



A. H. Magnusson (1885-1964), a devoted student of crustose lichens and the last of a great generation of floristic botanists

Vol. 4 No. 1

May 1970

international lichenological newsletter

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Post-Congress News

Newsletter Correspondents—Soon after the International Congress was over, letters were sent to thirteen lichenologists in various parts of the world asking if they would “keep their eyes and ears open for lichenological news that might be of interest to colleagues.” We hope that lichenologists everywhere will keep their correspondents well informed so that the job of news gathering will be easier and more complete. So far the following colleagues have generously consented to act as correspondents for the areas indicated:

- O. Almborn** (Scandinavia)
- D. Awasthi** (The Indian Subcontinent)
- J. Fabiszewski** (Poland)
- D. Galloway** (Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania)
- D. Hawksworth** (British Isles)
- A. Henssen** (Central Europe, especially Germany)
- S. Kurokawa** (Eastern Asia in general, Japan in particular)
- L. Massé** (France)
- H. Osorio** (South America)
- C. Tavares** (Spain and Portugal)
- H. Trass** (Estonia S.S.R.)
- A. Vezda** (Czechoslovakia)

Research Notes and Comment

Bernard, T. (France)—Terminé l'étude des amines chez différents Stictacées: *Lobaria pulmonaria*, *L. laetevirens*, *Sticta sylvatica*, *S. fuliginosa*, et *S. limbata*. Des traces de triméthylamine sont seules présentes chez *Lobaria pulmonaria*. La triméth. est prépondérante chez les autres espèces, respectivement dans l'ordre d'énumération ci-dessous: 1.2; 0.7; 0.8; 0.8% du poids sec. La diméth. vient ensuite avec respectivement; 0.1; 0.2; 0.1; 0.3% du poids sec. La monométh. n'est qu'à l'état de traces chez *S. sylvatica* et *S. limbata*; son tause est de 0.1% chez *L. laetevirens* et de 0.02% chez *S. fuliginosa*. La richesse totale en amines la plus grande se trouve chez *L. laetevirens* avec 1.4%. Des expériences d'infiltration ce précurseurs possible de ces composés et aussi de méthionine méthyle-¹⁴C ont permis d'établir, chez *L. laetevirens*, que la triméthyl. se forme préférentiellement à partir de la bétaine.

Brodo, I. (Canada)—Lichens from South America available for study: The New York Botanical Garden has sponsored various expeditions to South America over the years and some recent ones have returned with good lichen material. Dr. Ghillean Prance collected in the Brazilian Amazon basin, and Dr. Howard Irwin collected in the Brazilian Planato. Most of the specimens are macrolichens and most were collected within the last five or six years. They are all unidentified. Inquiries should be sent to Dr. Clark Rogerson, Cryptogamic Herbarium, New York Botanical Garden, Bronx Park, N.Y. 10458.

Massé, L. (France)—Poursuit l'étude de la nutrition azotée en particulier chez les espèce dites "ornithocoprophiles." La présence d'uricase, démontrée précédement chez de nombreuses espèces, l'a conduit à vérifier si, au delà de cette dégradation de l'acide urique en allantoiné, il existe dans les thalles une transformation plus complète des catabolites azotés selon le schéma classique de la chaîne enzymatique de l'uricolysé. Les recherches sont en cours.

Parmasto, E. (Estonia)—All descriptions of thelophoraceous basidiolichens (*Cora*, *Corella*, *Dictyonema*) that I have seen lack almost entirely any substantial information on the fungal component. As a mycologist, formerly a lichen collector, I am studying the aphylophoraceous fungi, particularly the Corticiaceae. The specimens of *Dictyonema* (*Cora*) *pavonia* that I have examined make it possible to assert that the fungus belongs to the Corticiaceae (Basidiomycetes: Aphylophorales: Corticieae: Athelioideae: Byssomeruliaeae: see my conspectus *Systematus Corticiarum*: Tartu, 1968, p. 81). I request institutions and persons to send loans or duplicates of any specimens of these three genera and provide any information on where the type specimens might be found. Reprints on basidiolichens would be appreciated. (Institute of Zoology and Biology, 21 Vanemuise Street, Tartu, Estonia S.S.R.)

