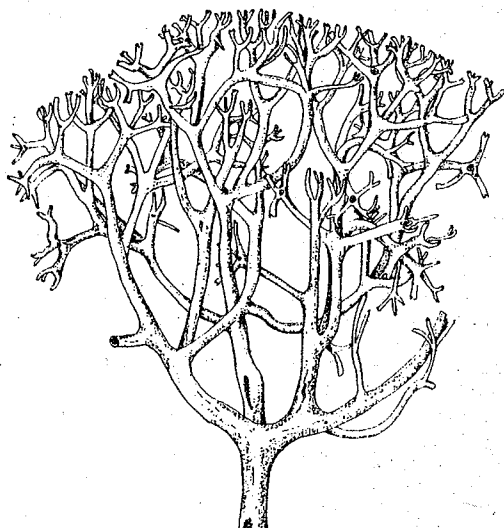


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Clifford W. Smith, University of Hawaii at Manoa, Department of Botany, 3190 Maile Way, Honolulu, HI 96822, USA. Cheques should be made payable to International Association of Lichenologists.

or (for british members) to: T.H. Moxham, Mayfair House, 21 Ashgrove, Peasedown St. John, Bath, Avon, BA2 8EB, U.K. (subscription price £13.00)

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RESEARCH NEWS & NOTES

Aguirre-Hudson, Begoña and **Pat Wolseley** (London, England) continue their Leverhulm Project on "Lichens as indicators of environmental change in tropical forests of Thailand". A second visit to Thailand was made in early 1993 for fieldwork and a second lichen workshop was organised at Chiang Mai University. A database set up at the start of the project now contains information on c. 4000 lichen records, as well as ecology and fire management data for the sites investigated. Preliminary statistical analysis results obtained were presented at IBC XV, Yokohama. The study suggests that lichen communities can be used to determine the relationship and recent changes in forest types, and the value of certain taxa (e.g. species of *Rinodina* and *Letrouitia*) as bioindicators of regularly burned and undisturbed forests respectively. A bibliography of SE Asian lichenology from 1810-1992 is in press. We are presently working on several groups and preparing accounts, keys and a checklist of Thai lichens.

Clerc, Philippe (Geneva, Switzerland) has recently taken up the post of Keeper of Mycology at the Conservatoire et Jardin Botanique in Geneva (G), filling the vacancy left by Olivier Monthoux's retirement. He will be in overall charge of the mycology herbarium (lichenized and non-lichenized fungi), and will be continu-

ing his work on molecular systematics of lichens as well as on a revision of the systematics of *Usnea* in the Northern Hemisphere.

Galloway, David (London, England) visited Chile in September-October for discussions on the Lichen Flora of Chile with Chilean colleagues and to attend the Symposium Darwin in Chile, a satellite meeting of the ICSU General Assembly. A brief visit was made to Punta Arenas and Torres del Paine National Park. He is currently completing monographs on *Pseudocyphellaria* from the palaeotropics, and from Australia (with Jack Elix and Gintaras Kantvilas) and is also working on the typification of early names in *Sticta* and preparing accounts of *Sticta* from Australia, New Zealand and the palaeotropics. During the year the Lichen Division at the BM has had a number of overseas visitors, including **Per. Magnus Jørgensen** (working with **Peter James** and **Charlie Jarvis** on the Linnean Typification Project, and continuing studies on Australasian Pannariaceae with **David Galloway**); **Sergey Kondratyuk** (see below); **Jack Elix** (working on Australian *Psoroma*).

Hansen, Eric Steen (Copenhagen, Denmark) spent the summer of 1993 in South West Greenland (Nanortalik, Paamiut, Arsuk and Qeqertarsuaat-Fiskerhøjsset) collecting about

1000 lichen specimens in the surroundings of these towns. During 14 summers he has studied the lichen flora around all bigger Greenland towns, selected smaller settlements and some scientific stations. "Lichenes Groenlandici Exsiccati", Fasc. 10 will be distributed in 1994. An index to Fasc. 1-10 is in preparation.

Huneck, Siegfried (Halle, Germany) spent a month (June 1993) at the Institute of Chemistry of the University of Neuchâtel (Switzerland), lecturing on natural product chemistry and working on lichen chemistry with Prof. Tabacchi's group. He had the opportunity to collect lichens in the Jura Mountains and near Champex (Wallis). He is very grateful to Prof. Tabacchi for his hospitality and generous help and to the University of Neuchâtel for financial support.

James, Peter (London, England) with **Per Magnus Jørgensen** and **Charlie Jarvis** completed a manuscript on the typification of the Linnean lichens; with **William Purvis** he has started updating and correcting the text of the Lichen Flora of Great Britain and Ireland; with **William Purvis** and **Clifford Smith** (Honolulu) he is continuing studies on the lichen flora of the Azores, with special reference to the islands of Pico and Fajal; he is preparing the final account of *Menegazzia* of South America as a continuation of his world monograph on the genus, and is preparing illustrated keys and notes to British species of *Usnea* and *Leptogium* for the British Lichen Society.

Kondratyuk, Sergey (Kiev, Ukraine) had a marvellous opportunity to work at BM from June to mid-September thanks to the kind help of David Galloway, and would like to express his sincere thanks to David and Patricia Galloway for their extremely warm hospitality and invaluable help in arranging his stay in London. Here he studied recently collected lichens and lichenicolous fungi from Pamir [Imperial College Pamir Expedition 1992], *Xanthoria* species from the Southern Hemisphere, as well as lichenicolous fungi on *Xanthoria*, *Pseudocyphellaria*, *Dendroscocaulon*, and *Sticta* specimens kept at BM and material which was on loan to BM. He would like to acknowledge the invaluable help given to him by Peter James, Pat Wolseley, Begoña Aguirre-Hudson, William Purvis and Per M. Jørgensen (Norway, Bergen), and the Royal Society for financial support of his research in BM.

The second part of the second volume of *Flora of the lichens of Ukraine* by A.N. Oxner was published in May 1993, with several changes and additions made since it was submitted to the publisher in 1989. It includes descriptions, ecology, distribution of all taxa known from the Ukraine from the Pertusariaceae (*Ochrolechia*), Lecanoraceae, Parmeliaceae, Usneaceae, Teloschistaceae (including the recently separated genera *Protoblastenia*, *Pyrrhospora* and *Clauzadea*). The coordinating editors of this volume express deep thanks to I. Pisut, R. Moberg, D. Hawksworth, H. Sipman and D. Brown for assistance with some

genera.

Lindblom, Louise (Lund, Sweden) is studying the North American species of *Xanthoria* for a doctoral thesis. This summer she spent five weeks in Canada and the U. S., collecting *Xanthoria* in the Ottawa region, Oregon, California, Arizona, and Colorado, as well as visiting a couple of herbaria. She would like to thank Dr. Irwin M. Brodo (CANL), Dr. Bruce McCune (OSU), Mrs. Charis C. Bratt (Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History), Dr. Bruce Ryan (ASU), Dr. William A. Weber (COLO), and Dr. John Rohner (University of Colorado at Boulder) for their kind help and hospitality. Other staff and students are also gratefully thanked for their generous help and assistance.

