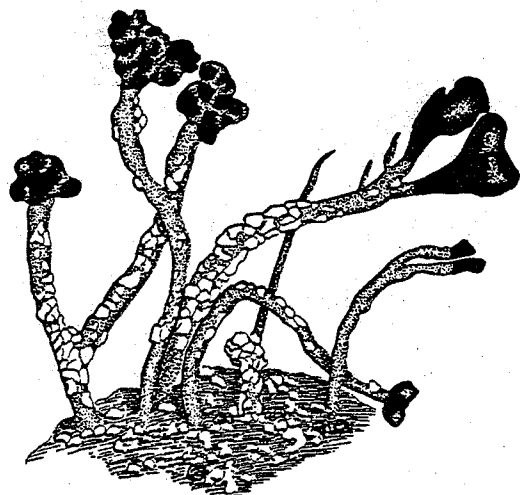


INTERNATIONAL LICHENOLOGICAL

NEWSLETTER

Vol. 23, nr. 3, October 1990



Official publication of the
International Association for Lichenology

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ISSN: 0731 - 2830

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

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

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RESEARCH NEWS & NOTES

Antonova, Irina (Kirovsk, U.S.S.R.) finished a study of the epilithic lichen flora and vegetation in the Khiniby Mountains, Kola Peninsula. The results will be published in several articles. She is continuing her studies of epilithic lichens in the Murmansk region, dealing with distribution, substrate ecology and impact of air pollution, and is interested in computer keys for Lecideoids. The issuing of an exsiccata series, "Lichenes Murmanica", is scheduled for 1991.

Bratt, Charis (Santa Barbara, U.S.A.) visited New York State during June 1990. She worked with Claire Schmitt of The New York State Museum in Albany collecting lichens in the Lake George area and in two Nature Conservancy areas near Watertown. They then visited Irwin Brodo in Ottawa, who was also hosting John and Anne Sheard of Saskatchewan.

Brown, Dennis (Bristol, U.K.) would be pleased to hear from anyone with published or unpublished information on the effects of agricultural chemicals (fertilisers, fungicides, pesticides etc.) on lichens; a topic with much anecdotal information but a very limited literature. He is attempting to organise a multi-national and multi-disciplinary study of these problems and anyone interested in participating in any way should contact him at the Department of Botany,

The University, Bristol BS8 1UG, UK. His current work, with Adolfo Avalos (Madrid, Spain) visiting Bristol from January to July, on mineral metabolism deals with the chemical control of cadmium uptake and the influence of environmental conditions during desiccation and rehydration on the extent of damage.

Büdel, Burkhard (Bieber, Germany) moved recently from Marburg to Bieber. In November he plans to visit the Transvaal, South Africa, where he will continue his ecological observations on cyanophilous lichens, in cooperation with Dirk Wessels, and collect additional material for his forthcoming monograph of the Heppiaceae and Peltulaceae.

Calvelo, Susana (Bariloche, Argentina) attended the V. Congreso Latinoamericano de Botánica (June 1990 in La Habana, Cuba). She presented a poster on morphological changes of the thallus of *Pseudocyphellaria flavicans* along anthropogenic alteration gradients in *Nothofagus dombeii* forests. She reports that three further contributions of special lichenological importance were presented during the congress: E. Farkas presented studies on asexual reproductive organs in relation to the systematics of foliicolous lichens, H. Iglesias-Brito data on the lichen collections of the Cuban Herbarium (HAC), and J.

Wolf studies on the diversity of epiphytic lichens and bryophytes in Colombia.

Clerc, Philippe (Berne, Switzerland) has spent 15 months in the USA, supported by the Swiss National Foundation. At Duke University (North Carolina) he learned molecular biology techniques applied to systematics. Together with Daniele Armaleo, he worked in the laboratory of Chicita and Bill Culberson on the genetic identity of mycobionts involved in photosymbiodemes. In a project supervised by Chicita and Bill Culberson, Philippe worked on gene flow in the *Cetraria ciliaris* agg. (*C. halei* and *C. ciliaris* s.str.). Some 600 mycobiont cultures are now slowly growing and the first results are expected in 1991! He visited Vernon Ahmadjian in Worcester, Mason Hale in Washington D.C., Martyn Dibben in Milwaukee, Bruce McCune in Corvallis, Charis Bratt in Santa Barbara, Sylvia and Steve Sharnoff and Isabelle Tayaeres in Berkeley. He collected a lot of material (especially the genus *Usnea*) on the east and the west coasts. A monographic treatment of the genus *Usnea* in North Carolina is in preparation (containing all species of the southeastern USA). The same (at least for some groups) is foreseen for the west coast (including Baja California in the framework of the lichen flora of the Sonoran Desert) where some new findings for North America have been made. He participated in the A.I.B.S. meeting in Toronto where he gave a talk entitled "Systematics and distribution of some North Amer-

