

international lichenological newsletter

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Canada

Editorial

Ethics of Borrowing Type Specimens

The upsurge of interest in lichenology in the past ten years has been nothing short of spectacular. Many new students have entered this previously neglected field, and lichenologists can command an audience of 75-100 at international meetings.

This increase in interest has had a disproportionately large impact on systematic lichenology. Taxonomy of lichens is an easy field to enter and one that seems to present limitless opportunities for research since it has lagged so far behind other plant groups. One must literally become a world monographer, however, simply to identify a set of specimens from a tropical region. Old floristic lists, even with keys, are essentially useless because they are out of date and based on very imperfect knowledge. Santesson's treatment of the foliicolous lichens and Degelius' recent monograph of *Collema* represent the kinds of really comprehensive works that are so badly needed but so slow to appear in this small field of science.

Another problem, more or less unique to lichenology, is the need to know the chemical content of species, in particular that of the original collections, few of which have been studied, and even if studied often needing re-investigation with more refined chemical techniques.

As the curator of any large museum will attest, requests for loans of type specimens are increasing each year. Some requests are from monographers, but others are from floristic workers who need to re-examine types, many already seen and annotated by monographers. As a result it is not unusual for some types to be examined by up to four or five workers in a period of a few years. The problem is that few type specimens in any plant group can survive repeated assaults by different workers, damage in the mails, etc. Lichen types in particular, both old and recent ones, are sometimes fragmentary or mixed, and a few have already been destroyed by mishandling.

I would like to suggest some guidelines for borrowing type specimens, having been an active borrower (and lender) over the past 20 years (without implying that I have always followed these suggestions!).

1. Types should ideally be examined first by a monographer who is in the best position to annotate and study them in the broad context of all material available in a given genus or species group. This emphasizes the value of types in establishing a nomenclatorial starting point for an epithet. In theory a type should not be used simply as an identification aid, but with lichens this rule breaks down because published descriptions are of limited use, and few lichens, especially in the tropics, have ever been illustrated well. Floristic workers—and the distinction between a floristic worker and a monographer is not always easy to define—should first utilize data in published monographs or unpublished data, especially photographs of types, or seek the assistance of a monographer in verifying a tentative identification. Obviously, when a group has not been monographed, a floristic worker often has no recourse but to request and examine the types involved, but I am trying to emphasize that needless repetition of examination must be avoided.

2. When requesting a type specimen, one does not simply say "Please send me the type of species x". The requester should have already searched the literature to find out the collector, specimen number, locality, etc., in order to be able to state clearly, "Please send me the type of species x, collected by John Smith, no. 100, on 1 January 1890, in Nairobi, Kenya, and perhaps filed under the following names" or as much data as can be extracted from the protologue. Very few specimens in major herbaria have been specifically labeled as types (and not all so labeled are types!), and one should not expect busy, hard-pressed curators to search libraries and herbaria to locate type specimens.

3. Type specimens will usually have to be examined for certain characters. Apothecia must be sectioned and chemical tests often made. These are essentially destructive procedures and the absolute minimum of material should be expended. Permanent slides should be prepared and chromatograms retained and stored or photographed. Color tests with p-phenylenediamine should be made on tiny detached fragments under a binocular scope, *never* slobbered on specimens where staining and ultimate deterioration are inevitable. The type itself can and should be photographed. Results on spore size, chemistry, etc., should be suitably recorded on annotation labels affixed to the type sheets with your name and the date. Specimens should always be annotated, even if you only give your name and "type" for the specimen.

4. No portions of a type should be removed for retention in the worker's herbarium unless prior permission is granted and adequate material is present in the packet. Fragments subjected to chemical testing (excepting with p-phenylenediamine) can be replaced in small envelopes and returned with the type. The main danger with "kleptotypes" is that a critical part of a mixture may be removed unwittingly, leaving later workers with an incomplete specimen, the typification of which is seriously compromised. One can often find a specimen in his own herbarium that matches the type closely and annotate it "compared with the type in herbarium x".

5. Courtesy demands that new information which you gain be imparted to the recent monographer (if there is one) to help him update his work. Lichenology is too small a field to allow the undermining of others' research.

I hope these suggestions will be taken seriously by all lichen taxonomists. Abuses of loan privileges will eventually lead museum curators to refuse to send out material, and this can impede progress significantly. However, unless reasonable precautions are taken, our priceless heritage of type specimens will be seriously depleted and possibly destroyed for future workers.

