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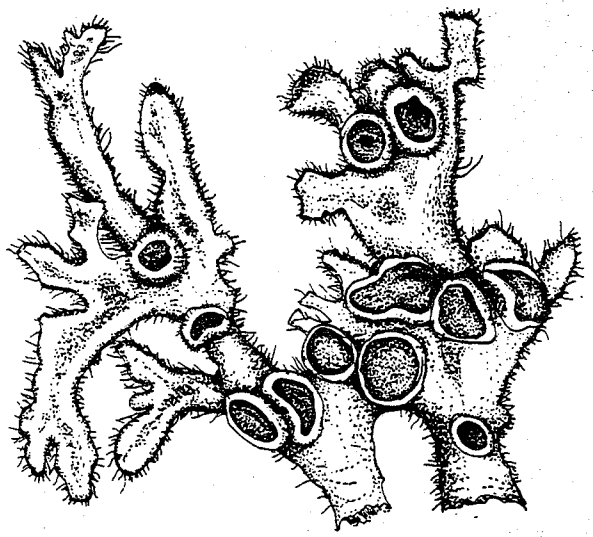

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IAL membership is open to anyone who has an active interest in the study and use of lichens. The subscription is **US $ 20.00** or **DM. 30.00** for a four-year period. Subscriptions should be sent to the Treasurer or Deputy Treasurer:

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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)

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

RESEARCH NEWS & NOTES

Biazrov, Lev (Moscow, Russia) visited Finland in April with financial support from the Department of Botany of the University of Helsinki, where he worked on his collection of Mongolian lichens in the Lichen Herbarium of the Botanical Museum (H), together with Prof. **Teuvo Ahti** (*Cladonia*, *Ochrolechia*, *Pertusaria*) and Dr. **Orvo Vitikainen** (Peltigeraceae). Several new species of *Cladonia* and *Peltigera* were recorded for Mongolia.

Kalb, Klaus (Neumarkt/Regensburg, Germany) is supervising two Ph.D. students: Dipl. Biol. **Birgit Kanz** (Regensburg, Germany) has started work on a monograph of Thelotremataceae with reticulate columellae, undertaking fieldwork to investigate habitat characteristics of the species; Mag. **Bernhard Marbach** is studying non-saxicolous, tropical representatives of the genus *Buellia* and intends to visit loci classici to collect additional material of species whose type material is scarce.

Ketner-Oostra, Rita (Bennekom, The Netherlands) has prepared a survey of the soil lichen vegetation at Kootwijkerzand, an inland sand-dune area overlying pleistocene deposits in the "Veluwe", in the central part of The Netherlands. Since the 1970s air pollution caused by intensive cattle and poultry farming has affected the woods, heathlands and lichen vegetation. The survey was started in 1992 on the initiative of the local Forestry Department and will be followed by a monitoring programme of vegetation and soil over the next few years, when a reduction in air pollution is expected. This summer she will investigate the effects of tree-felling and removal of topsoil more than 25 years ago on the present lichen vegetation. She will also carry out a lichen vegetation survey at the nearby Wekeromse Zand, where recently 25 ha of pine trees have been felled and removed.

Knops, Johannes M. H. (Tempe, USA) completed his dissertation on "The influence of epiphytic lichens on the nutrient cycling of an oak woodland" in May 1994. Over a three-year period epiphytic lichens were found to increase atmospheric deposition of several nutrients, to take up sulphate and phosphate, and to affect leaf decomposition.

Marcelli, Marcelo (São Paulo, Brazil) too up the position of Curator for fungi and lichens at the Instituto de Botânica de São Paulo in September 1992. The present lichen collections are small, but he will incorporate his private herbarium, almost 27000 items. His research focuses on the lichen flora of SE Brazil, with four areas of special interest: the coast of São Paulo state; the high mountain forests and rocky fields of the Serra da Manti-

queira (São Paulo and Minas Gerais states); the surroundings of São Paulo city (including mesophyllous forests); and the lichens of the Botanical Garden of São Paulo. He has collected all over Brazil, and is also particularly interested in Cerradoes lichens. A Ph.D. student, **Jayalaxshmi Mistry**, is preparing a thesis on the use of lichens for dating fires in cerrado vegetation. Fieldwork should be finished around the middle of this year.

McCarthy, Patrick (Canberra, Australia) has left the Herbarium in Melbourne and accepted a position as editor of the Flora of Australia, dealing mainly with higher plants. He still retains an interest in pyrenocarpous lichens, especially those of Australasia, and spends a half-day per week and most evenings to their study.

