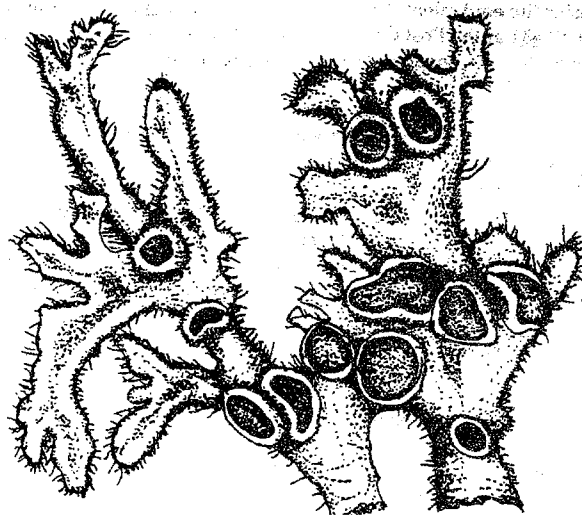


# INTERNATIONAL LICHENOLOGICAL NEWSLETTER

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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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### Please pay your dues now!!!

After the recent big increase in mailing costs in Germany (150%) the remaining funds of the IAL are insufficient for distributing further issues of the Newsletter scheduled until the end of the current dues period. All members are therefore urgently requested to check if they have already paid their dues, and if not, to pay **immediately**. All those members who have difficulties paying their fee are urged to ask colleagues to pay for them. Members who have already paid are kindly asked to consider whether they would like to support the Association by transferring further money to the Society's account, to ensure that the mailing of the Newsletter can be maintained until the Salzburg IAL meeting.

It should be kept in mind that, thanks to the support from the Botanischer Garten & Botanisches Museum Berlin-Dahlem, no charges arise from the production, printing, packaging etc. of the Newsletter. All IAL payments are therefore for postage only.

If insufficient money comes in to cover distribution of the Newsletter, the first step to be taken will be to stop mailing the overseas issues by airmail. This will cause a considerable delay for many of us. If that does not bring enough savings, the number of issues per year may have to be reduced. This is clearly not in our interest and it should be possible to prevent such a step.

--- H. Thorsten Lumbsch, Treasurer

### RESEARCH NEWS & NOTES

Ahti, Teuvo (Helsinki, Finland) visited Brazil in November-December to work on Brazilian lichens with Marcelo Pinto Marcelli in the herbaria of São Paulo (SP) and Juiz de Fora (CESJ). They also made field trips, including E. A. Vainio's "locus classicus" Caraça and Parque Estadual de Ibitipoca. The Santuário do Caraça (formerly a monastery) was found to be a suitable place to hold an international lichenological symposium and foray in the future. Several new species of *Cladonia* were recorded in Minas Gerais. Ahti also made a short trip through Para-

guay and Corrientes with Lidia Ferraro to study the Cladoniaceae of Paraguay, and a brief visit to Buenos Aires to meet Nora Scutari. A new member of his lichen team is Pekka Halonen (University of Oulu), who is studying North European *Usnea*, replacing Leena Myllys who moved to Stockholm University in Sweden to work on molecular systematics of lichens.

Becker, Uwe (Cologne, Germany) started field work for a PhD thesis on the "Lichen flora and lichen vegetation of granitic inselbergs in Zimbabwe,

South-east Africa" last summer. This work is supervised by **Gerhard Follmann** (Botanical Institute, University of Cologne) and forms part of a larger project, "Vegetation of inselbergs: Structure, diversity, and ecogeographical differentiation of a tropical plant community", coordinated by **Wilhelm Barthlott** (Botanical Institute, University of Bonn) and supported by the German Research Association (DFG). Twenty-eight Zimbabwean inselbergs have already been visited in the summer of 1993; a wealth of collections has been brought back to Cologne, and the first results are very promising. Exchange of ideas and material with lichenologists familiar with tropical inselbergs is welcome.

**Biazrov, Lev** (Moscow, Russia) carried out a study of the epiphytic lichen flora of the city of Moscow with financial support from the Georg Soros Foundation and the Academy of Natural Science of Russia as part of the "Biodiversity 1992-1993" programme. His completed paper on "The epiphytic lichens of Moscow - species composition and distribution", will be published in the journal "Lesovedeniye" (Russia) in 1994. Together with **Elena Melekhina** (Syktyvkar, Russia), he also completed a manuscript on associations of lichens with oribatid mites in the Kevo Station area (Finland). This will be published in "Bull. Moscow Soc. Naturalists: biol. ser." in 1994.

