Editorial

1983 - Will IAL meet with IMC³ in Japan?

Despite correspondence from both the IAL President (Mason HALE) and Secretary (Per Magnus JÜRGENSEN) to the IMC³ Organizing Committee (Dr. N. Hiratsuka, Chairman), the IMC³ Secretary General (Prof. K. Tubaki), and IBC President C. V. Subramanian, a lack of confirming replies leaves IAL currently uncertain about its Japan program. However, the first IMC³ circular of July 1981 allowed that LICHENS (17) would be part of some twenty-six possible subject areas.

The Third International Mycological Congress will be held August 28 through September 3, 1983 in Tokyo, Japan and be based at the Keio Plaza Inter-Continental Hotel. The second circular with full details is about to be released. Anyone not on the IMC³ mailing list and wanting to attend should write the Secretariat; c/o International Congress Services, Inc., Chikusen Bldg. 5F, 2-7-4, Nihombashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo, Japan 103.

An official travel program for the Mycological Society of America, just released, uses Garber Travel Service, Inc. of Massachusetts, details accommodation and travel needs for the Congress, and describes and prices two pre-congress tours of Japan and China.

Plans for IAL participation remain unfirm but a banquet and business meeting are intended. Contributed papers (both oral and/or poster) are still being sought for several lichen sessions; potential authors should write Per Magnus JÜRGENSEN now (see temporary address under NEWS AND NOTES), although most Congress deadlines are well into the spring of 1983. Two symposia are being organized with one on "Symbiosis in Lichens" already defined and to be convened by Margarith VALIN and Vernon ANDERSON.
Some 2,000 congress participants are expected to attend with about 60 currently indicating an interest in the lichenological program. A number of mycological field trips are planned by the Japanese Organizing Committee (Kiyosumi, Boso Peninsula, Chiba Pref. -- August 25-28; Nikko National Park, Nikko Prefecture -- August 25-28; Mount Fuji (saw), Fujinomiy£, Shizuoka Pref. -- September 4-8) and will be open to lichenologists.

Your participation will determine the success of an IAL meeting. Show your enthusiasm by notifying Mason HALE or Aino HENSSEN (IAL Vice-President) of your intent to attend.

Special Report

IAL Field Trip to New Zealand (September 7-15, 1981)

After an extremely successful 13th International Botanical Congress with several lichen excursions (already reported in ILN), a group of 18 lichenologists under the leadership of David GALLOWAY gathered in Christchurch to explore the rich and diverse lichen flora of New Zealand. Participants included: Ted and Leena AHGL, Dave ALBMOOR, Lois BAKAR, Ernie BROOK, Bill BUCK, John CHRISTY, Joy FILDES, Aino HENSSEN, Yosshito IKOMA, Peter JAMES, Per Magnus JURGENSEN, Hildur KROG, Helmut MAYHOFER, Tom NASH, Harrie SIMM, Shirley TUCKER, Joy WALKER and from New Zealand, John Barlett, Margaret Balfin, Mavis Davidow, and Colin MEURK.

On the first day we travelled by West Coast Railcar to the University of Canterbury Field Station at Cass. Just east of Arthur's Pass National Park in the rain shadow of the Southern Alps. The scenery reminded one very much of certain parts of Norway and Scotland, but this feeling was immediately dispelled the moment lichen collection began. On buses of Discaria just outside the station several unknown species were found - Teloschistes velvete, Hasennia babingtoni, and brown Parmelia zophera. And relish patches of mountain beech (Nothofagus solandri var. cliffortioides) forest in sheltered gulles just above the station contained several species of Pseudocyphellaria, not less than seven species of Psoroma, and striking cushions of Collema fasciculare and Brigantia chrysonota. Those who managed to climb higher into the alpine area found local species of saxicolous Placopyxis and terricola Thamnolia; Helmut MAYHOFER discovered an interesting new yellow Rinodina.

The following day we visited the mountain beech forests of the Craigburn Forest Park, clambering along tracks deep in snow. The trees had a luxuriant but astonishingly species-poor lichen flora dominated by Stictaceae (Pseudocyphellaria colensoi being the most elegant and conspicuous taxon) and several species of Parmelia. To Peter JAMES's delight, a new species of this latter genus apparently endemic to the region was found. Its bright orange-red apothecial margins made it the most admired species of the day.

