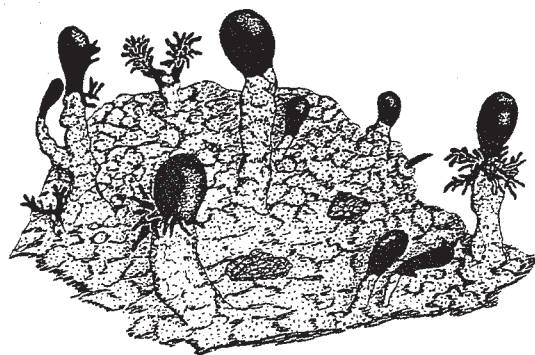


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IAL membership is open to anyone who has an active interest in the study and use of lichens. The subscription is US \$ 20.00 or S.Fr. 32.00 for the six-year period between successive International Botanical Congresses. Subscriptions should be sent to the Treasurer or Deputy Treasurer:

Robert S. Egan, Dept. of Biology, University of Nebraska, Omaha, NE 68182-0040, USA. Cheques should be made out for US dollars, drawn on a US bank, otherwise it will cost the IAL US \$ 27 for each cheque!

Rosmarie Honegger, Inst. für Pflanzenbiologie und Cytologie, Zollikerstrasse 107, CH-8008 Zürich, Schweiz. In this case please pay S.Fr. 32.00 to the following bank account: Schweizerischer Bankverein (Swiss Bank Corporation, Société de Banque Suisse), Filiale Albisriederplatz, 8040 Zürich, Switzerland, Account No. PI-560.486.0 in the name of IAL/Honegger. Those who wish to use the Postal Giro-service may use the Postal Account number of the Bank: 80-206-1.

IAL affairs are directed by an Executive Council of thirteen members elected during the last International Botanical Congress. Council members elected at the 14th Congress (Berlin, Western Germany, 1987) are listed below and will serve until the 15th Congress (Tokyo, 1993).

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President: David Galloway, Dept. Botany, British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD, England(UK)

Vice-President: Margalith Galun, Botany Department, Tel-Aviv University, 155 Herzl Street, Tel-Aviv 69978, Israel

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Members-at-Large: Jack Elix (Canberra, Australia), Ana Crespo (Madrid, Spain), Mason E. Hale, (Washington, USA), Josef Poelt (Graz, Austria), Ingvar Kärnefelt (Lund, Sweden), R. Schubert (Halle, GDR).

IAL COMMITTEES

Lichen Conservation Committee

Chairperson: M.R.D. Seaward, School of Environmental Science, University of Bradford, Bradford BD7 1DP, UK

Lichen Terminology Committee

Chairperson: Vernon Ahmadjian, Department of Biology, Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts 01610, USA

Presidential Address:

Keeping lines of communication open

On behalf of the Executive Council of the IAL elected last year at the Berlin IBC, I should like to thank Mason Hale and his Officers for looking after the affairs of the IAL during a rather difficult time for the Association. In his Report delivered at Berlin, Mason outlined the problems facing the IAL and its incoming Council. It seems to me that the most pressing problem facing the IAL, and one which manifests itself on several different levels, is one of communication.

What has always impressed me about lichenologists, and it is particularly evident at international meetings, is just how easily they can communicate with each other at both the social and professional levels. While there are always exceptions, it has long seemed to me that the feeling of an extended "lichenological family" is very real and one which is widely shared in the international lichenological community. As such it is a very special feature of our subject and important to preserve since it gives us a coherence and an ambience for operations denied by many other professional groups. It seems to me vital that the IAL capitalises on, and potentiates, this family feeling in lichenology, by promoting regular forums for communication and this we can and must do through field meetings, large-scale conferences and small-scale workshops and discussion groups, and a regular exchange of news and views through the IAL Newsletter.

One of the most heartening developments in lichenology in recent years is the expansion of interest in lichens in all parts of the world and of the emergence of a strong core of young scientists who constitute the 3rd generation of 20th century lichenology. The diversification of lichenology into its second and "biological" phase (consequent on the first phase of sound, taxonomic foundations) is an opening horizon which is wonderfully exciting to contemplate, and we need to generate opportunities for communicating the discoveries resulting from this diversification at both regional and international levels. While regional Lichen Societies keep interest keen at the local level, there is still very much a place for international meetings both in the field, the laboratory and the lecture room, and this is where the IAL can play a key role in

bringing together lichenologists from all countries to talk over old problems, and around and through new ones; in other words to communicate. Small specialist groups meeting in workshop sessions need to be encouraged, but full-scale, state-of-the-art conferences are also necessary from time to time to provide us with general directions. In all these endeavours adequate time for discussion, that is for ample, clear communication, is of prime importance.

As You will see from the Calendar of IAL functions (see p. 16, the Executive Council of the IAL is very keen to encourage interest in lichenology at all levels and in as many parts of the world as can realistically be managed. At the present time lichenology is thriving and expanding very much in a greater European setting, but we also need to encourage studies in Asia, Africa, the Pacific and the Americas as well. The proposed IAL Meeting on Tropical Lichenology (see p. 20) is one such attempt to direct the thinking of the international lichenological community towards a specific area which has timely current interest. There are and will be others. To capitalise on current interest in lichenology at very many different levels, it is of vital importance to keep all lines of communication open. In the IAL we have the means to maintain and extend these lines of communication, through our *Newsletter* and the promotion of lichen-based meetings of one kind or another in different parts of the world. It is up to each and every one of us to use these means, as and where we can, to ensure the continuing development of lichenology worldwide.

—David Galloway

RESEARCH NEWS & NOTES

Ahmadjian, Vernon (Worcester, USA) presented a seminar entitled "Lichenology in the 21st century: a look to the future" to the Plant Systematics Group at Duke University in October 1987.

Ahti, Ted (Helsinki, Finland) on his way to China (see "Lichenology in China") visited the Division of Cryptogams of the

National Science Museum in Tokyo and the Tsukuba Botanical Garden, finding his old friend Syo Kurokawa restored to health, together with H. Kashiwadani and several other Japanese lichenologists. Ted is continuing his studies on Neotropical *Cladoniaceae*, including a study on the species in N.E. Brazil with Lauro Xavier Filho, who spent four months in Helsinki in 1987. Ted will have a one-year sabbatical to carry out a project starting in July 1988. His student Mikko Kuusinen has just completed a study entitled "The composition and changes in the epiphytic lichen flora in the litter-fall of the pine forests in Finland in 1967-1985, and plans to continue with studies on boreal *Usnea* and *Bryoria* (for a Ph.D. thesis).

