

Cover drawing: *Stereocaulon dactylophyllum* Flörke (sub "*S. corallinum* Schreb.") from L.E. Schaerer's "Enumeratio Critica Lichenum Europaeorum" Plate 6, figure 5, published in 1850, Bern, Switzerland.

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.

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Editor: Irwin M. Brodo

National Museums of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0M8
Canada

Editorial

Rules and Regulations

It has been over ten years since a group of lichenologists met in Seattle and officially launched the International Association for Lichenology. Officers were elected, guidelines were set down for this Newsletter, plans were made for involvement in international meetings and special field meetings and, in sum, the Association was firmly established as a functioning body. All this was done in the absence of a constitution or any formal set of rules. One might well ask, therefore, why it is necessary to have a constitution at all.

The question is pertinent because on the pages which follow, you will find a draft of a constitution for the I.A.L. The draft is the result of the considerable efforts of T.D.V. (Dougal) Swinscow and Peter James as well as the commentaries and suggestions made by various members of the Council on an even earlier draft. It is presented here so that all I.A.L. members will have a chance to comment on the content. The council will then consider these comments and prepare a final draft for the April 1981 issue of the I.L.N. to be voted upon at the International Botanical Congress in Sydney.

It is clearly possible for an organization to function for some time without a constitution. In fact, it is probably wise for a group to operate without a constitution for a few years so that it can discover its natural "life style" and focus its aims. Functioning without the restrictions of bylaws and regulations permits experimentation, allows the establishment of incipient precedents, and gives the officers maneuverability in dealing with a dispersed international body of scientists. The members meeting in Tampa at the International Mycological Congress in 1977 felt that the time had come for this organization to crystalize its *modus operandi* into a flexible but written set of rules to guide operation in the future. The establishment of a constitution represents a "coming of age" for the Association, and will add to its stability and credibility.

The constitution presented here is written in plain, non-legalistic language. It is simple, straight-forward, and has been prepared so as to avoid ambiguities and hidden meanings. You may, however, find some ambiguities or have questions regarding meanings and interpretations. It is very important to inform the Council of any problems which you discover. Very little of the constitution is controversial, but there are some items which may elicit differing viewpoints among the membership. The Council will have to make a decision as to which viewpoint will prevail in the final draft. You must, however, communicate these viewpoints to the secretary, Tom Nash, in order to have them considered.

Although the Newsletter is basically an English language document, I think it is important to have the constitution available in English, French, and German. I will, therefore, be contacting a few of you to ask for help in preparing translations of the final draft. If you would like to volunteer your services in this capacity, please contact me. I will send out the appropriate translation (probably as a separate enclosure) to those members whose native language is not English. Members not living in German- or French-speaking countries should contact me if they want a specific translation.

On behalf of the Council and general membership, I would like to extend sincere thanks to Dougal Swinscow and Peter James for preparing the draft constitution.

- Irwin M. Brodo

CONSTITUTION

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR LICHENOLOGY

1. *Name.* The name of the Association shall be the International Association for Lichenology (IAL).
2. *Goals.* To promote and encourage communication throughout the world among those interested in the study of lichens. In furtherance of these aims but not otherwise, to:
 - a) Organize field meetings, conferences and exhibitions,
 - b) Publish news, views and activities of lichenologists,
 - c) Encourage and actively support the conservation of the lichen flora.
3. *Membership.* The Association (IAL) shall have two types of membership: individual and institutional. Individual members are those whose *dues* have been paid. They shall receive all Association publications, shall have voting rights and shall be eligible for attending IAL-sponsored meetings and excursions. Institutional members are those whose *subscriptions* have been paid. They shall receive all Association publications.
4. *Power to raise money.* To further the goals, the Association (IAL) has the power to raise money by dues, subscriptions or other means as approved by Council. The purpose of raising such money is purely for scientific purposes and shall not be used for financial profit.
5. *Dues and subscriptions.* Upon the advice of Council, the membership dues and subscription rates shall be determined at a General Meeting of the Association (IAL) by a majority vote of those present. A schedule of payment for dues and subscriptions shall be established by Council and published in The Newsletter. The Council has power to suspend any member who is more than one year in arrears in payment. Members who have paid are entitled to receive the Association's publications issued during the calendar year in which payment is made.
6. *Officers and Council.* The elected officers of the Association (IAL) shall be President, Vice-president, Secretary, Treasurer, Editor and two Council Members at large. These seven officers will form the Council. Additional officers may be appointed at the discretion of Council but will not be a part of Council.
7. *Election of officers.* Election of officers shall be held at meetings of the International Association for Lichenology at each regular International Botanical Congress unless circumstances require a special meeting. Nominations for the Council may be made by any individual member and must be submitted to the Secretary in writing at least two months before the

election with the written consent of the person nominated. Members of Council are not eligible to serve consecutive terms. If there is more than one nominee for each Council office, an election by majority vote on a closed ballot shall be held to determine Council membership.

