachians are among the longest continuously exposed landmasses on Earth and have served as a critical refugium for the northern biota that migrated south to escape glaciers during the most recent ice age. Following their retreat and

migration northward, many species continued to occupy the highest elevations of the southern Appalachians, where they today remain as stranded, disjunct populations of otherwise characteristically more northern environments. With time and evolutionary divergence, this unique set of taxa has evolved to form critical constituent of a restricted ecosystem that is dominated by spruce (*Picea*) and Fraser Fir (*Abies fraseri*).

Even today, much of the southern Appalachians remain a remote landscape by eastern North American standards. Much of it is as yet understudied by lichenologists. When Jon began his fieldwork there in the 1970s, it was a very different landscape. Interstate 40, which connects Asheville and Knoxville, had only been constructed through the rugged Pigeon River Gorge just one decade earlier. Because Jon's dissertation focused on the highest elevations, he collected on foot and by car at nearly every peak, knob, bald, and in southern Appalachian lexicon, 'butt'. Today, traversing the same routes that Jon traveled four decades ago gives one an immense appreciation for his skill, dedication, and physical determination. As part of his extensive studies, Jon made thousands of collections that were carefully curated and labeled with detailed data on habitat, substrate, and most importantly, elevation. These collections formed the basis of his dissertation, and landmark publication 'Fruticose and foliose lichens of the high-mountain areas of the Southern Appalachians' published in *The Bryologist* in 1978. Reading this work, which includes keys, descriptions, and extensive citations of specimens examined, one is struck by the enormity of the task Jon completed. Presumably it was these early years of fieldwork in the cold, dark, cloud ensconced mountain peaks, which recall environs thousands of miles to the north, that also stimulated Jon's lifelong interest in unravelling phytogeographical relationships of North American lichens.

In 1975, Jon joined the faculty at IWU where he taught for the next 36 years. There and elsewhere, he is remembered as a professor with high standards matched only by his generosity and willingness to help students meet those standards. Although many reading this issue of the IAL Newsletter knew Jon as a lichenologist, he also mentored students in microbiology, mycology, and plant biology. He worked tirelessly at IWU, serving on committees, mentoring junior faculty, and advising pre-physical therapy students. During his tenure at IWU, Jon continued to undertake extensive field programs throughout North America. He spearheaded collaborative floristic inventories of Monongahela National Forest (West Virginia), Land Between The Lakes National Recreation Area (Kentucky/Tennessee), and Mammoth Cave National Park (Kentucky). He collected lichens everywhere he went, whether it was during extensive travels throughout the Pacific Northwest or during meetings of the American Bryological and Lichenological Society. He was an important member of a dedicated team of lichenologists that developed and implemented the ongoing National Forest Health Monitoring Program. He also contributed significantly to the All Taxa Biodiversity Inventory (ATBI) in Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

Late in 2010, Jon attended the annual Tuckerman Workshop held in New Brunswick, Canada. It was at this meeting that he learned of work by Lendemer and colleagues to produce a guide to the lichens of the Great Smoky Mountains. Jon expressed an interest in donating his herbarium to The New York Botanical Garden to support this effort and to form an unparalleled resource of biodiversity data for the southern Appalachian mountain ecosystem—an environment so dear to him. Several months after this meeting, boxes began arriving on the loading dock in the Bronx. At first it was only a dozen or so, but soon a tide of ready-to-ship



boxes arrived, to be frozen. Ultimately, more than 30,000 specimens – a nearly complete set of his collections made from the 1960s onwards – were donated to NY. This was followed in turn by the gift of his library, archival material, and collection books. Jon’s lifelong efforts and legacy will forever live on under proper storage and curatorial conditions at the NY herbarium and archives.

We were saddened to hear of Jon’s passing in 2012, particularly because he did not live to see the publication of “The lichens and allied fungi of the Great Smoky Mountains” (Lendemer *et al.*) in early 2013. Preparation of this treatment would not have been possible without Jon’s pioneering work on one of the most diverse and intriguing lichen floras in the temperate world. Although we were extremely excited by prospects of sharing this logical extension of Jon’s professional studies with him, we were saddened by the sudden loss, we are confident that he would approve of our continued investigation of a remarkable landscape. We rejoice in his legacy, and picture his numerous fond treks through remote spruce-fir forests where so few others – if any – have ever passed.

