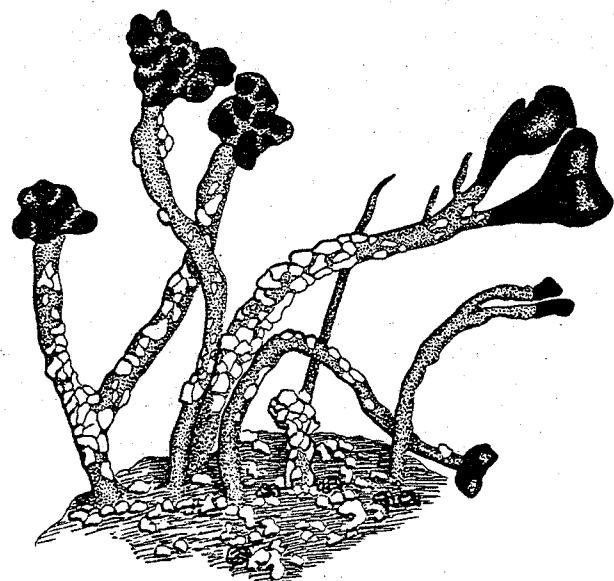


# INTERNATIONAL LICHENOLOGICAL

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International Association for Lichenology

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The opinions expressed in the Newsletter are not necessarily those held by the International Association for Lichenology.

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

## RESEARCH NEWS & NOTES

**Ahmadjian, Vernon** (Worcester, Mass., USA) visited the Department of Botany and Range Science at Brigham Young University (Larry St. Clair) and the Department of Botany at Arizona State University (Tom Nash) in October 1989, presenting a seminar entitled "What have synthetic lichens told us about real lichens?" at each institution.

**Apptroot, André** (Utrecht, Netherlands) visited Berlin where he continued work together with Harrie Sipman on Papua New Guinea lichens (mainly *Thelotrema* spp.). They also discussed the progress of his PhD. project on *Pyrenulales* s.l. excl. *Pyrenula* s.l., of which a monograph is forthcoming. Experiences with the cladistic analysis of this and other groups were exchanged. The changed political situation in Berlin allowed for a collecting trip to the Berlin Wall, where eleven species, all common saxicolous lichens, were found. The sound of the "Mauerspechte" pecking away at the Wall, reminded of a group of lichenologists collecting rock lichens.

**Brodo, Irwin** (Ottawa, Canada) has almost completed work on a revision of the corticolous species of *Ochrolechia* in North America. Several new species have been discovered, and some unexpected Central and South American affinities were

uncovered as well.

While on a trip to Spain in October (singing with the Ottawa Choral Society), he had the pleasure of meeting colleagues in Madrid and Barcelona and was much impressed with the level of lichenological interest, knowledge and productivity in Spain. In November, Irwin visited Henry Imshaug at Michigan State University to do *Ochrolechia* work. He reports that many interesting lichenological projects are underway at MSU. Imshaug is continuing his floristic studies of several regions, Tom Trana is finishing his thesis work on multi-spored asci, and Ralph Common is still making fascinating observations on ascus structure and cell-wall chemistry using various stains, especially iodine-based stains.

**Chabanenko, Svetlana** (Lazo, Primorsky region, USSR) finished an inventory of the lichen flora of Lazovsky state reservation "L.G. Kaplanova" (in the southern part of the Sokhote-Alinj, within the Lazovsky, Olginsky, Partizansky and Chuguevsky districts of the Primorsky region), which includes 452 species of lichens. She investigated the lichen flora of the islands Putjatin, Petrova, Beljzova, Orekhova, Opasnoho and Khalerbe in the Bay of Peter the Great. At present she is studying lichens of all forest types and tundra ecosystems in the southeastern part

of the Primorsky region (mountain ranges Aleksejevsky, Diametrical, Partizansky and Oljiginsky). Lichen collections were made in all enumerated districts in the Lazovsky state reservation (6000 specimens). For her address see "New Members".

**Dudorjeva, Tamara** (Kirovsk, Murmanskaja province, USSR) is studying the lichen genera *Cladonia* and *Cladina* in Murmanskaja province. She investigates chemistry (by using the TLC method), ecology and distribution of each of the representatives. She plans to study ultrastructural changes of these lichens under the influence of industrial pollution (in the vicinity of the Monchegorsky plant, the Kandalakshsky aluminium factory and others). For her address see "New Members".

**Galloway, David** (London, UK) visited New Zealand, 29 October - 18 November, where he helped organize a lichen workshop at the University of Canterbury's Field Station at Cass, site of the IAL field meeting in 1981. 30 people attended the 4-day meeting and lichens were collected from above the treeline on the Craigieburn Range and from a selection of sites in Arthur's Pass.

