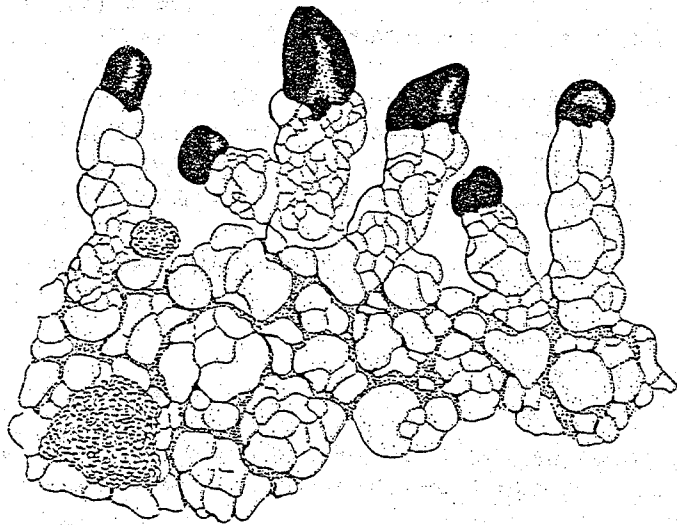


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The opinions expressed in the Newsletter are not necessarily those held by the International Association for Lichenology.

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).

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

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

Rosmarie Honegger, Inst. für Pflanzenbiologie und Cytologie, Zollikerstrasse 107, CH-8008 Zürich, Schweiz. In this case please pay S.Fr. 32.00 to the following bank account: Schweizerischer Bankverein (Swiss Bank Corporation, Société de Banque Suisse), Filiale Albisriederplatz, 8040 Zürich, Switzerland, Account 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.

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).

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Lichen Terminology Committee

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

RESEARCH NEWS & NOTES

Aguirre-Hudson, Begoña and Wolseley, Pat (London, UK) became Leverhulme Research Fellows in the Department of Botany at the Natural History Museum in January 1991 to work on a three year project investigating lichens as indicators of environmental change in the tropical forests of Thailand. Major objectives of the project are: 1) to identify lichens associated with selected forest types, 2) to interpret ecological and biotic factors controlling their distribution, 3) to set up a monitoring system of permanent quadrat locations to follow changes in macrolichen communities with time and in a variety of conditions.

During their first period of fieldwork they ran an international workshop at Chiang Mai University on 11-13th Dec. 1991 for which they prepared a handbook, and a preliminary key to epiphytic lichen genera. During the past year they have compiled an annotated lichen bibliography of SE Asia northwest of the Wallace line. This manuscript will be sent for publication later in 1992. Field work in selected forest types at reserves in Doi Suthep, Doi Inthanon and Huay Kha Khaeng has now provided a mountain of specimens and data. Subsequent work on the collections this year should allow them to revise and publish the generic key for use in the next workshop at Chiang Mai in March 1993. Longer term objectives are the

preparation of a lichen checklist for Thailand, and the taxonomic revision of small groups of genera, which appear to be good indicators of forest types so far investigated. They would welcome collaboration with colleagues working on specific tropical groups, and will be pleased to send relevant material.

Ahti, Teuvo ("Ted") (Helsinki, Finland) spent three weeks in North America in March-April 1992, visiting lichen herbaria in Harvard (FH), Ottawa (CANL) and East Lansing (MSC). He also worked with Trevor Goward in British Columbia and Sam Hammer in FH. One of his present projects is to complete a list of names in current use (NCU) of Cladoniaceae down to variety level, to be published before the Botanical Congress in Tokyo in 1993. A draft version of the list is available from Berlin (B). For the NCU project he has also visited London (BM), Geneva (G) and Berlin (B).

Amenda, Ralf (Münster, Germany) has recently finished his thesis entitled "Untersuchungen zur Resynthese von Flechten" (Investigations on resynthesis of Lichens). He isolated symbionts from several lichens, made cytochemical investigations of cell walls at photo- and electron-microscopical level, and analysed fine structures during resynthesis. In a

parallel study for a Diplom thesis, Günther Vogel investigated the development of resynthesis cultures with mycobionts from polysporous and monosporous cultures.

Chen, Xi-Ling (Shenyang, China PRC) is editing the volumes on Peltigerales (scheduled for Dec. 1992) and Parmeliaceae (scheduled for Dec. 1996) for "Flora Lichenum Sinicorum". He would be glad to receive determined specimens, type specimens and information about these groups from Europe, Asia and North America.