On September 9 we visited quite a different area - the lime stone outcrops above open grassland at Cave Stream. Discaria bushes here bore masses of Teloschistes velvete, Ramalina glaucescens, and Xanthoria novaeglandiae, but the most interesting finds were made on rocks. Species with blue-green phycocegula were quite frequent and it was quite difficult to persuade Aino HENSSEN to leave her "small black ones." Admittedly, the discovery of fruithalzbrucknerella calcaria was indeed most exciting.

On the morning of the 10th we left Cass in two minibuses (ably driven by Margaret Austin and Christine McMenemy) en route for Boyle Lodge. On the way we stopped at Porter's Pass to study the alpine flora of Chionochloa grassland, the slopes of Foggy Mountain. Unfortunately, snow was still prevalent (it being late winter) but we succeeded in finding Pseudocyphellaria berberina, P. leechi, Hypogymnia lugubris and H. pulchrolhasta. In the afternoon, after a splendid lunch at the Ranfurla High School, organized by Ian Stephenson, we stopped at Waka Pass in North Canterbury. Here a splendid railway cutting contained a number of interesting genera and species, including Caloplaca decidua, not previously recorded from the Southern Hemisphere. Including the Cave Stream site itself, this limestone area had a pronounced "European" assemblage of species including Ischnoderma rugosum and Leproplaca chrysonota. At the end of the day we arrived at the spacious lodge set amid Leptospermum scrub on a terrace above the Boyle River and surrounded by the southern rattle of southern beech capped by the snow-topped mountains of the Lewis Pass Scenic Reserve.

The Nina Valley is a western tributary of the Lewis River, was visited the next day and was to be the highlight of the whole excursion. We had to cross the broad, but shallow, river either by balancing on a wire 3 meters above its surface or by wading through the ice-cold water. Margaret Austin made the wire look easy, but Tom NASH showed otherwise; most of us preferred to ford. Once on the far bank, however, no-one had cause for complaint as the bush revealed a lichenologist's paradise. Just out of the water Hildur KROG discovered Sticta sublimba - a first for New Zealand, and then an undescribed Pseudocyphellaria in the richly colored group resembling Nephroma pariete. Other finds included the rare endemic Parmelia caroliniana, and Thysanothornopora (the most stately of all lichens) and Stictaceae with their profusion of colors and nets of hummocks and lobalinae. The trees and shrubs were of course much smaller than those back in Cass, the perfect site for a carpark and a shelter for the collectors. The trip was a great success and we hope to return next year for another visit.
National Anthems were rauously rendered in the mini-buses on our return to Boyle Lodge later that night.

September 13 was a "rest-day," but devotees spent the morning along the Boyle River in beech forest carpeted thickly with moss and here found an interesting Træpella, Degeiia durietzii, Nicarea pellucida, and more species of Pseudocyphellaria. On the back of some old, dry beeches (Nothofagus fusca) several examples of Callicales, Graphina, Lecanactidaceae and Ramonia were found that had not previously been seen during the excursion. In the afternoon I botanized in the Leptospermum scrub, Coccocarpa ertrsoxyli, Degeiia duplicatiformis, Pannornella wilsoni, and many taxa in the Families Collemataceae, Pannaraceae and Stictaceae. It was quite an experience to find Sticta latifrons with both green and blue-green chimeric states joined together.

The last day of collecting was spent on the summit of Lewis Pass admiring the splendid bog formations bordering the tarn from the comfort of a wooden bench. Cold wet were snowed on, but escaped workers boarded a magnificent avenue of towering red beech to some slight rain in the Maruia Valley where, on the trunks of mature beech near Ragged Creek, was found a curious, stalked palmate-blue-green Sticta and Pilephorus congolusus growing over rotted stumps. Later, at Speargrass Flat, many interesting things were found on the thickly disarticulating shrubs bordering the road; for example, Coenogonium impexus, Degeiia gayana, Heteroderma podocarpa, Nephrume lepidophyllum and Physma chilense. It was a tantalizing glimpse of the more humid western lichen flora of New Zealand that whetted the appetite for more. But sadly the excursion had come to an end.