8. *Duties of Council and Officers.* The Council shall administer the affairs and funds of the Association (IAL). The President, or in his absence the Vice-president, shall preside at all meetings of the Association and the Council. In the absence of both the President and Vice-president, a presiding officer shall be determined in the following order: secretary or treasurer or editor or officer specially designated by Council. When votes on motions are taken during meetings, the presiding officer shall only cast a vote in the case of a tie. The secretary shall keep minutes of all General Meetings and Council Meetings and shall conduct correspondence as requested by Council. He or she shall provide the Editor with a summary of the proceedings of all General Meetings and the results of formal decisions for publication in the forthcoming issue of the Newsletter. The Treasurer shall keep an account of all receipts and expenditures and shall have a statement presented at General Meetings of the Association (IAL). The Editor shall prepare for publication the International Lichenological Newsletter. The content and format of the Newsletter shall be at the editor's discretion subject to review and recommendation of Council.

9. *Meetings.* The Association (IAL) shall hold General Meetings at International Botanical Congresses and International Mycological Congresses. Additional Association meetings may be held at the discretion of Council. The Council shall hold meetings at these Congresses and as requested by the President. Notice of General Meetings shall be sent to members at least four weeks before the date of the meeting. The procedure and order of business at meetings shall be decided by the presiding officer.

Additional General Meetings of the Association shall be convened on the request of Council or of twenty members. The request shall be addressed to the Secretary and shall specify the purpose for which the meeting is called. A convening notice stating this purpose shall be communicated to every individual member of the Association at least six weeks prior to the meeting date.

When votes are taken during General Meetings, a quorum of 30 individual members shall be required. In the case of Council decisions, approval of at least four Council Members is required.

10. *Change of Constitutional Rules.* Changes in these Rules may be made only at General Meetings of the Association (IAL) and must be approved by not less than two-thirds of the members present at the meeting. Proposals of changes in the Rules must be detailed in the convening notice sent to every individual member, at least four weeks prior to the meeting.

The Association (IAL) exists solely for non-profit and no rule change shall be allowed which will change the non-profit status.

News and Notes

AHTI, T. (Finland) was appointed a Professor (extra ordinem) of Cryptogamic Systematics at the Department of Botany, University of Helsinki from the beginning of December 1979. He is no longer in charge of the lichen herbarium in Helsinki, but remains in close contact with it and may still help other lichenologists in herbarium matters. However, the new acting Head Curator of Cryptogams is Dr. Timo KOPONEN and the acting Curator of Lichens is Mr. Orvo VITIKAINEN, who will take care of the loan requests.

ASTA, Juliette (France) achève la rédaction de sa thèse sur "L'écologie de la végétation lichénique dans les Alpes françaises du nord". Cette étude a été conduite selon 3 voies: 1) aspect biogéographique synthétique, 2) relations substratiques, et 3) pollution par le fluor dans les vallées alpines.

BARRENO, Eva (Spain), besides working with Ana CRESPO (see below), is continuing her studies of terricolous lichen communities of Spain and their relationship with those of other Mediterranean countries, as well as the genus *Cladonia* in Spain. She has two students: V.J. RICO working on the saxicolous flora on siliceous rocks in the Sierra de Ayllon (Guadalajara), and A. MERINO who is working on the saxicolous flora of Cretaceous limestone in Madrid province.

BOISSIÈRE, J.C. (France) a sa thèse d'Etat en cours de rédaction: "Etude biochimique et ultrastructurale de la paroi des hyphes de deux Ascolichens: *Umbilicaria pustulata* et *Peltigera canina*".

BOISSIÈRE, M.C. (France) a soutenue sa thèse de Doctorat d'Etat, "Cytologie du *Peltigera canina* en microscopie électronique" à l'Université Pierre et Marie Curie.

BROWN, Dennis (U.K.) has recently returned to Bristol from a six month Research Fellowship at the University of Waikato, New Zealand, where he was working with Dr. T.G.A. GREEN. In combination with this, he was able to visit Universities in Hong Kong, New Zealand, Fiji, U.S.A. and Canada to meet other cryptogamic botanists. Although his research is still mostly on cation location in lichens from natural and stressed environments, following exploratory experiments in New Zealand he is now also working on lichen decomposition. He would be very pleased to hear from anyone else working on this or related topics or anyone who has made observations on lichen decomposition.

