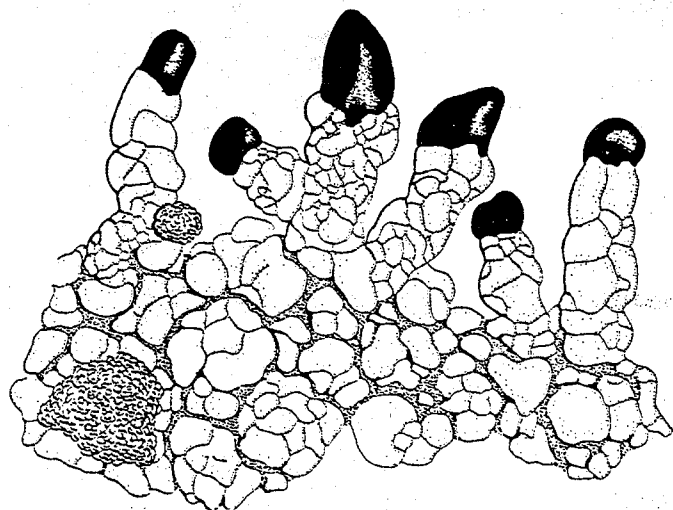


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The opinions expressed in the Newsletter are not necessarily those held by the International Association for Lichenology.

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H. Thorsten Lumbsch, Universität Essen, Fachbereich 9/Botanik, Postfach 103 764, D-4300 Essen 1, Germany. Please transfer the equivalent in Deutschmarks (DM 30.00) to the following postal giro account: 1344 59-431 at the Post Office Essen (Bank code: 360 100 43). Cheques will not be accepted, unless they are made payable to DM 36, since otherwise the bank fees will overstretch the IAL budget!

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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 elected during the last General Meeting. Council members elected at the IAL 2 symposium (Lund, Sweden, 1992) are listed below and will serve until 1996.

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Note from the editors

Here is the delayed autumn issue of your Newsletter. Thank you for your patience, which enabled one of us (HS) to have an interesting lichenological fieldtrip to the forests of Guyana. This time the issue is well-filled by spin-off from the very successful IAL 2 symposium. There was so much copy that we had to decide to place the speeches to the Acharius Medal-recipients in the next issue, scheduled for March 1993. This unfortunate delay will enable us to fill another issue shortly after this one.

RESEARCH NEWS & NOTES

Breuß, Othmar (Vienna, Austria) continues his studies on Verrucariaceae, esp. *Catapyrenium*, *Placopyrenium* and *Placidiopsis*. Work in progress includes detailed accounts of *Placidiopsis* (worldwide), *Placopyrenium* (Northern Hemisphere), and *Catapyrenium* (esp. North America, the Himalayas, Southern Hemisphere). A first overview of South American *Catapyrenium* species has been prepared and will be published soon. A revision of *Catapyrenium* and *Placidiopsis* in North Africa is nearing completion. Studies on Australian taxa are being carried out with Pat McCarthy. Additional projects are investigations on selected groups within the genera *Dermatocarpon* and *Verrucaria*.

Brodo, Irwin (Ottawa, Canada) spent a fruitful and enjoyable six months at Uppsala University, working on the lichens of the Queen Charlotte Is-

lands. He has now moved to the University of Helsinki, where he is continuing his work, concentrating on some macrolichen groups such as the Cladoniaceae, as well as writing up the microlichen results. In October he was in Germany to visit Thorsten Lumbsch in Essen, Aino Henssen in Marburg and Hannes Hertel and his students in München. He will return to Ottawa on or about the 15th of March 1993.

Brown, Dennis (Bristol, UK) has had a very busy year receiving visitors. James Miller (Deleware Valley College, USA) studied ammonia uptake by lichens during a 6 month sabbatical and, in a final hectic 10 days, was involved with Adolfo Avalos (Madrid, Spain) in a survey of cations in *Xanthoria* from a range of habitats. With Roberto Bargagli (Siena, Italy) a technique for locating mercury in dif-

ferent cell fractions was devised in one week. **Mauro Tretiach** (Trieste, Italy) initiated laboratory studies on the effects of hydrogen sulphide on lichens, developed from his field studies at Mt. Amiata, and **Cristina Branquinho** (Lisbon, Portugal) continued her work on the relationship between heavy metals in lichens and the soils of disused Dartmoor mine sites. Further collaborations are always welcome (!) and he would be pleased to hear from anyone with information on these different topics. See also details of the workshop on the effect of agriculture on lichens.

Hanssen, Eric Steen (Copenhagen, Denmark) spent the summer of 1992 in West Greenland (Aasiaat, Kangatsiaq, Qasigianniguit and Ilulissat) collecting more than 1000 lichen specimens from around these towns. Part of this material, representing about 300 species, was collected with special reference to "Lichenes Groenlandici Exsiccati", Fasc. 9 and 10. Fasc. 9 will be distributed within the next few months.

Johansson, Per (Lund, Sweden) is starting this autumn on a thesis project entitled: "Saxicolous species of *Caloplaca* in southern Africa, emphasizing on the species occurring also in other parts of the southern hemisphere". Through his work he will try to summarize all information already gathered in Lund, begun with **Ove Almborn's** interest in the family Teloschistaceae in the 50s and continued later by **Ingvar Kärnefelt**.

John, Elizabeth (Brighton, UK) has recently been appointed as Lecturer in Ecology at the University of Sussex. She intends to continue some lichenological studies, and will deal with plant community ecology in general. Her E-mail address is currently bafb6@central.sussex.ac.uk (outside UK) and bafb6@uk.ac.sussex.central from within the UK.

LaGreca, Scott (Durham, USA) has begun his PhD research on the systematics of the *Ramalina americana* species complex and its New World relatives. Specimens, both fresh and dried, would be appreciated (see request below).

Lindblom, Louise (Lund, Sweden) has started on a thesis project on the genus *Xanthoria*. The work will mainly deal with the systematics of the northern hemisphere species, but species occurring in the southern hemisphere will also be studied. Louise is presently preparing an introductory paper for the project which mainly concerns studies of herbarium material and literature. She has kindly been invited by Professor Josef Poelt to visit Graz next spring and learn something from his long experience in the Teloschistaceae. Further field work is planned during next summer.

Mattsson, Jan-Eric (Lund, Sweden) will defend his thesis on the pinastric acid-containing species of *Cetraria* next spring. A large part of the thesis will be published as a monograph in *Opera Botanica*. The work became a little delayed because of his

work with the the IAL meeting last summer, where he was one of the main organizers, responsible for a lot heavy work with poster sessions and programme planning. Jan-Eric plans to continue his work with cetrarioid lichens with a survey of the genus *Tuckermannopsis*.

Mies, Bruno (Köln, Germany) has accepted a 5-year position in the Institute for Ecological Phytophysiology and Geobotany of Düsseldorf University, under Prof. Lösch, where he will deal with the ecophysiology of higher plants. In his spare time he will continue his lichen collecting activities, especially in arid areas of the Paleotropics.

Osorio, Héctor S. (Montevideo, Uruguay) informs us that his "Contribution to the lichen flora of Uruguay XXV. Lichens published between 1971-1991" is in press. It will appear

in the *Annales del Museo Nacional de Historia Natural, Montevideo, Uruguay*. Sixty-nine papers dealing with the lichen flora of Uruguay have been issued during these 20 years, reporting a total of 246 taxa for this country.