Mies, Bruno (Cologne, Germany) and **Christian Printzen** (Munich) returned from a field-trip to Yemen and Socotra on 28. January. They spent 10 days on the island, accompanied by biochemist Fritz Beyhl (Frankfurt). In spite of the inaccessibility of many parts of the island, rich collections of lichens (and phanerogams) were made. Most material was collected in sufficient quantity to allow distribution of duplicates to interested specialists. Mounting and labelling, however, will still take some time.

Sipman, Harrie (Berlin, Germany) had four lichenologists as guests in the first week of April: **André Aptroot, Paul Diederich, Peter Lambley** and **Emmanuel Sérusiaux.** The purpose of their visit was the study of New Guinea lichens. A draft was prepared for a paper on the lichen flora of Laing island, and many interesting discoveries were examined microscopically and discussed. Harrie is paying special attention to the genera *Lobaria* and *Stereocaulon* and the family *Thelotremataceae* of New Guinea, and would very much appreciate receiving loan material for examination. As a result of the visit by **Ulzijn Cogt** last autumn, a checklist of the lichens of Mongolia is now in press in Willdenowia.

Send address corrections, please!

After the publication of the new Membership list a considerable number of changes in addresses, fax numbers and e-mail addresses have reached me. Evidently in the course of time a large number of errors have been accumulated. Therefore would everyone please check their entry in the mailing list and to inform me of any errors or missing fax and e-mail data.

Harrie Sipman

We meet again in the scientific wonderland: a letter from the President

Soon we will meet again at an international meeting, IMC 5, with all its challenges and pleasure. IMC 4 in Regensburg does not seem so long ago, and shortly before that we had the pleasure of meeting in Münster and Berlin. I cannot resist thinking with a slight touch of melancholy of some of the people who played such an important role in these memorial events and who are no longer with us. I can still see Elisabeth Peveling, so full of energy and enthusiasm, enjoying the scientific community she had invited to come to her mother university; Mason Hale, in characteristic style wearing a white short-sleeved shirt, and in his soft-spoken voice, making every effort to persuade an audience of the firmness of his systematics in the Parmeliaceae. I would have been very proud to present these two very distinguished scientists with the Acharian medals in Vancouver. But is is always too late, isn't it?

At Vancouver there will be many well-known faces but also many new ones, and most likely some new and fresh ideas presented. In the biological sciences performance is not so strongly age-related as in mathematics or physics where you are to retire after your forties. With us, some of the skills fortunately grow through the years and a great overview and prestige is kept well in their special fields by people like Aino Henssen, Otto Lange, Josef Poelt and Rolf Santesson. Yet the new ideas, the use of new techniques and their applications to various materials will always be in the province of the younger scientists. There is surely excitement in the meeting atmosphere, with the thrill of presenting a first paper in front of established seniors. Or should we refer to them as "dodons" in Lewis Carroll's sense, those who eventually have become of age, have become more wise, and perhaps a grand old professor with hundreds of papers behind him or her. In a way meetings are like Carroll's Wonderland, on the border between fantasy and reality, with all kinds of new and exciting things presented. It is there I assume we like to be to see it all happen in the scientific wonderland.

There will of course be much more of the molecular-related research presented in Vancouver, applied to various fields of mycological science including systematics. I am really looking forward to seeing new and stimulating results in this field. As it was expressed so often during the Paris meeting last spring, future molecular data should help us to re-evaluate confusing systematic groups. Of special interest

would certainly be results from molecular work in the Lecanorales, which might throw new light on currently presumed affinities based on morphology, leading to a rearrangement of families and genera. Furthermore, I would greatly enjoy seeing new molecular data supersede the present unnatural arrangement of genera in the Teloschistales. At the same time, I am almost convinced that molecular data will reveal a more natural arrangement of species included in the supergenus *Caloplaca*, forming several new generic groupings.

But before then I will enjoy a bright Arctic summer in a world which I would have loved to see some 20 years ago when it was closed to foreigners. At that time I was working as a graduate student on the circumpolar brown fruticose species of *Cetraria*, and I could only see a narrow strip of land through thick clouds covering St. Lawrence Island, right in the centre of the Bering Sea between two continents. At last, this world has become accessible. Jan-Eric Mattson and myself are two in a group of some 50 Swedish biologists who have been allowed to travel along the Russian Arctic coast all the way from the Kola to the Chukchi Peninsula, as members of a major expedition. I am especially interested in studying the penetration of amphi-beringian elements into the European part of Russia. Earlier I had to base my maps only on rather scattered collections by Almquist, Elenkin, Lynge and Savicz. Let's meet again later in Vancouver.