BRUSSE, Franklin A. (South Africa) has for three years been working on *Xanthoparmelia* in the Karoo (South Africa). He is completing a master's degree with David KNOX at the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg. In 1980 he will take up a position as lichenologist at the Botanical Research Institute, Pretoria.

CRESPO, Ana (Spain) is working with Eva BARRENO on the saxicolous flora and vegetation of the siliceous mountains in the center and west of the Iberian peninsula beginning with the "Cordillera Central: Ayllon, Somosierra y Guadarrama". They continue work on several other projects including a basic "field-guide" of Spanish lichens and a Spanish lichen catalogue. Ana is also doing floristic and phytosociological work on various communities and is studying an interesting threatened area on the south coast of Andalucia. She reports on her students as follows:
 "- A.G. BUENO got a grant to work with me on the revision of the lichen herbarium of Lazaro e Ibliza.

- L.G. SANCHO, who finished his thesis on the Umbilicariaceae, got a research grant for his Doctoral Thesis on the saxicolous flora and vegetation of siliceous high mountains in central Spain.

- V.M. VÁZQUEZ, finished his thesis on the epiphytic flora of Asturias (Lichens). He is continuing this study for the doctoral thesis as "Lichen Flora of Asturias (Spain)"

- J. SILVA has begun to work with me on some experimental aspects of epiphytic lichen flora/SO₂, NO_x, Pb/medical relationships."

DÉRUELLE, Serge (France) a ses recherches suivantes en préparation:

"Contribution à l'étude de la végétation lichénique du Bassin Parisien. Influence de l'activité humaine et de la pollution atmosphérique (SO₂, NO_x, Pb)"

DIBBEN, Martyn J. (U.S.A.) visited Jamaica in January to attend the 1980 annual meeting of the Organization for Flora Neotropica (see separate report under SOCIETIES). He met with Jean Dixon, did some general collecting, and examined lichen specimens at the Institute of Jamaica. In February, Martyn revisited Costa Rica for a further collecting programme and met with Luis Gomez to ascertain status of 1978-79 I.A.L. Foray collections (see report under EXCURSIONS) and did groundwork for a floristic study at the Lankester Botanic Garden and a foliicolous study at La Selva O.T.S. field station. In March, he visited I. Brodo (Canada) to discuss curatorial practice, the organization of one Botanical Congress symposium, 1980 field work in NW North America, and cooperative research on *Ochrolechia*. Work on new world *Pertusaria* and neotropical lichenology is continuing.

GALLOWAY, David (New Zealand) who is making arrangements for a two-week field trip in New Zealand following the Botanical Congress (see EXCURSIONS) will be returning to London, England in mid-May.

GARTY, Jacob (Israel) completed his Ph.D. thesis on lichens as indicators of air pollution and received his degree in August 1979. He spent four months at Universität Oldenburg, with Professor W. KRUMBEIN and two months, together with Professor I.E. FRIEDMANN and Professor L. KAPPEN, at the Dry Valleys in Antarctica, studying microenvironmental conditions in relation to endolithic lichens. Back in Tel-Aviv University, he continues working on lichens and air pollution.

GOODALL, David W. (Australia) spent six months in Sweden working on the distribution of lichens in coniferous forests in relation to their history of disturbance.

GOWAN, Sharon (Canada) spent almost a year at the National Museums of Canada in Ottawa working on lichen chemistry and the lichen of Kouchibouguac National Park in New Brunswick. She has now begun a master's degree program with a thesis that will deal with the lichen vegetation and flora of Fundy National Park, also in New Brunswick. Sharon's research advisor is Irwin BRODO.

HALE, Mason (U.S.A.) recently spent two weeks in Guatemala finishing a long-term project on eliminating lichens and other microflora growing on Mayan ruins. While lichens are easily controlled, the algae, having very short life cycles and being propagated by birds, are more difficult. He would like to hear from other lichenologists working on this problem.

KNOX, David (South Africa) is currently on a six month's sabbatical leave from the University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, where he is a lecturer in mycology and plant pathology. He is spending the time at the Smithsonian Institution, working with Mason HALE on South African Parmeliaceae. On his return to South Africa in July he and Frank BRUSSE will be working to establish a representative collection of South African lichens.

LALLEMANT, Richard (France) a sa thèse d'Etat en cours de rédaction: "Quelques problèmes de morphogénèse chez les Lichens. Comparaisons avec le mycosymbiote isolé en culture."

