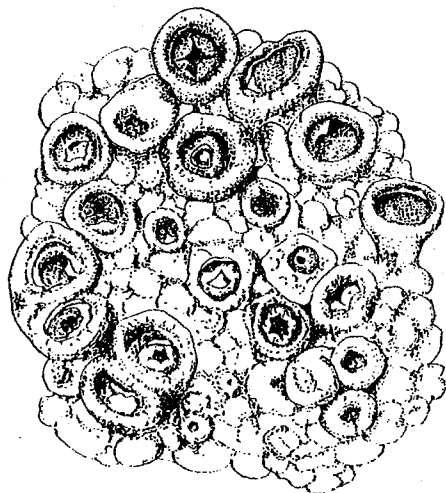


**INTERNATIONAL
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NEWSLETTER**

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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 two-year period. Subscriptions should be sent to the Treasurer or Deputy Treasurer:

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IAL affairs are directed by an Executive Council elected during the last General Meeting. Council members elected at the IAL 3 symposium (Salzburg, Austria, 1996) are listed below and will serve until 2000.

IAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 1992-1996

President: H.-M. Jahns, Botanical Institute, Universitätsgasse 1, D-40225 Düsseldorf, Germany.

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New editor

At the general meeting of our Association in Salzburg a new council was chosen and consequently a new editor, Pier-Luigi Nimis from Trieste, will take over our task. We wish him every success. And we would particularly like to express our thanks to our fellow-members of IAL for their many contributions and encouraging words - without them we could not have functioned as editors. Their great help enabled us to reach our goal of increased frequency for the Newsletter!

Perhaps this is also a suitable occasion to remind our readers of the great technological advances which enabled the Newsletter to be produced much more easily. For the first issues we were able to use the word-processing facilities of a computer, which allowed for easy corrections and fine laser-printer output as print masters. Later on more and more members sent their contributions on disk, saving us the time necessity of retyping them. During recent years the advent of electronic mail reduced mailing times to zero, and the Internet activities of Cliff Smith made it possible to store the contents of the published Newsletters so that they are continuously available to all those interested who have access to the Net. Our success intends to make even more use of such technology.

Accompanying this issue is an updated address list of all IAL members. Please take a minute to check whether your address is correct and complete, and inform us of any omissions.

the editors

RESEARCH NEWS & NOTES

Büdel, Burkhard (Rostock, Germany), Matthias Schultz (Rostock), Markus Weitke (Würzburg, Germany) and Michael Lakatos (Frankfurt, Germany), undertook an expedition in April/May 1996 to the Auyan-Tepui in the Guyana Highland and to the lajas (inselbergs) in the Orinoco Lowlands down to Pto. Ayacucho. The cooperating colleagues from Venezuela were Otto Huber from the Fundacion Botanico de Venezuela and Ernesto Medina from the Instituto Venezolano de Investigaciones Cientificas (IVIC), both at Caracas, Venezuela. The main

topics were the ecology and ecophysiology of epilithic lichens and cyanobacteria of the high tepui and cyanolichens and cyanobacteria of the inselbergs. Special emphasis was placed on the measurement of CO₂-exchange under natural conditions, UV-radiation and its impact on the lichens and cyanobacteria, and of course, the composition of the flora and the distribution of the species. At the top of the Auyan Tepui, extremely high values of PAR (photosynthetic active radiation) have been measured in a 10 minute mean value (3200 µmol/

m² s PAR). The main cyanobacterial lichen species found on the inselbergs was *Peltula tortuosa*, accompanied by epilithic cyanobacteria, being responsible for the black colour of the inselbergs. A new species of *Peltula* was found which will be described soon.

Cáceres, Marcela E. Silva, (Recife, Brazil) is graduating this year (Bachelor's Degree) in Biology at the Universidade Federal de Pernambuco and wants to continue her studies in lichenology towards a MSc/PhD in lichen taxonomy and/or applied sciences (bioindication, biomonitoring). Combined with field studies in Brazil, she is looking for opportunities to carry out part of her studies overseas in Europe (tools in lichen taxonomy, methods in bioindication and biomonitoring, etc.), and would like to receive information about European Institutions or working groups which have programmes for overseas students and research projects on tropical lichens and/or applied sciences (e.g. lichens as bioindicators in tropical ecosystems). Financial support will probably be obtained by a grant from the Brazilian government. Marcela can be contacted at mcaceres@npd.ufpe.br (e-mail) or R. Carlos Pereira Falcão, 831/1202, Boa Viagem, CEP: 51.021-350, Recife-PE, Brazil (letter).

Enkhtuya, Ochirbat (Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia) informs that Ulzjin Cogt died on 11 July in his home. Enkhtuya will continue with lichenological investigations in Mongolia, in particular on anthropogenic changes in lichen flora and synusia, and on the chemical

composition of lichens as indicator of the state of the environment in a nature reserve with low pollution levels in the city of Ulaanbaatar. He works at the same address as Cogt, who was his professor.

Hansen, Eric Steen (Copenhagen, Denmark) has returned from a four-week field trip to Central West Greenland (Qeqertarsuq, Disko) in July-August 1996. He studied lichens growing on rocks rich in Cu and Fe and collected representative material of epilithic and epilithic lichens in the area around the Arctic Station, which is dominated by basaltic and gneissic rocks. The collections include material intended for "Lichenes Groenlandici Exsiccati" fasc. XIII and XIV. In collaboration with Sisimiut Museum in West Greenland he prepared a travelling exhibition of Greenland lichens; first shown in Sisimiut March 3 and just transferred to Tasilaq Museum in South East Greenland.

Kalb, Klaus (Neumarkt, Germany) informs us that from October 1st. the "Lichenologisches Institut Neumarkt" is housed in a new and bigger building with better facilities for staff and visitors. The new address is: Lichenologisches Institut Neumarkt, Im Tal 12, D-92318 Neumarkt, Germany, Please also note the new telephone and telefax numbers. Fax: +49-9181/460347. Email: klaus.kalb@neumarkt.netsurf.de. Tel.: +49-9181/460346.

Kondratyuk, Segrey (Kiev, Ukraine) spent one month in Lund University thanks to the kind help of Dr I.