**Brenneman, William** (Jelm, Wyoming USA) noticed a measurable decline of *Dermatocarpon fluviale* in the Big Laramie River, Albany Co., Wyoming, at an elevation of about 2500 meters. Up-

stream in the Rawah Wilderness, Roosevelt N. F. at over 3000 meters, they are still abundant. There is no grazing or irrigation in the Wilderness, but downstream grazing and irrigation cause eutrophication and increased salinity. Filamentous algae seem to shade the rocks once mantled by lichens. He would like to know whether aquatic lichens are diminishing in your region and if so why?

**Daniëls, Fred** (Münster, Germany) spent two summers in Canada and Greenland studying the ecology of Arctic terricolous vegetations rich in lichens. In 1992 he visited Sverdrup Pass, Ellesmere Island and Disko, West Greenland. In 1993 remote areas in the Upernavik and Uummannaq region (Northwest Greenland) were visited, together with **Helga Bültmann**, who is studying diversity in terricolous lichen vegetation. About 350 vegetation relevés were made and over 2000 lichen samples collected. As part of the research, a survey of terricolous lichen species will be prepared, with indication of ecological and phytosociological ranges in the investigated part of the Arctic.

**Feige, Benno** (Essen, Germany) hosted a "Festkolloquium" to honour **Siegfried Huneck** on the occasion of his 65th birthday and retirement (see report elsewhere in this issue). A Special Issue of *Aktuelle Lichenologische Mitteilungen* will be dedicated to this event. The next fascicles of "Lecanoroid Lichens" and of "Umbilicariaceae Exsiccatae" have been issued.

**Huneck, Siegfried** (Halle, Germany)

took part in the 15th International Botanical Congress in Tokyo-Yokohama in August-September 1993, the post-symposium on phytochemistry and natural products at the Tokushima Bunri University, and the symposium on lichenology in Kyoto. After Japan he spent two weeks (9. - 26. 9. 1993) in the laboratory of **Jack Elix** (Chemistry Department, Australian National University, Canberra) and made some excursions with Elix to interesting places near the capital: Batemans Bay, rain forest at Monga, and Mt. Aggie. He thanks his Japanese and Australian friends for their hospitality and help and the organisers of the IBC, the DFG, and the ANU for financial support.

**Lumbsch, H. Thorsten** (Essen, Germany) successfully defended his thesis on "the *Lecanora subfusca* group in Australasia" on December 22 at the University of Essen. He will continue work on *Lecanora* with **Benno Feige** in Essen, supported by a two year DFG grant, concentrating on those species of *Lecanora* s.str. containing both atranorin and usnic acid and those with a dark subhymenium. A paper on the *L. glaucolivida* group together with **Gerhard Rambold** and **Jack Elix** is in preparation.

**Paus, Susanne** (Münster, Germany) finished the fieldwork (1990-1993) for her Ph.D. thesis on vegetation ecology of terricolous lichen vegetation in the Northwest European lowlands, which presumably will appear by the end of 1994.

**Pereira, Eugenia** (Recife, Brazil) reports the visits of three foreign liche-

nologists to Pernambuco University. **Roman Türk** (Salzburg) after staying 3 weeks with **Lauro Xavier Filho** in Paraíba University visited Recife (Pernambuco University) for one week in October to give a postgraduate course on lichens as air-pollution monitors, and **Carlos Vicente Cordoba** and **Maria Estrella Legaz** (Complutense University, Madrid) were there in November; they gave two courses: "Lichen molecular biology and biotechnology", and "VI International course on HPLC", and held the principal conference of the II Pernambuco Botanical Meeting, talking on Lichen Biotechnology. A joint research programme with the Pernambuco group dealt with the pigment system of lichens and plants from polluted and non-polluted areas in Recife city.

**Staiger, Bettina** (Regensburg, Germany) has started a revision of the tropical representatives of the *Haematomma puniceum* group, under the guidance of **Klaus Kalb**. She would very much welcome receiving material for examination, identified and unidentified, from all tropical areas.

