International Lichenological Newsletter

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The International Lichenological Newsletter is the official organ of the International Association for Lichenology (IAL). It is published three times a year in English with selected items in French, German or Spanish. Information and news intended for publication should reach the editor at least one month prior to scheduled production (February, June and October of each year).

IAL membership is open to anyone who has an active interest in the study and use of lichens. The subscription is US $ 20.00 for the six year period between successive International Botanical Congresses. Subscriptions should be sent to the Treasurer in US currency with cheques made payable to the "International Association for Lichenology (K.J. Puckett - Treasurer)".

IAL affairs are directed by an Executive Council of seven members elected during the last International Botanical Congress. Council members elected at the 13th Congress (Sydney, Australia, 1981) are listed below and will serve until the 14th Congress (Berlin, 1987).

Change in the production of the Newsletter

Changing technology has considerably facilitated the production of a newsletter like this. The recently appointed Editors decided to use the new possibilities available through word-processing to increase the frequency of the Newsletter. In this way we hope that news will reach members more rapidly and that the Newsletter will be more useful and up-to-date. Moreover, we hope that such an improved service will in its turn generate a greater influx of copy, thus making our job easier. One sacrifice had to be made, however: increased frequency means increased mailing costs; to counteract these, we have introduced a less expensive format. Those attending the General Meeting of the IAL during the coming IBC in Berlin will be asked whether the membership fees can be raised in order to sustain the increased frequency, and whether further funds should be made available to reinstate a format similar to the old appearance.

We wish to thank the preceding Editor for his efforts to make the Newsletter what it is, and wish him good luck with the time-consuming professional tasks that prevent him from continuing as our Editor. We also want to thank the contributors of copy for this issue. Unfortunately we have only been able to collect copy from a limited group of people. We apologize for this restriction. From the next issue onward everybody will have the same opportunity to communicate material for the Newsletter.

The changes in the Newsletter should not be limited to production-technical aspects. Therefore we started new sections on forthcoming meetings of lichenological interest and on lichenological societies and their activities. We recommend these warmly and hope that the organizers of meetings and the secretaries of the societies find them useful and will send us many communications to fill them. We would also like to pay attention to techniques of wider interest to lichenologists, such as staining methods or the use of computers in lichenological work, and relevant contributions will be very welcome. Suggestions for

further changes or other news items are equally welcome. In the future we hope to be able to copy text directly from floppy discs, so when preparing your contribution on a word-processor, please contact us in advance to check whether your communication is acceptable in this form. This reduces the risk of errors, and saves us time.

Finally we want to draw your attention to the coming General Meeting of the IAL during the 14th International Botanical Congress in Berlin. The recent lichenological symposium in Münster demonstrated that there is a rapid increase in lichenological activity all over the world. If the IAL wants to continue its role for an ever increasing body of lichenologists, it needs your support, so do come to the general meeting, or if you are unable to do so, send in your opinions, complaints, suggestions or other contributions. In a word, participate in your IAL.

--- Editors

Note on the appearence of ILN vol. 17(2) through 19

ILN vol. 17(2) through 19 are scheduled for December 1986. Due to the different places of issue this combined volume and vol. 20(1) may reach You in a wrong sequence.

RESEARCH NEWS AND NOTES

Almborn, Ove (Lund, Sweden) has completed his revision of the genus *Teloschistes* in Africa, which he hopes to publish in mid-1987. He is also involved in the Lichen Flora of Southern Africa project.

Ammann, Klaus (Berne, Switzerland) reports the continuation of a bibliographic documentation (described in ILN 15(2), 1982, p. 9). The file of cards has now grown into a row 25 m long!

Büdel, Burkhard (Marburg, Western Germany) submitted his Ph.D. thesis entitled "Zur Biologie und Systematik der Flechtengattungen *Heppia* und *Peltula* im südlichen Afrika" in December 1986.

Clerc, Philippe (Berne, Switzerland) successfully defended his thesis "Taxonomy and Systematics of the genus *Usnea* in Europe. Preliminary studies for a Monograph" at the Botanical Institute, University of Berne, on June 12, 1986. Now he continues his studies on this genus with a monograph on the sorediate bushy-erect *Usneae* in Europe. In 1986 he spent 5 weeks on Tenerifa, Gomera and Hierro (Canary Islands) to collect *Usneae*, a paper on which is in preparation.

Degelius, Gunnar (Gothenburg, Sweden) is publishing a study of the lichen vegetation of the Danish island of Anholt.