- M. Hale

Editor's Comments

In an effort to keep costs down and at the same time print all the news available to us, I have been forced to condense the format somewhat by eliminating the extra half-space between lines which we had in the last issue. The result is a format which is admittedly more difficult to read. The alternatives, I felt, were less desirable: cut out some of the news items and drop some sections, or, allow the cost per issue of the Newsletter to surpass \$200. I hope that you will agree with my decision, but if not, please write and tell me.

The next issue of the Newsletter will appear in the beginning of April (six months from now), and subsequent issues will appear every six months. The deadline for the April issue is 1 March, 1977. Please keep the news coming!

- I.M. Brodo

News and Notes

ANDERSON, Roger A. (U.S.A.) will be issuing a new exsiccata in 20 complete sets entitled "*Lichens of Western North America*". Those wishing to contribute to or receive the exsiccata should write to Dr. Anderson. More details will be published in the next Newsletter.

BOWLER, P. (U.S.A.) has completed his postdoctoral tenure at the National Museums of Canada and will be returning to the University of California (Irvine) to continue his work on various problems in the Ramalinaceae with Philip RUNDEL. He has just finished a major study of cortical anatomy in the Ramalinaceae and its taxonomic significance.

BRAND, Maarten (Netherlands) is preparing a lichen flora of the Netherlands.

BRATT, Geoff (Tasmania) is working on the distribution of macrolichens in Tasmania. He is also cooperating with Dr. A.J. Blackman (Dep't of Chemistry, Univ. of Tasmania) on a study of the chemistry and distribution of *Theleidea* sp. in Tasmania.

BUBRICK, Paul (U.S.A.), and M.Sc. student of Prof. I.E. Friedman from Florida State University, is spending eight months in Tel Aviv in M. Galun's laboratory working on lichenized blue-green algae in comparison with free-living blue-green algae from the same habitat in Israel's Arava Valley. He is also concerning himself with morphogenetic changes in these plants.

CRESCO, Ana (Spain) has recently completed several studies of epiphytic lichens in continental Spain, as well as a study of atmospheric pollution in Madrid using epiphytic lichens. With Eva BARRENO, she has finished a paper concerning gypsicolous flora and communities in Spain. Dr. Crespo adds that she is interested in receiving material of *Acarospora reagens* and *Buellia* (Diplotomma).

CRITTENDEN, P.D. (U.K.) is currently working in K.A. Kershaw's lab as a postdoctoral fellow. He is studying nitrogen fixation in *Stereocaulon paschale* from Northwest Territories.

FOLLMANN, Gerhard (BRD) is continuing his work with the Roccellaceae and is also studying the chemotaxonomy of the form genus *Psora*.

GONZÁLEZ, M.E.G. and GUZMÁN, Gastón (Mexico) just finished a paper on some lichens of Mexico that will be published in volume 10 of Boletín Sociedad Mexicana de Micología. It deals with some species of the genera *Leptogium*, *Peltigera*, *Physcia*, *Roccella*, *Sticta*, *Teloschistes*, *Umbilicaria* and *Usnea*.

HAFELLNER, J. (BRD) arbeitet über flechtenbewohnende und saprophytische arten der Gattung *Karschia*.

HALE, M.E. (U.S.A.) spent January 1976 in Poona, India, working with Dr. P.G. Patwardhan. In March he continued the project in Guatemala to control lichen growths on the Mayan ruins. He also took part in the IV Botanical Congress of Venezuela in May as an invited guest, presenting a lecture on chemical evolution in lichens.

HAYWARD, G. (New Zealand) is spending a year at the Smithsonian Institution working on the Graphidaceae and other lichen groups of New Zealand.

HURME, H. (Finland) will be completing a year of study on the ecology of *Alectoria nidulifera* in Dr. K.A. Kershaw's lab. Miss Hurme returns to Finland in August to resume her duties at the Kevo Subarctic Research Station.

KARNEFELT, Ingvar (Sweden) spent several months in the United States and Canada on a scholarship from the Sweden-America Foundation. He spent most of his time at the Farlow Herbarium, the University of Michigan Michigan State University, and the National Museums of Canada. In Ottawa, he collaborated with Peter Bowler on a preliminary revision of the genus *Cornicularia* and continued his studies of the fruticose Cetrariae.