Pike, L. (U.S.A.)—Prof. Frank S. Sipe has recently donated his lichen herbarium to the Museum of Natural History of the University of Oregon, Eugene. Sipe's Oregon collection, made mostly during the 1930's and 1940's, consists of nearly 3,000 specimens and forms the bulk of the herbarium. Twenty isotypes are included representing the following genera: *Alectoria*, *Caloplaca*, *Cladonia*, *Lecanora*, *Lecidea*, *Nephroma*, *Ochrolechia*, *Parmelia* (*Hypogymnia*, *Menegazzia*, and *Parmelia*), and *Xanthoria*, most of them described by Gyelnik or Magnusson. The specimens are being repackaged, and the Museum would be happy to send material to individuals who would like to examine them.

Sowter, F. (England)—Having been interested in plant conservation for many years, I am prompted to plead for consideration to be given by cryptogamists to the question of over collecting. All botanists are aware of the depletion of our flora by man's activities (air pollution, industrialization, the growth of cities, towns, and villages, deforestation, etc.) but insufficient thought has been given to dangers of over collecting. Many herbaria contain numerous specimens of a rare species from the same locality, and it is already known

that some plants have become extinct due to over collecting. To understand a plant, it is vital to see it in the field but in countries such as Great Britain, Scandinavia, Central and Western Europe where the flora is well known collecting is not always necessary. (Collecting should of course be permissible in places where the flora is still little known and when microscopic and chemical examination is necessary for the purpose of identification.) Exsiccatae are very useful, but here again the collection of a rare species for inclusion can constitute a threat to its existence. Experiments requiring a large quantity of a species should be carefully considered before being undertaken, and in the case of lichens, their use as dyestuffs and in perfumery, etc., should cease. The time has come therefore when cryptogamic botanical societies should prepare lists of species that should not be collected and designate areas where collecting is prohibited as Switzerland has done in the case of some of its flowering plants. The B.B.S. has already prepared a list of bryophytes which bryologists are asked not to collect. In herbaria there are many collections of cryptogams still to be studied and identified, and much revision of old collections is required in the light of our new knowledge and techniques. Thus, botanists need not fear that they will not have any material to study.

News

Des Abbayes, H. (France)—Est en retraite depuis octobre 1968 et Professeur honoraire. Son activité lichénologique a été réduite ces dernières années par la rédaction de la "Flore vasculaire du Massif Armoricain." Cet ouvrage est terminé et il a repris l'étude des Lichens exotiques, surtout des *Cladonia*.

Agarwal, M. (India)—Intends to complete her work on larger (macro) lichens from Darjeeling soon and is working on her Ph.D. thesis.

Alava, R. (Finland)—Grants from the Ministry of Education have enabled us to begin repackaging of the Vainio herbarium (over 30,000 specimens) and preparation of standardized labels. These steps will improve the useability of the material and reduce danger of damage or loss. This collection is extremely rich in types from Brazil, the Philippines, and the West Indies. Loans are gladly sent out to qualified investigators.

Awasthi, D. (India)—The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi, has approved a taxonomic study of the Palni and Nilgiri Hills, India, under the supervision of D. Awasthi. Work on the project has just begun. My monograph of *Dirinaria*, delayed by illness, is almost complete and will soon be sent for publication.