Søchting, Ulrik (Copenhagen, Denmark) collected lichens in the Yakutiia and Magadanskaiia regions, NE Russia, together with **Einar Timdal**, **Reidar Haugan** and **Michail Zhurbenko**. The following areas were visited: Lenskie Stolby, limestone rocks on the banks of the Lena river (c. 170 km SW of Yakutsk); the middle section of the Indigirka river (from Ust'-Nera to Moma); along the road from Ust'-Nera to Magadan. Collections of lichens, including those from limestone and steppe-like habitats in the taiga zone, are available for monographers. Contact M. Zhurbenko, Komarov Botanical Institute, Prof. Popov str. 2, St. Petersburg, 197376 Russia.

Requests

Othmar Breuß, Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Botanische Abteilung, Burgring 7, A-1014 Wien, Austria, is interested in receiving herbarium specimens of *Placidopsis* species from all parts of the world. Samples of this genus are comparatively few and more material is urgently needed for a monographic treatment which is currently being carried out. Thanks to all contributors in advance for their help.

Scott LaGreca, Dept. of Botany, Bio. Sci. Bldg., Duke University, Box 90339, Durham, N.C. 27708-0339, USA, welcomes fresh (living) or dried specimens of *Ramalina americana* and allied New World *Ramalina* spp. He is also interested in receiving fresh (living) specimens of any other *Ramalina* spp.

Pay your IAL membership fee now, please!

During the general meeting of the IAL in Båstad it was decided that the period over which the IAL membership fee is due will be changed into a four-year period, beginning in 1993. This is in order to correspond with the new regime of general meetings.

It is therefore our duty to remind you that you should now pay the membership fee of the International Lichenological Association over the new period of four years, 1993-1996. The subscription rate remains US\$ 20. Please pay your dues as soon as possible to one of the newly elected treasurers:

H. Thorsten Lumbsch, Universität Essen, Fachbereich 9/Botanik, Postfach 103 764, D-4300 Essen 1, Germany. Please transfer the equivalent in **Deutschmarks (DM 30.00)** to the following postal giro account: 1344 59-431 at the Post Office Essen (Bank code: 360 100 43). Cheques will not be accepted, unless they are made payable to **DM 36**, since otherwise the bank fees will overstretch the IAL budget!

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British members may pay to: **Tim H. Moxham**, Dept. of Plant Sciences, University of Bath, Claverton Down, Bath, Avon, BA2 7AY, U.K. (subscription price £13.00).

IAL workshop on the effect of agriculture on lichens

A workshop dealing with the effects of agriculture on lichens is being organised for the 17th and 18th of April 1993 in Wageningen, The Netherlands, sponsored by IAL. A major focus of the meeting will be to discuss whether field evidence on the effects of applied fertilizers and nitrogen-rich farm emissions could be used to establish contamination scales based on the occurrence of differentially sensitive lichen species. Consideration will be given to the effects of different emission sources and lichen communities from different climatic regions. The effects of agricultural pesticides, chemical analyses of contaminated lichens, and experimental studies on all

chemicals related to agricultural practices will also be considered together with any other topics that participants wish included.

It is expected that this meeting will also provide an opportunity to devise future field and laboratory collaborations between workers in different parts of Europe and from different disciplines. Hopefully the meeting will bring together much scattered and preliminary information on this major stress affecting many lichens. It is anticipated that a report of the workshop discussions and recommendations will be produced.

Provisionally, accommodation has been booked for 20 people from the evening of Friday the 16th April until the morning of Monday 19th April. The cost, including accommodation in double rooms, three breakfasts and dinners and lunch on 2 days, is 300 Dfl. An excursion is planned for one of the days to see sites investigated by Dutch workers and to discuss field techniques.

Anyone wishing to participate or requiring further information should contact Dr. D.H. Brown, Department of Botany, The University, Bristol, BS8 1UG, UK (telephone (44)272/303762 or 303737; FAX (44)272/257374; E-mail: brown@uk.bristol.ac), preferably before the end of 1992. Financial support towards attendance at the meeting is being investigated. Han van Dobben, Institute for Forest and Nature Research, P.O. Box 23, NL-6700 AA Wageningen, The Netherlands (telephone (31)8370/95493; FAX (31)8370/24988; E-mail vdobben@ibn.agro.nl) is acting as local secretary.

Lichenology at the XV International Botanical Congress

The XV International Botanical Congress will be held from August 28 to September 3, 1993, in Tokyo, Japan. Its second circular is out, containing the preliminary programme.

About 230 symposia are planned in 8 sections, with parallel poster sessions, dealing with all aspects of botany. The following symposia will be primarily devoted to lichens:

S1.2.1. Taxonomy and Phytogeography of Lichens (organizers: D. Galloway and H. Kashiwadani; possible speakers: D. T. Galloway; P. M. Jørgensen; R. Moberg, I. Kärnefelt, M. J. Lai); S1.2.2. Experimental Biology of Lichens (organizers: M. Galun, M. Nakanishi & Y. Yamamoto; possible speakers: S. Otto, D. Armaleo, M. Galun, R. Honegger, M. Nakanishi, P. Crittenden). S.4.1.2. Lichen substances (organizers: S. Huneck and I. Yoshimura; possible speakers: K. Takahashi, Tabachi, M. V. Sargent, S. Huneck).

Some tentative lecture titles (communicated by H. Kashiwadani) are: Taxonomy

Photograph on opposite page: Participants of the Northwest Lichen Guild meeting in Bellingham, Washington, USA, March 26-28, 1992 in conjunction with the Northwest Scientific Association. 16 Papers were presented, a *Hypogymnia* workshop held, and a one-day fieldtrip to the Sulphur Creek Lava Flow on Mount Baker. Kneeling, left to right: David Teller, Katie Glew, Silvia Sharnoff, Mr. Brough, Daphne Stone, Roger Rosentreter, Sherman Brough, Fred Rhoades; back row: Dave Shaw, John Davis, Chiska Derr, Teuvo Ahti, Phyllis Kronenberg, Gayle Teller, Don Zobel, Cyd Brower, John Christy, Joan Snyder, Roger McCune, Cari Yanskey, Bruce Ryan, Ann Debolt, Trevor Goward, Steve Sharnoff.

of lecideoid genera in Japan (M. Inoue); Taxonomy and phytogeography of the Panariaceae with special emphasis on the Asian species (P.M. Jørgensen); Morphology and phylogeny of the Teloschistaceae in the Pacific area (I. Kärnefelt); New classification of Cetrarioid lichens (M.-J. Lai); Characteristics of *Physcia* and its related genera in Asia (R. Moberg); Evolution and speciation of Hawaiian lichens (C.W. Smith).

All contributions by general participants will be presented in Poster Sessions. Anyone interested in lichenology who is not a symposium speaker, should contribute a paper in the poster session. If for administrative reasons you should require a personal letter of invitation to attend the Congress, please write to the Secretary. Unfortunately the Congress committee has to inform you that there is no financial support available for participants.

The Congress will cater for meetings of many scientific societies, including the International Association of Lichenology. Numerous pre-, mid- and post-congress excursions are planned in Japan, and 4 to overseas areas (China, Korea, Thailand). One (PO-4) has as its goal Lichens in Shinshu: Sept. 4, 7:00 - September 5, 18:30; start from the bus terminal of Sakuragicho Station, Tokyo; observation and collection of various epiphytic lichens on trunks of *Larix* and *Fraxinus* forest.