KERSHAW, K.A. (Canada) is presently working on photosynthetic acclimation in *Peltigera* spp. Dr. Kershaw also reports that he will be on sabbatical leave for one year at the University of New South Wales, Sidney, Australia from September 1977 to September 1978. He will be examining net photosynthesis in hot desert lichens.

KILIAS, H. (BRD) has started a revision of saxicolous species of *Catillaria* under the guidance of H. HERTEL.

LAMB, I. Mackenzie (U.S.A.) should now be addressed as Dr. Elke Mackenzie, of the Organization for Tropical Studies, Universidad de Costa Rica, Ciudad Universitaria, Costa Rica, Central America.

LEROND, Michel (France) travaille depuis quelque temps sur les relations des lichens avec les contaminations radio-actives.

LINDSAY, Dennis C. (U.K.) left Birmingham to take up a position as research associate with Dr. L.C. Bliss at the University of Alberta (Edmonton). He will be working in the Alberta Oil Sands Environmental Research Program, studying the ecophysiology of lichens in a project investigating revegetation of the sand dykes of tailing ponds. The project should last at least five years.

LOPEZ-FIGUEIRAS, M. (Venezuela) will spend the 1976-77 academic year at the Smithsonian Institution doing research on the lichen flora of Venezuela with emphasis on the Andean region.

MAASS, Wolfgang (Canada) recently spent about a month in New Zealand working on lichen chemistry with Dr. Ted Corbett and Prof. Baylis at the University of Otago (Dunedin). He also visited Dr. John A. Elix, Chemistry Dep't, University of Canberra, Australia.

MAC FARLANE, J.D. (Canada) is working on a Ph.D. thesis entitled "The Ecology of nitrogen fixation in *Peltigera* spp." under the guidance of K.A. Kershaw. The study will involve, primarily at least, the examination of the environmental control mediating this physiological process.

MARSH, Janet (Canada) received her masters degree at Arizona State University, Tempe. The title of her dissertation was "Lichens as indicators of air pollution in the Four Corners area" (of New Mexico).

MARTIN, Jüri (Estonian S.S.R.) is working on general problems in ecology, lichenometry, Antarctic and Arctic lichens, and the taxonomy of *Rhizocarpon*.

MARTIN, Ljudmila (Estonian S.S.R.) and Mrs. Siiri LIIV are actively studying lichens and air pollution, especially mapping city lichens.

MOORE, C.C. (Ireland) is doing ecophysiological research on lichens, especially with regard to atmospheric pollution phenomena. He is engaged in analyses of flux and boundary layer resistances to toxic gas damage using radiometric techniques, gamma radiation analysis and even wind-tunnel theory. An extension of the work will deal with the ecology of vertical zonation as related to stem flow and gas velocity profiles.

NASH III, T.H. (U.S.A.) has expanded his studies in *Parmelia* sect. *Xanthoparmelia* to include the Chihuahuan Desert. He would appreciate loans of any of these species from the northern half of Mexico.

NEBEKER, G. (U.S.A.) has initiated a Ph.D. dissertation under T.H. Nash, studying the ecology and trace metal content of lichens and mosses throughout the Colorado Plateau of Utah and Arizona. He would appreciate records of collections from this region.

OLIVER, R.W.A. (U.K.) invites students interested in working with him on physical chemical methods of lichen analysis to write to him. He reports that he can accommodate one more worker in his laboratory.

PEVELING, E. (BRD) is now concentrating on the ultrastructure of lichen phycobionts, not only with conventional ultrathin techniques, but with freeze fracturing and labelling as well. The freeze fracture experiments mainly involve studies of the plasmalemma surface of phycobionts under different physiological conditions. The labelling was done with $^{14}\text{CO}_2$ and radioactive glucose to find out something about carbohydrate movement. Having in mind that many of these products are soluble during fixation, freeze drying procedures were tried as well. So far, the results in preserving the ultrastructure and seeing the label seem to be quite good.

PIIN, Taimi (Estonian S.S.R.) has recently left Tartu to join the lichenology group at the Tallinn Botanical Garden. She is interested in systematic problems (including chemotaxonomy) in the Pertusariaceae and Lecideaceae, arctic lichens, and the biological effect of pollution on

PITERANS, Alfons (Latvian S.S.R.) is working on the systematics, geography and ecology of the lichens of Latvia. The flora comprises, to the present time, 463 lichen species.