ican *Usnea* species". Philippe is now back in Switzerland and will be supported by the Swiss National Foundation in a two years project entitled "Molecular biology studies in the systematics of macrolichens". Generic delimitation inside the Parmeliaceae, with special attention to *Parmelia* s.l., will be studied, using restriction pattern polymorphisms in ribosomal DNA genes as markers. A new method, the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) will be used. He participated in the 3rd international colloquium on Lichen Biology in Madrid, where he gave a talk entitled "The use of molecular biology techniques in lichen systematics". From the 1st november 1990, his new address will be: Conservatoire et Jardin botaniques de la ville de Genève, 1, ch. de l'Impératrice - 1292 Chambésy/Genève - Suisse.

Diederich, Paul (Luxembourg) is studying the lichenicolous heterobasidiomycetes which often form apparently sterile galls on many lichen species. Together with Josef Hafellner and Rolf Santesson he will prepare a revision of the genus *Abrothallus*. He recently began a series of papers entitled "New or interesting lichenicolous fungi"; the first part on Luxembourg species appeared in Mycotaxon, and the second one on the species from the Isle of Skye (Scotland) is being prepared. During the last year he has visited Christoph Scheidegger (Birmensdorf, lichen mapping in Switzerland), Rosalind Lowen (New York, lichenicolous Hypocreales), Rolf Santesson and Ro-

land Moberg (Uppsala, lichenicolous fungi) and Skytte Christiansen (Copenhagen, lichenicolous heterobasidiomycetes).

Dirig, Robert (Ithaca, U.S.A.) has recently been appointed the A.E. Jenkins Honorary Curator of Lichens at Cornell University's Plant Pathology Herbarium (CUP), and will curate their small but historically valuable lichen collection. He recently published results of a 14-year study of *Hypocenomyce scalaris* in eastern North America (MYCOTAXON 37: 441-462), and welcomes specimens of this lichen from anywhere in the Western Hemisphere to help compile a more complete distribution map.

Farkas, Edit (Várátót, Hungary) spent a marvellous week at the Institute of Systematic Botany of Uppsala University in the beginning of May, on the invitation of Leif Tibell. In this way she would like to express her gratitude to him for the opportunity to work in this well-equipped place and to meet Prof. Rolf Santesson for the first time. In June-July 1990 she spent a month in Cuba. She participated in the Vth. Latinamerican Botanical Congress in Habana, Cuba, where she met Cuban, Argentinian, Venezuelan and Dutch lichenologists. Afterwards she spent most of her time in the Institute of Ecology and Systematics of the Cuban Academy of Sciences to collaborate with Hugo Iglesias-Brito, the young lichenologist of the Institute. They had a one-day fieldtrip to the Soroa waterfall in the Sierra del Rosario Mountains.

Follmann, Gerhard (Cologne, Germany) undertook a second fieldtrip to the southwestern South American coast (especially Atacamenian) in December 1989, and January 1990. The main purpose was to complete his chorological, ecological, sociological, and systematical studies on Roccellaceae, which have their primary diversity centre in this region. He also investigated the reasons for the drastic decline of the lichen flora and vegetation in coastal Central and North Chile during the last decades. In February and March 1990, he made comparative lichenofloristical and -sociological observations along the westcoast of Southern Africa from the Cape Peninsula up to the mouth of the Kunene River at the Angolan border.

Hansen, Eric Steen (Copenhagen, Denmark) continued his investigation of the lichen flora of Greenland with a collecting trip in the Godthåbsfjord area in Southwest Greenland in July and August 1990. During this trip he also collected lichens for the next fascicle of "Lichenes Groenlandici Exsiccati".