He is concluding a study of *Pseudocyphellaria* from South America; an account of Ecuadorean taxa with Lars Arvidsson is in press, and work continues on Australian and palaeotropical populations. Studies on Australasian *Pannariaceae* continue with Per Magnus Jørgensen. A checklist and bibliography of Chilean lichenology is

nearing completion as a prelude to a Chilean lichen flora which is in preparation. Work continues with Gerardo Guzman (Valparaiso) on the lichens of Parque Nacional Puyehue. A checklist of New Zealand lichens is to be published in New Zealand in 1990, and a revised and extended "Keys to genera of New Zealand lichens" is planned. A colour photographic account of New Zealand lichens and their habitats is in preparation with the photographer Brian Enting (Lower Hutt). A field trip to the Taitao Peninsula, Chile with Operation Raleigh is planned for January-March, 1990.

**Gao, Xiang-Qun** (Beijing, China) spent one month in Helsinki and Turku, Finland in October 1989, after a short visit to the Botanical Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR in Leningrad. He finished a paper entitled "A revision of the lichen genus *Asahinea*" on the basis of his work in Leningrad, Helsinki and Turku. During his stay in Helsinki he participated in some excursions with Finnish friends. He is now working at the Herbarium of Uppsala University, Sweden and continuing his study of the lichen genus *Cetraria* and allied genera in China. Special attention is being paid to morphology, anatomy, ontogeny and chemistry of the yellow fruticose species distributed in the Himalayan region.

**Gowan, Sharon** (Cambridge, USA), who recently earned her doctorate degree at Duke University with a chemosystematic revision of the North

American species of *Porpidia*, has accepted a postdoctoral fellowship at Harvard University (Cambridge, Mass.). She will spend the next year continuing her research on biological problems related to *Porpidia*, as well as doing some teaching.

**James, Peter** (London, UK) hangs up his managerial boxing gloves when he retires as Deputy Keeper of Botany of The Natural History Museum at the end of April 1990. Scientific editing of the new British Lichen Flora by Brian Coppins, David Hawksworth, William Purvis and himself is well underway and will be completed early in 1990. He intends to continue his work at the Natural History Museum and to complete his monograph on *Menegazzia* with David Galloway. He will also work on his collections from Ascension Island and Macaronesia, and a collecting visit to St. Helena is planned.

**Kondratjuk, Sergej** (Kiev, Ukrainian SSR) together with Navrotskaja Irina and Roms Elena finished the preparation of the next (second) part of the second volume of A.N. Oxner's "Flora of the Lichens of the Ukraine" (see also ILN 22(1), p. 10) and passed it to the publishing house "Naukova dumka" in September 1989. In addition, together with collaborators (Solonina Elena, Navrotskaja Irina, Bajrak Elena, Beznis Natalja), he has prepared "An annotated list of the lichens of the Forest-Steppe zone of the Ukrainian SSR".

**Laundon, Jack** (London, UK) spent early October at the University of

Thessaloniki, working especially with Stergios Pirtos on the epiphytic lichen flora of Mt. Olympus. He is currently writing and illustrating a small book on churchyard lichens, with reference to England and Wales, for publication by The Natural History Museum, London in 1990. Manuscripts on *Lepraria* in the British Isles, and on James Edward Smith's lichens are also in preparation.

**Lutzoni, François** (Lévis, Canada) has completed most of his work on a reevaluation of the *Ionaspis-Hymenelia* complex at the generic level, and is writing up his results as part of his M.Sc. thesis for the University of Ottawa. A revision of the North American species in that complex will follow later. The thesis work is being supervised by Irwin Brodo at the National Museum of Natural Science ("National Museums of Canada"). François has now returned to his position at l'Université Laval. For his mailing address see Changes of address below.

**Mies, Bruno** (Cologne, West Germany) finished his thesis on "Flechtenverbreitung auf den Kapverdischen Inseln" (Lichen distribution in the Cape Verde Islands) by the end of 1989. His study is based on some 5600 specimens. Several taxonomical problems remain, however. He collected considerable duplicate material, and would like to exchange this against African specimens, preferably from arid-subtropical or tropical West Africa.