Aptroot, André (Utrecht, Netherlands) has spent two months in the USA, supported by a Burlingham Fellowship from New York Botanical Garden. In New York he investigated pyrenocarpous lichens from the Guianas under the guidance of Richard Harris. Brief visits were paid to Mason Hale and the Lichen Herbarium of the Smithsonian Institution (Washington) and the Farlow Herbarium (Cambridge). For the next four years he will be working for his Ph.D. thesis on phylogenetics and systematics of the pyrenocarpous lichens, focussing on new characters using SEM and TEM. A group of genera of uncertain affinities will be studied, mainly characterized by distoseptate, usually 2-celled spores and by the lack of convincing *Pyrenulaceae*- or *Trypetheliaceae*-characters. This group includes *Dipyrenis*, *Eopyrenula*, *Lithothelium*, *Mycoppyrenula*, *Parathelium* pr.p. (2-celled), *Plagiocarpa*, *Pleurotrema* & *Polypyrenula*. A comparison will be made with non-lichenized fungi of the *Massariaceae* and *Requienellaceae*.

Follmann, Gerhard (Cologne, West Germany) sent a survey of the research projects being carried out by him and the members of his lichenological study group at Cologne University: 1. "Lichen flora and vegetation of the Cape Verde Islands" (together with Bruno Mies); 2. "Lichen flora and vegetation of Madeira and adjacent islands" (together with Jörg Peine and Sabine Schuhmacher); 3. "Lichen flora and

vegetation of the Azores" (together with Heike Zimmermann); 4. "Lichen inventory of and lichen mapping in Nordrhein-Westphalen, Federal Republic of Germany" (together with Elisabeth Schlechter); 5. "Influence of specific lichen products on permeation and transport mechanisms between symbiotic and non-symbiotic plant cells" (together with Petra Engels). Current investigations on 6. "The lichen flora and vegetation of Cologne" (together with Mechthild Prinz), 7. "The *Roccellaceae* of the Canary Islands" (together with Andrea Köthe) and 8. "The influence of specific lichen products on the formation of characteristic lichen associations" (together with Bruno Mies) have been finished recently. Besides this, the preparatory work for a world monograph of the lichen family *Roccellaceae* is being continued.

Huovinen, Keijo (Helsinki, Finland), who completed and published his doctor's thesis entitled "Chromatographic studies on the aromatic lichen substances in *Cladina* and *Cladonia*, section *Unciales*" in 1986, is continuing the chemical screening of *Cladonia* in cooperation with T. Ahti, and also trying to improve on the available HPLC techniques.

Lai, Ming-Jou (Taichung, Taiwan, China) visited Helsinki from June to August 1987, continuing his studies on East Asian bryophytes and lichens. Thereafter he went to South Korea for three weeks. He reports that Prof. Seung Tae Park, Jeonbug National University, Jeonju, is the most active Korean lichenologist, with several students working on lichens. Another lichenologist, Miss Eun Sil Lee, is now working under Chicita and Bill Culberson in the U.S.A. Prof. Lai also undertook fieldwork in Korea, and together with Mr. Chung-kang Lin (M.Sc. thesis on Taiwanese *Lobaria*) is preparing a catalogue of Korean lichens.

Lutzoni, François (Ottawa, Canada) has begun a master's degree programme at the University of Ottawa, working with Irwin Brodo. His thesis project will be "A revision of the North American species of the lichen genus *Ionaspis*." He will

be doing standard anatomical studies as well as using advanced chemical and numerical analyses. François has already spent a number of years at l'Université Laval (Quebec City) serving, among other things, as a local "expert" in lichen identification, and he has done several floristic and phytosociological studies of lichens in Quebec.

Oberhollenzer, Hans (Stuttgart, West Germany) has started revisionary studies on European species of *Verrucaria* (excl. *Hydroverrucaria*).

Rosentreter, Roger (Idaho, USA) is exploring the Idaho flora, and more specifically the ecology of *Artemisia* steppe communities, as well as undertaking an ecologically-orientated taxonomic review of soil-occurring *Aspicilia* (*Agrestia*, *Aspicilia desertorum* complex). He is also preparing a list of common names for lichens in English similar to that prepared by Moberg (1985) in Sweden.

Stenroos, Soili (Helsinki, Finland) completed her Lic. Phil. thesis entitled "The lichen family *Cladoniaceae* in Melanesia". Two parts of her articles under the same title have been published, and parts 3 and 4 are already in press. She has started a taxonomic synopsis of *Cladonia* sect. *Cocciferae* for a Ph.D. thesis. From November 1987 to January 1988 she was in Taiwan, working with Prof. Ming-Jou Lai's team, which is conducting a lichenological and bryological inventory of about 20 national parks and nature reserves.

Türk, Roman (Salzburg, Austria) is continuing his studies of lichen floristics and air pollution. A mapping scheme is in progress for Vorarlberg, Tirol and Kärnten (Austria).

Wunder, Helmuth (Berchtesgaden, West Germany) has started an investigation of the lichen flora and vegetation of the Berchtesgaden National Park in Bavaria, West Germany, in cooperation with Roman Türk.

Index for ILN

After completion of twenty volumes of our International Lichenological Newsletter, the need for an index has been discussed. The editors would therefore like to make contact with people interested in compiling such an index. Moreover, we would like to know what type of index our readers would prefer. Previous indexes had seven sections: taxonomy, geography, general, lichenologists, feature articles, books and Institutions & Exsiccatae. Should this be followed? Should the index cover all twenty issues, or only the additional ones since the last index (i.e. vol. 9-13)?

English translations available

Irwin Brodo (Canada) has English translations of several recent lichenological papers written in German, and would be glad to send them to anyone requesting them for the cost of a photocopy (about \$0.10/page). The translations were done in Ottawa by the Multilingual Services Division of the Canadian Translation Bureau, and are unedited versions. The following papers (or portions of papers) are available:

Hafellner, J. 1984. Studien in Richtung einer natürlichen Gliederung der Sammelfamilien Lecanoraceae und Lecideaceae. Beih. Nova Hedw. 79: 241-371. (Translated parts: mainly the *Bemerkungen* (Notes) on each genus; 73 ms. pages.)

Hertel, H. 1984. Über saxicole, lecideoide Flechten der Subantarktis. Beih. Nova Hedw. 79: 399-495. (Translation includes most introductory material from pp. 400-411; selected discussions from pp. 425-470; key was not translated; 36 ms. pages.)

Leuckert, C. 1984. Die Identifizierung von Flechtenstoffen im Rahmen chemotaxonomischer Routineanalysen. Beih. Nova Hedw. 79: 839-866. (Entire article; 49 ms. pages)

Oberhollenzer, H. & V. Wirth 1984. Beiträge zur Revision der Flechtengattung Fuscidea. Beih. Nova Hedw. 79: 537-594. (Translation includes most of the introductory sections from p. 540-552, and most of the discussions (*Diskussion*); 38 ms. pages.)

