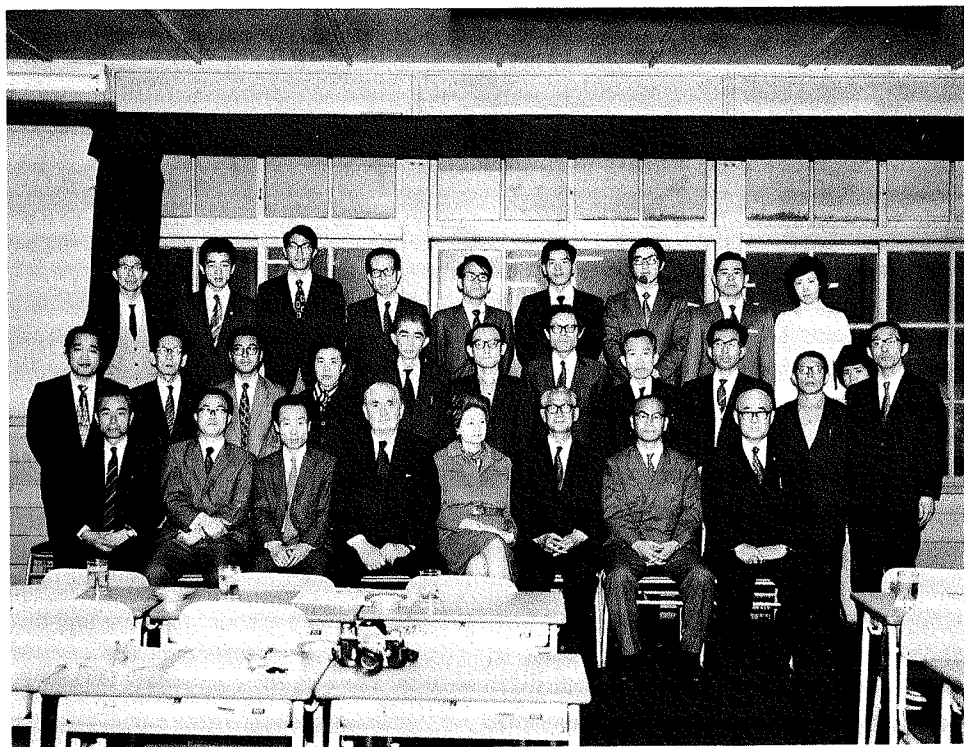


# international lichenological newsletter



Participants at the first meeting of the Lichenological Society of Japan. *Left to right, front row:* N. Takaki, I. Yoshimura, S. Kurokawa, W. C. Steere, Mrs. Steere, M. Sato, F. Fujikawa, M. Ohashi. *Middle row:* H. Inoue, M. Hirano, K. Kimura, Mariko Nuno, S. Hattori, M. Tagawa, S. Nakanishi, A. Noguchi, M. Oshio, Y. Tanaka, Kayoko Mochizuki, K. Nishimura. *Back row:* Z. Iwatsuki, K. Saito, M. Itani, H. Ando, T. Tanimoto, H. Kashiwadani, T. Hirayama, M. Suzuki, Masako Tsubouchi.

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## Editorial

### *On Excursions and Field Meetings*

It is undoubtedly significant that the International Association for Lichenology, for its first meeting "on its own", decided to have a field meeting rather than a symposium, or other presumably more scholarly function. Lichenologists love to collect; of that, there is no doubt. At our field trips so far (i.e., those in Washington and the more recent one in Austria), not only those interested in ecology or systematics participated, but also those primarily interested in chemistry, developmental morphology, lichen culture, and physiology. There must be some good reasons.

One reason must surely be that in collecting lichens, there is always a good chance of making a significant discovery. On an organized excursion, the inherent excitement of a new find is compounded by having colleagues nearby who, if they cannot find an answer to the problem at hand at least know all the right questions. In such a situation, it is virtually impossible for a student, no matter how experienced and knowledgeable, not to learn something new.

There is another thing. I think it is generally agreed that there is no better way to really get to know a colleague than

to stand shoulder to shoulder with him, chipping away at a stubborn boulder, or to huff and puff along a trail with him for 1000 vertical metres. (I say "him", but I certainly mean to include the "hers".) If one important reason for going to international meetings is to confer with colleagues, clearly, excursions are to be preferred to lectures.