**Mikulin, Alexander** (Vladivostok, USSR) has finished his investigation of the lichen complexes of the Bolshehekhkirshy and Komsomolsky reservations (Khabarovsk region) and the Kronotsky state reservation (Kamchatka). He defended his thesis in 1989, and also prepared a "Lichen handbook of Kamchatka", which is now in press. He is mainly investigating lichens of the northern and mountain territories of the Far East and is now preparing a survey of the *Cladoniaceae* of the Soviet Far East. He is responsible for the "Lichens" sections in many volumes of "Lower plants, fungi and mosses of the Soviet Far East". He is planning a project on "The system approach in the analysis of lichenological information". A. Mikulin is curator of the lichenological herbarium of the Institute of Biology and Pedology of the Far East Department of the USSR Academy of Science, which includes about 26000 specimens. There are collections by different scientists from all regions of the Soviet Far East. Part of these collections is still unidentified. For his address see "New Members".

**Purvis, William** (London, UK) is currently in the final stages of editing the manuscript of the forthcoming "Lichen Flora of Great Britain and Ireland", together with Peter James, Brian Coppins, David Hawksworth and David Moore. It is envisaged that final copy will be submitted to the publishers (The Natural History Museum) early next year. He is also collaborating with Jack Elix on the occurrence of a new copper-lichen acid

complex in lichens. A new investigation is being made on the lichen-mineral relationships of taxa growing on metal sulphides.

**Scheidegger, Cristoph** (Birmensdorf) accepted a position in the Swiss Federal Research Institute for Forest, Snow and Landscape. After a busy time establishing a SEM laboratory, he will continue his lichenological investigations with the following projects: dispersal biology and early development of threatened forest lichens; taxonomy of the genus *Buellia* in Europa, the Sonora Desert, and the Subantarctic Islands.

**Skyrina, Irina** (Vladivostok, USSR) finished a study of the lichen flora of the Sikhote-Alinjsky biospheric region. Separate publications were prepared for the East (jointly with L.A.Knjazeva, 1985) and for the West Slopes of Middle Sikhote-Alinj (Skyrina, 1987). In addition, she published results of an airborne deposition study in the southern part of the Far East (Daljnégorsk and Vladivostok) by using lichen indication. At present she is investigating lichen flora and lichen indication in Vladivostok, on islands in the Bay of Peter the Great (Popova, Rejnyk, Vera, Furugelm, Faljsiviy and others), in the Khasansky district of the Primorsky region. Her collections for the lichen flora of the Sikhote-Alinjsky biospheric district (from the Krasnoarmeysky, Terneysky and partly the Daljnégorsk districts of the Primorsky region), and also material connected with her bioindication

studies in the vicinity of the towns of Daljnégorsk and Vladivostok (Muravjev-Amursky Peninsula), are kept in the Pacific Institute of Geography of the Far East Department of the USSR Academy of Science. They comprise nearly 6000 specimens. For her address see "New Members".

**Stevens, Nell** (St.Lucia, Australia) has been awarded an Australian Research Council (ARC) grant for two years to enable her to complete her revision of the Australian *Usneas*. She hopes this work will also help clarify some of the taxonomic problems which exist in *Usnea* species in New Zealand, South America and S.E. Asia. Her research will include investigation into environmental influence on chemical and morphological variability.

**Wedin, Mats** (Uppsala, Sweden) will continue his population-based studies of southern temperate *Sphaerophorus* with a second fieldtrip, to the temperate rainforests of New Zealand and Australia. Together with Leif Tibell, who will be collecting living material for cultivation of mycobionts of *Caliciales*, he will visit New Zealand from 2 to 27 January 1990. Afterwards, a ten-day visit to Tasmania (in cooperation with Gintaras Kantvilas) and three weeks on mainland Australia: Victoria, New South Wales and Queensland (in cooperation with Jack Elix and Heinar Streimann) are scheduled. On the way back he will stop on the Hawaiian Islands to look for *Sphaerophor-*

*aceae* and other *Caliciales* together with Clifford Smith. The rest of 1990 will be spent mostly with south american collections. Papers on ultrastructural investigations are now in press, and a talk on southern hemisphere *Sphaerophoraceae* for the Regensburg Congress in preparation.

**Winchester, Vanessa** (Oxford, UK) submitted her doctoral thesis at Oxford University on "An evaluation of lichenometry: with field studies in Lappland, Britain and the Western Alps". The thesis proposes that lichenometry, a technique for the relative or absolute dating of rock surfaces using maximum diameter lichen measurements, should only be used in situations where there is a reliable existing dating framework, but that within this framework the technique may provide useful indications of rates of environmental change, due to both man's impact (in particular, air pollution) and climatic variation. A further development of the technique investigated the use of the means and modes of population size/frequency distributions in conjunction with species colonization rates. Promising results from an initial study suggest that if this approach can be properly developed it might provide an independent dating method freed from the previous problematic assumptions of the technique. In the future she wishes to carry out further investigations of this size/frequency approach.