Ingvar Kärnefelt

Agenda for the coming IAL Meeting, Vancouver 1994

A General Meeting of the IAL is planned during the fifth International Mycological Congress, IMC 5, to be held in Vancouver, Canada, in August 1994. All members of the IAL are urged to attend this meeting and to discuss the themes of the agenda.

Agenda

1. Apologies for absence.
2. Minutes of the Meeting held in Yokohama, Japan, on 31 August 1993 [see IAL Newsletter 26, 3 (1993)].
3. IAL dues [see Newsletter 27, 1: 3 (1994)].
4. Future IAL activities.
5. Any other business.
6. Presentation of IAL awards: Acharius Medal and Mason E. Hale Award.

In addition, an IAL dinner is planned.

Darwin's "lichen oasis" above Iquique, Atacama Desert rediscovered

On the occasion of the British 'Beagle' Expedition, Darwin noted in his "Journal of Researches" dated July 12th, 1835, that the surroundings of the port of Iquique (22°10' s.l.), at that time belonging to Peru, were "utterly desert" (Voyage p. 362, 1845). The very next day he made the following observations: "On the coast-mountains, at the height of about 2000 feet, where during this season the clouds generally hang, a very few cacti were growing in the clefts of rock; and the loose sand was strewed over with a lichen, which lies on the surface quite unattached. This plant belongs to the genus *Cladonia*, and somewhat resembles the reindeer lichen. In some parts it was sufficient quantity to tinge the sand, as seen from a distance, of a pale yellowish colour. Further inland, during the whole ride of 14 leagues, I saw only one other vegetable production, and that was a most minute yellow lichen, growing on the bones of the dead mules. This was the first true desert which I had seen" (l.c. p. 363-364).

From Darwin's collections we know that his "*Cladonia*" was for the most part *Niebla tigrina*, intermixed with *N. ceruchis*. Later on, Reiche (Grundzüge p. 165, 1907) mentioned the following lichens from the same coastal heights inshore of Iquique, especially from cacti: *Everniopsis trulla* (as "*Evernia furfuracea* var. *ceratea*"), *Heterodermia leucomelos* (as "*Physcia leucomelaena*"), and *Usnea eulychniae* (as "*Alectoria sarmentosa*"). They are characteristic elements of Atacamian "lichen oases" found further south, e.g. Cerro Moreno, Paposo, or Pan de Azucar. In spite of various collecting trips to the Province of Iquique performed between 1960 and 1990, the "Darwin oasis" could not be relocated, apparently corresponding to the general impoverishment of the North Chilean lichen flora during the last decades (Follmann, Crypt. Bot., in press).

All these fruitless attempts were undertaken from the coast, but a new effort to reach the coastal ridge from the pathless Central Atacama unexpectedly resulted in the rediscovery of the lichen loma: After a long march through sandy valleys and hills devoid of any vegetation, on the upper slopes some small protected depressions were found to be filled by loose lichen thalli, obviously torn off and driven together by the strong westerly wind. An increasing number of these lichen accumulations led to a few south-west orientated clefts at the outer ridge of the coastal cordillera (800-900 m a.s.l.) with scattered skeletons of columnar cacti (*Eulychnia iquiquensis*) among large dioritic boulders, the faces of which showed a deep yellow coloration due to mass development of a saxicolous ecotype of *Chrysothrix pavonii*. The most eye-catching macrolichens growing among these large, thickish mats, never observed before, were both subspecies of *Heterodermia leucomelos*, *Niebla tigrina*, *Ramalina celastri*, *R. cochlearis*, *R. peruviana*, *R. pilulifera*, *Roccellina suffruticosa*, and *Xanthoria mendozae*, all deviating ecologically and (or) morphologically from the typical forms. On the ground, *Austropeltis peruviana* and *Leprocaulon subalbicans* were found, whilst on the cactus ruins, partly covered by *Trentepohlia* sp., only *Roccellaria mollis* and *Tornabea ephebea* survived.

On the neighbouring heights of the coastal crest some 50 km to the north and

south, no traces of lichen vegetation could be detected. Evidently, Darwin's highly isolated "lichen oasis" did not only shrink, but probably also shifted (following a humidity gradient?) to a somewhat higher and more northerly position during the course of this century. A detailed chorological, sociological, and ecological analysis, including the potential significance of the "lichen traps" with their many fruticose, living, and fruiting thalli, is in preparation.