MACTABOLITES-a New Computer Program for the Rapid Identification of Lichen Metabolites

In an effort to make the bulk of published information on standardised TLC Rf values (for six solvent systems) and spot colour characteristics more readily accessible, and to keep such a library of information up to date as more and more lichen metabolites are identified and characterised, we have prepared a data bank suitable for storing such information. The data is manipulated on the computer by a search program which operates on experimentally observed Rf values and TLC spot characteristics to search the large database of information (for approximately 450 lichen substances) and generate a list of possible identities for the observed spot.

The program provides powerful editing and reporting features. A standard set of colours is provided in an effort to reduce differences in colour interpretation. Both the colour and Rf error of the unknown spot can be changed by the user, as can the stored data which is searched. Other information, such as a list of biosynthetically related compounds, can be used to eliminate unlikely answers. Additional information can be readily incorporated into the data set by the operator. The program is used routinely in the identification of lichen metabolites in our laboratory and more importantly, can provide lichenologists with the ability to rapidly and readily identify metabolites for taxonomic and phytochemical studies. The program is particularly easy to use.

The Mactabolites Program is designed for an Apple Macintosh computer with a 512K memory. A copy of the program and a users manual is available at a cost of US\$ 350.00 or A\$ 500.00. It is anticipated that annual updates of the data base will be available at minimal (ca. \$10.00) additional cost. Further details on the operation and performance of this program will be published in *Mycotaxon*: 31, 89-99 (1988).

For those lichenologists who do not have access to a Macintosh computer but would like a printout of the methodology and TLC data for the 450 lichen substances contained in the data base, a Mactabolites Catalogue (a catalogue of standardized TLC data and biosynthetic relationships for lichen substances) can be purchased at a cost of A\$ 25.00.

For further information regarding this program or catalogue please contact Dr. J.A. Elix, Chemistry Department, The Faculties, Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra ACT 2601, Australia.

Postgraduate research fellowship in lichenology

A studentship will be available, tenable for 3 years, at the British Museum (Natural History) commencing October 1988.

Applications are invited for the following research project, the person to receive a studentship will be selected following interviews. Arrangements will be made with an appropriate university for joint supervision of studentships and higher degree registration.

Subject: Morphological and Chemical Evolution in the Peltigerales (Lichens)

The order *Peltigerales* comprises c. 600 species; in addition to many vicariants, the extremely diverse chemistry, the ability to form phytosymbiodemes (chimeras), and a unique range of associated parasitic lichenicolous fungi, suggests an ancient order undergoing active speciation. A detailed study would be made of the morphological, anatomical and chemical characteristics of three major families *Peltigeraceae*, *Lobariaceae* and *Stictaceae*. It would make good use of the very extensive collections, long-standing expertise and unique accumulation of field data that is available. The investigations would provide important new data for our understanding of the phylogeny, evolution, distribution and biogeography of the order and to assess the nature and role of the chimeras, and the implications that these have for lichen morphogenesis. The significance of the coevolution of the lichen parasites, together with that of the major substrate - *Nothofagus* - will also be considered. A sound taxonomic understanding of these lichens is of considerable ecological importance, in that their frequent inclusion of nitrogen-fixing photobionts, makes them important components of the forest biomass and significant contributors to the nitrogen budget of the ecosystems.

The research will be based in the Department of Botany. A wide range of scientific facilities is available and the student will have full access to the Museum's extensive libraries.

Applicants must be ordinarily resident in Great Britain, and

have a first or upper second class honours degree: a student graduating in 1988 can be offered an award subject to his/her degree result reaching this level.

Students interested in applying should write to the Secretary (Postgraduate Studentships), British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD, for application forms, conditions of the award and for further information on the project. Closing date for receipt of completed application forms 1 March 1988.

New Lichen Flora Project: Sonoran Desert

The objective of this project is to produce in the period 1988-1998 a lichen flora for the ca. 1000 species occurring in the Sonoran Desert region. This flora should include keys and species descriptions based on as critical revisions of each genus as can be reasonably accomplished in a ten-year period. The study area includes the Sonoran Desert as defined by Shreve (1951) and adjacent mountainous regions extending in the east from central Sinaloa north along the crest of the Sierra Madre Occidental and into northern Arizona. To the west it would include all the Baja California Peninsula and southern California as far as the Santa Barbara region across to the southern end of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Most of the underlying geologic formations are derived from volcanic rock series.

The area to be studied probably includes a number of rare and endangered lichen species. For example, high atmospheric moisture conditions along the Pacific coast from Cabo San Lucas to Santa Barbara support an extremely rich and abundant lichen flora, many species of which are only known from this part of the world.

The general plan anticipates that upwards to 20 professional lichenologists may become involved and that each person will spend significant amounts of time in the field as well as working with the collections in the laboratory. In addition the Project will look in particular for cooperation with European lichenologists with more experience in crustose lichen genera, which are dominant in the Sonoran Desert region. The field excursion announced above will be used as a focus to develop interest in working on the flora.

The herbarium of Arizona State University (ASU) already

contains about 25,000 specimens from the area, and other important collections may be found at the University of Colorado (COLO), the LA County and Santa Barbara Museums and in the private herbarium of P.W. Rundel. Coordination of the project will be made jointly with Mexican and U.S. lichenologists. Individuals interested in participating are invited to write Dr. T. H. Nash III, Department of Botany/Microbiology, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287-1601, USA.

International Botanical Congress XIV IAL Business Meeting, Berlin, 26 July 1987

President's Report (Mason Hale)

I took office after the very successful Sydney IBC meeting in 1981, where we had tremendous local support, a free hand in organizing symposia and meetings, and good attendance from many countries. The Council included Aino Henssen (Vice-president), Keith Puckett (Treasurer), Per-Magnus Jorgensen (Secretary), Martyn Dibben (Editor, ILN), and Isao Yoshimura and Marie-Agnes Letrouit (Members-at-large).

Our first event, designated by our Constitution, was a meeting with the International Mycological Congress (IMC) in Tokyo in 1983. At this time we were largely ignored and almost excluded, without any representation. Only by the strenuous efforts of Margalit Galun was a single lichen symposium organized. Attendance was poor and in fact the Japanese lichenologists were told to boycott the meeting.

An interim field meeting (previous ones were in Europe and in Costa Rica) was held in South Africa in 1986 and although very well organized, various political and other factors kept participation low. Yet we, as representatives of IAL, showed that the association has real, untapped potential to advise on matters of plant conservation.

Now here in Berlin, at another officially designated meeting for IAL, we found that the lichen sessions were set up without IAL representation and that the majority of past, present and future members of the Council were unable for whatever reason to attend.

At the same time, a lichenological meeting sponsored by Elisabeth Peveling in Münster in 1986 attracted a large number of participants as well as severe criticism of IAL for not being part of

it, even though most in attendance were members of IAL. As far as I know, IAL was not invited to sponsor or help organize this meeting.