For two weeks in August-September she visited Prof. Josef Poelt (GZU) to discuss her thesis project, learn about the soresiate *Xanthoria* species etc. She would like to express her sincere gratitude to Prof. Poelt, and thank him and Dr. Georg Gärtner for the opportunity to participate in the inspiring and well organized BLAM meeting in Ötztal, Tirol.

Purvis, William (London, England) with **Peter James** and **Cliff Smith** (Honolulu) continues his studies on the taxonomy, ecology and biogeography of lichens in the Azores, and those of mineral-rich habitats, including molecular studies of the isolated photobionts from lichens on mine spoil heaps, with **Gillian Douglas** and **Dave John** (London).

Seaward, Mark (Bradford, UK) visited Nanjing, China by invitation, investigating lichen biodeterioration of ancient monuments in the company of **Chen Shufan** and reorganising the lichen herbarium of **Wu Ji-Nong**. He broke his return journey in order to supervise his research student **Joanna Chu** who is studying the ecology of Hong Kong's maritime lichens.

Sérusiaux, Emmanuël (Liège, Belgium) has spent a week with **Claude Roux** in Marseille where they have been working hard on the taxonomy of *Strigula* and related genera (*Phylloporis* and *Raciborskiella*) in Europe. Several new taxa were found and a survey of most European taxa will appear soon (together with **Oliver Bricaud** and **Xavier Etayo**). Some tropical taxa are included to investigate the generic boundaries, which at present are totally artificial. The number of specimens of foliicolous lichens which Emmanuël has examined from Western Europe and Macaronesia now exceeds 1200, and the species number of foliicolous lichens known from mainland Europe has reached 22! A comprehensive paper is planned for presentation at the Symposium on Follicolous Cryptogams in Hungary in 1995.

Sipman, Harrie (Berlin, Germany) visited New York and Cambridge (USA) in last June, to present a paper on lichens at the symposium "Neotropical Montane Forests, Biodiversity and Conservation" and to study specimens of Graphidales in the Herbaria NY and FH. From 1st October

Dr. Ulzijn Cogt from Mongolia will stay at B for three months to work on the lichen flora of Mongolia. A visit

to El Salvador is planned for November to prepare a preliminary lichen list of this country.

Minutes from the IAL council meeting in Paris, 14 May 1993

The meeting was held in connection with the First International Workshop on Ascomycete Systematics, which took place in the FIAP building, 30 Rue Cabanis, Paris. It was held because a large number of council members, I. Kärnefelt, A. Aptroot, T. Lumbsch, C. Smith, H. Sipman and S. Ott, happened to be present.

Cliff Smith and Thorsten Lumbsch provided information on the present IAL accounts, these being 1000 dollars banked in Honolulu and 4.000 DM in Essen.

For the future meetings in Vancouver and also Salzburg it was hoped that it would be possible to extend the session on systematics. This is no longer possible for Vancouver.

Future plans for the IAL Awards were discussed. Acharius Medals are to be presented to a number of candidates during the Vancouver meeting. Several possible recipients were considered. In this connection Sieglinde Ott drew the attention to the responsibilities of members-at-large, i.e. to present possible candidates to the council. This also concerns the Mason E. Hale Award, presented for an outstanding doctoral thesis. Suggestions or presentations of possible candidates for receiving the award in Vancouver are welcome.

Plans for IAL excursions were discussed. One possibility is an offer by Katalin Bartok, who wants to arrange a field meeting in Rumania. Kärnefelt is in contact with Bartok on this matter.

--- E.I. Kärnefelt.

Minutes of the meeting held at the XV International Botanical Congress in Pacifico Yokohama, Yokohama, Japan, 30 August 1993.

Council members present: I. Kärnefelt (President), S. Ott, C. Smith, I. Yoshimura.

The President announced the deaths of Prof. G. Degelius and Prof. E. Peveling

the members paid their respects after a brief synopsis of the careers of both persons presented by the President, who proposed that the Acharius Medal be awarded posthumously to Dr. Peveling.

The minutes of the meeting in Båstad were presented and accepted as read.

The main topic of discussion was the lichenological programme for the International Mycological Congress in Vancouver, B.C., Canada in 1994. The main symposium (The lichen symbiosis: Molecular, cellular and organismal interactions) will be organized by Dr. J. Lawrey, George Mason University. There will be three contributed symposia:

- Systematics of lichenized ascomycetes, organized by Drs. I. Kärnefelt and I. Brodo.
- Polar lichens (in honour of Prof. J. Thompson), organized by Dr. Seppelt.
- Conservation of lichen biodiversity, organized by Dr. G. Thor and Ms. P. Wolseley.

In addition, Dr. E. Farkas is organizing a contributed symposium on Folioicolous Fungi which will include several papers on lichens.

The symposium on lichen conservation will draft an action plan in response to the request from IUCN for a specialist group on lichens. The membership of the IAL Lichen Conservation Committee is: Dr. G. Thor (Chair) representing Northern Europe, Dr. E. Barreno (Western Mediterranean), Dr. J. Garty (Eastern Mediterranean), Dr. D. Wessels (Africa), Ms. P. Wolseley (Southeast Asia), Dr. N. Stevens (Australasia), Dr. H. Kashiwadani (East Asia and Japan), Dr. C. Smith (Oceania), and Dr. C. Wetmore (North and South America).

A pre-conference excursion is being organized by Drs. I. Brodo and T. Goward. It will last about one week and will travel from Vancouver to Wells Gray Provincial Park.

The President requested nominations for the Acharius Medal and Mason Hale Award to be presented at the International Mycological Congress meeting in Vancouver. Nominations should include a synopsis of the nominee's contribution to lichenology and an attached list of publications. It would help the IAL officers if the proposer would include letters of support from other lichenologists with the nomination.

Dr. Seppelt announced that the second volume of the Australian Lichen Flora was with the printer and the third volume was undergoing its final editing.

The President announced that Prof. R. Santesson's revised Lichens of Scandinavia will be published shortly. Orders can be placed with Dr. E. Mattson at Lund (cost unknown at the moment).

The meeting adjourned at 12.15 p.m.

--- Clifford W. Smith

Swedish Lichen Society

A meeting of 24 lichenologists from Sweden was arranged on the island of Visingsö in Lake Vättern, Småland in South Sweden 25-27 September 1992. During this meeting the Svensk Lichenologisk Förening SLF (Swedish Lichen Society) was established, charters adopted and a council elected for two years (1993-1994). The council includes Göran Thor (President), Per Johansson (Vice-president), Per-Olof Martinsson (Secretary) and Anders Nordin (Treasurer). The aim of SLF is to bring together Swedish lichenologists and to promote lichenology in Sweden. The main objective for the Society will be to arrange courses and meetings for members and to contribute knowledge in order to protect threatened lichens. SLF is open to all persons and the membership fee is 50 SEK for 1993-1994.

Interest in lichens has been increasing rapidly over recent years in Sweden and in May 1993 the SLF had 65 members. We hope that the Society will extend this interest. The programme for 1993 includes a two-day meeting in May near lake Hjälmaren in Central Sweden, visiting classical localities discovered by the Swedish lichenologists Hellbom, Blomberg, Hulting and Kjellmert, and a two day meeting in November in Lund where S. Ekman and L. Lindblom will talk on the rapid changes in the taxonomy of *Bacidia* and *Lepraria* s. lat. and how to recognize the Swedish species. A programme for 1994 will be distributed in January 1994. Further information on SLF can be obtained from council members.

