

Cover drawing by Per-Jan Thøgersen. *Cladonia macrophylla* (Schaer.) Stenham., from a fire site in a *Cladonio-Pinetum* in central Norway (Folldal) growing on sandy gravel outwash. The artist explains that this drawing depicts the whole lichen, or rather 90% of it. Most *Cladonia* specimens seen in herbaria can be considered to be "decapitated" as most of the underground mycobiont, being fragile, is left behind.

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# international lichenological newsletter

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Editor: Irwin M. Brodo

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Canada

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## Editorial

### *The Future of the International Association for Lichenology*

In 1964, in Edinburgh, almost everyone thought it was a good idea... a desirable goal: to have an organization of lichenologists to promote an exchange of information about research activities throughout the world, to have an association capable of organizing field trips and international meetings of interest to all lichenologists. The desire was there, the interest was there, and the leadership was there. And so it came to pass. We have an international organization which represents all lichenologists everywhere. The International Association for Lichenology does not ally itself with any particular segment of the field (i.e., systematics) and has endeavoured to maintain as international a profile as possible. I think it has succeeded in both these important aspects.

The interests of lichenologists, no matter what their individual field of research, remain very broad, I would even say extraordinarily broad, as compared with the interests of those engaged in other fields of science. The Newsletter has proven to be very useful because of these divergent interests, widely scattered lichenological centres, and the interest that we all have in what our colleagues are doing. It is painfully obvious to me, as editor, that the usefulness of the Newsletter will be tremendously curtailed if the publication were circulated only to those presently on the list of "paid-up" members of I.A.L.

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.

It seems clear to me that in order to serve its function, the Association must have the support of lichenologists everywhere. Communication is, to use a popular American expression, "the name of the game". Without it, the field will be burdened with duplicated research efforts and regrettable waste of time and money. Communication is especially important to students and lichenologists who are isolated either geographically or because of their lack of travel funds or opportunities for travel. These are the people who, most of all, *need to know* what is going on because they don't hear of it or see it themselves.

The I.A.L. council decided in Leningrad to recommend a very nominal dues structure precisely because they saw the need to have everyone included, no matter what their financial ability. They gambled on the great majority of those on the mailing list immediately contributing their dues. So far, it appears that the Association has lost the gamble. Less than half of those on the mailing list have sent in their money.

There are several reasons why individuals may not have responded. Some really had no interest in lichenology (having left the field for some reason) and obviously, no one expects these individuals to continue to be members. (On the other hand, it would be helpful to have a letter from anyone wishing to have their name dropped.) Some truly cannot pay the dues no matter how small because of governmental restrictions on the export of funds. The Association has a policy to maintain these individuals, or at least their institutions, on the mailing list. We all hope that the remainder, those who are interested in the Association but who have never "gotten around" to contributing, will send their dues in to the treasurer without delay.

As the treasurer said (p. 10), the dues pay for very little besides the actual printing costs of the Newsletter. (One exception is the printing of the mailing list.) Envelopes, mailing costs, and secretarial costs are all paid by the National Museums of Canada. This may not continue indefinitely. The Association may have some expenses in the future which should be paid out of membership dues such as those arising from committee work or excursion planning. At the moment, our activities are limited by our lack of funds.

The Newsletter will continue to be the primary, and in many cases the only, source of information on international meetings and excursions involving lichenologists. It is here that you will find detailed information on the Costa Rica Field Symposium scheduled for December 1978 and the International Botanical Congress to be held in Sidney, Australia in 1981. There probably will not be separate mailings of information on these meetings because the Association cannot afford them. Another Newsletter index will be needed in 1980, but so far there are no funds for it.

My message? Let us not lose a desirable association by default. Please show your support for the goals of the I.A.L. not only by sending in your membership dues but by contributing information about your research activities for publication in future issues of the Newsletter.

- I.M. Brodo

## News and Notes

AHTI, Teuvo (Finland) accompanied George SCOTTER (Canada) on a lichen collecting expedition last July to Canada's Nahanni National Park in the SW corner of the Mackenzie District, Northwest Territories. They made a number of interesting finds. In October 1977 Dr. Ahti visited Estonia giving lectures in Tallinn and Tartu and making some field excursions.