Egea, J.M. (Murcia, Spain) and his research group are dealing with four projects: the lichen flora of coastal areas of eastern and south-eastern Spain; the lichen flora of North Africa and the western Sahara; the lichen vegetation of acid rocks in the western coastal Mediterranean area; and taxonomic revisions of some problematical groups from these geographical areas. The first project is being undertaken in cooperation with V. Atienza (Valencia) and the lichenological research team of X. Llimona (Barcelona). It covers the coasts between Cabo de Creus (Gerona) and Cabo de Gata (Almería), and will be finished by the end of 1988. For the second project collecting trips were organized in 1984 to Tangier, Rabat, Grand Atlas and Nador in Morocco, in 1985 to Oran, Gardaïa and Biskra in Algeria, and in 1986 to Tipasa and Skikkda (Algeria) and to Tabarka and Cap Bon (Tunisia). A trip to south-west Morocco is planned for 1987. For the third project the coastal areas of Spain and North Africa have been covered; when completed, the results will be

combined with those from south and southwest Portugal, southern France and the west coast of Italy. For the fourth project a revision of the *Heppiaceae* in Southern Europe and North Africa has been completed with students P. Torrente and P.P. Moreno.

Elix, J.A. (Canberra, Australia) continues his work on Australasian *Parmeliaceae*. Together with Doug Verdon he received an ABRS grant for a revision of the Australian species of *Leptogium*. He has a collaborative work on *Xanthoparmelia* of Australasia in press, to be published in the BM Bulletin (Botany).

Esslinger, Ted (Fargo, USA) is making good progress with his revision of *Oropogon*, despite heavy teaching duties. He is preparing a key of the 30 (!) American representatives, but is in great need of more Asiatic material of this genus for his study.

Fröberg, Lars (Lund, Sweden) is preparing a treatment of the lichen flora on calcareous rocks on the island of Öland.

Galloway, David (London, UK) has completed a monograph on New Zealand species of *Pseudocyphellaria* dealing with 48 species; a publication on *Pseudocyphellaria* in New Zealand is to be published in the BM Bulletin (Botany). He is now preparing accounts of the South American and Australian species. Any material for identification from these latter areas would be welcomed. An account of the genus *Leioderma* (with P.-M. Jørgensen) is in press, and a general account of the biogeography of Southern Hemisphere lichens is in preparation. Together with P.W. James, and B.J. Coppins he has been on a two-month field-trip to Chile in order to collect lichens. In co-operation with G. Guzman and J. Redon (Valparaiso), they are concentrating on rainforest lichen vegetation as part of BM's studies on Southern

Hemisphere cool-temperate rainforest lichens, which to date have been concerned with New Zealand and Tasmania.

Henssen, Aino (Marburg, Western Germany) reports that after a fire in the laboratory, reconstruction is under way, surprising the members of her lichenological research group from time to time with clouds of dust, flooding, etc. The new premises are scheduled to be ready by October. In the meantime the materials, which had been stored in boxes in the basement, are being sorted out, so that reprints can be mailed again in the near future. Study of *Lichinales* and other lichen groups, which had been interrupted by the catastrophe, has been resumed. For August/September a visit to Australia is planned, to collect cyanophilic lichens and rock-inhabiting microfungi, such as *Lichenothelia*. For monographic treatments she urgently requests any material of *Peltula* and *Lichenothelia* from the Southern Hemisphere, including Antarctica, on loan. Further she would very much appreciate receiving recently collected (not more than three months old) material of *Lichenothelia scopularia* and allied species from any part of the world, for culture work.

Herzig, R., L. Liebendörfer, M. Urech and K. Ammann (Berne, Switzerland) developed a new method for detailed mapping the impact of air pollution, with the aid of lichen statistics. A calibration was applied by the use of deposition data of eight pollutants around a medium-sized Swiss town. Afterwards the method was tested by comparison with quantitative air pollution data at other sites on the Swiss Plateau. It appeared that by using a modified IAP-formula, a probability of 97% was reached in the prediction of total air pollution impact. Large-scale studies using this new method are now in progress or preparation in different parts of the country. **Chr. von Arb** is undertaking physiological studies as part of the same project .

Inoue, M. (Akita City, Japan) will be carrying out lichenological investigations at Syowa Base, Prince Olav Coast, Antarctica, until April 1987, as a member of the Japanese Antarctic Research Expedition.