POELT, J. (BRD) wird eine eigene Studie über die Gattung *Umbilicaria* im Himalaya derzeit zu Ende geführt. Ein erstes Ergänzungsheft zu "Bestimmungsschlüssel europäischer Flechten", zusammen mit A. VIEHA herausgegeben, wird voraussichtlich im Sommer 1976 erscheinen.

PRINCE, C. Richard (U.S.A.) has moved from Scotland to the New York area. He is presently working at the New York Botanical Garden as a research associate on a part-time basis, and has projects underway on the Umbilicariaeaceae of New York State and the Lichens of Westchester County.

RIEDL, Harald (BRD) is engaged in a study on the influence of traffic on lichens in a high mountain-area at about 1900 to 2300 m above sealevel within the frame-work of the international ecological program "Man and Biosphere". This work is being performed along Grossglockner-Hochalpenstrasse in the Austrian Alps. Within the same program he is examining the value of the several morphotypes of *Bacidia chlorococca* as air-pollution indicators in places devoid of any other lichen vegetation in and around Vienna. Dr. Riedl also plans a revision of all freshwater-lichens on a worldwide basis and would be grateful for any pertinent material from anywhere in the world. A student will start a revision of Central European species in the genus *Bacidia*, for his thesis this autumn.

SANTESSON, J. (Sweden) has - reluctantly - more or less left lichen chemistry for the study of protection against chemical warfare agents, by taking up a position as research director at the Swedish National Defence Research Institute.

SATO, Masami (Japan) retired from Ibaraki University 1 April 1976 and will continue his lichenological research at his home (Nishihara 2-12-17, Mito City, Ibaraki Pref., Japan (310)). Reprints and correspondence should be sent to that address.

SCHUBERT, R. (DDR) reports on the following students and their theses done at Martin-Luther-Universität:

HEINS, Sigrid: Untersuchungen zum Stoffwechsel an Flechten-transplantaten in luftverschmutzten Gebieten; BARTHOLOME, Astrid: Die Verbreitung der epixylen Lichenes in der Umgebung des VEB Chemische Werke Buna; WETTIG, Reinhard: Die Verbreitung von Flechten in der Umgebung des VEB Leuna-Werke "Walter Ulbricht"; HUTSCHENREUTHER, Eva-Maria: Beitrag zur Verbreitung von Flechten im Stadtgebiet von Dresden.

SERIÑÁ, E. (Spain) has begun studies on urban and industrial atmospheric pollution using epiphytic lichens as indicators.

SHEARD, J.W. (Canada) is completing detailed taxonomic, chemical and ecological studies on the *Ramalina siliquosa* species aggregate initiated while he was on sabbatical leave at the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh during 1974/75. The work has been based on extensive field studies carried out on the Isle of Mull, Anglesey and Lands End. Preliminary conclusions indicate two morphological taxa and, within each taxa, zonation of races as previously described in the literature. Studies on the distribution of the chemical races of *Dimelaenaoreina* throughout its world range have been concluded and are being prepared for publication.

SIGAL, Lorene (U.S.A.) has initiated a Ph.D. dissertation under T.H. Nash, studying the sensitivity of lichens to ozone. Field studies are initiated in southern California. Any records of early lichen collections in southern California would be appreciated.

STAFLEU, Frans A. (Netherlands) and Richard S. COWAN (U.S.A.) submitted their manuscript of *Taxonomic literature* ed. 2, vol. 1 (A-G) to the publishers on 15 February 1976. Publication of this ca. 750 p. volume is expected for 1 November 1976. This greatly expanded new edition contains treatments of numerous lichenologists and their works (the volume opens with H.N. des Abbayes). The authors welcome information and suggestions from lichenologists on authors and works to be treated.

TYSIACZNY, M.J. (Canada) is working on a M.Sc. thesis entitled: "Photosynthetic ^{14}C incorporation and translocation in *Peltigera polydactyla*" under the guidance of K.A. Kershaw. The thesis will examine $^{14}\text{CO}_2$ uptake, incorporation and subsequent translocation between the two symbionts and the effects of various environmental parameters on these physiological processes.

VÁZQUEZ, A. and J. RICO (Spain) have begun a study of the lichen flora and vegetation of Asturias (northern Spain).