**Wedin, Mats** (Uppsala, Sweden) finished a paper on the generic division of Sphaerophoraceae, published shortly before Christmas in *Plant Systematics and Evolution*. He accepts three genera, *Sphaerophorus*, *Bunodophoron*, and the monotypic *Leifidium*. A paper on some new or otherwise interesting lichenicolous fungi from South America is in press in *The Lichenologist*. A manuscript, for *Opera Botanica*, on the Sphaerophoraceae of the temperate Southern Hemisphere is in

an advanced state and will be published later this year. His doctoral thesis, based on most of his Sphaerophoraceae papers, is to be defended next winter, probably in December. During the spring, he will prepare a paper on tropical *Bunodophoron* species, and continue his studies on lichenicolous fungi in the Southern Hemisphere, mainly based on his own large collections from the area. He will then concentrate on studies of the genera *Plectocarpon* and *Hemigrapha* with Paul Diederich, on *Scutula* with Dagmar Triebel and Gerhard Rambold, on species growing on Sphaerophoraceae, and on species from Tierra del Fuego with Josef Hafellner.

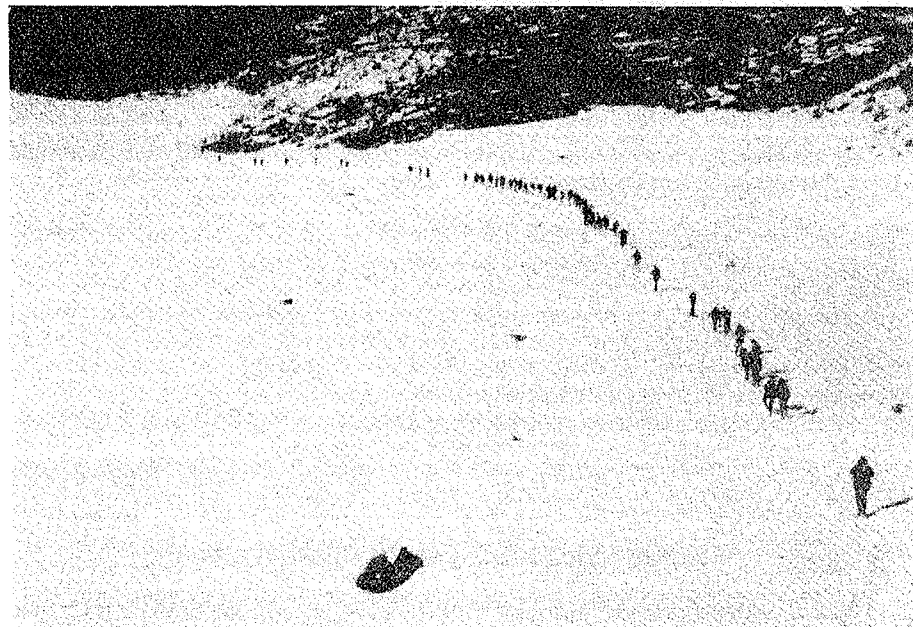
Wiest, Carola (Cologne, Germany) successfully defended her MSc thesis entitled "Cryptogamic flora and vegetation of a basaltic 'block-stream' in the Nature Reserve Hundsbachthal, Eifel Mountains", conducted under the guidance of Gerhard Follmann (Botanical Institute, University of Cologne). This remote hillside with large, mossy boulders supports an unusually rich lichen flora, among others composed of various glacial relicts and (or)

taxa threatened by extinction or already extinct in other parts of the Central European highlands, e.g., *Cypheium sessile*, *Epilichen scabrosus*, or *Stereocaulon vesuvianum*. Hopefully the detailed floristic-sociologic inventory now available will support efforts towards better protection of the unique "block-stream", which is threatened by a nearby basalt quarry.

Zhurbenko, Michail (St. Petersburg, Russia) made expeditions to Lake Baikal (Khamar-Daban Mts.) in July and to Altai Mts. in August, the latter in the company of Ulrik Søchting and Thomas Lunke. The group visited the region of the Belukha, the highest mountain in the range, and investigated mountain steppe, mountain tundra, limestone outcrops, different types of southern taiga forest, etc. along the Chuiskii main road to Mongolia. The lichen flora proved to be extremely rich and diverse with many Central Asian elements. Some additions to N. V. Sedel'nikova's list of Altai lichens (1990) are expected. Lichen collections made are accessible for taxonomic study by interested specialists.