Galloway, David (London, UK) has completed an account of temperate South American *Pseudocyphellaria* (53 species) and is now working on palaeotropical and Australian taxa. He is completing an account of *Pseudocyphellaria* and *Sticta* with Soili Stenroos and Lidia Ferraro for the series Flora Criptogamica de Tierra del Fuego. A detailed account of the lichens of Laguna San Rafael, southern Chile is nearing completion. Work in progress includes revisions of *Sticta* from New Zealand (12 species), South America (12 species) and the typification of *Sticta* names of Swartz, Bory de St-Vincent and Delise. Flora of Australia lichen projects include: Pannariaceae (with Per Magnus Jørgensen) recently sent to press, *Menegazzia* with Peter James, and accounts of *Dendroscopula*, *Pseudocyphellaria* and *Sticta*. A Checklist of New Zealand lichens has been prepared and will soon be published in New Zealand. A bibliography of Chilean lichenology (with C. Marticorena) is in press

(Gayana), and an enlarged and revised key to New Zealand lichens (illustrated by Tim Galloway) is in preparation for the National Museum of New Zealand.

Lackovicová, Anna and Pisút, Ivan (Bratislava, Czecho-Slovakia) are studying epiphytic lichen flora and air pollution in the surroundings of Bratislava and Spisská Nová Ves. Ivan Pisút has prepared the second draft of the Red List of Lichens in Slovakia. It contains 578 species.

Pisút, Ivan (Bratislava, Czecho-Slovakia), see under Lackovicová, Anna.

Purvis, William (London, UK) is currently proof-reading the galleys of the forthcoming Lichen Flora of Great Britain and Ireland, helped by fellow editors Brian Coppins, Peter James, David Hawksworth and David Moore. Publication is expected during September, but order forms and a mock-up copy for inspection will be available at the IAL Lund Symposium.

He is continuing his study into lichens and minerals. A review article aiming to describe specialized lichen communities occurring on mineralized substrata is in preparation. With Dr. S.C. Clarke (Leeds University), he has been awarded a SERC Case Studentship. Quentin Cleale, the grant recipient, is currently studying the vascular plant metallophyte, *Minuartia verna*, and associated lichens, in relation to soil geochemistry. Recently Gillian Douglas, appointed as a

Research Fellow at the NHM, started a culture-based study of green lichen algae from a range of both metal-tolerant and non-tolerant lichens.

William Purvis has now embarked on a study of the lichen flora of the Azores in collaboration with Peter James, including recent field work on Pico and Fajal. The first part will be published as papers on the ecology and taxonomy of the corticolous lichen flora with particular reference to relict shrubs and woodland. Peter James has made extensive collections on previous visits, which will also be investigated.

Taxonomic studies on *Aspicilia* in NW Europe will soon start and he would be grateful to receive good modern collections.

Richardson, David (Dublin, Ireland), together with Howard Fox and others, recently carried out a resurvey around the Money Point electricity generating station in western Ireland, six years after start-up. He also completed his manuscript on Pollution Monitoring with Lichens which will be published this summer by Richmond Publishing Company, PO Box 963, Slough, England.

Thor, Göran (Stockholm, Sweden) has spent four months of the austral summer 1991/92 in Dronning Maud Land, Antarctica, with a Swedish expedition. He investigated the lichen flora on several nunataks in Vestfjella and Heimefrontfjella. Most of his time was spent on the Basen nunatak where the Swedish station, Wasa, and the Finnish station, Aboa, are located. No lichenologist has ever visited the area investigated before and

less than ten lichen species have been reported previously. During this expedition, material from 45-50 species was collected. More than 500 collections have been made and these will be deposited at the Swedish Museum of Natural History, Stockholm. Besides lichens, mosses and algae, birds and mites were investigated, and more than one hundred permanent plots containing lichens were established which will be studied at regular intervals in the future.

Tschermak-Woess, Elisabeth (Vienna, Austria) is investigating the phycobiont of *Phlyctis argena*. She is trying to include specimens from throughout its range, and already has numerous samples available from Western Europe. Samples from other parts of the species range would be very welcome, particularly from North America (see request below). Together with E.I. Friedmann she is studying the genus *Trebouxia* in Antarctica, where two new species have been discovered.

Vežda, Antonín (Brno, Czecho-Slovakia) completed the issue of Lichenes selecti exsiccati (2500 nos.) and is preparing an alphabetical index. He is now beginning to issue Lichenes rariores exsiccati, of which fasc. I and II (nos. 1-20) have already appeared.