LECHOWICZ, Martin (Canada) has begun a three year study of the effects of acid rain on the physiology, growth, and productivity of *Cladina stellaris* around Schefferville, Québec (near the Labrador border).

NASH, Thomas H. III (U.S.A.) is continuing studies at Anaktuvuk Pass, Alaska on ecology of arctic lichens. He has just received an NSF grant for the study of coastal lichen communities of southern California in relation to the importance of fog. This will involve field and laboratory studies over the next 3 years.

On another subject, Tom writes, "I'm trying to establish the whereabouts of as many types as possible of Bouly de Lesdain material from Mexico and New Mexico. Many were probably lost at Dunkirk, but a number are known from a variety of herbaria. I would appreciate hearing from anybody with a knowledge of such material. I will eventually try to collate a list."

PETIT, P. (France) a commencé sa thèse d'Etat, "Contribution à l'étude de la symbiose lichénique, approche génétique et physiologique," à l'Université Pierre et Marie Curie à Paris.

REDON, Jorge and Gerardo GUZMÁN (Chile) are both working on several floristic and ecological studies in the southern hemisphere. They are described by Dr. Redon as follows: 1. *Terrestrial Antarctic botany*, with the aim of to know the structure of Antarctic communities. We are at present at the floristic stage with respect to the South Shetland Islands. We have already performed a fair amount of phytosociological censuses in these

areas and will soon publish the results of our work in Fildes Bay (King George Island). 2. *Lichen community structure and lichen adaptation in fog zones* is an attempt to document the structure of isolated lichen communities and the morphological and physiological adaptations presented in some species. There are phylogenetically related groups of lichens in these zones and the most of them are endemics. 3. *Botanical transect in Patagonia Austral* will elucidate the flora and vegetation through a transect 500 km long, at the 52° south latitude, between the Atlantic and Pacific Ocean. Our aim is to know the lichen flora and its distribution on this region.

ROUX, Claude (France) a soutenu, le 11 déc. 1979, sa thèse de Doctorat d'Etat intitulée "Etude écologique et phytosociologique des peuplements lichéniques saxicoles-calicicoles du SE de la France". Elle comprend un mémoire de 534 pp. et 4 publications totalisant 276 pp.

SAVOYE, D. (France) est en train de préparer sa thèse d'Université, "Aspects de la photosynthèse et de la biosynthèse du ribitol chez quelques *Trebouxia* isolés de lichens" à l'Université Pierre et Marie Curie.

SIGAL, Lorene (U.S.A.) completed her Ph.D. (August, 1979) and has taken a job at Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, TN (Mailing address: P.O. Box X, Environmental Sciences Division). The title of the dissertation is: "I. Lichen communities of southern California Mountains: and ecological survey relative to oxidant air pollution. II. Gross photosynthetic response of lichens to short-term ozone fumigations. III. Preliminary studies of the gross photosynthetic response of lichens to peroxyacetyl nitrate fumigations."

STEVENS, Nell (Australia) is presently working on the taxonomy and ecology of the genus *Ramalina* in Australia. In the first six months of 1981 she hopes to visit some herbaria in U.S.A., Britain and Europe and looks forward to meeting other lichenologists who are interested in the genus *Ramalina*.

TUCKER, Shirley (U.S.A.) spent her sabbatical leave at Victoria University, Wellington, New Zealand between August, 1979-January, 1980. She collected extensively throughout the country, with special interest in crustose and foliicolous species. She made use of the DSIR lichen collection at Lincoln, and also the Colenso and Knight holdings at the National Museum in Wellington. Also at the latter museum are several old exsiccata sets of Leighton, Puiggari, Rabenhorst, and others. Dr. Tucker met and collected with Glenys HAYWARD, a specialist on NZ graphids who now lives in Lower Hutt near Wellington. Having a cool maritime climate, Wellington is ideal for lichen growth; the red tile roofs and even the asphalt streets in residential neighborhoods commonly are covered with lichens, particularly a species of *Xanthoparmelia*. Two mountain ranges near the city still have extensive native forests; the Beech (*Nothofagus* spp.) forests are particularly rich in crustose and other lichens. Dr. Tucker is now back teaching at Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge.

TURK, Roman (Austria) two years ago initiated mapping studies on the distribution of lichens in Austria working with Volkmir WIRTH in the Federal Republic of Germany. He writes, "Because there are only a few lichenologists in Austria I have the following request: If there exist excursion lists from foreign lichenologists who collected in Austria would they be so kind as to send them to me?" For the past three years, Dr. TURK has been carrying out investigations on the changes in photosynthesis and dark respiration of alpine lichens and on the CO₂ gas exchange of lichen transplants due to air pollution. The results will be published in 1980.