ZEHETLEITNER, Frau Dr. G. (BRD) wurde eine Studie über Arten von *Verrucaria*, die auf anderen Flechten (z.B. *Aspicilia*, *Caloplaca*) parasitieren abgeschlossen.

Correction

Contrary to my statement in the Newsletter 9(1):17 that the Art. 34, 1st paragraph and Note 2 ("incidental mention"), were changed in the Leningrad Congress they remain unchanged (see *Taxon* 25: 171, 1976) - though after a rather even vote, I thank Mr. Per Magnus Jørgensen for pointing out this error to me.

- Teuvo Ahti

Meetings

International Mycological Congress and American Bryological and Lichenological Society meetings, Summer, 1977.

During August of 1977, major lichenological events will take place in eastern United States. The Second International Mycological Congress will be held in Tampa, Florida, at the University of South Florida, from 28 August through 3 September. At the Congress, there will be four important lichen symposia, a workshop on the chemotaxonomy of lichens, a general meeting of the International Association for Lichenology, and many other symposia and contributed papers of direct interest to lichenologists.

Among the approximately 60 symposia at the Congress, there will be the following:

Parasymbiosis, convened by Josef Poelt; *Lichen phycobionts: Their nature and role*, convened by Vernon Ahmadjian; *Changing criteria in lichen systematics*, convened by Peter James; *The role of lichens in ecosystems*, convened by Thomas Nash III; also special ascomycete symposia on *The ascus* and *The ascocarp*, as well as several of lichenological interest concerning *fungus ecology*.

An evening workshop dealing with "*Techniques in lichen chemotaxonomy*" organized by Martyn Dibben will also be held.

Prior to the Tampa meeting, there will be a lichenological excursion sponsored by the I.A.L. which will include the Great Smoky Mountains in Tennessee (well known for endemics and disjuncts in all plant groups including lichens), and central Florida (rich in subtropical species).

The American Bryological and Lichenological Society will be meeting with the American Institute for Biological Sciences (A.I.B.S.) the week before this. These meetings will be held in East Lansing, Michigan, at Michigan State University and will feature, of lichenological interest, a pre-meeting collecting trip to northern Michigan (with excellent pine barren, spruce, and bog habitats), and a special symposium on *Bryology and Lichenology in Austral Islands* convened by Henry A. Imshaug. All I.A.L. members are invited to attend these events in Michigan.

A plan has been drawn up whereby lichenologists can choose a summer program to suit their own interests and finances. Individuals will be able to join the train of events at any one of six points (see outline below). It is, however, imperative that the trip organizers know as early as possible how many individuals are interested in each segment. We have therefore prepared a form (enclosed with the Newsletter) which we hope all those planning to come to North America in 1977 will fill out and return promptly. The form is simply to give organizers an idea of the

number of possible participants; no obligations are involved.

	<i>Estimated Cost</i>
Segment (1): A.B.L.S. Foray, northern Michigan : 19-21 Aug. Leader: Dr. R.C. Harris, Univ. Michigan, Ann Arbor.	\$ 85
(2): A.B.L.S. Meetings, Mich. State Univ. 21-23 Aug. Program Chairman: I.M. Brodo, Ottawa, Canada	65
(3): Travel between East Lansing and Knoxville Tenn. (by air)	65
(4): Pre-Congress Excursion, Smoky Mt. segment (includes air fare to Orlando, Florida) 24-26 Aug. Leader: Mason E. Hale, Smithsonian Inst., Washington	145
(5): Pre-Congress Excursion, central Florida segment, 27-28 Aug. Leader: Mason E. Hale	55
(6): International Mycological Congress, Tampa, Florida, 28 Aug. - 3 Sept. Program Chairman: I.M. Brodo, Ottawa.	<u>145</u>
Grand Total	\$ 560

The estimated costs include all transportation, accommodation, meals, and registration fees. Accommodation costs were estimated based on dormitory rooms, double occupancy. Meal costs were based on University cafeteria prices. For those desiring more elegant accommodation or meals, the costs will be somewhat higher. Please realize, however, that the estimates are only that... *estimates*. They may turn out to be a bit higher (or lower).

Those desiring more information about the International Mycological Congress itself (the second circular, registration forms, etc.) can write to Dr. Melvin Fuller, Department of Botany, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia 30602, U.S.A. Those wishing to attend the East Lansing meetings of the A.B.L.S. will have to register for the meetings with the American Institute of Biological Sciences. Forms will be available from the secretary of the A.B.L.S., Dr. Marshall Crosby, Missouri Botanical Garden, 2315 Tower Grove Ave., St. Louis, Missouri 63110, U.S.A.