Kärnefelt. Here he continued his study of Teloschistaceae mainly from the Southern Hemisphere. He would like to express his deep thanks to the curators and keepers of the following herbaria: B, BG, BM, C, CANB, COLO, F, GZU, H, LAM, LE, MEL, MICH, MSC, MVM, NSW, NY, O, PH, S, TNS, UPS, and especially to Profs. T. Ahti, R. Santesson and J. Elix, and to Drs E. S. Hansen, C. J. B. Hitch, K. Kalb, R. Moberg, H. J. M. Sipman, U. Søchting and O. Vitikainen, and to Miss B. H. Macmillan for loan material and help in locating some of the specimens treated. In particular he wants to thank to Dr E. I. Kärnefelt for his kind and generous help in arranging an opportunity to work in LD in 1996. The staff of the Botanical Museum and Department of Systematic Botany of Lund University provided generous help and hospitality. Financial support was given by Lund University.

He is continuing his studies on the genus *Xanthoria*, supported by a visit to Edinburgh in the autumn. Any material of *Xanthoria* and allied genera from the world (except North America) for study is always appreciated. He is particularly interested in seeing material from tropical areas.

Meyer, Barbara (Munich, Germany) is working on a monograph of the genus *Clauzadea*, Porpidiaceae (the former *Lecidea monticola* group) for a doctoral thesis under the supervision of H. Hertel. *Clauzadea* mainly consists of calcicolous species from lower altitudes and so far is only known from the Northern Hemisphere. Material for revision, especially from outside cen-

tral Europe, is greatly appreciated. Address: B. Meyer, Bot. Staatssammlung München, Menzingerstr. 67, D-80638 München, Germany.

Meier-Polymeris, Claudia Maria (Concepcion, Chile) is currently staying at the Botanische Staatssammlung, München, in order to start work on a monograph on the genus *Rhizocarpon* in Chile, as a doctoral thesis. During her four-months stay in Munich, she is being trained and supervised by Dr. Hannes Hertel; financial support from a DAAD (German service for academic interchange) grant is gratefully acknowledged. Her work will be carried out mostly in Chile, at the Departamento de Botanica de la Universidad de Concepcion, where she will be supervised by Prof. Clodomiro Marticorena. She would greatly appreciate any information on the subject of her work and Chilean specimens of *Rhizocarpon*, to be sent to her: Claudia M. Meier, Dpto. de Botanica, Casilla 2407, Universidad de Concepcion, Chile. Fax: 0056-41-246005. E-mail: cpolymer@halcon.dpi.udec.cl.

Pearson, Lorentz (Rexburg, ID, U.S.A.) and colleagues at the Environmental Science and Research Foundation in Idaho Falls, Idaho, U.S.A., continue to investigate the use of lichens as biomonitors of air pollution with the goal of developing effective, environmentally friendly methods. For example, the electrolyte leakage method we have developed requires only centigrams of lichen material, and methods involving electron microscopy, either SEM in conjunction with energy dispersive spectroscopy (EDS) or

TEM, require micrograms. Traditional macrochemical methods demand decagrams thus endangering the continued existence of some species in some areas. Secondary ionic mass spectroscopy (SIMS) is now showing promise in detecting pollutants absorbed by lichens not detectable with EDS. Like EDS, SIMS requires only micrograms of lichen material. Anyone with experience in using these or other microchemical methods of assaying pollution elements in lichens, or other plants, is encouraged to contact L. Pearson, Biology Department, Ricks College, Rexburg, Idaho 84360-1100, U.S.A. and/or to exchange papers or research notes.

Sliwa, Lucyna (Krakow, Poland) successfully defended her thesis at the Jagiellonian University on 20 June 1996. The thesis, entitled "Antropogenic changes of the lichen flora of the Beskid Sadecki Mts. (southern Poland)", was prepared under the supervision of Prof. Maria Olech. The studied area was reinvestigated after 25 years and the data obtained were compared with historical ones. The results appear to be very interesting and they will be published soon. Currently, she is going to continue her work at the Jagiellonian University as an academic and

to carry out some other projects. The main field of her interest now is taxonomy of the *Lecanora varia* group. She is also going to study some sterile lichens from Poland.

Vinuesa, Maria de los Angeles (Madrid, Spain) is working on a PhD thesis at SmithKline Beecham, Centro de Investigación Basica, Tres Cantos, Madrid, Spain, supervised by Dr. Manuel Valmaseda. The thesis is tutored by Prof. Pilar Estevez at the Department of Plant Biology, Complutense University, Madrid. The thesis is entitled "Evolution and Phylogeny of Mycocaliciales (Caliciales)" and includes three major approaches: 1) Study of the intraspecific variation within the species *Mycocalicium subtile* from different geographical origins. 2) Delimitation of the genera in the family Mycocaliciales. 3) Location of the family in the ascomycete system. This project is focused on the use of molecular techniques (sequencing, RFLP's, RAPD's) complementing morphological and chemical data, in order to get a better knowledge of this group of fungi. The specimens used in this work as well as the supervision in morphological studies are kindly provided by Dr. Leif Tibell, Uppsala University.

Minutes of the IAL General Meeting, 6-7 September 1996 in Salzburg

1. The meeting was opened by I. Karnefelt. There were no apologies for absence. The full Council was present, as well as c. 200 members.
2. Minutes of the General Meeting at Vancouver. There are no comments.
3. IAL Dues. Following the decision in Vancouver, fees will now be due every second year.
4. Publishing the Newsletter. In conjunction with a printed newsletter, the possibilities of publishing news on the Internet will be explored.
5. New funding. The royalties from Lichen Biology edited by Tom Nash have been redirected to the IAL. It amounted to a total of DM 290.
6. Officers reports.
 Editors. Those wishing could receive the IAL Newsletter by E-mail, thus saving the IAL the mailing costs, which amounted to DM 954 per issue in 1996 (1990: DM 380).
 Treasurers. There is DM 39 on the European account and US\$ 2990 on the American account. A full report will appear in this issue of the IAL Newsletter.
 Secretary. The Council has met on 5 occasions, during international congresses and at special occasions in Essen. The IAL has become an official member of IUBS.
 President. The full report was not read, but will appear in this issue of the IAL Newsletter. Instead, slides were shown from past and present IAL activities.
7. Future IAL activities. The next IAL congress will be held in Barcelona, and will be organised by X. Llimona. Before that, lichenologists will meet at IMC in Jerusalem, and at IBC in Missouri. A field meeting will be held in Brazil. Detailed information will appear in the IAL Newsletter.
8. Other business: An International Commission for the Conservation of Lichens (ICCL) was formed at the IAL congress in Lund. It has prepared a draft Global Red List of lichens. Some suggestions for amendments of the constitution have been put forward by C. Smith, distributed by E-mail. On a motion by M. Wedin, a committee has been convened to propose changes in the constitution at the Jerusalem conference, after publication of these proposals (well in advance) in the IAL Newsletter. This proposal was seconded by T. Ahti, and accepted by the meeting.
9. IAL Awards. The Mason Hale Award was presented to R. Lücking. Others nominated were F. Lutzoni and M. Matzer. Three Acharius Medals were given, to V. Ahmadjian, S. Huneck and C. Leuckert. The text of the speeches will appear in the IAL Newsletter.

