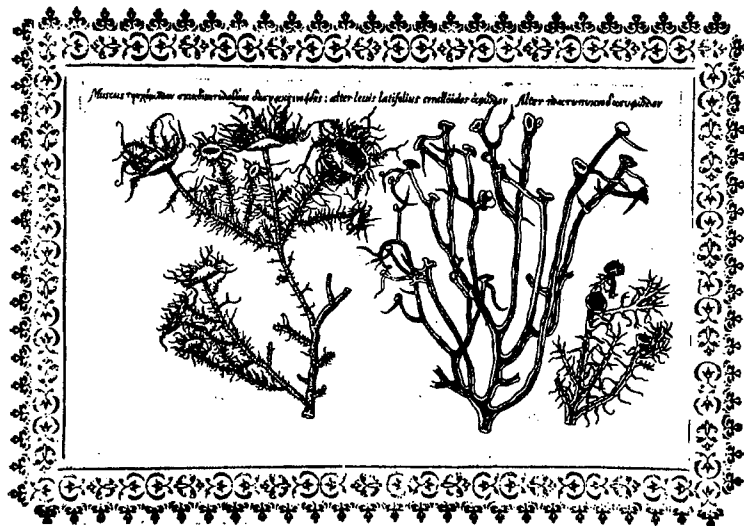


# INTERNATIONAL LICHENOLOGICAL

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The opinions expressed in the Newsletter are not necessarily those held by the International  
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## INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LICHENOLOGY

The International Association of Lichenology (I.A.L.) promotes the study and conservation of lichens. It organizes symposia, field trips, and distributes a biannual newsletter. There is a listserv which enables on-line discussion of topics of interest. Webpages devoted to lichenology are also maintained by members of the Association. People wishing to renew their membership in or become members of I.A.L. are requested to send their subscription (\$20 for the biennium 1997-1998, \$40 through 2000) to the Treasurers.

The **International Lichenological Newsletter** is the official publication of I.A.L. It is issued twice a year (July and December) in English. The Newsletter is also available on the Internet. The Newsletter is divided into five main sections: 1) **Association news**: official information concerning the Association, such as minutes of Council meetings, proposals of constitutional changes, new members, changes of addresses, etc. 2) **News**: information about lichenologists, institutional projects, herbaria, requests of collaboration, announcements of meetings, book reviews etc. 3) **Reports**: reports of past activities, short lectures, obituaries, short historical novelties, etc. 4) **Forum**: discussion of controversial scientific matters. It includes proposals of new themes for discussion (max. 1.5 page), and reactions to former proposals (max. 1 page). When the material exceeds the available space, the Editor will prepare a summary, on prior agreement with the contributors. 5) **Lichenology on-line**: information on Web sites devoted to Lichens. Any information intended for publication should reach the Editor on or before 15 May and 15 October for inclusion in the July and December issues, respectively.

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.

## I.A.L. EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 1996-2000

**President:** Hans-Martin Jahns, Botanical Institute, Universitätsgasse 1, D - 40225 Düsseldorf, Germany.

**Vice President:** Dianne Fahselt, Dept. of Plant Sciences, University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, N6A 5B7, Canada.

**Secretary:** Dagmar Triebel, Botanische Staatssammlung, Menzinger Strasse 67, D-80638 München, Germany.

**Treasurer:** Edit Farkas, Institute of Ecology and Botany, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, H-2163 Vácrátót, Hungary.

**Deputy treasurer:** François Lutzoni, Center for Evolutionary and Environmental Biology, Dept. of Botany, The Field Museum of Natural History, Roosevelt Road at Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, IL 60605, USA.

**Editor:** Pier Luigi Nimis, Dipartimento di Biologia, Università di Trieste, Via Giorgieri 10, I-34127 Trieste, Italy.

**Members-at-Large:** Paula DePriest (Washington, USA), Gintaras Kantvilas (Hobart, Australia), Hiroyuki Kashiwadani (Tsukuba, Japan), Xavier Llimona (Barcelona, Spain), Bruce McCune (Corvallis, USA), Wendy Nelson (Wellington, New Zealand), Sieglinde Ott (Düsseldorf, Germany), Tiina Randlane (Tartu, Estonia), Leopoldo Sancho (Madrid, Spain), Gernot Vobis (Bariloche, Argentina), Dirk Wessels (Pietersburg, South Africa).

## ASSOCIATION NEWS

IAL Council meeting (IBC 16, St Louis, august 6<sup>th</sup>, 1999) - minutes

The meeting opened at 11 am. Those present: P. DePriest, D. Fahselt, S. Ott, C. Smith, D. Triebel. The meeting discussed seven main subjects:

1. *Constitution* - Cliff has written to M. Wedin regarding changes to the IAL Constitution, all changes have to be submitted to the membership by the end of February 2000. Consideration of mechanisms for soliciting nomination of officers were discussed, in particular to ensure that nominees are both willing and have the time to do the job. The suggestion that the IAL should become a federation of local and regional affiliated lichen societies was mentioned again but deferred for more detailed consideration. The matter would be more appropriately discussed by the membership at the General Meeting in Barcelona.

2. *Suggestions for future IAL meetings* - In future, the end of August rather than September would be a better time. It was suggested that the General Meeting should also include workshops, as well as symposia, for example, changing directions in research on lichen symbiosis, lichenicolous fungi. The location of the next IAL General Meeting in 2004 should be outside Central Europe. Some suggested locations included Russia, the Pacific Northwest of USA (Seattle), South America, the east coast of North America. The location should be not too expensive for the majority of participants, and house an active local group of lichenologists. This discussion should continue in the Council so that a venue(s) could be presented to the General Meeting in Barcelona and the sponsors could present an overview of the potential field trips.

3. *Special student support* - We discussed the establishment of a foundation to support student attendance at meetings. An annual member subscription to a fund is a distinct possibility as well as bequests from members and friends where possible. The establishment of a foundation should be a goal of the next Council.

4. *Banking* - It was agreed that we should look into establishing two business offices for IAL, to handle different currencies. In each case IAL should seek status as a non-profit organization to avoid taxes.

5. *"Finance" Committee* - We suggested that President M. Jahns appoints a committee of past Presidents to look into the management of IAL funds.

6. *Nominations Committees* - The introduction of three nomination committees (each with 3 persons) was discussed: a) The Acharius Medal, b) Mason Hale Award, and c) IAL executive. Nominations should be allowed from the membership, and the process should be open. There should be at least two nominations for each office. No person should have more than one office within these committees. This should also be discussed in Barcelona.

7. *Newsletter* - E-mail should become the standard way of receiving the *Newsletter*, as a cost-saving step that would free up more resources for student awards, etc. This should also be discussed in Barcelona.

The meeting closed at 12.30.

Dagmar Triebel, München

## International Committee for the Conservation of Lichens

The IAL Committee for Conservation of Lichens (ICCL) was set up during the second IAL symposium in Båstad, Sweden, in 1992. The Committee became a Specialist Group under the umbrella of the Species Survival Commission (SSC) at IUCN in 1994. The chairman of this group was G. Thor and the secretary P. Wolseley. Thor has expressed his wish to step down from the chair and Ch. Scheidegger will take over at least until the IAL meeting in Barcelona. We have circulated this information to all members of this Committee, and we hope to ratify positions and membership in Barcelona. Meanwhile, at the LiCons symposium in Birmensdorf a short meeting was convened, to discuss the preparation of a "Status Survey and Conservation Action Plan Lichens - IUCN/SSC Lichen Specialist Group". A report of this meeting follows:

Ch. Scheidegger gave a short overview on recent IUCN publication series, and proposed that the IUCN/SSC Lichen Specialist Group should work on in the Action Plan for lichens. He asked what should be included, the better known epiphytic species or all lichenised fungi? According to R. Türk, it should include saxicolous and terricolous species because of threatened habitats, etc. Scheidegger said that the "Status Survey and Action Plan Lichens" could be structured by habitat. Other participants suggested that it should include man-made environments, such as metal-rich sites, those of high biodiversity and high endemism, areas of potential biodiversity where little or nothing is known. An example was supplied of the contents of the Bryophyte Action Plan including an introduction, and: a) What are bryophytes? b) Importance of Bryophytes, c) Threats, d) Major habitats, e) Regional overviews, including centres of diversity, conservation issues and case studies, f) Preliminary Red List Areas. The meeting agreed that this a good model, and to ask lichenologists to respond either with offers to cover particular areas or by helping in particular sections. The objective should be to produce a preliminary draft of a "Status Survey and Action Plan Lichens" to be discussed at the IAL symposium in Barcelona. Lichenologists who wish to contribute to its planning and elaboration are kindly asked to contact Ch. Scheidegger by e-mail: [scheidegger@wsl.ch](mailto:scheidegger@wsl.ch). Please write "IUCN" in the subject line.

Pat Wolseley, London

## Treasurer's Report

The IAL Council has decided to support the fourth IAL Symposium: a transfer of US\$ 3000 is currently arranged from the USA account by the Deputy Treasurer. Therefore, the present balance of the two IAL accounts is of US\$ 7500. The mailing costs of the present issue are not known yet - depending on the year of postage (1999 or 2000). Former members who have received issues of the Newsletter during the last years, are requested to pay the membership fee of US\$ 40 for 1997-2000. Members who joined the Association at any time during 1997 or 1998, will receive (or have already received) all issues from 1997 (Vol. 30, 1997; Vol. 31, 1998; Vol. 32, 1999). Please, let me know if you have not received them! Lichenologists who have decided to join the Association now, can choose to pay in full (US\$ 40 for the entire four years period: 1997-2000), and then they will receive also the back issues. If they choose becoming a member only from January 1999, the fee is of US\$ 20. New members should contact the Treasurer in order to be registered. I need your name, mailing address (i.e. institution, street, town, country),

fax, e-mail and telephone. Please send any changes as soon as possible. This time, a report of payment is sent only to those members who have not paid completely until 2000. The payment of other members is registered until December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2000. Please, submit all unpaid membership fees by April, 30<sup>th</sup>, 2000. Exceptionally, some members (who asked it by former correspondence) are allowed to pay during IAL4 in Barcelona, 2000. However, during that Symposium a new membership period (2001-2004) will start. Present treasurers suggested the Council that in the future payment should be accepted only for the entire 4-years period. Payment in advance for the new period should be avoided. The following options are available:

1) Edit Farkas, Institute of Ecology and Botany, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, H-2163 Vácátót, Hungary - cheques should be made payable to: Hungarian Foreign Trade Bank, H-1051 Budapest, Szent István tér 11, Account no.: 501-00047-2100-4019 MTA TUDOMANY (the account holder is the Dept. International Relations, Hungarian Academy of Sciences); as a remark please add: "IAL membership fee for 1997-2000 (or 1999-2000)". The SWIFT code of the bank is: MKKB-HU-HB - All fees should be paid in US\$ You are kindly requested to add US\$ 5 for bank charges if you send a cheque, or, in case of bank transfer, to pay all bank fees. Please, inform me directly if a bank transfer has been taken place!

2) IAL dues can be also paid to: François Lutzoni, IAL Deputy Treasurer, Center for Evolutionary and Environmental Biology, Dept. of Botany, The Field Museum of Natural History, Roosevelt Road at Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, IL 60605, USA. In this case there is no bank service charge.