Back in the Christchurch area we were warmly received by Dr. Henry Connor (Director of the Botany Division) and his staff at the DSIR herbarium in Lincoln. Never before had so many overseas botanists been at work in CHR at one time. Bryony MacMillan and her associates made sure that all collections were properly recorded and dispatched. We had an excellent lunch at her lovely home where the group met Dr. Eric Godley (former Director of the Botany Division). That evening, on our arrival in Christchurch, all were relieved to change out of field clothes and "dress for dinner." The social function of the trip was a lively affair complete with speeches and presentations and votes-of-thanks all around.

To sum up, I cannot remember having participated in any previous lichen excursion where I have seen so many new species. I felt rejuvenated when I arrived home; New Zealand truly is a lichenologist's haven. It is a paradox that this lichen flora has, until recently, been relatively neglected. The remedy certainly will be GALLOWAY's new flora which will be essential reading for the foray. Many participants added useful observations, additions, and corrections to the script. We are particularly grateful to David for organizing such a smoothly-run and rewarding excursion. Our thanks go also to the bus drivers, to Kath and Allan Mathews who fed us in fine fashion, and to Ian Stephenson who took care of all practical arrangements in the most excellent manner. After the foray Ross and Yvonne Eldér acted as hosts to several botanists who stayed longer in Christchurch. The hospitality of New Zealanders is a memory that will long remain. Undoubtedly, this was one of the most successful JAL Field Meetings yet held.

--- Per M. JØRGENSEN

(Editors' comment: Jørgensen's report was much longer, underwent extensive revision by Galloway and James, and then suffered the pen of an editor who was unable to stay in Australasia long enough to attend the foray. Accompanying photographs are to be found on pages 10 to 11 and 11 of this issue of the Newsletter.)
SEPPLETT, Rod (Tasmania) is currently working up collections made in Antarctica especially those from the Davis Station in the Westfold Hills. Ultimately he anticipates revising the lichen flora of the Australian Antarctic Territory updating and expanding Rex FILSON’s earlier studies. Rod has also been working on collections from Head and Macquarie Island, and started fieldwork in Tasmania to expand the HO herbarium holdings which recently incorporated the 16,000 lichen specimens from Geoff Grett’s private collection. He reports that Gintaras KANTYLIAS’s recent back injury appears to be only a temporary disability.

VOBIS, Gernot and Anno HENSSEN (Germany, BRD) attended the 5th International Symposium on Actinomycete Biology (August 16-19) in Oaxtepec, Mexico where both had been invited to give papers. They stayed for two weeks after the congress to collect Mexican lichens. Earlier in the year (January-February), Dr. A. Punugm from Palni visited Marburg for study and discussion on Indian lichens. In October, Leif TIBELL gave a paper on “Taxonomy of the Calliciales” at a Fachbereich Biologie der Philipps-Universität collogquium.

Meetings

American Bryological and Lichenological Society

The 1983 ABLS/IBLS meetings will be held at the University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, N.D. from August 7 - 11.

Clifford M. NETHMORE is again in charge of organizing the paper sessions and symposia and will lead a pre-meeting foray to the Black Hills of South Dakota. An intermediate stop in North Dakota between the Black Hills and Grand Forks is also planned.

The call for papers and foray reservations will be mailed to the membership in early December 1982. A major symposium will be ASSESSING AIR QUALITY WITH LICHENS AND BRYOPHYTES. It will be co-sponsored by the Air Quality Division of the U.S. National Park Service with the following speakers and topics.

Overview and Introduction: The National Park Service's Role in Air Pollution
J. P. Bennett, N.D., National Park Service

Lichen Floristics and Air Pollution
C. M. Wehorek, University of Minnesota

Mapping Air Quality with Lichens
R. E. Showman, American Electric Power

Statistical Analysis of Air Pollution Indicators
Susan MITT-WOLF, University of Wisconsin

Correlating Fumigation Studies with Field Effects
T. H. Nash, Arizona State University
Correlating Physiological Studies With Field Effects.
Evert Nieboer, Laurentian University.

Trace Element Mapping With Lichens.
K. J. Puckett, ARQA Environmental Service.

Trace Element Mapping With Bryophytes.
(Speaker to be announced).

Species Variability — Mosses And Lichens.
W. E. Warner, Virginia Polytechnic University.