--- Göran Thor,

Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Department of Ecology and Environmental Research, Box 7072, S-750 07 Uppsala, Sweden.

The First International Workshop on Ascomycete Systematics - some principal facts, comments and perspectives

Over 130 lichenologists and mycologists from 24 countries met in Paris from 11 - 14 May 1993 for the First International Workshop on Ascomycete Systematics, a NATO advanced research workshop. With a system comprising more than 45000 species (ascomycetes and fungi imperfecti), there were naturally many topics to discuss and dispute.

The meeting, held at the FIAP (Foyer International d'Accueil de Paris) "Jean Monnet" in the Rue Cabanis, was well organized and supported by an organizing committee (D.L. Hawksworth, A. Bellemère, H. Hertel, M.-A. Letrouit, J. Mou-



Lichenologists on the First International Workshop on Ascomycete systematics. Upper photo: the "ascal-tip committee": Einar Timdal (left), Hannes Hertel, Gerhard Rambold, Josef Hafellner, Josef Poelt, David Galloway; lower left: Josef Poelt; lower right: Marie-Agnes Letrouit-Galinou.

chacca, K.A. Pirozynski, J.W. Taylor), co-sponsors, and supporting scientific associations. We have to thank these persons, institutions, and associations, and especially our French colleagues A. Bellemère, M.-A. Letrouit, and J. Mouchacca for all their work and efforts, and for editing the excellent workshop guide (with programme, abstracts, and list of participants).

The workshop was dedicated to the classification of all ascomycetes and deuteromycetes, mainly at higher taxonomic levels (families, suborders, and orders). The scientific programme was divided into two parts. The first two days were filled with lecture sessions to provide information on the significance of various characters used. In the evenings poster sessions were held, 31 posters being on display. The third and fourth day were devoted to taxonomic discussion sessions. These consisted of an introductory presentation followed by recorded discussions between selected leaders and interested participants in the audience. The aim was to define taxonomic problems in the orders of ascomycetes and to formulate proposals for the next 'Outline of the ascomycetes' (to be published in *Systema Ascomycetum*).

A marked increase in the influence of molecular systematics on the classification of ascomycetes became evident during the workshop. Half of the programme on the second day (Wednesday) was devoted to the results of molecular studies, mainly presented by scientists from the U.S.A., Canada, and Sweden, and some of the posters also dealt with these topics. It was shown that molecular data sets can provide important contributions to our knowledge of the evolution and relationships of ascomycetes. But what to do with classical methods in lichenology and mycology? It became obvious at the congress that there is a continuing high demand for accurate traditional research. In many groups of lichen-forming and non-lichenized ascomycetes morphological and chemical characters are still not studied in sufficient detail. S. Huhtinen, in an outstanding lecture, focused on the loss of information due to shortcomings in the application of traditional ascomycete methodology. In the future best results can be expected from - to express it in a lichenological term - a symbiosis of traditional work and modern methods of molecular systematics. The same was expressed by O. Eriksson when he pointed out: "When you ask for grants for molecular studies you should also ask for grants for traditional studies".

Much was said about higher taxonomic categories, and progress in the systematics of orders and families was demonstrated. As far as lichenology is concerned, this is particularly true of the huge order Lecanorales. It also became evident in the course of the taxonomic discussion sessions that conflicting arguments for the classification of families etc. often exist. More revisionary work seems necessary at the base of the system, i.e., within (heterogeneous) genera. If this is done we will, perhaps, have more chances for definite proposals for the classification of higher taxo-

nomic entities. As J. Poelt said: "We know little about single species, so we have to study these taxa more carefully, and then we can speak more properly about higher categories". Otherwise, discussions on orders and families may confuse even expert lichenologists, such as P.M. Jørgensen when he said: "God made species, man made genera, I wonder who made families and orders".

Nevertheless, the First Workshop on Ascomycete Systematics was a step towards a revised system for the ascomycetes. It also provided an opportunity to meet friends and colleagues. There was time to discuss scientific topics or anything else during the coffee breaks, after lunch, at dinners in one of the nearby French or Italian restaurants and at the official workshop dinner on Thursday.

--- Mario Matzer

News from Lucknow

Lichenologists will be interested to know that all the lichen collections of the Botany Department of Lucknow University (LWU) and the personal collection of Dr. D. D. Awasthi (Hb. Awasthi) have been transferred to the National Botanical Research Institute, Lucknow (LWG) on a permanent basis. Lichenologists who wish to obtain specimens on loan should now direct their requests to the Director of that Institute. However, it was agreed that the collections of LWU and Hb. Awasthi will continue to be cited as such, with a note that they are now housed at the National Botanical Research Institute, Lucknow.

Lichenologists who have specimens on loan from LWU and Hb. Awasthi are kindly requested to return the specimens to "The Director, National Botanical Research Institute, Lucknow".

--- D. D. Awasthi.

News from the Czech Republic

In 1988 a Bryological and Lichenological Section of the Czechoslovakian Botanical Society was established (see ILN 22: 21). Now, after the splitting of the country, the Section forms part of the successor, the Czech Botanical Society. There are not many lichenologists and bryologists in the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic. Moreover, there are old contacts between the colleagues of both republics, which are supported by personal friendship. These are good reasons to continue together, even after the splitting of the country. In 1993 our section has 51 members, including all our Slovak colleagues. A new executive council for

1993-95 was elected. It consists of both Czech and Slovak representatives (J. Liska - Chairperson, A. Lackovicová and J. Vana - vice-chairpersons, and Z. Soldán, secretary). We also want to undertake various events together in the future. The "Bryological and Lichenological Days" - an annual field meeting associated with a workshop, in which our colleagues from abroad also participate - will be held on 21-24 September in Slovakia in the High Tatra Mts.

--- J. Liska

Lichen herbarium of Nanjing Normal University (NKG)

Wu Ji-Nong's lichen herbarium is currently housed in the Nanjing Normal University, but the future of the collection is uncertain. It consists of nearly 10,000 specimens (with very few duplicates), systematically arranged in drawers, including material collected mainly by Wu Ji-Nong, Xiang Ting, Liu Ai-Tang (Nanjing Normal University), Wang Li-Song (Kumming Botanical Institute) and Qian Zhi-Guang (Shanghai Natural History Museum) since 1953 from East (Shanghai, Jiangsu, Anhui, Jiangxi, Zhejiang & Fujian), North-east (Jilin & Heilongjiang), Mid (Hubei & Hunan), North-west (Shanxi & Xinjiang), South-west (Sichuan, Yunnan & Guizhou) and South (Guandong, Hainan & Guangxi) China. The collection is particularly strong in *Cladonia*, *Heterodermia*, *Lobaria*, *Parmelia* s.lat., *Physcia* s.lat. and *Sticta*. If postal charges in both directions are guaranteed, loans can be arranged (with Chinese labelling translated into English) by application to: Miss Wu Jing-yan, Department of Biology, Nanjing Normal University, 210024 Nanjing, People's Republic of China.

--- Mark Seaward

International Association for Plant Taxonomy

The new IAPT Council to serve for 1994-1999 was elected in the XV International Botanical Congress in Yokohama. It includes the lichenologists David Hawksworth (Treasurer) and Teuvo Ahti.