Proposed sites for 1977 field meeting

There has still been no decision made on the site of the 1977 I.A.L. field meeting. The subject will be one of the main topics for discussion at the Association's business meeting to be held at the International Mycological Congress in Tampa next summer. Those interested in suggesting sites should gather as much specific information as they can regarding accommodation, travel possibilities, costs, leadership, etc. and bring this information to Tampa (or send it with someone else). The final decision will be made at that time.

Kuopio Meeting on Air Pollution

A meeting on "Plant Damage Caused by Air Pollution" was held at the University of Kuopio, Finland, on 16-18 August 1976. Lichenology was

almost overrepresented: of the approximately 25 papers presented, 10 dealt exclusively or largely with lichens. Most of the papers were published in *Proceedings of the Kuopio Meeting on Plant Damages Caused by Air Pollution* (ed. Lauri Kärenlampi; 160 pages, Kuopio 1976). Copies of this publication can be obtained solely on the basis of exchange of botanical and ecological literature either from the Librarian, University of Kuopio, P.O.B. 138, SF-70101 Kuopio 10, Finland (preferably with ecological literature) or the Librarian, Kuopio Naturalists' Society, Kuopio Museum, Kauppakatu 23, SF-70101 Kuopio 10, Finland (preferably with taxonomic literature). The lichen articles include studies on heavy metal and fluoride pollution, multivariate analyses of the factors affecting lichens in air-polluted environments, transplant experiments, etc. and are authored by Seija Ikonen & L. Kärenlampi, M.R.D. Seaward, K. Takala & H. Olkkonen, L. Westman, O.L. Gilbert, R. Hornthvedt, I. Johnsen, M. & Anneli Kauppi, Marlene L. Phillips & K. Puckett, and H. Riedl. Two papers deal with mosses alone and the rest with higher plants, especially woody species.

- Teuvo Ahti

Books

Opređelitel' lichaynikov SSSR (Handbook of the Lichens of the U.S.S.R.) Volume 2. (Morphology, Systematic[s] and Geographical Distribution). A. N. Oxner. 284 pages. 1974. - Volume 3. (Caliciaceae - Gyalectaceae). O.B. Blum, A.V. Dombrovskaya, C.N. Inashvilli, A.V. Piterans, E.G. Roms, and V.P. Savicz. 276 pages. 1975. Izdatel'stvo "Nauka", Leningrad. The former volume contains lengthy and thorough descriptions and discussions on lichen morphology, including keys to the phycobionts and lichenized families. Chapters on the reproduction, classification and floristic elements of lichens are particularly noteworthy, being based on a great amount of literature and also containing Oxner's original ideas. The latter volume is a treatment of 14 lichen families in the U.S.S.R., and is illustrated with many line drawings and photographs. It is also a useful summary of the species recorded in the U.S.S.R., especially in its Asian regions, although not fully up-to-date (e.g., *Cyphelium pinicola* Tibell 1969 is not mentioned). The authors might be also criticized for the acceptance of too many obvious environmental modifications as infra-specific taxa (especially in the families Caliciaceae and Peltigeraceae).

- T. Ahti

Physiologische und vergleichende Anatomie der Flechtenpilze. Teil 1, Tafelband. Mariana Moser-Rohrhofer. Akademische Druck- u. Verlagsanstalt, Graz, Austria. 1975. 351 Tab. + xvi. \$178. This remarkable volume comprises accurate, detailed drawings of microscopic preparations of over 260 species of lichens. Particular emphasis is placed on fungal-algal relationships and asocarp anatomy. This is the first of three volumes and presents the drawings; the second will deal with the comparative anatomy; and the third will discuss the "physiological anatomy".

Lichenology: Progress and Problems. D.H. Brown, D.L. Hawksworth, & R.H. Bailey, eds. Academic Press, New York, London, San Francisco. (Systematics Association Special Volume No. 8). 1976. 551 pp. £19.00. (Members of the British Lichen Society can order it through that organization for £14.00).

"This new book is an up-to-date survey of many.. (modern developments in lichenology). It presents the proceedings of a recent symposium which was sponsored jointly by the Systematics Association and the British Lichen Society and held at the University of Bristol in April 1974".