James C. Lendemer, Bronx, NY and David Bollivar, Bloomington, IL

BOOK REVIEWS

HERTEL, H. (2012): Gattungseponyme bei Flechten und lichenicolen Pilzen. Bibliotheca Lichenologica 107. Stuttgart: J. Cramer. 157 pages. ISBN 978-3-443-58086-5; ISSN 1436-169. Price 39 €. In German.

For those like me unfamiliar with the word “Gattungseponyme”, this book deals with the derivation of the generic names of lichens and lichenized fungi. It is a sort of extension of the booklet by Feige’s *Etymology der wissenschaftlichen Gattungsnamen der Flechten* (1998), but treats only those names that are derived from the names of persons. It is organized in a different way and contains much more biographical information on the persons.

The main body of the book consists of compact and informative biographies of 287 persons, often lichen taxonomists, arranged in alphabetical order. For each person, as far as is known, full name, year of birth and death, professional career, with education, professions and places where he/she lived and worked, most remarkable achievements and honours, and sources of biographical information are provided. Then follows the genus names derived from the person's name, with place of publication, dedication if any, or explanation of the name choice, and currently accepted taxonomic position.

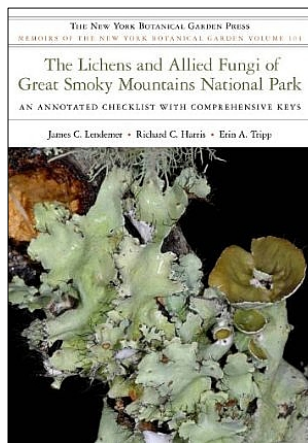
The introductory chapters treat the difficulties in recognizing person-dedicated names, types of modifications made from the original person name, statistics on the year of publication and language of dedication. The book lacks a full register of all treated names since the person from which a genus name is derived is usually easily recognized, but a short list of the less easily recognizable names is given. The chapter “Literatur” lists all publications that provided the biographical data. The book ends with black-and-white photographs of 42 of the treated persons, probably from Hertel's famous collection.

This book is essentially about history and a must for those interested in the biography of lichenologists and the history of lichenology. It contains lots of interesting information and is an indispensable addition to Grummann's *Bibliographisch-bibliographisches Handbuch der Lichenologie* (1974), since it provides data on many lichenologists who became active after this publication. The language seems not to be a great problem for those without knowledge of German and interested in historical facts, because these are easily recognizable in the compact, well-organized biographies.



Harrie Sipman, Berlin

LENDEMER, J.C., HARRIS, R.C. & TRIPP E.A. (2013): The lichens and allied fungi of Great Smoky Mountains National Park, an annotated checklist with comprehensive keys. *Memoirs of the New York Botanical Garden*, 104. 152 pp. Hardback. ISBN 978-0-89327-521-1. Price: not indicated.



This book represents the culmination of over five years of inventory work on the lichens and allied fungi of the most biologically diverse National Park in the United States. The Great Smoky Mountains National Park is located in the southern Appalachian Mountains on the border of Tennessee and North Carolina and includes the largest tracts of undisturbed old-growth forest habitat remaining in the eastern United States. Building on previous work carried out in the park by Gunnar Degelius and John Dey (among others), the authors report 804 taxa for the park, 200 of which are new records for the study area, including two genera and 12 species that are new to science. The book is presented in an attractive and very readable format, including full colour plates for all newly described taxa and

extensive notes on species that are new or interesting records for the park. In cases where enough data exist, range maps are also included for all new species, making the book useful over a broader region. The book concludes with dichotomous keys to all species known or suspected of occurring in the park, a key feature of the book that will be very useful to lichenologists working in the wider Appalachian region. While this book should eventually make its way onto the bookshelf of any serious lichenologist working in the region, it should not be confused with a field guide to the lichens of the Appalachians since the most common and widespread species are covered in the checklist and the keys but not discussed further. The authors are thanked for producing this useful book that advances our understanding of the lichens of Great Smoky Mountains National Park, as well as the broader Appalachian region.