James, Peter and Joy White (London, UK) have an account of the European and Macaronesian species of *Nephroma* in press. Work on the Southern Hemisphere taxa of this genus is now under way. Peter James continues his studies on Southern Hemisphere species of *Menegazzia*. New species from Australia are included in a paper in press with G. Kantvilas (Hobart, Australia).

Kärnefelt, Ingvar (Lund, Sweden) recently published a monograph in Opera Botanica 86 (1986) dealing with the taxa earlier included in the genus *Cornicularia*. He is now revising saxicolous species of *Caloplaca* occurring in southern Africa, including selected material from other places on the Southern Hemisphere. A general survey of the *Teloschistales* is planned, including a phylogenetic analysis of taxa above species level.

Kalb, Klaus (Neumarkt/Opf., West Germany) has a treatment of the Brazilian representatives of the genus *Pyxine* in press, to appear in Bibliotheca Lichenologica.

Kashiwadani, H. (Tokyo, Japan) continues his monographic work on the genus *Ramalina* in Japan and adjacent areas. A treatment of Peruvian *Ramalinae* is just completed. He spent 2 months in the Svalbard Islands, in July-August 1985.

Keller, Christine (Berne, Switzerland) has begun a study of *Hydroverrucariae* of Switzerland working under Klaus Ammann with advice from Hans Ullrich (Goslar) and Christoph Scheidegger. This involves anatomy, morphology, ontogeny, ecology and systematics of the aquatic species of

Verrucaria. In addition she is assisting Engelbert Ruoss in his Lucerne project (see below).

Kurokawa, S. (Tokyo, Japan) is now Director of the Tsukuba Botanic Garden of the National Science Museum in Ibaraki. He continues his work on lichens, and is currently dealing with Peruvian *Parmeliae*.

Laundon, Jack (London, UK) is making good progress with his monograph on *Lepraria*.

Looney, J.H.H. (London, UK) has two years remaining of a three-year contract with P.W. James at the BM(NH), which is being funded by the Nature Conservancy Council, to investigate the effects of acid rain on lichens. This study is mainly concerned with the *Lobarion pulmonariae* in the UK: the current state of the community is being determined and a data-base for future monitoring established.

Mattson, Jan-Eric (Lund, Sweden) continues the monographic work on the genus *Cetraria* initiated by I. Kärnefelt. His thesis will deal mainly with the taxonomy of the species group containing vulpinic acid.

Mineta, M. (Tokyo, Japan) is dealing with the Japanese species of the genus *Stereocaulon*.

Moberg, Roland (Uppsala, Sweden) published a list of lichen exsiccata in the Uppsala herbarium [UPS] as Publications from the Herbarium, University of Uppsala, Sweden, vol. 19. He informs us that an advanced lichen course, including a lichenological excursion to Torne Lappmark, was held in August 1986, with participants from Sweden and Norway. He just issued the first fascicle of Lichenes Selecti Exsiccati Upsaliensis. It contains four new species described by Rolf Santesson, and the labels are published in Thunbergia 2.

Moreno, P.P. (Murcia, Spain) is revising the family *Lichinaceae* from the Iberian Peninsula and North Africa, under the guidance of J.M. Egea. The results will be presented as a thesis scheduled for September 1989.

Ruoss, Engelbert (Lucerne, Switzerland) visited Finland last summer, where he worked with Ted Ahti on *Cladina* and did a good deal of lichen collecting. Now he has a lichen mapping project in the district of Lucerne, together with **Christine Keller** (Berne). Recently he has been appointed to the Naturmuseum in Lucerne, where he is expanding the holdings of the herbarium (NMLU), now mainly of central Swiss lichens, and of the library. His thesis "Taxonomie der Cladonia arbuscula-Gruppe" will be finished soon. It includes chemical analyses by TLC and HPLC, an evaluation of branching patterns and distributions, and population studies.

Santesson, R. (Uppsala, Sweden) just issued fascicles 3 and 4 of Fungi Lichenicoli Exsiccati; the labels are published in Thunbergia 3.

Seaward, Mark R.D. (Bradford, UK) visited Rome during September-October 1986, at the invitation of the Italian Ministry of Culture, to advise on the role of lichens in the deterioration of ancient monuments.

Scheidegger, Christoph (Berne, Switzerland) is working under Klaus Ammann on the systematics of saxicolous *Buellia* (sect. *Buellia*) of Europe. His thesis will cover morphological and chemosystematic aspects.