### More news about IMC 4

The Third (Final) Circular of the Fourth International Mycological Congress is out! It announces the following deadlines:

March 15, 1990: Congress registration and submission of contributions; payment of congress fees; booking of overnight accommodation.

May 1, 1990: Excursions, pre-congress workshops, post-congress workshops, sightseeing tours.

June 15, 1990: Abstracts of oral presentations and posters.

The definitive time schedule is as follows:

20-27 August 1990: Pre-congress Excursions and Workshops.

27 August: Registration, Informal Reception.

28 August: AM Opening Ceremony and Lecture; PM Symposia, Lectures, Workshops, Poster Sessions, till 21.00.

29 August - 2 September: Full-day Symposia etc. 8.30 till 20.00 or 21.00.

3 September: AM Symposia etc.; PM Closing Ceremony and Farewell Party.

4-11 September: Post-congress Excursions and Workshop.

The lichenological programme has slightly changed since the last information, and includes:

General Lectures: Lichens and man (D.H.S. Richardson); Analogy and homology in the evolution of lichens (J. Poelt).

Symposia: A-4 Lichen taxonomy and systematics (convener H. Hertel); A-10 Lichenicolous and fungicolous fungi (convener D. Hawksworth); B-5 Morphogenesis in Ascomycetes (including lichenized taxa) (convener R. Honegger); C-8 Distribution of lichenized and non-lichenized fungi in the southern hemisphere (conveners D.J. Galloway & E. Horak); C-9 The ecological role of lichens (convener T.H. Nash); G-1b Chemotaxonomy II (convener P. Blanz).

Workshops: BW-1 Morphogenesis of lichens (H.M. Jahns); CW-3 General problems in Mediterranean lichenology (J. Poelt); CW-4 Lichens and pollution (H.M. Jahns & R. Honegger).

IAL Dinner 1 September 20.00 hr

Many other activities during the congress will prove to be of great value for anyone studying lichens.

Information: IMC 4 /Prof. Dr. A. Bresinski, Botanisches Institut der Universität, D-8400 Regensburg, Federal Republic of Germany.

### Symposium "Tropical Lichens"

The symposium Tropical Lichens held in London from 4th to 8th September 1989 provided five days of smooth flowing sessions covering very interesting and varied topics. The warm friendliness of all participants made both day and evening events like a big family reunion.

The sessions covered a wide range of research, with papers on taxonomic, experimental, ecological and biogeographical topics. The first day included a very informative paper by Professor Prance (Kew Gardens) on "Diversity in tropical plants and vegetation: problems facing systematists in recording and conservation of tropical vegetation". Later papers on Lichens took us through tropical alpine deserts in Hawaii, the Asian tropics, New Guinea and Australia, East Africa, Tanzania, South and Central America, Chile, Brazil, Ecuador and the Guianas, the mid-Atlantic islands and China. We were treated to a wealth of excellent slides.

Several families and many genera were dealt with by the speakers: *Caliciales*, *Roccellaceae*, *Teloschistales*, *Relicina*, *Ramalina*, *Usnea*, *Menegazzia*, *Siphula*, *Cladia*, *Erioderma*, *Parmotrema*, *Pannaria*, *Lobaria*, *Coccocarpia*, *Sticta*, *Umbilicaria*, *Pseudocyphellaria*, *Physcia*, *Cladonia*, *Stereocaulon*, *Everniastrum*, *Hypotrachyna* and pyrenocarpous species. Follicolous lichens were a prominent theme.

Many lichen habitats were described during the sessions, including the mangroves, the restingas, dry open forests and rainforests, grass paramo, cactus deserts and alpine deserts, which occur in tropical areas of the world. We were pleased to have Professor Wei (China) and Dr. Marcelli (Brazil) present at the meeting and it was a pity Dr. Lai (Taiwan), Dr. Latiff (Malaysia) and Dr. Makhija (India) were not able to present their papers.

One afternoon Alex George, editor of the "Flora of Australia", discussed the project with those participating in this work and extra contributors were recruited during the meeting. A paper by Nigel Winsor, Head of Exploration, Royal Geographical Society, entitled "Expeditionary Science - The Global Taskforce", was illustrated by exceptionally good slides showing even more exotic places which might be explored by the intrepid lichenologist.

Finally, an Open Forum on Conservation of Tropical Lichens chaired by Mark Seaward proved to be a lively session, with everyone wanting to say something. Dougal Swinscow concluded the session with a touch of medicine.