Ecological Importance Of Lichens and Bryophytes: What Happens If They Disappear?
(Speaker to be announced).

A report of the 1982 AIBS/ABLS meetings is given elsewhere in this Newsletter (see SOCIETIES).

British Lichen Society

The BLS will mark its 25th Foundation Anniversary (Silver Jubilee) with a special Annual, General, Lecture, and Exhibition Meeting, January 7-8, 1983 to be held at the British Museum (Nat. Hist.), Kensington, London.

Friday January 7, president Mark Seward will host a symposium followed by an evening celebration dinner. Events on Saturday January 8 will include the AGM, lecture, and exhibition meetings. Field meetings planned for 1983 include an 8-day spring meeting to the Islands of Colt and Tiree (Argyll Co., Inner Hebrides) off the west coast of Scotland.

Full details for both these events will be given in the next BLS Bulletin (No. 51) which will also include the second of four invited reports on the early years of the society.

Organization for Flora Neotropica

The next Annual Meeting of the OFN Board and Commission will take place in Caracas, Venezuela on May 14, 1983 immediately before the VII Venezuelan Botanical Congress which will occur May 15-21 at the Jardín Botánico de Caracas.

The OFN meeting itself will be preceded by a 4-day field trip from May 9-13 to Sierra de Perija in the State of Zulia. Attendees will be guests of the Ministerio del Ambiente and stay free at their field station. Participants will, however, be responsible for all travel costs and food and hotel while in transit. Those planning to participate should book to arrive in Caracas on May 8 and fly from there to Caracas on May 13.

Details about the field trip can be obtained from Dr. Ghillian T. Parace of the New York Botanical Garden. Information on the Venezuelan Botanical Congress can be obtained from President Dr. Leandro Arísteguieta, Jardín Botánico, Apartado 2156, Caracas 1010-A, Venezuela. Accommodations in Caracas should be confirmed well in advance as the Congress is planned to coincide with the celebration of the Simon Bolívar Bicentenary.

At the 1982 OFN Meeting held in Lima, Peru on June 30, the "cryptogamic manifesto" tabled since 1980 was resurrected for discussion. Dana Griffin (Florida) repeated the objections many cryptogamists have to publication in Flora Neotropica. Special dispensation that might allow for OFN publication of cryptogamic genera of less than 50 species or of small family groups was again not favored, considered expensive, and felt inefficient from the viewpoint of production.

Why cryptogamists could not publish large familial treatments as do phanerogamists was countered by reference to the poorer collections and knowledge of these plant groups and that such taxa usually have much broader distributions than their angiosperm counterparts making a regional neotropical treatment more difficult. The fact that no OFN bryological or lichenological treatment has been published to date obviously causes specialists in these areas to disregard Flora Neotropica as an appropriate publication outlet. Evidently encouragement should be given — but the consensus was that OFN likely would remain a source only for the exceptionally large tropical cryptogamic monograph.

Herbaria

Eduard Frey Herbarium (BERN), Switzerland

Under the guidance of Klaus AMMANN, the assistance of Philippe CLERC, and the generosity of the Swiss National Foundation, this lichen herbarium of some 40,000 specimens is now fully accessible. The best collected taxa are alpine species of the genera Cladonia, Lecanora, Physcia, Stereocaulon, Umbilicaria, and Usnea.

Ammann has written a herbarium computer program for labelling specimens which allows quick and comfortable seed identification. A microcomputer (Computer Corp 675) is used as an intelligent typewriter set that new users need only a minimum of starting instruction. The same hardware has been used to program documentation of selected references, develop a system for labelling color slides, and allow subsequent data processing for floral lists, map production, etc.

This year saw the completion of a file card bibliography based on all issues of cryptogamic literature published in The Bryologist. Over 22 meters of cards have now been arranged as three catalogs covering hepatics, mosses, and lichens. Each is divided into four sections: authors; genera and species; geographical keywords; and, keywords derived from reference titles.

Additional funding from the Swiss National Foundation has also allowed the development of a laboratory for lichen chemosystematics to be run part-time by Florentina OBERLI. Besides developing the Kulberson method (TLD), she is especially concerned with microcrystal tests and establishing a HPLC quantitative setup for studying lichen compounds.