Shibuichi, H. (Saitama, Japan) is currently revising the Japanese species of *Pertusaria*.

Stab, Sabine (Münster, West Germany) will be in Bolivia from February to April 1987 for ecological studies in cooperation with The Herbario Nacional in La Paz. During her fieldwork she will collect lichens.

Stevens, N. (St.Lucia, Australia) has a work on *Ramalina* in Australia in press, to be published in the BM Bulletin (Botany).

Tibell, Leif (Uppsala, Sweden) made a lichenological field-trip to New Zealand in October-November 1986. The labels for his Caliciales Exsiccatae, Fasc. 6 (Nos 126-150) appeared in Thunbergia 1.

Torrente, P. (Murcia, Spain) is revising the family *Opegraphaceae* from the Iberian Peninsula and North Africa, under the guidance of J.M. Egea. He hopes to finish the work in June 1987, and to present the results as a thesis.

Vobis, Gernot (Marburg, Western Germany) fulfilled the requirements for his "Habilitation" in December 1986. His "Habilitationsschrift" concerned the sporangiate actinomycetes. Now he resumes his studies on South American Lichens. A four-month teaching stay in Argentina last year brought him in contact with enthusiastic young lichenologists in Buenos Aires, Bariloche, Corrientes and La Plata. He will be pleased to forward names and addresses of these to any lichenologist who would like to contact them.

NEW LICHENOLOGICAL JOURNALS

"Lichen Physiology and Biochemistry"

On July 3rd, 1986, on the occasion of the first meeting of Latin-American lichenologists in Medellin (Colombia) (for report

see below), the first copies were presented of this new journal, the first completely devoted to physiological and biochemical aspects of lichens. It will be a quarterly journal, covering the following areas: Photosynthesis and gas exchange; water relations; growth; lichen growth regulators; environmental physiology; physiology of the isolated symbionts; resynthesis; mineral uptake and nutrition; metabolism; enzymology; photobiochemistry; molecular biology.

The first issue contains 70 pages, and includes the following articles: Effects of IAA and kinetin on the synthetic lichen *Cladonia cristatella* and its isolated symbionts, by S.B. Remmer, V. Ahmadhian and T.P. Livdahl; Immunogold localization of glutamine synthetase in the cyanobionts of the lichens *Peltigera aphthosa* and *P.canina*, by L. Hällbom, B. Bergman and A.N. Rai; Sensitive determination of sugar alcohols by HPLC: an application to lichen extracts, by M.E. Legaz, E. García-Junceda and E. Díaz-Santos; Purification and properties of D-usnic acid dehydrogenase of *Evernia prunastri*, by C. Vicente and A. González: Solubilization of lichen phenolics from *Cladonia sprucei* by simulated rainfall, by E. García-Junceda and L. Xavier Filho.

The new journal, whose language is English, accepts only camera-ready copy; it accepts papers up to about 15 pages in length and short communications up to about 5 pages. Its Executive Editor is C. Vicente; his address (and that of the publisher) is: Department of Plant Physiology, Faculty of Biology, Complutense University, 28040 Madrid, Spain. Subscription: US$ 40 for one volume, containing 4 issues.

"Graphis scripta"

Graphis scripta is a new journal edited by the Nordic Lichen Society. It will contain announcements of lichenological events in the Nordic countries and scientific papers of special interest to Nordic lichenologists. It accepts international announcements and papers, but those of special interest to Nordic lichenology are given priority. Papers will be presented in English or in Scandinavian with an English summary.

It is a low cost journal of rather low technical standard, not very suitable for photographs. Manuscripts should be sent to the editor in publishable form. They will not be sent to referees before

acceptance. Authors receive 10 copies gratis, and more can be ordered in advance. Editor: Vagn Alstrup, Institut for Økologisk Botanik, Ø. Farimagsgade 2D, DK-1353 Copenhagen K, Danmark.

To date, 50 pages in two issues, May and November 1986, have appeared. They contain personalia of Scandinavian lichenologists, reports of field-trips in Scandinavia, new Scandinavian lichen records, a survey of scheduled NLF meetings, and a book review.

The journal is expected to appear twice a year, depending on the number of papers submitted. The price is DKr 50 for volume 1, about 100 pages. Subscriptions should be sent to Postal Account 8505004, Nordisk Lichenologisk Forening, c/o U. Søchting, Institut for Sporeplanter, Ø. Farimagsgade 2D, DK-1353 Copenhagen K, Denmark.