### The BLAM field meeting in Obergurgl, Tyrol

The yearly summer field meeting of the Bryologisch-Lichenologische Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Mitteleuropa in 1993 was held in the Ötztaler Alps, Tyrol, Austria. The area has a famous research station in Obergurgl, situated on the tree line at 2000 m elevation. From there trips were made up into the nival zone. Guidance by Prof. Josef Poelt ensured that the attending lichenologists encountered plenty of interesting taxa. The picture shows about 60 lichenologists and bryologists ascending through snow fields to the Pitztaler Jöchl at 3000 m alt.



### A "Festkolloquium" for Dr. Huneck

A great many lichenologists, mainly from Germany, gathered on 29 th October 1993 to celebrate the 65th birthday of Dr. Siegfried Huneck. His great achievements in the study of lichen and bryophyte chemistry are wellknown and do not need repeating here (a bibliography will shortly appear as a special issue of the Aktuelle Lichenologische Mitteilungen).

His scientific and personal situation was severely hampered by the political situation of the former DDR. My first lecture at an international congress was typical of that situation: I gave a talk on the Botanical Congress in Berlin in a session co-chaired by him, but he was not allowed to attend the congress at all, although he lived only 120 km away from the congress centre. Afterwards the situation changed, the Wall came down, Germany was reunited and Huneck was successful in trying to make up for lost time: he has since participated in several congresses and visited numerous lichenologists in various countries, including Austria, Australia, Japan, Sweden and The Netherlands.

The celebration was held in the Botanical Garden in Essen, and was very well organised by Prof. Feige and his staff. Six lectures were given: Prof. Leuckert on the chemotaxonomy of *Lepraria*; Prof. Düll on the biology of mosses; Prof. Follmann on speciation in the *Rocella portentosa*-complex on the Galapagos Islands; Prof. Jahns on the ecology of lichens on calcareous rock in Gotland; Dr. Lumbsch on the taxonomic value of chemosyndromes in the *Lecanora subfusca*-group and Prof. Daniëls on lichen vegetation on Greenland.

At the end of the meeting, the first copy of the festschrift, appearing in the Bibliotheca Lichenologica, was given to Dr. Huneck. It contains, *inter alius*, papers relating to part of the above lectures. In a postscript he commemorates the importance of the numerous contacts he had over the years with colleagues in Germany and abroad. He continues to work on lichen chemistry and showed us some results of very recent investigations. However, by the end of 1993 he will have to give up his laboratory facilities in Halle. It is to be hoped that in time an acceptable solution will be found, so that he can continue his projects.

The day ended with a reception in a greenhouse of the Botanical Garden and provided ample time for personal contacts and discussions.

---André Aptroot

### Fieldwork opportunity in the Russian Arctic

The Komarov Botanical Institute (BIN) is the oldest and one of the most important botanical research centres in Russia, with a long tradition of Arctic investigations. A group of its specialists working in various fields of Arctic biology has joined now to start a Russian-German programme for complex environmental studies in the region of the Laptevskyh and East-Siberian Seas, coordinated by the Arctic and Antarctic Institute (St.Petersburg).

For the period 1994-1996 terrestrial botanical studies are planned mostly on the Taimyr Peninsula. This is chosen for the following reasons:

- it is still poorly and fragmentarily investigated botanically, particularly its central

and eastern parts and its cryptogam flora.

- the territory is very diverse in geological and geomorphological respects (including rolling plains and the most northern continental mountains, the Byrranga, which are one of the centres of modern glaciation) and has experienced an intricate florogenetic process, resulting in, e.g., some well-known Taimyr-Canadian Arctic Archipelago disjuncts.
- it is one of the largest entire pieces of the Arctic mainland, ranging from a forest-tundra in the south to high-Arctic tundras and polar deserts in the north, and thus is an unique area for the investigation of the bioclimatic zonation and the impact of continentality and oceanity on tundra biota.
- two big reserves, the Taimyrskii (in the centre) and the Big Arctic (at the coast), are located here.