BERNARD, Théo (France) s'occupe d' une étude du métabolisme azoté de quelques espèces de la famille des Stictacées: la recherche des voies de synthèse, des composés à ammonium quaternaires à l'origine de la Triméthylamine dégagée par certaines espèces de la famille Stictacées; la recherche des modes d'intégration de l'azote dans la fraction aminée; et l'étude du métabolisme des symbiotes isolées en culture pure.

BLUM, Oleg (Ukrainan S.S.R.) participated in a botanical expedition to Oceania (New Guinea, New Hannover, Admiral Is., Trobrian Is., Tonga Is., etc.) on the ship "Dmitriy Mendeleev" from January to April 1977. About 1000 specimens of lichens were collected. He is also continuing his studies on various physiological problems.

BRATT, Geoff (Tasmania) a chemist with the EZ Mining Company, is interested in the taxonomy and distribution of lichens in Tasmania. At the moment, he is working on *Thelidea*, *Siphula*, and *Pseudocyphellaria*.

BRODO, Irwin (Canada) was elected president of the American Bryological and Lichenological Society at the society's annual meeting in East Lansing last August.

BUSCHARDT, Arthur (BRD) is completing his Ph.D. thesis on the lichens of the dry interior valleys of the Alps under the guidance of J. Poelt.

CLAUZADE, Georges (France) s'intéresse à la flore des lichens saxicoles-calciocoles et de leurs parasites, l'écologie et sociologie des lichens saxicoles-calciocoles, et la systématique des genres *Aspicilia*, *Acarospora*, et *Caloplaca*.

DERUELLE, Serge (France) étudie la phytosociologie des lichens du bassin parisien, surtout son application à la pollution.

DONNER, Nik (Australia) is an assistant at the State Herbarium of South Australia. He is interested in South Australian lichens, especially the *Psora* group of *Lecidea*.

ELIX, Jack (Australia) is interested in Lichen chemistry and has done some work on various groups especially *Farmelia*. He is at present working on the Australian species of *Hypogymnia*.

FEURERE, Tassilo (BRD) is working on a revision of *Rhizocarpon* in Bavaria under the guidance of H. Hertel.

FILSON, Rex (Australia) is currently working on a revision of the *Parmelia* spp. in South Australia, as well as a revision of the genus *Cladia*, and the preparation of several local lichen floras. He is also collaborating with Dr. Rod Rogers on a handbook to the Lichens of South Australia. A revision of *Heterodea* is in press.

GARTY, Jaacob (Israel) is studying heavy metal content in *Caloplaca aurantia* from urban and rural sites, and the dynamics of uptake and metal localization using energy dispersive x-ray analysis in combination with SEM observations. He is working on his doctorate under the supervision of Margalith Galun.

GRUEZO, William Sm. (Philippines) is working on a "Compendium of Philippine Lichens" and is badly in need of assistance on literature. Complete citations of papers and publications with some bearing on Philippine lichens (and later, photocopies upon request) would be most appreciated.

IMSHAUG, Henry (U.S.A.) is much involved with the use of computers in label data storage and retrieval, mapping, and research data analysis. He gave an impressive demonstration on his computer capabilities in East Lansing (see p.12). John SHEARD (Canada) and Clifford WETMORE (U.S.A.), also have working computerized systems for data retrieval.

INOUE, Masakane (Japan) is working on a Ph.D. thesis on the Japanese species of *Lecidea* s. lat. In the autumn of 1977 he visited several European herbaria (Munich, Vienna, Graz, Helsinki, Turku) to study type and other material of East Asian species of the group.

JAMES, Peter (England) is presently working up a paper on the chemistry of *Nephroma* species, having found some taxonomically important patterns.

JONES, Craig (U.S.A.) is interested in the genus *Xanthoria* in North America, especially in the southwestern states, and would be interested in seeing material for study. He is also engaged in writing a bibliography of lichenology to fill the gap between Ciferri's *Supplement* and the beginning of the lists of William Culberson (the period of the 1930's and 1940's).

KRISTINSSON, HÖrður (Iceland) has moved to Líffraeoistöðfun Háskólans, Grensávegi 12, Reykjavík, to accept the recently established position as professor of botany at the University of Iceland.

KUSHNIR, Esther (Israel) is working on endolithic lichens, particularly their ultrastructural relationship with the substrate and analyses of storage material. Her Ph.D. thesis is being supervised by Margalith Galun.

LALLEMANT, Richard (France) étudie le développement de l'appareil végétatif, le développement du mycobionte en cultures pures in vitro, le développement des sorédies, et aussi les conditions d'installation des lichens sur les matériaux de construction.

