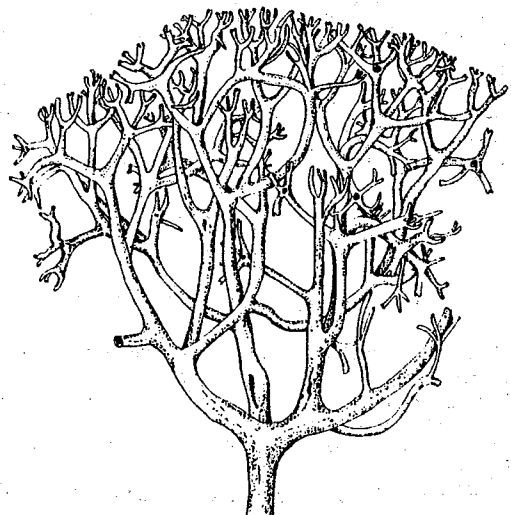


INTERNATIONAL
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IAL membership is open to anyone who has an active interest in the study and use of lichens. The subscription is US \$ 20.00 or DM. 30.00 for a four-year period. Subscriptions should be sent to the Treasurer or Deputy Treasurer:

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!

North American members can send their subscriptions to:

Clifford W. Smith, University of Hawaii at Manoa, Department of Botany, 3190 Maile Way, Honolulu, HI 96822, USA. Cheques should be made payable to International Association of Lichenologists.

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.

IAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 1992-1996

President: Ingvar Kärnefelt, Department of Botany, University of Lund, Ö. Vallgatan 18-20, S-223 61 Lund, Sweden.

Vice-President: Jack A. Elix, Chemistry Department, Australian National University, P.O. Box 4, Canberra ACT 2600, Australia.

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Members-at-Large: Paula DePriest (Washington, USA), Gintaras Kantvilas (Hobart, Australia), Bruce McCune (Corvallis, USA), Wendy Nelson (Wellington, New Zealand), Pier-Luigi Nimis (Trieste, Italy), Sieglinde Ott (Düsseldorf, Germany), Tiina Randlane (Tartu, Estonia), Leopoldo Sancho (Madrid, Spain), Gernot Vobis (Bariloche, Argentina), Dirk Wessels (Pietersburg, South Africa), Isao Yoshimura (Kochi, Japan).

RESEARCH NEWS & NOTES

Ahti, Teuvo (Helsinki, Finland) visited Harvard University in April 1993 to attend Sam Hammer's defense of his PhD thesis on *Cladonia* in the western United States. He also briefly visited Ottawa, Washington DC and New York. His catalogue "Names in Current Use in Cladoniaceae, in the ranks of genus to variety", which includes numerous new typifications, is published in the Regnum Vegetabile as an example of the application of the NCU principles for discussion in the Tokyo Botanical Congress.

van Dobben, Han (Leersum, The Netherlands) successfully defended his thesis entitled "Vegetation as a monitor for deposition of nitrogen and acidity" on 2 June, 1993 in Utrecht university. It deals with effects on epiphytic vegetation, including lichens, and forests, and is the result of longterm research in The Netherlands and Sweden.

Kondratyuk, Sergey (Kiev, Ukraine) spent 30 days at the Botanical Institute in Graz supported by the Österreichische Akademische Austauschdienst. Here he had a marvellous time investigating *Xanthoria* from the Far East and other regions, preparing a paper on the results of this work, and studying a vast amount of mycological

literature. He expresses his most sincere thanks to Professor J. Poelt for his support in obtaining this scholarship, for the wonderful arrangement of his stay in Graz, for the warm welcome and hospitality, and also for excellent excursions. Invaluable help was also received from other staff of GZU: Erika Hinteregger, Helmut Mayrhofer, Josef Hafellner, Walter Obermayer, Martin Grube, Mario Matzer and Christian Scheuer. D. Galloway (London), kindly arranged for *Xanthoria* material to be sent from New Zealand and Australian herbaria, and K. Kalb (Neumarkt), R. Moberg (Uppsala), J. Elix (Canberra), N. Stevens (Queensland), H. Sipman (Berlin), and I. Skirina and A. Mikulin (Vladivostok) kindly provided material on loan.