Huneck, Siegfried (Halle/Saale, Germany) took part in the Seventh Meeting of the Central and East European Bryological Working Group (CEBWG) at Kirovsk (USSR, Kola Peninsula) from June 25th - 30th 1990. This meeting was devoted to bryology, but the participants also had an opportunity to look for lichens during the excursions to the Lake Imandra

and the Chibiny Mountains. The lichen flora of this arctic area is really fascinating. The author had never before seen such large mats of *Cetraria nivalis* (up to a diameter of 1 m), *C. cucullata* and *C. islandica*. Fortunately the sun was always above the horizon and therefore activity was not limited by darkness.

The Polar-Alpine Botanical Garden at Kirovsk (founded in 1931), host of the meeting, which belongs to the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, is situated at a very lovely place at the northern shore of the Bolshoj Vudjava Lake just at the foot of the Vudjavchor Mountain. Here there are some scientists under the leadership of Dr. A.W. Dombrowskaja (Mrs. I. Antonova and Mrs. T.A. Dudoreva) working on lichenological problems. A list (Konspekt) of the lichens from the Murmansk Oblast was published 20 years ago by Dr. Dombrowskaja and recently (Apatity 1986, 1988) two small papers on the genus *Stereocaulon* have appeared. The meeting was excellently organized and I am very grateful to the Russian colleagues, especially Dr. N. Konstantinova, for their hospitality and help. The only drawback was the limited time available for collecting lichens: one really needs several weeks to stroll through the beautiful Chibiny Mountains.

Iglesias-Brito, Hugo (Habana, Cuba), lichenologist at the Institute of Ecology and Systematic Botany of the Cuban Academy of Sciences, arranged his Institute's collections in alphabetical order and separated the identified from the unidentified ma-

terial. Now he is analysing the herbarium collections with emphasis on collectors and distribution of the specimens in time and space. In the future he plans to concentrate on the systematics of Cuban crustose lichens (Graphidaceae, Trypetheliaceae). Since lichenology is not well represented in the library of his institute, he would very much appreciate receiving reprints pertinent to tropical lichens. His address is: Instituto de Ecología y Sistemática A.C.C., A.P. 8010, C. Habana, CP 10800, Cuba.

Laundon, Jack (London, U.K.) has been granted early retirement from The Natural History Museum where he has worked for the past 38 years. He has recently completed a book on churchyard lichens which the Museum expects to publish in 1991. He will be working from home in the future, completing an account of *Lepraria* and papers on the nomenclature of British lichens. His address is 14 Victory Avenue, Morden, Surrey SM4 6DL, U.K.

Messuti, María Inés (Bariloche, Argentina) began a study of the saxicolous crustose lichens in the "Parques Nacionales Nahuel Huapi" in the Andino-patagonian vegetation zone, as a thesis for "licenciatura en biología", under the supervision of Gernot Vobis.

Printzen, Christian (Cologne, Germany) completed his M.Sc. thesis on the lichen flora and lichen vegetation of the Scilly Isles off the southwestern British coast, under the guid-

ance of **Gerhard Follmann**, Botanical Institute, University of Cologne, and **Peter James**, Botany Department, The Natural History Museum, London. A new inventory with chorological and ecological comments was made, which enumerates 355 confirmed records (previously some 240, partly critical, taxa were known from this Atlantic archipelago). Voucher specimens have been deposited at BM and KOELN. An analysis and synopsis of the most characteristic lichen communities of the Scilly Isles is now available.

Schlechter, Elisabeth (Cologne, Germany) hopes to finish this winter her Ph.D. thesis under the guidance of **Gerhard Follmann**, Botanical Institute, University of Cologne. During the last four years she carried out intensive fieldwork on the distribution of macrolichens in the Eifel Mountains, part of the Rhenanian Slate Plateau. Although incidental floristic observations of that medium altitude region have been made for over 150 years, these are the first systematic studies. So far, about 160 species of macrolichens have been found, including various new records, many taxa being threatened by extinction or seriously endangered. The evaluation of the grid-maps not only promises new chorological and ecological infor-

mation, but also hints at recent floristic alterations and fluctuations as well as conservational problems. Any additional observation by other lichenologists interested in the same subject is still welcome.

Seaward, Mark (Bradford, U.K.) on a visit to France in July, re-investigated the Jardin du Luxembourg in Paris with Marie-Agnès Letrouit-Galinou, discovering 10 epiphytic lichens which had recolonized a wide range of tree species since his 1986 visit, when no lichens were found. Subsequently, they visited **Chantal Van Haluwyn** and **Michel Lerond** in Lille for on-site discussions relating to their on-going joint research programme on lichen recolonization.