E. Farkas, Budapest/Vácátót

## Call for nominations for the IAL Council (2000-2004) to be elected at the IAL 4 symposium in Barcelona

All IAL members are kindly requested to send their nominations for both Council Officers (President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, Deputy-Treasurer, Editor) and two Members-at-large to the Secretary, Dagmar Triebel, not later than 1 July 2000. The rules for the nomination under the current constitution are as follows "Nominations for the Council may be made by any individual member and must be submitted to the Secretary in writing (*e-mail is OK*) at least two months before the election with the written consent of the person nominated. Members of Council are not eligible to serve consecutive terms. If there is more than one nominee for each Council officer, an election by majority vote on a closed ballot shall be held to determine the Council membership."

Dagmar Triebel, München

## IAL Awards

The IAL is granting the Mason Hale Award to pay tribute to some excellent work done by young lichenologists and the Acharius medal in recognition to the life work of older distinguished lichenologists. The call for nominations was closed on December 15, 1999.

The Acharius Medals and the Mason Hale Award will be assigned on the occasion of the IAL 4 symposium in Barcelona, September 2000. Here is a list of former IAL medalists:

*Acharius-Medals:*

Dharani AWASTHI, Båstad, 3.IX.1992  
 Chicita CULBERSON, Båstad, 3.IX.1992  
 William CULBERSON, Båstad, 3.IX.1992  
 Gunnar DEGELIUS, Båstad, 3.IX.1992  
 Aino HENSSEN, Båstad, 3.IX.1992  
 Peter JAMES, Båstad, 3.IX.1992  
 Hildur KROG, Båstad, 3.IX.1992  
 Otto Ludwig LANGE, Båstad, 3.IX.1992  
 Josef POELT, Båstad, 3.IX.1992  
 Rolf SANTESSON, Båstad, 3.IX.1992  
 John THOMSON, Båstad, 3.IX.1992  
 Hans TRASS, Båstad, 3.IX.1992  
 Antonin VEZDA, Båstad, 3.IX.1992  
 Irwin BRODO, Vancouver, 19.VIII.1994  
 Margalith GALUN, Vancouver, 19.VIII.1994  
 Syo KUROKAWA, Vancouver, 19.VIII.1994  
 Elisabeth TSCHERMAK-WOESS, Vancouver, 19.VIII.1994  
 Vernon AHMADJIAN, Salzburg, 5.IX.1996  
 Siegfried HUNECK, Salzburg, 5.IX.1996  
 Christian LEUCKERT, Salzburg, 5.IX.1996

*Acharius gold Medal:*

Josef POELT on the occasion of his 70<sup>th</sup> birthday during the celebration in Graz, 22. X. 1994

*Mason E. Hale Award:*

Dagmar TRIEBEL, Båstad, 3.IX.1992  
 Fernando VALLADARES ROS, Vancouver, 19.VIII.1994  
 Robert LÜCKING, Salzburg, 5.IX.1996

**New members**

Allison KNIGHT, 28 Embo St., Dunedin, New Zealand, fax: (+64) 3-4878784, e-mail: [jgknight@es.co.nz](mailto:jgknight@es.co.nz), phone: (+64) 3-4878265.  
 Michael A. THOMAS, Dept. of Biochemistry, University of Otago, P. O. Box 56, Dunedin, New Zealand, fax: (+64) 3-4797866, e-mail: [mike.t@sanger.otago.ac.nz](mailto:mike.t@sanger.otago.ac.nz), phone: (+64) 3-4795149.

**Address changes**

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 Javier ETAYO, Navarro Villoslada 16, 3<sup>o</sup> dcha., 31003 Pamplona, Spain, [jetayosa@pn.te.cfnavarra.es](mailto:jetayosa@pn.te.cfnavarra.es)

Katherine A. GLEW, Department of Botany, The Field Museum of Natural History, Roosevelt Road at Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, IL 60605, phone: (+1) 312-665-7846, e-mail: [kglew@fmnh.org](mailto:kglew@fmnh.org)  
 Pekka HALONEN, Botanical Museum, P.O. Box 3000, FIN-90014 Univ. Oulu, Finland, e-mail: [pehalone@sun3.oulu.fi](mailto:pehalone@sun3.oulu.fi)  
 Scott A. LaGRECA, Farlow Herbarium, Harvard University, 22 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138, USA, fax: (+1) 617-4959484, e-mail: [lagreca@oeb.harvard.edu](mailto:lagreca@oeb.harvard.edu), phone: (+1) 617 4955729, (+1) 617 4952368.  
 Philip F. MAY, 42 Stults Road, Belmont, MA 02478-3431, USA, e-mail: [pffmay@aol.com](mailto:pffmay@aol.com), phone: (+1) 617-4841914.  
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 Yoshikazu YAMAMOTO, Lab. Adv. Bio-Prod. Sci., Dept. Biol. Prod., Akita Prefectural Univ., 241-7, Kaidobata-nishi, Shimoshinjo-nakano, Akita, 010-0146 Akita, Japan, fax: (+81) 18-8721678, e-mail: [yyamamoto@akita-pu.ac.jp](mailto:yyamamoto@akita-pu.ac.jp) (office), phone: (+81) 18-8721646.  
 Douglas ZOOK, School of Education, Boston University, 605 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts 02215, USA, fax: (+1) 617-3533924, e-mail: [dzook@bu.edu](mailto:dzook@bu.edu), phone: (+1) 617-3532030.

## NEWS

### American Bryological and Lichenological Society (ABLS) meetings

The ABLS has decided to meet by themselves in 2002. The meetings in 2000 and 2001 will be with the Botanical Society of America and other botanical societies in Portland, Oregon and Albuquerque, New Mexico, respectively. In preparation for this 2002 meeting, we are soliciting proposals from ABLS members who would be interested in hosting the meeting. This would entail organizing fieldtrips (usually more than at regular meetings), as well as housing accommodations for ca. 100 participants, and a conference room. The President-Elect at the time will organize the scientific program. If you are interested, please send a brief proposal on the site (including housing accommodations) to: Bill Buck ([bbuck@nybg.org](mailto:bbuck@nybg.org)) and Bob Egan ([robert\\_egan@unomaha.edu](mailto:robert_egan@unomaha.edu)).

### Third International Congress on Symbiosis - Marburg, august 2000

The Third International Congress on Symbiosis (TICS) will take place at the Philipps-University, Marburg, Germany between august 13-19<sup>th</sup>, 2000. The congress will cover the following sections (session Chairs in brackets): Bacterial Symbiosis and Defense (Werner), Symbiosis of Algae (Maier), Ecology, structure and evolution of symbiotic Eumycota (Kost), Physiology, biochemistry and molecular biology of fungal symbiosis (Franken), Lichen symbiosis and parasymbionts (Henssen), Animal and Marine Symbiosis (Beck & Lingelbach), Other Symbiotic Interactions and the Borderline Parasitism (Weber). Please note the deadlines for registration. The 2<sup>nd</sup> announcement can

be found at: [http://staff-www.uni-marburg.de/~b\\_morpho/symbio.html](http://staff-www.uni-marburg.de/~b_morpho/symbio.html), where you can directly fill in the forms for registration and presentation. Those without internet connection, but with e-mail, can ask for the second announcement to: [weberh@mail.uni-marburg.de](mailto:weberh@mail.uni-marburg.de). Otherwise you can contact: Prof. Hans Christian Weber, Chair, 3<sup>rd</sup> International Congress on Symbiosis, Philipps-Universität/Fb-Biologie-Spezielle Botanik und Mykologie, D-35032 Marburg, phone :(+49) (0)6421-2822091.

### Asia Mycological Conference, Hong Kong, July 2000

From 9-14 July 2000, the 2<sup>nd</sup> Asia-Pacific Mycological Conference will be held in Hong Kong. On this congress, a session on: *Taxonomy and phytogeography of lichenized ascomycetes in the tropics* will be organized by André Aptroot. Please contact him (e-mail: [aptroot@cbs.knaw.nl](mailto:aptroot@cbs.knaw.nl)) for more information. Incidentally, an annotated checklist of Hong Kong lichens (with numerous new records and 4 species new to science) was just published by him and M. Seaward in *Tropical Bryology* 17: 57-101.

### Lichen monitoring workshop, Pembroke, UK, August 2000

An international workshop to be held at Orierton Field Centre, Pembroke, Pembrokeshire, West Wales between 16-22<sup>nd</sup> August 2000. This workshop follows the BLS Habitats Management Workshop in Bangor 1997, and the LiCons symposium in Switzerland this year, where international concerns over issues for lichen conservation were discussed. The workshop aims at discussing and evaluating lichen monitoring strategies, and producing a Handbook of Lichen Monitoring methods that can be used by field workers, conservation bodies, and environmental consultants. - *Background*: Lichens have been widely used as indicators of environmental changes from air pollution to ecological continuity of old growth forests and more recently to climate change. The introduction of monitoring techniques is rapidly taking place for a wide range of objectives from assessing growth or loss of a population for Species Action Plans to the monitoring of lichen communities in extensive forests in the Pacific Northwest (U.S.A.) where forest management has been altered to accommodate epiphytic lichens. Information gathered from monitoring projects has contributed to our understanding of population dynamics and changes in lichen communities, and to assessing environmental, conservation and management issues, on both a local and a wider scale. Maritime habitats are an important part of our natural heritage and support a large proportion of the lichen flora on Atlantic shores. The oil spill from the Sea Empress in 1996 damaged a large area of littoral shores in Pembrokeshire, yet few monitoring sites were in place, and a wider monitoring initiative needs to be addressed. In other parts of the world where lichen-rich habitats are threatened there is an urgent need for collecting and interpreting data at a very basic level. This workshop will allow an exchange of methodology and ideas to support and establish appropriate monitoring. *Topics*: It is hoped that participants will contribute projects on all aspects and levels of lichen monitoring, surveillance and data interpretation for inclusion in the handbook, either as posters or as papers. Topics that will have special relevance include; analysis of growth and loss in individuals and in populations, community dynamics; relationship between bryophytes and lichens, Biodiversity Action Plans for Species (BAPS) and for habitats (HAPS). Use of indicator species for evaluating

biodiversity and ecological continuity in a range of habitats including maritime. Monitoring for air pollution and environmental change. Practical problems in long-term monitoring. The programme will be based on workshops with presentations that are relevant to each topic; there will be site visits and on-site discussions in a range of habitats where monitoring is going on. *Location* The workshop will be held in Pembrokeshire, where lichen communities are both diverse and well known, and where monitoring projects have been established in a range of habitats. Orierton was the home of the Oil Pollution Research Unit from 1963-1987, and still continues research on maritime shores. Field trips will include visits to Stackpole NNR and Skomer Island, Tycanol NNR, and shorter visits to Lawrenny and Angle Bay (oil pollution site), will be made during the week. The workshop will run from Wednesday evening 16<sup>th</sup> August (arrive for evening meal) until Tuesday 22<sup>nd</sup> August (accommodation includes leaving early on 23<sup>rd</sup>). The cost for the week including transport will be c. £270 including transport to sites (excluding £12 fee for Skomer Island). Organising Committee: Pat Wolseley (Scientific Associate NHM), Brian Coppins (RBGE), Christoph Scheidegger (WSL Switzerland) with assistance from Peter James, Frank Dobson and Tony Fletcher. For further details and registration forms contact: P. Wolseley, Botany Department, The Natural History Museum, Cromwell Rd. London SW7 5BD. E-mail: [patw@nhm.ac.uk](mailto:patw@nhm.ac.uk), fax: 0207 942-5529, phone: 0207 942-5617. Please return registration forms before December 30<sup>th</sup> 1999.