10. In accordance with the Constitution (see ILN 24: 17-19, changes see ILN 26: 5), which states that members of the council cannot serve for more than one consecutive period (of 4 years), the following new council members are proposed:

President, H.-M. Jahns
 Vice President, D. Fahselt
 Secretary, D. Triebel
 Treasurer, E. Farkas
 Deputy treasurer, F. Lutzoni
 Editor, P. L. Nimis

A proposal was made from the audience to re-elect the out-going president. This was rejected since a re-election would contravene the Constitution.

The incoming editor proposed setting up an editorial board, whose members will be T. H. Nash, M. R. D. Seaward, H. J. M. Sipman, C. Smith and R. Zorer.

The members-at-large were proposed for reelection, with the exception of P. L. Nimis (who became a member of the Council proper). X. Llimona was to be a new member-at-large.

All past presidents who are still with us were proposed to be honorary president: T. Ahti, D. Galloway, P. W. James and I. Kärnefelt.

T. Nash moved to elect the above officers, seconded by R. Moberg. The meeting accepted this election with all but one in favour and one vote against. All past Council members were thanked for their efforts.

The ICCL committee was proposed as follows: Chair, G. Thor; Deputy Chair, C. Scheidegger; Secretary, P. Wolseley; Member, C. Smith. This committee was elected unanimously.

11. The meeting was closed by J. Elix.

President's report

As a start I have shown you some pictures of small or great moments in the history of our Association and also the time before. To me people are always the most important, what they did, what they are and where they are going. For the IAL it is the story of ideas and views from those people who came together, in meetings, in smaller or larger groups, the story of development of a branch of science. It started during the 11th International Botanical Congress in Seattle in 1969 and it is now 27 years. I will try to put this story together, but on another occasion and especially for those who are younger.

Four years ago I was elected at the general meeting of the IAL in Båstad, Sweden, 3 September 1992. I took office with the following Council: Jack Elix (vice President), André Aptroot (Secretary), Thorsten Lumbsch (Treasurer), Clifford Smith (Deputy Treasurer), Harrie Sipman and Mark Seaward (Editors) and Members at Large: Gintaras Kantvilas, Bruce McCune, Wendy Nelson, Pier-Luigi Nimis, Tiina Randlane, Leopoldo Sancho, Gernot Vobis, Dirk Wessels and Isao Yoshimura. Before I was a member at large in the Council elected in Berlin in 1987. My connection with IAL has been over many years, in particular the organisation

of IAL 2 and the work in this Council. I have enjoyed these years very much, especially the new people and friends I got to know more closely and the excitement and challenge of supporting communication among scientists interested in lichens.

Since Båstad we have had general meetings in Yokohama during the 15th International Botanical Congress in Yokohama in September 1993 and in Vancouver during the 5th International Mycological Congress. The minutes from these meetings were published in ILN 26 (3) 1993 and 27 (3) 1994. However, I have also met with part of my council on several other occasions, during the Ascomycete Systematics meeting in Paris in May 1993 and during the Follicolous Cryptogams Symposium in Eger in September 1995. Minutes or material from these meetings were published in ILN 26 (3) and in ILN 28 (3).

The most important goal with the IAL is to promote and organise both scientific and general field meetings. But the main activity, where we also find information on all other activities, is the production of the International Lichenological Newsletter. We must again thank Harrie Sipman and Mark Seaward for their enthusiastic and tireless work with the production of the ILN, resulting in the appearance of a new issue three times a year, full of new information on activities from the members.

Special field meetings such as those arranged in the Alps in 1973, in Costa Rica 1978/79, in southern Africa in 1986 and by Nash in the Sonoran Desert and in Baja California in 1988/89, have not been too frequent. There is of course a much smaller number of people who take part in these events than in general scientific meetings. But there is still much interest in such excursions among some of our members and we now look forward to the opportunity to visit some very exotic localities in Brazil during the IAL excursion organised by Marcelo Marcelli.

The interest in research associated with lichens seems to be increasing all the time, as can be seen from the IAL activities during the last four years. The spring of 1993 was already full of them, first in Wageningen (17 - 18 April) with the IAL workshop on the effect of agriculture on lichens, so well organised by Han van Dobben and Dennis Brown and financially supported by ERRO (European Environmental Research Organisation). Such a meeting focusing on industrial or agricultural effects on local lichen floras is of great importance in the changing environment of modern times.

During the first international workshop on Ascomycete Systematics in Paris later the same spring (11 - 14 May 1993) the IAL had a strong profile with a large number of members participating actively. This meeting was dedicated to the classification of all ascomycete groups mainly at higher taxonomic levels. Particularly the discussions on the orders and related problems were excellently arranged. We all look forward to a continuation of this type of meeting, perhaps within the IAL. This workshop was also one of the last international meetings where we had the pleasure of listening to Josef Poelt as an active member of the group discussion on the largest of all lichenized groups, the Lecanorales. The following year in Vancouver during IMC 5 Poelt only had time to take part in the excursion. He had promised Edit Farkas to come to the IAL meeting on foliicolous cryptogams in Hungary at the end of August 1995. But then it was all too late.

The XV International Botanical Congress in Yokohama 28. 8 - 3. 9. 1993 was naturally as exciting an event as these gigantic meetings always are. Earlier these

meetings were also the main meeting places of the IAL: in Seattle in 1969, Leningrad in 1975, Sydney in 1981 and Berlin in 1987. This time three short symposia were offered dealing with lichens, attended by some 40 lichenologists, who afterwards could enjoy an excellent, Japanese-style excursion in the mountain region in Nagano.

The main scientific event in 1994 was the fifth International Mycological Congress, IMC 5 August 14 - 21 in Vancouver. Since IMC 4 in Regensburg the international mycological congresses have become a major forum for scientific sessions of interest to IAL members, as indeed did IMC 5 in Vancouver. It offered 7 different symposia devoted to lichens, where about one hundred papers or posters on lichens were presented. The IAL will continue to show a high profile at IMC meetings in the future. But as discussed earlier, we will not allow ourselves to be entirely included within the IMA and their scientific programme. We will continue to operate as an independent organisation for our c. 500 members and offer a scientific programme of our own.