Silberstein, Lea (Tel Aviv, Israel) has completed her Ph.D. thesis entitled: Evaluation of Metabolic Processes and Endogeneous Protective Compounds in the Defensive Mechanism of an Air Pollution Resistant Lichen, under the supervision of **Margalith Galun**. The thesis explored the defence mechanism with which *Xanthoria parietina* is equipped. She was able to show that a multitude of mechanisms (avoidance and metabolic processes) is involved in the protection process.

IMC 4, a succesful lichenological event

After Exeter (UK), Tampe (USA), and Tokyo (Japan), the fourth International Mycological Congress, devoted to all branches of mycological research, was held in the ancient town of Regensburg, Southern Germany, from 8. August until 3 September 1990. It was a great success, not only from a mycological but also from a lichenological point of view. The 1650 participants included some 100 lichenologists, and nearly 9 % of the programme was especially devoted to lichenology. This made the Congress one of the largest lichenological meetings ever held. A very promizing feature was the good representation of young and capable students. The organizers and conveners, David Galloway, David Hawksworth, Hannes Hertel, Rosmarie Honegger, Hans-Martin Jahns, Tom Nash, Roman Türk, and especially Josef Poelt, who acted as the President of the Congress, are to be congratulated for the excellent job they did.

The programme covered all current lichenological research branches. Two symposia were completely devoted to taxonomy and morphogenesis of lichens. In a further five symposia, dealing with phytogeography, lichenicolous fungi, heavy metal uptake, morphogenesis and chemotaxonomy, investigations of lichens often played a major role. In addition there were workshops on pollution, mapping, and Mediterranean lichens. Many other activities of interest to lichenologists were presented, such as on nomenclature, computer applications, taxonomy of non-lichenized ascomycetes, and conservation. Two of the general lectures were on lichens, given by Josef Poelt and David Richardson. Altogether it was impossible to attend everything of one's interest, in spite of the long daily sessions running from 8.30 hr. till 21.00 hr.

The IAL presented several activities. After a council meeting, a general meeting was held, attended by some 100 persons. Among the topics discussed were a change in the Constitution to allow council changes outside International Botanical Congresses, the finances of the Association, and future activities. Details of proposed changes to the Constitution will appear in the next issue of the *Newsletter*, which will also have the formal reports. Due to Rosmarie Honegger's efforts, some 15 new members could be welcomed, and several others took advantage of the opportunity to pay their dues in cash. A highlight was the IAL dinner. Being the only one of its kind during the congress, it was very popular and the number of participants was in excess of the number of lichenologists. It was held in the attractive setting of the medieval towncenter, amongst gothic and baroque churches, in rooms of the former town hall with a traditional atmosphere, and everybody enjoyed good food and the friendly atmosphere created by the 'lichenological family'. Speeches were

given to honour Josef Poelt, President of the Congress, to Prof. Bresinski, the well-known mycologist, who did a tremendous job as Secretary General, and Rolf Santesson, Nestor of the attending lichenologists. For Aino Henssen, on the occasion of her 65th birthday, a birthday song was sung in both English and Swedish.

What else should be said to illustrate the success of the Congress? The good weather permitted scientific discussions and the establishment or renewal of friendships in the pleasant atmosphere of one of the many "Biergarten". The University buildings of remarkable architecture, although somewhat grey and confusing in the beginning, were soon found to be very spacious and contained all facilities needed, refreshments, shops, restaurants.

Finally, a word of thanks should be directed to all who contributed to the success of the Congress and have not been mentioned above, notably to all contributors of lectures and posters. They provided the sound scientific base which makes one look forward to the next Congress.

— Harrie Sipman

Towards a Med-Checklist of the Mediterranean Lichens

The first meeting of the O.P.T.I.M.A. Commission for Lichens was held in Trieste, Italy, 20-21 April 1990. Participants were the members of the commission: E. Barreno (Valencia, Spain), J.M. Egea (Murcia, Spain), X. Llimona (Barcelona, Spain), H. Mayrhofer (Graz, Austria), P.L. Nimis (Trieste, Italy), D. Ottonello (Palermo, Italy), J. Poelt (Graz, Austria) and C. Roux (Marseille, France), and as invited advisers M. Codogno (Trieste, Italy) and H. Hertel (Munich, Germany). The aim of the meeting was the setting up of a general framework for a Med-Checklist Project on Mediterranean Lichens. It took place at the Department of Biology of Trieste University and was chaired by J. Poelt. The meeting was followed by a lichenological excursion in Yugoslavia.