### Personalia

**Ted Ahti** (Helsinki) made a collecting trip to rock outcrops in Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina in October with some eastern North American lichenologists. Herbarium visits during the year have included London, Paris, Geneva and Stockholm. In November-December he visited Curitiba, Brazil, and participated in the GLAL-4 in Bariloche, Argentina, teaching a *Cladonia* workshop. His long overdue *Flora Neotropica* monograph (vol. 78, 363 pp.) on Cladoniaceae shall be available at the New York Botanical Garden Press at the end of January 2000 (price: US\$ 85).

**Jim Bennett** (University of Wisconsin, USA) visited **Stefano Loppi** (Siena, Italy). They spent some days collecting lichens in geothermal areas of Tuscany.

**David J. Eldridge** visited with R. Rosentreter and sampled in the sagebrush steppes of southern Idaho in mid-May, including a kayak trip down a desert river. Cold weather resulted in snow that the locals complained about, while David jumped for joy enjoying the large snow flakes! David conducted infiltration studies in various soil types of the sagebrush steppe.

**Javier Etayo** (Pamplona, Spain) is continuing his studies on lichens and especially lichenicolous fungi from the Neotropics. He has been spending several days in Ecuador with **Zdenek Palice**, paying attention, especially, to the high altitude ecosystems such as paramo and cloud forest. He is working now on a first paper about the lichenicolous flora of Colombia.

**Edit Farkas** has got her second child, Laura, born on October, 17<sup>th</sup>. Edit is at the moment at home and her e-mail address remains the fastest way to contact her. All of us would be glad to nominate Laura as a future member of IAL.

**Katherine A. Glew** accepted a position as Assistant Collections Manager at The Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago, Illinois, beginning July 1999. She will be

managing the lichen collection, assisting with a major reorganization of the lichen herbarium (consisting of more than 50,000 lichen specimens), integrating additional specimens recently collected or given to the museum, developing a web site for the lichen herbarium, and supervising undergraduates and volunteers.

**Trevor Goward** (Vancouver, BC) published a comprehensive treatment of fruticose lichens occurring in British Columbia. In August, he travelled to Switzerland to attend the LiCons conference, and to visit with Ch. Scheidegger and his family. Highlights of that trip included a field excursion in the Alps, a day in the field with M. Tremblay, and two days in Zürich with R. and Th. Honegger. To all his Swiss friends, Trevor extends his deepest gratitude. His next major project will be a popular guide to British Columbia lichens (to be written with the help of naturalists A. MacKinnon, J. Pojar, and A. Roberts). A publisher has already been found.

**Dobri Ivanov** (Varna, Bulgaria) visited **Stefano Loppi** (Siena, Italy) for four months, from April to August 1999, in the framework of the NATO-CNR Senior Guest Fellowship Programme *Environmental Science and Habitat*. They worked on the adoption of a method for monitoring air quality by epiphytic lichens in Bulgaria, based on the Italian experience.

**François Lutzoni** and **Katherine A. Glew** along with lichenology graduate students **Jutta Buschbom** and **Valerie Reeb**, from The Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago, met in Poland at the University of Gdansk with Drs. J. Miadlikowska and W. Faltnowicz. A seminar was arranged for The Field Museum lichenologists to present papers representing their current research. Afterwards a collecting foray was organized for lichens in the Bialowieza Forest, and the Tatra and Karkonosze Mountains of southern Poland.

**Helmut Mayrhofer** (Graz) visited and collected lichens in the calcareous high elevation valleys and mountains of Idaho with **R. Rosentreter** in late July. This fall, he was elected as Head of the Institut für Botanik of the University of Graz.

**Walter Obermayer** (Graz, Austria) had to postpone a 6-weeks-lichen-expedition to SE-Tibet (sponsored by the Austrian Science Fund and organized by G. Miehe, Marburg, Germany) from this summer to next year (or 2001). Chinese officials have limited the number of scientists allowed to work in Tibet to only two per year (!) Nevertheless, collaboration with several colleagues (*Lobaria* with Yoshimura; yellow *Cetrarias* and *Cetrelia* with Randlane, Thell and Saag; *Sulcaria* with Elix) based on Tibetan-lichen material from the 1994-expedition is progressing well, and a list of interesting findings is in preparation. Further cooperation is very welcome. Hitherto distributed material from Tibet can be found at: <http://www-ang.kfunigraz.ac.at/~oberma/li-grz1.htm> (*Lichenotheca Graecensis*) and <http://www-ang.kfunigraz.ac.at/~oberma/dupl-graec.htm> (*Dupla Graecensia Lichenum*).

**David Richardson** and **Marion Senson** are carrying out a study on mercury levels in lichens around a chlor-alkali plant in eastern Canada using *Hypogymnia physodes* as the monitoring species.

**Mauro Tretiach** (Trieste) was elected as President of the Italian Lichen Society (S.L.I.) for the next four years, at the annual meeting held in Napoli in October 1999. The S.L.I. also decided to grant to **William Purvis** (London) the status of Honorary Member of the Society.

**Mats Wedin** is leaving his post at the Natural History Museum of London at the end of the year, to take up a post as lecturer at the University of Umeå in northern Sweden.

He would like to thank all friends, collaborators and other colleagues for the help and assistance during this period, and he is looking forward to continuing these collaborations from his new base back home in Sweden. His new postal address, valid from mid-December (the old e-mail will hopefully still be working for some time) is: Dept. of Ecology and Environmental Science, Umeå University, SE-901 87 Umeå, Sweden.

### Lichenology in the research group of Fred Daniels, Münster

During a geobotanical expedition to the Mangyshlak region in Kasachstan in spring 1999 Ortrun Lepping and Fred Daniels were able to collect a lot of lichens from gypsum substrates including many "manna lichens". During a 3-weeks expedition of the International Circumpolar Vegetation Mapping project (CAVM) Fred Daniels collected lichens in all tundra subzones of Northern Canada. Visited areas include Axel Hedberg Island, Eureka (Ellesmere Island), Cornwallis Island, several localities on Victoria Island and Daring Lake on the Canadian mainland. Helga Bültmann finished her Ph.D. thesis on *Vergleichende Untersuchungen zu Textur und Struktur azidophytischer Erdflechtenvegetation unter Berücksichtigung von Standort und Syntaxonomie* (Comparative studies on texture and structure of acidophilous terricolous lichen vegetation with reference to environmental conditions and syntaxonomy). This study deals with the lichen vegetation of SE Greenland, Finland, Denmark and Germany. The main results will be published in several papers. Helga Bültmann, Fred Daniels, Ortrun Lepping and Christoph Lünterbusch continued their studies on Greenland lichens in relation to the vegetation. Lichen research of over 20 years old permanent plots in inland dune areas of The Netherlands still continues. In many sites lichens are very well developed again, especially reindeer lichens (*Cladonia portentosa*). Volker Krain finished fieldwork for his Ph.D study on saxicolous lichens in Westfalen. Finally, the epiphytic lichen flora of the town of Münster was remapped again. Compared with the situation in the eighties, the number of species increased slightly, lichen cover increased strongly, while nitrophytic species became more abundant.

### News from Dunedin, New Zealand

Allison Knight has recently joined Jennifer Bannister in the University of Otago Herbarium (OTA) as a part-time volunteer helping to curate and database the lichen collections. Allison is also preparing lichen lists for various regions of South Island, and is collecting lichens for OTA. Jennifer is continuing to examine the variation in species of *Ramalina* in New Zealand and is extending their known distributions. David Galloway (Landcare Research, NZ Ltd) is 2/3 of the way through a Supplement to Flora of New Zealand Lichens, which will incorporate the many changes, new discoveries, etc., in the NZ lichen mycobiota since publication of the Flora in 1985. An updated and expanded Checklist of NZ Lichen-forming, lichenicolous and allied fungi is being prepared for presentation at Species 2000, in Wellington in February 2000. He is undertaking a revision of *Placopsis* in NZ and the temperate Southern Hemisphere; completing a monograph on *Pseudocyphellaria* in Australia with Jack Elix and Gintaras Kantvilas; and participating in a Madsen Fund Project in the Department of Biochemistry, Otago

University investigating nitrogen fixation and photosynthesis in forest and grassland species of *Pseudocyphellaria*. Michael Thomas (Dept. of Biochemistry, University of Otago), late of Arizona State University, has recently accepted a post-doctoral position under the Marsden Fund, investigating aspects of nitrogen-fixation and cycling in New Zealand ecosystems with a focus on *Pseudocyphellaria*. He is also doing some preliminary investigations on the relationship of genetic variation to nitrogen-fixation status. Tina Summerfield (Dept. of Biochemistry, University of Otago) is a doctoral candidate also working with the Marsden Project. She is examining cyanobionts of *Pseudocyphellaria* collected from various ecological niches. The experiments currently being undertaken focus on the photosynthetic performance of the cyanobionts under a variety of light levels and will also include UV-B effects. Preliminary studies have focused on: (1) the lipid composition of thylakoid membranes, and (2) the effect of light quality and intensity on gene expression.

### Request for *Ramalina* specimens

Scott LaGreca and Urs Gröner are interested in obtaining specimens of the following species from different regions of Europe and Macaronesia: *Ramalina elegans*, *R. subgeniculata*, *R. panizzei*. Their study will include chemical and molecular methods. Any contribution is very welcome; near-fresh specimens would be great! (e.g. of the last two years or so). Specimens should be sent to: Urs Gröner, Eidgenössische Forschungsanstalt für Wald, Schnee und Landschaft (WSL), Zürcherstrasse 111, CH-8903 Birmensdorf, Switzerland, e-mail: [groner@wsl.ch](mailto:groner@wsl.ch).

### Erioderma - news

As the result of my recent interests in the paleobotanical history of the genus *Erioderma*, it has become clear that *E. pedicellatum* and several closely related species in South America have been formed through hybridization between *E. wrightii* and species containing argopsin. All of these hybrids have in common that they contain the mixed depsidone eriodermin, whose ring A is of the  $\beta$ -orcinol type, whereas their  $\beta$ -rings are of the orcinol type. Since this difference cannot be explained through metabolic conversion of the  $\beta$ -orcinol ring into an orcinol ring, the most logical explanation for the presence of this "mixed" depsidone is that it is the product of hybridization between *E. wrightii*, which contains the pure orcinol depsidone conwrightiin, and species which are producing the pure beta-orcinol depsidone argopsin. On the basis of this information, a collaborative effort has been envisaged between P. DePriest (Smithsonian Institution), P.M. Jørgensen (Univ. of Bergen), and myself, to examine the molecular biology of *Erioderma pedicellatum* and similar hybrids, as well as that of their putative parents. This work seems particularly important in view of the fact that *Erioderma* is one of the most primitive genera of cyanophilic lichens, and that rapid evolution of the secondary metabolism has been explored.

Wolfgang Maass

### International Association for Plant Taxonomy (IAPT)

The headquarters of the IAPT recently moved from Berlin to Vienna, including the editorial office of *Taxon* and *Regnum Vegetabile*. The new President of the IAPT is Sir Ghilleen T. Prance (Kew, UK) and the Secretary-Treasurer Prof. Tod Stuessy (Vienna, Austria). The only cryptogamist in the new IAPT Council is Teuvo Ahti. See *Taxon* 48: 605-607, 1998.