On my way home from Vancouver I took part in an IUBS conference in Paris 5 - 9 September 1994 as a representative of the IAL. It was also the 25th general assembly of the International Union of Biological Sciences. The IAL became officially accepted as a full member of IUBS during this assembly.

One of the most pleasant memories during my time as president was in October 21 - 22 1994 when I was invited to take part in the 70th anniversary of Josef Poelt's birthday as IAL representative. It developed into a little celebration for one of the most charismatic members of the IAL of our time. Probably no single person has had such an enormous scientific impact on a whole generation of lichenologists in central Europe. This meeting was to become for most of us a farewell to a man and his science so many of us had learned to admire so much. Josef Poelt left us forever on June 6 1995.

At the beginning of 1995 there were two similar very enjoyable events. It was time for Gerhard Follmann and Christian Leuckert to retire and a "Festkolloquium" was arranged in Köln on February 8 and in Berlin on March 31. I took part in the Follmann party and many other IAL members met, both in Köln and in Berlin. Although these very special occasions do not belong to the regular scientific meetings they are certainly not without significance because they provide occasions for people to meet and exchange views and opinions under more relaxed conditions. In October 1993 we had already had a similar meeting dedicated to Siegfried Huneck, organised by Benno Feige in Essen.

The IAL meeting on foliicolous cryptogams in summer 1995 had been planned in detail over several years by Edit Farkas and when we now finally could meet in the little charming medieval town of Eger it turned out to be as successful a meeting as we had all expected. During the symposium dinner, attended by some 50 bryologists and lichenologists, Edit Farkas presented a "Festschrift" for the most prominent guest, Antonin Vezda, on the occasion of his 75th birthday.

In his report in 1992, my predecessor as IAL president, David Galloway, mentioned some of the problems our relatively young organisation faces. We have come a little further on the way since. We are now a full member of the IUBS and the links with the IMA have become stronger. We have lined out a meeting period of 4 years and after IAL 3 in Salzburg, IAL 4 is already being planned for Barce-

lona in the great year of 2000. Some of us will no doubt take part in IMC 6 in Jerusalem where we hope that lichenology will be well represented. In 2002 we can presumably look forward to IMC 7 in Copenhagen. Here lichenology will definitely be well presented with among others Ulrik Söchting, Andrea Gargas and myself in the organising committee.

One problem which David mentioned and which has also been discussed in my Council several times, is that we are still very Eurocentric in our membership and affairs. Perhaps we must simply accept that lichenology is extremely strong in Europe resulting from a long scientific tradition. The IAL will, however, continue to support and encourage people to arrange meetings in other continents. We tried to make plans for IAL 4 in North America, but it turned out that nobody with the possible staff and facilities which are required for such an event could take on this responsibility.

Communication within the council and among members, however, must have improved considerably during the last years through the new international network which is continuously being built up. It will be very exciting to take part in this process and to follow our scientific development into the next century.

Finally I would like to include some more personal words of thanks to some of those people I got to know more closely through the years and who in their various ways have influenced much of my thinking and visions. Both Mason Hale and Josef Poelt had a charismatic approach and devotion to science which had a strong influence on me. In a way I came a remarkably long way with these much older men during the rather short times we were together. With Ernie Brodo and David Galloway I have also had long contact and much exchange of ideas and views in both science and in life. David in particular can explain so well why it is so important to climb the mountains in the far southern islands. Edit Farkas and Sergey Kondratyuk taught me to appreciate and to be grateful for the small things in life too. My old friend from my school years in Göteborg and secretary in the Galloway Council, Lars Arvidsson, has always been close to me. My Japanese friend Hiroyuki Kashiwadani taught me not to worry too much about the future and Tom Nash taught me to cool down. With some of my German-speaking colleagues I leaned to appreciate close friendship via an easy way of scientific thinking especially from Sieglinde Ott, Susanne Paus, Othmar Breuss, Bruno Mies, George Gärtner, Thorsten Lumbsch and Roman Türk.

I wish to thank the members of my Council André Aptroot, Thorsten Lumbsch, Cliff Smith, Harrie Sipman, Mark Seaward and several of the members at large who were able to join our meetings, Paula DePriest, Gintaras Kantvilias, Pier-Luigi Nimis, Sieglinde Ott, Leopoldo Sancho and Hiroyuki Kashiwadani for the moments we shared. And finally a great, great thank you to Roman Türk and Johanna Üblagger and their enthusiastic team who made it all possible for us to meet in Salzburg during a splendid week called IAL 3 at a summer end in 1996.

E. I. Kärnefelt

Treasurer's Report

Since I took over the office four years ago, the cost of mailing the *Newsletter* has risen enormously. While it cost ca. 380 DM in 1993, sending out the latest *Newsletter* (August 1996) required 945 DM. Therefore it was decided in Vancouver to raise the membership fees by reducing the subscription period from four to two years. To enable the society to spend money on things other than just mailing the *Newsletter* (e.g. supporting important projects or setting up a travel fund for students to attend meetings) I strongly recommend sending the *Newsletter* by email or Internet to most members of the IAL. At the moment the Society has only 379.39 DM on its main account. I received 1240.63 DM from my predecessor Rosmarie Honegger, in Båstad I collected 2387.85 DM from membership fees and in the meantime received 5729.84 DM from membership fees and donations (including 286.86 DM from the royalties on sales of the textbook edited by Tom Nash). The total income comes to 9358.32 DM. 8978.93 DM were spent (8632.43 DM on mailing the *Newsletter* and 166.50 DM on bank fees, including cheque fees, etc.). Financial support for the Society through the publication of Tom Nash's textbook is gratefully acknowledged. In addition, Benno Feige is thanked for organising financial support from the University of Essen for two IAL Council meetings in Essen.

H. Thorsten Lumbsch

IAL3 - the largest assembly of lichenologists so far

More than 300 lichenologists from about 40 countries attended the third IAL Symposium at the Faculty of Natural Sciences, University of Salzburg in Salzburg, Austria, during the first week in September this year. More than 80 oral contributions and some 160 posters in 9 sections (Systematics, Morphology, Ecology, Chemistry, Changes of environment and conservation, Resynthesis and cultivation, Lichens of high mountains, Photobionts, Lichens in the tropics), 2 contributed symposia (Cladoniaceae - Systematics, ecology and physiology, Lichen symbiosis studies using model systems), and 2 workshops (World list of endangered lichens and habitats, Presentation of the database of the collections of the Botanical Museum, Uppsala University) were presented under the theme for the meeting: Progress and Problems in Lichenology in the Nineties. Some of the sections were too narrow in their theme and obviously were hard to fill with contributions presenting new and interesting results while others were apparently too wide. The section Lichens in the Tropics contained only 6 lectures and 6 posters while Ecology had 9 oral contributions and more than 50 posters of which several could have been presented orally instead. Also themes like Resynthesis and Cultivation, Lichens of High Mountains, and Photobionts might be regarded as too narrow, at least in comparison with themes like Systematics or Ecology. On the other hand it was sometimes hard to understand why similar titles were included in different sec-

tions.