In comparison with northern and central Europe, the lichen flora of southern Europe is much less known. Several areas are still unexplored, and many groups await a critical revision. Although lichenology in Mediterranean countries has been rather neglected for many years, in recent years there has been a rapid and continuous progress in lichenological research, particularly in Spain and Italy. There is a great need for a synthesis of the available taxonomic and phytogeographic information, which could be the starting point for further coordinated research.

The participants agreed to adopt a practical approach to the project, which should be considered as an on-going process envisaging several stages at increasing levels of precision. At least two checklists are necessary: a "First Approximation

Checklist", to be produced in a reasonably short time, and a "Second Approximation Checklist", which will be published later.

The "First Approximation Checklist" should be limited to the countries of southern Europe and contain a complete species list with relevant synonymy, notes on the ecology and on the distribution of the treated taxa, and relevant literature. It should also include critical, or otherwise little known groups, indicating their critical status. The information contained in this checklist does not need to have the same degree of accuracy for all taxa: it should reflect the present state of knowledge, pointing out open problems and showing the main areas in which further research is needed.

The checklist should mention the presence of a given species in Macaronesia, the Azores, North Africa, and Mediterranean Asia, if this information is available, but should not take into consideration species which are currently known only from these areas. A subdivision of the Checklist area was made, based on practical criteria such as the degree of lichenological knowledge and the presence of active lichenologists. A provisional list of regional advisers was prepared: these should check and augment information relative to their regions. A second provisional list was made of specialists, who could provide lists of species known to them from the checklist area. Approval of definitive lists was scheduled for a second meeting (held during the International Mycological Congress in Regensburg), when preliminary contributions of the specialists were to be discussed.

The lists provided by the specialists will be sent to the regional advisers, who will propose additions and/or emendations. The final versions will be collected by the University of Trieste, which will serve as the Information Center. Here all information will be stored and the final version of the "First Approximation Checklist" prepared. The commission agreed to organize excursions into the least known regions of southeastern Europe (Yugoslavia, Albania, Crete, Greece), in order to gain additional information. The first definitive contributions, relating to some recently monographed genera, such as *Buellia* (Ch. Scheidegger) and *Rinodina* (H. Mayrhofer), should be prepublished in "Flora Mediterranea" to serve as examples for other specialists. The preparation of the "Second Approximation Checklist" should follow the publication of national or regional checklists.

— P.L. Nimis, secretary

News on the forthcoming lichenological Symposium in Lund (IAL 2)

The lichenological symposium to be held in Lund in 1992, already announced in the Diary of this Newsletter, is taking shape. Its title will be: Progress and Problems in Lichenology in the Nineties, and it will be held from 31 August until 4 September. It will be the second symposium held under the auspices of IAL. The Local Organizing Committee and Advisory Board includes L. Arvidsson, I. Kärnefelt, R. Moberg, A. Tehler and L. Tibell, with D. Galloway and I. Kärnefelt as President and Secretary, respectively. Eight sections will be organized:

- A. Systematics and Phylogeny (A. Tehler)
- B. Morphology and Development (R. Honegger)
- C. Ecology and Ecophysiology (L. Kappen)
- D. Chemistry and Chemotaxonomy (C. Leuckert)
- E. Bioindication and Conservation (R. Türk)
- F. Reproduction and Dispersal (S. Ott)
- G. Biogeography (D. Galloway)
- H. Lichens and Biodeterioration (M. Seaward)

A form for preliminary registration is included with this issue of the Newsletter.

News from Italy

The Italian Lichen Society (Società Lichenologica Italiana) announces a series of activities in 1990. From 6 to 9 August a course on the ecology of epiphytic lichens will be held in Trieste. From 17 to 22 September a course devoted to lichens and the conservation of archeological monuments will be held in Rome. A beginners course will be held from 24 to 27 September in Passo Pura (UD), being followed by an excursion in the same area from 27 to 30 September. The general meeting of the Society will be held in Verona on 2-3 November, together with a commemoration of A. Massalongo, an excursion to the "loci Massalongiani" and the presentation of a book containing reprints of rare articles by Massalongo, edited by the S.L.I. and the Museum of Natural History of Verona.