Deadlines are: stating preference for excursions, notice of society meeting: November 30, 1992; advance payment of registration fee (Y 40,000 full membership), submission of abstracts: April 10, 1993; booking of congress excursions: June 30, 1993.

Please notice that the congress fee will be increased after April 10, 1993, and more after June 30, 1993. On and before April 10, 1993, full memberships are 40,000 (Jap. Yen) and student memberships are 20,000 (Jap. Yen). Credit cards are also acceptable. For more detailed information please consult with the 2nd circular.

Addresses:

For scientific contribution and registration: Registration Secretariat, XV Interna-



tional Botanical Congress, c/o International Communications Inc. (ICS), Kasho Bldg. 2F, 2-14-9, Nihombashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103, Japan. Fax: [81] 3-3273-2445. Telex: 72-0222-3585 ICS J.

For other correspondence: K. Iwatsuki, Secretary XV IBC, Botanical Gardens, University of Tokyo, 3-7-1 Hakusan, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 112, Japan. Tel.: [81] 3-3814-2625. Fax: [81] 3-3814-0139.

On behalf of all Japanese lichenologists I would like to invite lichenologists from all over the world to participate in the XV IBC.

--- Isao Yoshimura

IAL Symposium on Follicolous Lichens/Cryptogams

During the IAL2 Symposium in Båstad/Hemmeslöv a Symposium on Follicolous Lichens was proposed by a note on the general notice-board. A preliminary organizing committee met on 2 September to discuss the possible timing and topics of the meeting. We propose that it should be in spring or summer 1995 in Hungary. Up to 10 November 1992, 38 lichenologists had indicated their interest in participating in the symposium. As the number of papers on lichens would probably be low (c. 20) we considered the possibility of also involving bryologists and mycologists specialised on leaf-inhabiting organisms (excluding leaf-parasites). We intend to invite lecturers who work on leaf anatomy, morphology, an ecologist specialising in tropical rainforest ecosystems and perhaps a zoologist dealing with leaf-inhabiting insects. This would help us to look at this field at the level of the whole ecosystem. In the light of this, the title might be changed to 'Symposium on Follicolous Cryptogams'.

Anyone interested in participating in the symposium, should contact Edit Farkas at one of the following addresses:

Until 18 January 1993: Department of Botany, The Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London, SW7 5BD, United Kingdom, phone: 44 71 938 9235, fax: 44 71 938 9260

After 18 January 1993: Institute of Ecology and Botany, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Vácrátót, H-2163, Hungary, phone: 36 27 60 122 or 60 147, fax: 36 27 60 110

All contributions/suggestions are welcome!

--- Edit Farkas

"Aktuelle lichenologische Mitteilungen" - a newsletter of the BLAM

In May the first issue of a new newsletter was sent to the lichenologically interested members of the "Bryologisch-Lichenologische Arbeitsgemeinschaft in Mitteleuropa" (BLAM). The newsletter, called "*Aktuelle lichenologische Mitteilungen*", includes reports from excursions of the BLAM, news from departments, a list of recent literature on Central European lichens, dates for excursions and determination courses, lectures, etc. The newsletter is written in German. In its first year the newsletter was free, but from 1993 on a fee of 10.00 DM is required. Three issues are scheduled per year. Those who are interested in receiving the newsletter should contact Prof. Dr. G. Benno Feige or Thorsten Lumbsch (Essen).

WINTABOLITES: a computer program for rapid identification of lichen substances

A new program for the identification of lichen substances has been developed by Esther Mietzsch, Thorsten Lumbsch and Jack Elix. It makes use of TLC-RF values, HPLC-RI values, the colour of developed TLC spots under visible and UV-light, as well as the results of lichen spot tests. It is based on MACTABOLITES, the computer program for rapid identification of lichen substances designed for Apple Macintosh computers (Elix et al., 1988, Mycotaxon 31: 89-99), but has several new features and data. The number of lichen substances, for which data are included, is ca. 550, a.o. the recently described lichen xanthones. A synonym list of older substance names with their current equivalents, and the substance class of the metabolites have been added. The calculation of RF and RI values is easily done with the "calculate" menu of the program.

The program accepts RF data from six standard solvent systems and a range of possible colours for an unlimited number of spots. A list of possible answers is generated within a user defined error range of both RF values and colours. The program is designed for an IBM-compatible computer (2 MB RAM or more and VGA graphic monitor) and requires MICROSOFT-WINDOWS 3.0 or 3.1. Full use is made of the user friendliness of the WINDOWS system, supporting the windowing and menu environment. Very little typing is required to operate the program as most commands are to be entered with the mouse. However, the program can be operated without a mouse if the user wishes. A help menu answers any questions arising so that consultation of the manual will rarely be necessary. The program

costs US\$ 149. Private persons not attached to an institution or researchers working at an institution which is unable to cover the costs for the program, may apply for a reduced price of US\$ 79. Orders or inquiries should be sent to Thorsten Lumbsch.

Lichenological Colonialism in the 1990s? - the legal regulations for collecting in Australia

One of the conditions under which overseas botanists are permitted to collect and export indigenous plant material (including lichens) from Australia is specified in the Australian Wildlife Protection (Regulation of Export and Import) Act of 1982. Two of the more pertinent points in the Act are the following:

- It is illegal to export specimens of native Australian flora and fauna without a proper permit or similar documentation from the Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service.

- The primary type (or at least the isotype) based on material that has been exported under the Act **must** be returned to Australia for lodgement in an approved repository. This law is not meant to be restrictive or retrospective but does apply to all material collected since 1982.

Although these are not simply guidelines but are now Australian law since ten years, unfortunately a number of our lichenologist colleagues from the Northern Hemisphere continue to ignore them - even in the 1990s! Several recent publications describing new species from Australia report the deposition of both holotype and isotype material in overseas herbaria only. Indeed in one recent manuscript eight new species were described from Australia - for five of these no holotype, no isotype, nor even any of the specimens examined were placed in an Australian herbarium, although the majority of available specimens were collected by Australian lichenologists.

It is not a simple problem for us Australians, for it is extremely difficult to act as policeman and enforcers of government regulations when hosting our friends from abroad. However I believe it is time to complain about such behaviour. Is such insensitivity due simply to thoughtlessness, arrogance, or remnant neocolonial attitudes - and how can we remedy the situation?

Firstly I think we should lobby those colleagues undertaking major studies or revisions for the Flora of Australia to do the right thing. In the past, however, even some lichenologists funded by the Australian Biological Resources Survey have ignored the Act. If lobbying is unsuccessful more direct action may be necessary -

where the relevant authorities contact the persons involved. I suppose we could publish a list of those lichenologists who continue to offend - or if the offenders return to Australia the relevant authorities could be alerted to refuse collecting permits, to refuse export licenses, or even to patrol likely localities where such offenders might be apprehended collecting without a permit (certainly present day fines are quite substantial). No doubt legal action would be the last resort.

I will be interested to hear other views on this subject.

--- Jack Elix

New Checklist of New Zealand Lichens available

Since the Flora of New Zealand Lichens was published in 1985, many significant changes in the naming and classification of lichens have occurred. Moreover many additions have been found. A need was therefore felt for a new checklist. This was compiled by Dr. David Galloway, and has now been published by Landcare Research. It contains 1162 species of lichens and lichenicolous fungi in 274 genera, and forms an essential reference companion to the Flora of New Zealand Lichens. Synonyms are added of all names based on New Zealand types or used by authors with reference to the New Zealand flora.