The accusation that lichenologists are a bunch of "pack rats" intent on the accumulation of as much material as possible in the shortest possible time is difficult to dispute. I have, alas, almost 10,000 incompletely identified lichens sitting on shelves in my laboratory, and still I snatch any opportunity that comes my way to collect more. From some of my travels, I find that I am not alone in this kind of accumulation, and I would venture to say that it is a general phenomenon. Why then do we hurry off with chisel and knife to every field meeting that comes within our reach? Certainly, a portion of the newly collected material finds its way quickly to the microscope and herbarium, or to a specialist we know is working on a particular group. Others are identified tentatively to genus and are therefore available should anyone request them. Of course, since many of the lichens collected on organized field excursions already have had names applied in the field by experts, the job of finding final names is greatly facilitated, and these specimens can generally be filed away fairly quickly.

And so, the excitement of new finds, the pleasure and efficiency of frank and in-depth discussions with colleagues, and the advantage of more well-identified specimens for our collections combine with all the other reasons we enjoy being "out-of-doors" to make field meetings especially desirable. This is not to say that symposia are to be rejected. The value of hearing interesting people talk about interesting subjects is apparent to everyone. This is especially so when the speakers are organized into a well organized session with time for discussion as we had at the Edinburgh Congress in 1964 (but sadly lacked in Seattle). Plans are well underway for such a symposium in England this coming spring (of which you will

learn more later) and another at the Leningrad Congress to be held in 1975. But as you would (and should) expect, the Association has already begun to make some arrangements for field trips in conjunction with at least the meetings in Russia.

The problem of where to hold our special field meetings in the future has been discussed by the Executive Council of the Association. The choice between a readily accessible, well-documented area, and an area more remote but potentially more scientifically rewarding is often a difficult one. The Council, with the agreement of the participants of the Austrian excursion, decided on the second choice for the meeting to be held in 1977 or 1978. We hope it can be held somewhere in East Africa, but the details will be discussed elsewhere. It remains for me only to urge as many as can find the time and funds to try to attend. For many reasons, I am sure you will find it worth your while.

—I. M. Brodo

## Notes and News

**Brightman, F. H.** (England)—Is now working at the British Museum (Natural History) in London, where he is in charge of the public and other lecture programs and the educational activities of the museum generally. He is no longer living in Orpington, Kent, and requests that all communications be sent to him at the museum, Cromwell Road, London SW 7.

**Dodge, C. W.** (U.S.A.)—Having seen his book on the Lichens of the Antarctic Continent through press this summer, is now working on a manuscript of the Lichen Flora of Chile with Prof. M. Mahu as joint author. The treatment will cover the adjacent parts of Argentina, including species

from Peru and Bolivia. The authors hope to publish the paper in Chile. Planning some collecting in the mountains of northern and western New Mexico to add data for another paper he is preparing, on the lichens of Baja California.

**Hale, M. E.** (U.S.A.)—Spent 3 weeks in India in October–November working with the lichen group at the Maharashtra Association for the Cultivation of Science and had the opportunity to collect with them at Mahabaleshwar and the Nilgiri Hills. Stopovers in Hong Kong, Nichinan, Japan, and Tokyo permitted me to visit Drs. Stella Thrower, Isao Yoshimura, and Syo Kurokawa. In February I will be working with a group at the Universidad de Los Andes, Merida, Venezuela.

**Hertel, H.** (Germany)—Has been appointed Curator of Cryptogams at the Botanische Staatssammlung, Munich.

**Jahns, H. M. and Seelen, E. J. R.** (Netherlands)—Working on the genus *Pilophorus* and would appreciate material of *Pilophorus clavatus* (= *P. halli* = *P. japonicum*) which may be used for chemical investigations.

**Kärnefelt, I.** (Sweden)—Made a field trip to Alaska in August 1973 to study *Cetraria* sect. *Cetraria*, spending two weeks on Seward Peninsula and one on St. Lawrence Island. On return trip visited colleagues in Durham, N.C., and Washington, D.C.

**Kashiwadani, H.** (Japan)—Have recently begun work at the National Science Museum in Tokyo and will continue studies of *Physcia*.

**Llimona, X.** (Spain)—Is in the process of preparing parts of his doctoral dissertation, "The lichen communities of the gypsaceous substrates in Spain" for publication. It was presented last May. He reports that he is now working on the lichen flora of the volcanic hills of Almeria (SE of Spain, not far from the sea), a very interesting area rich in macaronesic species.