Teuvo Ahti, Helsinki

### Lichens of Antarctica and South Georgia

*Lichens of Antarctica and South Georgia* will go to press (Cambridge University Press) early in 2000. It has been prepared over the past 15 years by Dag Olav Øvstedal (Bergen, Norway) and Ronald Lewis-Smith (British Antarctic Survey, Cambridge, U.K.), and funded by the B.A.S. This will be the first comprehensively researched and revised text on the lichen-forming fungi of the Antarctic biome. The large sub-Antarctic island of South Georgia is included because of its close biogeographic affinity to the maritime Antarctic region, opposite southern South America. A substantial amount of the material examined is held in the very large Antarctic herbarium of the B.A.S. (AAS), all specimen details of which are held in the Antarctic Plant Database (soon to be accessible through the B.A.S. webpage at: [www.antarctica.ac.uk](http://www.antarctica.ac.uk)). However, comparative material, including available types, has been obtained from many other herbaria, and many specialists around the world have contributed their expertise. This book will complement the *Illustrated Bryoflora of Antarctica* (R. Ochyra, H. Bednarek-Ochyra, J. Vana and R.I. Lewis-Smith), preparation of which is nearing completion. It should be ready for submission to C.U.P. by July 2000.

R.I. Lewis-Smith, Cambridge

## REPORTS

### New Literature

GOWARD T., 1999 - *The lichens of British Columbia, illustrated keys. Part 2, Fruticose Species*. Special report series no. 9. British Columbia Ministry of Forests, Victoria, BC. 319 pp. ISBN 0-7726-3961-2 (soft cover). Price: Canadian\$ 55.00. Available from: Crown Publications Inc., 521 Fort Street, Victoria, B.C. Canada V8W 1E7, phone: (250) 386-4636, fax: (250) 386-0221, e-mail: <http://www.crownpub.bc.ca/> - This book covers 309 species of fruticose lichens that occur or are expected to occur in British Columbia. It starts with a short, clear introduction to lichen morphology. In the main part, T. Goward provides keys for identification of genera and species. Range and habitat, chemical reactions, and chemical constituents are listed for all the species. In numerous notes that accompany descriptions, the Author adds any information useful for the species identification or for understanding their distributions. He did all of the drawings that form the integral part of introductory chapters and keys. You will see that it is a great



advantage when the author of a taxonomic treatment can illustrate his own work. I was impressed by the keys to *Cladonia* (72 species; mind you, that's only about a one half of our sedges!) and I liked all the information on the "Calicioid" lichens - those small pins that you can find on tree bark in our ancient forests. BEN readers won't be at all surprised that I don't like Trevor's effort to provide common names for all lichens "as vehicles of communication for those unwilling to use scientific names." Some of those common names sound like they were coined while under the influence of *Cladonia pleurota* - "Mind-altering pixie-cup". The book is very well produced and both T. Goward and the British Columbia Ministry of Forests should be congratulated for this excellent contribution. Many thanks, Trevor! P.S. I should mention that this volume is a sequel to Goward, T., McCune B. & D. Meidinger, 1994. *The lichens of British Columbia, Illustrated Keys. Part 1, Foliose and Squamulose Species*. Special report series no. 8, B.C. Ministry of Forests, Victoria, B.C. 181 p. ISBN 0-7726-2194-2 [soft cover] Price: Canadian\$ 31.00

Adolf Ceska, Vancouver

PICCINI C. and S. SALVATI (eds.), 1999 - *Biomonitoraggio della Qualità dell' Aria sul Territorio Nazionale*. - ANPA Serie Atti 2, 337 pp. ISBN 88-448-0021-7. Price: free. Available from: ANPA (Attn.: C. Piccini), Dip. Ambiente, Via Brancati 48, 00144 Roma (Italy). - This volume, published by the Italian National Agency for the Environment (ANPA) contains the State of the Art of Italian research on the biomonitoring of air quality (higher plants, bryophytes, lichens etc.), and national guidelines for several techniques. Lichens, represented with at least four articles, play an important role. This volume, albeit in Italian (with English abstracts), might be of interest for a wider audience, as it contains the most comprehensive bibliography on biomonitoring with lichens in Italy, totalling more than 400 articles, most of which were published in the last 10 years.

KANTVILAS G. and S. J. JARMAN, 1999 - *Lichens of Rainforest in Tasmania and south-eastern Australia*, with photographs by B.A. Fuhrer. - Australian Biological Resources Study, Flora of Australia Supplementary Series, Volume 9, Soft cover, 212 pages, c. 240 colour photographs. Price: Australian \$39.95, plus A\$4.00 postage (surface mail). - More than 200 macrolichens have been recorded in Tasmania's rainforest, and 127 are illustrated in this volume. Many also occur in the cool temperate rainforests of south-eastern Australia or New Zealand. The book, beautifully illustrated in colour, provides introductory chapters on the nature of lichens, the composition of the lichen flora in Tasmania, and the distribution and ecology of lichens in rainforest. It includes notes on the genera and species, an identification key and a glossary of technical terms. To receive a brochure-order form by mail or fax, contact: Pat McCarthy, ABRs, GPO Box 787, Canberra A.C.T. 2601, Australia, e-mail: [patrick.mccarthy@ea.gov.au](mailto:patrick.mccarthy@ea.gov.au)

The Editor

## Retirement of Marie-Agnes Letrouit

At the end of August 1999, Marie-Agnes Letrouit (formerly Letrouit-Galinou, née Galinou), one of the foremost lichenologists of France and co-founder of Association Française de Lichénologie, retired from her position as Head of the Department of Lichénologie Fondamentale et Appliquée at the Université Pierre et Marie Curie, Paris. A former student of Des Abbayes, she has for much of her career researched the ontology of lichens, and maintained since 1953 a very considerable output of high quality publications; more recently she has turned her attention to the ecology of lichens, showing particular interest in their value as monitors of declining air pollution levels, more especially in Paris and its environs. Marie-Agnes has been a dedicated teacher, and many lichenologists owe much to her inspiration and guidance. Her enthusiasm for the subject and her ability to communicate it were clearly demonstrated in the remarkable presentations she prepared for French television. Marie-Agnes has retained the necessary documentation and herbarium material to continue her work on the Parisian lichen flora, but her library has been donated to the Musée Nationale d'Histoire Naturelle and much of her herbarium to her colleague Serge Deruelle; duplicate reprints of her ontological work have been passed on to me for distribution (contact e-mail: [m.r.d.seaward@bradford.ac.uk](mailto:m.r.d.seaward@bradford.ac.uk)). We wish Marie-Agnes well in her retirement, and trust that we will have many opportunities to see her at future lichenological meetings.

Mark Seaward, Bradford

## International Conference on Lichen Conservation (LiCons)

In late August 1999, 60 lichenologists converged on Switzerland to participate in the first International Conference on Lichen Conservation Biology, alias "LiCons". Our host was Christoph Scheidegger, and our venue the Swiss Federal Institute for Forest, Snow and Landscape Research (alias "WSL"), in Birmensdorf, near Zürich. Participants were in attendance from 17 countries: Australia, Austria, Canada, Croatia, Estonia, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, The Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Russia, Ukraine, The United States, and of course Switzerland. A welcome surprise: at least a dozen of the participants hailed from the former Soviet bloc. The programme included a wide-ranging series of 50 papers and 15 poster sessions spread over four days. As the presentations are being prepared for publication, only a few highlights will be given here. First the good news: In response to declining levels of acid precipitation over much of Europe, many lichens are now being reported in regions (e.g. Switzerland, Germany, Hungary, The Netherlands) from which they have long been absent. Among the "newcomers" are a number of undescribed crustose species, some of which may be newly evolved! Now the bad news: Epiphytic members of the *Lobaria* are in serious decline in northeastern North America. Even in Europe, where conditions are ameliorating, the highly fragmented distribution of many species will probably continue to lead to local extinction. Nor does rising air quality necessarily favour all elements of the pre-industrial lichen mycota; some formerly widespread species seem destined to remain localized or rare. What is more, the decline in acid precipitation will make it more difficult to correlate current lichen distributional patterns with any single measure of air quality. Changing land use also threatens many species that have hitherto benefited from



traditional human activity. Finally, a lack of baseline data continues to hamper unequivocal assessments of lichen health in many regions. And even where data do exist, endangerment categories can be difficult to apply consistently. Also highlighted by the conference were a broad array of taxonomic, geographic, and conceptual approaches. Several researchers presented recent autecological studies in which one or more species was subjected to studies of various kinds: developmental, molecular, culturing, ecophysiological, reproductive biology, or population dynamics. The title of "miss poster lichen" clearly went to *Lobaria pulmonaria*, which provided a primary focus for six papers. Other species discussed include *Cladonia perforata*, *Cladonia verticillaris* s. lat., *Erioderma pedicellatum*, *Hypogymnia physodes* (!), *Leptogium saturninum*, *Lobaria scrobiculata*, *Menegazzia terebrata*, *Platismatia glauca*, *P. norvegica*, and *Sticta fuliginosa*. Working at a broader scale of resolution, other presenters focussed on assemblages of species judged to be critical to lichen conservation, for example the "cyanolichens" and the *Lobarion*. Others again described the results of inventories performed in key habitats (churchyards, parks, karst landscapes, and oldgrowth aspen forests). The conference also saw the unveiling of five new regional "red lists", for Hungary, The Netherlands, the Sakhalin region of Russia, eastern Spain, and portions of Ukraine. On the whole, much more attention was paid to the science of lichen conservation than to the political art of making it happen. A number of presentations dealt with conservation methodologies: how to determine whether a species is (or is not) endangered, how to identify critical habitats, how to assess lichen vitality using video techniques, and how to maintain lichens in a viable state for future propagation or transplant experiments. One paper, however, did examine the question of jurisdictional responsibility for the conservation of selected species. A day spent in the field visiting some of Christoph's study sites - transplant experiments in action - rounded the conference out very nicely. I think everybody was much impressed by the calibre of this work, as with that of Christoph's students and team-members Michael Dietrich, Silvia Stofer, Jean-Claude Walser, David Yetman, Stefan Zoller, and others. LiCons provided a superb opportunity to compare and contrast recent initiatives in lichen conservation in different parts of the world. Ch. Scheidegger, his students, the WSL, and the IUCN are all to be congratulated for their respective roles in making possible a gathering calculated, one suspects, to catapult lichen conservation forward into the next century. To judge from the sentiments expressed during the last session of the last afternoon, the momentum thereby generated is unlikely soon to be lost. Stay tuned, IAL, for future developments!

Trevor Goward, Vancouver

### LiCons post-conference excursion

Following the stimulating LiCons conference, a very fortunate group of 15 participants enjoyed a five-day excursion in the Swiss countryside. The excursion was led by Ch. Scheidegger, assisted by his team of research students. The trip covered not only the wide range of vegetation types, lichen-rich areas and biogeographic regions of the country, but also focussed on particular projects undertaken by researchers with the Swiss Federal Institute for Forest, Snow and Landscape Research. Thus, in addition to having an excellent introduction to Switzerland and its flora, we were entranced by Urs Groner explaining his work with *Usnea longissima*, amused by Christoph lovingly tending his 'babies' (minute transplants of *Lobaria*), and fascinated by Ch. Weber explaining the ecophysiology of

*Bactrospora dryina*. It is impossible to summarise these few exciting days, many months after life has returned to 'normal' and once again filled with daily duties. My strongest impressions are, firstly, that Switzerland is a beautiful land, and we were privileged that in such a short time we were able to enjoy the conifer forests near Muotathal, the mountain meadows of the Albula pass and upper Engadin, and the chestnut groves of the Bergel, and many equally enticing places in between. The breadth of habitats ranged from shivering on a windswept mountain to lazing in the shade of a giant *Castanea*. One evening we thawed the spirits with a glass of Schnaps, whereas on the next we had fine wine served by an aloof Italian waitress. Accommodation ranged from the spacious luxury of a grand hotel to the intimacy of a mountain tavern where some weary participants slumbered to a cocktail of the scent of damp socks and specimens, and the satisfied snores of their colleagues. Lichenologists make good companions, and I am sure that our little group, representing Switzerland, Canada, the U.S.A., Great Britain, Russia, Ukraine and Tasmania, look forward to renewing friendships at the next opportunity. We will recall the many jokes, the company of Marmots and Penguins (...note of the Editor: incredible what the National Swiss Tourist Agency is capable of!), the *Cetraria* pastilles, the queues for the shower at night, the endless supplies of chocolate, cheeses and breads, the flexible time schedule, and many other precious impressions. Thank you Christoph, Silvia, Christine and Jean-Claude for a wonderful experience.