LARSON, Douglas W. (Canada) is doing ecophysiological work on five species of *Umbilicaria*. He reports, "These monophyllous lichens exhibit tremendous variability in physiological experimentation but since each represents a discrete functional unit, I have been able to account for a large portion of this variation due to the effects of plant size, age, shape, coverage by rhizines (*U. vellea* & *U. mammulata*), population structure and density."

LAWREY, James D. (U.S.A.) has accepted a position in the Department of Biology, George Mason University in Fairfax, Virginia.

LEROND, Michel (France) s'intéresse aux lichens et à la pollution atmosphérique. Il a effectué une étude de la distribution des épiphytes dans le Parc de Brotonne, et il a en cours une thèse sur la lichénogéographie et la lichénosociologie en Normandie orientale.

LLIMONA, Xavier (Spain) étudie, en général, les lichens de la région méditerranéenne sèche de l'Espagne. Dans le champ taxonomique, il s'intéresse aux genres *Buellia* (saxicoles), *Acarospora* (*Xanthothallia*), *Ramalina*, *Lecanora*, etc.

MARTIN, Jüri (Estonian S.S.R.) visited the North Ural Mts. in the summer of 1977 to continue his studies on lichenometry by glaciers.

MARTON, Kela (Israel) completed her Ph.D. degree with Margalith Galun on the cyanophilic lichens of the Arava Valley and Judean Desert, a floristic account including culture experiments, investigating the morphogenetic changes of the symbionts during thallus formation in 11 species of different groups.

MATTICK, Fritz (BRD) will celebrate his Golden Doctor Jubilee in 1977. He has been working at the Botanical Museum, Berlin-Dahlem for 45 years. Although he retired in 1966, Dr. Mattick is still an Honorary member. In addition, he is still teaching at the "Freie Universität Berlin".

NASH, Thomas, H. III (U.S.A.) will spend a sabbatical year in Europe working principally with Prof. Otto Lange in Würzburg on photo-synthetic response of lichens to O<sub>3</sub> and SO<sub>2</sub> fumigations. Personal correspondence should be addressed to Würzburg from 3/78 to 11/78 while exchange material will be handled in Arizona.

ORDYCZYŃSKA, Beata (Poland) is working on floristic studies in eastern Poland. She is also interested in the distribution of *Cladonia* species in pine forest vegetation.

PIIN, Taimi (Estonian S.S.R.) has collected lichens in several places on the Taimyr Peninsula, Arctic Siberia, and is particularly working on the taxonomy and floristics of the Taimyr terricolous lichens.

RAVINSKAYA, Alla P. (U.S.S.R.) defended her thesis entitled "Variation in the contents of the lichen acids and some chemotaxonomic problems of lichens" in the Komarov Botanical Institute, Leningrad, in May 1977.

RITSCHER, Gabriele (BRD) has finished her thesis on the distribution and phytosociology of epiphytic lichens in northwest Bayern (Bavaria). New works in progress together with Dr. G.B. FEIGE (BRD) are concerned with the carbohydrate movement between lichen symbionts (at first, in lichens with Trentepohlioid and blue-green algae). They are hoping to apply the results of these studies in lichen classification.

ROGERS, Rod (Australia) is interested in the ecology of lichens especially in arid zones. At present, he is collaborating with Rex Filson on a handbook to the lichens of South Australia.

ROUX, Claude (France) s'occupe des études de la floristique des lichens saxicoles-calciocoles et leurs parasites (Les champignons lichénicoles), de l'écologie et la sociologie des lichens saxicoles-calciocoles, et de la systématique des genres *Aspicilia*, *Acarospora* & *Caloplaca*.

SALISBURY, G. (England) writes that he "is an amateur lichenologist mainly interested in Thelotremaaceae, of which he gets too much, and Thelocarpaceae, of which he gets nothing. As Hawksworth states: "Collectors invariably have 'blind spots' for particular groups", none more so than Thelocarpon. His only other interests are Greek, Latin, terminology and nomenclature, and promoting the interests of other amateur lichenologists."

SAMMY, Nathan (Australia) is currently working on the *Cladonia verticillata* group, and is interested in the lichens of Northwestern Australia.

SCARLET, C. (Australia) is interested in the ecology of lichens in urban areas.

SEPPELT, Rod (Australia) is working on lichens from Antarctic and subantarctic regions.