**Mahu, M.** (Chile)—Preparing a paper about the genus *Teloschistes* in Chile.

**Osorio, H. S.** (Uruguay)—The catalogue of the lichen flora of Uruguay, listing 350 species, has been published. Dr. A. Henssen and Dr. Gernot Vobis (Marburg, Lahn) will visit Uruguay in October 1973. Actually I am working on a long term study of the lichen flora of the province of Corrientes, Argentina, in cooperation with the Catedra de Botánica, Facultad de Agronomía, Corrientes, Argentina.

**Pike, L. H.** (U.S.A.)—I am continuing studies related to the lichen flora of Oregon and am determining the importance of epiphytes in oak and Douglas fir ecosystems of western Oregon. I have recently moved to George Mason University, Fairfax, Va.

**Santesson, R.** (Sweden)—Has accepted an appointment as the Head of the Dept. of Botany, Natural History Museum, Stockholm.

**Singh, K. P.** (India)—Who has been working on the lichen flora of Palni and Nilgiri hills, India, under the supervision of D. D. Awasthi at Botany Department, Lucknow University, has recently received the Junior Research Fellowship from University Grants Commission, New Delhi, to complete his research project. The fellowship is for two years.

**Tucker, S.** (U.S.A.)—Studying the lichen flora of Louisiana and adjacent Gulf states and investigating host-tree specificity of corticolous crustose species. Ray Jones, a graduate student with me, is studying Ramalinas of the Gulf South. He would appreciate receiving on loan Ramalinas from the southern U.S. labelled as *R. usnea*, *R. calicaris*, *R. rigida*, *R. fraxinea*, *R. peruviana*, *R. dendroscoides*, and *R. solediantha*. Mr. Jones would like permission to annotate any specimens sent on loan as to their chemistry.

**Wirth, V.** (Germany)—Neue Adresse: Botanisches Institut II, D 87 Würzburg, Mittlerer Dallenberg weg 64 (früher: Freiburg i. Br.). Arbeitsgebiete: Einfluss der Einwirkung von SO<sub>2</sub> auf den Gaswechsel (mit IRGA) und den Schwefelgehalt von Flechten—Gaswechsel von *Cetraria sepincola*—Soziologie kalkbewohnender Flechtengesellschaften in Mitteleuropa. Es

wird, zusammen mit weiteren Lichenologen und Bryologen, ein Aufruf zu einer Kartierung von Flechten und Moosen in Deutschland vorbereitet (nach dem Vorbild der floristischen Kartierung der Phanerogamen Mitteleuropas und der Kartierung von Flechten in Grossbritannien).

**Xavier, L., Filho** (Brazil)—After returning to Recife from Turrialba, Costa Rica, is preparing a paper dealing with his Central American collections.

## Research Note

Last March I was invited to examine lichen growths on the historic Mayan stelae at Quirigua, Guatemala. I found that lichens, mostly *Chiodecton*, *Physcia*, etc., were indeed covering the sandstone monuments. The next step is to remove the lichens with fungicides so that the rock surface can be cleaned and sealed to prevent further growth. I would be interested in hearing from other lichenologists about their experiences in removing lichens from buildings, monuments, and other structures.—M. Hale

## Herbarium News

The lichen herbarium of the National Museums of Canada (CANL) has recently acquired two large and significant lichen collections. The first consists of all the lichen material of the Biosystematics Institute (formerly the Plant Research Institute), Canadian Department of Agriculture (DAO). Hundreds of Macoun specimens were included, as well as a large and important set of arctic and subarctic collections made by W. J. Cody, especially in the Mackenzie River area, and a large series from the Mougeot and Nestler Exsiccata. The second acquisition was the George Scotter lichen herbarium (originally

housed in the Canadian Wildlife Service offices, Edmonton, Alberta) given to the National Museums by Dr. Scotter. Many of the specimens in this collection represent vouchers of records published in various papers with J. W. Thomson and T. Ahti. About 4500 numbers have been accessioned from this set.—I. M. Brodo

The lichen herbarium of the Missouri Botanical Garden (MO) has been transferred permanently to the Smithsonian Institution (US). The approximately 30,000 specimens include what appears to be the whole of the Crozals herbarium with isotypes of many species described by Bouly de Lesdain. There are also many duplicates and isotypes from Erichsen's herbarium. Unfortunately, no types described by C. W. Dodge are included; these are apparently in his private herbarium.—M. Hale