Bird, C. (Canada)—I am now in the middle of a sabbatical year. My time is being devoted to tidying up taxonomic and identification problems resulting from a large number of lichen collections made over the last five or more years in connection with distributional and ecological research in the mountains of southwestern Alberta. Last summer I studied lichens in various herbaria overseas (BM, H, O, TUR, UPS, LD, C) and visited J. Laundon, T. Ahti, O. Vitikainen, D. Hawksworth, P. James, R. Santesson, O. Almborn, and U. Duncan. Lately I visited herbaria in the eastern U.S. and adjoining Canada, including TENN, DUKE, US, NY, FH, CANL, MICH, and WIS.

Brodo, I. (Canada)—Will be in Scandinavia and England in late April and May to continue work on N. American species of *Alectoria* and the *Lecanora subfusca* group and continue studies of the lichens of the Queen Charlotte Islands, B.C.

Bystrek, J. (Poland)—I am interested in the taxonomy of the Usneaceae and am preparing a world monograph of *Alectoria* subgenus *Alectoria*, *Bryopogon*, and *Sulcaria*. Most of the type specimens are in the Department of Plant Systematics and Geography of Maria Curie-Sklodowska University, Lublin. After a detailed study of the material I shall begin micro-

chemical analyses. I intend also to carry out investigations on the distribution of *Usnea* in the Tatra Mountains.

Christiansen, S. (Denmark)—The cryptogamic collections have been moved to larger quarters on the grounds of the Botanic Gardens in Copenhagen. New folders are gradually being prepared and type sheets marked. The lichen herbarium is especially rich in material from Greenland.

Degelius, G. (Sweden)—Will be traveling from January to May 1970 in South Africa, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Tahiti to collect lichens, especially Collemataceae.

Fabiszewski, J. (Poland)—Currently in Ottawa for one year studying lichen ecology. Mainly interested in the distribution of lichens and lichen communities in peat lands and the factors influencing their distribution.

Follmann, G. (Germany)—Newly appointed director of the Natural History Museum and Botanical Garden at Kassel (West Germany). My large South American collections will be maintained at the new location.

Gannutz, T. (U.S.A.)—Serving in the U.S. Army at Dugway Proving Grounds, Utah. Can be contacted through Clark University. Will be in service until mid-1971.

Hale, M. E. (U.S.A.)—Visited BM, C, H, LD, and TUR herbaria in March to study Dominica lichens and also Thelotrema collections. Completed a brief field trip to the Everglades in Florida.

Halicz, B. (Poland)—Published a biometric paper on structures of correlative morphological features of certain species of fruticose lichens. Have also been carrying on floristic regional research using statistical methods.

Hertel, H. (Germany)—Received grant for lichen studies from the German "Fritz Thyssen Stiftung." I traveled to Venezuela in the spring of 1969. Together with Dr. F. Oberwinkler (Munich), who worked on basidiomycetes in Meridá for one year, I made collections and field studies, especially of saxicolous alpine species of the Lecideaceae. One paper dealing

with the boreal species in the Venezuelan Andes is in preparation. Planning a revision of the recently reestablished genus *Trapelia* Choisy. I would appreciate specimens of *Lecidea coarctata* (= *Lecanora coarctata*), *Lecidea brujeriana*, and *L. wallrothii* for determination.

Malicki, J. (Poland)—Interested in the influence of lichen acids on soil microflora. My first published paper in this field is available on request.

Mathey, A. (France)—Spending a year of research at the lichen laboratory of G. Follmann (Kassel).

Motyka, M. (Poland)—Have published a paper entitled "Hymenial algae in some species of *Lecanora*"; currently interested in anatomical structure of Gymnocarpeae apothecia.

Ottenhof-Josien, M. (France)—Terminé son travail de thèse de doctorat: *Recherches phytosociologiques et écologiques sur les Lichen et les Bryophytes des calcaires des Pyrénées occidentales françaises.*

Otto, G. (Canada)—Received a National Museum of Canada contract to collect and study lichens from Mt. Revelstoke National Park in the Rocky Mountains of British Columbia. The work will be done this summer.

Poelt, J. (Germany)—Visited herbaria at FH, DUKE, and US and made field excursions for American lichens with V. Ahmadjian, W. L. Culberson, and M. Hale.