Lynn, Sarah (Newbridge-on-Wye, UK) is currently studying the ecological effects of sewage sludge applications on the lichen flora of mature broad-leaved woodlands in mid-Wales and would be grateful for help, particularly in locating relevant literature, especially any concerning lichen growth rates in ammonia-enriched environments. Her address is: Llysdyddyn Field Centre (University of Wales), Newbridge-on-Wye, Llandrindod Wells, Powys LD1 6NB, UK.

Ott, Sieglinde (Düsseldorf, Germany) successfully finished her "Habilitation" in December 1992 with a paper on "Die Komplexität mutualistischer Beziehungen bei Flechten".

Richardson, David (Halifax, Canada), has moved from Dublin, Ireland to Canada, where he has been appointed Dean of Science at Saint Mary's University, Halifax. Despite his new administrative post, he is continuing his research interests in lichens. His new address is: Saint Mary's University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3H 3C3, Canada; tel. (902) 420-5493; fax (902) 420-5261; Email DRICHARD@SCIENCE.STMARYS.CA

Pereira, Eugenia (Recife, Brazil) spent two months in 1992 with Prof. Carlos Vicente and Estrella Legaz of the Universidad Complutense, Madrid, for a training course in Immobilizing Cells of Lichens for Polyol Production. At present she investigates biological activity of lichens from NE Brazil

Candidates for the Acharius Medal and the Mason E. Hale Award?

The "Acharius Medal" was initiated at the meeting of IAL in Regensburg on 31 August 1990. It is an award for those people who have made an outstanding contribution to lichenology. The first awards were presented at the IAL meeting during the IAL-2 symposium in Båstad, Sweden. As there had not been any previous IAL award, it was decided to present the medal to a larger number of candidates. On the

and the Antarctic, and the influence of seasons on it.

Sammy, Nathan (Darwin, Australia) spent a month collecting *Heterodermia* in Queensland during the month of January 1993. Another collecting trip is planned for spring 1993 for New South Wales. Interesting biogeographic information has been obtained for Queensland for comparison with his previous collections in the highlands of Malaysia. A financial grant to support the Australian collecting trips was approved by the Australian Biological Resources Study of the Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service.

Input to a conservation management plan for a relict coastal vegetation area in metropolitan Perth, Western Australia, has resulted in the protection of limestone habitats specifically for lichens. This appears to be the first recognition of the importance of lichens in terrestrial ecosystem management in Western Australia.

occasion of the International Mycological Congress in Vancouver the Council plans to present one or more medals. Suggestions for suitable candidates are invited.

The Mason E. Hale Award was established to encourage young lichenologists at the beginning of their research career. It consists of a diploma and a prize and will be presented to a young scientist for outstanding published work resulting from a doctoral dissertation or similar study. The first Award was presented in Båstad, and the IAL Council intends to present a second one in Vancouver on the occasion of the International Mycological Congress. Suggestions for suitable candidates are likewise invited.

Suggestions are to be sent to the President, Dr. I. Kärnefelt, Dept. of Systematic Botany, Ö. Vallgatan 18-20, S-22361 Lund, Sweden.

Revised Constitution of the International Association for Lichenology

During the General Meeting of IAL in Båstad, 3 September 1992, a few changes to the constitutional rules were accepted, which provide for a disconnection of Council changes from International Botanical Congresses and for more elbow room to select council members. The rules are now as follows:

1. Name: The name of the Association shall be the International Association for Lichenology (IAL).
2. Goals: To promote and encourage communication throughout the world among those interested in the study of lichens. In furtherance of these aims but not otherwise, to:
 - a) Organize field meetings, conferences, and exhibitions.
 - b) Publish news, views, and activities of lichenologists.
 - c) Encourage and actively support the conservation of lichens.
3. Membership: The Association (IAL) shall have two types of membership: individual and institutional. Individual members are those whose dues have been paid. They shall receive all Association publications, shall have voting rights, and shall be eligible for attending IAL-sponsored meetings and excursions. Institutional members are those whose subscriptions have been paid. They shall receive all Association publications.
4. Power to raise Money: To further its aims, the Association (IAL) has the power to raise money by dues, subscriptions, or other means as approved by Council. The purpose of raising such money is purely for scientific purposes and shall not be

used for financial profit.