John Villella, Oregon

WILK, K. (2012): Calcicolous species of the genus *Caloplaca* in the Polish western Carpathians. *Polish Botanical Studies* 29. 91 pp. Polish Academy of Sciences, W Szafer Institute of Botany. Paperback. ISBN: 978-83-62975-13-6. Price c. 29 €

This monograph, containing 39 taxa, gives us a reasonably good survey of the calcicolous lichens of the genus *Caloplaca* (family Teloschistaceae) in the Polish Carpathians, but will also be useful for Central European lichenologists. The images of anatomical characters, taken from very thin sections, are particularly useful, and the colour photographs are a suitable addition to the description of all the included taxa. Unfortunately, the colours in some pictures are not accurate and some specimens were possibly photographed when wet, e.g. *C. teicholyta* and *C. variabilis*, and that of *C. marmorata* is poor and probably of a specimen affected by a KOH spot test.

The identification key is an important part, which will be frequently used. It is generally well-done, but it may lead to misidentifications in some cases. For instance, it is not always easy to differentiate isidiate *C. coronata* and blastidiate *C. dichroa*; according to the key, some

samples of *C. dichroa* would be identified as *C. coronata*. Another difficult group is *C. coccinea*, *C. keissleri* and *C. nubigena*; the last species is recognized as having distinctly epilithic thallus, but in my opinion all three species are mostly endolithic; it is also stated that *C. keissleri* has yellow thallus, but this taxon is often characterized by the scarcity of yellow pigment in the thallus. The key also includes *C. vitellinaria*, but this is considered as synonym to *C. holocarpa* in the descriptive part of the book; therefore readers are unable to determine if the author accepts this taxon as separate from *C. holocarpa*, or not.

Descriptions of the taxa are demonstrative and consistent. I can criticize only some details; for instance, the difference between “pseudolecanorine” and “biatorine” apothecia is not clear from the text, even if both terms are explained in the methods part. It is also not clear if the descriptions were made on the basis of Polish material, or if other material was also used. Theoretically, but hopefully not, parts of the descriptions could be extracted from literature sources.

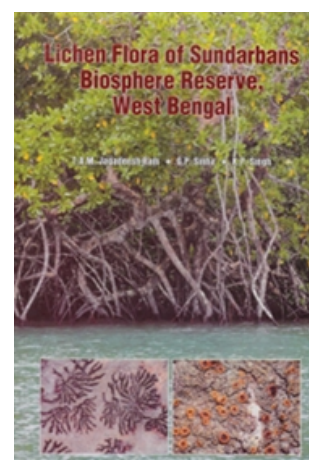
The record of “microsoredia” in *C. saxicola* is the most interesting. Such vegetative diaspores appear not to have been recorded in Teloschistaceae and furthermore, the reviewer could not find any description of this morphological term in various glossaries, including the large LIAS glossary. The author does not describe her record in detail, merely “*Caloplaca saxicola* often has microsoredia on the surface of the amphithecial cortex”. However, the images of the microsoredia (Figure 7) are confusing since they do not look like vegetative propagules of the lichen, but rather like colonies of free-living algae or cyanobacteria. This is worthy of further investigation to determine if microsoredia really exist in Teloschistaceae.

Jan Vondrák, Průhonice

JAGADEESH RAM, T. A. M.; SINHA, G. P.; SINGH, K. P. (2012): Lichen Flora of Sundarbans Biosphere Reserve, West Bengal. – Dehra Dun: Bishen Singh Mahendra Pal Sing. 284 pp. ISBN 978-81-211-0812-6. Price c. \$ 95.

Sundarbans Biosphere Reserve with an area of 9,630 km² is situated in the eastern part of North India in the delta of the rivers Ganges and Brahmaputra along the border to Bangladesh. It was established in 1989 to conserve the Indian part of the largest inter-tidal area of the world with extended Mangrove forests as its most important vegetation type. About one quarter of the reserve is covered by forests distributed over 56 major islands and the total length of the coast line is about 150 km. Denuded sea shores and sand char areas are about 216 km².

This book is the result of four intensive lichen explorations by the authors between 2001 and 2004, including the initial work undertaken by Jagadeesh Ram in the framework of his thesis



defended in 2006. In all, c. 2000 lichen samples from mangrove and non-mangrove trees were collected. These belong to 167 species (in 56 genera and 25 families) and are presented with keys, full descriptions and illustrations here. In addition to the lichens a few non-lichenized fungi (e.g. *Hysterium*, *Hysteriographa*) are treated to avoid confusion by less experienced users. Nine species new to science and 28 species reported for the first time from India are included; eight of the new species were previously published in *The Lichenologist*, and *Pertusaria sundabarensis* Jagadeesh & G.P. Sinha is newly described in the flora itself (pp. 220-221).