Puckett, K. (England)—Working on a Ph. D. degree with Dr. David Richardson at Laurentian University, Sudbury, Ont., Canada. Studying field and laboratory aspects of lichens and air pollution, especially as they relate to the situation in Sudbury, a heavily polluted mining area.

Rao, D. (India)—Working on the ecological aspects of the lichens occurring in the Vindhya ranges.

Santesson, R. (Sweden)—Received a grant from the Swedish National Science Research Council for a sabbatical year (from 1 Feb. 1970) from my position as Curator of the Uppsala herbarium. Preparing a condensed lichen flora of Scandinavia (as annotated keys).

Santesson, R. and J. (Sweden)—Have started taxonomic and chemical study of the Teloschistaceae involving reestablishment of the genus *Brigantiaea* Trevis.

Seaward, M. (England)—Information on the distribution of *Lecanora muralis* (Schreb.) Rabenh. —outside of North America, Western Europe, and Scandinavia—required. Herbarium material of this species from any part of the world would be appreciated.

Trass, H. (Estonia S.S.R.)—In January 1969 was awarded the degree of Doctor of Biology by the Komarov Botanical Institute, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Leningrad. The first part of the doctoral dissertation, "Analysis of the lichen flora of Estonia," deals with the development and elements of the lichens of Estonia and will be published in the *Tartu Riikliku Ulilooki Toimetised*, vol. 9, 1970.

Wetmore, C. (U.S.A.)—Accepted a position as Curator of Cryptogams in the Department of Botany, University of Minnesota. Will spend the summer collecting Heppiaceae in the southwestern U.S.

Wunder, H. (Germany)—Working under Prof. Dr. J. Poelt at Freie Universität Berlin on a revision of the European species of *Caloplaca* with black apothecia.

Awards

Motyka, J. (Poland)—Awarded the Polish "Commander's Cross" during the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the Marie Curie-Sklodowska University in Lublin and also received a prize from the Polish Minister of Education.

Meetings

The "Deutsche Botanische Gesellschaft" arranged a symposium on various aspects of lichenology at its annual meeting in Berlin in October 1969. Participants were:

B. Feige (Würzburg): "Über Flechtenchemie"

H. Hertel (Berlin): "Zur Systematik der Gattung *Trapelia*"

A. Henssen (Marburg): "Zur Entwicklungsgeschichte einiger Arten der Gattung *Umbilicaria*"

C. Leuckert (Berlin): Flechtenstoffe und Systematik der Gattung *Pertusaria*"

F. Oberwinkler (München): "Basidiolichenes"

E. Peveling (Munster): "Elektronmikroskopische Untersuchungen an Flechten"

J. Poelt (Berlin): "Konzept der Artpaare"

J. Santesson (Uppsala): "Über Flechtenchemie"

A. Schmidt (Hamburg): "Über Caliciaceae"

M. Steiner (Bonn): "Antrachinone bei den Teloschistaceen"

V. Vareschi (Caracas): "Lichenometrie in den Anden"

H. Ziegler (Darmstadt): "Schwermetallflechten"

Through an unfortunate mental lapse of mine David Smith was spirited 9000 kilometers from England to Washington and placed in attendance at a field trip to Yakima. This was, of course, an error. I wish it were the only one. Unfortunately, Jerzy Fabiszewski, Gerhard Follmann, and Cliff Wetmore were also listed, but did not attend the trip. On the other hand, I neglected to mention that Erica Frank, Charles Bird, E. J. Martin, David Richardson, David Hill, Wolfgang Maass, and Fred Erbsch also came along. Never again will I rely on my unreliable memory. My sincere apologies to those involved in the mix-up.—I. M. Brodo

Another *lapsus calami*, this time by the printer, put R. Norris on Campbell Island when, in reality, the lichenologist intended was Richard Harris of Michigan State University.