Gerhard Follmann

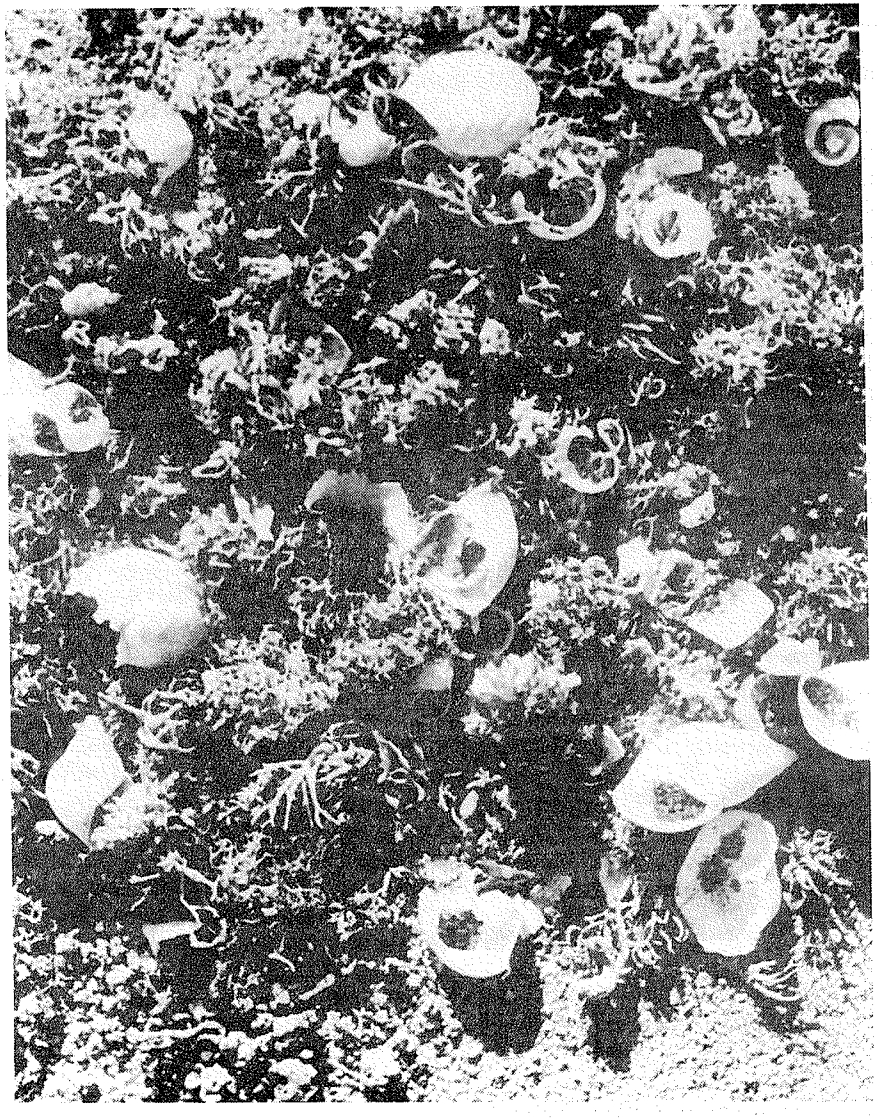
Impressions from a lichenological field-trip to Socotra

In April 1993, one of us (B. M.) took the opportunity to visit the far-famed island of Socotra, after political changes in Yemen made it possible to get a flight. The overwhelming impression of this first visit soon aroused the wish for a second trip. After a private slide-show, the other author was determined to take part in this excursion, which was going to take place in January 1994. In Sana'a, Yemen's capital, it turned out that the transport facilities to the island had been improved since the last visit. With two weekly flights available we were now able to stay for 10 days instead of one week. Our hope to make a boat trip to Abd-el-Kuri about 100 km W of Socotra, equally famous for its endemics (e.g. *Euphorbia kuriensis*), were soon disappointed. It was impossible to beat down the price of $ 7000 one of the locals thought fit for 8 hours of sailing. On the other hand this left us more time for the exploration of Socotra.