The goals of the studies:

- study of the shelf algoflora of insufficiently known parts of the Laptevskyh and East-Siberian Seas
- inventory of mycobiota and flora of unexplored parts of central and eastern Taimyr with special emphasis on preserved areas.
- examination of distribution patterns and ecology of fungi and plants in the Middle Siberian Arctic in relation with bioclimatic zonation and other environmental factors.
- to provide botanical data for paleoenvironmental reconstructions of the Pleistocene and Holocene history of the region and a prognosis of the effects of global climatic changes there.

One of the most promising field routes for 1994 could be rafting on the Nizhnyaya Taimyra River from Taimyr Lake to the sea-coast. Other interesting areas are the vicinities of the Severnaya and Bol'shaya Balakhnya Rivers.

Further studies are planned at Severnaya Zemlya, the Arctic coast of Yakutiia and the New Siberian Islands.

The following taxonomic groups are represented by BIN specialists: algae - Dr. Kira Vinogradova; Uredinales, Ustilaginales, Erysiphales - Dr. Igor Karatygin; Discomycetes, Myxomycetes - Dr. Yurii Novozhilov; Chytridiomycetes - Dr. Olga Golubeva; Agaricales - Dr. Emma Nezdoinogo; soil microfungi - Dr. Irina Kartsideli; lichenicolous fungi - Dr. Mikhail Zhurbenko; lichens - Dr. Mikhail Zhurbenko, Dr. Yurii Kotlov (the latter is mostly interested in Arctic Yakutia); bryophytes - Dr. Irina Chernyad'eva; vascular plants - Dr. Yuri Kozhevnikov, Dr. Irina Safronova.

We are much interested in collaboration with specialists in these fields, who are invited to contact the above-mentioned colleagues directly as well as the specialists from adjacent fields of biology and environmental sciences.

We would be also interested in a wider exchange of information on Arctic programmes and in cooperation with pertinent research centres.

--- Mikhail Zhurbenko, Yuri Novozhilov

### The Lichen Herbarium of J.C. Schleicher in LAU

The lichen herbarium of J. C. Schleicher (1768-1834) at the Botanical Museum in Lausanne (LAU), Switzerland, has recently been revised, preserved and documented by Urs Gröner (Zürich). Despite its potential significance for the interpretation of some of the Acharian species, the collection was for many years in a very poor state and a large part has not been available for scientific work. Acharius in *Lichenographia* (1810) and *Synopsis* (1814) based many of his species descriptions on specimens sent to him by Schleicher (from 'Helvetia'). It seems that Acharius did not see the material present in LAU, but several specimens actually belong to the cited original collections and may prove to be important for future investigations. Address: Herbarium, Musée et Jardin Botaniques Cantonaux, Avenue de Cour 14bis, CH-1007 Lausanne, Switzerland.

### A post-Follicolous Lichens Symposium field meeting

Transsylvania, in the western part of Rumania, has fine natural woodlands and a rich lichen flora. Katalin Bartók is offering to organize a field trip to this area in connection with the IAB & IAL Symposium of Follicolous Cryptogams. The trip is scheduled for the beginning of September 1995, immediately after the Symposium. She kindly invites lichenologists interested in participating to contact her, so that she can develop her plans accordingly. Her address: Dr. Katalin Bartók, Biological Research Institute, str. Republicii nr. 48, 3400 Cluj-Napoca, Rumania. phone and fax: 40 95 111238.

### Huneck's Herbarium to B

On 7 December 1993 the collections of lichens and isolated lichen substances brought together by Dr. Siegfried Huneck were transferred from Halle to the Botanical Garden and Herbarium in Berlin. They were donated by him, and will be curated and accessed in the coming months.

The lichen collections comprise about 7500 samples. Important items are the vouchers for many of his chemical analyses, his collections from Mongolia and other countries in the former communist block, and a set of Kalb's *Lichenes Neotropici*.

--- Harrie Sipman

### Darwin fellowships in biosystematics

Funds have been released to CAB International by the UK Government to train people in specialized biosystematics skills so that they may act as focal points for

regional or local biodiversity studies. Fellows will be selected from areas rich in biodiversity but poor in material resources, e.g. Caribbean, India, S. America, S.E. Asia and tropical Africa. Fellows will spend 1 year at a CAB Institute being trained in the systematics of a particular group of importance in environmental studies. The Fellowships cover travel to and from the UK, and expenses in the UK (travel, accommodation, subsistence). However applicants must currently hold a permanent (or renewable contract) scientific post which would continue to pay them whilst they are in the UK. They should also have some experience in the chosen field.