A cocktail party was generously provided by the British Lichen Society on the first evening and a Buffet Dinner was held in the Linnean Society Rooms on Wednesday evening, for which the organizers, especially Patricia and David Galloway, should be heartily thanked.

Symposium Tropical Lichens, London, September 1989. Upper: group picture on the stairs near Flett Theatre. Lower: the buffet dinner, with Mrs. Patricia Galloway, Peter James, David Galloway and Clifford Smith.



Like the English weather this summer, the Symposium can be summed up in a word - Excellent.

--- Nell Stevens

### The lichenological collection of the Slovak National Museum in Bratislava [BRA], Czechoslovakia

The present Slovak National Museum originated in 1961 by fusion of the former Slovak National Museum in Martin with the Slovak Museum in Bratislava. The botanical collections of both institutes included small numbers of lichens: Martin 2978 and Bratislava 460 specimens. A new position was made available for a curator of cryptogams and the arranging and building of a lichenological herbarium could begin. I accepted this position in January 1961. Since 1970, when new specialists for fungi and algae were appointed, I could concentrate my activity on lichens and bryophytes.

Since 1961 the lichenological collections of the Slovak National Museum increased quickly. Material was collected mainly in Slovakia, but also in other countries of Central and Southeastern Europe, Turkey and the Soviet Union. A lot of specimens was bought from various sources, the most valuable addition being the herbarium of Dr. J. Nádvorník - a well known specialist in *Caliciaceae* and *Physciaceae* - containing 16.000 items. About 1400 specimens were transferred from the Slovak Academy of Sciences. More than 6.000 specimens were acquired in exchange, especially for "Lichenes Slovakiae exsiccati No. 1-300" issued from 1964 til 1980.

Lichenological material was at first arranged according to the system of Zahlbruckner, later to that of Poelt (1973). Within the families, species and genera were ordered alphabetically. Genera and families were provided with numerical codes, too. Selected type material, as well as a small collection of historically interesting lichens and lastly Vezda's exsiccates "Lichenes selecti exsiccati" (Fasc. 41-93) are kept separately.

Collectors represented in the main collection (except of exsiccates) are especially Zd. Cernohorsky, O. Chreno, P. Demes, J. Dvorák, J. Fábry, W. Faltynowicz, V. Greschik, F. Haszlsinsky, J.L. Holuby, J. Horníčková, K. Kalchbrenner, A. Kmet, A. Lackovicová, J.K. Lányi, E. Lisická, J. Liska, B. Matousek, K. Mergl, M. Michálek, V. Nábelek, J. Nádvorník, L. Opold, Zd. Pilous, I. Pisút, B. Stein, S. Truchly, A. Vezda, V. Vransky. On the 30th of June 1989, when I left the Museum, the herbarium comprised 70.123 lichens.

--- Ivan Pisút

Note of the editor: Eva Lisická will be the curator of the lichenological herbarium beginning from 1. November 1989.



### Request for literature

Lichenological investigations in the USSR are on the increase (see contributions in "News & Notes" by Chabanenko, Dudorjeva, Mikulin and Skyrina). This increase naturally leads to an increasing need for scientific communication. Therefore these persons would very much like to come into contact with scientists from other countries dealing with similar investigations and have a strong need for foreign literature. They would be pleased to send Soviet literature or herbarium specimens in exchange.

--- Editors

### IAL field meeting: Madeira, May 1991

The IAL is organizing a two-week field meeting to Madeira in May, 1991, to be led by Peter James and Hildur Krog. The meeting will be based at Funchal, and it is anticipated that visits will be made to the following habitats known to be rich in lichens:

- (i) some of the more important levadas (water channels)
- (ii) Laurisilva forest
- (iii) coastal areas
- (iv) upland areas
- (v) Porto Santo (a neighbouring island with a different lichen flora).

Further information will be provided in the next Newsletter. Persons interested in participating in this field meeting should write at once to Peter James, Department of Botany, The Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD, UK. Numbers will be limited to 15 and will be selected on a first-come, first-served basis.

### Reflections on IAL membership in relation to tropical lichenology

Current IAL membership, to judge from the 1988 list and its three 1989 supplements, is distributed as follows:

Total 440.

Europe 256 (=58%): 216 West, 40 East.

Asia: 41 (=9%): 13 Japan, 12 in communist countries (7 China, 4 USSR, 1

Mongolia), 7 India, 2 Pakistan, 2 South Korea, 2 Israel, 1 Turkey, 1 New Guinea. Australia 8, New Zealand 1.

America 131 (31%): North (USA and Canada) 123, Latin America 8 (1 Uruguay, 2 Brazil south of the tropics, 5 in tropical countries).