A first short walk through the surroundings of Hadibu on the first day showed that the coastal plains, although covered with shrubs and trees (*Jatropha unicostata*, *Dirichletia* spp., *Trichocalix* spp. etc.) are nearly free from lichens. On some of the more sheltered rocky outcrops we found a few cyanophilic lichens while on the stems of some of the shrubs black lirellae showed the presence of ascomycetes, but we were unable to decide in the field whether they were lichenized or not. This lack of lichens at lower elevations can be observed all over the island, and seems not to be related to air humidity, which was relatively high even in the sun-burned coastal plains. The deeply incised and humid Wadi Ayeb on the northern side of the island was also nearly free from epiphytic lichens. Only *Peltula* sp., *Thyrea divergens* and some unidentified cyanophilic lichens were encountered here on limestone and granite.

The next day yielded a rich harvest. The western part of Socotra, with localities for some endemic phanerogams (e.g. *Cissus hamaderohensis*), exhibited a superb lichen flora. At our first stop, the red granite outcrops near Mount Hamadero were yellow, grey and white with *Buellia* cf. *stellulata*, *Dirina* spp., *Pertusaria socotrana*, *Ramalina* and *Roccella* spp. The countless succulent stems of *Adenium socotranum* were also rewarding substrates, although collecting proved to be rather unpleasant because of their copious milky juice.

The westernmost part of Socotra, the Mumi plateau, had already been visited last year. This time more extensive collections were made. Besides the saxicolous *Roccellographa cretacea*, *Roccella balfourii* and *Simonyella variegata*, the conspicuous thalli of *Arthonia cinnabarina* var. *dendritica* on the stems of *Jatropha unicostata* immediately caught our eye. On the smaller twigs of that shrub *Roc-*



Photograph: Snail-lichen agglomeration in a depression of desert soil near Darwin's "lichen oasis", composed mainly of shells of *Bulimulus* sp. and thalli of *Heterodermia*, *Leprocaulon*, *Niebla* and *Ramalina* spp.

cella montagnei was found, whereas large parts of the countless specimens of *Dracaena cinnabari* in that locality were covered with *Minksia candida*, which seems to be common all over the island.

We realized that we had chosen the right time of the year for our visit, when, on climbing the steep slopes of the Dimele-pass, Bruno discovered a flowering specimen of the endemic orchid *Habenaria socotrana*, known only from a single collection in 1880. As the peaks of the central mountains are daily covered in mist and clouds, the lichen flora also soon became interesting. Some large crust, tentatively named as *Phyllopsora*, and tropical species like *Pseudocyphellaria aurata*, *P. crocata*, *Teloschistes flavicans*, *Usnea* sp., an unidentified *Erioderma*-like species and countless small crustose things were collected from shrubs and trees. However, time was running short, as we wanted to return in daylight. Specimens from the abundant saxicolous flora of *Aspiciliae*, *Pertusariae*, *Tephromela atra*, and some lecideoid crusts were hastily chiselled from the rocks or, like *Tornabaea atlantica* and some specimens of *Ramalina* and *Usnea*, much more easily and quickly reaped.

Back with about 25 kg of lichens, we now face the work of mounting and labelling, and of course distributing duplicates to specialists, who will hopefully be queuing up to work with our material.