The Committee for Fungi (formerly Fungi and Lichens) has 15 members, with Erast Parmasto as Chairman and Walter Gams as Secretary, and includes the following lichenologists: Per Magnus Jørgensen, Harrie Sipman and Brian Coppins.

The Nomenclature Sessions at Yokohama made many changes in the Code, including permission for conservation and rejection of names at species level. The Names in Current Use (NCU) rules were not accepted. However, the Nomenclature

Section, having established a Standing Committee on NCU encourages all taxonomists to contribute to the improvement of the published lists and exercise extreme caution before adopting names that would replace names on these lists.

--- Teuvo Ahti

Kyoto Symposium of Lichenology

A lichenological symposium was held in Kyoto, Japan, on 7 September 1993, which dealt with lichen-forming fungi and their photobionts in pure culture and especially with their production of secondary substances. Lectures were given by M. Galun, R. Honegger, P. D. Crittenden, D. Armaleo, Y. Kinoshita, Y. Miura, S. Huneck and R. Tabacchi. The secretary of the Organizing Committee, Dr. Yoshikazu Yamamoto also showed some of the participants the cultures in the Research Center of the Nippon Paint Co., Neyagawa, Osaka. The tissue cultures established with the now standard Yamamoto Method (see, e.g., Yamamoto et al., Effects of culture conditions on the growth of Usneaceae lichen tissue cultures. Plant and Cell Physiology 28:1421-1426. 1987) are yielding many highly interesting and, it is to be hoped, practical results.

The XV International Botanical Congress, Yokohama, Japan

Just over 40 lichenologists from Canada, Finland, Germany, Israel, Japan, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, U.K. and U.S.A. participated in the XV International Botanical Congress held at the Pacifico Yokohama, Japan. Nineteen papers were presented in three symposia: Lichen Substances; Taxonomy and Phytogeography of Lichens; and, Experimental Biology of Lichens. Fifteen posters were displayed. Our Japanese hosts provided a thorough exposition of their work, particularly lichen culture and biochemistry. After the symposia, we departed for Chinatown in Yokohama to enjoy a Chinese meal hosted in part by our Japanese colleagues. There were many interesting lectures in other subjects but that did not prevent most of us from sightseeing sidetrips. Several small groups bumped into one another on visits to the temples at Kamakura, the Silk Museum, the Botanic Gardens, etc.

On Friday, five of us were hosted by Prof. H. Kashiwadani at the National Science Museum herbarium in Tokyo. The collection contains many ample, well-curated specimens which aroused considerable interest. Several cooperative projects were initiated. Afterwards we were entertained very generously by Dr. Kashiwadani

at a local seafood restaurant. For some it was their first experience of raw fish dishes, such as sashimi and sushi. After some initial reluctance and concern about freshness, they later appreciated almost all of it. All of us enjoyed our first taste of ginkgo nuts. Though not billed as dinner, nobody felt in need of further sustenance afterward and we returned home in mellow mood.

The next morning we were to begin our field trip, organized by Dr. K. Yoshida, Saltama Museum of Natural History, ably supported by Dr. H. Harada, Natural History Museum and Institute, Chiba. Most of us received a fax in our hotels shortly after midnight, advising us that the organizers might have to change the venue of the field trip as another typhoon was threatening. Since we did not receive any further information at 5 a.m., the deadline for any changes, we gathered at Pacifico Yokohama. The weather was not unusually stormy so we departed for Tokyo, where we arrived ahead of schedule not having met with the anticipated traffic jams. Here we picked up some other participants and were now a party of 40; about one-third congress participants, the remainder members of the Japanese Lichen Society. We were ahead of schedule most of the day because of a similar "problem!" - the lack of traffic. The typhoon had probably deterred many people from venturing out but it did not affect us too much. There were some very heavy showers during the journey to the mountains but once in the field we had no difficulties, except for Dr. Harada, our indefatigably patient leader, who had to constantly herd and pressure us back into the bus. Among the many species collected were: *Cetrelia chicitae*, *Cladina mitis*, *C. rangiferina*, *Cladonia crispata*, *Coccotrema porinopsis*, *Evernia esorediosa*, *E. mesomorpha*, *Flavoparmelia caperata*, *Hypogymnia pseudophysodes*, *Lasallia pennsylvanica*, *Mycoblastus japonicus*, *Nephromopsis ornata*, *Pertusaria composita*, *P. violacea*, *Parmelia cochleata*, *P. laevior*, *P. pseudolaevior*, *P. pseudochinanoana*, *Phyliscum japonicum*, *Ramalina yasudae*, *Umbilicaria caroliniana*, and *U. esculenta*.

That evening we stayed at a remote chalet. Non-Japanese participants were introduced to Japanese-style hostelry (bunk beds instead of futons on tatami mats; we were too many for the hotel originally scheduled). The furo (communal bathtub) was thoroughly appreciated for the rapid relaxation it afforded. A few zealous souls were out collecting while the light lasted but were back in time for a dinner hosted by the Japanese Lichen Society. This began with the ceremonial opening of a cask of sake (rice wine) performed by the Presidents of the Japanese Lichen Society and the International Association for Lichenology. Speech making was brief, and anticipation for the evening's events ran high. We were in the mood to enjoy ourselves! There was a sumptuous meal, previewed with many questions and discussion, as well as liberal refreshments. The highlight of the menu was a large plate piled high with *Umbilicaria esculenta* in a delicious sauce, prepared especially for us. There

was a variety of sashimi, cooked shrimp, ham stuffed with egg, and many other tasty dishes. During the meal we were entertained by a local troupe of traditional Japanese drum 'players'. It was an exciting, athletic display; short but thoroughly appreciated.

After dinner we retired to a large room upstairs for our own entertainment. It was a great success, everyone relaxed and though language difficulties were still a problem they became less so as the evening drew on. Dr. H. Mineta very graciously introduced the tea ceremony to the foreigners, who were quietly followed by most of the Japanese participants as the evening progressed. We provided our own entertainment, ably led by Drs. R. Moberg and S. Ohmura, with songs and dances from almost all countries. It was said that the party finally ended at 3 a.m.

Next morning we gathered for a mixed Japanese and European-style breakfast. We were allowed one hour for collecting followed by a short group photography session. Among the species collected were *Baeomyces placophyllus*, *Botrydina vulgaris* and *Lecanora megalocheila*. That was to be the last collecting site.

We entered what was described as a quasi-national park, part of a national forest. Our first stop was a hotel in a hot spring area. Most of us enjoyed a bath in the hot springs. Lunch was followed by a somewhat hilarious photo-session in which one of the hotel staff laden with cameras around his neck clicked away on the ground and on various rocks. Dr. Inoue displayed considerable acrobatic talent as he dashed back and forth after setting up his time-release shutter system.

The trees around the hotel were smothered with *Parmelia*, *Ramalina*, *Peltigera*, *Usnea longissima*, etc. It was too much for some to resist. A few specimens were inadvertently displaced and "simply had to be salvaged" rather than going to waste and rot on the ground.

The farewell from the hotel staff was very picturesque and traditional. The various employees were grouped on the steps and a few rocks between the bus and the hotel and made the traditional bow of gratitude.

We then proceeded up to the Mugikusa Pass, where we had a couple of stops to look at the vegetation. Here we saw quite a number of interesting species, including *Stereocaulon japonicum* and *S. octomerellum*.