Wolseley, Pat (London, UK), see under Aguirre-Hudson, Begonia.

Zamfir, Manuela (Bucharest, Roumania) was accepted as a PhD student. The subject of her thesis is "The ecology of lichens in the Danube Delta".

Requests

Elisabeth Tschermak-Woess, Botanisches Institut, Rennweg 14, A-1030 Wien, Austria, is interested in receiving fresh, living specimens of *Phlyctis argena* from Poland, Slovakia, USA and Canada (3 thalli, not especially wettened, from trees somewhat apart from each other). They should not arrive during August and the first two weeks of September (IAL-Symposium!).

General meeting of the IAL, to be held during the IAL Symposium in Sweden, September 1992.

All members of the IAL are urged to attend this meeting to discuss the following:

AGENDA

1. Apologies for absence
2. Minutes of General Meeting, Regensburg, 31 August 1990 [see IAL Newsletter 24: 11-12 (1991)]
3. Matters arising
4. Officers' reports [President, Secretary, Treasurer, Editors]
5. Changes in IAL dues
6. Changes in IAL Constitutional Rules [refer IAL Newsletter 24: 16-19 (1991)]:
Rules 6, 7, 9 to be amended (see below)
7. Future Congresses and meetings
8. IAL awards: Acharius Medal
Mason E. Hale Award
9. Election of Officers and Council members
10. Any other business

Changes in IAL Constitutional Rules

Following discussion at Regensburg, a number of the IAL Rules were considered to be due for amendment, these being Nos 6, 7 & 9. The Constitution of the IAL is set out in IAL Newsletter 24: 17-19 (1991). The changes to be discussed and voted on are:

Rule 6: Delete from the last sentence "....but will not be part of Council" the amended Rule to read: "The elected Officers of the Association (IAL) shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, an Editor and two Council Mem-

bers-at-Large. These seven officers will form the Council. Additional officers may be appointed at the discretion of the Council".

Rule 7: Emend first sentence to read: "Election of officers shall take place at meetings of the Association (IAL) convened for the purpose and held at regular IAL Symposia, or at a regular International Mycological Congress, or at a regular International Botanical Congress, unless circumstances require a special meeting."

Rule 9: Emend first sentence to read: "The Association (IAL) shall normally hold General Meetings at Symposium meetings of the IAL, at International Botanical Congresses and at International Mycological Congresses".

Mason E. Hale Award

This award, instituted by the IAL and with the support of the IAL Council, will commemorate Dr. Mason Elsworth Hale (1928-1990), wellknown to lichenologists throughout the world. The award will be established to encourage young lichenologists at the beginning of their research careers, and will consist of a diploma and a prize.

Mason Hale had exceptionally wide interests in lichenology, and it was only in his later years that systematics came to dominate completely his scientific research. His nearly 200 publications deal with a great diversity of lichen topics: anatomy, biochemical systematics, bioindication, community structure, ecology, biogeography, growth rates, systematic monographs, natural-product chemistry, pollution damage, history and nomenclature. The **Mason E. Hale Award** will therefore be open to students who have given evidence of considerable research ability in one or more of the above fields.

Mason Hale had few students of his own, mainly because he had no regular teaching responsibilities associated with his position at the Smithsonian Institution, which he held for more than 30 years. However, worldwide scientific contacts established through the years, particularly with young lichenologists, made him an effective international ambassador for lichenology and a supervisor for many students in many countries. The IAL's **Mason E. Hale Award** will symbolize this leading international role which he carried so well, and which so enriched our science.

The award will be presented to a young scientist for outstanding published work resulting from a doctoral dissertation or similar study. It will be made at intervals of 2-4 years at the discretion of the IAL Council after due consultation, and will be presented at regular meetings of the IAL, whether at an IAL Symposium or other international gatherings such as the IMC and IBC. The first **Mason E. Hale**

Award will be presented at the IAL 2 meeting in Sweden in 1992.

Those wishing to be considered for the first award should send their published account for consideration in the first instance to the undersigned:

David Galloway, President of IAL

Ingvar Kärnefelt, Member of IAL Council, Secretary of IAL 2

Fifth International Mycological Congress announced

The first circular for IMC5 is out. It will be held in Vancouver, Canada, from August 14-21, 1994. A comprehensive scientific programme is planned, with congress symposia, contributed symposia, poster sessions, and discussion groups. Also, there will be pre- and post-congress field trips. Inexpensive accomodation will be available on the campus of the University of British Columbia, where the congress will be held, and also a range of hotels is nearby. For those who visited the very succesful fourth IMC in Regensburg in 1990, there is no need to explain that the IMC is among the primary meeting points for lichenologists.