STEVENS, Nell (Australia) is studying the ecology of lichens on Mangroves.

THØGERSEN, Per-Jan (Norway) finished his M.A. thesis at the University of Oslo under the direction of Eilif Dahl. He investigated the *Cladonia-Pinetum* on glacial sandy gravel outwash plains in central Norway using UV and TLC techniques. Included were chapters on micro-environment, succession after fire (involving taxonomy of squamules 1 mm in diameter and up), and autecology (especially substrate specificity). Attention was mainly given to species of *Stereocaulon* and *Cladonia* with special reference to the *C. chlorophaea*-group. Parts concerning lichens will appear in English this year. Mr. Thøgersen would welcome reprints and correspondence on the autecology of the groups mentioned above.

TRASS, Hans (Estonian S.S.R.) and Mr. Avo ROOSMA took part in an expedition to the Sikhote-Alin Range, Soviet Far East, in 1977, collecting about 3000 lichen specimens. Prof. Trass has also finished a manuscript on the Cladoniaceae for the Handbook of the lichens of the U.S.S.R., and is now preparing one on the Physciaceae for the same. He is also planning a macrolichen flora of the Far East.

TSOGT, Uldziyn (Mongolia) defended his thesis entitled "The terricolous lichens of the Mongolian People's Republic" in the Komarov Botanical Institute, Leningrad, in January 1977. He also left Leningrad to return to Ulan Bator, Mongolia.

## Herbaria

### Roger-Guy Werner Herbarium

The herbarium of Professor Roger-Guy WERNER (France) has been given to Xavier LLIMONA and is now located at the University of Barcelona, Spain (BC). Professor Werner recently passed away (see p.8.)

### Herbarium Haussknecht

FLOSSNER, Willy (DDR) gave his private lichen collection to the Herbarium Haussknecht, Jena (JE).

### University of Colorado Museum

The cryptogamic herbarium at the University of Colorado Museum (COLO), which most of you know has been terribly cramped for space, finally has been moved to a large room 22.5 meters x 8.2 meters. We have also received a storage area about 30 meters x 2 meters. The space is in the attic of the Chemistry Building nearly adjacent to the Museum buildings. The phanerogamic herbarium will remain in its present location, but we anticipate that there will be more research space for students and visiting researchers than before. This assignment of space is temporary until the Museum gets its own larger quarters, but probably the status quo will be maintained for the next five years.

## Deaths



Roger-Guy WERNER, 1901-1977

Le Professeur Roger-Guy Werner naquit à Mulhouse le 4 Janvier 1901. Il étudia au Gymnase de Mulhouse puis, à partir de 1918, à la Faculté de Sciences de Strasbourg. Ses deux passions furent les Lichens et la musique. Sa thèse, soutenue le 13 Juin 1927 à la Sorbonne, traita de la morphologie des mycobiontes en culture et de la symbiose des lichens, et lui valut le titre de Lauréat de l'Institut; elle est encore aujourd'hui un document très actuel.

La carrière du Professeur R.G. Werner se déroula ensuite à l'Institut scientifique chérifien, de 1929 à 1948: il apporta une très importante contribution à la connaissance de la flore lichénique du Maroc et des pays voisins. Il fut ensuite nommé Maître de Conférences, puis Professeur, à la Faculté des Sciences de Nancy. Retraité depuis 1972, il n'en continua pas moins à étudier très activement les lichens du pourtour méditerranéen, et à publier de nombreux résultats nouveaux, jusqu'à sa mort, survenue le 28 Mars 1977.

— Richard Lallemant

NÁDVORNIK, Josef (Czechoslovakia) died on July 8th, 1977. He was born in Plánavy near Hlinsko, East Bohemia, on Feb. 13, 1906, and was educated first at the Pedagogium, Chrudim, and later at the Faculty of Pedagogics, Charles University, Prague. Since 1925 he was a teacher at secondary schools in Uzhgorod, Hlinsko and Prague. In 1966 he retired. The late Dr. Nádvorník collected lichens mainly in Eastern Carpathians, but also in different parts of Bohemia, Moravia and Slovakia. His special interest was the taxonomy of the families Caliciaceae, Physciaceae, as well as Lecideaceae. He also edited the lichen exsiccata and was co-author of the Macrolichen flora of Czechoslovakia (1956), written in Czech.

