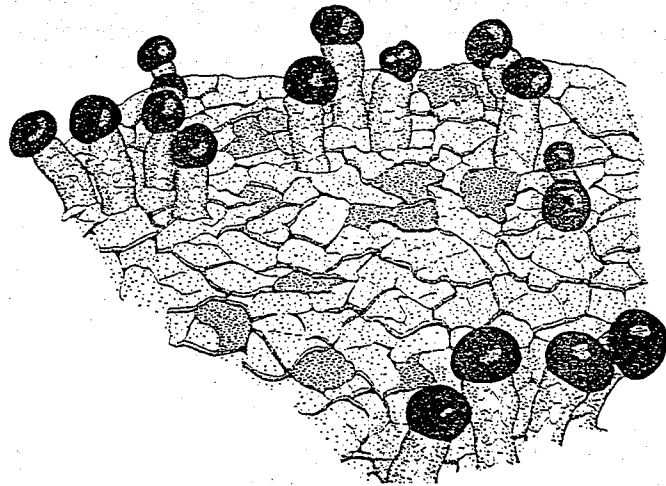


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The opinions expressed in the Newsletter are not necessarily those held by the International Association for Lichenology.

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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:

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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, Societé de Banque Suisse), Filiale Albisriederplatz, 8040 Zürich, Switzerland, Account Nr. Pl-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.

or (for british members) to: T.H. Moxham, Dept. of Plant Sciences, University of Bath, Claverton Down, Bath, Avon, BA2 7AY, U.K. (subscription price £13.00)

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).

IAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 1987-1993

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

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M.R.D. Seaward, Department of Environmental Science, University of Bradford, Bradford, BD7 1DP, UK
Members-at-Large: Jack Elix (Canberra, Australia), Ana Crespo (Madrid, Spain), Josef Poelt (Graz, Austria), Ingvar Kärnefelt (Lund, Sweden), R. Schubert (Halle, Germany).

IAL COMMITTEES

Lichen Conservation Committee

Chairperson: M.R.D. Seaward, Department 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

RESEARCH NEWS & NOTES

Breuss, Othmar (Vienna, Austria) has finished his doctoral thesis on the lichen genus *Catapyrenium* in Europe and has begun to study extra-European species. He is currently preparing a monographic treatment of the genus *Placidiopsis* and will be pleased to receive material on loan from Europe, Asia and North Africa for investigation (please send to: Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Botan. Abteilung, Burgring 7, A-1014 Wien, Austria).

Follmann, Gerhard (Cologne, Germany), in the course of preliminary HPLC examinations of various lichen thalli supporting parasymbionts ("lichen parasites"), has found remarkable changes in secondary metabolic product content, quantitative as well as qualitative. Since these observations might be of considerable sym-biological interest, he wishes to extend them with additional material from different lichen groups. Therefore he kindly asks colleagues to place spare duplicates at his disposal for comparative analyses. As a rule, about 10 to 20 milligrammes each of infested and non-infested lichen thalli are sufficient for the procedure.

Jørgensen, Per M. (Bergen, Norway) has been appointed Visiting Research Fellow of the Natural History Museum, London for a period of two years. He hopes to spend considerable time there in that period, particularly to work on the Pannariaceae. During a visit to Uppsala in 1990 he managed to finish a paper on some Fennoscandian *Pannaria* species, and to prepare the first draft of a paper on small *Leptogium* species in the region.

McCarthy, Patrick (South Yarra, Australia) has completed a revision of the genus *Endocarpon* in Australia, in which 6 new taxa are described. A new edition of the Checklist of Australian Lichens will be published in February/March 1991 and this will be followed in early 1991 by a bibliography of Australian Lichenology (1808-1990). He is also working on New Zealand *Verrucariae*, based on NZ herbaria collections and on a review of the saxicolous species of *Porina* in the Southern Hemisphere.

Richardson, David (Dublin, Ireland) was granted a short sabbatical (Oct. - Dec. 1990) from Trinity College which

was spent in the Botany Division at the Canadian Museum of Nature with Dr. I.M. Brodo. During the sabbatical a manuscript entitled Pollution Monitoring with Lichens was completed which will be published by Richmond Publishing, in their Naturalist Series, later this year.

Sammy, Nathan (Darwin, Australia) has been accepted for a Ph.D. degree at the University of the Northern Territory (NTU). He has begun work on a taxonomic revision of the lichen genus *Heterodermia* in Australia, although at a later stage this may include Australasian species. The study is jointly supervised by Prof. David Wigston (NTU) and Dr. Jack Elix (Canberra). Field trips to other Australian states are planned for 1991.

Zhurbenko, Michail P. (Leningrad, USSR) has been working on the Arctic and Subarctic lichen floras of the USSR (Polar Ural, Taimyr, Putorana, Novosibirsky isl.) since 1983. His dissertation was entitled "Lichens of the NW Putorana mountains" (448 keyed out species, covering c. 80% of the "exhaustively investigated lichen flora" of this region). Many lichen specimens collected by him in these regions are available for monographers, and he will be pleased to collaborate with anyone else interested in the subject.

Contact: Lab. Lichenology and Bryology, Botanical Institute, Ac. Sci. USSR, Prof. Popov str. 2, Leningrad, 197022 U.S.S.R.

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 information, 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.

International Symbiosis Congress

The Second Circular of the International Symbiosis Congress, to be held from November 17 till 22, 1991 in Jerusalem, Israel, is out. It contains a survey of the programme and instructions on how to register and on the submission of abstracts (deadline April 15). It is advisable to register before June 1, the deadline for reduced rates. For a survey of the programme see ILN 23(2), p. 26.

Contact: Prof. M. Galun

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IAL Field Meeting in Spain, September, 1991.

The IAL intends to organize a field meeting in Spain. Its leader will be Professor Eva Barreno, Botánica, Facultad de Ciencias Biológicas, Universidad de Valencia, E-46071 Burjassot, Spain.