Usually three consecutive lectures of 15 minutes each were held, each followed by 15 minutes of discussion. This length was obviously regarded too short for many contributors who had problems to reach the end of their contributions within this time limit. Most contributors however, provided engaging lectures, especially those who managed to briefly introduce the audience to their objectives and then concentrated on their results, giving 15 minutes of intellectual stimulation to lichenologists from different scientific disciplines. Several times I heard comments on this; the length of lectures were optimal.

In general, the convenors seem to have done a good job. The lectures of most sections covered many topics within the theme. Only rarely two consecutive contributions had similar subjects and also the structure of the presentations varied. Thus, the audience was kept alert which also was reflected in the large number of questions. The convenors should have credit for this, especially as they selected the oral contributions from out of titles only, but I think it would have been beneficial if the contacts between the convenors of different sections had been better.

It is not too easy to identify the strong fields of lichenology out of this symposium, partly because of the division of the symposium in unnatural sections, but lichen physiologists in a broad sense, from biochemists to ecophysiologicals, strongly contribute to lichenology today although no section had physiology as its theme. Many excellent contributions with physiological approaches were included in different sections.

Practical and useful results of DNA studies were presented, especially at family and generic levels, while the investigations of higher taxa seem to be in urgent need of new genes or techniques. The presentation of the genetic background of lichen products also showed how the results of DNA studies could increase understanding of lichen chemistry and also be useful for taxonomists in the future.

In lichen taxonomy I also appreciated the tendency to focus on characters that unite taxa rather than those which differ, but many taxonomists still feel obliged to describe new taxa as soon as they find any characteristic differences. If this continues we will end up with thousands of monotypic genera. At the next IAL symposium in Barcelona this problem will be the subject of a section or a workshop.

The symposium also included a meeting of the IAL during which a new Council was elected. Because of an out-dated constitution and different opinions as to how it should be interpreted the meeting had to be adjourned to the next day. Due to this the IAL dinner became a constitutional workshop when the participants got involved in different discussion groups concerning the solution of the problems. Much constructive work was done during this dinner and the next day the members of the IAL were prepared to elect not only the new Council but also a committee for a revision of the constitution, and the IAL Committee for Conservation of Lichens (ICCL) almost without any further discussions.

As a member of the local organisation committee of the last IAL symposium in Båstad, Sweden I must say I was impressed by the work of the Salzburg committee during the week. Well aware of the fact that as a participant you cannot imagine even a fraction of what really happens behind the scenes, I must say the people in Salzburg did a fantastic job. They were always prepared to help, and were active in taking initiatives by themselves whenever needed and they never showed any irri-



1500

tation about the demands of the participants.

Although everything worked out quite well scientifically I think everybody primarily will remember and acknowledge the contacts between people, the small groups discussing different subjects not only during different sessions but also during meals and coffee breaks, the improvised workshops etc. This was also promoted by the fact that most of us stayed in two hotels quite close to each other. For many lichenologists IAL3 became a manifestation of the strength of our scientific society, not only as a conglomerate of different scientific disciplines, but also as an organisation with other human characteristics such as friendship, co-operation, close personal relationships, etc.

As a mental souvenir from the symposium I think most of us will remember the contributor who started her lecture: *I am not a lichenologist, but I would like to be one. I must tell you something about myself to let you know me before I enter your family.* It is an example that not only Lichenology is of importance for a lichenologist, all aspects of life could be regarded as interesting.

Our experiences in Salzburg motivate us to meet again in Barcelona.

Jan-Eric Mattsson

Lectures on occasion of the Acharius Medal presentations

Siegfried HUNECK

Colleagues & Friends, it is indeed a great pleasure for me to introduce the next recipient of an Acharius Medal. As I was preparing this brief introduction, I was reminiscing on those lichenologists and lichen chemists who have most influenced my research life which began in the 1960s. The first were Yasuhiko Asahina and Shoji Shibata who published their seminal book on "The Chemistry of Lichen Substances" in 1952 and they were followed some 10 years later by the inimitable Mason E. Hale, whose "Lichen Handbook" sparked my interest in chemosystematics. In 1969 there appeared two extremely important contributions - there was Chicita Culberson's book "Chemical and Botanical Guide to Lichen Products" and a chapter called "Lichen Substances" in Volume 1 of Progress in Phytochemistry by Siegfried Huneck. I was particularly inspired by the latter's review of the then modern spectroscopic methods and how they could be utilised in the structural elucidation of these compounds.

Let me now turn to the career of one of these mentors, Siegfried Huneck. He was born on September 9, 1928 - and despite the tumult of the war years, and the even more difficult time immediately post-war, he managed to complete his PhD thesis on the chemistry of amino-derivatives of pentacyclic triterpenes at the University of Jena in 1957. As Huneck's interest in the chemistry of natural products was not shared by this institute, he accepted a position at the Institute of Plant Chemistry in Tharandt in 1961, part of the University of Dresden. During the following years he concentrated on his "Habilitation" which he completed in 1964. As a non-conformist he was unable to pursue an academic career, so he moved to the Institute for the Biochemistry of Plants (IBP) in Halle as a scientific assistant. Here he continued his wide-ranging research on the chemistry of natural com-

pounds in lichens, and as well as in liverworts and higher plants. He was well supported by a number of foreign colleagues, and it was from Halle that many of his papers on the chemistry of lichen products originated.

Siegfried himself was a very generous colleague. My first contact with him was in October, 1970 when I wrote to ask if he could assist me by providing a sample of natural pannarin. The reply I received on October 26th read as follows:

"Dear Dr Elix

I thank you for your letter of October 11th. Please excuse my delay in answering, but unfortunately I had only a minute amount of pannarin in my collection, and so I had to collect further lichen material to isolate more pannarin. Enclosed I send you 200 mg of pannarin for your experiments, and I hope they will be successful. With best wishes, S. Huneck".

He not only provided what I asked, but collected more lichen material, extracted and purified the pannarin, and forwarded it to me within 15 days! As I said, he is a generous friend.