A major feature of the book beside the keys and descriptions is the large number of illustrations with 155 species supported by colour photographs and 66 species by line drawings of their ascospores. With the concentration on mangrove trees, the book is a most comprehensive lichen flora of this type of vegetation which certainly can be used with success in other mangrove forests of the old world.

The printing and paper quality of the book is generally high and the magnification of the habit photographs is sufficient to recognize even the minute macroscopical differences of most pyrenocarps. However, this good overall impression is somewhat spoiled by spots and wrinkles resulting from the printing process on some pages of my copy. There are a few minor mistakes in the author citation of some genera: *Coenogonium* should be “Ehrenb. in Nees von Esenbeck” (not Nees & Esenb.) and *Fissurina* Fée and *Sarcographa* Fée are cited differently, in the first case with “Méth. Lich. Gen.” and in the second with “Essai Crypt. Écorc.”, but are in fact published on the same page of Fées famous book which can be checked easily nowadays with a pdf available freely in the web.

Nevertheless authors as well as authorities of this biosphere reserve can be congratulated for a major contribution not only to our knowledge of its lichen flora, but also for a fine identification book for lichens in mangrove forests in general and a valuable addition to the Indian lichen flora.

Peter Scholz, Schkeuditz

PERSONALIA

David Alors, PhD student with Ana Crespo (Madrid), visited Imke Schmitt's Laboratory (Frankfurt) from March to June 2013 where he collaborated with Francesco Dal Grande on a project addressing intrathalline diversity of trebouxoid algae using microsatellites.

Irwin Brodo is in the process of revising and expanding the keys that appeared in *Lichens of North America* (Yale University Press, 2001). The revised keys will be published by Yale University Press as a separate “workbook-style” volume with spiral binding and on paper that is suitable for notes, but without pictures (except for an illustrated glossary). Some of the keys will include many more species than were included in the original keys, some will add only a few and others will be left alone or simply corrected or improved. All the names will be brought up-to-date and all (except perhaps a few) will follow Ted Esslinger's current list for North America. His intention is to continue to make the keys as “user-friendly” as possible, even for beginners, but that will be difficult if not impossible to do for some groups that may require

TLC or careful anatomical examinations for distinguishing species. As he develops the drafts of the new keys, he may send a few to specialists in a particular genus or group. He doesn't want to leave out any species that is common (even in a limited geographic area), conspicuous or very important for some other reason, although space and time limitations will make even this impossible in some cases. For those who have been using the keys in *Lichens of North America* for the past 13 years and have noticed errors or misleading couplets, now is the time to tell him about them.

Margalith Galun, an outstanding Israelian lichenologist, a cofounder of the journal *Symbiosis*, and one of the first Acharius medalists (1994), passed away on 16 April 2012 at the age of 85. See obituaries by Miriam Balaban in *Symbiosis* **56**: 149-152 and by D.H.S. Richardson and M.R.D. Seaward in *Lichenologist* **45**: 291-293.

R. Troy McMullin defended his doctoral thesis *Relationships between silviculture, lichen diversity and woodland caribou* (*Rangifer tarandus caribou*) in northern Ontario at the University of Guelph (Ontario, Canada) on February 2012.

Anjuli Meiser has commenced his PhD on the chemical diversity and biosynthetic genes in *Pseudevernia furfuracea* in Imke Schmitt's Laboratory (Frankfurt).

Mikola V. Pirogov defended his doctoral thesis on *Lichens of Ukrainian Roztocze* at the M.G. National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Kholodny Institute of Botany, Kiev (Ukraine) on 11 June 2012.

José Raggio Quilez, Complutense University of Madrid (Spain), defended his doctoral thesis entitled *Photosynthesis, growth and resistance to extreme environments in polar and alpine regions* on 20 June 2013

Garima Singh has commenced his dissertational work in Imke Schmitt's Laboratory (Frankfurt). Her thesis on the phylogeny and evolution of the genus *Protoparmelia* is funded by the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD).

Hanna Tuovila defended her doctoral thesis entitled *Sticky business – diversity and evolution of Mycocaliciales (Ascomycota) on plant exudates* in the Faculty of Biological and Environmental Sciences, University of Helsinki on 14 June 2013.