The excursion will include visits to a wide range of habitats, littoral forest, continental areas in the east, high mountains in the centre, and sub-humid and thermophilous locations in the southwestern parts of the Iberian Peninsula. Some of these areas, of special lichenological interest, are already receiving attention by Spanish

lichenologists, while other areas are much less known. The tentative schedule is as follows:

- Valencia, Sierra Javalambre and the Iberian Parameras, including Guadalajara, Soria. Habitats are mostly calcareous, and include the most continental areas in Spain, with vagant life-forms (*Sphaerothallia*, *Agrestia*, etc.).
- Central Spain (Madrid, Avila, Segovia), with gypsum soils and siliceous mountains ranging from the meso- to the oromediterranean stage.
- Extremadura (Toledo, Cáceres, Badajoz). Habitats are quartzites, granites, and thermophilous sites, with *Rhizoplaca bullata*, *Acarospora hilaris*, *Lecidea deustata*, *Pannaria* spp., *Cetraria iberica*, *Coelocaulon crespoae*, *Xanthopsorella llimonae*, *Parmelia soredians*, *Physconia* spp., *Phaeophyscia* spp.
- Sevilla and Coto de Doñana (National Park) (Huelva, SW Spain), where sandy soils occur with shrubs of *Halimium*, *Cistus*, *Ulex*, and forests of *Quercus suber* and *Q. canariensis*. Lichens to be encountered include *Ramalina* spp., *Usnea* spp., *Pertusaria* spp., *Parmotrema hypoleucinum*, *Cladina mediterranea*, *C. portentosa* and tapestries of *Cladonia* spp. on soil.
- If time allows, an additional visit to the *Abies pinsapo* forests in the Serrania de Ronda (Malaga) could be included.

Number of available days: 8-10. Number of participants: a maximum of 30. For more details on costs and on how to register, contact E. Barreno as soon as possible. (This meeting was preliminarily announced in ILN 22 (1), p. 7, but had to be postponed).

Meeting of IAL, Wednesday 6 September 1989

Chairman: D.J. Galloway, London (President of IAL)

Secretary: L. Arvidsson, Goteborg.

In his opening remarks, the President said that this was an informal meeting, providing a good opportunity to speak freely about IAL, and expressed his thanks to Harrie Sipman, Berlin for all his work with the ILN.

The forthcoming IAL sponsored events were outlined as follows:

1990 - Madrid. Lichen biology meeting (M. Galun)

1990 - Regensburg. Fourth International Mycological Congress. A field meeting was to be made to Spain (E. Barreno).

1991 - Field trip to Macaronesia.

1992 - Lund. Lichenological Symposium

1993 - Tokyo. The XV International Botanical Congress.

In addition, a symbiosis meeting would be held in Jerusalem in November 1991, at which lichenology would have a good platform.

The Chairman suggested that a memorial to Erik Acharius should be erected near his grave in the churchyard in Vadstena. It was decided that a small group consisting of L. Arvidsson, P.M. Jørgensen and R. Moberg should work on this.

The next meeting of IAL was discussed, and it was suggested that the symposium at Lund would be a suitable opportunity; however, Regensburg and Madrid would also be possible. M.R.D. Seaward would investigate the possibility of also holding an IAL meeting at Regensburg. It was decided that the end of August 1992 would be the best time for the symposium at Lund.

M.R.D. Seaward expressed the need for a decision on future needs of IAL, and suggested that consideration be given to changing the constitution with regard to its formal meetings. M. Galun drew attention to the situation of some important but neglected herbaria (viz. PC and W). The IAL should take action and appeal to the authorities to have such collections organised. PC was discussed earlier and this suggestion was strongly supported by the French lichenologists. It was suggested that anyone with information on such neglected lichen material should write to the curators or directors responsible. It was also possible to draw up an international list or catalogue of such institutions which could be sent to appropriate cabinet ministers.

The Chairman noted that a field trip to Chile would be made in November 1992, with D.J. Galloway as its leader.

D.J. Galloway expressed his thanks to various members of the IAL for help with the organization of the Tropical Lichenology conference, to Hildur Krog and Dougal Swinscow for suggesting it, to Jane Pickering for organising the tea and coffee breaks, and to the British Lichen Society, the Systematics Association, the Royal Society and the British Natural History Museum for their support in various ways.

**IAL Conference on Tropical Lichens
(Natural History Museum, London).
Open Forum on Conservation of Tropical Lichens,
Friday 8 September 1989.**

Chairman: M.R.D. Seaward, Bradford.

Secretary: L. Arvidsson, Göteborg.

The Chairman began by stating that few speakers at the Conference mentioned conservation of lichens. Now was the time to do so. Were there good reasons for conserving lichens? We should remember that we were all part of one system and the loss of lichen species would ultimately affect man himself. We had heard about the vanishing lichens in Chile (G. Follmann) and in Brazil (M.P. Marcelli). There were many important questions, for instance: what are the threatened lichen habitats? what effective fieldwork could be done to help in their protection? what should IAL do?

D.J. Galloway (London) admitted that IAL, with one exception (see L. Hattori Bot. Lab. 52: 401-6 (1982)), had done very little in this respect. The Association should examine itself. We aimed far too high and should be more realistic. DJG had written to 80 companies for support for this Conference, but none of them were at all interested in helping. Perhaps we should concentrate on one or two things. The recent lichen flora of East Africa by Swinscow & Krog, for example, provided an excellent opportunity. The IAL had the possibility of doing something, especially as there was now a political will for consideration of these matters.

The Chairman regretted that the press was not present to cover the Conference.

C.W. Smith (Honolulu) queried why there were so few participants from North and South America at the Conference and stressed that we must be more aggressive in getting our information out. Another problem was the lack of contact with important people; we should not be afraid of inviting cabinet ministers or other highly placed government officials.