Siegfried has ultimately been author, or coauthor, of nearly 350 publications, the majority of which concern the chemistry of lichen substances. These papers are noted for their accuracy and diversity. He is also the holder of 10 patents. A major treatise (together with Isao Yoshimura) on the Chemistry of Lichen Substance has just rolled off the presses and we look forward to this magnum opus with much anticipation. I hope it will inspire a new generation of lichen chemists.

Finally, I recall a particular compliment that was paid to me by an unsuspecting PhD student when Siegfried visited Canberra and the ANU in 1993 - following S.H. and myself down the corridor she muttered "My God, there is two of them!" To me this was the ultimate compliment, but perhaps a better lichenological analogy would be that of a lichen thallus (S.H.) and its isidium (J.A.E.).

My soul brother Siegfried, it is a great honour for me to be asked to introduce you at such an auspicious occasion. I cannot think of a more deserving recipient of an Acharius medal.

Jack Elix

Vernon AHMADJIAN was educated in Massachusetts and received the A.B. and M.A. from Clark University in Worcester Mass. He developed an early interest in lower plants as a student, especially algae and fungi, and pursued these interests at Harvard University, where he worked with the late I. Mackenzie Lamb on the physiology of lichen symbionts. At various subsequent academic posts, including the University of Massachusetts, the University of California at Berkeley and, most notably Clark University, (where he began his academic career), he developed techniques to isolate and culture lichen symbionts in the laboratory. His research led to numerous penetrating discoveries concerning the factors that regulate early development of the lichen symbiosis. His scholarship is remarkable both for its significance and its breadth. He has authored or co-authored hundreds of research articles on subjects dealing primarily with lichen synthesis, ultrastructure and physiology; and also numerous books, among them two entitled The Lichen Symbiosis (one published in 1967 and one in 1993), one he co-edited with Mason Hale called The Lichens (1973), and a book on symbiosis (Symbiosis: An Intro-

duction to Biological Associations) he co-authored with Surindar Paracer (1986). All of these books have been enormously influential; but Vernon himself has played a role in the development of many lichen biologists (some in attendance here at the IAL3). He is the kindest and most gracious of colleagues and teachers and is always willing to provide assistance and advice. He has also served his field in many capacities, both in the US and internationally. He was the first editor of the International Lichenological Newsletter (which was printed at that time in Mason Hale's basement); and he has always been an active participant in the IAL. For his pioneering research, then, but also in recognition of his civility and generosity, Vernon Ahmadjian has been awarded a much-deserved Acharius medal.

James Lawrey

Christian LEUCKERT

Today, with good reason, we would consider any description of lichens as incomplete, if only morphological, anatomical, and ecological characters, but not chemical ones were mentioned. Secondary metabolic products play an important part in lichen biology, and so they do in taxonomy. Lichen chemistry has quite a long history (which I will not bring into focus here), but it was not until the last decades, that chemical investigation in lichen taxonomy started to form an integral part of all serious taxonomic studies. Here we are about to honour an outstanding lichen-chemotaxonomist, who took a very active part in this development in Central Europe: Christian Leuckert.

Christian Leuckert was born in 1930 in Radeberg, a small city in Saxonia, near Dresden. He first studied pedagogics and became a teacher for elementary schools. After a few years of teaching, he decided to study Natural Sciences and so went back to university. He started at the University of Leipzig, but very soon changed to the Free University of Berlin. This, however, was far from what we usually call a "change". It was an escape through the "iron curtain", which in those days divided Germany.

In Berlin, Christian studied biology as well as chemistry and consequently became a chemotaxonomist - a chemotaxonomist *sensu stricto*, one who has a very profound knowledge and interest both in phytochemistry and in systematic botany. Early in 1965, he successfully took his Ph.D. thesis "On the lignan glycoside Arctiin, a chemotaxonomic character in the family Compositae" and then continued his research on lignans, flavonoids, and triterpenes and other secondary compounds of flowering plants.

Then, there came a sudden serious change in his career, and by the end of the year 1965 Berlin's vascular plant taxonomy lost this promising young chemotaxonomist. The background to this was as follows: It happened that just at that time Josef Poelt accepted the chair in Systematic Botany at the Free University of Berlin. Josef was very anxious to establish a well-working chemical laboratory for lichenological research at his new institute. Looking for a talented, active scientist, able and willing to organise and lead such a lab, he eventually came upon Christian Leuckert. - Christian accepted and this was a lucky strike for lichenology; and it became the starting point for a most trustful and fruitful lifelong co-operation.

Christian soon proved to be not only an excellent scientist, but also a talented and skilful organiser, and last but not least a most unpretentious, kind, and helpful

colleague, capable of mastering scientific problems as well as carrying out difficult negotiations with various institutions and persons. He soon became Josef's "right hand" and most of the entire institution's organisational work was placed on his shoulders. And there was an awful lot of it, at this time, when a new building for the Institute was discussed, planned, erected and finally moved into.

In 1970 Christian achieved his "Habilitation" (effectively his tenure) both in Systematic Botany and in Pharmacognosy. In the same year he was appointed a professor and in this position he continued to work up to his retirement in 1995. Although the lichenological family at Berlin became smaller, when Josef Poelt left the city in 1972 for Graz and I left for Munich in 1973, a group of lichenologists continued active lichenological research at the Institute of Plant Systematics and Plant Geography in Berlin: Christian and his team, often intermingled by lichenologists from many other universities, who came to learn new methods and to find help with their intricate chemotaxonomical problems.

Christian Leuckert's service to lichenology is remarkable and is at least three-fold:

- (1) He most thoroughly taught lichen-chemotaxonomy to a very large group of students and scientists. The methods he used and taught differed markedly from what may be called "the usual ones". As an experienced phytochemist Christian used a very large range of phytochemical methods. Various chromatographic methods, chromatogram spectral photometry, or mass spectrometry to mention only some examples. His students soon learned to be much more careful and to call it a "tentative analysis" rather than "identification" of a substance.
- (2) Christian made considerable contributions to the chemotaxonomy of many lecanoralean genera: *Acarospora*, *Cladonia*, *Dimelaena*, *Lecanora*, *Lecidea*, *Leprosaria*, *Lobothallia*, *Parmelia*, *Pertusaria*, *Ophioparma*, *Rhizoplaca* - to mention only some. He not only focused on the substances itself and on the chemotypes, but also on distribution patterns of chemotypes and on the localisation of the substances within the lichen. One of his special fields became the identification of xanthonines by various methods, however with lichen mass spectrometry in the centre. Results can be found in his papers on *Buellia*, *Lecanora*, *Lecidella* and *Pertusaria* as well as in the doctoral theses of his students Bernd Hanko and Johannes Knoph. Most of his publications originated in teamwork and going through Christian's many papers, one can count the names of some 40 scientists Christian co-operated with. Number one in this list is Josef Poelt with 14 joint papers. To be exact: With 14 joint published papers. There are many others, but Josef's tragic death did not give him the chance to get all his parts ready for publication.
- (3) Christian spent a very considerable part of his time in helping colleagues who came to him with problems in identifying lichen substances. The number of publications, in which his name is mentioned under "Acknowledgements", is therefore legion.