Porosty polskie. J. Nowak & Z. Tobolewski. 1177 pages, 218 figs. (drawings). 1975. Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, Warszawa & Kraków, Poland. Zł. 220.00. A lichen flora of Poland, with keys and descriptions. The keys include 1655 species; numerous infraspecific entities have been accepted. One new species (*Verrucaria atrociridis* Serv. ex J. Nowak & Tobol.) is described and 31 new combinations are made. Although written in Polish, the book will also be useful in neighbouring countries, especially because of the numerous drawings of spores, etc. and of the easily understood microscopic measurements. The size is handy due to the very thin pages.

- T. Ahti

Views

Relectotypification

I was distressed to find myself cited by name in the last issue of the ILN (T. Ahti, 9[1]:18) as one who does not follow the rules of nomenclature. The allegation by an unnamed critic was based on an opinion which I expressed in *Smithsonian Contr. Botany* 25:19, 1975, concerning the desirability or necessity of relectotypification under certain circumstances. In my defense I will simply cite in full Article 8 of the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature:

"The author who first designates a lectotype or a neotype must be followed, but his choice is superceded if the holotype, or, in the case of a neotype, any of the original material is rediscovered; it may also be superceded if it can be shown that the choice was based on a misinterpretation of the protologue, or was made arbitrarily.

- M. Hale

Nomenclatural starting-point for non-lichenized "lichens"

In this section in the last issue, T. Ahti (I.L.N. 9[1]:19) wrote: "Lichenologists should also realize that if a lichen is considered to be a non-lichenized taxon ... its nomenclatural starting point is (normally) Fries 1821 rather than Linnaeus 1753". Wrong; fungi are already dichotomized into lichenized and non-lichenized genera. To dichotomize further into lichenized and non-lichenized species is a stock error of logic. This means that fungi included in lichen genera have to be named as lichens, and lichens in fungal genera as fungi. Nomenclaturally, anything included in a lichen genus is a lichen, in a fungal genus a fungus. Biological definitions are irrelevant except for generic names.

- G. Salisbury

Societies

Association Francaise de Lichenologie

Au début de l'année 1976 a été créé une association ayant pour titre: "Association française de Lichénologie". Cette association, qui regroupe déjà une grande partie des Lichénologues français, ainsi que des Lichénologues des pays voisins de la France, a pour but :

1^o) de concourir au progrès de la Lichénologie et des sciences qui s'y rattachent; 2^o) de faciliter par tous les moyens dont elle peut disposer, les échanges entre ses membres ainsi que leurs études et leurs travaux; 3^o) de favoriser la coopération avec les Lichénologues étrangers, et plus particulièrement francophones, latins et méditerranéens.

L'association est ouverte à tous ceux - professionnels et amateurs - qui s'intéressent particulièrement à la Lichénologie. Pour tous renseignements, s'adresser au Secrétaire de l'association:

Monsieur Richard Lallemand;
Laboratoire de cryptogamie;
Université Pierre et Marie Curie;
9, Quai Saint-Bernard; 75005 Paris, France.

Sociedad Mexicana de Micología

The Mexican Society of Mycology, founded in 1965, publishes a bulletin each year. This bulletin is open to papers on Mexican fungi, including, of course, lichens. For information, write to Dr. Gastón Guzmán.

British Lichen Society

J.W Sheard (Canada) is now Regional Treasurer for North America. North American members of the society will find it more convenient to submit their subscriptions to him at Department of Biology, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, S7N 0W0 than directly to Britain.

Herbaria

Bratt Herbarium

The private herbarium of G. Bratt (Tasmania) at 67 Sinclair Ave., West Moonah, contains approximately 16,000 items, mainly Tasmanian lichens, and maintains a small exchange program. The herbarium will be transferred to the University of Tasmania upon the death of Dr. Bratt.

Reichert Herbarium

The lichen herbarium at the University of Tel Aviv (Israel), named after the late Prof. I. Reichert, contains about 5000 specimens from all over the world and several hundred from Israel. It is not yet included in the *Index Herbariorum*. For more information about the herbarium, write to Prof. Margalith Galun.

Lichen herbarium in Madrid

E. BARRENO and Ana CRESPO (Spain) will shortly begin a rearrangement and up-dating of the lichen herbarium in the Faculty of Pharmacy in the University of Madrid (MAF: Lich.) which will involve work on some old collections. Dr. Crespo is interested in initiating exchanges with other herbaria.