Books

The Lichens of the Alaskan Arctic Slope. John W. Thomson. University of Toronto Press, Toronto, London (U.K.), Buffalo. 314 pp. 1979. \$35.00 (Can.).

This volume, the first guide to the identification of North America arctic lichens, covers 504 species of micro- and macrolichens with keys, descriptions, and both ecological and distributional notes (but no illustrations). The taxonomy is conservative, but the descriptions are, for the most part, quite complete with notes on chemical products for most taxa. Despite occasional errors in the keys and descriptions (see my review in Can. Field-Naturalist, in press), the book will be of considerable value to those working with arctic lichens anywhere.

- Irwin M. Brodo

Lichens of South Australia. Rex B. Filson and Roderick W. Rogers. D. J. Woolman, Government Printer, South Australia. (Available from Government Printing Department, 282 West Beach Road, Netley, South Australia 5037). 197 pp. 1979. \$10.50 (Australian), soft bound.

This little flora will be a great asset to the growing number of lichenologists in Australia and all those interested in the lichens of that region. It includes keys and very abbreviated descriptions of all the known macrolichens and many crustose lichens (all genera are keyed out), together with brief introductory chapters on morphology, ecology, distribution and curating techniques. The book is illustrated with line drawings of the microscopic features of some species, a number of black-and-white photographs, and 16 colour plates.

- Irwin M. Brodo

חזוית ישראל [*Lichens of the Holyland*]. Margalith Galun and Jacob Garty. Am Oved Publishers, Tel Aviv. 1979. This is the first book on lichens ever written in the Hebrew language and will therefore be most useful to naturalists and students in Israel. The book has keys, and 97 common species are illustrated with colour pictures.

(- Communicated by Margalith Galun)

Lavflora. Norske busk- og bladlav. Hildur Krog, Haavard Østhagen, Tor Tønnsberg. Universitetsforlaget, Oslo, Bergen, Tromsø. 312 pages (in Norwegian). With supplement in English: Keys to foliose and fruticose lichens of Norway. 53 pages. February 1980. Nkr 209.00.

This is a flora of Norwegian macrolichens which appears to be extremely useful even to those who cannot read Norwegian because it includes the keys in English (as a separate supplement) and excellent photographs (mostly black and white, 30 in colour) of most species. The taxonomy, nomenclature and chemistry have been brought as up-to-date as possible, and also include some new observations.

- T. Ahti

Die saxicolen Arten der Flechtengattung RINODINA in Europa. Helmut Mayrhofer and Josef Poelt. J. Cramer, Vaduz, Liechtenstein. 186 pages, 13 figs. (Bibliotheca Lichenologica 12). 1979.

The authors recognize 52 species, with keys, brief descriptions, synonyms, etc. Fifteen of them are new at the species level. In addition to widespread species like *R. bischoffii*, the group includes numerous relatively little known taxa especially in the Mediterranean countries. A novel, very detailed classification of spore types (as many as twelve) is presented. The spore wall characters are claimed to offer a more reliable distinction of *Rinodina* with respect to *Buellia*.

- T. Ahti

Die Flechtengattung PSORA sensu Zahlbruckner. Versuch einer Gliederung. Gotthard Schneider. J. Cramer, Vaduz, Liechtenstein. 291 pages, 84 figs. (Bibliotheca Lichenologica 13). 1979.

For a long time, lichenologists have felt the need for the recognition of the genus *Psora*, but its definition has been a problem. G. Schneider studied almost all the taxa included in *Psora* or coming close to that, though often only the type specimen or a limited amount of additional material. He left 17 species in *Psora*, and all the others were distributed in as many as fourteen genera, four of them being new. For instance, the type species of *Psora* is *P. decipiens* (Hedw.) Hoffm., while the widespread *P. scalaris* is recognized as *Hypocenomyce scalaris* (Ach. ex Liljebl.) Choisy.

- T. Ahti

Zur Flechtenflora der inneralpinen Trockentaler unter besonderer Berücksichtigung des Vinschgau. A. Buschardt. J. Cramer, Vaduz, Liechtenstein. 419 pages, 157 distribution maps. (Bibliotheca Lichenologica 10). 1979.

This is a highly useful contribution to the knowledge on the xerothermic lichen element found in the somewhat arid valleys in the Alps. A number of species, largely Mediterranean or widespread in southern arid regions, were recorded for the area for the first time or they were found to be much more frequent than hitherto believed. A number of interesting notes on the ecology, taxonomy, etc. under the 124 species treated make the volume worth purchasing.