After that it was time to head home. We hit our first traffic jam 80 km outside Tokyo but arrived back in the city by 8 p.m. We had a marvellous weekend, established many new friendships, and were sad to break up the party.

Most of the biochemists had spent the weekend at a post-conference symposium on "Phytochemistry and Natural Products" at Tokushima Bunri University. Two lichenologists, Profs. S. Huneck and R. Tabacchi, presented lectures among many others.

The Nippon Paint Company sponsored a symposium on lichenology at Kyoto

immediately following the field trip. Forty people attended, including 10 people from abroad who were eagerly anticipating the trip to Kyoto on the Bullet Train. Eight papers were presented on topics related to lichen culture and lichen chemistry. The following overseas participants in the Congress visited the Nippon Paint Company and/or participated in the Kyoto symposium: T. Ahti, D. Armaleo, P. Crittenden, T. Friedl, M. Galun, R. Honegger, S. Huneck, S. Ott, D. Richardson, and R. Tabacchi. For the remainder, it was a matter of packing, paying the hotel bill, and heading home. Just a few were staying for a few more days in Tokyo.

We were all extremely grateful for the marvellous hospitality of the Japanese lichenologists and the Japanese Lichen Society. We were very impressed by the increasing interest in lichenology in Japan, including a growing number of amateurs in the field. All in all a very memorable set of meetings and a visit that will remain in our memories because of the many extras that our hosts so graciously provided.

--- Clifford W. Smith

Search for a model lichen: is there a lichen equivalent of *Arabidopsis*?

At the conclusion of his talk at the XV International Botanical Congress in Yokohama, Dr. D. Armaleo recommended that lichenologists should consider finding an equivalent organism to *Arabidopsis*. We should start looking for a limited number of lichens for experimentation using culture techniques. Once these lichens can be manipulated in the laboratory in a predictable way they would then become preferred candidates for molecular studies.

The idea stimulated some immediate supporting comments resulting in the arrangement of an after-dinner meeting. The following people attended: T. Ahti, D. Armaleo, D. Fahselt, R. Honegger, M. Galun, S. Ott, D. Richardson, C. Scheidegger and C. Smith.

Dr. Armaleo began the discussion by reiterating his proposal, noting that we are all working on different projects using a wide array of lichen species. The results were not reconcilable and we were losing the opportunity to integrate the results into a more comprehensive understanding of lichen biology. Other members took up the discussion and it soon became apparent that Dr. Armaleo's original proposal should be broadened to include all experimental studies. In doing so, differences in results obtained could be attributed to methodology rather than the species under investigation. It was suggested that when new techniques and procedures are developed they should also be applied to the 'model' species. Everybody agreed

that this proposal should not be viewed as a reductionist approach but rather as a bridge where knowledge is developed that can be applied broadly. People should continue to develop new concepts, technologies, procedures, etc., on the species that appear to be most amenable to their interest. Once the bugs have been worked out, the investigation should then be extended to the selected species.

This led to a discussion of the type of lichens that should be included in the list. Suggested characteristics included: sexually reproducing, interesting secondary metabolism, readily available so as not to endanger any species, preferably cosmopolitan or at least generally available to most major lichen research groups, macrolichens, those that are amenable to monospore culture. The chosen group of species should include some with chlorophyte phycobionts and others with cyanophytes. In addition, species with different habitat preferences should be included, i.e., at least corticolous, terricolous, and saxicolous species.

The following species were considered:

Xanthoria parietina - (8 votes) There is very little in North America. Is the Australian species the same taxon? It was noted that both bionts of this species are in culture and the species has been resynthesized. *X. elegans* was also mentioned.

Peltigera canina - (4 votes) There was considerable concern expressed regarding the taxonomy and whether people would in fact be working on the same taxon. *P. aphthosa* and *P. polydactyla* were also considered. It was also noted that the mycobiont has not been successfully cultured. *P. didactyla* was the preferred alternative because it is readily identified and at least one biont has been cultured.

Cladonia rangiferina - (4 votes) Nobody knew if either biont had been cultured.

Pseudocyphellaria crocata - (2 votes) Is probably red-listed in some European countries. The species is also too sensitive to be successfully used in many experimental situations. Neither biont is known to have been cultured.

Parmelia saxatilis - (2 votes) Is probably available in most areas except the tropics.

Both bionts have been cultured but resynthesis has not been attained.

Hypogymnia physodes - (2 votes) Is abundant in many areas but it is sterile.

Baeomyces roseus - Has been resynthesized from isolated biont cultures.

Cladonia cristatella - Has a highly restricted distribution. However, both bionts have been successfully cultured and resynthesis attained.

Evernia prunastri - Is somewhat sensitive. Both bionts have been cultured but there is no reported resynthesis.

The following species were also discussed but there were considerable reservations as to their suitability:

Buellia punctata - Is too closely appressed. It has not been worked on sufficiently, so its suitability is not known.

Cetraria islandica - Has significant taxonomic problems but it is widely distributed

in the northern hemisphere. It is difficult to handle in the laboratory, losing its viability in under a month.

Cladina arbuscula - Has significant taxonomic problems and it does hybridize.

Cladonia grayi - Has taxonomic problems and is not readily identified in the field.

Cladina stellaris - Is not available to most researchers.

Parmelia chinensis - Has not been worked on sufficiently so its suitability is not known. *Rimelia reticulata* is also little studied experimentally. The latter is normally sterile but is found fertile in many areas.

Parmelia sulcata - Is too tightly appressed to the substratum.

Ramalina duriaei - Is too restricted in distribution.

It was very apparent that the participants wanted to get more input in several areas from other lichenologists. There was a general need to nominate other candidates for consideration, noting both positive and negative attributes. A list of successfully cultured species needs to be developed, with accompanying data on methodology, whether the culture is maintained, etc. If culture has been achieved, have attempts been made to resynthesize the lichen and what success was achieved? Using this information, Dr. Armaleo will develop a proposal which will be published in the IAL Newsletter and presented for consideration at the International Mycological Congress in Vancouver in 1994.

Dr. Armaleo would appreciate any input from members. He is anxious to develop the database and prepare the proposal for submission at Vancouver. His address is: Department of Botany, Duke University, Durham N.C. 27706, USA. Telephone: (919) 684-2671 (voice) (919) 684-5412 (fax), Email: darmaleo@acpub.duke.edu

--- Clifford W. Smith

Dutch BLW field meeting 1994

The 1994 summer field meeting of the Dutch Bryologische en Lichenologische Werkgroep van de KNNV will be held from 18th till 28th July in southwestern Carinthia, Austria. The meeting will be based at Weissbriach, about 15 km W of Villach, in the mountain range of Gailtaler Alpen. Excursions will be made to the Karnische Alpen near the Italian border and the Kreuzeckgruppe of the Hohe Tauern in the north. Those who are interested in attending should contact for further information: Leo Spier, Kon. Arthurpad 8, NL-3813 HD Amersfoort, The Netherlands; or: Othmar Breuß, Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Botan. Abt., Burgring 7, Wien, Austria.

--- L. Spier, O. Breuß, H. Greven

A recent lichen collection from the Pamir in BM

The Pamir is one of the last, virtually unexplored wildernesses of the world. These mountains lie in the Republic of Tadshikistan at the end of the mountain range which stretches from the Himalayas in Nepal to the Karakorum in Pakistan.