D.H.S. Richardson (Dublin) expressed the need to gain support for our ideas by informing people and authorities that lichens were important in at least two ways, (1) being (with mosses) important in the water-cycle: their loss can upset this process, and (2) forming a pioneer vegetation, creating soil on the one hand and preventing erosion on the other; these were just two good reasons for the preservation of lichens.

P.A. Wolseley (Taunton) said there would be no lichens without their habitats.

To save species in mangroves, rainforests etc., there was a need for simple information on these problems in many different languages.

R. Moberg (Uppsala) felt that it was possible for all of us to contribute to the preservation of rainforests. One could buy a piece of woodland, e.g. in Costa Rica. Many Swedes now owned parts of tropical forest. In Sweden there was a broad co-operation between various authorities and private persons in identifying endangered species and habitats for their preservation. However, it was difficult to collect all the information available.

L. Tibell (Uppsala) considered that we must be more realistic, since without adequate finance, little could be achieved. However, what we could do was to supply expertise in this field. The IAL could function as a reference source and offer advice. We should form such a body.

P.W. Lambley (Lyng) said that we could do two important things: (1) provide simple and easily understandable keys to interesting groups, and (2) draw up inventories of important areas.

D.H. Brown (Bristol) expressed the need for supporting our statements with adequate data; nutrient levels, biomass, etc. must be analysed in order to present a complete picture of the problem under review.

D.L. Hawksworth (Kew) drew attention to the non-attendance of lichenologists at meetings of international societies of biological sciences, such as the IUBS. The IAL should take an active role in international matters such as ecosystem conferences.

P.W. James (London) wondered how we should involve the new generation. Taxonomic education in schools (and indeed universities) was in decline; a universal network to pass on the message was needed.

N. Stevens (Brisbane) said that mangrove ecosystems were a new field for study by lichenologists; lichenological papers should be given at mangrove conferences in view of the vulnerability of this important lichen habitat.

D.J. Galloway (London) considered that one immediate requirement was for IAL to join IUBS, and also to collaborate more closely with the bryologists, as they often faced similar problems to those of lichenologists.

The Chairman expressed the view that soil science and related subjects were also important; co-operation with, for example, geologists might be very positive. We should be prepared to attend conferences of geology, and of course those on phanerogams and fungi.

D.J. Galloway (London) highlighted the problem of finding a common lan-

guage. The "naming period" was practically over, and much more work should be done to protect what we already knew. It was high time for action.

D.H. Dalby (London) drew attention to the important role of universities in the formation of a new generation. Botany was declining in education. How could we guarantee a high level of knowledge?

A. Aptroot (Utrecht) mentioned the possibility of approaching the IAL with various problems of conservation work in the tropics. The Association could then act officially.

The Chairman, however, considered that it would be better to turn to the IUCN as they had bureau facilities more suitable for handling such matters.

D.J. Galloway (London) thought that we could, for instance, put some pressure on the Chilean government to stop deforestation of certain important areas, and should officially register our concern for the Chilean lichen flora.

G. Follmann (Köln) commented that we could not blame the Chilean government for the decline of certain lichens in Chile.

A.S. George (Canberra) stressed that the role of individual initiatives should not be underestimated. Members should write to various officials, contact the media, and keep on trying. Another important point was the preservation of representative areas, not only the rare habitats.

K. Kalb (Neumarkt) drew attention to the fact that the sand-dune forest, the restinga, was even more interesting and species-rich than the rain forest. It was also a more endangered environment. Perhaps we could buy such areas.

C. Jermy (London) stated that the IAL was welcome to participate more in the IUCN. The voice of the Association should be heard, for instance, in the Vegetation Commission and in the Plant Advisory Group.

D.L. Hawksworth (Kew) stressed that we should draw attention to the role of lichens in tropical ecosystems. A document should be drawn up and sent to various ecologists, many of whom have little idea of their importance.

The Chairman felt that we must consider enlarging the structure of the IAL to share the burden. New committees for the forthcoming meetings in Regensburg and Lund should address themselves to lichen conservation.

In conclusion, D.J. Galloway (London) expressed the view that we all had a responsibility to contribute to projects such as the Guyana and Australian floras. We had to get solid data behind our statements on all aspects of lichen conservation, which required informal, small groups of specialists. Publications should be widely distributed.

Meeting of IAL, 31 August 1990

Present: David Galloway (President) and 78 members. In the absence of the IAL Secretary, M.R.D. Seaward took the minutes.

After a brief welcome by the President, members stood in respect for Mason Hale, a former President of IAL, who died earlier this year.

Apologies: M. Galun, L. Arvidsson, J.A. Elix.

The president (and Chairman) thanked H. Sipman and M.R.D. Seaward for their editorial work, and then reviewed IAL's activities since the Berlin Congress, which included: Sonoran Desert field meeting (T.H. Nash), Tropical Lichenology Conference, London (D.J. Galloway), Third International Colloquium on Lichen Biology, Madrid (C. Vicente & M. Legaz). He also praised the efforts of those concerned with the organization of the current IMC4 at Regensburg, and stated that it was a great honour for us that Josef Poelt was its President, holding that office with grace and distinction.

Future meetings planned by the IAL were then outlined; these would include: May 1991, Madeira field meeting (P.W. James & H. Krog); Sept. 1991, Spain field meeting (E. Barreno); 31 Aug. - 4 Sept. 1992, Lund, symposium on "Progress & Problems in Lichenology in the Nineties" (I. Kärnefelt), plus pre-symposium excursion; 1993, International Botanical Congress, Tokyo.

Affiliation: Discussion took place on IAL's position in respect of IMCs and ways in which IAL's constitution could be amended to allow greater flexibility for the holding of General Meetings. Postal voting was suggested as a suitable alternative for the election of Council. Those present agreed unanimously to allow Council to proceed with investigating these proposals, and to incorporate such modifications into reprinted rules in IAL's Newsletter, to be commented upon by members.

The President outlined the value of affiliation to IMA (\$60.00); this was duly accepted by those present after being formally proposed by I.M. Brodo, seconded by C. Smith.