Africa 3 (= 0.68%): 1 North, 1 East, 1 South.

A contrast: altogether in Europe, USA and Canada  $379 = 87\%$ , whereas in the Tropics there are only  $10 = 2.27\%$ ; probably half not native to the tropical area they inhabit: 1 Hawaii; 1 Africa (Ethiopia); 3 Asia (2 India; 1 New Guinea); 5 America (2 Mexico; 3 Venezuela; + 1 just outside the tropics in Brazil)

This shows that a third of the world's (non-Hawaiian) tropical members live in Venezuela; however, all 3 in Venezuela came to Venezuela and lichenology rather late in life (trained in non-lichenological biology in Europe), 2 are old and officially retired from work now, and the third (me) has little experience and can spare relatively little time and money on lichens (though I hope to publish a list of Venezuelan lichens soon which will be provisionally useful in guiding Venezuelans who have more time to spare).

The scarcity of tropical IAL members, and of tropical contributions to science in general, is of course largely because tropical countries are relatively poor and cannot spend much money for such research without direct economical output. To tropical scientists like me, who can only with difficulty and great expense escape for rare short periods from their country of residence, and cannot even afford to visit adequately our own fast-disappearing tropical forests, an article like that in ILN 22 (3): 59 (1989) on an admirably useful "round-the-world field-trip" seems highly praiseworthy and at the same time a naïve and provocative flaunting of unfair privilege; though it's likely that the money spent on the trip contributed more to science immediately than it would have done if given to an average lichenologist living in the tropics, owing to the latter's lack of access to experience, equipment, literature, specimens etc. (I intend no criticism of the author).

It seems obviously in the interest of world science to try to redress the grave imbalance between tropical and temperate-zone scientific effort. At first sight it may seem that conferences on tropical biology (such as those on botany in Utrecht 1986, and on lichenology in London 1989) are a valuable step in this direction, but in practice they seem much less so, because very few tropical biologists can afford to attend them. Even when held in the tropics, they seem attended mainly by Europeans, North Americans and (subsidised) people of the host country; e.g. at the Latin-American bryological conference in Colombia 1988, by far most Latin-American countries had no representative; I think (from memory - the exaggeration if any is slight and not intentional) the only ones represented among 16 foreign participants were Costa Rica (1 person), Panama (1), Puerto Rico (1), Mexico &

Argentina (3), Peru (1 North American) and Venezuela (the richest Latin-American country, represented by only an Englishman, me), with no-one from Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Uruguay, Paraguay, Central America N of Costa Rica, or the many Caribbean countries. I suppose that the "Tropical Lichenology Workshop" in Puerto Rico 1989 was similarly attended mainly by Puerto Ricans, North Americans and Europeans (my eager appliance by airmail after receipt of the Newsletter was in vain, since all positions had been taken by that time). May I suggest to future organizers of such conferences, that they should reduce admission-charges and other controllable prices to say a half for people from poor tropical countries, and make allowance for inevitable delays in communication with such countries, if they wish such people to be able to attend. (The reduction in price would of course have to be subsidized by the relatively rich Euro-North American participants, who in turn are of course partly subsidized by artificially cheap raw materials from poor countries owing to the lower wages and living-standards in poor countries).

--- Robert Wingfield

#### New illustrated book on New Zealand lichens

The Forest Carpet. New Zealand's little-noticed forest plants - mosses, lichens, liverworts, hornworts, fork-ferns and lycopods. By Bill and Nancy Malcolm. Nelson, New Zealand: Craig Potton, Publisher, P.O. Box 555. 1989. Pp. 139, 21 x 28 cm, 160 coloured illustrations. ISBN 0 908802 08 0. [UK distributor: Natural History Museum Bookshop, Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD]. Price: £15.50 (p&p £1.50).

This visually stunning book, published and printed in New Zealand, is a photographic essay on the wealth and diversity of cryptogamic plants (excluding the fungi) that are such a feature of the forest floor and tree trunks in New Zealand. Lichens make up nearly one third of the book and are sumptuously illustrated by 58 colour plates ranging from life size to x 42 magnification, all brilliantly pin-sharp in definition and with extremely faithful, life-like colour. The text is an enthusiastically written simple introduction to lower plants for the growing numbers of trampers, climbers, naturalists and the man in the street who visit New Zealand's forests and mountains, but it is the plants themselves which are given central stage and allowed to make their impact on the reader and viewer. In the author's words ".... Using close-up colour photographs and microscope views, it shows you what these little-noticed plants look like and explains what goes on during their surprisingly eventful lives". The wonderful visual images depicted in this book must surely make many converts to cryptogamic botany in New Zealand, and a reading

list is included after the index for those who would like more detailed information on cryptogams. As a source of high-definition colour photographs of lichens, this book is among the top two or three currently available, and does full justice to the great beauty and diversity of New Zealand's lichens and other cryptogams. Both authors and publisher are to be congratulated on producing such a beautiful book and at such a reasonable price. Warmly recommended.