Members of the Imperial College Pamir Expedition visited an area 90 km NE of the town of Vanch [38°23'N, 71°26'E] near the Fedchenko, Medvezhil and Abdukagor Glaciers during the summer of 1992, and collected lichens, mosses and diatoms, from barren, exposed summits (the highest 5850 m) to alpine meadows over an altitude range of 3000 m. Collections were made for the Natural History Museum, London (BM) and the Academy of Sciences, Dushanbe (TAD).

The collection in BM numbers some 450 specimens and comprises three main families (1) Teloschistaceae - c. 150 specimens including *Caloplaca* (more than 110 specimens), *Xanthoria* (c. 30) and a few specimens of *Teloschistes*; (2) Lecanoraceae - c. 130 specimens including a majority of *Lecanora* (c. 100) together with species of sect. *Placodium* (35) and *Rhizoplaca* as well as a few specimens of *Lecania*; (3) Lecideaceae - c. 100 specimens including *Rhizocarpon* (c. 20), *Toninia* and *Psora*. The families Aspiciliaceae, Acarosporaceae (mainly *Acarospora* but also *Sarcogyne*), Candelariaceae (only *Candelariella*), and Physciaceae (*Phaeophyscia*, *Physcia* and others) are represented by c. 50 specimens each. There are also a few specimens of Collemataceae and allied taxa as well as the following: *Staurothele*, *Diploschistes*, *Lepraria*, *Peltigera*, *Verrucaria*, *Dermatocarpon*, *Parmelia*, *Umbilicaria* and some others.

Part of the lichenicolous fungi, as well as taxa in the genera *Xanthoria*, *Caloplaca*, *Placidiopsis* and some others are determined and it is planned to complete first of all, determinations of *Caloplaca* species.

Lichenologists interested in investigating other taxa from this collection should contact Sergey Kondratyuk or David Galloway (BM, London).

--- Sergey Kondratyuk

New Literature

Vernon AHMADJIAN. 1993. The Lichen Symbiosis. 264 pages; ISBN 0-471-57885-1. Published by John Wiley & Sons, New York. (A new, revised, updated and expanded edition of this well-known book, the standard guide to experimental lichenology).

Teuvo AHTI. 1993. Names in current use in the Cladoniaceae (Lichen-forming Ascomycetes) in the ranks of genus to variety. Regnum Vegetabile 128: 58-102. Koeltz Scientific Books, D-61453 Königstein, Germany. (A list of all available names known to the author, at the ranks of genus to variety, for the genera *Calathaspis*, *Cladia*, *Cladina*, *Cladonia*, *Gymnoderma*, *Heteromyces*, *Metus*, *Myelorrhiza*, *Neophyllis*, *Pycnothelia* and *Thysanothecium*; for each name basionym, place and date of publication, and type are indicated; many new lectotypes are selected; lists about 500 names; lectotypes have been selected so as to conserve current use of the names, even in some cases where previous versions of the ICBN would suggest other ways; it is highly desirable not to deviate from these choices, following resolution 1 accepted by the final plenary session of the XV International Botanical Congress. This urges avoiding displacing of well-established names for purely nomenclatural reasons, while regulations to stabilize nomenclature are being improved).

Werner GREUTER, Richard K. BRUMMIT, Ellen FARR, Norbert KILIAN, Paul M. KIRK and Paul C. SILVA. 1993. Names in Current Use for Extant Plant Genera. Regnum Vegetabile 129, 1464 pages. Koeltz Scientific Books, D-61453 Königstein, Germany. (An alphabetical list of all (over 28 thousand) current names for plant genera; including lichenized fungi; with place and date (often incl. month and day!) of publication, type species and indication of relationship; with a synopsis providing an alphabetical arrangement of treated classes with pertinent orders, families and genera).

Georg MASUCH. 1993. Biologie der Flechten. 411 pages, 8 tables. Uni-Taschenbücher 1546. Quelle & Meyer Verlag Heidelberg-Wiesbaden. (detailed information on morphology, anatomy, chemistry, physiology and ecology of lichens; in German).

Patrick M. McCARTHY. 1993. Saxicolous species of *Porina* Müll. Arg. (Trichotheliaceae) in the Southern Hemisphere. Bibliotheca Lichenologica Band 52, 134 pages. (A taxonomic treatment of 39 accepted species, with a key and descriptions; 12 are newly described, 7 names turned out to be doubtful; the investigated material originates from various countries in the tropics and the southern hemisphere, mainly Australia, Brazil and New Zealand).

Pier Luigi NIMIS. 1993. The lichens of Italy, an annotated catalogue. Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali, Torino. Monografia XII. 897 pages. Available from:

Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali, Via Giolitti 36, I-10123 Torino, Italy. Price L. 150.000. (After a survey of the history of lichenological exploration in Italy and its various regions, and a survey of phytogeographical affinities, all 2145 infrageneric taxa reported from Italy are listed, with the pertinent references arranged after regions; the nomenclature is updated, and every species is accompanied by comments indicating distribution and ecology in- and outside Italy; forms a modern survey of most lichen species known from the Mediterranean, and gives information on the status of many little-known taxa described by Italian lichenologists in the 19th century).

Josef POELT and Erika HINTEREGGER. 1993. Beiträge zur Kenntnis der Flechtenflora des Himalaya. VII: Die Gattungen *Caloplaca*, *Fulgensia* und *Ioplaca* (mit englischem Bestimmungsschlüssel). Bibl. Lichenologica 50. 247 pages. J. Cramer, Berlin-Stuttgart. (Treatment of 104 species of *Caloplaca*, 3 of *Fulgensia* and 1 of *Ioplaca*, with descriptions, keys, Himalayan distribution, and further notes and numerous spore drawings and distribution maps; 31 species and 5 varieties are newly described; in introductory chapters differentiating characters, ecology and supraspecific arrangement are discussed; the first extensive treatment of the group outside the northern temperate zone, most species being recorded for the first time from the area; in German, with English key).

Engelbert RUOSS. 1992. Flechten im Kanton Luzern. Untersuchungen zur Bioindikation und Floristik, sowie zur Immissionsökologie voralpiner Hochmoore. Veröffentlichungen aus dem Natur-Museum Luzern, Nr. 3. 98 pages, 4 appendices. (Report of various investigations on the relations between the lichen flora and air pollution in Luzern canton, Switzerland; in German).

Peter SCHOLZ (Ed.). 1993. Flechtenmonitoring - ein kommunales Kontrollinstrument. Tagung des Unabhängigen Institutes für Umweltfragen Halle 27./28.03.1993. 140 pages. Unabhängiges Institut für Umweltfragen, Gr. Klausstr. 11, D-06108 Halle, Germany; price DM 10. (A collection of workshop contributions by P. Scholz, L. Ackermann, C. Beurer & A. Köllner, B. Brandt, B. Litterski, G. Löbnitz & U. Bössneck, U. Mezger, F. Müller, M. Pluntke, and C. Wonitzki & K. Coburger, dealing with 10 lichen mapping projects for pollution monitoring; in German).

A new periodical on lichens

The Association Française de Lichénologie has started publication of a series of memoirs, which can be sold separately.