- T. Ahti

Herbaria

The University of Chile at Valparaíso

The lichen herbarium, which can be referred to as VALPL (although it is not yet listed in the Index Herbariorum), has a collection of 21,345 specimens, 80% of which has already been classified according to genus, and 55% according to species. The collection includes samples collected in different parts of Chile, plus a fair number of duplicates from foreign countries and from the British Antarctic Survey.

The Chilean samples included in the herbarium have been collected from Lake Chungara on the border with Bolivia at 4500 meters above sea level in the north of Chile, southward to Navarino Island next to the Beagle Channel at the extreme southern end of Chile. Other specimens have been collected on Juan Fernandez Island and on the South Shetland Islands, and others have been taken from the Palmer Archipelago in Maritime Antarctic.

In the last three years the collection has been enlarged with specimens from Patagonia. The collection has a particularly good representation of species from the Roccellaceae, mostly endemic, with monotypic genera such as *Darbishirella*, *Ingaderia*, *Dolichocarpus*, *Roccellaria*, *Roccellina*, *Pentagenella* etc. The Stictaceae with the genera *Sticta* and *Pseudocyphellaria*, which are very abundant in the south of Chile, together with *Menegazzia*, *Psoroma*, *Nephroma* and other genera, are also well represented.

The herbarium is curated by Jorge Redon and Gerardo Guzmán who report that they do not yet have enough time to begin an exchange program.

Societies

Organization for Flora Neotropica

Response to the revised list of potential participants for identification of neotropical lichens circulated by Dibben has been good. Additional comments on (and information requests about) I.A.L. membership involvement in the O.F.N. program may be addressed to Martyn Dibben following the April 1, 1980 deadline established for initial participant response.

As announced in TAXON 28(5/6): 647-649 (Nov., 1979), individual membership in O.F.N. is possible for an annual dues of US \$2.00. Interested parties should contact the Executive Director O.F.N., Dr. Gillian T. France, New York Botanical Garden, Bronx, N.Y. 10458, U.S.A.

- Martyn Dibben

L'Association française de lichénologie

The great French lichenologist, Fernand MOREAU, now 94 years old, has offered a collection of 30 classic volumes on lichens to the French Lichen Society. The valuable collection will form the nucleus of a new lichen library which will be housed at the Laboratoire de Cryptogamie de l'Université de Paris and will be available for consultation and for loans.

Botanical Society of America: A new section for lichenologists and bryologists

Present or prospective members of the B.S.A. will be interested to learn that a new Section on Bryology and Lichenology has just been formed under the chairpersonship of Shirley Tucker (Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.). There are advantages to affiliating with this section if you are or plan to be a member of the B.S.A. Write to Shirley for more information.

Meetings

American Bryological and Lichenological Society with "BOTANY-80".

The A.B.L.S. will be meeting with the Canadian Botanical Association and Botanical Society of America at the "BOTANY-80" meetings in Vancouver, British Columbia, at the University of B.C., 11-16 July 1980. The program includes one symposium, "The Biological Significance of Morphological Characters in Bryophytes", besides the contributed papers and business meetings. Excursions of interest to lichenologists will precede the BOTANY-80 meetings (see EXCURSIONS). Registration fees for Participating, Student, and Family members are \$40, \$10, and \$7, respectively. Housing is at the University residences. For information, write to: "BOTANY-80", c/o Department of Botany, University of British Columbia.

International Congress of Systematic and Evolutionary Biology, Vancouver, Canada

ICSEB-II, sponsored by the Society of Systematic Zoology and the International Association for Plant Taxonomy, will be held 17-24 July 1980 in Vancouver, British Columbia immediately following the "Botany-80" meetings (see above). Although there will be no symposia devoted to lichenology, several Congress and Special Interest Symposia will undoubtedly be of some interest to lichenologists (e.g., Arctic Refugia and the Evolution of Arctic Biota, Evolution of Reproductive Strategies, Evolution of Community Structure,

Evolution of Colonizing Species, Palaeobiology of the Pacific Rim, Evolution of Prokaryotes, and Biogeography and the Evolution of Continental Biotas, among others.) There will also be contributed papers, poster papers, films and displays.

Registration fees for Participating Members, Associate Members (for spouses of participating members), and Student Members are \$90, \$35, and \$35 (Canadian), respectively. Accommodation is in the residences of the University of British Columbia and is not expensive. A single room, all meals on campus, and a one day field trip should be about \$200 for the eight days.

For information, write to Dr. G.G.E. Scudder, c/o Dep't of Zoology, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C., Canada V6T 1W5.