It is available from: Publication Sales, Landcare Research, P.O. Box 69, Lincoln, New Zealand. Tel. +64 3 325 2511, Fax +64 3 325 2418. Price NZ\$ 40.00 each (outside New Zealand). From the same address can be ordered copies of Flora of New Zealand Lichens, price NZ\$50.00 each.

An Ove Almborn story

There are many words about Ove Almborn's legendary helpfulness to the younger generation in both Ingvar Kärnefelt's and David Galloway's obituaries (ILN 25(2): 32, 34, 1992). Here is our personal remembrance of him:

Perhaps we were not the youngest lichenologists at the XIV IBC, Berlin, 1987, but still it was the first great international botanical and for us also lichenological event we participated in. We met some 60-70 lichenologists among ca. 4000 botanists from all over the world for the first time. At that time we didn't know that it was the first and at the same time the only and last occasion when we had the opportunity to see and listen to dear Ove Almborn - the oldest lichenologist attending the Congress. It was extremely difficult for us to follow all the lectures and later we mainly remembered just faces, titles or 'keywords'. Professor Almborn gave a

presentation on the S-African Teloschistales. Who couldn't remember his characteristic deep voice? I (Edit) will always remember his kind words at the IAL Dinner in Restaurant Papillon when it was already late evening and most of the lichenologists were going to say good-bye or collecting signatures on serviettes. While saying good-bye to me, he congratulated me on my paper which I had presented a couple of days before and asked for my address, so that he could send me copies of his papers. And since that time he always did - just because it was evident from my lecture that I was interested in African lichens. About two weeks before his death I was happy to receive his answer to my letter. It was full of enthusiasm concerning the approaching IAL 2 meeting, and he offered his help again and again on African literature, on foliicolous material to study. It was hard to accept that we couldn't greet him in Båstad/Hemmeslöv in his home country.

--- Edit Farkas & Laszlo Lökös

The BLW field meeting in France

This year, the summer field meeting of the Dutch lichenological and bryological society, the Bryologische en Lichenologische Werkgroep der KNNV, was held in France from 26th July to 5th August. Many moss and lichen enthusiasts attended, most of them together with their families - altogether 45 participants from the Netherlands, among them one Austrian. The meeting was based at Ste.-Engrâce, a charming small village in the Pyrénées (Dépt. Pyrénées-Atlantiques) near the famous Gorges de Kakouetta. From here we set out for excursions, split into small groups. Localities visited were (among others): Ravin d'Arpidia, Gorges de Kakouetta, Forêt des Arbailles, Bois de Soudet, Col de Labayas, Pic d'Arlas, Gorge d'Ehujarré, Pic d'Orhy, Col de St. Gracie, and Gorge d'Holçarté. We enjoyed extensive collecting in a beautiful landscape rich in lichens, and we infected each other with zeal and enthusiasm. Bert van Holt introduced us to bird watching and we were especially impressed by many birds of prey soaring high in the air, often causing us to look up to the sky instead of continually looking down as cryptogamic botanists normally do. The evenings were spent in our tent camp and we were able to relax by sitting around a campfire enjoying fruitful discussions in a friendly atmosphere while tasting some excellent French wine.

The rich lichen collections are currently under investigation and a paper on the records is planned.

Special thanks must go to Wim Loode, Klaas van Dort and Leo Spier for organizing this most successful meeting and to the staff of the gîte d'étape for providing the camping facilities and their great hospitality.

--- O. Breuß

The BLS field meeting in Northern Ireland

The BLS meeting 17-26 October 1992 was held in Cushendun, Co. Antrim and Castlewellsan, Co. Down. The meeting attracted 15 participants from Northern Ireland (2), Ireland (3), mainland UK (8) and Germany (2).

The first week in the spectacular Antrim glens provided woodland, basalt and chalk for examination. During the last few days in Co. Down sand-dunes, woodlands and old monuments were visited. The sites yielded numerous interesting finds with several taxa new to Ireland. A number of underworked grid squares of the BLS mapping scheme were visited. The meeting was thoroughly enjoyed by all.

Thanks are due to Brian Coppins, Sandy O'Dare and John Farren, who organised an excellent meeting, and to DOE(NI) for provision of a minibus. Late leavers are grateful to Marion Allen for hospitality in Belfast.

--- Howard Fox

The IAL2 symposium in Båstad, Sweden

IAL2 - personal impressions

The IAL2 symposium 30 August-4 September 1992 held in Sweden attracted over 230 lichenologists from 33 countries.

Two pre-symposium excursions were run. I attended the Bohuslan trip led by Lars Arvidsson to Hunnebostrand. The excursion was a great success with 22 in the party; with the constant lichenological banter I was in my element. Shopping in Swedish was challenging, but my main difficulties were at the post office. Several unanticipated purchases provided much humour for the week. The Abisko trip was also succesful, see separate report.

The group was based in a rural conference hotel (Hemmeslövs Konferenshotell) a few miles east of Båstad. A number of participants camped in the grounds and others stayed in a nearby holiday home. When we arrived accomodation arrangements were allocated and we registered. The evening barbecue provided an informal gathering to begin the week-long process of making introductions and greetings to both new and familiar faces.

A typical day started at around 7:30 am with breakfast and the lectures began at 8:30. The lectures were divided up by tea at 10:00-10:30, lunch 12:00-1:30, tea at 3:00-3:30. Poster sessions kept us busy until dinner at 6:00. After dinner at 7:30 poster sessions or sub-meetings convened. By about 10:00 conversation continued

over drinks in the lounge until we were evicted at about 12:00, concurrent sessions ran in the chalets until well into the small hours.

The scientific content of the meeting was categorised into nine sessions and the lecture and poster presentations for each session were chaired by the convener. The sessions were divided between two lecture theatres. Thus we had the choice of hearing up to 48 of the 91 lecture presentations. A projectionist for each session was drawn from the younger Swedes in Lund. They did an excellent job and projection ran with few hiccups. They were kept so busy that they hardly had the chance to listen to lectures. About 100 posters were presented and these were on display throughout the week. Several small meetings were held in the evenings. Two lichen chemistry demonstrations were given.

An excursion to Mästocka Heath on a damp afternoon was a welcome escape from being hotel bound. Four bus-loads of lichenologists were abandoned in the mist having coffee and cheese rolls in the middle of a heath. On the heath wellingtons, hiking boots, patent leathers, runners, slippers, sandals and bare feet trod. The assemblage of rain avoidance paraphernalia was equally quite diverse. The more energetic clambered off into the bushes to sample the local cryptogamic vegetation. All in all it proved a memorable sight.

The first lichen volume in The Flora of Australia was well and truly launched. At lunch time the C-HS/IAL was at its most active (see I.L.N. 24: 15). The meeting then drew to a close. In the plenary session each convener summed up the progress in their area and drew attention to problems and challenges for lichenology in this decade. This was rounded off nicely with a witty farewell.

The organisation and running of the meeting was very professional and difficulties were dealt with discretely. Apart from the disadvantage of concurrent sessions, there were few grounds for complaints. The conference was very expensive and to get value for money participants worked diligently to make the best use of their time in Sweden. Symposia now bite deep into our pockets. The IAL should strive to keep future meetings within reach of the world's lichenologists.