From what I have said, one could conclude that IAL is an organization whose exact role is still to be defined. We have had distressingly little support and cooperation from many of our members, a treasury that is constantly bankrupt, and a newsletter that struggles for existence. Yet the Münster meetings showed that there is a great pent-up demand for meetings devoted to lichenology and held in places which are both convenient and cheap for the bulk of the membership.

In my own opinion, our dependence on other organizations for a meeting time and place has not worked out well. Both IMC and IBC set their own rules for participation by adherent societies and often meet in remote or expensive cities. Our constitution needs to be modified on this point. We must consider seriously the possibility of seeking out other sponsors, perhaps from our own membership (such as an offer by Lund University to host a lichen meeting) and try to duplicate the success of the Münster meetings.

The lack of communication between council members has also made resolution of problems difficult. The retiring council did not have a single opportunity to meet as a group, and correspondence across oceans has been too slow for prompt action. At the very least, we should probably choose a president and a secretary resident in the same continent.

Another problem to be addressed is interim fieldtrips. If held in faraway places, few of the younger members can afford to go. Yet we cannot hold all meetings in Europe; this is accomplished more effectively by local groups like the British Lichen Society and the Nordic Lichen Society. A balance must be reached between exotic trips of more compelling lichenological interest and local trips in floristically well-known areas where most members can afford to go.

The unfortunate lapse of two years in issuing the International Lichenological Newsletter (ILN) showed how important communication is between lichenologists at the international level, and in fact this may be the most important function of IAL. On the other hand, members must assume greater responsibility for contributing to ILN, certainly far more seriously than they have in the past. While lichenologists started one of the first international newsletters, we have long since been put to shame and surpassed in depth and interest of coverage and frequency of issue by the

bryologists and pteridologists.

Our final problem is the financial status of IAL. We have only 180 dues-paying members at this time but a potential mailing list of at least 500. Since the editorship of Vernon Ahmadjian (1969-75), when ILN was heavily subsidized by outside grants and considerable volunteer effort, we have consistently underestimated the cost of producing a newsletter. Dues must be raised substantially, paid perhaps on an annual basis. Yet we must make allowances for the many lichenologists in countries with currency controls that make payment in dollars difficult or impossible.

These and other matters are the problems that face the new council of IAL. We have many rough edges to smooth off, but we must succeed if lichenology is going to be heard on the international level.

Secretary's report (Per M. Jørgensen)

The six year period 1981-87 has been quite challenging for the IAL, and we have faced several problems. It all started when it was discovered that the IMC-3 in Japan 1982, did not plan anything for lichenology; this had not been given due consideration when the invitation from Japan was accepted at Tampa. Through action by the Secretary, the President and especially our Council member Isao Yoshimura - to whom we are particularly grateful - it proved possible in the end to include some lichenology, although not to the same degree as in earlier meetings. We are grateful to our Japanese colleagues who made this possible at such short notice.

The great event of the IAL is the international excursion, the only separate arrangement of the association between the congresses. After careful consideration it was decided to arrange this in South Africa (RSA). The Secretary received several critical comments on this, and I see no reason to conceal that some of them were of a political nature. The Council had already considered this aspect and unanimously agreed not to mix politics with scientific relations - this would be a deathblow to any international scientific association. Contact had also been made with the IAPT on this matter.

Comments also emphasized the great costs of such a faraway excursion, and, for the reasons mentioned above, it was impossible for some to get official financial support for the journey. The Secretary therefore - with the President's consent - investigated the possibilities of arranging a pre-excursion in the Reunion. Our

Council member M.A. Letrouit-Galinou most kindly assisted in these efforts, and a detailed plan was made in cooperation with local botanists. Unfortunately this alternative never became a reality, since the local organizer in South Africa only sent out invitations to the IAL excursion, and did not include the Reunion alternative. In such a situation it was important not to create more confusion than necessary, and we had therefore to abandon the Reunion alternative.

The excursion took place in 1985 with 12 participants. It was most successful and a report has been published in the Newsletter (ILN 19(1-2): 7). IAL is most grateful to Dr. D. Wessels for all his efforts in connection with this excursion.

Our Editor, Martyn Dibben, was the victim of a traffic accident, from which he recovered more slowly than anticipated. This led to a considerable and regrettable delay in the issuing of our newsletter. The matter was finally solved when Harrie Sipman, assisted by Mark Seaward, agreed to take over before the Berlin congress, for which we are very grateful. Martyn eventually published the three issues he had planned. IAL is most grateful to Martyn for the great job he did as Editor, and hopes he is now fully recovered.

In any Council with members scattered all over the world, contact is a problem. The Secretary - although a prolific correspondent - has felt this to be a major difficulty. On certain occasions it would have been beneficial to be able to meet. It has proved unexpectedly difficult having the President in another continent, since in the period between meetings it is he who can and should take the final decisions in any matter of major importance, and not the Secretary or any other member of the council. Although Mason and I have worked well together, and done our best to deal with the problems as they arose, this geographical distance has proved to be a drawback, and has caused unnecessary delays.

It would be wrong to outline only the difficulties of this period, during which lichenology has developed further; the number of active lichenologists is increasing, and we now have 401 members. After the Münster meeting it was suggested that the IAL should also formally engage in such intercongress meetings, another encouraging sign. Looking ahead, as a consequence of the experiences of the past period, I would put forward the following suggestions and recommendations to be discussed:

1. IAL should strengthen its position within the IMC and IAPT, so that they can influence the activities in these organisations.

Incidents like that of IMC-3, must be prevented in the future.

2. Excursions should not be so expensive and exotic that a majority of the members are unable to attend.

3. Excursions should always first be announced by the IAL (preferably in the Newsletter).

4. The Council should meet more frequently in the intercongress period.

5. The President and the Secretary should preferably reside in the same continent.

6. IAL should take responsibility for arranging a programme of international lichenological activities during the intercongress period, including IMC, IAL-excursion(s) and meetings (like those at Bristol or Münster).

Calendar of IAL functions 1988-1993

1988

27 December - 12 January 1989: Field meeting, Baja California. Leader Dr. Tom Nash.

1989

4-8 September: Conference on Tropical Lichenology. British Museum (Natural History), London. IAL Dinner, IAL general meeting, social events. Organisers: Dr. David Galloway (London), Prof. Hildur Krog (Oslo) and Dr. Lars Arvidsson (Göteborg).

1990

28 August - 3 September: IV International Mycological Congress, Regensburg (West Germany). Lichen workshops on several topics including Mediterranean lichenology, Lichens of the cool temperate Southern Hemisphere, etc. IAL Dinner and business meeting.

Field meeting: ?Spain (to be arranged). Details later.