Gintaras Kantvilas, Hobart, Tasmania

### California Lichen Society Symposium (S. Francisco, november 1999)

On November 7<sup>th</sup>, 1999, the California Lichen Society (CALS) hosted a symposium entitled "Lichens Exposed" at the California Academy of Sciences in San Francisco. The event was primarily designed to provide some basic facts about lichens and lichenology to anyone interested in learning about them, as well as to provide a venue for an exchange of information and ideas amongst the members of the Society. Following a welcome from CALS president Judy Robertson, the day's events got off to a good start with R. Doell's dramatic multi-media slide show of lichen images. This was followed by an introductory lecture by J. Doell in which she attempted to tell all there was to know about lichens in forty minutes. D. Wright then came forward to give an illustrated talk about the genus *Usnea* in California. There followed a light lunch served by CALS members. The final presentation was by Ch. Bratt, a slide show about the lichens of the Channel Islands of Southern California where she has been working for many years. The planned lichen walk in Golden Gate Park where the Academy is located was unfortunately rained out. Even given this unfortunate development, what with the lectures, food, and an attendance of sixty five people, the avowed goal of the symposium - that is, to "expose" lichens to the general public, while also providing an opportunity for the exchange of information and ideas amongst the members of the California Lichen Society - was achieved.

Janet Doell

### XVI International Botanical Congress, St. Louis, August 1-7, 1999

Some 5,000 scientists from more than 100 countries met in St. Louis at the biggest meeting of botany, which took place in the convention center (America's center) in downtown St. Louis. Of the gigantic program, three symposia - out of more than 200 (!) -

were devoted exclusively to lichens. F. Lutzoni and A. Crespo moderated *Recent advances in lichenology: molecular approaches to solving issues related to species complex, conservation genetics, and the evolution of life history features*. An introductory overview by D. Hawksworth was followed by more specific lectures: A. Beck reported on selectivity and co-evolution of the algal partners, O. Cubero presented work on *Physconia*, and discussed the structure of its sequence insertions, M. Grube reviewed the species concept of lichens and showed a preliminary multigene study in *Lecanora*. S. Kroken presented a multilocus study to resolve the relationships in the species pair *Letharia vulpina-columbiana*. J. Miadlikowska revisited infrageneric concepts in *Peltigera*, and S. Zoller presented his work on populations of *Lobaria pulmonaria*. One of the important insights was that molecular hypotheses based on a single gene are apparently not sufficient to address questions at or below the species level. Another lichen-forum was *Lichenology in the concept of the family Physciaceae*, organized by R. Moberg and H. Mayrhofer. In this session, U. Arup reviewed the morphological evolution in Physciaceae using sequence data, S. Etges studied morphogenesis in *Physcia* and *Xanthoria*, G. Helms investigated the relationships of photobionts, and K. Lohtander presented a phylogenetic analysis of the Physciaceae in Fennoscandia. J.-E. Mattsson and Ch. Scheidegger reported on cladistic analyses based on non-molecular characters, whereas U. Trinkaus presented a monographic revision of the *Buellia epigaea* complex. There still are several poorly understood crustose groups which await study, especially in *Buellia*. However, it was apparent that several foliose genera evolved from various groups of the crustose genus *Rinodina*. The third exclusively lichenological session dealt with *Ecology, floristics and phytogeography of arid lichens with an emphasis on the Sonoran desert region*, and was organized by T. Nash III and H. Hertel. With a focus on species of the greater Sonoran area, S. Hammer discussed morphological features of *Cladonia*, M. Herrera-Campos presented a study of *Usnea* species, T. Lumbsch gave an overview of *Lecanora*, A. Tehler focused mainly on members of the Roccellaceae, and D. Triebel reported on lichenicolous fungi. Much more is known now than only a few years ago, due to the significant progress and enthusiasm in the Sonoran Desert Project. *Bryophyte and lichen rarity: patterns, causes, and conservation* was another session of relevance for lichenologists (see Forum Discussion in *International Lichenological Newsletter* 31, 2). Among more general and bryological lectures, it also included a contribution by C. Scheidegger on genetic composition of *Lobarion* communities in which the impact of genotypic diversity on transplantation strategies was discussed. Further lichenological contributions were scattered in other symposia; for example, P. DePriest presented her recent progress in the exploration of lichen symbioses, R. Lücking reported on his research on taxonomy and ecology of foliicolous lichens, I. Kranner further investigated desiccation tolerance in lichens, and S. Ott spoke about ethylene in lichens. Apart from the oral presentations there was quite a number of interesting posters on lichens. As there is no space to list all contributions, and because abstracts are still available on the internet (<http://www.abc99.org/>), only a few examples are mentioned here: J. Buschboom presented a study of *Porpidia* and V. Reeb reported on preliminary results from phylogenetic work in the Acarosporaceae. P. DePriest, with various combinations of co-workers, contributed several posters on Cladoniaceae, including a study on photobiont coevolution. M. Sikaroodi presented a first phylogenetic analysis with some lichenicolous fungi. Among other and scattered posters on lichen physiology, B. Wilske reported on acetaldehyde emission of lichens due to oxygen deficiency. The

American Bryological and Lichenological Society's 100th Anniversary Gala was probably the most important social meeting point for lichenologists. Following the dinner, the history of the Society was presented in interesting lectures by L. Anderson and I. Brodo. After these centennial talks, only little time was left for more informal discussions, and, as always, we had to leave the dinner too early. In strong contrast to the subtropical atmosphere outside the building, the air-conditioned climate in the rooms was appreciated by most people. Practically everything went very well, due to the impressive and good organization of this huge congress. Big meetings such as the IBC are condensation points of botanical progress, and it is always important to have an appropriate representation of lichenology there. I think, that the (rather) few participating lichenologists did a good job in this respect.

Martin Grube, Graz

### Nomenclature sessions held in St. Louis, July 26-30 1999

As usual, only a small proportion (67 proposals) of the relatively low number of 218 proposals to amend the Code presented to the St. Louis Congress passed. Thirty-two proposals had more than 75%. There were no votes in the 229 ballots returned by mail, and these were not discussed at all. A few hot items were to be handled. The discussion of a unified *BioCode* was postponed, but changes in terminology associated with it were debated. Most of these proposals were defeated, with the exception of the terms "homotypic" vs. "heterotypic" synonymy (replacing "nomenclatural" vs. "taxonomic" synonyms) and "replacement names" (instead of "avowed substitute"), which were considered useful clarifications. Proposals concerning a protected status of listed *Names in Current Use* (NCU) were rejected by a clear-cut majority without further debate. In view of a strongly negative mail vote, proposals concerning a compulsory *Registration* of new names were withdrawn. Moreover, a proposal made from the floor to remove reference to registration from the present Code received a 64.8% approval. A proposal that nomenclatural novelties published in a thesis were not to be regarded as validly published unless this is a regular publication with an ISBN number received just over 50% "Yes" votes, and did not pass. To rescue the beneficial effects of registrations to the respective indexing centers, two recommendations were proposed from the floor, that: a) authors or publishers introducing nomenclatural novelties should choose periodicals that regularly publish taxonomic papers or send a copy of their work to the appropriate indexing center, b) authors or editors are urged to list nomenclatural novelties in the abstract/index of their work. These proposals were accepted with a strong majority. A proposal to replace the obligate Latin diagnosis by an English one failed already in the mail vote. Thirty-eight proposals concerning orthographic details were defeated without discussion within a few minutes, and no special committee was installed to take care of further modifications in orthographic ruling. The definition of type material in Art. 8 was further refined by acceptance of a modified proposal [66]. The ruling on *epitypes* (secondary type material designated to fix the interpretation of uncertain original material, introduced in the Tokyo Code), was made consistent with other rules in the hierarchy of types. Three groups of proposals were of particular relevance to mycology: *Living types*: A proposal [211a] by Gams et al. was modified to read: "Add a Note after Art. 8.2: In fungi and algae inactivated cultures (e.g. lyophilized or deep-frozen) are

acceptable as types." This implies that permanently preserved type material loses its type function as soon as it is reactivated and thus becomes "ex-type". The original restriction of this ruling to particular groups of fungi was abandoned as being impractical. Another proposal, aimed to define the term "type culture", was withdrawn and the proposed Note in Art. 37 [Prop. 211b] was modified to read: "Metabolically inactive material of fungi and algae is acceptable as type for the purpose of this Article" (see also Rec. 8B.1). After the mycologists present at the Nomenclature Section had agreed on this solution, the modified proposals passed without problems. A proposed rewording of Rec. 50 E.2 (Kuyper et al., Prop. 213) concerning author citation of *sanctioned fungal names* passed, and so did a proposed recommendation (Jørgensen & Gams, prop. 214) to add a recommendation (not a rule) in Art. 59.5, aimed at avoiding double nomenclature for anamorphs of pleomorphic fungi when the associated teleomorph is known. Proposals to use the term "parataxa" instead of "form taxa" for fossil plants and imperfect fungi, not welcomed by mycologists, were withdrawn by the proposers. The proceedings of the Nomenclature Section will be published *in extenso* in *Englera*. The new St. Louis Code to be edited by a Committee headed by Rapporteur Général W. Greuter is expected to appear in summer 2000. The Committee for Fungi has undergone considerable changes and six new members as voted into the Committee by the present membership, were installed by the Congress (See also: <http://fp.bio.utk.edu/mycology/nom-news.htm>).

W. Gams, Secretary, Committee for Fungi

## FORUM

### Proposal for a new IAL constitution, by the IAL Constitution Committee

At the Salzburg IAL General Meeting in 1996, we elected a Committee to review the IAL Constitution (see below, also available at: <http://www.botany.hawaii.edu/cpsu/assoc.html>), and propose any changes, where necessary. In order to arrive at a proposal likely to get full support from the IAL membership at the Barcelona meeting, the draft proposal is presented here for your review and discussion. Suggestions for improvement, and comments will be much appreciated. The Committee will try to respond to every point raised, through Mats Wedin. We propose to close the discussion on 30 November 1999, after which the Committee will present the revised proposal to the Council for final circulation to the members and presentation to the General Meeting in Barcelona 2000. We would urge IAL members to contribute to the discussion on this proposal. Please express any concern on overlooked matters or unexpected consequences of some formulations to the Discussion Forum.

The IAL Constitution Committee (M. Jahns, H. Sipman, C. Smith and M. Wedin)

### CURRENT CONSTITUTION OF IAL

1. *Name*: The name of the Association shall be the International Association for Lichenology (IAL).
2. *Goals*: To promote and encourage communication throughout the world among those interested in the study of lichens. In furtherance of these aims but not otherwise, to: a) Organize field meetings, conferences, and exhibitions. b) Publish news, views, and

activities of lichenologists. c) Encourage and actively support the conservation of lichen flora.

3. *Membership*: The Association (IAL) shall have two types of membership: individual and institutional. Individual members are those whose dues have been paid. They shall receive all Association publications, shall have voting rights, and shall be eligible for attending IAL-sponsored meetings and excursions. Institutional members are those whose subscriptions have been paid. They shall receive all Association publications.