The Post-symposium excursion to Vadstena to commemorate a plaque to Erik Acharius was attended by about 30. The ceremony was simple, eloquent and fitting. It evoked many thoughts on his personal contribution to lichenology and where it has led. Most of the remaining group were lodged in UPS, LD and GB for the following few days while awaiting dispersal.

I had a wonderful time in Sweden. There are many things I have taken home with me from this conference. Not only have I been updated on the advances in lichenology, I have become aware of the tensions of scientific debate. It was an honour to be introduced to a third of the world's lichenologists. I have found that camaraderie and generous hospitality extends internationally. I have also experi-

enced an emotive atmosphere in the group which cannot be put easily in words.

Memories of a whole catalogue of light incidents during the symposium also remain. A highlight includes an early morning incident where I was severely scolded "Are you getting out of bed or not, breakfast is nearly over" in Dutch! I'll definitely need more than a Swedish phrase book for the next IAL symposium in Austria.

--- Howard Fox

The pregress excursion to the Abisko area, 23-28 August 1992

This was a truly international field meeting attracting 28 people from all over the world, including Europe, North and South America, Russia, Australia and Japan. The base was at the excellently appointed Abisko Scientific Research Institute on the shores of Lake Torneträsk, about 200 km north of the Arctic Circle. Precipitation at Abisko is low by Scandinavian standards, c. 300 mm annually, and we were fortunate to avoid experiencing any, save on the day of departure for most participants. Indeed, coupled with an uncustomary lack of mosquitoes, conditions could hardly have been more perfect for studying an extensive range of montane lichens. Visits made included a trip to subalpine birch forest at Paddos, a hill with extensive calcareous rocks SE of the research station, on 24 August; to Kärkevagge, south of Låktatjåkka Station on the 25th, a U-shaped valley with huge glacial erratic boulders left after the ice age; to lower alpine belt vegetation SW of Katterjåkk Station on the 26th and to Katterat in Norway on the 27th, from where we walked down the valley towards Rombaksbotn, an area with a high number of oceanic species on account of the higher precipitation, c. 900 mm p.a. Excellent self-catering facilities were available at the research centre and also dinner could be obtained at a local hotel. The most popular meal here was liberal helpings of reindeer meat accompanied by 'Lingonsylt' or *Vaccinium vitis-idaea* jam. The organisers, Roland Moberg and Rolf Santesson, are to be warmly thanked for arranging such an interesting and well-organised field excursion. Rolf Santesson had also kindly provided a useful list of lichens recorded from Torne Lappmark; a good range of the species listed were seen during the expedition and a few new records were also made.

--- O.W. Purvis

The IAL excursion to Bohuslän, 26-29 August 1992

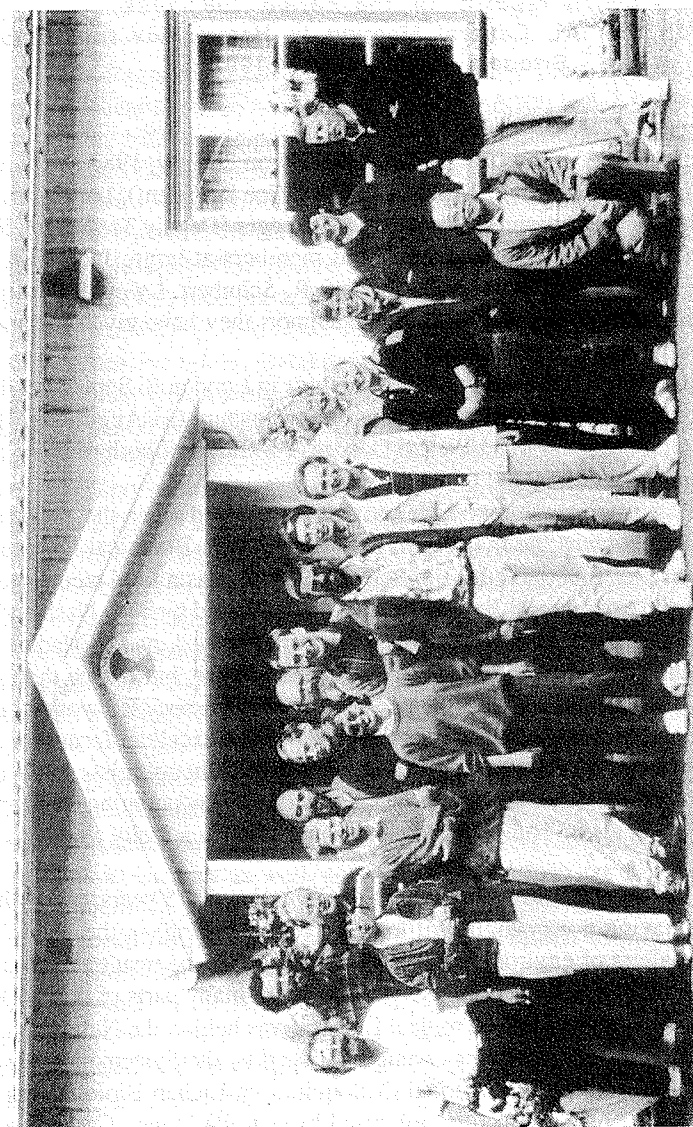
Twenty-two participants enjoyed a four-day pre-symposium excursion to the rocky granitic west coast of Sweden in the province of Bohuslän. Our leader, Lars Arvidsson, provided excellent organization. For example, even though it rained every day, Lars had so arranged the weather that the rain occurred at night or while we were driving. He led us to a wide array of habitats, including massive rock outcrops with pockets of trees, old deciduous forest remnants in the agricultural valleys, pine forests, and rocky seashores. We stayed at a youth hostel in the picturesque fishing village of Hunnebostrand, providing an intimate atmosphere and a low cost.

For me personally this excursion was rewarding. I enjoyed getting to know some of the people behind the names in the journals as well as some of the up-and-coming names, adding Scandinavian species to my reference collection, and absorbing lichen know-how on topics from methods of thin sectioning to national monitoring networks. The regional experts were quite tolerant of my following them around and pestering them with questions. The lichen flora was both interesting and luxuriant, so much so that hard-core collectors had their hands full, and even the resolute non-collector Diane Fahselt broke down and collected a sample or two of from sheets of *Umbilicaria*. Even the European experts made a fuss over all the *Fuscidea* species. The seashore rocks were particularly interesting to me, with six or more species of *Caloplaca* in abundance as well as two *Anaptychia* species.

Through the eyes of a naive American abroad, it was a novel, interesting cultural excursion as well. Consider the food: have you tried the flavoured, soft cheese in containers resembling large tubes of toothpaste? fish egg paste at breakfast? A walk before breakfast gave me a chance for a close look at the village. It had rows of well-kept two-and-a-half storey houses with orange tile roofs and small tidy yards, small gardens with potatoes and lettuce, and a virtual absence of dogs.

In short, the excursion was an unqualified success. If I may generalize from this excursion to IAL excursions as a whole, then I strongly recommend them as a great way to build bridges with your colleagues and to learn from each other.

--- Bruce McCune



Participants of the pre-symposium excursion to Bohuslän.