Information: Anthony Griffiths, IMC5 Secretariat, c/o Venue West, #645-375 Water Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6B 5C6, Canada. Tel. (604) 681-5226, fax (604) 681-2503.

Tropical Bryology open to lichens

Tropical Bryology is a journal devoted to the study of tropical bryophytes, and an unusual one in two respects.

First, it tries to make maximum use of electronic dataprocessing facilities, both for a more efficient production and for better consultation of published information. In this respect it is a real pioneer ahead of other journals, even when nowadays more and more journals are starting to use some of these techniques.

Second, it wants to produce scientific literature affordable for scientists in tropical countries. Many botanical journals do a really good job in producing fine, scientifically and technically good volumes, but even with heavy subsidies these are unaffordable for scientists in the tropics. This is regrettable because most botanical diversity is to be found in the tropics, and thus extratropical botanists have only limited possibilities to study it *in situ*. Well-informed scientists in the tropics would be in a much better position to study their own tropical flora, and subsequently would also be a better guarantee for its protection.

Consequently I was much interested, when the editors approached me with the

idea of also including LICHENOLOGICAL contributions in this journal. The study of bryophytes and lichens often goes together for practical reasons, especially the basic fieldwork. This is reflected in the frequent tradition of societies and journals devoted to both plant groups. Examples are the American Bryological and Lichenological Society, the journal *The Bryologist*, the Bryologisch-Lichenologische Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Mitteleuropa. This mixture thus does not cause me a problem and I thought it reasonable to retain the old, compact name Tropical Bryology. I willingly accepted the invitation to become lichenological editor, and hope to obtain many lichenological contributions, which should greatly increase our knowledge of systematics and floristics of tropical lichens. In particular, I hope that many authors will be persuaded to produce articles containing keys and descriptions of tropical lichens, which can be of use for further explorations by tropical scientists. That would constitute a valuable transfer of knowledge from the scientific centres in the temperate zones to the local botanists in the tropics.

Since Tropical Bryology wants to maintain a high scientific level of its contributions, it has an editorial board, and this has been extended to include Dr. T. Ahti (Helsinki), Dr. D. Galloway (London) and Dr. R. Moberg (Uppsala). Their task will be to assist with the reviewing of contributions, to provide comments wherever they consider that appropriate and to help with the acquisition of contributions.

Tropical Bryology has three editors. The managing editor is Dr. J.-P. Frahm. He is in charge of the conversion of accepted manuscripts into printable text, the printing itself and the finances. The two others, the scientific editors, are in charge of the acquisition, reviewing and editing of the contributions, Dr. S.R. Gradstein for bryological contributions and myself for lichenological contributions.

Contributions must initially be sent in printed form to the scientific editors. In this form they will be reviewed and edited as usual. Afterwards the author will be required to make changes in his electronic files and send a disc with the definitive version to the managing editor. Journal languages are English, French, Spanish and German. If necessary, manuscripts in scannable form (written by non-proportional typewriter with good black ribbon, preferably carbon ribbon) will also be accepted.

Thus far the journal has appeared once or twice a year (4 volumes, c. 700 pages, in 3 years). Basically the publication frequency depends on the available copy, but a twice-yearly frequency is envisaged. The price depends on the size of each issue, and is calculated as US\$10 per 100 pages, including postage. Subscribers from tropical countries get a reduction of 50%. For authors, 100 reprints are provided free, additional ones at cost.

The journal is available not only in printed form, but also on disc in MS-DOS format, the text as ASCII file, the illustrations as .pcx files, and by electronic

mail. This allows searching for strings (keywords, species names) in the text, and pasting of parts into other applications, including personal databases, and to use the references as a text-database.

All lichenologists interested in tropical research are kindly invited to subscribe to *Tropical Bryology* and to publish the results of their tropical studies in this journal.

--- Harrie Sipman

The frontpage illustrations of the International Lichenological Newsletter

For those who have been wondering what the strange shapes decorating the front of our *Newsletter* are, here is the explanation. The illustrations were kindly placed at the disposition of the editors by Prof. H. Martin Jahns (Düsseldorf, Germany). They were made during his study of the genus *Pilophorus*, and have been published in a revision of this genus (H.M. Jahns, 1981, The genus *Pilophorus*, *Mycotaxon* 13: 289-330. Each year a different plate was used:

Vol. 21 (1988): *P. clavatus* Th. Fr. (*Mycotaxon* 13: 308).