— Zd. Černohorský

## Societies

*The International Association for Lichenology*

Minutes for the Business Meeting, 31 Aug. 1977

The business meeting for IAL was called together by President, Dr. Ted Ahti at 6 P.M., on Thursday evening, August 31st, 1977. The meeting was held on the University of South Florida campus during the Second International Mycological Congress. Forty-five members attended the meeting.

Dr. Hannes Hertel presented the treasurer's report. The original of 500 received from the First Mycological Congress is essentially exhausted. Thus far only 165 of 400 members have paid dues for the 1975-1981 period. Without payment by the other members, a deficit of \$700 (US) by 1981 is anticipated.

Dr. Irwin Brodo gave the editor's report for the IAL newsletter. In the next issue address lists will only be sent to members in good standing. A prominent notice exhorting delinquent members to pay will be placed in the next issue. The opinion of council was that delinquent members should not continue to receive the newsletter. Considerable opposition to this suggestion was expressed. Council agreed to take the matter under advisement.

Options for a proposed field meeting in the winter 1978/79 were presented by Dr. Thomas Nash. After a short discussion, Costa Rica, the choice of council, was approved by the group. Henceforth the field meeting will be referred to as the "Field Symposium in Tropical Lichenology". Dr. Nash and Dr. Martyn Dibben have agreed to organize the trip.

Peter James reported that the constitution for IAL was near completion and that a preliminary version would be circulated among council within one month's time. To assist Mr. James, Dr. Swinscow was appointed to the constitution committee.



No specific plans have been formulated for the IAL meetings in conjunction with the next International Botanical Congress. But Mr. Filson has agreed to be the association's local representative. General support for field trips both before and after the congress were expressed. In addition, Dr. David Galloway has agreed to host a few lichenologists in New Zealand after the congress.

Dr. Vernon Ahmadjian proposed that a committee be formed to consider formal definitions in lichenology. The motion was seconded by Mr. Craig Jones and after considerable discussion was passed by a 30 to 10 vote. President Ahti will appoint the committee.\* One immediate concern, expressed initially by Dr. Per Magnus Jørgensen, is the problem with nomenclatural rules: mycological names dating in most cases to 1801 whereas lichen names date back to Linnaeus in 1753.

President Ahti appointed a conservation committee to coordinate with international conservation efforts and to help identify endangered lichen species.\*\*

The meeting was adjourned at 7:10 P.M. by President Ahti.

Thomas H. Nash III  
Secretary, IAL

\* IAL Terminology Committee

V. Ahmadjian, Chairman (USA)  
A. Henssen (BRD)  
P.W. James (UK)  
P.M. Jørgensen (Norway)

\*\* IOCN Threatened Plants Committee, Lichen Subcommittee

M.R.D. Seaward, Chairman (UK)  
R.E. Showman (USA)  
F. Rose (UK)  
C.M. Wetmore (USA)  
V. Wirth (BRD)

Treasurer's Report

Some 400 lichenologists now receive the I.L. Newsletter twice a year, but until now, fewer than half this number have paid their dues. Although we only have to pay for the pure printing costs (not for envelopes, mailing labels, postage, etc.), we will soon come into severe financial problems if we do not receive the dues of those members who have forgotten to pay until now.

We received dues from 171 members, all together DM 3405.-- (\$1449.)  
Our initial capital, a gift from IMC-1, was DM 2339.-- (£500).  
Our basic income, therefore, is DM 5744.--

Expenses so far have been as follows: Newsletter volumes 8-10(1) and Index: DM 2339.-- (It is only a coincidence that this figure equals the IMC-1 gift.) Estimated expenses for Newsletter issues up to 14(1) (April, 1981), allowing for increased costs of 7.5% per issue\*, and two new editions of the address list are: DM 6383.-- with a total for 1976-1981: DM 8722.-- At this rate of expenditure, the Association would begin to show a deficit after the October 1979 issue.

It is obvious that it will be impossible to continue publishing the I.L.N. for everyone on the mailing list up to 1981 if at least 180 more members do not pay \$10 in dues.

\* Editor's note: Every effort is being made to keep printing costs well below this rate of increase.

*The Australian Lichen Society*

A meeting of Australian lichenologists was held at the National Herbarium in Melbourne with a decision being taken to form a new society. The group is already actively engaged in securing support for a National Lichen Collection in Australia, starting a registry of Australian lichens, and beginning plans for a lichenological excursion in conjunction with the XIII International Botanical Congress to be held in Sidney in 1981. The next meeting of the Australian lichenologists will be held on 6 May 1978 at the National Herbarium, Melbourne. For more information, write to Rex Filson.