4. *Power to raise Money*: To further the goal, the Association (IAL) has the power to raise money by dues, subscriptions, or other means as approved by Council. The purpose of raising such money is purely for scientific purposes and shall not be used for financial profit.

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

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

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

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

9. *Meetings*: "The Association (IAL) shall normally hold General Meetings at Symposium meetings of the IAL, at International Botanical Congresses and at International Mycological Congresses. Additional meetings may be held at the discretion of Council. The Council shall hold meetings at the Congresses and as requested by the President. Notice of General Meetings shall be sent to members at least four weeks before the date of the meeting. The procedure and order of business at meetings shall be decided by the presiding officer. Additional General Meetings of the Association (IAL) shall be convened on the request of Council or of twenty members. The request shall be addressed to the Secretary and shall specify the purpose for which the meeting is called. A convening notice stating this purpose shall be communicated to every individual member of the Association at least six weeks prior to the meeting date. When votes are taken during General Meetings, a quorum of thirty individual members shall be required. In the case of Council decisions, approval of at least four Council Members is required.

10. *Change of Constitutional Rules*: Changes in these Rules may be made only at General Meetings of the Association (IAL) and must be approved by not less than two-thirds of the members present at the meeting. Proposals of changes in the Rules must be detailed in the convening notice sent to every individual member, at least four weeks prior to the meeting. The Association (IAL) exists solely for non-profit and no rule change shall be allowed which will change the non-profit status.

#### ***PROPOSAL FOR A NEW CONSTITUTION (1<sup>st</sup> draft by the Constitution Committee)***

1. *Name* - The name of the Association shall be: The International Association for Lichenology (IAL).

2. *Goals* - The purpose of the IAL shall be to promote the appreciation and understanding of lichens and lichenology throughout the world. To achieve this, the IAL shall: a) encourage the study of lichens, b) advocate lichenological interests in the international arena, c) stimulate communication among those interested in lichens by publishing news, views and activities of lichenologists, d) organise field meetings, conferences, and exhibitions, and, e) encourage and actively support the conservation of lichen flora.

3. *Membership* - Members of the IAL are those whose dues have been paid.

4. *Power to raise Money* - The IAL is a non-profit organization. It has the power to raise money by dues or other means as approved by Council. The purpose of raising such money is purely for scientific purposes, funding awards (see art. 11: Awards), supporting congresses, travel-expenses, and similar activities.

5. *Dues* - Upon the advice of Council, the membership dues shall be determined at the General Meeting of the IAL by a majority vote of those present. A schedule of payment for dues shall be established by Council and published in the Newsletter. The Council has the power to suspend any member who is more than one year in arrears in payment.

6. *Officers and Council* - The elected officers of the IAL shall be a president, a Vice-President and President-Elect, a Secretary, a Treasurer, an Assistant Treasurer, an Editor, the Chair of the Conservation Committee, and Council Members-at-large. The number of Members-at-large should not exceed 10. In addition to these elected officers, the immediate past-President will automatically become Council Officer. Additional officers may be co-opted by the Council when appropriate. These officers will form the Council.

7. *Election and nomination of Posts and Officers* - a) Elections. Election of Council, Permanent Committees, Nomination Committee, and auditor shall take place at the

General Meeting of the IAL. The term for all posts and Officers is four years. Members of Council are not eligible to serve consecutive terms in the same position. An election by majority vote shall be held for all posts. If no nominated candidate is accepted by the Meeting, or if no nominations for a post are available, the Council may fill the post temporarily by co-option. b) Nominations. All elections are prepared and conducted by a nominating committee of three members, none of whom are council officers. The nominating committee will publish a call for nominations in the IAL Newsletter one calendar year prior to the IAL general meeting, and present the list of nominees with short descriptions of their qualifications in the Newsletter prior to the general meeting. Nominations must be made in writing (e-mail is acceptable) with the written consent of the nominee. The committee will endeavour to provide at least two nominees to each post. Nominations for the Council may be made by any member of the IAL, and must be submitted to the nominating committee. Additional nominations from the floor at the meeting are accepted if seconded by another member. c) Audit. The auditor will review the financial records of the IAL and present a report to the General Meeting. d) Conservation Committee. The IAL Conservation Committee is the link to the IUCN. Additional Committees may be decided upon by the general meeting.

8. *Duties of Council and Officers* - a) The Council shall administer the affairs and funds of the IAL. b) The duties of the President are to: i). Promote the interests of the IAL; ii) Preside at all business meetings and programmes of the IAL and the council; iii) Represent the IAL at the International Botanical Congress, International Mycological Congress, and other appropriate meetings. c) The Vice-President/President-Elect shall: i). Oversee the organization of all meetings of the IAL and, when appropriate, represent Council in organizing committees of meetings; ii). Encourage field meetings and specialist seminars in addition to the general meetings and in close contact with local societies; iii) Serve as President when necessary. d) In the absence of both the President and Vice-President, a presiding officer shall be determined in the following order: Secretary, Treasurer, and Editor. In the absence of the Secretary the presiding officer will appoint an acting Secretary to take minutes and pass them on to the Secretary. e) The Secretary shall keep minutes of all General and Council Meetings, send the minutes to all Council Members including the members at large, and shall conduct correspondence as requested by Council. She/he shall provide the Editor with a summary of the proceedings of all general meetings and the results of formal decisions for publication in the forthcoming issue of the Newsletter; f) The Treasurer shall keep an account of all receipts and expenditures and shall present a statement of the financial status of the IAL at the general meeting at the conclusion of her/his tenure; g) 7. The Assistant Treasurer shall assist the Treasurer as requested by Council, be responsible for the IAL overseas accounts, and present a statement of these for the Treasurer before the general Meeting, to be included in the main statement of the financial status. h) The Editor shall be in charge of the preparation and distribution of the International Lichenological Newsletter (ILN); i) The Members at Large have the responsibility to: a. Promote lichenology in their geographic area and to contact professionals and amateurs in their region; b. Alert IAL of matters that affect lichens and lichenology in their area; act as an informant on regulatory aspects for visiting lichenologists, inform on regulations for collecting; alert IAL of conservation concerns, announce regional meetings and field trips to IAL; Inform IAL on activities of local societies; c. Represent IAL at local activities if no other officer of the Council is present.

9. *Meetings* - The IAL shall hold its General Meeting at the IAL Symposium convened every fourth year. Additional meetings of the IAL shall be held at International Botanical Congresses and at International Mycological Congresses. Notice of the Meetings shall be published in the IAL Newsletter and/or the Internet at least four weeks before the date of the meeting. The procedure and order of business at meetings shall be decided by the presiding officer. Any member of the IAL may introduce topics for discussion at General Meetings. The request shall be addressed to the Secretary at least six weeks prior to the meeting date. Additional topics may be proposed from the floor at the meeting, if seconded by another member. The Council shall hold meetings at the Congresses, as requested by the President, and as requested by two Council officers. All officers are voting members. Discussion and voting is also possible in meetings arranged by Internet. A quorum requires the participation of at least six Council members, including three Members-at-large. When votes are taken during General Meetings, a quorum of thirty individual members shall be required. In the case of Council decisions, approval of at least four Council members is required. When votes on motions are taken during meetings, the presiding officer shall only cast a vote in the case of a tie.

10. *Communication*- IAL Symposium: Every fourth year, the IAL shall arrange a major international symposium covering all aspects of lichenology. The Organizer of the next IAL Symposium is elected by the general meeting. IAL Newsletter: The content and format of the IAL Newsletter shall be at the discretion of the editor subject to review and recommendation of Council. The Newsletter will be published on the WWW as far as possible. Printed copies will be supplied for members without access to the net on request. Discussion Group: The IAL will maintain a listserver (lichens-l) for discussion of matters of interest among anyone interested in lichens, dissemination of information from the IAL Council to the membership, and any other matters of interest to lichenologists. This listserver will be open to all lichenologists or those interested in lichens but is not to be used for commercial purposes. Membership list: The IAL will maintain an on-line list of members together with addresses, means of contact and interests, to enable individuals to contact one another in the pursuit of promoting lichenological interests. The list may not be given or sold to commercial interests.

11. *Awards* - IAL Awards and Medals are decided on by the Council after hearing recommendations from the Awards Committee. The Committee will publish a call for nominations in the IAL Newsletter at least six months prior to the next IAL general meeting. 1. Mason Hale Award: The Mason Hale award recognizes excellence in research by young lichenologists; one award, which may be divided between no more than two people, is presented at each general meeting. The award includes a prize of 250 Euro, a sum that can be changed by the Council. Any member of the IAL can make nominations, and candidates are also allowed to put themselves forward. Nominations must include three copies of all relevant publications for the consideration of the committee. 2. Acharius Medal: the Acharius medal recognizes the life work of distinguished lichenologists; a call for nominations is made in the Newsletter. Nominations which are to be succinct statements (limited to one page) of the nominees accomplishments can be made by all members of the IAL.

12. *Change of constitutional Rules* - 1. Changes in these Rules may be made only at General Meetings of the IAL and must be approved by not less than two-thirds of the members present at the meeting. Proposals of changes in the Rules must be detailed in the

convening notice sent to every individual member, at least four weeks prior to the meeting. 2. The IAL exists solely for non-profit and no rule change shall be allowed which will change the non-profit status.

## Reactions

In my opinion (this sentence applies to all of the following statements), the shorter a constitution is, the better. To be durable, it should refrain from matters of detail, and concentrate just on a few, really fundamental points. The older constitution consisted of 882 words (4691 characters), the proposal for the new one (henceforward called "proposal"), with 1637 words (8456 characters), is almost two times as long. Too long. Some more detailed criticism follows, based on the proposal, but sometimes also concerning the current constitution.

*Art. 1:* no change. *Art. 2:* older version shorter, but proposal slightly better. *Art. 3:* proposal much shorter and clearer. *Art. 4:* older version shorter, more general, and hence better. *Art. 5:* the main difference here is in suspending members who are one year (old version) or two years (proposal) in arrear of payment. I support the proposal. *Art. 6:* In the proposal, the Council is enlarged from seven to a lot (up to 17 with max 10 members-at-large, plus the co-opted members and the past President). How many "members-at-large" should we have? A constitution must fix a number, unless the members-at-large are not elected, but co-opted by the Council. Old and new versions state: "Additional officers may be co-opted by the Council when appropriate". Is there no confusion here between an elected executive body (the Council) and his faculty to ask for advice to other colleagues? An elected body cannot modify its composition at own will. *Art. 7:* the proposal hugely enlarges article 7. It introduces a) two new bodies, the "Nominating Committee" and the "Conservation Committee", and, b) a new method for nominations. Cannot these matters be left to the Council, or to members of the Council (e.g. the secretary for the Nomination Committee)? Basically, I agree with point b). I also agree with the fact that Council members cannot serve in the same position twice, but I suggest, for practical reasons, to make an exception for the Treasurer. Furthermore, where is the mysterious "Auditor" creeping out from? *Art. 8:* this article, as well, hugely enlarges that of the current Constitution. Just a few examples: 8.3) Why should we give the Vice-President additional duties, some of which could conflict with those of the President? 8.7): is an "Assistant Treasurer" for "overseas" accounts really needed? Maybe yes, or not, but certainly not for "overseas" accounts. A "sea" also stretches from South Africa to Japan. *Art. 9:* The proposal is better. "Additional" meetings, however, cannot be published "at least four weeks before the date..."; "months" sounds more realistic. If I live in Tasmania, and I am eager to take part in an additional meeting in Liechtenstein, I need some more time to plan my trip. Articles 9.3 (a...) and 9.3 (b...) are a mess (...sorry for this blunt statement, details upon request...): my suggestion is to cut them altogether. *Art. 10:* here we abandon the old constitution, art. 10 of which became art. 12 of the proposal, that contains two additional articles (10 and 11). Art. 10 is devoted to "communication". Let me designate the different paragraphs with letters: a) this can go in art. 9.1, b) This should go in art. 8.8: but...what is the "review" of the Council on "content and format" of the Newsletter? Does this mean that every issue of the Newsletter should be "reviewed" by a Council of 17 members, plus those "co-opted when appropriate"? Finally, I wonder whether we do need a mention of a "listserver" in a Constitution. *Art. 11:* this is an



important new article: I agree with the spirit of the proposal, but...where is the mysterious "Awards Committee" (another one!) coming from? If we elect a Council, we should also thrust it on such matters as awards (e.g. the "Awards Committee" can be designated by the Council). Finally, what is the sense of specifying the amount of money for an award in a constitution, adding that this "can be changed by the Council"? *Art. 12*: this, art. 10 of the current constitution, remains unchanged. Point 12.2, however, was already expressed in article 4 of the proposal, and is likely to be best stressed there than here.