For February 1991 a workshop on *Biologia dei Licheni* is planned in Torino. Those interested in participating should contact the organiser before 15 October 1990: R. Piervittori, Dip. Biologia Vegetale, viale Mattioli 25, I-10125 Torino.

Volume 3 of the *Notiziario* has just appeared. It includes 9 contributions, on an

air pollution mapping project, the chemical properties of certain rock substrata, a membership list, and some travel impressions (all in Italian). An important supplement surveys the main lichenological herbaria (see also under 'New Literature').

For further information: Società Lichenologica Italiana, c/o Dipartimento di Biologia, Via Valerio 32, 34127 Trieste.

Meeting of German lichenologists

A meeting is planned on November 21, 1990 in Bad Dürkheim (Germany) with the aim of improving contacts among German lichenologists. In recent years a considerable increase in lichenological interest has arisen in several parts of the country, which has led to a strong demand among newcomers for expertise and an increased need for communication. Proposals have therefore been made to publish a newsletter with information on research projects, excursions, training courses, lectures, literature etc. A further option is to organize German lichenologists in some type of an association, perhaps as a section within the already existing Central-european BLAM. An explicit goal is to improve communication with those only marginally concerned with lichens, and to counteract the divergent tendencies in the different branches of lichenological research. A fieldtrip into the Pfälzer Wald is planned afterwards, on 22 and 23 November. Non-german lichenologists are of course most welcome at the meeting.

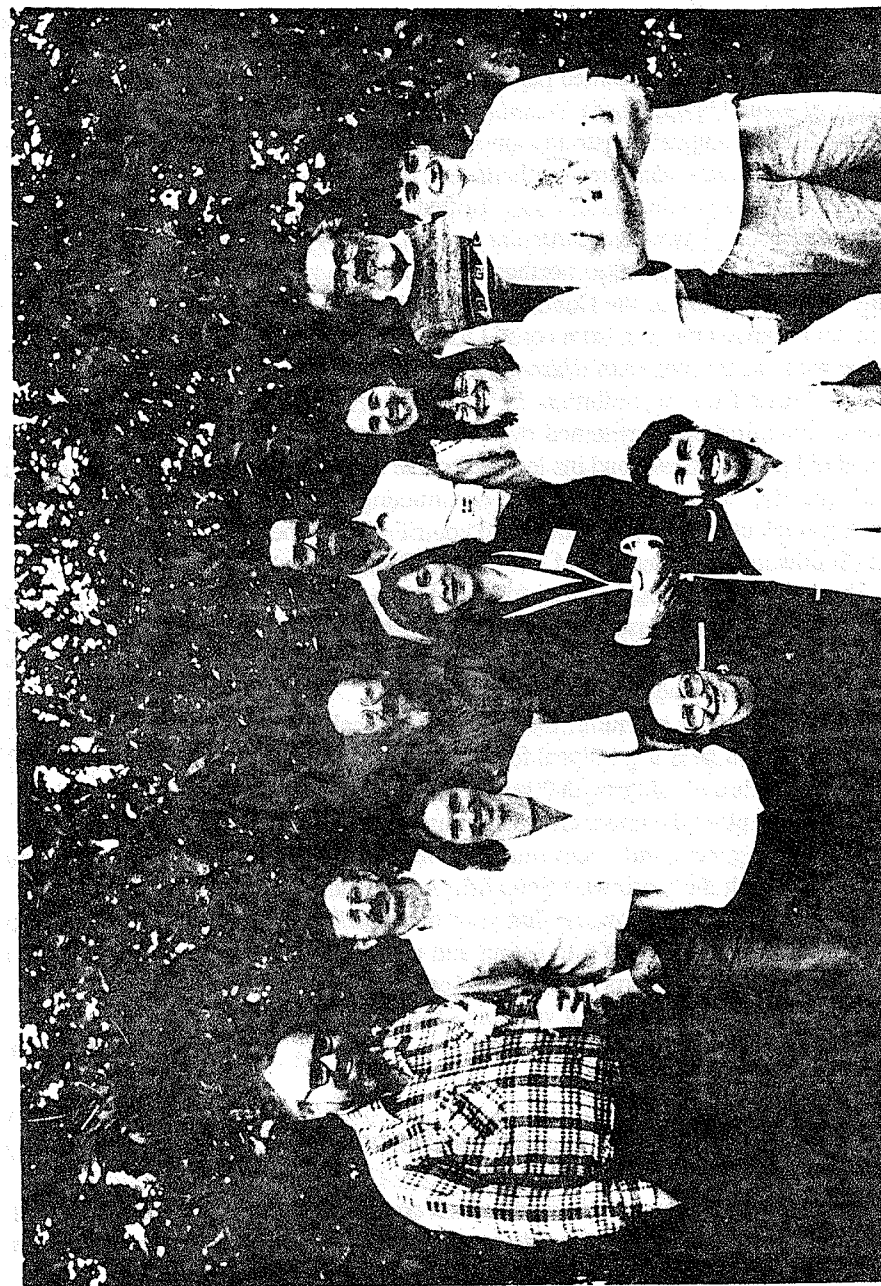
Further information is available from Dr. Volker John, Pfalzmuseum für Naturkunde, Herman Schäfer Straße 17, D-6702 Bad Dürkheim, or H. Thorsten Lumbsch, Universität Essen, Fachbereich 9/Botanik, Postfach 103764, D-4300 Essen 1, who welcome criticism on the proposals as well as additional suggestions.