Christian Printzen & Bruno Mies

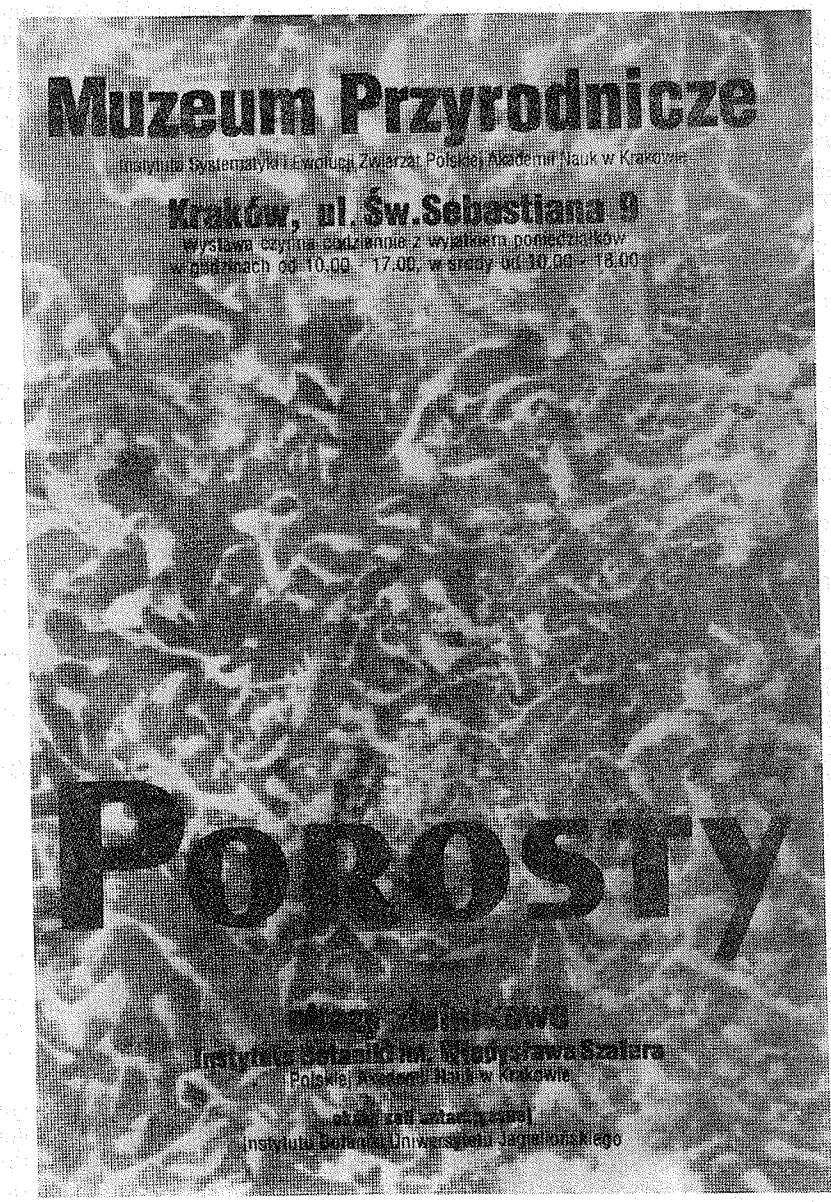
MYCOLOGIST ONLINE

MYCOLOGIST ONLINE, a world E-mail directory of mycologists and lichenologists, curators of mycological/lichenological collections, editors of periodicals, on-line databases and societies officials is available on-line. For Internet access, go to the Harvard University Biodiversity and Biological Collections Gopher <huh.harvard.edu>, then select the Directories of Biologist folder. You can also telnet <huh.harvard.edu> to the Biodiversity Gopher or to an other public Gopher service. For updates and corrections, please contact Pavel Lizon <PL18@cornell.edu>.

Lichen Exhibition in Cracow, 1 October 1993 - 27 March 1994

A lichen exhibition has been organized at the Museum of Nature in Cracow to commemorate the fortieth anniversary of the W. Szafer Institute of Botany of the Polish Academy of Sciences and the eighteth anniversary of the Jagiellonian University Institute of Botany.

The displayed lichens are divided into several thematic groups which demonstrate their most significant anatomical and morphological features, methods of reproduction, ecological requirements, etc. An important aim of the exhibition is to direct public attention to the rapid extinction of lichens and to explain the major threats. All the species presented at the exhibition are marked with symbols indicating the categories of threats in accordance with the Red List of Lichens in Po-



land. The use of lichens to determine sulphur dioxide pollution gradients is illustrated with maps, along with the pollutant-sensitive species used for constructing the pollution scale. A specially composed diorama shows various habitats and associated lichen communities. The exhibition also includes a collection from the Antarctic - an area free of harmful anthropogenic influences.

The exhibition is mainly directed at young people and is intended to play an important educational role. After it is presented in Cracow, it will be displayed in other cities of Poland, from April 30 to May 30 in Warsaw, afterwards in Bytom, Kazimierz nad Wisla, and Radom.

Urszula Bielczyk, Maria Olech

LOOMAN's herbarium is added to the G. H. Ledingham herbarium

In 1993-1994 the lichen collection, notes and literature brought together by the late Dr. Jan Looman were incorporated into the G. F. Ledingham Herbarium, University of Regina, Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada. They were donated by Dr. P. A. O'Sullivan, Director, Swift Current Agricultural Research Station, Swift Current, Saskatchewan.

The lichen collection comprises about 3000 specimens and is being curated and assessed. Important items are the vouchers for his collections from the southern prairie region of Saskatchewan, and collections from various parts of the province and from the northern states in the U.S.A. Collections from the northwest territories are under study.

The lichen collection of Ledingham Herbarium stands at over 5000 specimens, mainly from Saskatchewan, with other collections from Canada and Europe. A catalogue of Saskatchewan lichens is nearing completion for publication later this year.