*L'Association française de Lichénologie*

The French Lichenological Association has had an active first year with a general meeting and several excursions. The Association already has about 50 members, about 2/3 professional and 1/3 amateur. About 2/3 of the members are from France. For information on membership, see the I.L.N. 9(2): 13.

- Abstracted from the A.F.L. Bulletin No. 2.

*British Lichen Society*

The British Lichen Society now has 460 individual members, outnumbering the older British Bryological Society. (By comparison, the International Association for Lichenology has only 171 paid members; see p.10.)

Provisional arrangements for the British Lichen Society's meetings in 1978 include the annual general, lecture and exhibition meeting on 7 January at the British Museum (Natural History), London, the spring field meeting in Tenerife (Canary Islands), the summer field meeting in Brecon (Powys) and Worcester, and the autumn field meeting at Whitby (North Yorkshire). In addition day excursions to Kent and the New Forest (Hampshire) are planned.

- Abstracted from the B.L.S. Bulletin No. 4.

## Past Meetings

### *The 8th Mycological and Lichenological Symposium of the Soviet Baltic Republics*

This symposium was held at Palanga, Lithuanian S.S.R. on 20-23 September 1977. On the first day reviews were given on the mycological and lichenological research in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. On the second day numerous scientific papers were presented and their abstracts have been published in a booklet entitled "Materialy VIII simpoziuma mikologov i likhenologov Pribaltiyskikh respublik". There followed a field excursion to the Kura Peninsula. 150 specialists attended the meeting, including many lichenologists. The participants came from 10 Soviet republics. The following resolutions were approved: (1) to start a Summer School for field lichenology, especially intended for young lichenologists, starting in Lithuania in 1978, and (2) to begin the collecting of materials for the preparation of a Lichen Flora of the Baltic Republics.

• - Hans Trass

### *American Bryological and Lichenological Society*

The annual meeting of the A.B.L.S. was held at Michigan State University in East Lansing, Michigan, 21-26 August. Many European lichenologists attended because of the International Mycological Congress which followed (see below). The meeting began with an excellent collecting trip in Northern Michigan led by Richard Harris, and was attended by about 25 lichenologists. Habitats varied from boulder beaches along Lake Superior, and *Fagus-Acer* forests, to a bog rich in Caliciales.

The formal meetings at M.S.U. included a full-day symposium entitled "Bryophytes and Lichens in the Southern Circumpolar Regions" and included papers on lichens by Henry IMSHAUG, Dennis C. LINDSAY, and Per Magnus JØRGENSEN. The following morning, there was a session of eight contributed papers and one poster display on lichens. There were several social gatherings of the Society including a memorable evening barbecue at the home of Henry Imshaug.

- I.M. Brodo

### *Second International Mycological Congress*

The meeting of IMC-II in Tampa, Florida was preceded by a field trip sponsored by the International Association for Lichenology and led by Mason E. HALE and David K. SMITH. About 35 participants gathered at the University of Tennessee, most of them having come as a group from the Michigan meetings of the A.B.L.S. Two localities were visited in Great Smoky Mountain National Park, where, despite some restrictions on collecting, a large number of interesting North American endemics were found. The excursion

continued after a flight to Orlando, Florida. Two superb sites in central Florida were selected by the field trip leader, one in a wet *Sabal-Liquidambar-Quercus* "hammock" woods, and other in a more open, sandy area which included a *Taxodium* swamp as well as a *Quercus-Myrica-Pinus* sandy scrub habitat so rich in American and sub-tropical lichens that no one had enough time to fully explore them.

At the IMC meetings themselves, four lichen symposia and a workshop were held (listed in I.L.N. 9(2)). All the sessions were well-attended by lichenologists and non-lichenologists alike, and all ended with lively discussions. There was also an extremely successful series of eleven contributed "poster sessions" or displays on topics ranging from ecosystem studies, SEM work, and pollution studies to purely systematic investigations. Many lichenologists attended or participated in discussions and symposia on the ascus, the ascocarp, and the phylogeny of fungi. Lichen talk continued into the evening at the university "rathskeller", and sometimes ended only after a midnight swim in one of the pools. There are plans to publish the contributions of several of the symposia in various journals.