First meeting of the Northwest Lichen Guild

Scientists interested in lichens of the Pacific Northwest of North America met in Corvallis, Oregon, in March 1990 for a symposium on lichen ecology, in con-

Caption for photo on p. 61:

Speakers at the first meeting of the Northwest Lichen Guild, March 1990. Front, left to right: Martha Sherwood-Pike, Roger Rosentreter. Middle: Ann De Bolt, Katherine (Palmer) Enns, Sherry Pittam, Steve Sillett. Rear: Bruce Ryan, John Davis, Fred Rhoades, Bruce McCune, Daphne Fisher Stone, William Denison.



junction with the Northwest Scientific Association. Lichenologists from Arizona (1), British Columbia (1), Idaho (2), Florida (1), Oregon (4), Washington (2), and Washington, D.C. (1) presented papers (see photo). Topics included the recent discovery of annual branching in *Evernia prunastri*, floristics, biogeography, community studies, ecological constraints on spore morphology, methods for inoculating trees with epiphytes, sampling methods, and the vagant habit.

The Northwest Lichen Guild was formed recently to enhance communication among lichenologists with a particular interest in the Pacific Northwest, extending from coastal Alaska south to northern California and inland through British Columbia and Montana to the Continental Divide. This region supports stunning lichen communities ranging from coastal forests heavy with *Lobaria* to cold gravelly steppe with vagant species of *Rhizoplaca*, *Xanthoparmelia*, and *Dermatocarpon*. Although threats from air pollution are still relatively local in this region, some lichen communities are threatened by various forestry practices: fragmentation and loss of old growth forests and inadequate coarse woody debris left after clearcutting. Consequently, an emerging theme was constructing a regional threatened and endangered species list, as a complement and contribution to the U.S. Rare Lichens Project (Smithsonian Institution and The Nature Conservancy).

The half day of speakers was followed by a discussion period which spilled over, almost without pause, into a local establishment for pizza and beer. In all likelihood, the list of threatened species registered on a napkin will evolve into a more formal statement of the group's consensus.

On the following morning, the group ate pancakes, then metabolized quite a few of them on a field trip to local forests. Among the attractions were a number of recently windthrown oldgrowth *Pseudotsuga menziesii*, providing an unusual opportunity to explore the upper crowns of huge trees.

We plan to meet again, next time in Boise, Idaho in March of 1991, again in conjunction with the Northwest Scientific Association. If you are interested in attending, please let me know, so that your name will be added to the mailing list. The Boise area offers some interesting and unusual lichen habitats, especially lichens on soil in cold deserts (including "*Agrestia*", *Texasporium*, and *Dermatocarpon vagans*) and a wide range of volcanic substrates.

--- Bruce McCune

Progress of FLORA NEOTROPICA - Lichens

The number of lichen families for which contributions have been promised has risen to 14. L. Tibell, University of Uppsala, and K. Kalb, Germany, will prepare

a treatment of Caliciales. A treatment of Umbilicariaceae (ca. 15 species) will be made by G. Hestmark, University of Oslo. Furthermore, R. Moberg, University of Uppsala, has agreed to coordinate the preparation of a monograph on the lichen family Physciaceae (=Pyxinaceae) and D. Galloway is coordinating a treatment of the Stictaceae s.l. (including Lobariaceae), which includes about 75 neotropical species.