Beatriz Roca Valiente defended her doctoral thesis *Phylogenetic study of the Rhizocarpon geographicum group (Lichens, Rhizocarpaceae, Ascomycota). Compared analyses of morphological characters and biogeographic patterns* on 26 April 2013 at Universidad Complutense de Madrid (Spain)

Laura Concostrina Zubiri defended her doctoral thesis entitled *Composition, structure and dynamics of the Soil Biological Crust in arid environments* on 17 December 2012 at the Rey Juan Carlos University, Spain.

New members

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Saara Velmala, Kivihaantie 5E 66, Helsinki, FI-00310, Finland. Email: gameboy-girl@gmail.com

List of Societies

Australasia: Australasian Association for Lichenology. Info: W.M. Malcolm, Box 320, Nelson, New Zealand. Phone & fax: (+64) 3-545-1660, e-mail: nancym@clear.net.nz

Journal: *Australasian Lichenology*, web-page: <http://nhm2.uio.no/botanisk/lav/RLL/AL/>

Brazil: Grupo Brasileiro de Liquenólogos (GBL). Info: Marcelo P. Marcelli, Instituto de Botânica, Seção de Micologia e Lichenologia, Caixa Postal 4005, São Paulo – SP, Brazil 01061-970. Fax: (+55)-11-6191-2238, phone: (+55)-11-5584-6304 (institute), 218-5209 (home), e-mail: mpmarcelli@msn.com, web-page: <http://sextogbl.blogspot.com/>

Central Europe: Bryologisch-lichenologische Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Mitteleuropa (BLAM). Contact: Volker John, Pfalzmuseum für Naturkunde, Hermann-Schäferstraße 17, D-67098 Bad Dürkheim, Germany, e-mail: V.John@pfalzmuseum.bv-pfalz.de (Treasurer), web-page: <http://www.blam-hp.eu/>

Journal: *Herzogia*, web-page: <http://www.blam-hp.eu/herzogia.html>

Czech Republic: Bryological and Lichenological Section of the Czech Botanical Society. Chairperson: Ivana Marková, e-mail: i.markova@npcs.cz, web-page: <http://botanika.bf.jcu.cz/bls/english/index.html>

Journal: *Bryonora*, web-page: http://botanika.bf.jcu.cz/bls/english/bryonora_en.php

Finland: Lichen Section, Societas Mycologica Fennica. C/o: Botanical Museum (Lichenology), P.O. Box 7, FI-00014, Helsinki University, Finland. Info: Teuvo Ahti, e-mail: teuvo.ahiti@helsinki.fi

France: Association Française de Lichénologie (AFL). President: Jean-Pierre Gavériaux, e-mail: jp.gaveriaux@numericable.fr, web-page: http://www2.ac-ille.fr/myconord/Afl/Association_01.htm

Bulletin: *Le bulletin d'information semestriel de l'AFL*, web-page: http://www2.ac-lille.fr/myconord/Afl/Publications_afl.htm

Great Britain: The British Lichen Society (BLS). c/o: Department of Botany, The Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD, UK. Membership contact: Heidi Döring, e-mail: h.doring@kew.org, web-page: <http://www.britishlichensociety.org.uk/>

Journal: *The Lichenologist* (accessible via *ScienceDirect* <http://www.sciencedirect.com/>); *British Lichen Society Bulletin*, web-page: <http://www.britishlichensociety.org.uk/the-society/bls-bulletin>

Italy: Società Lichenologica Italiana (SLI). President: Stefano Loppi, Dipartimento di Scienze Ambientali "G. Saratti", Università di Siena, Via P.A. Mattioli 4, I-53100 Siena, e-mail: presidente@lichenologia.eu, web-page: <http://www.lichenologia.eu/>. Facebook: <http://www.facebook.com/pages/Società-Lichenologica-Italiana/291069787586047>; twitter: <http://twitter.com/SLichenologica>

Journal: *Notizario della Società Lichenologica Italiana*

Japan: The Japanese Society for Lichenology (JSL). President: Kunio Takahashi, contact e-mail (secretary): kawahara@kansai-u.ac.jp, web-page: <http://www.lichenology-jp.org/index.php/en/>

Journal: *Lichenology*, web-page: <http://www.lichenology-jp.org/index.php/en/journal/>

Lichenological Society of Japan (LSJ). Department of Botany, National Science Museum, Tokyo, 4-1-1 Amakubo, Tsukuba, Ibaraki, 3050005 Japan. President: Masakane Inoue, contact e-mail: Nobuo Hamada (secretary): MXI00715@nifty.com, web-page: <http://home.hiroshima-u.ac.jp/lichen/ljsj-e.html>