--- Klaus AMMANN
Theses and Dissertations

CLERC, Philippe (Switzerland) is working under Klaus AMMANN on a revision of the Usnea subsections Floridate Mot. and Tortuosae Mot. of Europe. His thesis will cover morphological, chemosystematic, and ecological methods, the total data to be treated by multivariate analysis. Rouss ENGELBERT is also at Bern where he has begun a diploma work under the advice of Rainer AHNERT on the Cladinae of the Swiss Alps. Methods of chemical, morphological, and phytosociological analysis will be applied to this project.

EVERSMAN, Sharon T. (U.S.A.) finished her Ph.D. program at Arizona State University back in August, 1981. Her dissertation entitled "Lichens as predictors and indicators of SO2 pollution from coal-fired power generating plants" provides (1) a documentation of physiological response of Usnea hirta and Parmelia chlorantha to low level SO2 fumigations, (2) an extensive documentation of ultrastructural changes in Usnea hirta following such exposure, and (3) a quantitative description of epiphytic lichen variation on Ponderosa Pine in southeastern Montana.

KORIEN, All Mohamed (Egypt) is a Ph.D. candidate working with Vernon AHMAD-JIAR at Clark University. He is studying the cultural aspects of symbions on Antarctic endemic lichens and of microcolonal fungi which grow on desert rocks. Synthesis attempts are being made with both groups of fungi and subsequent ultrastructural studies planned for any lichenized states derived.

MOSER, Thomas J. (U.S.A.) defended his Ph.D. degree from Arizona State University back in May, 1981. His dissertation entitled "Field Studies on Arctic Caribou Forage Lichens" details (1) estimates of gross productivity of both Cladonia stellaris and C. rangiferina based on diurnal photosynthetic patterns measured over the summer growing season and (2) an assessment of response of these caribou forage lichens to long-term field sulfur dioxide fumigations.

ROSS, Lisa J. (U.S.A.) completed her M.S. program at Arizona State University last May. Her thesis entitled "Lichens on Coastal Live Oak in Relation to Ozone" provides (1) a quantitative analysis of lichen vegetation on coastal live oak in relation to Los Angeles and (2) an experimental elucidation of the sensitivity of Pseudoparmelia carpertasa and Ramalina menziesii to ozone fumigation.

SCHIEDEGGER, Christoph (Switzerland) is at Bern where he will soon finish his diploma work on Verrucaria carmeniinea under Josef POELT. He proposes to rename the taxon to the genus Anzia, his main concern having been the systematic position of the new genus as supported by TEM study and phytosociological analysis of its habitat. He is planning to shift to theses work on saxicolous Buellia of the Alps.

WIPPICH, Christine (Germany, B.D.) has finished a study at Marburg under Aino HENSSSEN entitled "Vergleich der Apotheceentwicklung bei den Caliciferales und Mycobciaceen." Berno KNEER leaves the group in October to take a post as Hochschulassistenten at the Institute fur Angewandte Botanik der Universitat, Marseilledr, 7, 2000 Hamburg 136, Germany.

ZOOK, Douglas P. (U.S.A.) is completing graduate work at Clark University designed to isolate and characterise bacteria from selected lichens. He recently completed studies in marine tropical algae at the Bermuda Biological Research Station and, supported by the Station and Clark University, did additional investigation of mangrove lichen epiphytes. His current research under Vernon AMMANN will determine whether certain bacteria are indigenous to lichens and, in fact, whether direct association with the standard lichen symbionts does occur.

Membership

New Members and/or Addresses

CHRISMAS, Michael

MACKENZIE, Elke
49 Lawn Street, Apt. 1, Cambridge, MA 02138, U.S.A.

MASSELINK-BELTMAN, H. A.
Swefiseklaan 2, 6865 JB Doornwerth, The Netherlands.

McCarTHY, Patrick M.
Department of Botany, University College, Galway, Ireland.

SEPPETT, Rod
Tasmanian Herbarium, University of Tasmania, GPO Box 252c, Hobart, Tasmania 7001, Australia.

SINGH, Krishna P.
Botanical Survey of India, Lalitkaran, Shilling 793003, Meghalaya, India.