NEWS OF FLORA PROJECTS

Lichen Flora of East Africa

T.D.V. Swinscow (UK) & Hildur Krog (Oslo) will have completed Macrolichens of East Africa by the end of 1986. This is the culmination of over 15 years' work on this flora. The book will be published by the British Museum at a price of approx. £20, a relatively low figure made possible by a generous grant from the Royal Norwegian Ministry of Development Cooperation (NORAD) towards publication costs. The book will give an account of about 75 genera and over 600 species, with keys, morphological descriptions, chemical data, and numerous illustrations. Information will also be included on the ecology and distribution of species. The area covered is the whole of Kenya and Uganda, the southern part of Ethiopia, and the northern part of Tanzania, but is it hoped that the book will also be applicable to the study of lichens over a considerably larger area, certainly much of tropical Africa and to

some extent tropical regions in other continents.

- Hildur Krog

REPORTS OF MEETINGS

Münster

"Progress and Problems in Lichenology in the Eighties" was the title of an international symposium which was held in Münster, Germany, from 16-21 March, 1986. The programme included over 50 lectures and some 30 posters were on display in the foyer of the "Hörsalgebäude am Hindenburgplatz", in front of the impressive "Schloß" where the symposium was held. Some 150 (!) lichenologists had come from all over the world to gather here and to discuss a very wide range of lichenological topics.

The lecture programme started on Monday 17. March with a session dedicated to developmental morphology and growth. A wide range of topics was treated, including Regeneration and hybridizing in *Cladina*, Changes in morphology caused by a copper-rich rock substrate, and development of synthetic lichens. Much discussion was evoked by S. Ott's lecture on Reproductive strategies; basing her talk on SEM pictures, she developed the hypothesis that ascospores of *Xanthoria parietina* form a mycelium in colonies of epiphytic non-symbiotic algae before they meet their correct algal partner. Other pictures were used to support the suggestion that hyphae of *X. parietina* may penetrate the thalli of adjacent lichens, such as *Physcia tenella*, to produce different stages of hybrid lichens. In the afternoon most speakers showed results of ultrastructural research.

Metabolism was the theme of the second day. The lectures dealt with photosynthesis, water relations, nutrient exchange and ecophysiological aspects of cold resistance. The main topic in the discussions was the need for standardizing of research methods. The different and sometimes seemingly controversial results obtained by different lichenologists could well be explained by differences in method. A plea was made to search for suitable lichen topics, such as cold resistance or pollution sensitivity. In the evening a general lecture on Lichen symbiosis was given by Dr. D.C. Smith, who

presented a fascinating picture of the present state of knowledge.

The remaining days of the symposium were devoted to systematics in a wide sense, including taxonomical, phytogeographical and chemotaxonomical aspects. H. Kilias presented the results of a new technique in lichen taxonomy: protein banding patterns. H. Hertel drew attention to the enormous variation that can be seen in ascus structure within a species. This initiated a discussion on the reliability of some ascus structures, and on the significance of genera and families based on them. Several lectures presented the results of recent taxonomic revisions.

In the discussions the value of phenological and cladistic approaches was tackled. Both are represented in recent publications. J. Poelt provided an interesting viewpoint in stressing the probability of reduction during evolution. L. Tibell and T. Lumbsch stressed the importance of objective methodology.

A comparison of the presentations with those at the Bristol symposium in 1974 shows that important progress has been made in the past decade. As with that symposium, publication of the presented contributions is planned, in Bibliotheca Lichenologica.

Finally I wish to express my gratitude (and I am sure that I represent the opinion of all other participants) to the organisators of this symposium, and especially to Prof. E. Peveling, for an unforgettable event

---André Aptroot

Meeting of Latin-American Lichenologists

On July 3rd, 1986 the first meeting of Latin-American lichenologists was held in Medellin (Colombia), as part of the IV. Congreso Latinoamericana de Botanica. It was organized by Lauro Xavier Filho (João Pessoa, Brazil) and attended by five Latin-American lichenologists and equal numbers of foreign lichenologists and students. The programme included lectures by L. Brako on the genus *Phyllopsora* (read by M. Nee), by L. Xavier Filho on antimicrobial activity of lichens, and by M.E. Legaz and C. Vicente on the transport of metabolites within lichens and into their substrates. The first copies of the new journal Lichen Physiology and Biochemistry were distributed and general topics discussed

during an informal evening session.