Available are:

1. "Problèmes actuels posés à la bioindication lichénique". C. Van Haluwyn et B. de Foucault, éditeurs. Bull. d'Inform. Ass. Fr. Lichénol., Mémoires nr. 1. 1992. Price 100 F + 14 F (surface mail).
2. "Les lichens bioindicateurs de la qualité de l'air". M.A. Letrouit, responsable de l'édition. Bull. d'Inform. Ass. Fr. Lichénol., Mémoires nr. 2. 1993. Price 170 F + 14 F (surface mail). (117 pages, contains the proceedings of a seminar held in Paris on 21 November 1992).

Personalia

My first teacher in systematic botany: Gunnar Degelius 1903-1993.

I first met Gunnar Degelius in 1968; it was in mid-August, at a time of warm and pleasant weather with the late summer flowers still at their peak, rich and abundant in meadows and roadsides, a time he enjoyed so much. I was a freshman in botany and he was the senior lecturer who would lead us through courses in floristics and general systematic botany during his last autumn term before retirement. Everything was just as it had been so many times before, and he knew that there would be no changes. I and my fellow students greatly enjoyed the outdoor teaching, something I had never experienced during the rather dry theoretical studies I had endured some years earlier. Gunnar usually appeared in his slightly old-fashioned "uniform", i.e. a simple blue club blazer, grey trousers, brown and less well matching shoes. He also generally wore Kissinger-style spectacles. Most of us passed the final exams in spite of the rather conservative methods of teaching. We had to learn some 800 wild vascular plants by heart and names were to be said and pronounced only in Latin of course.

I also became very fascinated by the subsequent course in systematic botany, where Gunnar was responsible for the lower plants up to the Spermatophyta. He read from a rather elderly manuscript in his characteristic, rather nervous style, with numerous interruptions for clearing his throat. Nevertheless he delivered his message with a flair of old professorial charm, and between the almost endless accounts of characters for orders, families or genera Gunnar used to tell us short personal

stories of impressions and encounters with the various entities which he met with frequently during a long, active life as a botanist. This is perhaps what made him the warm-hearted, charismatic professor we kept in our memories from these days. Several of the students in this, his last, class even found systematic botany such an inspiring and exciting theme that they later continued with graduate studies. Lars Arvidsson and myself belong to those who decided to follow in his footsteps, to discover something ourselves of the fascinating organisms Gunnar had devoted his life to.

In the autumn of 1969 I continued my studies at the University of Lund where I also soon started my graduate studies in systematic botany, specialising in lichen systematics. My major professor at that time, Hans Runemark, and also Ove Almborn knew Gunnar Degelius extremely well and therefore they understood why I particularly wanted to continue with lichenology. Gunnar was a rather frequent guest in Lund during the following years and he continuously took part in the progress of my studies on the *Cetraria islandica* group. Personally he would of course have wished me to learn the Scandinavian lichen flora perfectly before choosing a thesis subject. But things had changed dramatically since his own studies in the twenties and the thirties and the pressure on graduate students had become much harder, especially concerning the expected time for completing their work. For Gunnar it was sometimes hard to accept these new ideas in education and he only sighed, remembering times when he was a student in Uppsala. Just as new and exciting methods were not always welcomed without hesitation. Gunnar was less impressed then myself when I proudly showed him my first scanning pictures of anatomical structures and he only commented in his characteristic, short manner that he had already observed the different anatomical structures much better with common light microscopy years ago. In one way he was quite right, since I also soon realized that one can see almost anything one wishes under a light microscope and almost nothing on a SEM micrograph. It is, however, ironically true that Gunnar told me many years later in his own enthusiastic manner, when he was a little over 80, that he was himself examining the surface structures of *Collema* spores with SEM. During all his frequent visits to Lund I can only remember that we talked about lichens and lichenological problems. There was no way of trying to lead the discussion onto something else, as he would lose interest in taking part. In 1978 I proudly showed him the completed manuscript of my thesis which he read and commented upon in great detail for improvement of the text. The thesis was of course, as he indicated, not to be compared with his own inaugural thesis either in volume or in scientific approach. Once again he found it hard to accept these new ideas.

In 1983 I led an excursion to Öland with the Nordic Lichenological Society and

I had succeeded in persuading Gunnar join this meeting. Normally he rarely showed up at meetings since he felt much more at ease in smaller groups. According to Ove Almborn, Gunnar had always disliked scientific meetings and only rarely gave a paper. But on this occasion it was different. We stayed in a very small country village in southern Öland in a charming hotel with excellent and rich food and Gunnar was in very high spirits. Among other things Gunnar was also gifted with an extraordinarily good memory, impressively demonstrated on this excursion, when he commented upon lichens, "I saw *Schaereria* (as *Lecidea* then) *tenebrosa* growing on this boulder already sixty years ago" or "I cannot see why *Xanthoria lobulata* is not growing on this *Fraxinus excelsior* any more where it occurred in such abundance in 1927".

The memorial service, 25 years later, was as splendid as one expects such a ceremony to be; in silence we could all say farewell to a man who had meant so much to generations of lichenologists, primarily in Sweden but also abroad. I know that both Ove Almborn and Rolf Santesson learned much from him in earlier days. Leif Tibell, who like myself grew up in Göteborg, had already come in contact with Gunnar as a schoolboy, and there are many others whom I could mention. The ceremony took place in the southwestern part of Göteborg, perhaps not far away from where it all started: as the famous entomologist Carl H. Lindroth once told me, he and Gunnar went to school together and also shared an interest in biology, often collecting beetles, plants and lichens in areas in Mölndal south of Göteborg. There are many other places which were dear to Gunnar, such as Table Mountain, Mt. Fuji, the Fiji Islands or Greece, but I am sure that above all he loved the less exotic, ordinary places, where he had enjoyed times in his youth with Carl Stenholm and Hugo Magnusson, on the Swedish west coast.

--- E.I. Kärnefelt

Gunnar Degelius (1903-1993) - a personal memoir

I first heard about Gunnar Degelius and of his famously comprehensive lichen library from James [Jas] Murray in his small room in the Chemistry Department at Otago University in Dunedin, New Zealand. It was March 1961, I was a 2nd year Biochemistry student with an interest in collecting *Cladonia*, but with a very sketchy knowledge of the group, or indeed of lichens generally, to go with it. Up till then the only general account of New Zealand lichens that was accessible to me was Joseph Hooker's treatment in the 1867 Handbook of the New Zealand Flora, but I couldn't understand much of the text and things like Ach., Flk., Nyl., remained cryptic and confusing; what were they shorthand for? To these and many other queries Jas Murray provided answers. He had recently returned from a year in

London at Imperial College and the British Museum (Natural History) and he had also travelled widely in Europe and Scandinavia looking at lichen herbaria and collecting literature. Through Murray's eyes I got to know, at one remove, something of the leading players in lichenology, in reality quite a small group over 30 years ago.

Gunnar Degelius was mentioned and especially his wonderful personal lichen library, his extensive private herbarium, and I was shown the 1954 *Collema* monograph. I marvelled (as I do still) that anyone could produce such a comprehensive treatment; its sheer scale was dauntingly impressive. Six weeks later Jas Murray was dead, killed in a tragic car accident, and not long afterwards Biochemistry began to take up increasingly larger slices of my time, with lichens fitted in mainly during holiday trips to the mountains.