**Council reports for the period 1987-1992
presented on the IAL General Meeting in Hemmeslöv near Båstad,
Sweden, 3 September 1992**

President's Report

I was elected at the Berlin Congress (IBC XIV) on 26 July, 1987 and took office with the following Council: Margalit Galun (Vice President), Lars Arvidsson (Secretary), Bob Egan (Treasurer), Rosemarie Honegger (Deputy Treasurer), Harrie Sipman (Editor), Mark Seaward (Editor) and members-at-large: Jack Elix, Ana Crespo, Josef Poelt, Ingvar Kärnefelt and Prof. R. Schubert. I would like to take this opportunity of thanking them all for the support they have given me and the Association over the last 5 years.

Since Berlin we have had general IAL meetings in London (6 September 1989) during the Tropical Lichens Symposium, and in Regensburg (31 August 1990) during the Fourth International Mycological Congress. Minutes of both of these meetings were circulated in ILN 24 (1), 1991.

Field meetings are a traditional IAL activity, and indeed when the Association was first formed this was the major IAL activity between Botanical Congresses. The first official IAL function after the Berlin Congress was a field meeting to the Sonoran Desert in Arizona and Baja California, superbly led by Tom Nash and Corinna Gries. Although two other field meetings were planned, one to Madeira and one to Spain, these for various reasons failed to materialise, but I hope that in the future they will again be offered. Field meetings and their associated workshops on lichen vegetation in particular regions of the world are an excellent forum for local lichenologists to meet and work with a spectrum of lichenologists from other countries. As an Association we need to keep on strongly encouraging this particular activity. Thanks again Tom, Corinna and your team for a really fine IAL field meeting.

The IAL has had a better record at meetings over the past 5 years, partly the result of lichens having a very high profile (relatively speaking) in the public consciousness in matters of environmental quality, and partly the result of a dramatic increase of young, mobile lichenologists now active in many parts of the world. In September 1989 a conference on Tropical Lichens was held at the Natural History Museum in London, the Proceedings being published by the Systematics Association early in 1991. The III International Colloquium on Lichen Biology was held in Madrid in April 1990, excellently organised by Estrella Legaz, Carlos Vicente and the "Lichen Team" and this attracted a strong attendance of IAL members. This meeting was notable for its good science (results published in Symbiosis 11, 1991)

in a range of exciting new fields in lichenology, and also for the marvellous sociable atmosphere which was created, which helped strengthen further our extended "lichen family".

IMC IV at Regensburg (28 August - 3 September 1990) was another resounding success lichenologically. At Regensburg we had 100 lichenologists out of a total Congress of 1650 participants. The president of the Congress was Josef Poelt and the Secretary General of the IMA, David Hawksworth, was elected to President of the IMA at the Congress, so lichenology I suppose was from the first guaranteed a high profile. With at least seven convenors, many speakers and many more posters dealing exclusively with lichens, our subject and the Association enjoyed a particular success at this meeting and again the scientific sessions were "finished off" with some excellent opportunities for socialising.

A comprehensive international congress on Symbiosis was organised in Jerusalem by Margalit Galun from 17-22 November 1991. I represented the IAL at a workshop on "Biodiversity amongst microorganisms and its relevance" held in Amsterdam on 7-8 September 1991 and organised by David Hawksworth for IUBS. The results of this meeting will be published shortly in Biodiversity and Conservation, and the IAL will input into the initiative "Microbial Biodiversity 21".

An IAL meeting which has long been looked forward to and organised for, is the present one here in Sweden, and I will not comment further on your enjoyment of it apart from offering to our Swedish colleagues and friends of the organising Committee and especially to Ingvar and his team in Lund, our warmest thanks for providing us with what has undoubtedly been the highlight of the IAL's existence to date. The memorable political events which have occurred in eastern Europe in the past two years has meant that for the first time we in the west have been able to meet and get to know our colleagues from the east and this has been one of the many happy circumstances of this meeting especially.

The IAL council have thought it appropriate to look not only forward to the future but back to our past as well, and in a few days time we meet in Vadstena to honour the memory of the life and work of Erik Acharius when we will place a bronze memorial plaque on the wall of his house in that town. Later tonight we will honour the leading figures in lichenology at the present time when we make foundation awards of the Acharius Medal. And we also remember our Past President, and for many a great friend, Mason Hale, in the institution of an award for an outstanding published doctoral thesis to a young lichenologist.

The most conspicuous activity of the IAL and one which entails far and away the greatest amount of effort on a continuing and regular basis, is the production of the ILN, truly the lifeline of the Association. In Harrie Sipman and Mark Seaward the IAL has two tireless workers and we must all be especially grateful to them for

providing us with such an excellent and regular publication. We cannot overestimate the importance to the IAL of the regular appearance of the ILN.

The problems facing the IAL that were outlined by Mason Hale in 1987 are still with us to varying extents. To be a truly successful international organisation speaking for lichens and lichenologists worldwide we need to look particularly to responsibilities that we now have in matters of conservation, biodiversity and the whole environmental debate worldwide. This means strengthening our links with like-minded international organisations where we can seek an effective platform for our views, IUBS, the IMA, possibly closer links with the IBS, and continuing communication within our own community through committees which actually meet and do things, workshops and meetings. In the past five years we have shown that lichenologists can get their act together; we need now to capitalise on this sense of confidence and worth and use our wide international expertise out in the world where it really matters.

We are still strongly Eurocentric in our membership and affairs and we need continually to try to find ways of encouraging and joining with our colleagues scattered in tropical and Southern Hemisphere countries. We have opportunities for this at the IBC next year in Tokyo where the emphasis will be on Asian and Pacific problems in Lichenology, although the number of sessions will be small. At IMC V in Vancouver in 1994 there will be a splendid chance to contribute to American and Pacific lichenology.

Lichenology is very quickly becoming a truly international subject as advances in lichen biology show us just how important lichens are in a very wide variety of important ecosystems. Taxonomic initiatives in our subject are in a healthy state too - this week we help launch the first of five projected volumes on the lichens of Australia which has turned out to be a truly international venture. The Lichen Flora of Great Britain and Ireland is currently in press, a number of other initiatives are underway or projected in the US, New Zealand and South America, and we have all been enormously impressed with Pier Luigi's vast "telephone book" of Italian lichens which also goes to press this year. The IAL is well placed to capitalise on and direct this current upwelling of interest. Our future is beckoning and exciting - let's go to it!

--- David J. Galloway

Secretary's report

A full and complete list of IAL activities during the last five years is contained in the Newsletter up to present time, and does not need to be repeated here.

It was decided in London in 1989 that a memorial to Erik Acharius should be

erected near his grave in Vadstena. A committee consisting of Roland Moberg, Per Magnus Jørgensen and myself has worked on this. A bronze plaque showing Acharius in profile has been cast by the artist Liss Eriksson, and is now placed on Acharius' house. The memorial will be unveiled at a ceremony on 5 September 1992.

An Acharius medal was also proposed at the meeting in Regensburg in 1990. In the Swedish Mint, I have traced a medal struck by the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences in 1846. Fortunately, I also found the original die and by kind permission from the Royal Academy, we have been able to use this and keep costs to a minimum. It is a silver medal with Acharius in profile, as can be seen in a photo in Grumann's Biographisch-bibliographisches Handbuch der Lichenologie. For the future it is necessary to establish guidelines for the Acharius medal and for the Mason Hale Award.

The IAL is now formally affiliated with the IMA and the IUBS as decided in Regensburg.