The International Mycological Institute (an Institute of CAB International) has filled its places for mycologists in 1994 but there are still opportunities for 1995. It is keen that one of these should be for a lichenologist. Anyone interested in applying for a fellowship should write to: Miss Janet Pryse, International Mycological Institute, Bakeham Lane, Egham, Surrey TW20 9TY, UK.

### New Literature

A. APTROOT & H. J. M. SIPMAN. 1993. *Trichotheliaceae (Lichens)*. in: A. R. A. Górts-van Rijn (ed.), *Flora of the Guianas Ser. E, Fungi and Lichens, Fasc. 2*. 57 pages. Available from the publisher: Koeltz Scientific Books, P.O. Box 1360, D-6240 Koenigstein, Germany / RR7, P.O. Box 39, Champaign, Illinois 61821, USA. Price DM 50 (for latinamerican buyers DM 25). (Contains general chapters on morphology, taxonomy and ecology of the family, and keys and descriptions to 2 species of *Clathroporina*, 25 of *Porina* and 7 of *Trichothelium*; it represents the first treatment of the family for a tropical rainforest area, its principal habitat; fig. 18 and 20 have unfortunately been transposed).

G. B. FEIGE & H. T. LUMBSCH (eds.). 1993. *Phytochemistry and Chemotaxonomy of Lichenized Ascomycetes - A Festschrift in honour of Siegfried Huneck*. Bibliotheca Lichenologica 53. Berlin-Stuttgart. 288 pages. (A collection of 28 contributions with a curriculum vitae of Huneck; among the most important contributions are a paper by Archer summarizing chemical knowledge of *Pertusaria*, and one by Rambold, Triebel and Hertel in which the family Icmadophilaceae is redefined to include *Dibaeis*, *Icmadophila* (incl. *Glossodium*), *Knighiella*, *Pseudobaeomyces* and *Siphulella*).

Paul HOFMANN. 1993. *Die epiphytische Flechtenflora und -vegetation des östlichen Nordtirol unter Berücksichtigung immisionsökologischer Gesichtspunkte*. Bibliotheca Lichenologica Bd. 51. Berlin-Stuttgart. 299 pages. (In the mountainous study area, ranging from c. 500 m up to the tree limit at c. 2000 m, 67 epiphytic lichen associations, containing 337 species, are encountered and discussed; along 20 transects the extension of air pollution damage is established; this is concentrated in the northern part of the study area and in the (densely populated) valleys; in German).

Wieslaw FALTYNOWICZ. 1992. *The lichens of western Pomerania (NW Po-*



land), an ecogeographical study. Polish Botanical Studies (Kraków) 4. 182 pages. (Detailed presentation on the lichen flora in NW Poland, with description of the study area and treatment of various aspects of the ecological groups, its geographical affinities, the changes in the flora and its causes, and with distribution maps of the species).

Rolf SANTESSON. 1993. The lichens and lichenicolous fungi of Sweden and Norway. Edited and distributed by SBT-förlaget, Ö. Vallagatan 18, S-22361 Lund, Sweden. 240 pages. Ordering by paying SEK 240 (postage included) to Svensk Botanisk Tidskrift, giro account 446 50 72-9, or by cheque in Swedish currency in a Swedish bank, made payable to Svensk Botanisk Tidskrift. (An annotated catalogue of the lichens and lichenicolous fungi in Sweden and Norway, comprising 2602 species: 2271 lichens, 314 lichenicolous fungi and 17 related saprophytes; for each species information is given regarding habitat, substrate, distribution by province within Sweden and Norway, comprehensive synonymy, and references to relevant literature; it constitutes a considerably updated and extended version of Santesson's earlier (1984) list).

Joyce E. SLOOF. Environmental lichenology: Biomonitoring trace element air pollution. Thesis, Delft University of Technology, 1993, 191 pages. Published by the author with support from IRI-TU Delft, address: Interfacultair Reactor Instituut, Mekelweg 15, NL-2629 JB Delft, The Netherlands. (Using lichens, distribution patterns and temporal changes in airborne trace element pollution in The Netherlands have been established; special attention was paid to the uptake mechanisms and the relation between pollution quantities and concentration in the lichen thalli).