1991

August or September (time to be finalised): Field

meeting in the Azores. Leaders Mr. P.W. James (London) and Prof. Hildur Krog (Oslo). Details later.

November-December: Workshop on lichen chemotaxonomy, Canberra (Australia). Convenor Dr. Jack Elix (Canberra). To coincide with publication of the first volume of the Australian Lichen Flora. Plus a field meeting in the Australian Alps and, if interest is sufficient, an additional field meeting in South Island, New Zealand (Nelson Lakes National Park, Westland, and Mt. Peel Forest Park and the Canterbury foothill ranges) led by Jack Elix and David Galloway.

1992

Progress and Problems in Lichenology in the 90's: International Lichenological Symposium in Lund, Sweden. Senior convenor Dr. Ingvar Kärnefeld (Lund). A field excursion will also be held as part of the symposium activities.

November-December (time to be arranged): Field meeting in Parque Nacional Puyehue, southern Chile, based at Aguas Calientes, with possible visits to Parque Nacional Nahuel Napi in Argentina. Leaders David Galloway and Gerardo Guzmán.

1993

IBC in Tokyo (Japan)

Course in Lichenology, University of Alaska - Southeast

Irwin BRODO will be giving a credit course in lichenology at the University of Alaska - Southeast (Juneau, Alaska) from 6-26 June, 1988. Lectures will cover morphology, anatomy, ecology, physiology and taxonomy of lichens. Lab work will emphasize the identification of lichens from southeastern Alaska, and several field trips to coastal, forest and subalpine areas will be included. For

information, write to Dr. Rita O'Clair, Department of Biology, University of Alaska - Southeast, 11120 Gracier Highway, Juneau, Alaska 99801, USA.

Sonoran Desert Field Meeting, 27 Dec., 1988 to 12 Jan., 1989

Co-leaders: Thomas H. Nash III (Dept. of Botany, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287, USA), Biol. Nahara Ayala and Elvira Patron Armenta (Escuela Superior de Ciencias, KM. 106 Carret. Tijuana-Ensenada, Apartado Postal 1880, Ensenada, B.C. Mexico).

The trip is designed to cover a range of inland and coastal desert habitats as well as a number of mountainous communities. In addition, the coastal flora in northern Baja California has many Mediterranean elements. A tentative schedule is:

27 Dec.* - Arrive in Phoenix, overnight in local motel.

28 & 29 Dec. - Boyce Thompson Arboretum (80 km E of Phoenix).

30 & 31 Dec. - Southern Arizona near Santa Rita Mountains, including 1/2 day at the Sonoran Desert Museum (Tucson).

1 Jan. - Drive to San Diego and cross border.

1-2 Jan. - Ensenada with day trip to Punta Santo Tomas.

3-5 Jan. - San Quintin with day trips to Bahia de San Quintin.

5 Jan. - (optional return to San Diego by local buses and flight home).

5-9 Jan. - South as far as Matancito (San Carlos area on west coast) via Loreto and Santa Rosalia and return via Comondu, Baja California Sur and return to Ensenada. (overnights will be by camping with Jan. 5 near Rosarito, Jan. 6 near San Ignacio, Jan. 7 on Bahia de la Concepcion, Jan. 8 near Comondu and Jan. 9 near San Ignacio).

10 Jan. - Return to Ensenada.

11 Jan. - San Diego, visit Museum (pack specimens to ship home) and world famous San Diego Zoo (optional).

12 Jan. - Flights home (or the night before) - domestic flights to Phoenix or LAX from San Diego are \$50 US or less so a round trip may be made to Phoenix.

*participants in the Sonoran Desert Lichen Flora project will be expected to arrive in Phoenix a day earlier for an organizational meeting on the flora to be held Dec. 27.

Prices will be kept to a minimum and will be finalized at a later date. For those who are willing to bring camping gear, approximately 25 bunk beds will be available at the Arboretum (Dec. 28 & 29) and in the Santa Ritas (Dec. 30 & 31). Motels will be available for other participants. All participants will stay in moderate to inexpensive motel accomodation in Ensenada and the last night in San Diego. The trip from 5-10 Jan. will be limited to those who are willing to camp, as motels are not widely available in central Baja California. Everyone will be expected to contribute his/her fair share to meal preparation and clean-up. Participants should expect freezing to quite mild weather conditions with the possibility of some precipitation.

More details on costs and on how to register will be announced in the next Newsletter.

Meeting on LICHEN MAPPING in EUROPE

Recent years have seen the start of lichen mapping projects in many European countries or parts of them. Consequently a growing need for an exchange of thoughts and experiences in this special field is felt. Therefore Volkmar Wirth proposes to organise a meeting for all specialists working on lichen mapping in European countries and those interested in it. He envisages a conference of two or three days in September/October 1988 or March/April 1989, in Frankfurt or Stuttgart. He invites everybody interested in such a meeting to contact him, and to give suggestions for the most suitable dates for this meeting.

Conference on TROPICAL LICHENOLOGY: London, September 4-8, 1989

Lichens of tropical areas on a broad, worldwide scale are still very poorly known and since many tropical habitats and ecosystems

are either under threat of destruction or have disappeared already, it is vital that the international lichenological community addresses NOW the problems posed by tropical lichenology and of the conservation of tropical lichen communities. As a baseline for determining present knowledge and planning for future action the IAL is to co-host a conference on Tropical Lichenology to be held in September, 1989 in London at the British Museum (Natural History).

A 5-day meeting is being organised by Dr. David Galloway, Professor Hildur Krog and Dr. Lars Arvidsson, and will cover five major themes, viz., Tropical Africa, Tropical America, Tropical Asia, the Tropical Pacific, and Conservation of Tropical Lichen Habitats and Ecosystems. Ample time will be given for discussion of papers and space and time will also be available for poster sessions. Several social events are planned including an IAL General Meeting and an IAL Dinner.

A call is made for papers to be presented at the meeting in one of the planned sessions, and also for offers of poster presentations.

For further details and information please write to the Conference Organiser: Dr. D.J. Galloway, Department of Botany, British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD, England (UK).

Lichenological Activities in the GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

The present-day GDR covers a part of the old German Empire where many famous lichenologists have lived, such as Floerke and Zopf. The latter inspired many students who formed an active generation of lichenologists for many decades. This activity died away, but fortunately a new generation of young lichenologists has arisen, the work of whom is summarized as follows:

In Halle (Martin-Luther-Universität, Sektion Biowissenschaften, WB Geobotanik, Neuwerk 21, DDR-4020 Halle(Saale)) a range of floristic studies is in progress. Dr. Regine Stordeur is investigating the lichen flora of the area around Halle

and is starting a lichen mapping scheme for the GDR. Mrs. Heike Geppert is examining the lichen vegetation of mountain valleys above the Saldenbachtalsperre and the Neunzehnhainer Talsperre (Erzgebirge) for a BSc thesis. Mrs. Birgit Litterski is studying the lichen flora of Rügen for a PhD thesis. Mr. Peter Scholz has made distribution maps of the species of Baeomyces and Umbilicaria and is continuing his studies for a PhD thesis with an inventory of the lichen flora of the Harz mountains. His bibliography of recent lichen literature on the GDR is mentioned below under "New Literature". Mrs. Margitta Pluntke has prepared a bibliography on the lichens of Cuba and published a paper on lichens of Baschkiria.