XAVIER Filho, Lauro
Laboratório de Tecnologia Farmacêutica, Universidade Federal de Paraíba, 58000 - João Pessoa, Paraíba, Brasil.
IAL Constitution, Membership Directory, and Dues

As promised (ILN 14(2): 5), the current editor has now produced four versions of the accepted IAL Constitution in English, French, German and Spanish. Copies of these will be made available to paid-up members as of the start of 1983.

Mailing labels for the Newsletter are now produced for an Apple II computer at MLI. This system allows for easy alphabetical and geographical sorting and the quick production of an updated membership list. A new IAL Membership Directory will be prepared at the end of 1982 and mailed to paid-up members with their copies of the Constitution.

Continuance of these activities and the production of the Newsletter requires not only your correspondence but the prompt payment of outstanding dues for the 1981-87 period. PAY YOUR DUES NOW! See inside the Newsletter's covers for the payment procedure and the address of the IAL Treasurer.

Books


Part of a subseries of original, illustrated, modern manuals on the identification, classification, and general biology of the estuarine and coastal marine plants and animals of the northeastern U.S., this number deals with the lichens found in the intertidal zone from New Jersey north to Newfoundland.

The manual treats twenty-two species from seven genera of lichens (Arthrotenia, Caloplaca, Lecanora, Lichina, Stigmella, Verrucaria, and Xanthoria) in both an illustrated key and alphabetical listing. Methods of collection, preparation, and study of materials are discussed, along with brief descriptions and ecological notes on each taxon. A glossary of terms is included along with a selected bibliography.

Designed to satisfy use by biology students, research biologists, oceanographers, and the informed layman wishing to identify regional organisms, this particular volume is of interest lichenologically because it expresses Taylor's interpretation of North American Verrucariae.

Much of Taylor's doctoral work at Michigan (MSC) was devoted to unraveling the taxonomy of this group before he moved to the Lansing Community College. Henry A. IMAHAU is to be credited with helping this study see publication.

Journals

Polar Biology (SPRINGER, West Germany)

For those lichen and moss people who are working on the ecology of plants in the arctic, high arctic, and Antarctica (including the subantarctic areas) a new Journal POLAR BIOLOGY is available.

Interested contributors are encouraged to submit their papers for possible inclusion in this Journal designed to handle biological research in the polar regions of the world.

--- Ludger KAPPEN

Societies

Australasian Lichenologists

The 5th meeting of the Australasian Lichenologists was held in Brisbane, Australia, May 8-9, 1982. Seven lucky people participated: Alan ARCHER, John CUNNAM, Jack ELIX, Rex FISLON, Rod ROGERS, Cheryl SCARLETT and Neil STEVENS - and enjoyed a relaxed field trip to Coonemudlo Island.

Business items discussed were a possible North Queensland foray set for June-July, 1983 and the proposed two-volume Flora of Australia lichen project for which ELIX, FISLON, and ROGERS will be co-editors. During FISLON's current residence in London (see ILN 15(1): 3; News and Notes), ELIX was elected to act as temporary editor of the A.L. Newsletter now in its eleventh issue.

North American Lichenologists

Canadian and U.S. lichenologists and bryologists met August 8-12, 1982 at the 33rd Annual AIBS Meeting held at The State University, University Park, Pennsylvania. Clifford M. WETMORE was Program Chairman and Thomas H. NASH President of the American Bryological and Lichenological Society's activities.

Some 30 contributed papers or poster sessions were provided with eleven covering lichenological topics. Authors included W.L. and C.F. CULBERSON; U.J. MATTHIES and T.H. NASH; M.J. LECHEONIZE and M. GROUX; S. EVERSMAN; J.A. SCHUTTE; T.D. TRANA; S. LINK; T.J. HOUSER and T.H. NASH; M. SCOTT and D.W. LARSON; C.W. SMITH; J.W. THOMSON; and L.J. SIGAL.
Members also attended a two-day pre-meeting field trip to the Allegheny National Forest and Clear Creek State Forest of Pennsylvania led by Harold J. Webster. But the most significant outcome of this year’s meeting was that ABLs has developed major financial problems. In particular, through bringing The Bryologist up to date by the issue of six enlarged numbers over the last year, The Society has been caught in the current inflation of press and postal charges.