--- D.J. Galloway

#### Dougal Swinscow's Autobiography

Douglas Swinscow: Reap a Destiny. Divagations of a Taoist. 1989. Pp. xii + 334, with 9 pp. b/w photographic plates. The Memoir Club, British Medical Journal / Cambridge University Press. Price £14.95 (UK), £17.50 / US \$29.00 (elsewhere), all including postage, from: British Medical Journal, Tavistock Square, London WC1H 9JR, UK.

Douglas (Dougal) Swinscow's autobiography, commissioned by the editor of the British Medical Journal, provides us with a warm and fascinating account of one of the world's foremost lichenologists. To British lichenologists, Dougal is a revered father figure, being the inspiration behind the founding of the British Lichen Society, in which he has played a very active part, being at various periods its Curator, Auditor, Treasurer and President, as well as serving on its Council, acting as a Referee, and in addition undertaking the onerous duty of editing its journal, The Lichenologist, from its inauguration in 1958 up to 1966. During the Society's early years, he extended our horizons by painstakingly untangling what then appeared to most of us to be the almost impenetrable mystery of the pyrenocarps, demonstrating through his keys and descriptions that these lichens need no longer be ignored.

Not content with this Herculean labour, he took up the further challenge of tropical lichenology, working on the uncharted East African flora with Hildur Krog, culminating in their authorship of the Macrolichens of East Africa (1988), the first modern treatment of any tropical lichen flora. Both this and his pyrenocarpous work has brought him world recognition.

However, this is by no means the whole story, for Dougal's life is a full and varied one; the first two-thirds of this autobiography covers, amongst other things, his childhood, his medical career, his military experiences in the Second World War, which included the horrifying Battle of Arnhem, and his work as Deputy Editor of the British Medical Journal, one of the world's most important journals in this field. Despite his very busy professional life, Dougal has somehow found time



to pursue many outside interest, artistic, philosophical and scientific; the lichenological world is indeed fortunate to include this most talented of 'amateurs' amongst its number.

---Mark Seaward

### Other New Literature

Vagn ALSTRUP & Ulrik SØCHTING. 1989. Checkliste og status over Danmarks Laver. 44 pages. Nordisk Lichenologisk Forening. Available from: Nordisk Lichenologisk Forening, c/o Ulrik Søchting, Institut for Sporeplanter, Ø. Farimagsgade 2D, DK-1353 Copenhagen K. Price DK 50, Postal giroaccount 8505004. (A list of c. 900 lichen species known from Denmark, with indication of habitat, conservation status and distribution).

G. CLAUZADE, P. DIEDERICH & C. ROUX. 1989. Nelikenigintaj fungoj likenlogaj. Ilustrita determinlibro. Bulletin de la Société linnéenne de Provence Numéro spécial 1. 142 pages, numerous text-figures. Price FF 70 (incl. mailing), available from: Société linnéenne de Provence, Mme. R. Thomas, La Rosette, 2, rue Berthelot, F-13014 Marseille, France. (Keys to all presently known lichenicolous, non-lichenized fungi of the world, with index to keyed taxa and to hosts; however, reflecting present knowledge, biased towards European representatives; a much increased and improved re-issue of a similar key by Clauzade & Roux in 1976; in Esperanto).

Paul DIEDERICH. 1989. Les lichens épiphytiques et leurs champignons lichénicoles (macrolichens exceptés) du Luxembourg. Travaux Scientifiques du Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle de Luxembourg XIV. 268 pages. Free copies available from the author: Paul Diederich, 5 Rue Fernand-Mertens, L-2148 Luxembourg. (Treatment of 184 taxa of crustose lichens and 58 lichenicolous fungi occurring as epiphytes in Luxembourg; with keys, morphological and anatomic descriptions and notes on ecology and distribution; the printed version of the author's thesis with the same title, defended in 1989; in French).

J.M. EGEE. 1989. Los géneros *Heppia* y *Peltula* (Líquenes) en Europa Occidental y Norte de Africa. Bibliotheca Lichenologica Bd. 31. Berlin-Stuttgart, 122 pages. (Keys to and descriptions of 6 species of *Heppia* and 11 species of *Peltula*, together with data on distribution and ecology, and notes on phylogeny; based on a study of

much new material, mainly from Spain, Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia; in Spanish).