Dr. Siegfried Huneck (Akademie der Wissenschaften der DDR, Institut für Biochemie der Pflanzen, Weinberg 3, DDR-4050 Halle(Saale)) is continuing his detailed investigations on lichen chemistry.

In Rostock, an active group of young lichenologists is studying distribution and sociology of lichens in the coastal area, and the influence of a fertilizer plant on the lichen vegetation. This group includes Dr. Michael Giersberg and Jan Dieminger, Wilhelm-Pieck-Universität, Sektion Biologie, WB Terrestrische Ökologie, Wismarsche Strasse 8, Rostock, DDR-2500 Rostock. Jan Dieminger will continue this study for a PhD thesis.

In Thuringia, lichen mapping is being done intensively by Dr. Ludwig Meinunger, Schottlandstrasse 16c, 02-09, DDR-6406 Steinach, and in Erfurt and Dresden mapping has been started by local people, in Erfurt only for bioindication at present.

---R. Schubert

A travel to the PHILIPPINES and PAPUA NEW GUINEA, February-March 1987

The very irrational fares of intercontinental flights can have an unpredictable influence on travel plans. This happened to us when planning a lichen collecting trip to Papua New Guinea (PNG): it turned out to be cheapest for us to make a detour via the Philippines and stay there for another week. This proved to be a lucky change. Although the Philippines featured in newspaper headlines nearly

every day because of internal troubles, we had a very successful stay there. This was mainly the result of the very friendly help of Dr. Ben C. Tan (Museum of Natural History, University of the Philippines, Los Baños), who organized our tour. Thus within a limited time we were able to collect at such different places as the University Campus of Los Baños (including the almost untouched forest of Mount Makiling), several parks in Baguio (the "summer-capital") and the cloud-forest zone of Mount Santo Tomas. Preliminary identifications of our collections have revealed that several genera have been found new for the Philippines. A visit to the herbarium of the University of the Philippines in Los Baños (not the herbarium in Manila!) informed us that Dr. Gruezo has accumulated an impressive collection of Philippine lichens, mainly macrolichens, which should not be neglected in revisory treatments.

We spent most of our time in PNG, where we must mention first of all the warm hospitality of Peter W. Lambley in Port Moresby. He showed us the lichen herbarium of the University of Papua New Guinea: a considerable material has been accumulated there, mainly by his own recent collecting activities. Furthermore Peter took us out on several field trips in the surroundings of Port Moresby. The visit to Varirata National Park is especially worth mentioning, as here we found the richest epilithic lichen flora we saw anywhere in PNG, on conglomerate outcrops at 800 m altitude. Another interesting place was a rainforest in the Brown River area, the last remaining stretch of rainforest in the vicinity of Port Moresby. The logging activities which facilitated our collecting will have destroyed this by the time you read our report, and we were probably the last lichenologists collecting in original lowland rainforest near Port Moresby.

The next area we visited was Madang and surroundings, on the north coast. Here we made extensive collections in the large logging areas where wood for chipboard is being produced, and on trees in Madang city. Our visit to the island of Karkar, off the coast, deserves special mention. This is easy to reach by ferry, but lacks guest accommodation. The lowlands are largely cultivated, and occupied by coconut plantations, some of which bear a rich lichen vegetation of *Coccocarpia*, *Degelia*, *Physma*. Near an old village, we found an easy-to-reach patch of undisturbed rainforest. A planned ascent of the volcano, which dominates the island, had to be abandoned, because we could not get official permission to go up in the rainy season: during bad weather the ascent is dangerous and just

before our stay some tourists died in an accident.

The Huon Peninsula, known from the extensive bryophyte explorations by Dr. Koponen and colleagues, was our next goal. The area proved to be extremely difficult of access, but we managed to reach the N-slope of Mount Bangeta, from the small airstrip of Derim. Here the trees at altitudes between 2000 and 2500 m are thickly covered in bryophytes, except the canopies, which have a rich lichen flora.

For a visit to higher altitudes we went to the Central Highlands, where we spent several days on Mount Wilhelm. This mountain, in spite of its high altitude, is quite easily accessible, with a well-indicated and maintained footpath, beginning at 2700 m at the end of a road suitable for traffic, and with a well-kept alpine hut at 3500 m. The area, especially around 3500 m, is rich in lichens, with shrubs covered with lichens, including such curiosities as *Compsocladium archboldianum* and *Calathaspis devexa*. The trip from the hut to the top of Mount Wilhelm, at 4500 m, is almost obligatory.

Summarizing, we had a very fruitful time. We were able to extensively collect *Physciaceae* in coastal areas and *Megalosporae* in mountain forests, and the study of our materials will add several new genera and species to the list of PNG lichens.

---André Aptroot & Harrie Sipman

Lichenology in CHINA

The following report is based on my notes made during a five-week stay in the People's Republic of China in April to May 1987 as part of an exchange programme between Academia Sinica and the Academy of Finland.

1. Systematic Mycology and Lichenology Laboratory, Institute of Microbiology, Academia Sinica, Beijing (Peking) [HMAS-L].

This is the major institution in China which is carrying out research on lichens. There is no lichenology or mycology in the Institute of Botany, Academia Sinica, at Beijing (which is incidentally the major institution for bryology). An advantage of being associated with microbiology is that the Institute (which has a staff of some 700) has expensive equipment, such as SEM, TEM and culturing labs, available for lichenology. However, most of the work at present is naturally directed towards taxonomy and a lichenolo-

gical inventory of China, though methods such as TLC and SEM are being utilized. The herbarium was put together from some old herbaria in Beijing, and includes new collections received through exchange or collected in China (especially from Tibet), and is a good start, but the holdings of the lichen herbarium amount to only about 20 000 specimens. Traditionally there has been extremely little activity in lichenology in China (except in using a number of lichens in pharmacy!); Prof. Wei Jiang-chun, the present director of the whole laboratory, can be said to be the father of Lichenology in the country. He completed his thesis on lichens in Leningrad (under Prof. V.P. Savicz) in the early 1960s and since then has published numerous articles on Chinese lichens, including two books "Lichens of Xizang" (Tibet, with Jiang Yu-mei, in 1986) and "Lichenes Officinales Sinenses" (with 5 co-authors; 1982). He is now finalizing a checklist of Chinese lichens, which includes numerous additions and corrections to the recent "List of lichens of China" by Ma Ji (1982-85, published (in Chinese) in Journal of Beijing Forestry College). Prof. Wei has four collaborators (see below) and an energetic secretary in the lichen lab, which is unfortunately now located about one km from the main institute. Mr. Zhao, who has published several papers on lichens, has been working on wood-rotting fungi in the same Institute since 1983. The laboratory would be most grateful to receive more collections in exchange, and also lichenological literature.