The manuscript for the treatment of *Phyllopsora* (25 species) by L. Brako, Missouri Botanical Garden, has been reviewed. A manuscript on Cladoniaceae by T. Ahti, University of Helsinki, is expected to be ready for reviewing by the end of 1990. Unfortunately, an important contributor was lost: Dr. Mason Hale, who died on April 23, 1990.

The current list of monographs in preparation is as follows:

Bacidiaceae - <i>Phyllopsora</i> (25 spp.)	L. Brako (MO)	1990
Baeomycetaceae	H.J.M. Sipman (B)	
Caliciales	L. Tibell (UPS) & K. Kalb (Neumarkt)	1992
Cladoniaceae (130 spp.)	T. Ahti (H)	1990
Collemataceae - <i>Lept. azureum</i> gr. (20 spp.)	M. Lindstrom (GB)	
Peltigeraceae - <i>Peltigera</i> (25 spp.)	O. Vitikainen (H)	
Physciaceae	R. Moberg (UPS) et al.	1994
Pyrenulaceae	A. Aptroot (U)	1992
Ramalinaceae	H. Kashiwadani (TNS)	
Stereocaulaceae (25 spp.)	H.J.M. Sipman (B)	
Stictaceae s.l. (75 spp.)	D. Galloway (BM) et al.	1995
Trypetheliaceae (150 spp.)	R. Harris (NY)	
Umbilicariaceae (15 spp.)	G. Hestmark (O)	
Usneaceae (50 spp.)	P. Clerc (BERN) et al.	

Contact person for lichen contributions for FLORA NEOTROPICA: S. Rob Gradstein, Deputy Director OFN, Institute of Systematic Botany, Heidelberglaan 2, NL-3584 CS Utrecht, The Netherlands.

New Literature

A. APTROOT. 1990. Veranderingen in de epifytenflora van de provincie Utrecht over de periode 1984-1989. Rapport Bureau Milieuinventarisatie No. 4, April 1990. 29 pages. Available from: Dienst ruimte en groen, Postbus 80300, NL-3508 TH Utrecht, Netherlands. (Results of a repeated survey (first in 1979, second in 1984) of the epiphytic lichen vegetation in a fairly polluted area in central Nether-

lands; since 1984 the situation seems to have stabilized; in Dutch)

P.L. NIMIS, M. MONTE & M. TRETIACH. 1987. Flora e vegetazione lichenica di aree archeologiche del Lazio. Studia Geobotanica 7: 3-161. (Contains a list of 276 species encountered in the area, with notes on distribution and ecology, a key and vegetation analyses; in Italian)

M. TRETIACH & M. VALCUVIA PASSADORE. 1990. Censimento degli erbari lichenologici italiani. Notiziario della Società Lichenologica Italiana, vol. 3, Suppl. 1. 114 pages. (Information on lichen collections in 22 herbaria throughout Italy; in Italian)

PERSONALIA

Prof. Dr. Aino Henssen retires

After reaching the age of 65, Aino Henssen retires from her position as Professor of Botany in the Department of Botany at the Philipps-University in Marburg (Germany). The editors wish her many more happy and productive years.

Antonin Vezda 70

On 25 November 1990 Dr. A. Vezda from the Botanical Institute of the Czechoslovakian Academy of Sciences in Brno, Czechoslovakia, hopes to celebrate his 70th birthday. The editors of the Newsletter wish him a happy day and many more productive years to the benefit of lichenology.

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Back issues of ILN

The following back issues of ILN are still available: 9(1), 9(2), 10(1), 10(2), 11(1), 11(2), 12(1), 12(2), 13(1), 13(2), 14(1), 14(2), 15(1), 15(2), 16(1), 16(2), 17(1), 20(1), 20(2), 20(3), 21(1), 21(2), 21(3). Photocopies are available of: vol. 1 (1), 1(2+supp.), 1(3), 2(1), 3(2), 6(2), 7(1-2), 8(1-2). Two indexes are also available: Index to vol. 1-8, Index to vol. 9-13.

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

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