Vol. 22 (1989): *P. strumaticus* Nyl. ex Cromb. (*Mycotaxon* 13: 320).

Vol. 23 (1990): *P. awasthianus* Räs. (*Mycotaxon* 13: 301).

Vol. 24 (1991): *P. fibula* (Tuck.) Th. Fr. (*Mycotaxon* 13: 313).

Vol. 25 (1992): *P. nigricaulis* Sato (*Mycotaxon* 13: 315).

---Peter Scholz and Harrie Sipman

The BLAM field trip in Anatolia

From 13-15 April 1992 or, in fact, for the majority of the participants from 10-24 April, a field trip was held in Western Anatolia by the Bryologisch-Lichenologische Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Mitteleuropa. The participants were Germans, Turks, an Austrian and a Romanian. Botanizing was done in seven mountain sites and two coastal localities, in the region of Izmir. The mountain roads were sometimes so narrow that Dr. John's Toyota Landcruiser proved indispensable, with all of us squeezed in, or on it. For a beginner in lichenology like myself there was a wonderful world to discover, with many, many lichens to collect and with many beautiful phanerogams. The enthusiasm of the organizer, Dr. Volker John, for Turkey and Turkish lichens and of Dr. Erhard Sauer for the vascular flora acted like an influenza, which infected all of us. The evenings were dedicated to Turkish

food, and the nights to the excellent "Efes Pilsen Bira" and to long discussions on lichens and lichenology. Many valuable and much appreciated suggestions were made for my lichenological research by the German colleagues.

We are much obliged to the local organizers, Prof. Dr. Necmettin Zeybek and Dr. Ulvi Zeybek who did a fine job, and to the BLAM organizer, Dr. Volker John, who infused the trip with the sense of adventure. I am personally grateful to Dr. John for inviting me to the BLAM fieldtrip and for giving me a lift to Izmir, and to Ege University, Dr. Ulvi Zeybek and West European participants, who helped with accomodation.

---Manuela Zamfir

New Literature

B. AGUIRRE-HUDSON. 1991. A taxonomic study of the species referred to the ascomycete genus *Leptorhaphis*. Bull. Br. Mus. nat. Hist. (Bot.) 21(2): 85-192. (A detailed treatment, including keys and illustrations, of the genera *Leptorhaphis* (12 species), *Celothelium* (6 species), *Cresporhaphis* (5 species) and *Sarcopyrenia* (3 species), and illustrated treatments of all other species at some time included in *Leptorhaphis*, with indication of their correct taxonomic affinities).

A. APTROOT. 1991. A Monograph of the Pyrenulaceae (excluding *Anthracotheicum* and *Pyrenula*) and the Requiellaceae, with Notes on the Pleomassariaceae, the Trypetheliaceae and Mycomicrothelia (Lichenized and Non-lichenized Ascomycetes). Bibliotheca Lichenologica 44. 178 pages. (Based on a cladistic analysis of 41, mostly morphological, characters, a new arrangement for the families mentioned is proposed; keys to the genera, and to the species within many genera, are presented; descriptions and illustrations for many taxa are given, including 10 new genera and 21 new species).

P. JACOBSEN. 1992. Flechten in Schleswig-Holstein: Bestand, Gefährdung und Bedeutung als Bioindikatoren. Mitteilungen der Arbeitsgemeinschaft Geobotanik in Schleswig-Holstein und Hamburg, Heft 42. 234 pages. (the 338 lichen species known to occur at present in the study area in northernmost Germany are listed, with indications of present distribution and ecology; maps for 59 of them are provided, red list categories attributed, and various information on decline and its causes provided; in German).

J. KISZKA & J. PIORECKI. 1991. Porosty Lichenes Pogórza Przemyskiego.

137 pages. Uniwa, Warszawa. (Based on fieldwork in 1986-89, 228 lichen taxa are recorded from the Przemysl Foothills, SE Poland, and distribution maps presented; a short account of the area is presented in an introduction and the lichen flora of different habitats listed; in Polish, with English summary).

R. LÜCKING. 1992. Foliicolous Lichens - A Contribution to the Knowledge of the Lichen Flora of Costa Rica, Central America. Beihefte zur Nova Hedwigia 104. 179 pages. (Contains keys to all 228 foliicolous lichen taxa known from CR, with illustrations of most of them, often photographs).