- I.M. Brodo

## Future Meetings

### *Symposium on Symbiosis*

The fifth annual College of Biological Sciences Colloquium of The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A. on September 7-9, 1978 will be devoted to the topic, *Cellular Interactions in Symbiotic and Parasitic Relationships*. The invited papers fall into three categories: establishment of symbiotic relationships; surface interactions; and metabolic and cellular aspects of integration. Three papers on lichens are among those that have been invited: "Separation and artificial synthesis of lichens" by Vernon Ahmadjian, Clark University; "Surface interactions in lichens" by D.H.S. Richardson and E. Nieboer, Laurentian University; and "Mechanisms of nutrient movement between lichen symbionts" by D.C. Smith, University of Bristol. Evening sessions for short contributed papers are also planned. The invited papers will appear in book form within a year of the colloquium. For a future detailed program and registration information, or information about presenting a contributed paper, please write to: E.D. Rudolph, Department of Botany, Ohio State University, 1735 Neil Ave., Columbus, Ohio 43210, U.S.A.

- E.D. Rudolph

## Excursions

### *I.A.L. Field Symposium in Tropical Lichenology*

A field symposium in tropical lichenology will be sponsored by IAL in Costa Rica from December 27, 1978 to January 6, 1979. The cost estimate is approximately \$300/person within Costa Rica for all transportation, food and lodging. This figure will vary slightly with inflation and is dependant on the number of participants. Individuals will, of course, have to add the round trip airfare from their home to San Jose, Costa Rica. Logistics will be handled by the Organization for Tropical Studies, Inc. within Costa Rica. The trip is planned to fall within the "dry season."

The symposium will feature invited lectures on certain tropical lichen groups by prominent lichenologists in addition to lichen collecting at the following Costa Rican localities:

- Cerro de la Muerte, along Pan American highway SE of San Jose at 3100 m. Vegetation includes oak cloud forest and paramo at higher elevations. Rainfall is approximately 200 cm.
- Cerro Las Cruces, near the Panama border in Puntarenas Province at 1300 m. The area is characterized as a montane rain forest with approximately 400 cm precipitation.
- Monteverde Cloud Forest Preserve, situated in the Cordillera de Tilaran NW of San Jose. Elevation 1300 to 1800 m. Elfin Forests are found at the higher elevations.

Reservations should be made through Dr. Martyn Dikken, Botany Division, Milwaukee Public Museum, 800 W. Wells St., Milwaukee, WI 53233, U.S.A.

**Note:** A deposit of \$150 will be required by 1 October 1978. Checks can be made out to the International Association for Lichenology and sent to Dr. Dikken.

### *British Lichen Society Spring field meeting in Tenerife 1978*

An excursion sponsored by the B.L.S. will be held in Tenerife, Canary Islands, in April 1978, probably from 2-9, under the leadership of Mr. P.W. James, with C.L. Champion as local Secretary. Participants may be able to stay on for a second week on an informal basis. Those interested in attending the trip should write to the B.L.S. Secretary, James Laundon, Department of Botany, British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD, as soon as possible. Space is limited.

## Books

*Second Supplement to "Chemical and Botanical Guide to Lichen Products".* Chicita F. Culberson, William Louis Culberson, & Anita Johnson. American Bryological and Lichenological Society, St. Louis, Missouri. 1977. 400 pages. \$9.00. (paper bound). This volume is an essential adjunct to the "Chemical Guide" and its first "Supplement". Like the other two books, it contains a complete listing of species for which we have new chemical information. Information from 607 publications from the later 1960's until 1976 is included with comments on 124 compounds newly reported for the lichens.

- I.M. Brodo

*Manual de Liqueologia Brasileiro.* Lauro Xavier Filho and Carlos Toledo Rizzini. Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, Recife. 1976. 431 pages, illustrated. (In Portuguese; price not known).

This book is an introductory text on lichenology. A list and artificial key to genera found in Brasil follow the chapters on morphology, anatomy, chemistry, ecology, etc. There is also a long section outlining the families, genera, and sections of lichens found in Brasil following Räsänen's system (modified). There is even a section giving the names and addresses of lichenologists throughout the world, derived from the I.L.N. mailing list.

- I.M. Brodo

*Fisiologia de las sustancias líquénicas.* Dr. Carlos Vicente Cordoba., 1975. 170 pags. 40 figs. Section V Biología (23)-Editorial Alhambra S.A. 280,00 pesetas or \$4.40. This important volume describes progress in lichen physiology as the result of modern lichenological research emphasizing areas still in need of study. The book is divided into four chapters which cover most subjects concerning the metabolic processes of lichen symbioses and chemotaxonomy.