5. Dues and Subscriptions: Upon the advice of Council, the membership dues and subscription rates shall be determined at a General Meeting of the Association (IAL) by a majority vote of those present. A schedule of payment for dues and subscriptions shall be established by Council and published in the Newsletter. The Council has power to suspend any member who is more than one year in arrears in payment. Members who have paid are entitled to receive the Association's publications issued during the calendar year in which payment is made.

6. Officers and Council: The elected officers of the Association (IAL) shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, an Editor, and two Council Members-at-Large. These seven officers will form the Council. Additional officers may be appointed at the discretion of Council.

7. Election of Officers: Election of officers shall take place at meetings of the Association (IAL) convened for the purpose, normally every 4 years, or 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. Nominations for the Council may be made by any individual member and must be submitted to the Secretary in writing at least two months before the election with the written consent of the person nominated. Members of Council are not eligible to serve consecutive terms. If there is more than one nominee for each Council office, an election by majority vote on a closed ballot shall be held to determine Council membership.

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

9. Meetings:

"The Association (IAL) shall normally hold General Meetings at Symposium

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

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

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

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

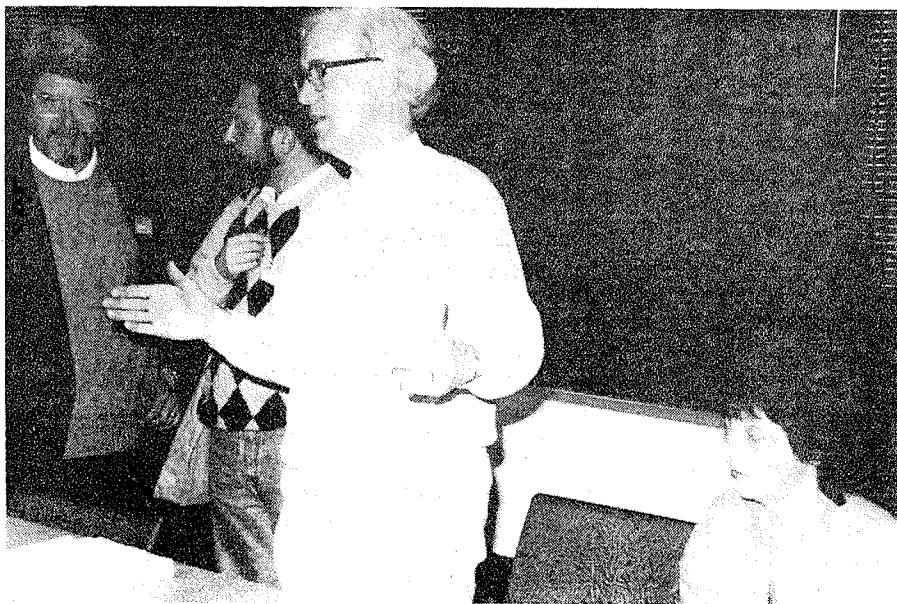
The Association (IAL) exists solely for non-profit and no rule change shall be allowed which will change the non-profit status.

Correction

The editors apologize for an omission in the minutes of the IAL General Meeting, 3 September 1992 in Båstad, Sweden. The list of Members-at-Large elected there turned out to be incomplete. Dr. Sieglinde Ott (Düsseldorf, Germany) and Dr. Paula DePriest (Washington, USA) were also elected.