The President also recommended that the IAL should affiliate with the IUBS (no cost to the IAL being involved). This was approved.

Finances: Views were sought on ways of increasing revenue in terms of higher subscriptions, new members, and the collection of outstanding dues. Those present expressed their willingness to pay more for extra "facilities". It was further agreed that those who had not subscribed to IAL should be billed for Newsletters they had

received.

Award: It was proposed that a medal to be known as the "Acharius Medal" should be awarded to those who have made an outstanding contribution to lichenology, the first awards to be made at the IAL meeting in Lund. This was approved, and it was agreed that Council should set up a Committee for this purpose (Proposer I.M. Brodo, seconder D.H. Brown).

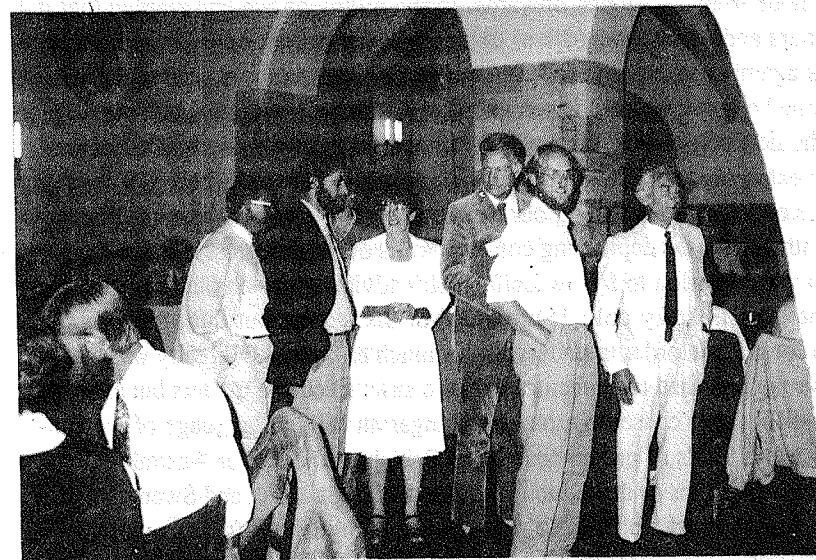
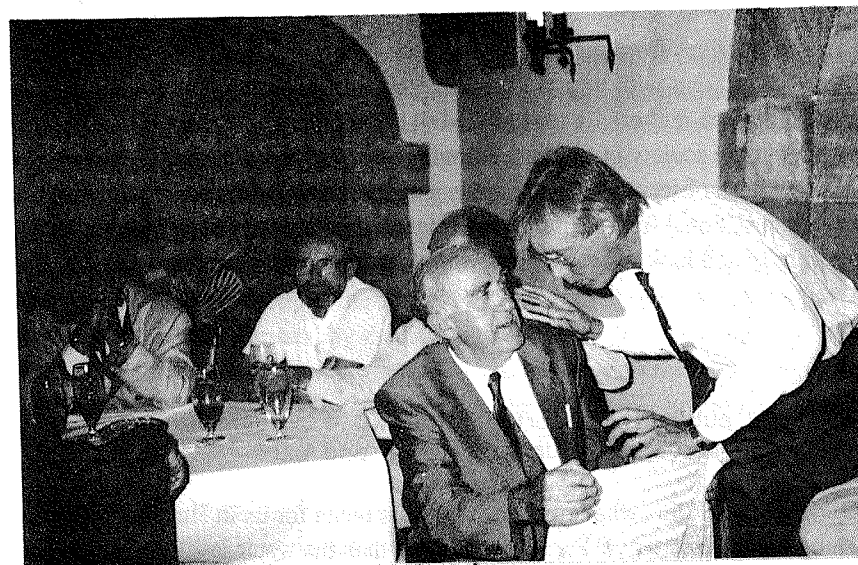
Acharius Commemorative Plaque: The Linnean Society of London and the Swedish Linnean Society will be contributing to this plaque, which will be placed in an appropriate position (still to be decided) during the IAL meeting (Lund).

---MRDS

The Fourth International Mycological Congress: a "debutant's" view

I have no doubt that all who attended the recent IMC at Regensburg will agree it was a most successful and well-attended meeting. For one week, we were treated to a feast of lichenology, with approximately 40 papers given under a wide range of general topics including Systematics, Morphogenesis, Biogeography, Ecology and Chemotaxonomy. Together with an impressive array of posters, it was hard for a person to find a chance to sneak away and enjoy the other treats offered by the beautiful and historic city of Regensburg. Indeed, almost continuous sessions, potentially stretching from 8.30 am to 9.00 pm were toughgoing and by evening even the most determined heads would begin to nod a little. Two hundred-odd sweaty feet, crammed into a tiny lecture room in 30° heat can also be daunting, although fortunately lichenologists are a hardy, tolerant lot. One regret, expressed by many people, was the virtual non-existence of discussion time after each paper, a difficult problem for convenors who want to give the maximum number of speakers the longest possible exposure. Thus many fruitful discussions had to be delayed till tea breaks or adjourned to some of Regensburg's leafy beer gardens.

Seasoned conference goers often remark that it is the meeting of colleagues which is the most enjoyable and valuable aspect of such gatherings. The fourth IMC, with participants from so many countries, certainly provided an ample forum for this. This was my first international meeting as a lichenologist, and it was thus inevitable that it would be a significant occasion for me. It was also my first trip to Europe, and my first experience of such oddities as "upside down" constellations, a northern sky without the sun, etc. etc. It is difficult to describe the excitement



IAL dinner in Regensburg. Above: Prof. Josef Poelt talks with Ingvar Kärnefelt; below: a.o. Rolf Santesson.

and pleasure one derives from meeting for the first time not only people of whom one has heard, but many with whom I had corresponded, sometimes for almost a decade, or who had co-authored papers. One felt almost like a debutant, making a first entrance into the society of the lichenologists.