P. M. McCARTHY. 1992. Bibliography of Australian Lichens: 1807-1991. National Herbarium of Victoria, Melbourne. 62 pages. Available from the author, Royal Botanic Gardens and National Herbarium, Birdwood Avenue, South Yarra, Victoria 3141, Australia. Price AS 10.00. (Contains a short historical survey and a comprehensive list of 1144 literature references concerning Australian lichens, with a mainly geographical index).

E. TIMDAL. 1991. A monograph of the genus *Toninia* (Lecideaceae, Ascomycetes). Opera Botanica 110. 137 pages. (A worldwide revision which considerably changes the delimitation of the genus by including a number of lichenicolous and crustose taxa; a key to the species is provided, and detailed descriptions and illustrations for all 48 recognized species; with commented list of excluded taxa; including 17 new taxa).

PERSONALIA

Ove Almborn 30 July 1914 - 6 March 1992

Ove Almborn was born on July 30th, 1914 in Ronneby in Blekinge, the southeasternmost province of Sweden. He matriculated in the nearby city of Karlskrona in 1933 and in the same year he started his academic studies at the University of Lund, resulting in a doctoral dissertation in 1948. His well-known thesis, "Distribution and ecology of some south Scandinavian lichens", was presented in the classical, thorough style introduced by Professor G. E. DuRietz and also used by his lichenological pupils Gunnar Degelius, Sten Ahlner and, later, Thorsten Hasselrot. 50 years later, Ove's well-documented material came to form the basis for a larger research project at the Department of Systematic Botany on endangered lichens in southernmost Sweden.

Ove Almborn was appointed to the Department in the autumn of 1936, as as-

sistant or instructor in courses in systematic botany and, with the exception of a brief period of time when he worked as a high school teacher, he stayed at the Department of Systematic Botany until his final days, first as senior lecturer, and from 1966 as curator of the herbarium. Not even when he worked as a lecturer in a high school in Malmö, 1956-1966, did he stay away from his beloved lichens. He spent all his spare time, including weekends and holidays, in building up the lichen herbarium. Back in the thirties when he came to Lund, the lichen collection was only very small and not very well curated. Today the lichen herbarium at the Botanical Museum of the Department of Systematic Botany is among the largest and best curated collections in the world.

After his dissertation as senior lecturer, Ove Almborn followed the tradition established at the Department of Systematic Botany since the early twenties and directed his research on the rich flora of southern Africa. It became his ambition to prepare a lichen flora of southern Africa. However, the political situation prevented this project being supported by the Swedish Natural Research Council and by colleagues. It had therefore to be run on a shoe string. After he was appointed as the first curator of the herbarium, there was even less time for his own research. He maintained the herbarium collections with great care and a strong sense of duty, and by the time of his retirement in 1980 he left a very well organized herbarium.

Ove Almborn was not only a deeply committed lichenologist and herbarium curator. As is well known to many of us, he had also a strong interest in botanical literature, particularly older literature. He had in his own library, which he was very proud of, a nearly complete collection of Linneana. His impressive library of lichenological literature is one of the best in the world. He kindly put this library at the disposal of the younger generation of lichenologists working at the Department of Systematic Botany. His bibliographic knowledge was internationally esteemed and he was frequently engaged in bibliographic matters.

Quite early in his career, Ove Almborn established links with a very large community of colleagues, primarily through an extensive correspondence, and over the years he became an internationally known botanist. He was also a frequent guest at botanical meetings. On such occasions Ove really enjoyed life and at congress dinners or similar parties he used to raise the festive atmosphere by telling good stories from his rich repertory on botanists from the old days.

We remember Ove as an extremely kind, helpful and generous colleague and close friend, who was always prepared to lend a hand, especially with his enormous knowledge of literature. With a certain melancholy he saw his circle of old friends get smaller and smaller over the years. He had no close relatives of his own, and he was therefore particularly happy to see younger generations of students growing around him in the branch of science, lichenology, which had become his life's work

and which he himself had introduced to Lund. He died alone in his home on March 6th 1992. We will miss him very much.

---Ingvar Kärnefelt

Ove Almborn (1914-1992): an appreciation

"The mighty oak has fallen and the forest is bereft..."

Ove Almborn who died in Lund on Friday 6 March 1992, was indeed in many ways one of the mighty oaks of lichenology of our time. A figure of impressive physical dimension and deportment he was rather stately but gentle and very kindly in manner. Always the sartorially correct, courteous gentlemen, he could at times be a devastatingly funny raconteur and he had a well-developed almost "English" sense of humour which was allowed to flash from time to time to illuminate an at times rather forbidding exterior.