NEXT PAGE, upper photo: the conference participants in front of the International Agricultural Centre in Wageningen. Top row, from left: K. Mohr, I. Kärnefelt, Fred Daniëls, Stergios Pirintzos, Jiri Liska, Peter Scholz, P. L. Nimis (only cigarette showing!), Peter James, Han van Dobben, Maurice Hoffmann, Manfred Jensen, Cok van Herk. Middle row: Katalin Bartok, Rita Ketner, Xavier Llimona, P. Chritenden, Vagn Alstrup, Adolfo Avalos, Andreas Dickhäuser, B. Benfield, C. Standell, S. Lynn, Dennis Brown. Front row: André Aptroot, Irene Vagts, Ulrik Søchting, S. Loppi, A. Gomez-Bolea, Engelbert Ruoss.

Lower photo: Dennis Brown explaining "physiological and biochemical responses to contamination".



A letter from the President: the IAL workshop in Wageningen

After a frosty morning in Sweden I arrived at a sunny and warm Schiphol Amsterdam airport, where André Aptroot met me. Before going to Wageningen, he took me to a region of tulip and *Hyacinthus* cultivation to the west of Amsterdam. It was a fantastic sight to see all these fields clad in bright colours from red to deep blue.

We drove up to Wageningen with Cok van Herk, who is involved in the mapping of ammonia pollution in The Netherlands using lichens. It is amazing when driving in Holland, that you see buildings and farms almost everywhere. You never seem to get out into the wilderness.

We arrived at the International Agricultural Centre in Wageningen, where the workshop was to take place, in the late afternoon. People were already gathering and Han van Dobben received us at the registration desk. Before the usual welcome drink it was nice to meet with some familiar faces again, Pier Luigi Nimis, Peter James, Xavier Llimona, Antonio Gomez-Bolea, Dennis Brown, Fred Daniëls, Engelbert Ruoss, Peter Scholz. Altogether 28 people took part in the conference, including Katalin Bartok from Rumania, who was attending an international meeting for the first time.

The principal objective of this workshop on the effect of agriculture on lichens was discussion; to bring some structure into this every participant was allowed to give a ten minutes summary of their own project. The discussions which followed the four sessions on floristic studies, biochemical responses to contamination, sensitivity scales and effects of pesticides were also extremely well chaired by Han van Dobben, Ulrik Søchting and Dennis Brown. Saturday was the busiest day, with sessions from 9 in the morning until 21.30 at night, starting with a session devoted to qualitative and quantitative floristic studies which engaged the largest number of participants. The afternoon covered experimental studies involving chemical analysis of lichens and their substrates, and the way in which fertilizer emissions affect them, including their physiological and biochemical responses to contamination. The late evening session, after which Han rightly said that he was extremely tired, dealt with sensitivity scales to monitor the effect of ammonia pollution on lichens. On Sunday morning, a session took place on field and laboratory studies of the effect of pesticides, including the use of lichens for biomonitoring of these chemicals. During Sunday afternoon the whole enthusiastic group went on a local excursion, extremely well organized and planned by André Aptroot and Cok van Herk. Unfortunately we missed the best part of the excursion sites, the fault not of

André and Cok, but of heavy rain ("acid and/or ammonia?"), which forced us back to the lecture room in Wageningen.

Han van Dobben and Dennis Brown are to be thanked by all of us who took part in the meeting for the splendid arrangements. The meeting was supported financially by EERO (European Environmental Research Organization), which obviously allocates its funding well at a time when we are approaching more openness between all European countries.

--- E. I. Kärnefelt

Lichenes foliicoli exsiccati

Under this name a new exsiccata series will be started by Robert Lücking, Abteilung Spezielle Botanik (Biologie V), Oberer Eselsberg, W-9700 Ulm, Germany. The exsiccata will comprise obligately and (if common) facultatively foliicolous lichens from all parts of the world, although at present it is based mainly on specimens from the neotropical region (mostly Costa Rica).

Especially welcome in exchange for the exsiccata sets are corticolous and saxicolous lichens from tropical and subtropical regions and the southern hemisphere, foliicolous lichens from the paleotropical region and sets of foliicolous lichens which could be distributed within the exsiccata (at least 10 specimens/species). Specimens in exchange should be directed to Robert Lücking (address given above) and will be deposited in his private herbarium.

For the time being it is planned that the exsiccata will be edited as two sets per year, each set containing 25 numbers. Complete sets are to be sent to 10 herbaria; incomplete sets may be ordered from Robert Lücking (address given above).