In light of insufficient funds the following policies were adopted by ABLs at the 1985 Annual Meeting. The Bryologist will become limited to 400 pages per volume with stricter editing and pursuit of author page charges. Subscription rates will remain at the 1982 level ($25.00) for 1985, but members are encouraged to contribute an additional tax deductible gift or become Contributing Members ($50.00). Foreign members will be charged an additional $5.00 fee to cover surface mail postage and handling (if air mail delivery desired Mexico and Latin America = $20.00; other foreign addresses $25.00) while the membership-at-large has been polled as to their suggestions for solving the dilemma.

Miscellaneous

Projecto Flora Amazonica

Three North American cryptogenic botanists will venture to the Amazon when Lois BRAKO (NYBG), Martyn DIBBEN (MIL), and bryologist BILL REESE (LAF) join forces in a three-month foray to Brazil. The trio will participate as part of the NYBG based PFA program directed by OHillian France and funded by NSF. Designed to both train Brazilian counterparts and supply them with well-documented collections from rainforest habitats likely to be destroyed, the April-June 1985 expedition will concentrate on the isolated Serra do Cachimbo mountains in the southwestern part of the state of Para.

Due to the timing of the trip, April 1985's issue of the IAL Newsletter (IWA 1985) may well go awry if contributors do not get copy to Milwaukee early in the year. PLEASE NOTE THIS -- YOU HAVE BEEN WarnED!

Lichens and Litmus

While in Europe on a Churchill Travelling Fellowship, Tim NIXHAM had chance to visit what is probably the only litmus-farm-litichens factory left in the western world outside of Russia.

He reports (BLS Bulletin 50: 1-3, Summer 1982) that the Sturama Company of Holland has a coveted reputation gained over 300 years for the non-synthetic manufacture of litmus from Roscella spp.

Dry-stored in loosely packed 10kg jute sacks, some 700 to 1,400 kg of lichen is used annually to produce from 1 to 2 tonnes of litmus. Current holdings represent a three or four year supply, but despite increased sales projected demand has made the company aware that a source-of-supply problem will inevitably arise.

The IAL membership, based on its extensive travel, should be in a position to judge alternative harvest sites and offer advice to the industry after a careful scrutiny of competing commercial and conservation interests.

Friends of the Farlow

A new group the FRIENDS of the FARLOW has been formed by those concerned about the future of this special institution. As of October 1985 some 130 members from 7 countries have registered their interest.

The Farlow Reference Library and Herbarium of Cryptogenic Botany at Harvard University is devoted to the systematic study of lower plants. The herbarium of some 1.25 million specimens of algae, fungi, lichens and mosses collected from around the world over the last 150 years is backed by a library of some 60,000 books and journals. Today it is a unique resource for the study of non-vascular plants.

The FRIENDS recognize that the Farlow's vital and historic function is coupled with limited financial resources. They are attempting to provide support from individuals and diverse groups concerned with national history and the preservation of the environment.

FRIENDS of the FARLOW will receive an annual Report, Member's Newsletter, a yearly "Evening at Farlow" event, nominal charge photocopy service, and discounts on all Farlow publications.

To join, write FRIENDS of the FARLOW, Farlow Herbarium, 20 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02138, U.S.A. Membership categories are: Associate $5-15; Member $25; Sponsor $50-$1,000; Benefactor $1,000 and over. An inaugural meeting for charter members will be held in the Harvard University Herbaria Building on November 6, 1985 at 4:30 PM to be followed by dinner in the Crookhite Graduate Center, Radcliffe College.

Index of Fungi

A change to Art. 13 (starting point dates) of the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature was ratified at the XIII International Botanical Congress, Sydney, 1981.

Valid publication of the names of all Fungi (including lichen-forming fungi) is now treated as beginning with Lichinaeus (May 1, 1752) and encompasses even the special status names of Persoon (December 31, 1801) and Fris (January 1, 1821) even though these take priority over homonyms and synonyms published earlier.

The effect of this change is to eliminate any practical distinction between the nomenclature of non-lichenized fungi and lichen-forming fungi. Commencing with Volume 5, Part 4, July 1982, citations for both groups will be merged in the Index for Fungi effectively "losing" the lichens among the free-living fungi.

Oh be of stout heart all ye non-believers!
Views and Comments

Definition of the term LICHEN

As detailed in ILN 14(2) of December 1981, the IAL Terminology Committee canvassed members as to which of five definitions of the term 'lichen' proposed in Australia was most acceptable.