Munich Botanical Garden and the University of Bonn

Botanische Staatssammlung München (M) received the complete private lichen herbaria of H. DOPPELBAUR and H. HERTEL. Dr. O.Klement donated his private lichen collection to 'Botanical Institute, University of Bonn (BONN)', Germany.

National Herbarium of Canada

Dr. Roy F. CAIN (Canada) who recently retired from his position in the Botany Department, University of Toronto, generously has donated his private lichen collection to the National Museums of Canada (CANL). The material has not yet been accessioned, but includes duplicates of many of Dr. Cain's important Canadian collections. The principal site of Roy Cain's lichen collections will continue to be the University of Toronto (TRTC).

Herbarium in Tempe, Arizona

Arizona State University has a rapidly expanding lichen herbarium (ASU) of over 15,000 specimens emphasizing Mexico and western United States. For exchange material contact Dr. T. Nash.

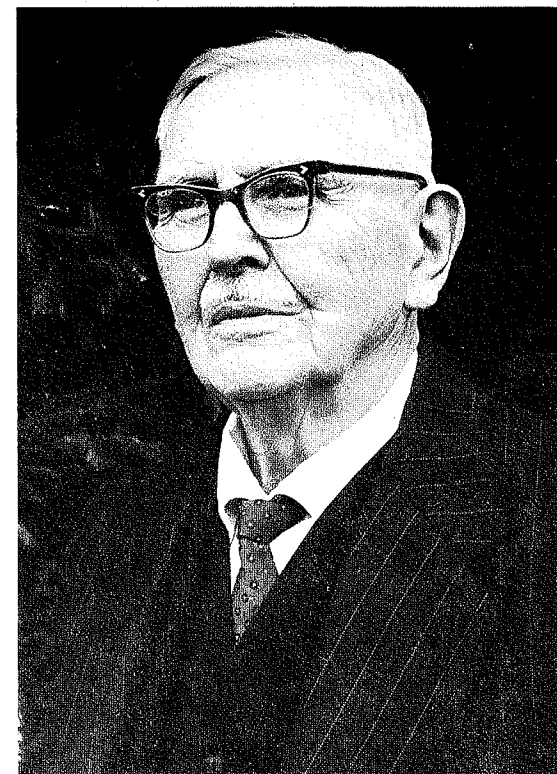
Cover photos:

Vol. 9(1). *Cladonia submitis* Evans, Long Island, N.Y., U.S.A.,
by Brenda Haas

Vol. 9(2). *Cladonia coniocraea* (Floerke) Spreng. em. Sandst.,
Bellingham, Washington, U.S.A., by Bruce Ryan.

The *International Lichenological Newsletter* is the official organ of the International Association for Lichenology. Membership is open to anyone who has an active interest in lichenology. Dues are \$5-\$10 per 6 years and should be sent to the Association's treasurer (see Vol. 9 no. 1, p. 16). News items intended for the *Newsletter* may be forwarded to the editor.

The affairs of the International Association for Lichenology are directed by an Executive Council consisting of Teuvo Ahti, president, Rolf Santesson, vice-president, Thomas Nash III, secretary, Hannes Hertel, treasurer, Irwin Brodo, editor, as well as Hans Trass and Oleg Blum. They will serve until the next International Botanical Congress.



FREDRICH ALWIN SCHADE, 1881-1976

Photo by W. Seitz, April 1970

Dr. Alwin Schade (DDR) was born on April 10th, 1881 in Putzkau (Lausitz, DDR) as the son of a peasant. He was educated in Bautzen, Freiberg and Leipzig and was promoted to Dr. phil. in 1911 at the Jena University. After that he was a teacher (Studienrat) in Dresden till 1945 and received a Dr.rer. nat. h.c. in 1966 from the Technical University Dresden. Dr. Schade is well known not only for his investigations on the *Acarosporium sinopicae* and on the genus *Cladonia*, but also for his knowledge of the cryptogams of Saxonia. During the last several years he published several papers about crystalline calcium compounds in lichens and their taxonomic significance. Dr. Schade was actively engaged in the field of lichenology until the last days of his life. In Putzkau on February 23rd 1976 he closed his eyes forever, shortly before his 95th birthday. Lichenology has lost a wise old man.