Bernard de Vries

New Literature

Stanislaw CIESLINSKI & Wieslaw FALTYNOWICZ (eds.). 1993. Atlas of the Geographical Distribution of Lichens in Poland. Part 1. Krakow. 67 pages. (Distribution maps for 10 species in Poland, each with several pages of text and a list of localities; a modified continuation of the Atlas of the Geographical Distribution of Spore Plants in Poland, ser. III, Lichens, without loose sheets; the most interesting map is probably that of *Parmelia submontana*; text in English and Polish).

Uwe DREHWALD. 1993. Die Pflanzengesellschaften Niedersachsens, Bestandsentwicklung, Gefährdung und Schutzprobleme, Flechtengesellschaften. Naturschutz und Landschaftspflege in Niedersachsen 20(10). Hannover. 122 pages. Price DM 12 + postage, available from: Niedersächsisches Landesamt für Ökologie, Postfach 107, D-30175 Hannover, Germany. (Treatment of phytosociological units of lichen vegetation encountered in Niedersachsen, with indications of distribution, habitat preference, occurrence in nature reserves, rate of endangering, required measures for protection, species composition; in German).

J. HOLTAN-HARTWIG. 1993. The lichen genus *Peltigera*, exclusive of the *P. canina* group, in Norway. Sommerfeltia 15. Oslo.77 pages. (A treatment of 17 species of *Peltigera* occurring in Norway, with key, detailed treatment of morphological and chemical characters, and descriptions, discussions, ecological indications, photographs and distribution maps of all species; the *P. canina*-group is excluded).

Wieslaw FALTYNOWICZ. 1993. A checklist of Polish lichen-forming and lichenicolous fungi including parasitic and saprophytic fungi occurring on lichens. Polish Botanical Studies 6. Krakow. 65 pages. (An alphabetical list of 1619 taxa, with list of synonyms relevant for Poland, including erroneous reports).

F. VALLADARES & L. G. SANCHO. 1993. Biología de las comunidades liquénicas de los posaderos rocosos de aves en el Sistema Central español. Rivasgodaya 7: 5-68. (Detailed treatment of the lichen flora of bird perching stones in central Spain, with commented species list, phytosociological arrangement, and analysis of various ecological factors).

Personalia

Eilif Dahl in memoriam

The Norwegian botanist Eilif Dahl died aged 76 on March 17th, 1993. He had suffered from emphysema for many years, but was active almost up to his last day. He is probably not so well known among our younger members, since his most active lichenological period was in the 1940s. Later on he mainly worked on ecology and plant geography, and was also much involved in introducing ecological awareness into society. He took an active part in politics in Norway, and was instrumental in formulating the environmental policy of our country. During the war he belonged to the Resistance movement, and he used to joke that he had been a colleague of well-known secret serviuce men, though it was certainly deadly serious at the time.

Here I shall mainly deal with his lichenological achievements. Eilif once told me that, like with most of us, his interest in lichens started by chance. As a young student in Oslo he brought a lichen to professor Lynge for identification. Lynge studied the specimen but suddenly looked up saying: "Would you like to join an expedition to Spitzbergen. I need an assistant." Accordingly Dahl, only 19 years old, took part in the Heimland expedition to eastern Svalbard and Kong Karls Land in 1936, and "our Benjamin" as Lynge called him, collected many lichens, most of which have unfortunately remained unidentified. Recently (1993) Tønsberg & Elvbakk (Graphis Scripta 5: 73-74) reported *Cetraria inermis* (Nyl.) Krog as new to Europe from this material.

The subsequent year, because of rheumatism, Lynge had to decline an invitation to join an expedition to SW Greenland, but suggested that Dahl should go in-

stead, which he did. The lichen material from this expedition forms the basis of Dahl's only major work on lichens: Studies in the macrolichen flora of South West Greenland, a most important work introducing one new lichen family, two new genera and nine new species, as well as several species new to Greenland. (Note: He consistently used the author abbreviation E. Dahl. In the recent Kew index of author abbreviations, blindly followed by editors, he is unfortunately recorded as Å. E. Dahl. This is incorrect and due to confusion with the Swedish phanerogamist Åsløg E. Dahl.) With the exception of two species of *Alectoria* (now in *Bryoria*), all the new taxa were in the difficult group with cyanobionts, mostly among "the small black ones", a very difficult group that had not been much worked with since the days of Forssell (1880s). Dahl emphasized how unnatural the taxonomy of these groups was, mostly based on algal characters, and although some of his taxa have later been reduced to synonymy, there can be no doubt that he revised our concepts, and stimulated a new interest in this group. In this context it should be pointed out that Dahl's opportunities of checking old type specimens were very limited, due to wartime circumstances. He finished the first version (for his Cand. Real. thesis) in 1942, and then had to flee the country, so it was not completed until May 1946.