To sum up, Christian Leuckert's contributions to lichenology are very considerable. His impact on colleagues working in chemotaxonomy is difficult to overestimate.

It as a very great pleasure to me, that the International Association for Lichenology is now going to honour Christian Leuckert for his services to Lichenology with the Acharius-Medal.

Hannes Hertel

The presentation of the Mason E. Hale Award to Robert Lücking

This year we had some strong candidates for the Mason E Hale Award, i.e. the award for an outstanding doctoral thesis presented by a candidate on a lichenological theme. The nominees were 1. Francois Lutzoni for his thesis "Evolution of lichen-forming fungi: A phylogenetic study of the Omphalina (Basidiomycota)/Coccomyxa (Chlorophyta) model system" received from Duke University in 1995; 2. Robert Lücking for his thesis "Foliikole Flechten und ihre Mikrohabitatpräferenzen in einem tropischen Regenwald in Costa Rica" from the university of Ulm in 1994; and 3. Mario Matzer for his thesis "Lichenicolous ascomycetes with fissitunicate asci on foliicolous lichens". All three works are indeed excellent contributions to science with their own particular approaches in lichenology, Lutzoni emphasising the evolutionary process in an interesting group of lichenized Basidiomycotina based mainly upon modern molecular methods, Lücking emphasising the very particular ecological factors delimiting the existence of foliicolous lichens, and finally Matzer emphasising the systematics of a group of lichenicolous lichens occurring on obligately foliicolous lichens.

After inquiries the choice among IAL council members mainly rested between two candidates. However, we can only have one winner and the winner this time is Robert Lücking from the Universität Ulm in Germany for his splendid thesis "Foliikole Flechten und ihre Mikrohabitatpräferenzen in einem tropischen Regenwald in Costa Rica". Lücking's thesis is a description of the influence of microclimatic conditions and phorophyte characters on the distribution of foliicolous lichens within the shrub layer of a tropical rain forest in Costa Rica. Lücking spent over a year in Costa Rica carrying out detailed investigations on the microclimatic conditions on 321 different phorophytes belonging to 39 species of shrubs or trees. Altogether, 177 foliicolous lichen species were recorded. Parts of the results based on the thesis have already been published in other articles in *Botanica Acta*, *Herzogia*, *Nova Hedwigia* and *The Lichenologist*. Robert Lücking is to be congratulated by the IAL council for his outstanding thesis and a major contribution to our knowledge of a very little known group of tropical lichens.

E. I. Kärnefelt

IAL-meeting in the Ukraine

On the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the birth of the Ukrainian lichenologist Alfred N. Oxner (1898-1973) an IAL-sponsored meeting entitled "Taxonomy, Geography and Conservation of Lichens" is planned. Oxner contributed considerably to lichen taxonomy and to the study of the lichen flora of the Ukraine, the Russian Arctic, the Ural region, the Russian Far East, and Central Asia. His "Flora of the lichens of the Ukraine" and his "Handbook of the lichens of the USSR" is well-known.
Place and time:

Ukraine, 1998 (probably May or June). Two possible sites for the meeting have been proposed: a new forest-steppe reserve "Medobory" in the Ukraine Plains, Ternopil oblast, and a protected area in the Ukrainian Carpathians, Zakarpatska oblast.

Field excursions:

Broad-leaved and pine forests, and petrophytic (limestone) steppes will be available for the participants if the meeting is held in Ternopil oblast. Alpine vegetation, different mountain forest belts as well as rock outcrops will be available in the second locality.

Specialists interested in participating in this meeting are kindly requested to contact the secretary: S. Kondratyuk, N. G. Kholodny Institute of Botany, Tereshchenkivska 2, 252601 Kiev-4, Ukraine.

Honour for Bill Weber

William A. Weber, well-known among lichenologists for the important lichen collections he made in many parts of the world, has been honoured on 29 August 1996 for 50 years of service to the University of Colorado Museum. He was the guest of honour at a public reception at the University of Colorado Museum.

Weber is the former curator of the University of Colorado Museum herbarium, which he founded and brought to international prominence. Located in the basement of the Clare Small Arts and Sciences Building, the herbarium holds a half million dried preserved plants and serves as a state resource and official record of species found in the state and region.

Born Nov. 16, 1918, in New York, N. Y., Weber was educated at Iowa State University (B.S. 1940), and received a master of science in 1942 and doctorate in 1946 from Washington State University. He joined the CU faculty in 1946 as instructor of biology, retiring in 1990 as professor and curator emeritus. Since joining the CU faculty, Weber has studied the plant life of Boulder County and the Rockies, where he has been a keen observer of changes over the years. His studies have taken him throughout the world to observe plant life from sea level to alpine tundra. As herbarium curator he maintained an enormous network for exchanging plant material with institutions world-wide. "This preservation role of the herbarium is especially important given natural catastrophes, the press of civilisation, pollution and development, now that entire plant species are becoming endangered or threatened," Weber said. To date, 26 species and three genera world-wide have been named for Weber. His studies of the Galapagos islands span 30 years and include observations of drastic ecological effects of the 1983 El Niño weather disturbance. In 1984 Weber was elected a fellow of the Linnean Society, a significant honour. Now a professor emeritus and curator emeritus of the CU Museum, Weber remains an active researcher, author and daily participant in campus life.

He is probably best known as a phanerogam botanist, and after his retirement, he concentrated on this group. His book "Rocky Mountain Flora", published by the University Press of Colorado, has been in print since 1953. Weber's revised editions of "Colorado Flora: Eastern Slope" and "Colorado Flora: Western Slope",

with co-author Ronald C. Wittman, were released by the University Press of Colorado last spring. His latest volume, "King of Colorado Botany, Charles Christopher Parry, 1823-1890," will be released in January 1997.

A Global Red List

In December 1995 the ICCL (International Committee for the Conservation of Lichens) sent a questionnaire to all IAL members about a Global Red List for lichens. 40 persons or groups of persons responded, and G. Thor presented a first version of the Red List at a workshop together with Clifford Smith at IAL 3 in Salzburg in September 1996. Several suggestions on changes were proposed. The list only includes globally threatened lichens. Many species are threatened locally, e.g., in a country or a continent and it is important to include these species in Red Lists covering countries or continents. The Global Red List now includes 33 species with name, Red List category, and abbreviated information on, e. g., the distribution, habitat and threats for each species. Sources and selected important references are also included.