As has often been observed, lichenologists are indeed a family, and lichenology a passport to international friendships and contacts. I enjoyed very much becoming part of that family and look forward to reliving these experiences at Lund in a few years' time.

---Gintaras Kantvilas

**A completely subjective report on the IMC 4, Regensburg 1990
- through 4 Hungarian eyes and ears**

REGENSBURG - what do these 10 letters mean for us in Hungary? The average Hungarian citizen would hardly know more than the water-level of the river Danube ("Donau" or as we say "Duna") at Regensburg-Schwabelweis message by Radio Budapest 2 at ca. 8.5 min to 2 o'clock daily. But our knowledge was improving by the hour from 27 August onwards. In the afternoon we had learned that it takes 10 hours and 17 minutes (drive) to reach Regensburg. Soon we would meet our friends again, some met a few weeks before, others not met for one or more years. It turned out that we could spend almost 12 hours every day together participating in the lichenological sessions, general lectures, workshops, poster sessions, visiting the exhibitions and cultural events recommended to us during the 8 days of the congress or just simply finding our way to the next lecture room in the mysterious labyrinth among the depressing concrete walls of the Congress Centre.

It was a wise decision to follow Leif Tibell's advice to 'fasten our seatbelts' not only for the 30 (I'm sorry only 15) minutes of his lecture but during the whole time of the congress in order to understand as much as possible. It really was a hard job since we not only had to concentrate on the strict scientific matters but also had to face the difficulties caused by the non-Hungarian official language of the congress, the various kinds of pronunciations of British, American or Australian English speaking colleagues or the 'Dutchlish, Germlish, Spanglish and Swenglish dialects'. (In return we had a chance to practice our Hunglish). After this we greatly appreciated Prof. Poelt's proposal concerning the precise Latin pronunciation of scientific names!

Luckily we could relax a bit by listening to the organ concert in the 'Minoriten-

kirche' and the programme by the Bavarian-style orchestra on the University campus. The sounds of the musical instruments were completely international.

The IAL Dinner held in the "Dollingersaal" will remain unforgettable, not only because of the hundreds of photographs taken by the members of the Camera-Holder Sub-association of the IAL (henceforth abbreviated as C-HS/IAL) established on the spot. Walking back to our tent on the camp-site, we remembered the funniest and the most serious moments of the evening: the greeting of our congress president, Prof. Josef Poelt, of the secretary Prof. Andreas Bresinsky, the birthday songs for Prof. Aino Henssen by the Galloway-Moberg duet, and last but not least Prof. Rolf Santesson's memorable words. It was fascinating for us to listen to yesterday's and today's greatest personalities in lichenology. We had to recognize that we were no longer the youngest participants and that the present students are also full of enthusiasm.

I think we all keep in mind Prof. Poelt's words about friendship. Since a lot of us work alone during long months, years or decades, it is essential to know that we are actually never alone with our problems. Events like this, when we can meet our friends, though they are rare, may act as catalysts for the process of long time research (remember Rosmarie Honegger's introduction in session B-5).

Though we sorrowfully missed Mason Hale's personal participation in the congress, he was present in his students' papers. His silent, friendly and helpful character will always be with us.

It is hard to express in simple words how much we appreciated the opportunity to meet so many lichenologists (or should one say 'lichenized mycologists?') in such a high concentration, who are otherwise sparsely dispersed in the world. Its real value can be seen better from some distance. Thus finally, Regensburg a long time after the Congress or 'image processing' (cf. session A-1):

Time it was and what a time it was
It was a time of innocence,
A time of confidences.
Long ago it must be,
I have a photograph,
Preserve your memories,
They're all that's left you."(?)
(Paul Simon)

---Edit Farkas & László Lőkös

Reduced fee for new members joining in or after 1991

IAL membership fee is based on seven-year periods between International Botanical Congresses. This serves to lessen the burdens of our treasurer, but is a disadvantage for members joining late in such a period. Therefore, members joining in the last three years are entitled to a reduced, late fee, see ILN 14(2): 13. Consequently for those joining on or after 1991 their dues until the next International Botanical Congress (Tokyo 1993) will be US\$ 10 (SFr. 16.00 or £ 6.50 for those paying to R. Honegger or T. Moxham, respectively). This reduced fee does not entitle them to free copies of the Newsletter issues before 1991.

Towards a Change of the IAL Rules

According to the Rules of the IAL adopted at the IBC in Sydney in 1981, Officers of the IAL Council may be elected only at meetings of the IAL held at each regular International Botanical Congress, unless circumstances require a special meeting. At the IAL meeting held recently in Regensburg, the election of Officers was discussed and in particular the possibility of changing the Rules of the IAL Constitution to allow for IAL elections to take place at either IAL Symposium meetings or at International Mycological Congress meetings, since many more lichenologists (and IAL members) are often able to attend these latter meetings than they are International Botanical Congresses. As Professor D.L. Hawksworth mentioned in his speech of acceptance to the Presidency of the International Mycological Association, it is now apparent to all that the IAL has found a natural home and focus at International Mycological Congresses. IAL Council was asked to bring down suitable amendments to the IAL Constitution for consideration at the Lund Symposium meeting next year and in the next Newsletter these possible changes will be outlined in detail. It was proposed also that IAL affiliate with both the IMA and IUBS and details of these affiliations will be reported in the Newsletter after discussion by letter with Council members.