FUTURE MEETINGS

XIV International Botanical Congress

The 14th International Botanical Congress will be held from July 24 to August 1, 1987, in Berlin (West). There will be several activities of special interest to lichenologists.

Symposia will be held on "Classification of higher categories of lichenized and non-lichenized Ascomycetes" (Convenors O. Eriksson and A. Henssen), on "Systematics of lichens at the generic and species level" (Convenors T. Ahti and J. Hafellner), and on "Chemosystematics of lichenized fungi" (Convenors J.A. Elix and S. Huneck). In all, nearly 50 lichenological contributions will be presented.

The IAL will hold its regular General Meeting, when the new committee for the period 1987-1993 will be elected.

From July 13 to 22, a lichenological field-trip will be organized in Sardinia, led by Prof. P.L. Nimis and Prof. J. Poelt.

For all information, as well as registration, write to: XIV. International Botanical Congress, Königin-Luise-Strasse 6-8, D-1000 Berlin (West) 33.

NEWS OF THE SOCIETIES

Listing

Since the number of lichenological societies has increased rapidly in recent times, the following list has been compiled. The Editors would welcome any additions or changes.

Australasia: Society of Australasian Lichenologists (SAL). Info: Dr. J. A. Elix, Dept. of Chemistry, The Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra ACT 2601, Australia. Contact is maintained by the Australasian Lichenological Newsletter, distributed every six months, and

by a meeting every two years.About 50 members, both professional and amateur, from Australia, New Zealand and Papua New Guinea, are listed.

Central Europe: Bryologisch-Lichenologische Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Mitteleuropa (BLAM). Info: Dr. G. Philippi, Landessammlungen für Naturkunde, Erbprinzenstrasse 3, Postfach 3949, D-7500 Karlsruhe 1. Members pay DM 25 yearly, and receive an annual copy of Herzogia, devoted to lichenology and bryology.

France: Association Française de Lichénologie (AFL). Info: Dr. Jean-Claude Boissière, Laboratoire de Biologie Végétale, Route de la Tour Dénécourt, F-77300 Fontainebleau, France. The subscription, 50 Fr.F. per annum, entitles members to receive the Bulletin d'Informations (in French).

Great Britain: British Lichen Society (BLS). Info: The Secretary of the British Lichen Society, Botany Department, British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD, England.
Secretary: Mr. T.H. Moxham, Department of Plant Sciences, University of Bath, Claverton Down, Bath, Avon BA2 7AY, England. Field meetings Secretary: Dr. C.J.B. Hitch, The Whin, Wadd Lane, Snape, Saxmundham, Suffolk, IP17 1QY, England. Subscription £ 15 per annum entitles members to receive The Lichenologist and British Lichen Society Bulletin.

Japan: Lichenological Society of Japan (LSJ). Officials: Dr. I. Yoshimura, President; Dr. M. Nakanishi, General Affairs; Dr. H. Kashiwadani, Manager. Info: Dr. M. Nakanishi, Dept. of Biology, Faculty of Education, Hiroshima University, 3-1-33-Shinonome-cho, Minami-ku, Hiroshima-city 734, Japan. A field meeting is held every year. (Last year's was held on Aug. 3-4 at Mt. Kuishi, Kochi Pref., Shikoku, and was attended by about 20 persons.)

Netherlands: Bryologische en Lichenologische Werkgroep der KNNV (BLW). Info: P. Hovekamp, Eiberoord 3, NL-2317 XL Leiden, The Netherlands. Contact is maintained by the periodical Buxbaumiella, issued at irregular intervals, and containing mainly field-trip reports. Membership fee H.Fl. 12.50 per annum.

Nordic Countries: Nordisk Lichenologisk Forening (NLF). Info: Ulrik Søchting, Institut for Sporeplanter, Ø. Farimagsgade 2 D, DK-1353 København K, Denmark. Subscription 50 DKr per annum: members receive Graphis scripta (in Scandinavian and English). The Nordic Lichen Society is a regional society of lichenologists and people interested in lichenology: those living in the Nordic countries are registered as members free of charge. A contact-person is elected in each of the associated countries. The function of chairman is held by the contact-person of the country where the next excursion is to be held. Excursions are arranged in rotation in one of the Nordic countries, usually every second year. Normally 30 to 50 members participate in the excursions; foreigners can participate in special cases. Publication activities started with Informationsavis, providing information about lichenologists and the activities of the Society, and including reports on excursions. Three issues have appeared. In 1986 a new periodical, Graphis scripta, was started, to include announcements and scientific papers.