The Red List Categories are those prepared by the IUCN Species Survival Commission and published in 1994. Only Extinct and Critically Endangered species are included as the addition of species in Endangered and Vulnerable categories would have greatly lengthened the list.

The Red List with additional data on definition of Red List categories and criteria for included species can now be found at <http://www.dha.slu.se/home.htm> or can be ordered from G. Thor at the address below. Some proposals from Salzburg IAL3 are included here. The list only includes a selection of all Extinct and Critically Endangered species, and everyone is invited to propose species to be included (or excluded). All other comments and additions on the text for each species should be made to thor@botan.su.se or to the address below at least until 31 December 1996. New species and additions to the text will be included as soon as possible, and everyone providing information will of course be acknowledged.

Goran Thor, Swedish Threatened Species Unit, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, P.O. Box 7072, S-750 07 Uppsala, Sweden

Lichens on-line

The first sentence of the July contribution in this series can be repeated: The representation of lichenology on the World-Wide Web has grown further. The additions are too numerous to discuss individually. The addresses of the primary access sites are therefore repeated here (Cliff Smith's address has been changed). They provide convenient connections to various files of lichenological interest, and to related subjects.

Mycology - WWW sites of interest (Munich, Germany); address: <http://www.botanik.biologie.uni-muenchen.de/botsamml/mycology/mycology.html>.

Mycology Resources (Cornell University, USA); address: <http://muse.bio.cornell.edu/~fungi/>.

www.is.kochi-u.ac.jp/Bio/lichens/lichens.html.

The Lichens, by Tatsuya Okamoto (Kochi University, Japan); address: <http://www.is.kochi-u.ac.jp/Bio/lichens/lichens.html>.

Cliff Smith's Lichen World (Hawaii, USA); address: <http://www.botany.hawaii.edu/cpsu/lichen1.html>.

Information on botany (Cornell University, USA); address: <http://muse.bio.cornell.edu/cgi-bin/h!botany>.

A new development is the presentation of identification keys on the Internet. A key to the lichen genera of the Guianas is offered in traditional form. It can be downloaded and printed so that one has a printed copy as usual at hand. Alternatively its hypertext version can be used, which helps to save some paper turning when going to distant places in the key. Addresses: <http://osf1.gmu.edu/~thollowe/lichkey2.html> (hypertext version) and <http://osf1.gmu.edu/~thollowe/lichkey2.txt> (full text version).

As spin-off of the LIAS project, matrix-based keys are presented for the following taxa: lichen genera of Germany, *Biatora*, *Diploschistes*, *Epigloea*, *Megalospora*, *Miriquidica*, *Phaeophyscia*, *Rimularia*, *Tephromela*, *Vulpicida*. They can be found on the address <http://www.botanik.biologie.uni-muenchen.de/botsamml/lias/modules.html>.

New Literature

John A. ELIX. 1996. A revision of the lichen genus Relicina. Bibliotheca Lichenologica 62. 150 pages. (A treatment for 47 species in this genus centred in the palaeotropics, of which 8 are new; a key, descriptions, photographs and distribution maps are provided for all species.)

Uwe MEZGER. 1996. Biomonitoring mit epilithischen und epiphytischen Flechten in einem Belastungsgebiet (Berlin). Ein Verfahrensvergleich. Bibliotheca Lichenologica 63. 164 pages. (A diverse study of epiphytic and epilithic lichens in Berlin and their correlations with various environmental parameters, including sulphur dioxide, dust and drought.; in German.)

Leif TIBELL. 1996. Flora Neotropica. Monograph 69: Caliciales. The New York Botanical Garden, 79 pages. ISBN 0-89327-393-7. Price \$20 (excl. postage). (A taxonomic treatment of all 51 species in 17 genera of Caliciales known to occur in tropical America; keys and descriptions are given for all taxa, and numerous illustrations and distribution maps; based mainly on extensive recent collections, partly collected by the author himself, it is the first treatment of its kind for a larger tropical area and is likely to be useful also for other tropical areas, in view of the large range of most Caliciales.)

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Address changes/corrections:

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LIST OF SOCIETIES

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

Central Europe: Bryologisch-Lichenologische Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Mitteleuropa (BLAM). Info: Dr. Volker John, Pfalzmuseum für Naturkunde, Hermann-Schäfer-Strasse 17, D-67098 Bad Dürkheim, Germany.

Czech & Slovak Republics: Bryological and Lichenological Section of the Czech Botanical Society. Info: Dr. J. Liska, Institute of Botany, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, CS-252 43 Pruhonice, Czech Republic.

Finland: Lichen Section, Societas Mycologica Fennica. Info: Dr. Teuvo Ahti, Department of Botany, P.O. Box 47, FIN-00014 University of Helsinki, Finland.

France: Association Française de Lichénologie (AFL). Info: Dr. Jean-Claude Boissière, Laboratoire de Biologie Végétale, Route de la Tour Dénécourt, F-77300 Fontainebleau, France.

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

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

Japan: Lichenological Society of Japan (LSJ). Info: Dr. H. Harada, Natural History Museum and Institute, Chiba (CBM), Aobacho 955-2, Chuo-ku, Chiba 260, Japan.

The Netherlands: Bryologische en Lichenologische Werkgroep der KNNV (BLW). Info: Leo Spier, Kon. Arthurpad 8, NL-3813 HD Amersfoort, The Netherlands.

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

North America: American Bryological and Lichenological Society (ABLS). Info: Dr. Robert S. EGAN, Biology Department, University of Nebraska, Omaha, NE 68182-0072, USA.

North America, Northwest: Northwest Lichen Guild. Info: Dr. Bruce McCune, Dept. of Botany & Plant Pathology, Oregon State University, Cordley Hall 2082, Corvallis, OR 97331-2902, USA.

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

Slovakia: Lichenological Working-Group of the Slovak Botanical Society. Info: Dr. Eva Lisická, Slovak National Museum, Vajanského nábr. 2, 814 36 Bratislava, Slovakia.

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

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

Switzerland: Schweizerische Vereinigung für Bryologie und Lichenologie (SVBL). Info: Ph. Clerc, Conservatoire et Jardin botaniques, Case postale 60, CH-1292 Chambésy/GE, Switzerland.

USA, California: California Lichen Society. Info: Janet Doell, 1200 Brickyard Way, #302, Pt. Richmond, CA 94801, USA.