Finally, I would like to thank Mark Seaward for taking the minutes in Regensburg where I was unable to attend. I am also much obliged to Harrie Sipman for his excellent work with the Newsletter. By keeping the list of IAL members up to date and by publishing of IAL agendas and reports, he has made life much easier for the secretary.

--- Lars Arvidsson

Treasurer's Report

Since taking office several years ago, I have accepted dues payments (US\$ 20.00) and communicated names of new members of the IAL to the Newsletter Editor. The IAL presently has on deposit in Omaha the sum of US\$ 2,679.92. The only expense I have paid out was a cheque for SEK 5,600 (US\$ 1019.00) sent to Dr. Ingvar Kärnefelt in September 1990 to pay for meeting expenses, publicity etc. for the present 1992 IAL meeting. Expenses for the IAL Newsletter have been taken care of by Dr. R. Honegger, Deputy Treasurer.

I will be happy to forward this fund to the next IAL Treasurer.

--- Robert S. Egan

Deputy Treasurer's Report

On our Swiss bank account are at present (end of August 1992) SFr. 1066.00. This sum is sufficient to cover the mailing costs for three more Newsletters. The very low subscription fee (SFr. 32.00/US\$ 20 for a six-years period) seems to be sufficient to pay all expenses. However, it is the support of the Botanischer Garten

On opposite page pictures of the symposium. Upper photograph: 'What a day!' (Margalith Galun, David Galloway, Lars Arvidsson, Gunnar Degelius); lower photograph: Mark Seaward: ' - I'm afraid I arrived a bit late. Never mind, I am wearing my new tie!' (Martin Jahns) Christian Leuckert: ' - Those lichen substances... - it's really a joke!' (Roman Türk).

& Botanisches Museum Berlin-Dahlem which makes this miracle possible. The IAL had to pay only the mailing costs (now approx. SFr. 290 per issue), and the botanical garden of Berlin provides the paper, printing etc. for free.

The Swiss Bank Corporation is now charging SFr. 8 per transfer; this is 25% of a subscription fee. This seems nowadays to be customary almost everywhere, and will have to be taken into account when future subscription fees and modes of payment are discussed for the next financial term. The Council will have to discuss whether an increase of the subscription fee for the next period might be adequate. I urgently recommend this (post taxes are unlikely to decrease in near future).

--- Rosmarie Honegger

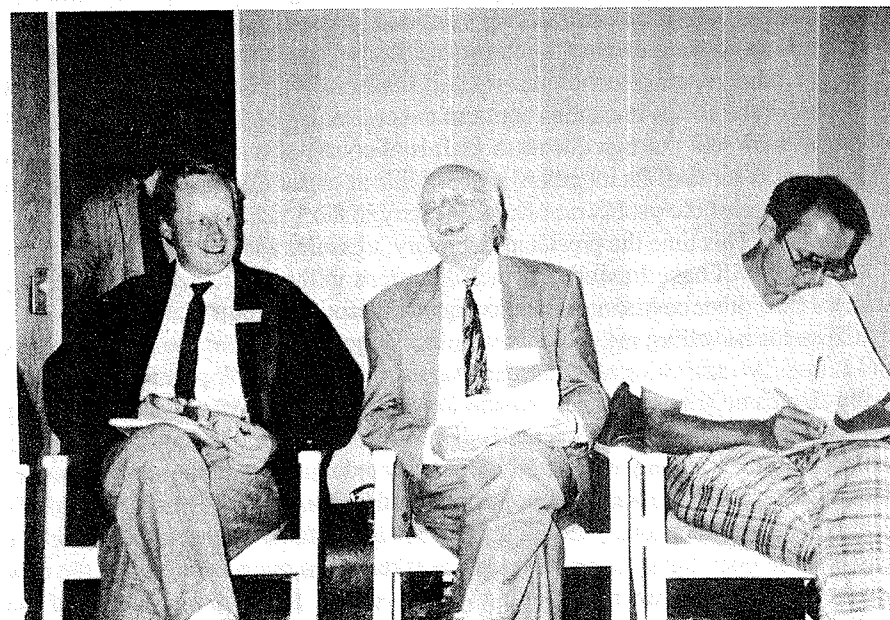
Report of the Editors 1987-92

Since January 1987 seventeen issues of the International Lichenological Newsletter have been produced. The frequency has been increased from two per year to three, in order to improve communication. This was made possible by the generosity with which the director of the host institution of one of us (HS) made printing capacity and paper available for free, thus reducing the costs for the IAL to mailing only. A drawback was that the printing quality could not equal the high standards set by the printshop of Hale & Son.

To fill the increased space, traditional headings such as "research news & notes", have been complemented with new ones, "new literature", and, later, "requests" and "E-mail and FAX numbers of lichenologists".

In order to keep mailing costs within the given limits, the membership list has been cleared of non-responding members, which made the membership number move from about 400 in 1987, via a peak of c. 450 in 1988 to about 390 at present. Reduced membership fees for members in countries with an unfavourable currency exchange rate are being put into effect.

The Editors wish to thank all members who have supported the Newsletter: particularly those who sent in contributions; and more especially Prof. H.-M. Jahns, who provided illustrations for the cover, and Dr. P. Scholz, who helped with the



mailing; without this support our Newsletter could not have been produced.

---H. Sipman, M. Seaward

Presidential address: The growth of the Association

23 years ago in 1969, when I finished my first botanical studies, I had never heard of an association called IAL, or of its first president. Now a little older, I am deeply honoured by your passing to me the torch first carried by Peter James, and I will try my best to serve the IAL as your president during the next four years to come.

In the first place I would like to thank the former president David Galloway and his council for their distinguished service for the IAL since they were elected in Berlin in 1987. David really tried hard to move the IAL up to another level of international associations, higher than it had been before. He organized an important meeting on tropical lichenology in London in 1989, he played an important role during IMC4 in Regensburg, he was an active member in the Spanish meeting a few years ago and he played an important role in the organization of IAL2 from the very beginning.

Communications apparently have improved among the council members and the organizers of IAL activities. This of course depends on the council members themselves, who were elected to represent different continents, ages and interests. Modern communication techniques such as fax have become a great advantage. A large part of the communications between the organizers of IAL 2 and IAL council members were sent through this method. It is of course also a great advantage for a council when some of its members actually live at closer distances. Nevertheless I am well aware of the problem of Eurocentricity in the IAL, its activities and council members. This time the president, secretary, treasurer and editors all come from Europe. We will have to work in other directions in the future, actively selecting officers from other continents and also organizing activities outside Europe.

Costs for travelling are of course another large problem for the IAL members and future IAL activities. Among the IAL members who took part in IAL2, relatively few came from countries outside Europe. Altogether 40 persons (including those Russian members who actually live outside Europe) among the 235 who took part in the meeting, out of the 33 represented nations coming only from Argentina, Australia, Canada, Japan, Republic of China, Asiatic Russia, South Africa, USA and Venezuela. We will try to raise travel funds in the future, which at least will be open for students who plan to take part in our meetings. For the new eastern European members, including members from the former republics of the

Soviet Union, it was an enormous problem to raise sufficient funds for their travel to take part in IAL2, and presumably it will take many years before conditions there have improved. Therefore we were all particularly grateful to see those few who actually managed to come.