Gerhard RAMBOLD. 1989. A Monograph of the Saxicolous Lecideoid Lichens of Australia (excl. Tasmania). Bibliotheca Lichenologica Bd. 34. Berlin-Stuttgart, 345 pages. (Extensive treatment, with keys, descriptions, data on chemistry, etc. of 63 species in the genera *Austrolecia*, *Biatora*, *Carbonea*, *Clauzadeana*, *Immersaria*, *Lecanora*, *Lecidea*, *Lecidella*, *Micarea*, *Miriquidica*, *Paraporpidia*, *Poeltiaria*, *Poeltidea*, *Porpidia*, *Protoparmelia*, *Psilolechia*, *Pyrrhospora*, *Rimularia*, *Schaereria*, *Tephromela*, *Tremolecia*, *Tylothallia*; many taxa are newly recorded for Australia, 5 species and 2 genera newly described and 16 new combinations made; a new delimitation of the *Lecanoraceae* is proposed, including *Tephromela* and *Biatora*).

P. TORRENTE & J.M. EGEE. 1989. La Familia *Opegraphaceae* en el Area Mediterránea de la Península Ibérica y Norte de Africa. Bibliotheca Lichenologica Bd. 32. Berlin-Stuttgart, 282 pages. (Keys to and descriptions of 23 species of *Opegrapha* (notes on 13 additional species), "*Opegrapha*" *duriei*, 5 species of *Lecanactis*, *Bactrospora patellarioides*, 5 species of *Enterographa*, *Sclerophyton circumscriptum*, *Chiodecton myrticola* and 6 species of *Schismatomma* (incl. *S. hafellneri* sp. nov.); from Spain, Portugal, Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia; with extensive treatment of morphology and the separation of the genera; in Spanish).

Dagmar TRIEBEL. 1989. Lecideicole Ascomyceten. Eine Revision der obligat lichenicolen Ascomyceten auf lecideoiden Flechten. Bibliotheca Lichenologica Bd. 35. Berlin-Stuttgart, 278 pages. (Keys to and descriptions of 45 species in 21 genera, mainly in the orders *Arthoniales*, *Dothideales*, *Lecanorales*, *Verrucariales*; hosts are mainly saxicolous lichens, mostly belonging to the families *Trapeliaceae*, *Fuscideaceae*, *Lecanoraceae* s.l., *Lecideaceae* s.str., *Micareaceae*, *Porpidiaceae*, *Psoraceae*; with 10 newly described species, 1 new name and 15 new combinations; in German).

### "Sociedad Española de Liquenología", a new lichenological society

The Spanish lichenologists are pleased to announce the recent official approval for the "Sociedad Española de Liquenología (SEL)".

This new scientific society intends to advance communication between lichenologists, professional and non-professional, living in Spain or interested in Spanish

lichenology.

The executive council for 1988-89 is:

X. Llimona (President), G. Renovales (Vice-president), A. Gómez-Bolea (Secretary), N. Hladun (Treasurer), F. Manrique and P. Navarro-Rosinés (members-at-large).

For more information, please write to the Secretary: A. Gómez-Bolea, Dept. de Biologia Vegetal (Botanica), Fac. Biologia, Univ. de Barcelona, Avda. Diagonal 645, 08071 Barcelona, Spain.

## PERSONALIA

### Hiroshi Inoue

The death is announced of Dr. Hiroshi Inoue, Director of the Department of Botany of the National Science Museum, Tokyo, on the 29 December 1989, from complications following the surgical removal of a lung cancer. His numerous research publications are a memorial to his achievements in plant science, and his skillful organization of, and genial presence at, botanical meetings will be remembered by those who attended them.

### Changes/Corrections of address

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## Back issues of ILN

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According to a resolution of the IAL Executive Council, published in ILN 16 (1), April 1983, the following charges will be levied for back issues of ILN: Vol. 1: US\$ 0.25 per number (3 per volume); vol. 2-8: US\$ 0.50 per number (2 per volume); vol. 9-13: US\$ 1.00 per number (2 per volume); vol. 14-17: US\$ 1.50 per number (2 per volume).

Back issues from vol. 20 onward are available for US\$ 1.00 per number (3 per volume). The Indexes are free.

New members will receive free only copies of the numbers constituting the volume issued for the calendar year in which they join IAL.

Orders to be sent to H. Sipman, Bot. Garten & Bot. Museum, Königin-Luise-Strasse 6-8, D-1 Berlin 33, Germany (FRG).