Although not a prolific lichenologist he was nevertheless one of the most informed intellects of our subject with an encyclopaedic command of the literature of lichenology (indeed of botany in general) which he unstintingly placed at one's disposal if asked. His graceful written style and his scientific erudition were well married in the notable series of reviews of major lichen publications that he wrote over many years for *Taxon*. He was a regular, faithful and illuminating correspondent.

Above all he was a generous and sympathetic host on his home ground in Lund. Justifiably proud of the Botanical Museum and its collections, and of his own eclectic and comprehensive library of books - many of them objects of great beauty and rarity which he knew well and loved as friends, the mark of the true bibliophile - he was always willing and eager for this resource to be of maximum service to his scientific visitors. A stay at Lund with its guided tour of the lichen literature and collections and the additional bonuses of fine food and wine (Ove was an informed and dedicated gourmet) and a sometimes devastating introduction to his collection of schnapps together with what he amusingly called "and now the antidote!" (i.e. chasers of beer), was a never to be forgotten experience. He enjoyed nothing better than discursive discussion on lichen literature from the most recent (he was always abreast of the latest reviews, monographs and books and he particularly relished being able to show something new) to the distant past. His ability to quote chapter and verse and date of publication of the earlier literature was astounding and I well remember him at the University Field Station Cass during the IAL New Zealand field meeting in 1981, going through the manuscript of the New Zealand lichen Flora and adding innumerable corrections to dates of publication, citation of references and other vital bibliographic niceties with the typically Almbornian admonition "Of course these will need to be checked as I have not all the

details perfectly in my head". On rechecking, all of his changes were in fact correct. It was typical of Ove to place his learning and experience at the service of someone less au fait with the subject than he, in this practical and helpful fashion. His skill and erudition and his quiet willingness to help have saved many lichenologists from stupid blunders.

He was also one of lichenology's great internationalists, travelling widely to visit herbaria, libraries and colleagues, and to South Africa for field work. He was a regular attender at the Nomenclature Session of International Botanical Congresses and enjoyed participating in international meetings where he could meet at first hand the expanding family of lichenologists of which he was one of the esteemed father figures. Many of us will remember his participation in IAL field meetings in the Alps in 1973 and in Australia and New Zealand in 1981. Always the perfect gentlemen, Ove was concerned on the New Zealand trip not to inconvenience other participants by his high voltage snoring and asked if he could have a separate room. Later he wrote to thank me for accomodating his "special problems" and to say that he was sorry that his mountaineering ability was not of a high order - yet for all that he managed to get out onto the limestone outcrops on Flock Hill and he enjoyed his field days to the full, being especially delighted and interested to see what the more adventurous had brought back from more distant parts. He was an imposing presence at Elisabeth Peveling's splendid meeting at Münster and he gave a paper which demonstrated his depth of knowledge and his love of the lichens of South Africa.

Ove was undoubtedly one of the "characters" of lichenology, now alas one of a fast vanishing breed, but his memory will be kept alive by those of us fortunate enough to have known him (fortunately this is a very wide circle of the international lichenological family) for whom there will be many "Almborn stories" that can be told. For many too he was a link with our subject's past, both in terms of earlier lichenologists and, most especially, with the older literature, the circumstances of its writing and the lives of its authors. His memory will be tangibly felt at the forthcoming IAL 2 meetings in Lund and Båsted, meetings he would have truly delighted in attending, seeing lichenology coming at last to its home in Sweden. These meetings can now be a tribute to his memory and to the qualities that he so warmly espoused throughout his professional life, qualities of accuracy, honesty, fortitude, fairness and generosity. He has left a rich legacy to lichenology and lichenologists in many parts of the world as mentor and friend, he has enriched the library and collections at Lund, but above all he was able to see the study of lichenology develop latterly at Lund in a way that has made it one of the important growing points of the subject, a development that gave him enormous pleasure. We salute his endeavours and achievements with gratitude.