During my stay in Beijing, the Second Congress of the Scientific Council of the Systematic Mycology and Lichenology Laboratory (7-9 May 1987) took place. Some 25 papers on taxonomy and related subjects of fungi, including a few on lichens, were given, all in English, though David Hawksworth and I were the only foreigners present! David finally gave five lectures and I myself gave two.

2. Institute of Forestry and Soil Science, Academia Sinica, Shenyang, Liaoning [IFP]

This institution in Shenyang (formerly Mukden, capital of Manchuria) is another major research centre for the taxonomy of cryptogams, including lichens. The herbarium is slightly bigger than that in Beijing, but mainly contains material from the northeast of China, especially from Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang and Inner Mongolia. Most of the material had perhaps been collected by Chen Xi-ling, an Associate Professor at the Institute. His collections are remarkably good, consisting of large and well-labelled specimens!

He is a specialist in *Peltigera* and *Cladonia*, and in Changbai Mountain, a lichen list of which was published by him in 1982. Mr. Zhao Cong-fu, who published a paper on some lichens of the mountain with H. Hertel (The Lichenologist 14: 139. 1982) is no longer working on lichens. Mr. Chen has one assistant in the lichen lab, however (see below).

I spent a few days in Shenyang, giving a lecture and working with Mr. Chen and other cryptogamists, and also made a short field trip to the local oak woodlands, where, however, air pollution was affecting the lichens.

3. Kunming Institute of Botany, Academia Sinica, Kunming, Yunnan [KUN]

Although Kunming is not one of the really large cities in China, it has the second largest herbarium in the country. This herbarium, housed in the big local Academia Sinica research institution, also includes a collection of lichens, which may amount to 10 000 specimens. It is curated by the young technician Mr. Wang Li-song, who has a good knowledge of lichens. I discovered this during my major field trip in China, called The Sino-Finnish Lichenological Expedition to Yunnan 1987. Besides myself and Wang, the team included a third lichenologist, Mr. Chen Jian-bin from Beijing. Within a week, we collected about 610 specimens of lichens in Yunnan, mainly from Yulongshan, a mountain region quite close to the Burmese and Tibetan borders. This area or some neighbouring regions with their lichen-rich *Pinus*, *Abies* and *Quercus* forests were visited by early botanists such as R.P. Delavay, G. Forrest and particularly H. Handel-Mazzetti, but only in 1985 was the first foreigner, the bryologist T. Koponen, able to collect lichens there after World War II. Recent collections have also been made by the Chinese. In addition, Rolf Santesson, Roland Moberg and Ove Eriksson from Sweden visited the area in the autumn of 1987, and in 1989 a larger Sino-Japanese expedition will be going there. There is still so much to explore that it is anticipated that every expedition will find something new, including new species. International cooperation is being planned for publication of the findings.

It was most pleasant to find that lichenology has got off to a good start in China, and that the country has also been opened up to visits by foreign lichenologists. All the arrangements for visitors were excellent. It is certain that after the initial taxonomy-dominated

period, lichen ecology and lichen physiology will also be pursued in China.

Links between lichenologists in the different parts of that large country are also being improved. The 2nd National Symposium on Fungi and Lichens was held at the Central China Agricultural University in Wuhan, Hubei on 28 October to 1 November 1986 (160 participants). The next symposium will take place in 1990.

Addresses and main interests of lichenologists in the People's Republic of China (geographic order; note the Chinese practice of giving forname after the family or surname):

Ms. LUO Guang-yu, Lecturer / Department of Botany / North-Eastern Forestry College / Harbin, Heilongjiang (*Hypogymnia*, lichen flora of N.E. China)

Mr. CHEN Xi-ling, Assoc. Prof. / Institute of Forestry and Soil Science / P.O. Box 417 / Shenyang, Liaoning (*Peltigera*, *Cladonia*, lichens of N.E. China)

Mr. LIU Shuen, Technician / Shenyang (as above) (lichen identification)

Mr. HU Yu-chen / Institute of Scientific Research of Mt. Changbaishan / Changbaishan, Jilin (lichen flora of Changbaishan)

Prof. WU Ji-nong / Department of Biology / Nanjing Normal University / Nanjing, Jiangsu (*Lobariaceae*)

Ms. XIANG Ding, Lecturer / Nanjing (as above)

Mr. QIAN Zhi-guang, Technician / Department of Botany / Museum of Natural History / Shanghai (lichen displays)

Ms. WU Jin-ling, Research Associate / North-Western Institute of Botany / Xinyang, Shaanxi (lichen flora of NW China)

Mr. WANG Li-song, Technician / Kunming Institute of Botany / Academia Sinica / Kunming, Yunnan (lichens of Yunnan)

Prof. WEI Jiang-chun / Systematic Mycology and Lichenology Laboratory / Institute of Microbiology / Academia Sinica / Beijing / China 10 0080 (*Umbilicariaceae*, lichens of China, esp. Xizang)

Mr. CHEN Jian-bin / Beijing (see above) (lichens of Hubei and Xizang)

Ms. JIANG Yu-mei / Beijing (see above) (thin-layer chromatography, *Umbilicaria*)

Mr. GAO Xiang-qun / Beijing (see above) (lichens of Greater Khingan Mts.)

Ms. JIAN Li, Technician / Beijing (see above) (herbarium keeper)

--- Teuvo Ahti

NOTE: more information on lichenology in China will appear in the next issue of the ILN.

News from the herbarium in Berlin-Dahlem

In the course of the reconstruction of the Museum building of the Botanischer Garten & Botanisches Museum Berlin-Dahlem, West Berlin, new rooms have become available for the lichen collections. In December 1987 they were moved into these rooms and now they are available for consultation and loan again. The new rooms provide a considerable increase in space and will allow steady growth of the collections for the coming years.

NEW LITERATURE

Mireia GIRALT I ESTEVE. Flora i vegetació dels líquens epífits del Tarragonès. Aplicació al problema de la contaminació atmosfèrica. Fundació <<Antoni i Vicenç Mestres Jané>>, Vilafraça del Penedès 1986. 170 pp. (A thesis for the Licenciatura in Biological Sciences, directed by Antonia Gómez-Bolea, containing a reasoned evaluation of 352 inventories on 43 sites in Mediterranean coastal lowlands, with descriptions of 60 taxa encountered; in Catalan)

J. MIDDELBORG & J. MATTSSON. Crustaceous lichenized species of the Caliciales in Norway. Sommerfeltia 5. 1987. 71 pp. (Treatment of 39 species, based on examination of ca. 1000 specimens and literature, containing short descriptions, keys, distribution maps, notes on chemistry, ecology etc.)