Another important aspect of his work is the critical but consistent use of chemical characters. He was one of the first lichenologists in Europe to take up Asahina's microcrystallization test, and to understand the importance, but also the limitations, of both the method and chemistry as a tool in lichen systematics.

He discussed this in further detail in a separate paper (1952) entitled "On the use of lichen chemistry in lichen systematics". Here Dahl outlines a new subdivision of *Cladonia* and also discusses the taxonomy on higher levels among the parmelioid taxa, accepting for example *Platismatia* (as *Platysma*). It is quite clear from these two papers that he was in the forefront of lichenological taxonomy at that time, and could easily have become one of the leading figures in lichenology, had he not taken up the fundamental challenges offered by ecology.

His bibliography (see Blyttia **1**: 5-12, 1994) contains only eleven lichenological papers, fewer than might be expected, and certainly not representative of the influence he had on lichenological research worldwide. During a scholarship period in England in the early 1950s he produced a set of analytical keys to the macrolichens of the British Isles which proved very useful during the lean years of lichenology there, and they may have played a part in its revival in Great Britain. Likewise he produced a similar set when he stayed in Australia in 1970/71. Although they were not perfect, a fact he was the first to acknowledge, they greatly helped those interested in lichens in Australia, thus fostering a growing interest in lichenology there. For Norway he produced a similar key with his student Hildur Krog, finally published as a flora with annotated keys in 1973. In Norway he was the crucial link between the golden age of Lynge and Havaas and the generation of the revival of lichenology in the 1970s. In this critical period he managed to keep lichenology alive, in spite of his many other engagements.

I knew him personally from my student days, although I studied in Bergen and he worked in the Oslo region. He was the external examiner for our department (also for me!) and with his joyous personality made these rather nervous occasions unusually pleasant and memorable. When he learnt that I wanted to take up liche-

Rolf Dahl

nology, he remained a constant supporter, also providing me with interesting specimens from his travels. One of these (from New Guinea) I named *Alectoria dahlii* after him. (One other lichen bears his name, *Cladonia dahliana* H. Krist.). Above all, he was an inspiring scientist, constantly coming up with new ideas. On one occasion when I had made a critical remark about one of his new theories, he thought about it for a second, and replied: "You may be right. I have another theory...." This is also how he should be remembered as a lichenologist, as a person who inspired lichenological research in many parts of the world.

Per M. Jørgensen

Further reminiscences of Prof. Dr. Elisabeth Peveling

After the obituary published in the International Lichenlogical Newsletter (**27** (1): 12-13) Carmen Ascaso kindly sent a photograph of Elisabeth Peveling, which is reproduced here. It was taken during the "Lichen Physiology and Cell Biology" meeting organized by Dr. D. H. Brown in Bristol in 1984. A list of publications, with obituary, was published in Symbiosis **16**: 1-6 (1994).

"My first contact with Prof. Peveling was in 1976 while I was doing a postdoctoral course in her laboratory, where she taught me the techniques of freeze-etching. She was the pioneer of this field in lichens. I spent three months in her laboratory. Her willingness to share her knowledge and her concern for the people around her made my stay an agreeable and unforgetable experience"

Carmen Ascaso

"Those who knew Elisabeth Peveling on a more personal basis will remember her as a warm-hearted and sincere woman with a strong sense of justice. It is with deep gratitude that I remember her warm hospitality a few years ago. A mild summer evening was spent in her beloved garden, where roses ("Queen Elisabeth") and Phlox, her favourite, were in full bloom. Its intense, fragrant scent was a reminiscence of her happy childhood days spent in the countryside, in the cottage gardens of her relatives. In this peaceful atmosphere Elisabeth Peveling expressed her deep concern about the future of experimental lichenology and for young lichenologists in a scientific world in which it is becoming more and more difficult to get positions and funds for projects off the main stream. Her sudden and unexpected passing away leaves many of us with debts; how greatly would we like to thank her for manifold advice, support and encouragement"

Rosemarie Honegger

Corrections to E-mail numbers

Through the kindness of Pavel Lizôn, Ithaca, a considerable number of corrections were received. It would be much appreciated if IAL members would check their addresses and inform us of any necessary changes.

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