International Association for Lichenology at the International Botanical Congress

The I.A.L. has been actively involved in plans for the XIII International Botanical Congress to be held in Sydney Australia, 21-28 August 1981. The Association will hold its official business meeting for the general membership there and will consider the adoption of a constitution, as well as elect new officers, and discuss future plans and projects. The I.A.L. is also sponsoring four symposia devoted entirely to lichenology, and is communicating with Australian lichenologists in an effort to develop pre- and post-Congress excursions. Arrangements for one of these excursions have already been formulated and are briefly described under EXCURSIONS. A 10 day pre-Congress trip is still in the planning stages. The first five days will be based in Adelaide (South Australia) and the rest will be spent en route from Adelaide to Melbourne. This foray will visit most of the prominent lichen habitats in Australia with the exception of alpine and rainforest habitats. A second foray will be arranged to subalpine and temperate rainforest localities. In addition, during the Congress, there will be a one day tour to the Mangrove lichen areas near Sydney to be led by Cheryl Scarlett and Nell Stevens.

The four symposia are still not absolutely set with regard to conveners and speakers, but tentative titles and conveners are as follows: 1) Lichens of Arid Regions (R. Rogers and L. Kappen); 2) Lichen Systematics for the 80's (I. Brodo and M. Dikken); 3) Evolution of Lichenized Fungi (D. Hawksworth and J. Poelt); 4) The Role of Secondary symbionts in lichen Symbiosis (A. Henssen and V. Ahmadjian). A symposium in another section of the programme (Effects of Pollutants on Plant Growth) will be convened by T. Mansfield and D. Richardson and will include some lichen papers.

For information on the Congress, circulars, and applications, write to: Executive Secretary, Dr. W.J. Cram, 13th International Botanical Congress, University of Sydney, N.S.W. 2006, Australia.

The I.A.L. is being admirably represented in Australia by Rex Filson, Royal Botanic Gardens and National Herbarium, Melbourne Australia. Questions on the lichen programme should be addressed to him.

Excursions

British Lichen Society (extracted from B.L.S. Bulletin #45).
Day excursion to Kent May 1980

The eighteenth annual "wall-tour" with the Kent Field Club led by Mr. F.H. Brightman and Mr. J.R. Laundon will be held on Sunday 4 May 1980. All groups of plants will be studied on walls and other saxicolous habitats, such as churchyards, on the east side of the Isle of Thanet, Kent. Meet at Broadstairs Station (grid TR 391680) at 11.00. Bring packed lunch. Train leaves Victoria, London, at 9.10 to divide at Faversham, arriving at Broadstairs at 10.58. There are return trains at 43 & 18 past the hour. Please check train times before departure.

Excursions to western Canada preceding the BOTANY-80 / ICSEB meetings in Vancouver, British Columbia.

Rocky Mountain route

Beginning in Edmonton, Alberta, and ending in Vancouver, British Columbia, this trip traverses a spectrum of vegetation from prairies and Boreal forest, through the Alberta Rocky Mountains with stops in northern fens, both acidic and calcareous subalpine and alpine tundra into the interior of British Columbia where disjunct *Thuja plicata* forests, hot springs, and canyon vegetation will be visited. The dry B.C. interior, Devil's Canyon, and several different rain forest types will conclude the trip. Emphasis will be on the vascular plant vegetation, bryophyte and lichen floras, descriptive ecology of tundra, wetland and upland plant communities, and Pleistocene and glacial features that have affected present-day vegetation.

Beginning at 8:00 a.m. Monday, July 7 from the Lister Hall Complex of the University of Alberta, the trip will include a trip of about 1000 miles and about 20 stops in vegetation ranging from prairie and desert, to alpine tundra and lowland rain forest.

Persons with automobiles should contact the leader, Dale H. Vitt, as to the feasibility and price of driving the trip. Dr. Vitt's address is: Department of Botany, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, T6G 2E9. Write to him for additional information on the trip.

Queen Charlotte Islands

This excursion will be conducted twice: 8-11 July (preceding the BOTANY-80 meetings) and again 25-28 July (following the International Congress of Systematic and Evolutionary Biology). (The latter dates were incorrectly

given as 22-25 July in the last issue of the I.L.N.) The maximum number accommodated on each trip will be 20.