--- Robert Lücking

Lichen research in Kiev

At the N. G. Kholodny Institute of Botany, 2 Tereshchenkivska street, 252601 GSP Kiev-4, Ukraine, a lichenological tradition has been established for many years. At present two lichenologists are attached to the staff: Dr. Sergey Kondratyuk and Dr. Irina Navrotskaya. Their principal interest is in the lichen flora of the Ukraine and surroundings, and they are particularly concerned with lichen conservation and accumulation of radionuclides in lichens. Moreover, Dr. Kondratyuk has a special interest in Teloschistaceae, and Dr. Navrotskaya in Candelariaceae and Lecanoraceae of the Northern Hemisphere. Dr. Kondratyuk has carried out lichen map-

ping projects in several towns and industrial areas, and is preparing a checklist of the lichens of the Ukraine. Afterwards he plans to investigate the lichenicolous fungi of his country.

Dr. Kondratyuk can be reached under the FAX number (7)044/2245269 and E-mail nr. skondr@botan.kiev.ua.

Dr. Kondratyuk and Dr. Navrotskaya are very interested in cooperating with colleagues from abroad who share the same interests. In particular they are interested in exchange of reprints.

--- Sergey Kondratyuk

Socotra - botanically as curious as neglected

During the field studies of succulents in remote areas, which are part of my present research scheme, it is impossible for me not to pay attention to the cryptogamic flora. So was it when I had the chance to visit Socotra (Republic of Yemen). This belongs to a little known island group in the Indian Ocean, access to which was formerly forbidden because of its military importance. Hans Zimmer (Bot. Garden Cologne), his wife Helga and I managed to visit it for eight days (April 6-13, 1993) and it was a journey with a risk "of never returning". My lichenological aim was to search for *Roccellographa cretacea* and *Simoniella variegata*, reported only once by J. Steiner (1907) in a report mentioning only two dozen lichen species in all from the island group.

Finding a place to sleep and access for a Toyota station wagon was not as hard as spending four hours in the back of the car on the unshielded pistes for a distance of only 20 km one way. But we enjoyed the beautifully flowering flask-shaped *Adenium*, *Dendrosycios* and *Boswellia* trees. There are no roads and only a dozen cars on an island larger than Tenerife and we needed to reach remote locations, less heavily influenced by goats and sheep than is normally the case.

In the lower limestone mountains (ascending from ocean reefs and surrounding the central granite massif) we could find only a few cyanolichens, such as an umbilicate *Anema* species. Following the remarks of Peter James (in TEHLER 1985) over the altitudinal occurrence of coastal lichens on Ascension in the Atlantic and my own experience on the Capverdes, we went to higher elevations. Above 350 m we discovered not only the two above-mentioned species on limestone cliffs, but a special lichen community with a lot more: *Rocella montagnei*, *R. balfourii* and numerous *Dirina* species and Opegraphaceae. Even the *Dracaena cinnabari* trees in the eastern Mumi plateau were covered with *Rocella montagnei* and a strange *Pyrenula* sp. To find the correct names for these species will take some time, as many

of them may involve endemic taxa, and no attention has been paid to this flora since STEINER's publication. Many parallelisms seem to have developed between the island groups situated West or East of the African continent.

This discovery encouraged us to go on foot to the top of the island, the Jebel Hagher massif, rising up to 1380 m. Above 800 m we found pantropical species, wetted each night and morning by clouds, fog and dew fall. From trees we provisionally identified *Pseudocyphellaria crocata*, *Dirinaria* spp., *Heterodermia* spp. and some *Usnea* spp., and there was much more. The thallus structure adapted to brush the fog was also present in the epilithic lichen flora: e.g. *Ramalina* aff. *usnea*.

My first impression is that there remains a lot to do lichenologically and I want to encourage fellow lichenologists to visit it and add to the distribution maps.