Peter Scholz. Die Flechtenflora der DDR --Bibliographie--. Terrestrische Ökologie Sonderheft 7, 1986, 175 pages. (Contains lists of all literature pertinent to the lichen flora of East Germany 1962-1984, the lichen taxa mentioned (841) and the phytosociological units mentioned). Available from: Universitäts- u.

Landesbibliothek Sachsen-Anhalt, Aug.-Bebel-Strasse 13, Halle (Saale), DDR-4010, price 26,-- DM (DDR), for Cuba 13,-- DM.

Thomas VERHEYEN. Bioindikation und Luftqualität. Die epiphytische Flechtenvegetation als Bioindikator für die Luftqualität im Stadtgebiet von Münster. Institut für Geographie, Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität, und Referat für Umweltschutz, Stadt Münster. 1987. 26+11 pages. (Mapping by 1km²-grid, with evaluation of vitality of *Lecanora conizaeoides*)

E. WAGNER-SCHABER. Répartition et écologie des macrolichens épiphytiques dans le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg. Travaux scientifiques du Musée d'Histoire Naturelle de Luxembourg. 1987. 169 pp. (distribution and ecology of 56 taxa, maps)

PERSONALIA

Changes of address

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Georges CLAUZADE, 21. Rue des Pinsons, F-84300 Cavaillon, France

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Marcelo Pinto MARCELLI, Rua Guaxupé 949, Vila Formosa - CEP 03416, São Paulo - SP, Brazil

Glen T. NEBEKER, US Bureau of Land Management, 1701 East E, Caspar, WY 82601, USA

George W. SCOTTER, Canadian Wildlife Service, Western & Northern Region, Room 230, 4999 - 98 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta T6B 2X3, Canada

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Klara VERSEGHY, Department of Plant Taxonomy and Ecology, Kun Béla tér 2, H-1083 Budapest, Hungary

New members

Mariana FLEIG, Dept. de Botanica da UFRGS, Av. Paulo Gama, s/n, Porto Alegre RS 90.040, Brazil

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Esteban MANRIQUE-REOL, Departamento de Biología Vegetal I, Facultad de Farmacia, Universidad Complutense, 28040 Madrid, Spain

Hans OBERHOLLENZER, Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Rosenstein 1, D-7000 Stuttgart 1, West Germany

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Leopoldo G. SANCHO, Departamento de Biología Vegetal II, Facultad de Farmacia, Universidad Complutense, 28040 Madrid, Spain

Peter SCHOLZ, Ernst-Thälmann-Straße 198, DDR-7113 Markkleeberg, East Germany

Mats WEDIN, Institute of Systematic Botany, University of Uppsala, P.O. Box 541, S-75121 Uppsala, Sweden

LIST OF THE SOCIETIES

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.

Central Europe: Bryologisch-Lichenologische Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Mitteleuropa (BLAM). Info: Dr. G. Philippi, Landes-sammlungen für Naturkunde, Erbprinzenstrasse 3, Postfach 3949, D-7500 Karlsruhe 1, Western Germany (FRG)

France: Association Française de Lichénologie (AFL). Info: Dr. Richard Lallement, Université de Nantes, Laboratoire de Biologie et Cytophysiologie Végétales, 2 Rue de la Houssinière, F-44072 Nantes Cedex, France.

Great Britain: British Lichen Society (BLS). Info: Secretary of the British Lichen Society, Botany Department, British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD, UK.

Italy: Società Lichenologica Italiana. Info: Secretary, Prof. Giovanni Caniglia, Dipartimento di Biologia, Via Orto Botanico 15, I-35123 Padova, Italia.

Japan: Lichenological Society of Japan (LSJ). Info: Dr. M. Nakanishi, Dept. of Biology, Faculty of Education, Hiroshima University, 3-1-33-Shinonome-cho, Minami-ku, Hiroshima-City 734, Japan.

Netherlands: Bryologische en Lichenologische Werkgroep der KNNV (BLW). Info: P. Hovekamp, Eiberoord 3, NL-2317 XL Leiden, The Netherlands.

Nordic Countries: Nordisk Lichenologisk Forening (NLF). Info: Ulrik Søbchting, Institut for Sporeplanter, Ø. Farimagsgade 2 D, DK-1353 København K, Denmark.

Poland: Lichen Section of the Polish Botanical Society (Polskie Towarzystwo Botaniczne). Secretary: Dr. W. Faltynowicz, Department of Plant Ecology, University of Gdansk, ul. Czołgistow 46, 81-378 Gdynia, Poland.

Switzerland: Schweizerische Vereinigung für Bryologie und Lichenologie (SVBL). Info: K. Ammann, Systematisch-Geobotanisches Institut der Universität Bern, Altenbergrain 21, CH-3013 Bern, Switzerland.

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.

DIARY

(Abbreviations refer to the organizing societies, see above.)

1988

25-27 March. BLS workshop "Lichens - How to Use Microscopic Characters for Identification".

15-20 April. Spring Field Meeting in North Devon: Lichen Flora of the British Isles Workshop, a joint meeting of the BLS and the Systematics Association.

May. Biennial Meeting of Australasian lichenologists. Venue to be decided.

6-26 June. Course in Lichenology, University of Alaska-Southeast. Info see p. 18.

ca. 20-30 July. BLW bryological and lichenological summer camp near Cahors, France. Further details from: H. van Dobben, Visschersteeg 9, NL-3511 LW Utrecht, Netherlands

7-11 August. ABLS Annual Meeting in conjunction with AIBS meeting, University of California, Davis, USA.

15-26 August. BLS Summer field meeting in the Gower Peninsula, Southe Wales, UK.

28 August - 2 September. ABLS bryological and lichenological field meeting in Virgen (East Tirolia, Austra).

29 August - 1 September. Excursion AFL to Chamonix (Haute Savoie, France).

4-10 September. AEFTAT Congress. Info see ILN 20(2), p. 42.

15-18 September. ABLM lichenological field meeting in the Sauerland, West Germany.

19-23 September. Italian & British Lichen Societies field and lecture meeting on 'Lichens and ancient monuments' based near Rome. Local secretary Prof. P.L. Nimis. Further details from: Mrs. A.M. O'Dare, Springfield, 13 Barrows Road, Cheddar, Somerset BS27 3AY, U.K.

27 December - 12 January. IAL Field meeting in Baja California, Mexico. See p. 18.