Switzerland: Schweizerische Vereinigung für Bryologie und Lichenologie (SVBL). Info: K. Amman, Systematisch-Geobotanisches Institut der Universität Bern, Altenbergrain 21, CH-3013 Bern, Switzerland. Subscription S.Fr. 10 (students S.Fr. 5) per annum. The 30-year old society organizes about 4 field-trips and introductory courses each year, at which non-members are welcome. There are currently about 150 members, mainly Swiss.

USA: American Bryological and Lichenological Society (ABLS). Info: Dale M.J. Mueller, Dept. of Botany, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843-3258, USA. Professional dues US$ 30, non-USA members US$ 35, per annum. Members receive The Bryologist, and for an additional US$5 Evansia, both devoted to lichenology and bryology.

HERBARIA

Uppsala

The Uppsala herbarium has acquired the botanical collection (ca. 10.000 specimens) of Sigurd Sundell, who died recently. An orbituary will appear in Graphis scripta (see above). The series Publications from the Herbarium, University of Uppsala has been replaced by a new journal, Thunbergia.

PERSONALIA

John Kenneth Bartlett (1945-1986)

John Bartlett died suddenly at his home in Auckland, New Zealand on 1 May 1986 and with his passing, cryptogamic botany in the Southern Hemisphere lost one of its rapidly rising stars, and New Zealand possibly her finest botanical collector since William Colenso. John became interested in mosses in 1974 and for the rest of his life this was the plant group that he was most strongly attracted to and of which he built up an unrivalled knowledge in the field, making many important discoveries which were supported by a vast and important herbarium. His interest in lichens, which is the subject of this memorial note, dates from 1977, but before exploring this interest in detail it is appropriate to record a few personal notes.

John was born on 7 December, 1945 in Hamilton, New Zealand, an only child. He had an enquiring mind which found a ready outlet in music and in scholastic attainment. He was Dux of his secondary school in Hamilton, then attended the universities of Auckland, Brisbane and Sydney, graduating with honours in Mathematics from Sydney University. He returned to New Zealand to a career in teaching mathematics, physics and chemistry. When one realises that John Bartlett's scientific and professional interests were grounded solidly in the physical sciences, it makes his

achievements in botany as an unschooled amateur even more remarkable.

On my return to Lincoln (CHR) in May 1977, after four years at the BM, I soon heard of the collecting exploits of "Hurricane" Bartlett as he was known among New Zealand botanists, a nickname attesting to the speed with which he worked through New Zealand and New Zealand botany. John first became interested in native plants during summer excursions with the Wellington Botanical Society led by the distinguished field botanist A.P. (Tony) Druce, and from 1974 onwards, all of his energies and spare time were devoted to collecting plants from seldom-visited parts of North Auckland, and from the mountains of north-west Nelson in the first instance, gradually spreading to other under-collected areas from North Island, to Fiordland in South Island. He first wrote to me in June 1977 offering to send his collection of 600 lichens for identification and when I agreed to this, an unruly collection containing many rarities bursting out of a cardboard carton appeared on my desk 8 days later, to be followed by many more over subsequent months. Like many other botanists tied to a desk, microscope and herbarium, I was soon unable to keep up with the avalanche of John's specimens, enquiries for names and requests for information. The following May school holidays, he drove all the way down from Auckland to Lincoln (crossing Cook Strait on the ferry en passant) with his battered old car bulging at the seams with boxes of lichens, and over a never to be forgotten weekend we spread out the entire collection in the wood anatomy laboratory of Botany Division: I went through everything with him, naming the material to genus, and to species level when I could. I soon realised that he had a virtually instant memory for names - after three exhausting days, when even his enormous enthusiasm had flagged, he could remember a sizeable proportion of the then-known lichen flora. Later on I visited him at 6 Grove Lane (a well-remembered address for many lichenologists and bryologists), and we had another marathon naming session. Once launched on the New Zealand lichens, he steamed ahead, collecting with vigour and purpose.

Early on he made the type collection of *Xanthoparmelia australasica*, rediscovered *Heterodea muelleri* in North Auckland, and made the first discovery of *Thysanothecium hookeri* in New

Zealand. John eagerly devoured the lichen literature available in New Zealand, including early drafts of the New Zealand lichen flora, and he also began corresponding with overseas lichenologists and sending them often copious collections.