Bulletin: *Lichen*. <http://home.hiroshima-u.ac.jp/lichen/kaiho.htm>

The Netherlands: Dutch Bryological & Lichenological Society (Bryologische + Lichenologische Werkgroep, BLWG). Contact: J.W. (Jan) Pellicaan, contact e-mail: info@blwg.nl, web-page: <http://www.blwg.nl>

Journal: *Buxbaumiella*, web-page: <http://www.blwg.nl/mossen/buxbaumiella/buxbaumiel-la.aspx>

Nordic Countries: Nordic Lichen Society (Nordisk Lichenologisk Förening, NLF). Chairman's e-mail: Ingvar.Karnefelt@biol.lu.se, web-page: <http://nhm2.uio.no/lichens/nordiclichensociety/>

Journal: *Graphis Scripta*, web-page: see NLF web page

North America, Northwest: Northwest Lichenologists (NWL). 1840 Northeast Seavy Avenue Corvallis, OR 97330. Info: Bruce McCune, contact e-mail: bruce@salal.us, web-page: <http://home.comcast.net/~nwlichens/nwl.htm>

Northwest Lichenologists Newsletter, <http://home.comcast.net/~nwlichens/newsletter.htm>

North America, California: The California Lichen Society (CALS), PO Box 472, Fairfax CA 94978. President: Shelly Benson, web-page: <http://californialichens.org/>

Bulletin of the California Lichen Society, http://californialichens.org/?page_id=15

North America, East: Eastern Lichen Network. Info: Marian Glenn, e-mail: glenn-mar@shu.edu, web-page: <http://www.nybg.org/bsci/lichens/el/>

Poland: Lichenological Section of the Polish Botanical Society (Polskie Towarzystwo Botaniczne). President: dr. hab. Urszula Bielczyk, e-mail: bielczyk@ap.krakow.pl, web-page: <http://www.porosty.varts.pl/en/>

Slovakia: Slovak Botanical Society – Lichenological Working Group, c/o Institute of Botany, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Dúbravská cesta 9, 841 01, Bratislava 4, Slovakia. Info: Anna Guttova, e-mail: anna.guttova@savba.sk, web-page: <http://sbs.sav.sk/>

Bulletin Slovenskej botanickej spoločnosti, web-page: <http://sbs.sav.sk/SBS1/content.html>

South America: Grupo Latino Americano de Liqueólogos (GLAL). Info: Susana Calvelo, e-mail: scalvelo@crub.uncoma.edu.ar

Journal: *GLALIA*, web-page: <http://nhm2.uio.no/botanisk/lav/RLL/GLALIA/>

Spain: Sociedad Española de Liqueología (SEL). President: Isabel Martínez, e-mail: isabel.-martinez@urjc.es, web-page: <http://www.ucm.es/info/seliquen/>

Journal: *Clementeana*, web-page: <http://www.ucm.es/info/seliquen/cl.htm>

Sweden: Svensk Lichenologisk Förening (SLF). President: Martin Westberg, e-mail: martin.westberg@nrm.se, web-page: <http://www.sbf.c.se/slf/>

Bulletin: *Lavbulletin*, web-page: <http://www.sbf.c.se/slf/Bulletinen.html>; see also *Svensk Botanisk Tidskrift*, web-page: <http://www.sbf.c.se/index.php?id=122>

Switzerland: Association Suisse de Bryologie et Lichénologie (BRYOLICH), e-mail: praesidium@bryolich.ch, web-page: http://www.bryolich.ch/index_en.html

Journal: *Meylania*, web-page: http://www.bryolich.ch/meylania/meylania_fr.html

Turkey: Lichenological Researches Society (LİKEN ARAŞTIRMALARI DERNEĞİ (LİKAD)), Başkan: Info: Ayşen Türk, e-mail: aturk@anadolu.edu.tr, web-page: <http://www.turk liken.org/>

Journal: *Liken Araştırmaları Derneği Bülteni*, http://www.turk liken.org/haber_detay.asp?haber_id=28

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The cover-page illustration

Stereocaulon saviczii by Bethia Brehmer, first published in *American Arctic Lichens* Vol. 1. *Macrolichens* by J.W. Thomson