--- D.J. Galloway

For information the text of the Rules, as accepted in Sydney, is repeated here:

Constitution of the International Association for Lichenology

1. Name: The name of the Association shall be the International Association for Lichenology (IAL).
2. Goals: To promote and encourage communication throughout the world among those interested in the study of lichens. In furtherance of these aims but not otherwise, to:
 - a) Organize field meetings, conferences, and exhibitions.
 - b) Publish news, views, and activities of lichenologists.
 - c) Encourage and actively support the conservation of lichen flora.
3. Membership: The Association (IAL) shall have two types of membership: individual and institutional. Individual members are those whose dues have been paid. They shall receive all Association publications, shall have voting rights, and shall be eligible for attending IAL-sponsored meetings and excursions. Institutional members are those whose subscriptions have been paid. They shall receive all Association publications.
4. Power to raise Money: To further the goals, the Association (IAL) has the power to raise money by dues, subscriptions, or other means as approved by Council. The purpose of raising such money is purely for scientific purposes and shall not be used for financial profit.
5. Dues and Subscriptions: Upon the advice of Council, the membership dues and subscription rates shall be determined at a General Meeting of the Association (IAL) by a majority vote of those present. A schedule of payment for dues and subscriptions shall be established by Council and published in the Newsletter. The Council has power to suspend any member who is more than one year in arrears in payment. Members who have paid are entitled to receive the Association's publications issued during the calendar year in which payment is made.
6. Officers and Council: The elected officers of the Association (IAL) shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, an Editor, and two Council Members-at-Large. These seven officers will form the Council. Additional officers may be appointed at the discretion of Council, but will not be a part of the Council.
7. Election of Officers: Election of officers shall take place at meetings of the Association (IAL) held at each regular International Botanical Congress, unless circumstances require a special meeting. Nominations for the Council may be made by any individual member and must be submitted to the Secretary in writing at

least two months before the election with the written consent of the person nominated. Members of Council are not eligible to serve consecutive terms. If there is more than one nominee for each Council office, an election by majority vote on a closed ballot shall be held to determine Council membership.

8. **Duties of Council and Officers:** The Council shall administer the affairs and funds of the Association (IAL). The President, or in his absence the Vice-president, shall preside at all meetings of the Association and the Council. In the absence of both the President and Vice-president, a presiding officer shall be determined in the following order: Secretary, Treasurer, Editor or officer specially designated by Council. When votes on motions are taken during meetings, the presiding officer shall only cast a vote in the case of a tie. The Secretary shall keep minutes of all General Meetings and Council Meetings and shall conduct correspondence as requested by Council. He or she shall provide the Editor with a summary of the proceedings of all General Meetings and the results of formal decisions for publication in the forthcoming issue of the Newsletter. The Treasurer shall keep an account of all receipts and expenditures and shall have a statement presented at General Meetings of the Association. The Editor shall prepare for publication the International Lichenological Newsletter (ILN). The content and format of the Newsletter shall be at the editor's discretion subject to review and recommendation of Council.

9. **Meetings:** The Association (IAL) shall hold General Meetings at both International Botanical Congresses and International Mycological Congresses. Additional meetings may be held at the discretion of Council. The Council shall hold meetings at the Congresses and as requested by the President. Notice of General Meetings shall be sent to members at least four weeks before the date of the meeting. The procedure and order of business at meetings shall be decided by the presiding officer.

Additional General Meetings of the Association (IAL) shall be convened on the request of Council or of twenty members. The request shall be addressed to the Secretary and shall specify the purpose for which the meeting is called. A convening notice stating this purpose shall be communicated to every individual member of the Association at least six weeks prior to the meeting date.

When votes are taken during General Meetings, a quorum of thirty individual members shall be required. In the case of Council decisions, approval of at least four Council Members is required.

10. **Change of Constitutional Rules:** Changes in these Rules may be made only at

General Meetings of the Association (IAL) and must be approved by not less than two-thirds of the members present at the meeting. Proposals of changes in the Rules must be detailed in the convening notice sent to every individual member, at least four weeks prior to the meeting.

The Association (IAL) exists solely for non-profit and no rule change shall be allowed which will change the non-profit status.

News from H

Owing to an administrative reorganization the Botanical Museum of the University of Helsinki (H) now forms a part of the newly established Finnish Museum of Natural History, University of Helsinki, the other parts being the Zoological Museum, Geological Museum, Dating Laboratory and General Department.

The Botanical Museum consists of three divisions: Phanerogams, Cryptogams and Mycology. Last spring the mycological (including lichen) collections, over 600.000 specimens in total, were moved from the idyllic Kumpula manor-house, which became familiar to many visitors in nine years as the home of the lichen herbarium, to a brand-new building with good facilities at Hämeentie 153 B, 6th floor. The mailing address, however, remains the same (Mycology Division: Lichens, Botanical Museum, University of Helsinki, Unioninkatu 44, SF-00170 Helsinki, Finland). Difficulties in furnishing the necessary laboratory and other facilities have caused extra work and also delayed our international co-operation.

The same building now also houses the Cryptogams Division (bryophytes and algae) and parts of the Exhibitions Department. This will not be a permanent site, however, and a search is going on for a building which will be able to incorporate all parts of the museum in the future.

---Orvo Vitikainen

Lichen herbarium, Ulster Museum, Belfast (BEL)

My recent reorganisation of the lichen herbarium at Ulster Museum provided an opportunity to evaluate its contents in some detail. Material from numerous diverse collections, including specimens formerly housed at Queen's University, Belfast (BFT), has now been organised into three sections:

(1) The Irish section is composed of c. 1850 packets, mainly of material collected

from Co. Down and Co. Antrim by R.K. Brinklow, M. Caldwell, P. Hackney, M.P.H. Kertland, H.W. Lett, O. Morton, B.E. Pilcher, J.R. Pilcher, S.A. Stewart and C.H. Waddell.

- (2) Material for England, Wales, Scotland and the Channel Islands, comprising c. 1220 packets, comes from a wide variety of sources, notable collectors represented including R.K. Brinklow, J.W. Hartley, A.R. Horwood, W.A. Leighton, H.M. Livens, W. Lillie, P.G.M. Rhodes, W.G. Travis, W. West, J.S. Wheldon and A. Wilson; there are in addition 193 mounted lichens collected by E.F. Noel, 79 separately mounted specimens possibly collected by Thomas Robson, and 146 specimens collected by H.M. Livens (1860-1946), mainly from the New Forest and the Isle of Wight.
- (3) The Foreign section is composed of 365 packets of material mainly collected from Finland, Kenya, Morocco, Switzerland, Zambia and the U.S.A., together with c. 65 specimens collected from the Baffin Bay and Bellot Strait areas during 1857-1859 by D. Walker.