From 1977-1985 he provided me with an apparently inexhaustible supply of new and critical material for the New Zealand lichen flora, and he made many first discoveries both from New Zealand and from the Southern Hemisphere, such as *Icmadophila ericetorum* and *Solorina spongiosa*. His collections for Leif Tibell, Harrie Sipman, Aino Henssen, Hannes Hertel, Jack Elix and Allan Archer added many new or interesting records to their published accounts, and he was a generous and significant contributor to my own work on the N.Z. lichen flora. His extensive collections are represented in many overseas lichen herbaria as well as at AK, CHR and WELT in New Zealand, and his personal herbarium was donated to AK (Auckland Museum) after his death by his father, Mr. Ken Bartlett.

John collaborated in several lichenological papers, with Alan Archer, Rod Rogers, Elisabeth Tschermak-Woess, and with me (on *Thysanothecium*, and *Arthrorhaphis*), and we have a note on the lichens of Western Samoa in manuscript. He was about to start publishing independently: he leaves an interesting account of lichens of the Waitakere Range, and an account of new records to the New Zealand lichen flora to be offered for publication. His special interest included the zonation of lichens on nikau (*Rhopalostylis sapida*) bark, and the lichen floras of North Auckland, and of the mountains of north-west Nelson, and Westland, and had he lived he would have undoubtedly contributed significant work in all these areas.

Apart from his interest in lichens, he collected virtually all the known New Zealand mosses and added many new or interesting records to the moss flora, which he probably knew better in the field than any other botanist. He published independently on New Zealand mosses, as well as with J.-P. Frahm, D.G. Horton, Z. Iwatsuki, J. Lewinski, W.D. Reese, B.O. van Zanten and D.H. Vitt. He also made copious and significant collections of ferns, algae, and higher plants, and his discovery in 1975 of a new species of *Metrosideros (Myrtaceae)* from Radar Bush is commemorated in *M. bartlettii*. His name is associated with two moss genera: *Bryobartlettia* and

Hypnobartlettia; four species of hepatics: *Coprosma spathulata* ssp. *bartlettii*; and the lichens *Diploschistes muscorum* ssp. *bartlettii*, *Megalospora bartlettii* and *Pseudocyphellaria bartlettii*.

John Bartlett's contribution especially to lichenology and bryology, is a unique achievement when it is remembered that he was an untrained amateur, collecting only in his spare time as a respite from a dedicated teaching career, and this achievement is all the more remarkable for being compressed into a space of less than 10 years. This reflected a single-mindedness of purpose fuelled by a desire for genuine discovery of a plant new to science or of a new record, often from areas lichenologically or even botanically unknown which in many cases required the expenditure of great physical effort. Although a solitary person and often remote from mainstream botanists in New Zealand, John Bartlett derived great pleasure and encouragement from his correspondence with overseas collegues to whom he sent material, and under their guidance he blossomed into an extremely knowledgeable and diligent collector.

Apart from his diverse botanical interest and achievements he was a capable and respected teacher who was proud of his record of successful scholarship candidates; he was Head of Science teaching at Sacred Heart College, West Tamaki, Auckland. In addition, he read widely and voraciously in several language, collected a comprehensive library of books, and had a varied and detailed taste in music. He was a knowledgeable pianist (though I never heard him play), with a passion for the 19th century romantic repertoire, and he accumulated an extraordinary collection of lesser known recordings of late 19th and early 20th century virtuoso piano music. He had an almost equal passion for the music, construction, and registration of the pipe organ.

He travelled very widely within New Zealand and made several visits overseas as well, including collecting trips to Fiji and Western Samoa. In 1983 he had four months in Alberta working with Dale Vitt on the taxonomy of the moss genus *Blindia*, and afterwards he spent two months travelling widely in Europe and Britain, meeting many bryologists and lichenologists and receiving much help and stimulation in the process.

That John Barlett's diverse and important contribution to the recent botanical exploration of New Zealand, and of the investigation of its lichen and moss floras in particular, should have been accomplished in an entirely amateur and part-time capacity is remarkable in the extreme; it is also a measure of the very great loss that cryptogamic botany in the South Pacific has sustained with his passing. To those who were lucky enough to know John well, we remember his contribution with gratitude.

- D.J. Galloway

Rolf Santesson, 70 years

On the occasion of the 70th birthday of this famous lichen taxonomist, the Newsletter would like to participate in the congratulations of many licheologists by means of this portrait, kindly placed at our disposition by Ronald Moberg. It was published previously in Graphis scripta (see above).