A final remark: While I do agree that slight changes in the present constitution are the best thing we can get from the Barcelona meeting, my dream is a radically different one: a constitution that pragmatically takes into account the basic difference between a more or less "democratic" State and an international Scientific Society, and one which will transform IAL into a kind of federation-umbrella for different national/regional societies.

Pier Luigi Nimis, Trieste

This albeit short discussion could leave us more time for the scientific program in Barcelona. I have two points to add: 1) the present voting system automatically excludes all IAL members who cannot come to the General Meeting. Would it not be good if they could vote by mail upon request? More administration work for the sake of democracy...(mailed votes should reach the General Meeting before the election takes place). 2) Change is good, and I can understand the proposal to prevent Council members from serving permanently in the same position. But, if someone fulfills the aims of the IAL extraordinarily well in her/his position, and would agree to do so for 4 years more, why should we not give her/him the possibility of re-nomination for - maximally - a second period?

Martin Grube, Graz

A Member of the Constitution Committee kindly and rightly asked me to clarify my previous obscure criticism to art. 9 of the Proposal. Here is what I propose instead, with some explanations. *New Proposal for Art. 9*: "A General Meeting will be held every fourth year at the IAL Symposium. Additional meetings, convened by the Council, must be advertised in the Newsletter at least six months in advance. Any Member can address topics for discussion to the Secretary at least six months prior to the meeting date. To validate a General Meeting, a quorum of thirty members is required". 2. *To be deleted* (General Meetings and Council "meetings" cannot be subsumed into a single article regulating both the meetings of a "Parliament" and the way a "Government" works. The Council could well decide to hold no "meetings" altogether, and to rely, for example, on e-mail. A Constitution however, must state how the decisions of the Council should be taken: I guess by a majority vote. My suggestion: the majority of ALL Council members - to be placed, however, not here but in the article concerning the Council). 3. *To be deleted* (the first sentence of the proposal is the last sentence of the only sub-article proposed here, while the second one is commented on at point 2. The third sentence sounds obscure to me).

Pier Luigi Nimis, Trieste

Thanks to Pier Luigi for responding and trying to provoke a discussion on the proposed revisions to the IAL constitution! We certainly need more input (both positive and negative) from the IAL membership to reach a good proposal. Please, respond to this

discussion to make the future constitution acceptable to everyone and effective, without unexpected consequences, so as to enable adoption without too much debate in Barcelona! We (the Committee) agree with Pier Luigi that the draft proposal would benefit from being shortened. We will take several of his suggestions (all very helpful) into account. PL's overall sentiment is right, but we were faced with some great concerns of IAL members when we started to draft the proposal, and the proposed major changes reflect these. Also, the world is changing and everything is becoming more commercialized, which is why there are several phrases protecting non-profit status. We apologise beforehand by not responding to those PL's issues with which we agree before submitting the revised proposal for publication in the Newsletter. Some comments on the more significant suggestions: A) Democracy. We want to point out that power in this potentially large and important international Society is with the membership. There have been major concerns expressed by several members on how we have nominated and voted for (or not, as the case may be) our Council and Committees over the past years, and we felt it necessary to clarify this in some detail. We deliberately try to change from the 'appointed successor' approach run by the sitting Council to a democratic process where the membership nominate, vote and approves (or not). The process is in great need of consistency (we think that a small Committee fully independent from Council is a good solution to the nomination problem), and we (you!) still need to think about how we are to formalize the voting procedure, and the several alternative systems that could work. We also felt that it was important to continue the current maximum period for Council posts, so to avoid these becoming life-time careers. The proposal, however, now excludes the possibility that a person who did an excellent job cannot serve the Council in another position. We are trying to enable the Council to have members who have served previously in a different capacity, so that there is some continuity: this is forbidden in the current constitution. B) Tax status and financial future. A big issue that this proposal tries to pave the way for is to try to establish tax free status for the IAL in one or several countries, as well as forming a foundation, so people could donate money to the IAL. Proper audit will be one requirement for this. The tradition in the IAL has been to have two treasurers (currently one European and one north American), which has simplified our handling of funds considerably. The proposal formalizes this system, but does not focus on any particular continent, and leaves us the possibility to co-opt additional assistants in the future, should this be needed. The Auditor is a person (independent from Council) who, on behalf of the membership, checks that the finances are in proper order and the books correct. It assures the membership that their dues are used appropriately. Audit is taken for granted in many (most?) countries, and would certainly be demanded if IAL were to apply for tax-free status. C) Definition of roles in the Council. These roles have previously been problematic in interpretation for the Council, making the definition of responsibilities desirable (we feel). If written down there is no argument. D) Pier Luigi finished his comments by pointing out his vision of transforming 'IAL into a kind of federation-umbrella for different national/regional societies'. This is an important suggestion, and definitely something that the membership should consider at some point. Our preliminary discussion raised a number of positive and negative concerns. This issue was first raised by Pier Luigi in London (ILN 31, 1: 3). The Committee feels that the proposal goes far beyond revising the constitution to a discussion on the very nature of IAL. We felt that we had a very specific mandate, so we stuck to it. We will try to reply to some of PL's specific comments below:

*Art. 6:* The large number of members-at large, introduced some years ago, was mainly an attempt to broaden the input of non-western-Europeans into Council. This system has not worked very well, and PL may be right in that these Council members may not have had much of a function so far. How many members-at-large (Council members without defined offices/posts) we should have, is up to discussion. The proposal validates the current situation, but this should be debated, and we hope that present members-at-large will contribute to this discussion! On the co-option of additional officers: this would enable the Council to bring in specialists for particular tasks, to advise, but not to vote. The wording of the proposal probably reflects a constitutional tradition where non-Council officers are excluded from council meetings, and therefore must be formally co-opted to be allowed presence.

*Art. 7:* These are typical matters that a Council has nothing to do with; nominations should not involve Council and the Conservation Committee (which possibly at present is our most important connection with the real world) must have the mandate of the membership.

*Art. 8:* This has largely been commented on above. We were trying to define the appropriate responsibilities, the most important of which was the linkage between the General Meeting organisation and the Council.

*Art. 9:* There is a need to define when the Council and the membership can actually make decisions. We must prevent the scenario where the President and one or two officers meet over a beer and make decisions that are valid. The same goes for the General Meeting, but PL is correct when pointing out that we must not cause confusion and mix the two in one paragraph.

*Art. 11:* We think that the Council has enough to do without taking on this responsibility which is quite time-consuming. The duties include getting people to submit nominations by preparing the necessary documentation, reviews and evaluations of the various candidates, and decision-making. Another point is that if a member of Council could be a candidate for an award they have generally withdrawn their nomination in order to make sure that there is no sign of impropriety. There is no other document dealing with the awards, defining them. They do not come from funds that have been set aside for this purpose, they come straight from our dues. We felt that this situation required some defined guidelines - perhaps there would be another way, which we then would be happy to get suggestions on.

*Art. 12:* We feel that the issue of a non-profit status is so important that we should not de-emphasize it. By stating that no change in this respect is possible, we emphasize this.

Finally: Do continue to express concern over the draft proposal. We need to have a proposed revision that can be accepted by the IAL majority in Barcelona, so that we do not leave the next IAL meeting without a new and much improved constitution. The discussions should take place now! We, the Committee, feel that there are a few issues not raised by Nimis that should be discussed. We agree on the importance of democracy - the membership actually voting on various proposals and posts - and have discussed the pros and cons of various voting procedures. The proposal expresses one of these. There are others mail balloting or secret balloting at the beginning of the meeting, for example. The Committee did not reach consensus on this issue. The controversial points were for a democratic process that enabled the whole membership to participate (a time-consuming and costly process) as opposed to the current very practical procedure. Please

think carefully about the consequences of this, and the consequences of possible alternative systems. Looking forward to further discussion on this very important issue

The IAL Constitution Committee, via Mats Wedin

(I sent several other remarks to the Constitution Committee, which are not published here, both for reasons of space and because the scarcity of responses from IAL members gave me the impression that they - in my opinion, wrongly - are not interested in these matters) - My main concern is about the all too many elected "Committees". If directly elected, and not co-opted by the Council, a given Committee could well tend to behave as an independent mini-Council for the matters entrusted to it. This creates a situation of potential conflict with the principal elected body, the Council, and this could render the management of our Association quite perilous. In any case, the proposal is weak in not clarifying the duties of the Committees, their relationships with the Council, their composition, and the ways Committee members should be elected (which will make the election system still more cumbersome). Please, attentively consider this point: it is the main - although not the only - reason why I am against the direct election of any Committee (except, perhaps, the Election Committee).

Pier Luigi Nimis, Trieste

#### *PROPOSAL FOR A NEW CONSTITUTION (2<sup>nd</sup> draft by the Constitution Committee)*

§ 1. *Name* - The name of the Association shall be the International Association for Lichenology (IAL).

§ 2. *Goals* - The purpose of the IAL shall be to promote the appreciation and understanding of lichens and lichenology throughout the world. To achieve this, the IAL shall: a) encourage the study of lichens, b) advocate lichenological interests in the international arena, c) stimulate communication among those interested in lichens by publishing news, views and activities of lichenologists, d) organise field meetings, conferences, and exhibitions; and, e) encourage and actively support the conservation of lichen flora.

§ 3. *Membership* - Members of the IAL are those, whose dues have been paid.

§ 4. *Power to raise Money* - The IAL has the power to raise money by dues or other means as approved by Council. The purpose of raising such money is purely for scientific purposes and funding awards (§ 11 Awards).

§ 5. *Dues* - Upon the advice of Council, the membership dues shall be determined at the General Meeting of the IAL. The Council has the power to suspend any member who is more than one year in arrears in payment.

§ 6. *Officers and Council* - The elected officers of the IAL shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, an Assistant Treasurer, an Editor, and Council Members-at-large. The number of Members-at-large should not exceed 10. In addition to these elected officers, the immediate past-President will automatically become Council officer. These officers will form the Council. Additional officers, without voting rights, may be co-opted by the Council when appropriate.