## Mapping Program

As a result of the success of the British Lichen Society's Mapping Scheme, Dr. F. Rose and Dr. D. L. Hawksworth are interested in starting an international project to map the present (post-1960) distribution of some species of lichens affected by air pollution in Europe. It is hoped that lichenologists who have data for whole or large parts of countries will send copies of maps with localities marked (down to 10 km, 20 km, or 50 km square level) to Dr. Rose (Department of Geography, King's College, Strand, London WC1, England) for compilation. It is proposed to consider first of all corticolous records for the following species: *Anaptychia ciliaris*, *Evernia prunastri*, *Hypogymnia physodes*, *Lecanora conizaeoides*, *Lobaria pulmonaria*, *Parmelia caperata*, *P. perlata*, *Usnea* spp. (as a genus), and *U. articulata*. Any comments from members of IAL would be much appreciated.—D. L. Hawksworth

## Meetings

An International Symposium organised jointly by the British Lichen Society and the Systematics Association will be held at the University of Bristol, England, from 8-10 April 1974 and preceded by the British Lichen Society's Spring Field Meeting at Bristol (1-8 April 1974). The symposium will discuss varied aspects of lichenology (taxonomy, ecology, distribution, physiology) both in relation to existing knowledge, recent research and problems needing solution. Speakers will include R.H. Bailey, D.H. Brown, B.J. Coppins, J. Farrar, B.W. Ferry, A. Fletcher, M.E. Hale, D.L. Hawksworth, A. Henssen, D.J. Hill, P.W. James, O.L. Lange, R. Nourish, R.W.A. Oliver, F. Rose, M.R.D. Seaward, D.C. Smith and E. Tschermak-Woess. Further details, programmes and registration forms are available from Dr D.H. Brown, Department of Botany, University of Bristol, Bristol BS8 1UG, England.—D.H. Hawksworth

## Lichenological Organizations

The "Lichenological Society of Japan" was recently established and the first business meeting held on 5 April 1973 at the Nara Women's College. Twenty-seven lichenologists attended the meeting with Dr. and Mrs. W. C. Steere as guests.

*Host Country:* Japan

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*President:* Dr. Masami Sato

*Editor:* Dr. Isao Yoshimura

*Secretary:* Dr. Syo Kurokawa

For further information write to the Secretary at the Department of Botany, National Science Museum, Hyakunin-cho 3-23-1, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo.

## Book Reviews

*Bibliography of Irish Lichenology.* M. E. Mitchell. 76 pp. 1971. Corrib Printers, Galway. This fine little volume contains references to 422 articles that deal in some way with the lichens of Ireland. There is an index by general subject and vice-comital distribution.

*Caloplaca, sect. Gasparrinia i Nordeuropa.* Ingvar Nordin. 184 pp. 1972. Skriv Service AB, Uppsala. This is an exhaustive and much needed treatment of a difficult lichen group in northern Europe. While written in Swedish, the maps, synonymy and lists of exsiccatae examined will be useful to everyone.

*Macrolichens of Denmark, Finland, Norway, and Sweden.* Eilif Dahl and Hildur Krog. 185 pp. 1973. Universitets Forlaget, Oslo. Although the lichen flora of Scandinavia is the best known in the world, this is the first complete flora in English with keys, brief descriptions, and chemical data. There are 61 line drawings of various species and diagnostic characters.

*Air Pollution and Lichens.* Edited by B. W. Ferry, M. S. Baddeley, and D. L. Hawksworth. 389 pp. 1973. University of Toronto Press, Toronto. \$16.50. Some 19 authors have contributed articles in their specialties concerning lichens and air pollution. Although heavily weighted to British work, the book is an indispensable compendium for a subject that is becoming more popular every day.

Because of the recent changes in exchange rates, the price of Asahina's *Atlas of Japanese Cladonia* has changed. It is now US\$8.00 (postage included). It is available from Academia Science Book Inc., Hongo 2-39-6, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo.

The first number of *Folia Cryptogamica Estonica*, a new aperiodic series from the Naturalists' Society at the Academy of Sciences of the Estonian S.S.R., came out on April 15, 1972. The series is devoted to the publication of short reports on taxonomy, and the geographical distribution and ecology of

fungi, algae and lichens. It is available on exchange for publications from scientific institutions and individual scientists interested in the same fields of research. The first number contains the following reports: H. Trass, "A list of species of Cladoniaceae in the lichen flora of the U.S.S.R."; A. Raitviir, "The genus *Capillipes*—a member of the Sclerotiniaceae"; H. Toom, "Saprobity and evolutionary trends of algae".

## Deaths

Mr. F. A. Sowter, a lichenologist of considerable repute in England, passed away on 16 November 1972 in Stoughton, Leicester.

Cover: *Cladonia caroliniana*

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