Vernon Ahmanjian now reports that forty (40) respondents replied as detailed below in favor of definition #1: "A lichen is an association of a fungus and a photosynthetic symbiont resulting in a stable thallus of specific structure.

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Since the 1981 General Meeting of IAL held in Sydney could reach no agreement, it is now up to the Executive Council to vote on whether definition #1 (originally proposed by the Terminology Committee) be formally accepted as the definition of a lichen.

In anticipation of this event it seems warranted to recall (Oliver GILBERT, BLS Bulletin 50: 11, 1982) a poem that once appeared in that notorious aperiodical of the Cambridge Botany School -- the Tea Botanist:

'Some algae met some fungi
And together went a hicking.\nThe fungi were hungry
The result was a lichen.'

Does lichenization lead to drink?

To steal from the Grapevine may not be just, but for a "beer city" resident the following note on the activity of a European species that is a vagrant in the Pacific Northwest seems prophetic.

David LINDSAY in his Lichens of the Birmingham Region (Proc. Birmingham Nat. Hist. Soc. 24: 125-152, 1981) records that toxotolerant Lecanora coniferina is found through the area. --- "Very common on worked wood and especially frequent on wooden furniture repeatedly inundated by beer in gardens of public houses."

Apparently, with renewed vigor, a species freed from peer pressure by the effects of pollution has taken the liberty of libation and become alcohol tolerant. Watch out Milwaukee -- it may be more than a World Series you have to gain!

Holobionts have more parts

With the growing acceptance that "blue-green algae" are not algae per se but actually bacteria, some new terms seem necessary to describe the different types of photosynthetic lichen symbionts.

For example, the term phylobiont should no longer be applied to blue-green symbionts since the combining form from "phyco-" refers to algae which in this case is inappropriate.

I propose the following terminology to solve this problem: Photosynthetic symbionts of lichens should together be referred to as PHOTOBIONTS (synonym is MYCOBIONTS); the blue-green symbionts should be renamed CYANOBIONTS or RACIOCIBIONTS; the green algal and other algal symbionts should continue to be referred to as PHYCObIONTS.

--- Vernon Ahmanjian

Excursions

International Association for Lichenology

As of this moment no special IAL lichen excursion is planned for IMC3 due to the reluctance of the Japanese Lichen Society to host such an activity (but see also EDITORIAL).

There is, however, an offer from the team who arranged the 1981 New Zealand foray (see SPECIAL REPORTS) to organize a post-Japan excursion to the lichenologically richer southwestern parts of New Zealand around September 3-15, 1983.
Costs will again be kept as low as possible and anyone interested should contact the IAL Secretary immediately. The membership is also reminded of the possible 1986 forays suggested for Greece, northern Africa, or Baja California (ILN 14(2): 12) and the additional plug for South Africa made by Henssen and Hartel (ILN 15(1): 6). Please let the IAL Executive Council know your wish.

--- Per Magnus JÜRGENSEN

Deaths

**Ruggero TOMASELLI (Italy); 1920-1982**

Professor Tomaselli died in March of this year following a car crash. Long associated with the University of Pavia, most recently as the Director of the Institute of Botany and its Laboratorio Crittogamico (PAV), he had led a colorful life in lichenology.

Variously a Professor of Botany at Catania, Pavia, or Urbino, he also served as a visiting Research Associate at the University of Kansas (1952-53) just prior to obtaining his doctorate. His more than 50 publications date from 1946 and cover mainly systematic, biochemical, and phytogeographic studies (Grunnman, 1974). Most were published in journals associated with Italian universities or the Archives of Botany and Biogeography, but he had an early paper in *Endeavour* on antibiotic lichen substances.

The most controversial of his research objectives involved the taxonomy of lichen mycobionts for which he proposed new names when grown as isolates in culture. For his efforts, he not only received the wrath of his peers who were authorities in this area, but saw his nomenclatural proposals defeated on an international level (*TAXON* 1953-54 and later) and most of his *gen.nov.* names sunk back into synonymy.

The editor unfortunately has no knowledge of Prof. Tomaselli's personal life or of his next of kin. The photograph was taken around 1952.