Obviously, with a total of less than 4000 packets, this herbarium is comparatively small, but its importance lies in its holdings of material from the north of Ireland which is currently under-researched. The herbarium would welcome additional material. Donations, loan requests and appointments to research in the herbarium should be addressed to: Mr P. Hackney, Botany Assistant, Ulster Museum, Botanic Gardens, Belfast BT9 5AB, Northern Ireland (FAX: 0232-665510), but requests for more detailed information regarding the contents and collectors should be directed in the first instance to me.

--- M.R.D. Seaward

Natural History Museum (London) news

There has been considerable comment in the popular and scientific press about the restructuring of Scientific Departments at the Natural History Museum announced last April. From a lichenological perspective what has happened is the following: The Lichen Section, because of its long-standing interest in lichen monitoring of environmental change, is now part of the Environmental Quality Programme, one of the major Research Programmes of the Museum. Environmental work is interpreted in a very wide sense and includes regional floristic work (any environmental assessment is dependent on accurate regional floras) in Britain,

South East Asia and the Southern Hemisphere; a range of chemical and ecological studies as well as local and regional environmental surveys.

Dr. Rob Huxley is Collections Manager in charge of lichens and is streamlining the issuing and return of loans and computerizing various aspects of the Lichen Sections's activities. Applications for loans will be dealt with by him in future.

Peter James retired in April but has returned as a Visiting Research Fellow and will continue with his studies on *Menegazzia* and the study of his large collections of lichens from various parts of the world. We continue to enjoy his company and expertise in the Section. Per Magnus Jørgensen has also been made a Visiting Research Fellow, and visited in October to work on Australasian Pannariaceae.

Jack Laundon took early retirement in October and intends to pursue his taxonomic interests from his home in Morden (ILN 23: 54). His popular book on Churchyard Lichens is to be published by the Museum. William Purvis is currently revising the generic keys for the forthcoming Lichen Flora of Great Britain and Ireland in collaboration with Peter James, Brian Coppins and David Hawksworth. The main text of the Flora has now been edited and illustrations drawn. It is hoped to submit the manuscript to Publications, Natural History Museum at the end of February and publication is expected in the Autumn. He continues his studies of lichens and minerals. He and Dr. S.C. Clark (Leeds University) have been awarded a SERC Case Studentship to start in January 1991. This award will enable the grant recipient, Mr. Q. Cleale, to study "Geochemistry in relation to metallophyte angiosperms and lichens". William will shortly commence taxonomic revisionary studies of *Aspicilia* in NW Europe and would be grateful to receive good modern collections.

A Leverhulme Trust grant was awarded to the Museum for investigations of "Lichens as indicators of environmental change in tropical forests in Thailand". This allows two Research Fellowships in the Lichen Section: Pat Wolseley will be undertaking ecological work in connection with the project, and Begonia Aguirre will be making corresponding taxonomic studies on SE Asian lichens.

David Galloway has completed a monograph on the South American species of *Pseudocyphellaria* and will shortly be revising Australian, and palaeotropical taxa. He is working with Per Magnus Jørgensen on a revision of Australian Pannariaceae and will start a Lichen Flora of Chile this year, as part of the Flora of Chile Project of the University of Concepcion. It is expected that both Chilean and UK

lichenologists will collaborate in this project which will be coordinated from the Museum. A Bibliography of Chilean Lichenology has been sent for publication, and a Checklist of New Zealand lichens has been prepared and will be published in New Zealand later this year. He will visit New Zealand in February-March to undertake a lichen survey of Arthur's Pass National Park and to participate in the second Lichen Foray at Cass. An illustrated key to lichen genera of New Zealand is in preparation with the National Museum of New Zealand.

**From the Toronto Globe & Mail, 11 May 1990:
"Lichen as a symbol"**

Canadians need not believe that the fruit of the maple - which splits into two with each piece going its own way - symbolizes the fate of the nation (letter - May 4).

The North reveals three choices open to everyone concerned with the future of Canada. These are northern realities, not intellectual concepts, theories, models or paradigms beloved of academics and politicians.

When caribou fight, they often tangle their horns and die as they struggle to free themselves. Muskoxen attacked by wolves form a circle, horns pointing outward. That stance, effective against wolves, proved futile when human intruders arrived. In northern Ellesmere Island we found heaps of muskoxen skulls with bullet holes in them: the huge animals had been shot down by Peary and his Inuit.

But the Arctic offers a symbol of hope. Here lichens flourish in hundreds of distinct and different forms. A lichen is a symbiosis between an alga and a fungus - one cannot live without the other. They bring life and color to the harshest environment.

If Canada needs a symbol for its troubled time, we should look to the humble lichen as a living example of how mutual aid, co-operation and interdependence can replace conflict and confrontation as a way of coping with tough times.

---Jim Lotz, Halifax

(communicated by David Richardson)

New Rubric proposed: REQUESTS

During the Regensburg congress it was suggested that a regular "requests" co-

lumn should appear in the International Lichenological Newsletter. It could include requests for specimens, for literature, or for other research needs. Requests could be repeated over an agreed period, and prove more effective for specialists needing material for taxonomic treatments than an incidental mention in News & Notes. People with requests for inclusion in this column are kindly invited to contact H. Sipman.