In 1967 I started corresponding with Geoff Bratt in Hobart as a means of breaking down the isolation that we both felt as amateur lichenologists in the South Pacific. The year before, I had begun corresponding with several overseas lichenologists including Gunnar Degelius and his pleasant reply of 28 February 1967 thanked me for my letter and reprints and added "... I am particularly interested in the genus *Collema*, and, since several years, I am working on a world monograph. If you have some specimens of C., I should be grateful to have an opportunity to study them...". On November 1, 1968 Geoff Bratt wrote "... I recently heard that Degelius (the *Collema* king) was intending visiting Australia and New Zealand late next year and so gave him your address suggesting that you would be a most helpful person to contact concerning N.Z. conditions etc...". Gunnar wrote again on December 10 1969 (my first letter from his new house Jätægrytsvagen 3) "... In January-May 1970, I will be travelling in Australia and Polynesia for collecting lichens, especially *Collema*. January 9th I leave Southampton (by ship) for Cape Town. I will stay in South Africa about two weeks. Then by aeroplane to Sydney, then to Cairns (Queensland), Victoria, and Tasmania (where I hope to meet Mr. Bratt). My programme comprises also New Zealand, where I hope to be 2 or 3 weeks (North and South Island). I believe that I will come there in the first part of April (or somewhat earlier). I should be very glad if I could meet you at Dunedin, and perhaps have some excursions with you...". On 20th January 1970 Geoff Bratt was writing from Hobart "What's news?... Were the virgin peaks of Deceit Is [Deceit Peaks in southern Stewart Island] too entrancing or did my last letter contain too much hogwash? Have you heard from Degelius? I've had a letter saying he will be in Tasmania in March but no details...".

In March 1969 I was in Palmerston North working for the Applied Biochemistry Division of the DSIR. A phonecall from Geoff Bratt just preceded a telegram from Degelius himself, announcing that Gunnar would be arriving in Auckland the

following night and could I meet him? This of course was an impossibility as Palmerston North was several hundred miles and an overnight train ride south of Auckland. A quick phonecall to Alan Esler, a botanist friend in Auckland, who met Gunnar on time, showed him the environs of Auckland and put him on a bus south several days later. Gunnar had requested a room in an inexpensive hotel but the weekend he arrived, Palmerston North was full of white-clothed women attending a national bowling tournament and all inexpensive hotels were fully occupied. The only available room was the most expensive in the most expensive hotel, but Gunnar pronounced it "very cheap", and in addition he persuaded the barman to make him a "Singapore Sling", an elaborate cocktail that he had become addicted to on his recent visit to Queensland.

Our meeting at the Majestic Hotel was memorable, Gunnar happily puffing on his favourite Hofnar "Ambassador" cigars, sipping "Singapore Sling" made by a perplexed barman after frantically searching through a book of cocktail recipes out of sight below the level of the counter. Gunnar said of the drink when it was proudly presented to him, "Very nice, a very nice drink - not Singapore Sling ! but a very nice drink". For the next three days we looked at likely *Collema* habitats around Palmerston North and further afield in the shady foothills of the Tararua Range, and Gunnar went through my collections of *Collema*, most of which turned out to be *Leptogium*. Botanical colleagues helped him on subsequent days in Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin and he also stayed with an artist friend of mine, Austen Deans, at Peel Forest, an area particularly rich in lichens. Gunnar enjoyed his short time in New Zealand so much that he ran over time, missed his onward flight by two or three days, but happily booked a later alternative.

In the autumn of 1974, having transferred in January 1973 to the British Museum to work on a New Zealand lichen flora while on leave from Botany Division at Lincoln, I made a 6-week herbarium trip to Scandinavia, from Helsinki to Bergen, visiting Uppsala, Stockholm, Lund and Göteborg on the way. I arrived at Göteborg railway station on a grey autumn day to meet Gunnar who took me to lunch at the Royal Swedish Bachelor's Club where a particularly rich and diverse smörgasbord was spread out. In between glasses of his favourite black currant schnapps, Gunnar encouraged me to refill my plate several times and to try a little of everything, telling me what all the different delicacies were. When I could eat no more he beamed at me and said with gusto "And now we have the typical English dinner". At a signal to a tartan-skirted waitress, a large trolley was brought to the table with a lavish roast beef dinner arranged on gleaming silver dishes- the most difficult meal I have ever tried to eat, and not made any easier by having been fed and wine the night before in Lund with Ove Almborn!!!. Then home to Askim and an unforgettably hospitable stay in that special house, amply fed by Gunnar's

brother-in-law Ralf, who was quite a superb cook, and affably talked to by Karin, Gunnar's sister who shared my liking of "English" fruit cake - indeed it was subsequently produced for breakfast with coffee! Pride of place even before the lichens and the celebrated library was given to Murre, Gunnar's large black cat. A friendship with Murre was a guaranteed entrée to the many wonders and treasures collected together under the roof of Gunnar's house.

Very many will remember the warmly convivial discussions in the spacious book-lined sitting room with candles lit, a bottle of port or punch open on the table, and the cigars circulating. It was a warmly welcoming and special ambience which was very much part of Gunnar, more often than not preceded by a richly delectable dinner served by Ralf at a table beautifully set with the finest china, silver, pewter and glassware, the whole wonderfully reflected in the candlelight which Gunnar, Ralf and Karin so much liked. The celebrated photograph albums of past and present lichenologists would be produced, recent publications would be discussed, minutes would fly past into hours and by midnight when the guests were wilting, Gunnar would just be getting into his stride.

My subsequent visits to Göteborg were to see and work with Lars Arvidsson who completed his doctorate under Gunnar's supervision and who in recent years became very much part of Gunnar's family. Gunnar had a great gift for friendship - to him all lichenologists old or young were part of a large lichen family and he always introduced himself as Gunnar, eschewing any sort of more formal title. Right to the final days of his life he was interested in lichens, in the people who studied them and also in the wider world of biology too. None of us will forget the pleasure he took in coming to Båstad last year to meet old friends and make a host of new ones from the ranks of the young lichenologists assembled there. For us all, meeting Gunnar was establishing a living link with the recent history of our subject as his lifetime in lichenology spanned almost four generations.

In a letter written on 31 January this year he says "My health is now rather good, but I take all things quietly. I am, however, rather busy with determining *Collema* collections from different parts of the world..." It is entirely typical that in the last few months of his life he should have written a sympathetic obituary of his friend Sten Ahlner, to be published soon in *Graphis Scripta*, and a manuscript on two new species of *Collema* which will be published posthumously. It is especially fitting that Gunnar was the first of the lichenologists who received an Acharius medal one year ago. The warmth of the prolonged applause that greeted his acceptance of this award is a testament to the great esteem in which he was held by his large lichen family. We most certainly will never see his like again.

--- David Galloway

Prof. Dr. Elisabeth Peveling

The editors were notified of the death of Prof. Peveling on 31. July 1993. An obituary will follow.

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A new IAL membership list is planned for distribution with the next issue of the Newsletter. To make this as up-to-date as possible, every member is kindly requested to check whether his address is correct, and send any necessary corrections.

Moreover help is sought regarding the following addresses, from which the Newsletter has been sent back as undeliverable. Anybody who knows the correct address of any of the following persons, or indeed whether they are still interested in receiving the Newsletter, is kindly invited to inform us.

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Back issues of ILN

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

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

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

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

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