---David Galloway

Dr. Herbert Schindler 85 year

On the occasion of his 85th birthday, here follows a curriculum vitae (in German): Geboren am 10. April 1907 in Zittau (Sachsen), übersiedelte seine Mutter (Vater war 1918 im 1. Weltkrieg gefallen) in 1919 nach Dresden, wo er bis 1926 das Kreuzgymnasium besuchte. Dort war Dr. A. Schade sein Biologielehrer, der ihm am Ende seines Studiums von 1930 ab in die Flechtenkunde einführte und mit dem er bis zu seinem Tode 1976 verbunden war (vergl. *Herzogia* 5: 187, 1978). Nach dem Abitur besuchte er die Technische Hochschulen Dresden und Danzig, um Chemie, Biologie und Bakteriologie zu studieren. 1931 Staatsexamen und Promotion bei Prof. Tobler (der bekannte Flechtenphysiologe). Von 1931 bis 1932 tätig im höheren Schuldienst (Plauen im Vogtland), ging er 1933 als Industriobiologe zur Fa. Dr. Madaus & Co. (Radebeul bei Dresden), später zur Fa. Dr. Willmar Schwabe (Arzneimittel) nach Leipzig, und nach dem 2. Weltkrieg nach Karlsruhe. Von 1939 ab nahm er am 2. Weltkrieg teil und wurde nach amerikanischer Kriegsgefangenschaft im Frühjahr 1946 entlassen. Als Industriobiologe beschäftigte er sich mit der Anbau von Arzneipflanzen und mit pharmakognostischen und phytochemischen Untersuchungen und der Analytik der Arzneipflanzenzubereitungen. Ein grosser Teil seiner Arbeit betraf eine Revision des Homöopathischen Arzneibuches (HAB), das nach der Fertigstellung 1978 vom Bundesgesundheitsamt herausgegeben wurde. Im verlaufe dieser Untersuchungen entstanden 2 Bücher: Inhaltstoffe und Prüfungsmethoden homöopathisch verwendeter Heilpflanzen (Aulendorf 1955) und Tiere in Pharmazie und Medizin (zusammen mit H. Frank, Stuttgart 1961) sowie über 60 Publikationen.

Etwa um 1960 begann er sich mit der Flechtenflora des Nordschwarzwaldes zu beschäftigen und nach seiner Pensionierung 1972 wurden zahlreiche Reisen unternommen, von denen stets Flechten mitgebracht wurden. Diese Reisen führten ihm nach Südamerika, vor allem nach Brasilien, Argentinien und Uruguay (Exkursion mit Osorio), sowie Chile (Exkursion mit Redon), nach Mexico, USA, Alaska (vergl. *Herzogia* 7: 561, 1987 und 8: 35, 1990). Auch in Europa konnte er viele Länder besuchen. Die Ergebnisse wurden in mehr als 30 Veröffentlichungen niedergelegt, von denen sich 10 Arbeiten auf die Flechtenflora des Nordschwarzwaldes beziehen. Seit 1949 Mitglied des naturwissenschaftlichen Vereins Karlsruhe, gehört er seit 1968 der Bryologisch-lichenologischen Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Mitteleuropa an. Etwa 1960 stellte ihm der damalige Direktor der Landessammlungen für Naturkunde (jetzt: Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde), Prof. Dr. Oberdorfer, im Museum einen Raum zur Verfügung, wo er sein Herbar unterbringen konnte. Der heutige Umfang des Karlsruher Herbars (KR) ist nicht groß, es umfasst ca. 20.000 Belege, von denen er ca. 15.000 einbrachte. Für 20 Jahre freiwillige Mitarbeit am

Museum wurde er mit der "Verdienstmedaille von Baden-Württemberg" ausgezeichnet. Sein Vorkriegsherbar (1939) überliess er seinem Freund Dr. Schade (Putzkau/Lausitz), nachdem dessen Herbar beim Angriff auf Dresden verbrannt war. Weil Schade seine Sammlung dem Museum in Görlitz vermachte, befinden sich die Schindler'sche Funde aus Mittelsachsen, dem Erzgebirge, dem Vogtland und Riesengebirge jetzt dort. Einige Flechten wurden ihm zur Ehren benannt: *Verrucaria schindleri* (Servit 1937), *Parmelina sch.* (Hale 1976), *Tapellaria sch.* (Kalb & Vezda 1987) und *Lichenothelia sch.* (Henssen 1987).

Trotz seines Alters gehen seine Forschungen im Nordschwarzwald weiter. Während ein Augenleiden ihm beim Mikroskopieren stark hemmt, helfen Freunde ihm vor allem bei fremdländischem Material.

The editors wish Dr. Schindler many more years of lichen study in good health.

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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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IMPORTANT

Next ILN issue delayed

Due to the travel plans of one of the editors, it will be impossible to publish the next issue of the International Lichenological Newsletter at the normal time in October. The deadline for copy has therefore been postponed until November 10th, which will enable results from the lichenological symposium in Lund to be included. The issue will be published in early December.