### Personalia

#### Prof. Dr. Elisabeth Peveling 31.03.1932 - 31. 07. 1993

News of the sudden death of Elisabeth Peveling came as a complete surprise and a shock to all who knew her. An unexpected, short but very severe disease took a very rapid toll of the life of this strong, vital and energetic woman.

Elisabeth Peveling was born in 1932 in Blankenstein/Ruhr. She studied botany, zoology, mathematics and physics in the Universities of Münster, Innsbruck and Göttingen. Her MSc (1958) and PhD (1960) theses were on caryological investigations in Cucurbitaceae. After obtaining her PhD she was employed as a scientist ("Wissenschaftliche Angestellte") at the Botanical Institute of the University of Münster. From 1964 to 1965 she researched in the USA. In 1969 she received a "Habilitation" degree in Botany in Münster with a thesis entitled "Die Feinstruktur vegetativer Flechtenthalli nach Untersuchungen mit dem Durchstrahlungs- und Oberflächen-Raster-Mikroskop" (Fine structure of vegetative lichen thalli investigated with SEM and TEM). In the same year she was appointed as Professor ("Wissenschaftliche Rätin und Professorin") at the Botanical Institute, where she worked until her death. Her main scientific interest was in cytology. Since 1970 she concentrated on the ultrastructure in lichens and their symbionts, after the mid-80s studying lichen symbiosis, partly in connection with forest damage. For in-

stance she investigated the influence of epibiotic organisms on the functioning of spruce needles. During her last years resynthesis experiments and corresponding ultrastructural investigations were her principal studies, and she had planned to follow these with genetical investigations.

A list of over 60 publications documents the scientific activities of Elisabeth Peveling. Her lichenological achievements are great. With the chapter "Fine structure" (Peveling 1973) in the handbook "The Lichens" she demonstrated her competence in this field. Her name is also strongly associated with the large and very successful international scientific symposium in Münster with the theme "Progress and Problems in Lichenology in the Eighties" (1986), with 150 participants from 15 countries (Peveling 1987).

During this symposium I had my first opportunity to get acquainted with her. Her competence, organisational talent and feeling for a pleasant atmosphere, and in particular her communicativeness were essential for the success of this symposium.

She was a most competent teacher of botany. Besides her scientific and educational activities, she was also much involved in the government of the university, being elected Dean and Vice-Dean of the Biology Department on several occasions. Until her death, she was Dean of the Mathematics and Science Faculty. She was the first woman to be elected to the rectorate of the University of Münster, in 1987, and was for some years its Prorector. Shortly before her death she was elected President-elect of the Assembly of Mathematics and Science Faculties (Mathematisch-Naturwissenschaftlicher Fakultätentag).

The death of Elisabeth Peveling is a great loss to Botany. We lose with her an excellent botanist and a highly esteemed colleague. It is most unfortunate that her strong and purposeful life ended so premature; as a solace, however, remains that she was spared from long suffering. We are grateful for all she has done for us, and will always remember her with respect. It is sad that her nomination for an Acharius Medal in Vancouver this summer will be posthumous.

Literature:

Peveling, E. 1973. Fine structure. In: Ahmadjian, V. & Hale, M. E. (Eds.), The Lichens, pp. 147-182. Academic Press, New York - London.

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--- Fred Daniëls

#### Award for Irwin Brodo

(extracted from CBA/ABC Bulletin 26(4): 60, oct. 1993)

The Mary E. Elliott Service Award for 1993 was presented to Dr. Irwin M. Brodo. This Award is given to an individual for meritorious service to the Canadian Botanical Association/Association Botanique du Canada. Dr. Brodo served as chairman of the lichen checklist committee of the Systematics and Phytogeography Section, which produced a catalogue of the lichens of Canada, Alaska and Greenland, which was updated yearly until 1981 - an unusually successful activity of the Association. From 1984 until 1990 Dr. Brodo was the CBA/ABC representative on the Biological Council of Canada. In addition, he served as field trip leader, auditor and Lionel Cinq-Mars Award judge, and was its President in 1989-1990. As the

present president stated: "Above all, Ernie Brodo has been an integral part of the CBA for close to thirty years. In a small society such as ours, we depend on people like Ernie, people who are willing to work at whatever job needs to be done and especially people who just can't say no". Many lichenologists will recognize him from these words, as he has served IAL in the same way. The present editors of ILN congratulate their predecessor on this well-deserved honour!

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