FAX and E-mail

Two recent technological innovations, which improve communication and consequently can be of interest to lichenologists, are spreading rapidly now. It concerns the facilities to scan and send letters via the telephone system (FAX) and to transmit them directly from computer to computer. They reduce transport time for messages practically to zero. Moreover, they may help reduce mailing costs. However, in both cases one needs to know whether the addressee has access to these services, and under which number she or he can be reached. New "address lists" of lichenologists are therefore desirable, containing those numbers. At the request of several IAL members, from several continents, the International Lichenological Newsletter wants to meet this need. Anyone with lichenological interests, who can be addressed via FAX or E-mail, is kindly requested to inform me of his/her numbers. If this is done now, a list can be published in the next (June) issue of the Newsletter. Please send FAX and E-mail numbers to: H. Sipman, Botanischer Garten & Botanisches Museum, Königin-Luise-Strasse 6-8, D-1000 Berlin 33, FRG. FAX: (030)83006218.

---Harrie Sipman

Lichen Postcards

A set of 16 full colour lichen postcards is available from T.H. Moxham, Dept. of Plant Sciences, University of Bath, Claverton Down, Bath, Avon, BA2 7AY, U.K. for £2.75 (\$6.00) - surface mail; for airmail please add £1.00 (\$2.00). The 16 postcards also appear together on an A2 poster, which for mailing needs to be folded twice to A4 size - price £1.00 (\$2.00) including postage

---Tim Moxham

New Literature

Mason E. HALE. 1990. A Synopsis of the Lichen Genus *Xanthoparmelia* (Vainio) Hale (Ascomycotina, Parmeliaceae). Smithsonian Contributions to Botany Nr. 74. 250 pages. (A worldwide monographic treatment of this largest genus in the family, dealing with 406 species; with introductory chapters on history, morphology, anatomy, chemistry, distribution, taxonomic concept, keys, descriptions of all species with indications of distribution and chemistry, and photographs of more than half of all treated species)

Pekka KAUPPI, Pia ANTTILA & Kaarle KENTTÄMIES (eds.). 1990. Acidification in Finland. Berlin etc.: Springer Verlag, 1237 pages. (A major book on air pollution in boreal Europe, containing two articles devoted to lichens: one by M. Kuusinen et al. on epiphytic lichens on conifers, showing that in litter samples from permanent litterfall collecting stations *Usnea* and *Bryoria* have decreased between 1967 and 1985; the other by E. Kubin gives coloured maps for 16 airborne metal and other elements analyzed from 2385 samples of *Hypogymnia physodes*, giving excellent examples of the distribution of airborne nickel, copper, chromium and zinc, for instance, from known sources, incl. long-distance transport from the Kola Peninsula to Lapland), concluding that this lichen is well suited for monitoring. (T. Ahti)

Mario MATZER & Josef HAFELLNER. 1990. Eine Revision der lichenicolen Arten der Sammelgattung *Rosellinia* (Ascomycetes). Bibliotheca Lichenologica Bd. 37. 138 pages, 47 illustr. (keys to and descriptions of 15 species of lichenicolous pyrenomyces in the genera *Adelococcus* (Verrucariaceae) *Reconditella*, *Roselliniella*, *Roselliniomyces*, and *Roselliniopsis* (Sordariales))

PERSONALIA

Birthday Greetings

Our warmest good wishes to the eminent Czechoslovakian lichenologists Zdeněk Cernohorsky and Antonín Vezda, who have recently celebrated their 80th and 70th birthdays respectively; congratulatory articles on them appeared in Preslia 62: 291-292 & 375-377 (1990).

Herbert Schindler Honoured

In appreciation of his work for the lichen herbarium of the Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Karlsruhe, Dr. Herbert Schindler, who celebrated his 83th anniversary last year, was awarded the "Verdienstmedaille von Baden-Württemberg" ("Honorary medal of Baden Württemberg") by the prime minister of this Bundesland.

Changes/Corrections of address

Vagn ALSTRUP, Rønneholmsvej 15, DK-2610 Rødovre, Denmark

Dr. M. ASPERGES, Onderwijslaan 87, B-3590 Diepenbeek, Belgium

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Philippe CLERC, Conservatoire et Jardin botaniques de la ville de Genève, 1 ch. de l'Impératrice, CH-1292 Chambésy/Genève, Switzerland

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Peter JACOBSEN, Landesamt f. Naturschutz u. Landschaftspflege, Hansaring 1, D-2300 Kiel 14, Germany

Ludwik LIPNICKI, Pracownia Biologii i Ochrony, Środowiska AWF, ul. Estkowskiego 13, 66-400 Gorzów Wlkp., Poland

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Michail P. ZHURBENKO, Lab. Lichenology and Bryology, Botanical Institute, Ac. Sci. USSR, Prof. Popov str. 2, Leningrad, 197022 U.S.S.R.

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.

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.

LIST OF 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, Landessammlungen für Naturkunde, Erbprinzenstrasse 3,

Postfach 3949, D-7500 Karlsruhe 1, Germany

Czechoslovakia: Bryological and Lichenological Section of the Czechoslovak Botanical Society. Info: Dr. I. Novotny, Botanické odd. Moravského muzea, Preslova 1, CS-60200 Brno, Czechoslovakia.

Finland: Lichen Section, Societas Mycologica Fennica. Info: Dr. Teuvo Ahti, Department of Botany, University of Helsinki, Unioninkatu 44, SF-00170 Helsinki, Finland.

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, Dr. O.W. Purvis, Botany Department, The Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD, UK.

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

Japan: Lichenological Society of Japan (LSJ). Info: Dr. H. Kashiwadani, National Science Museum, Division of Cryptogams, Hyakunin-cho 3-23-1, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, 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 Søchting, Institut for Sporeplanter, Ø. Farimagsgade 2 D, DK-1353 København K, Denmark.

Poland: Lichenological 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.

Spain: "Sociedad Española de Liqueología (SEL)". Info: A. Gómez-Bolca, Dept. de Biología Vegetal (Botánica), Fac. Biología, Univ. de Barcelona, Avda. Diagonal 645, 08071 Barcelona, Spain.

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: Dr. Robert S. EGAN, Biology Department, University of Nebraska, Omaha, NE 68182-0072, USA.