--- Bruno Mies

New Literature

Ch. VAN HALUWYN and M. LEROND. 1993. Guide des lichens. 344 pages. Editions Lechevalier, Paris. Price FFr. 250. (A detailed introduction to lichenology, treating various aspects, e.g., morphology, biology, ecology, pollution, evolution, pedagogic possibilities; with a key to a selection of the commoner lichens in France; in French).

Han van DOBBEN. 1992. Vegetation as a monitor for deposition of nitrogen and acidity. Thesis, privately published by the author, 214 pages. (An investigation of the effects of SO₂, HN₃ and NO_x deposition on epiphytic vegetation, including lichens, and pine forest undergrowth in The Netherlands and Sweden).

G. J. LEACH, C. R. DUNLOP, M. R. BARRITT, P. K. LATZ and N. SAMMY. 1992. Northern Territory plant species of conservation significance. 65 pages. Published by the Conservation Commission of the Northern Territory, Australia, Botanical Bulletin No. 13. (Contains a section on rare, threatened or poorly known cryptogams in the Northern Territory by the last author).

D. H. S. RICHARDSON. 1992. Pollution Monitoring with Lichens. 76 pages (with numerous line drawings) + four plates. Richmond Publishing, P.O. Box 963, Slough SL2 3RS, UK. Price £7.95 (paperback), £13.00 (hardback). (A concise review of methodologies employing lichens to monitor SO₂, acid rain, O₃, N compounds, fluorides, aromatic hydrocarbons, metals and radioactive elements. Additional chapters cover such topics as identification, with key (complemented by

full-colour plates by Claire Dalby), transplant studies, invertebrate fauna, and techniques and approaches to original work; a bibliography of 176 titles is also provided).

Personalia

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FAX:

Note: Numbers are preceded by country number in () and city number with /.

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Dr. D. K. UPRETI, Nat. Botanical Research Institute, Lichen Lab., Rana Pratap Marg., Lucknow - 226 001, India.

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) and later ones. Photocopies are available of: vol. 1(1), 1(2+supp.), 1(3), 2(1), 3(2), 6(2), 7(1-2), 8(1-2). Two indexes are also available: Index to vol. 1-8, Index to vol. 9-13.

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

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

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

LIST OF SOCIETIES

Australasia: Society of Australasian Lichenologists (SAL). Info: Dr. J. A. Elix, Dept. of Chemistry, The Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra ACT 2601, Australia.

Central Europe: Bryologisch-Lichenologische Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Mitteleuropa (BLAM). Info: Dr. Volker John, Pfalzmuseum für Naturkunde, Hermann-Schäfer-Strasse 17, D-6702 Bad Dürkheim, Germany

Czechoslovakia: Bryological and Lichenological Section of the Czechoslovak Botanical Society. Info: Dr. I. Novotný, 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. Jean-Claude Boissière, Laboratoire de Biologie Végétale, Route de la Tour Dénécourt, F-77300 Fontainebleau, France.

Great Britain: British Lichen Society (BLS). Info: Secretary, Dr. O.W. Purvis, Botany Department, The Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD, UK.

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

Japan: Lichenological Society of Japan (LSJ). Info: Dr. H. Kashiwadani, National Science Museum, Division of Cryptogams, Hyakunin-cho 3-23-1, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

Netherlands: Bryologische en Lichenologische Werkgroep der KNNV (BLW). Info: A. Aptroot, Gerrit van de Veenstraat 107, NL-3762 XK Soest, The Netherlands.

Nordic Countries: Nordisk Lichenologisk Forening (NLF). Info: Ulrik Søchting, Botanical Institute, Dept. of Mycology and Phycology, Ø. Farimagsgade 2 D, DK-1353 København K, Denmark.

Poland: Lichenological Section of the Polish Botanical Society (Polskie Towarzystwo Botaniczne). Secretary: Dr. W. Faltynowicz, Department of Plant Ecology, University of Gdansk, ul. Czołgistów 46, 81-378 Gdynia, Poland.

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

Sweden: Svensk Lichenologisk Förening (SFL). Info: Dr. G. Thor, Department of Ecology and Environmental Research, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, P.O. Box 7072, S-750 07 Uppsala, Sweden.