- Lauro Xavier Filho

*Lichens as Pollution Monitors.* D.L. Hawksworth and F. Rose. Edward Arnold, 1976. 1.40 (paperback), 2.80 (hard-cover). (Institute of Biology "Studies in Biology" No. 66.) This is a general review of the subject directed to laymen with little or no previous knowledge of lichens. It includes a general treatment as well, with sections on the collection and naming of species.

- I.M. Brodo

## Correction

*Photograph in Vol. 10(1)*

The unidentified lady at the left, on the photo 4, is Dr. Želesova of Bulgaria.

- Per Magnus Jørgensen



## Awards & Honors

DUNCAN, Ursula (U.K.) was elected an honorary member of the British Lichen Society at the Society's Annual General Meeting on 8 January 1977. Several members of the B.L.S. paid tribute to Dr. Duncan by citing her many contributions to lichenology, mentioning not only her widely used books, but also her help to all.

- Abstracted from the B.L.S. Bulletin No. 40

## Views

### *More on lichen nomenclature*

Dr. Mackenzie raised in ILN 10 (1): 13 a question which is more fundamental than my comments on the starting point of lichen nomenclature, and brings us to the source of the difficulties revealed by Ahti's statement (ILN 9(1): 19).

Most contemporary lichenologists would certainly accept that lichens in fact are fungi, the differences of the groups not being basically taxonomical. Nomenclaturally this is, however, of no importance as the present Code states that lichen- and fungus-names have different starting points. The Code may look a bit inconsistent on this point as it at the same time also states that the name of a lichen is to be applied to the fungus alone; but this is not a taxonomical statement. It is necessary since one of the main principles of the Code is that one taxon normally only can bear one name. A lichen name can thus not cover both the myco- and the phycobiont.

This brings us to a nomenclatural dilemma: what about lichens where the same fungus associates with two different algae and the resulting lichens are looking quite different. James & Henssen (1976) have convincingly proven that this phenomenon occurs. An illustrating example are *Dendrisco-caulon* spp. which seem to be the bluegreen phycotypes of several *Sticta* and *Lobaria* species. Although fully accepting this, I find it difficult to name free-living "*Dendrisco-caulon umhausense*" by its right name: *Lobaria amplissima*; at any rate this will always require an extra explanation. More serious: A number of *Dendrisco-caulon* species are as yet known only as free-living, separate organisms.

The Code has one article, 59, which permits different stages of fungi with a pleomorphic life cycle to have different names. This article is under reconstruction, and it is a question whether such lichens should be incorporated in the article as well. Their situation is rather similar to that described in this article, although of a different origin. Such a step would also prevent unnecessary name changes. Had for example the epithet "*umhausense*" been older than "*amplissima*", the correct name would have been *Lobaria umhausense* for both phycotypes.

It would be interesting to hear the opinion of other lichenologists on this really intricate matter.

- Per M. Jørgensen

## Final Dues Notice

If you have not paid your dues until now, you did not find a complete print-out of our mailing list enclosed with this issue. All members-in-good-standing have received copies. The list includes the names and addresses (up-to-date as of October 1977) of all those who are engaged in the study of lichens (whether or not they are members of the I.A.L.).

Due to financial limitations of the Association, the decision was made in Tampa that THIS IS THE FINAL ISSUE OF THE NEWSLETTER TO BE SENT TO THOSE WHO HAVE NOT PAID THEIR DUES. We regret this, but have no other choice.

Send a cheque or money order (in \$U.S.) to the treasurer, Dr. Hanes Hertel, Botanische Staatssammlung, D-8000 München 19, Menzinger Str. 57, Germany (BRD) or directly to Deutsche Bank, Filiale München-Solln, Konto (Account) No. 73-28388.

Individual Membership: \$5.00 (+ \$5.00 optional) + \$0.50 bank exchange

Institutional Membership: \$20.00 + \$0.50 bank exchange

These are dues for the *entire period* 1975-1981.

NOTE: North American members may send personal checks in U.S. funds to Dr. Martyn Dibben, Milwaukee Public Museum, 800 W. Wells St., Milwaukee, WI 53233 (made out to the International Association for Lichenology) and add \$0.25 rather than \$0.50 for the bank exchange charges.