I believe in the IAL as an independent association which will continue to arrange or support scientific meetings outside the large international congresses, arrange international excursions, publish news and activities of lichenologists and encourage and actively support the establishment of nature reserves or parks with endangered lichen floras all over the world. We have grown enough to be responsible for our own agenda with meetings at least every fourth year, or as David said we can put up our own "Olympic games". However, we will also continue to participate within the IMC programme. I would also like to see many more eastern scientists become active members and to seeing them participate in the IAL activities in future. I am looking forward to see the IAL grow and to see our science move forward approaching the next century.

--- Ingvar Kärnefelt

A word of thanks from Kiev

On behalf of the lichenologists in the Institute of Botany of the Academy of Science in the Ukraine, Sergey Kondratyuk would like to express their deep thanks to Dr. I. Kärnefelt and all Swedish lichenologists for the opportunity to attend IAL 2. They had a marvellous time at the Institute of Systematic Botany of Uppsala University on their way to Hemmeslov and on their way back. The Ukrainian team would like to express sincere gratitude to R. Moberg, L. Tibell, M. Wedin and R. Santesson for their warm and kind hospitality and for the wonderful organisation of the visit.

S. Kondratyuk would like to convey his special thanks to R. Moberg and M. Wedin for allowing him to work in the lichenological herbarium during that time, when he discovered specimens similar to *Xanthoria novozelandica* from Russia, USA, Chile. Now he is planning to carry out a comparative investigation of Russian *Xanthoria* specimens with *X. novozelandica* in April 1993 in Graz under J. Poelt's guidance. He would be most grateful to any specialists from New Zealand and Australia if they were able to send material of *X. novozelandica* as well as undetermined material of *Xanthoria* without soredia, isidia or cilia to Graz in loan for one month from 1-31 April 1993 (for the attention of S. Kondratyuk).

Thank you very much in advance for your cooperation.

--- Sergey Kondratyuk

Presentation of the first Mason E. Hale Award

Dagmar Triebel (München, Germany) became the first winner of the Mason Hale Award, which she received during the IAL meeting in Sweden last summer. The committee found her thesis work on the "Lecideicole Ascomyceten" published in Bibliotheca Lichenologica 35 of prize winning standard. Dagmar had obviously put in enormous energy and enthusiasm to see her work published in such a nice style, and it could serve as a model for future candidates. The next award will be presented during the regular IAL meeting within IMC 5 in Vancouver 1994.

--- Ingvar Kärnefelt

New Literature

H. F. van DOBBEN & W. WAMELINK. 1992. Effects of atmospheric chemistry and bark chemistry on epiphytic lichen vegetation in The Netherlands. RIN report 92/23. 35 pages. Available from: DLO Institute for Forestry and Nature Research, P.O. Box 23, NL-6700 AA Wageningen, The Netherlands. Price D.Fl. 7.00, to be paid on postal account 94 85 40; payment in advance will be treated as an order. (Weak correlation found between bark chemistry and atmospheric chemistry, strong correlation between bark pH and atmospheric SO₂ and NH₃; while SO₂ and NO₂ appear to lead to a general reduction of lichen cover (toxic effect), NH₃ causes a shift from acidophytic to nitrophytic species).

Flora of Australia, vol. 54, Lichenes - Introduction: Lecanorales 1. Price AU \$ 39.95 (paperback) or 59.95 (hardcover), available from: AGPS Mail Order Sales, GPO Box 84, Canberra ACT 2601, Australia, tel. (008)020049. (The first of five volumes to cover the lichens of Australia, dealing with 230 species in 28 genera and 9 families; contains descriptions and indications of distribution and chemistry for all treated species, keys, and illustrations).

Markus HAUKE. 1992. Rote Liste der gefährdeten Flechten in Niedersachsen und Bremen. Informationsdienst d. Naturschutz Niedersachsen 12 (1): 1-44. Available from: Niedersächsisches Landesverwaltungsamt, Fachbehörde für Naturschutz, Scharnhorststrasse 1, D-3000 Hannover 1, Germany. (Of c. 720 species occurring in the study area, 498 are recognized as in danger; contains much information on habitat, the history of the lichenological exploration, causes of threat and measures for improvement, and literature list).

E. SCHREINER & J. HAFELLNER. 1992. Sorediöse, corticole Krustenflechten im Ostalpenraum. I. Die Flechtenstoffe und die gesicherte Verbreitung der besser bekannten Arten. Bibliotheca Lichenologica Band 45. 291 pages. (Treatment of 60 sorediate corticolous crustose lichen species occurring in the eastern Alps or to be expected there; contains TLC information of the chemical compounds encountered, a key to the species and data on their morphology, chemistry, similarities, ecology, and distribution; in German).

T. TØNSBERG. 1992. The sorediate and isidiate corticolous, crustose lichens in Norway. Sommerfeltia (Oslo) 14. 331 pages. (Treatment of 128 species in 45 genera of sorediate and isidiate, crustose, corticolous lichens; a key is provided with descriptions, and distribution and chemistry indicated; 19 new species and several new combinations are presented; with introductory chapters on morphology, chemistry, ecology and distribution).

WEI Jiang-chun. 1991. An enumeration of Lichens in China. 278 pages. Published and distributed by: International Academic Publishers, Xizhimenwai Dajie, Beijing Exhibition Center, Beijing 100044, China. (Contains a historical survey of Chinese lichenology, and a checklist of 1766 species in 232 genera reported in the literature from China, with synonyms, distribution in China, habitat indication and Chinese names; in English).

WONG Pak Yau & I. M. BRODO. 1992. The lichens of Southern Ontario, Canada. Canadian Museum of Nature Syllogeus (Ottawa) 69. 79 pp. (Reports 482 taxa, with notes on ecology and regional distribution, many with notes on morphology, chemistry; with description of the area and short treatment of the lichen vegetation, changes in lichen flora; presents keys to *Bacidia* and related lichens, Caliciales, *Caloplaca*, *Lecidea* s.l., *Leptogium*, *Porpidia*, *Rhizocarpon*).

PERSONALIA

Emanuel D. Rudolph (1927-1992)

Emanuel D. Rudolph died on 22 June 1992 at the age of 64 from injuries sustained in an automobile accident. He was a well-known American lichenologist, an esteemed historian of science, and a personal friend of scores of scientists of many persuasions.

Rudy, as he was known to his friends, wrote some 40 papers on lichenology and the history of botany. He was particularly interested in the lichenology of Antarctica, and in 1970 received the Antarctic Medal of the United States. His greatest love was books, and over the years he built up a collection of over 50,000 of them. After he had entirely filled his house, he bought the house next door and filled it as well. I spent an evening with him in Columbus this spring, only a few weeks before his death, looking again after dinner at his splendid library. An entire room was devoted to books on Antarctica, surely one of the best collections on this subject in private hands. Other rooms contained the classics of botany from the 18th to 20th centuries and a wealth of rare Americana -- all now destined for Ohio State University where he was Professor Emeritus of Botany.

Although he was not a prolific author, Rudy had much influence in professional botany in the United States through his active participation in scientific societies. His life had recently been saddened by the death of his vivacious wife Ann. And now his early death leaves all who knew him deeply grieved.

--- William Louis Culberson

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

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 Lallemand, Université de Nantes, Laboratoire de Biologie et Cytophysologie Végétales, 2 Rue de la Houssinière, F-44072 Nantes Cedex, France.

Great Britain: British Lichen Society (BLS). Info: Secretary, Dr. O.W. Purvis, Bot-

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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.

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