Participants will fly from Vancouver to Sandspit, Q.C.I. by jet and then to the mining community of Tasu by float plane. Good hotel accommodations with all meals will be provided at Tasu. The first locality to be explored will be a sea-level *Tsuga heterophylla* - *Thuja plicata* - *Picea sitchensis* forest and coastal outcrops. Then, there will be a visit to slopes and peak of Tasu Mountain (ca. 1000 m elevation) with limestone and acidic rock substrates and *Chamaecyparis nootkatensis* - *Tsuga mertensiana* subalpine forest. The final locality will be a near sea-level forest and peatland with *Chamaecyparis*, *Tsuga*, *Pinus contorta* etc. The three localities each has its own very different lichen flora rich in western endemic or disjunct taxa. Among the lichens which will be seen are many Stictaceae, Pannariaceae, *Coccotrema*, many *Bryoria* species, Collemataceae, the Beringian disjunct *Pertusaria subplicans*, and many *Cladoniae* with oceanic or Asiatic affinities.

The leader of the trip is Wilfred Schofield, a bryologist from the University of British Columbia. He will be accompanied by Irwin Brodo on the 8-11 July trip.

The cost of the excursion is \$399 (Canadian) per person. Full payment must be sent (payable to "BOTANY-80") to: BOTANY-80, c/o Venue West Ltd., #1704-1200 Alberni Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6E 1A6, Canada. (Telephone 604/681-5226). THE DEADLINE IS 31 MAY 1980.

Bryologisch-lichenologische Arbeitsgemeinschaft f. Mitteleuropa - Excursion 1980

Die Exkursion soll nach Asturien (Nordspanien) führen, z.T. mit Standquartier in Oviedo, und vom 31. August bis 7. September 1980 stattfinden. Asturien hat ein gemäßigtes bis submediterranes Klima und ist für seine atlantische Moos- und Flechtenflora berühmt. Die Führung wird Frl. Dr. R.M. SIMO (Oviedo) übernehmen. Anmeldungen sofort an Dr. G. Philippi, Landesammlungen f. Naturkunde, 7500 Karlsruhe. Die gemeldeten Teilnehmer erhalten noch rechtzeitig ein ausführliches Programm zugesandt.

New Zealand lichen field trip

An excursion based on the Boyle River Lodge (Lewis Pass area of the Southern Alps-South Island) is planned for the last two weeks of September, 1981 after the International Botanical Congress in Sydney.

The Lodge is situated on a river terrace above the Boyle River among magnificent mountain scenery and extensive *Nothofagus* forests. Riverbed, forest, scrub, alpine grassland and high alpine habitats are all easily accessible on foot. Transport will be provided from Christchurch and will allow visits to be made to dry eastern grassland sites and to outcrops of limestone. Additional trips to Nelson lakes National Park and to various localities in Westland will be undertaken from the Boyle Lodge base. Food and bedding will be provided.

Estimates of cost must be provisional at this stage but daily expenses at the Lodge would be about 10 dollars a day or less and total transport costs would be in the region of 100 dollars. Up to 30 persons can be accommodated on the excursion. Lichenologists interested in attending should contact Dr. D.J. Galloway, Botany Department, British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Rd., London SW7 5BD, England, who will lead the excursion. Reservations for the excursion will be on a first come, first served basis.

Lichens collected on I.A.L. Excursion to Costa Rica

While still in Costa Rica, plans were made to publish a list of the lichens collected by the participants. Because of the extreme delays in the shipment of the lichens, the deadline for submission of species lists (to Martyn Dibben) has been reset to 31 March 1981.

To investigate the delay in lichen shipments, Martyn Dibben revisited the Museo Nacional de Costa Rica in San José in February (1980). He found that all residual material collected by I.A.L. members during the foray left Costa Rica by July 1979. The delay in their receipt was caused by storage in Panama, a required step for all surface mail from Costa Rica en route to areas outside Central America. Destination quotas set by Panamanian customs segmented the collections such that some will not be received until *mid 1980*. Be patient. As the locals say, "*Mañana!*"

Journals

Canadian Journal of Botany

Dr. Michael Shaw of the University of British Columbia has retired from the editorship of the Canadian Journal of Botany. The new editor is Dr. Taylor A. Steeves, Department of Biology, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask. S7N 0W0, Canada, and all manuscripts for the C.J.B. should be sent to him.

Miscellaneous

A New Film Strip on Lichens

Photocom Productions (P.O. Box 3135, Pismo Beach, California 93449) is offering a three-part film strip on lichens aimed at the high school level. They were produced by Gary Raham, a freelance artist/naturalist in Colorado. The three parts are: 1) What's a Lichen Really Like?, 2) How They Live and Reproduce, and 3) Lichens in the Lab. The filmstrips, called "The Lichen Liaison", is priced at \$75.00 (U.S.).