§ 7. *Election and nomination of Posts and Officers* - 1. Elections. Election of Council, Permanent Committees, Nomination Committee, and auditor shall be held by majority vote. The term for all posts and Officers is four years. Members of Council are eligible to serve no more than two consecutive terms in the same position. 2. Nominations. All



elections are prepared and conducted by a Nominating Committee of three members, none of whom are Council Officers. The Nominating Committee will publish a call for nominations in the IAL Newsletter one calendar year prior to the IAL General Meeting, and present the list of nominees in the Newsletter prior to the General Meeting. Nominations must be made with the consent of the nominee. 3. Audit. The auditor will review the financial records of the IAL and present a report to the General Meeting.

§ 8. *Duties of Council and Officers* - 1. The Council shall administer the affairs and funds of the IAL. All officers are voting members. A quorum requires the participation of at least six Council members, including three Members-at-large. In the case of Council decisions, approval of at least four Council Members is required. In the case of a tie vote, the President's vote will be final. 2. The duties of the President are to: a. Promote the interests of the IAL, b. Preside at all business meetings and programmes of the IAL and the Council. c. Represent the IAL at the International Botanical Congress, International Mycological Congress, and other appropriate meetings. 3. The Vice-President shall: a. Oversee the organization of all meetings of the IAL and, when appropriate, represent Council in organizing committees of meetings. b. Encourage field meetings and specialist seminars in addition to the general meetings and in close contact with local societies. c. Serve as President when necessary. 4. The Secretary shall keep minutes of all General and Council Meetings, send the minutes to all Council members including the members at large, and shall conduct correspondence as requested by Council. He/she shall provide the Editor with a summary of the proceedings of all General Meetings and the results of formal decisions for publication in the forthcoming issue of the Newsletter. 5. The Treasurer shall keep an account of all receipts and expenditures and shall present a statement of the financial status of the IAL at the General Meeting. 6. The Assistant Treasurer shall assist the Treasurer as requested by Council, be responsible for the IAL overseas accounts, and present a statement of these for the Treasurer before the General Meeting, to be included in the main statement of the financial status. 7. The Editor shall be in charge of the preparation and distribution of the International Lichenological Newsletter (ILN). 8. The Members at Large have the responsibility to: a. Promote lichenology in their geographic area and to contact professionals and amateurs in their region. b. Alert IAL of matters that affect lichens and lichenology in their area; act as an informant on regulatory aspects for visiting lichenologists; inform on regulations for collecting; alert IAL of conservation concerns; announce regional meetings and field trips to IAL. c. Inform IAL on activities of local societies. d. Represent IAL at local activities if no other officer of the Council is present.

§ 9. *General Meetings* - The IAL shall hold its General Meeting at the IAL Symposium. Additional meetings must be advertised in the Newsletter at least six months in advance. Any Member can address topics for discussion to the Secretary prior to the meeting. A quorum of thirty members shall be required for valid decisions.

§ 10. *Communication* - IAL Symposium: Every fourth year, the IAL shall arrange a major international symposium covering all aspects of lichenology. The Organizer of the next IAL Symposium is elected by the General Meeting. - IAL Newsletter: The content and format of the IAL Newsletter shall be at the discretion of the editor, subject to recommendation of Council. - Membership list: The list of members may not be given or sold to commercial interests.

§ 11. *Awards* - IAL Awards and Medals are decided on by the Council. A call for nominations will be made at least 6 months prior to the next IAL General Meeting. -

Mason Hale Award. The Mason Hale Award recognizes excellence in research by young lichenologists. The Award will be presented to young scientists for outstanding published work resulting from a doctoral dissertation or similar study. - Acharius Medal. The Acharius medal recognizes the life work of distinguished lichenologists.

§12. *Change of Constitutional Rules* - 1. Changes in these Rules may be made only at General Meetings of the IAL and must be approved by not less than two-thirds of the members present at the meeting. Proposals of changes in the Rules must be sent to Secretary in time for publication in the issue of the Newsletter appearing prior to the General Meeting. 2. The IAL exists solely for non-profit and no rule change shall be allowed which will change the non-profit status.

§13. *Dissolution of the IAL* - A motion to dissolve the IAL must be approved by a two-thirds majority. If the IAL is dissolved any funds remaining after all outstanding liabilities are discharged shall be used for scientific purposes in the field of lichenology as agreed by the dissolving General Meeting.

## LICHENOLOGY-ON-LINE

### New and interesting Websites

**The New York Botanical Garden** has just put up three new lichen web sites. The first one ([http://www.nybg.org/bsci/french\\_guiana/graphidaceae.html](http://www.nybg.org/bsci/french_guiana/graphidaceae.html)) is on the preliminary work on the Graphidaceae of Central French Guiana, based on work by Rebecca Yahr. The emphasis is on the genus *Graphis*, with the other large genus, *Graphina*, planned for the future. The second site (<http://www.nybg.org/bsci/lichens/eln/>) is the web page for the Eastern Lichen Network. It contains a history of the organization and the Tuckerman Lichen Workshops, an address directory of the participants, the first three parts of the Lichen Flora of Eastern North America, and an unpublished key to the lichens occurring on limey substrates in eastern North America by R. C. Harris. The third site (<http://www.nybg.org/bsci/lichens/ozarks/>) is the page for the Lichens of the Ozarks project of R. C. Harris (NYBG) and Douglas M. Ladd (The Nature Conservancy). The Ozarks are an ancient highlands area in the central United States, principally in the states of Missouri and Arkansas. The site contains a project description, a preliminary checklist of the ca. 500 lichens known from the area, and a preliminary manuscript on 75 undescribed taxa from the area (ca. 15% of the total flora). (Bill Buck, New York).

**The Smithsonian Institution**, National Museum of Natural History, Department of Botany (US National Herbarium) has a new internet accessible database available through its Web site. Ellen Farr, Beatrice Wilde Hale, and Paula DePriest have completed and posted "Parmeliaceae: A Searchable List of Names in the Parmelioid Genera (Lichens)". The database is an updated and internet-accessible form of an electronic database originally developed in the late 1980s by Smithsonian Lichen Curator Mason E. Hale, Jr. (1928-1990). Volunteer B.W. Hale spent over five years editing and updating the list - adding new and omitted epithets, correcting spellings, and modernizing the classification - and recently published it with co-author DePriest (Brvologist 102: 462-544. 1999). The new database structure, set up by E. Farr in

Microsoft Access with a Web interface developed using Cold Fusion, allows searches by genus name or species epithet, provides accepted names and generates lists of synonyms. The goal of the database project was to provide a convenient reference for locating the accepted genus among 35 recent generic segregants of *Parmelia s. lat.* for over 2,500 species epithets. Already the database has proved a valuable tool for locating species and specimens among various classification schemes in publications and in the US National Herbarium. Visit the Department of Botany's home page (<http://www.nmnh.si.edu/departments/botany.html>) and look in the "Research" section or under "Lichens" in the site index.

**Bulletin of the California Lichen Society** - The California Lichen Society Bulletin, now in its 6<sup>th</sup> year, has published papers on a wide variety of lichenological subjects. Some of the issues can be seen at: <http://ucjeps.herb.berkeley.edu/r/moe/cals.html>

**Checklist of Estonia** - The checklist of lichenized, lichenicolous and allied fungi of Estonia is now available at <http://www.ut.ee/lichens/fce.html>

**Checklist of Australia** - The checklist of Australian lichens (updated to November 1999) can now be viewed at the ABRs website: <http://www.anbg.gov.au/abrs/lichenlist/introduction.html> - The checklist includes publication details of 2820 accepted species and infraspecific taxa in 363 genera, as well as several thousand synonyms and misapplied names. In addition, basic information is provided on distribution in the eight Australian States and Territories; also Lord Howe Island and Norfolk Island (SW Pacific Ocean) and Macquarie Island (Subantarctic).

### The International Lichenological Newsletter on-line

After an interruption, the transfer of the printed issues of our Newsletter into the Internet is now resumed, and the newest issue can be found at: <http://www.bgbm.fu-berlin.de/ial/newsletter/home.htm> It is available in two versions. The indicated address leads to a version with full-page text. The address: <http://www.bgbm.fu-berlin.de/ial/newsletter/frames/home.htm> houses a more colourful frames-version. Both versions have links to each other and to all earlier issues from Vol. 30 onward. Make a bookmark of these addresses for a quick connection to the Newsletter, it saves you the move to your bookshelves! And let me know if you like or dislike the Newsletter on the Internet. The current version should be considered as experimental, and your suggestions for improvement would be much appreciated!

Harrie Sipman, Berlin

### Back issues of ILN

The following back issues of ILN are still available: 9(1), 9(2), 10(1), 10(2), 11(1), 11(2), 12(1), 12(2), 13(1), 13(2), 14(1), 14(2), 15(1), 15(2), 16(1), 16(2), 17(1), 20(1) and further issues. Photocopies are available of: vol. 1(1), 1(2+supp.), 1(3), 2(1), 3(2), 6(2), 7(1-2), 8(1-2). Two indexes are also available: Index to vol. 1-8, Index to vol. 9-13. - According to a resolution of the IAL Executive Council, published in ILN 16(1), April 1983, the following charges will be levied for back issues of ILN: Vol. 1: US\$ 0.25 per number (3 per volume); vol. 2-8: US\$ 0.50 per number (2 per volume); vol. 9-13: US\$ 1.00 per number (2 per volume); vol. 14-17: US\$ 1.50 per number (2 per volume). Back issues from vol. 20 onward are available for US\$ 1.00 per number (3 per volume). The Indexes are free. New members will receive free only copies of the numbers constituting the volume issued for the calendar year in which they join IAL. Orders to be sent to H. Sipman, Bot. Garten & Bot. Museum, Königin-Luise-Strasse 6-8, D-14191 Berlin, Germany, fax: (+49) 30-83006186, e-mail: [hsipman@fub46.zedat.fu-berlin.de](mailto:hsipman@fub46.zedat.fu-berlin.de).

### The front-page illustration

From left to right: *Muscus quernus fruticosus*, *Muscus alter quernus latifolius coralloides*, *Muscus alter*, from: *Minus Cognitarum Stirpium aliquot ac etiam rariorum nostro Coelo orientium Ekphrasis*, by Fabio Colonna, - Guilielmum Faciottum. Roma, 1610 (kindly provided by Prof. E. Roca, Napoli).

## LIST OF SOCIETIES

- Australasia:** Australasian Association for Lichenology. Info: W. M. Malcolm, Box 320, Nelson, New Zealand; phone & fax: +(64) 3 545 1660.
- Brazil:** Grupo Brasileiro de Lichenólogos (GBL). Info: Marcelo P. Marcelli, Instituto de Botânica, Seção de Micologia e Lichenologia, Caixa Postal 4005, São Paulo - SP, Brazil 01061-970; fax: (+55)-11-6191-2238, phone: (+55)-11-5584-6304 (inst.), 218-5209 (home), e-mail: [mmarcelli@sti.com.br](mailto:mmarcelli@sti.com.br)
- Central Europe:** Bryologisch-lichenologische Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Mitteleuropa (BLAM), c/o Roman Türk, University of Salzburg, Dept. of Plant Physiology, Hellbrunnerstrasse 34, A-5020 Salzburg, Austria, phone: (+043)-(0)662-8044-5588, fax: (0)662 8044 619, e-mail: [roman.tuerk@sbg.ac.at](mailto:roman.tuerk@sbg.ac.at) Info: Volker John, Kaiserslauterer Str. 86, D-67098 Bad Dürkheim, Germany; phone: (+49) 06322 67919, e-mail: [106370.1063@compuserve.com](mailto:106370.1063@compuserve.com).
- Czech Republic:** 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, c/o Botanical Museum (Lichenology), P.O. Box 47, FIN-00014 Univ. Helsinki, Finland. Info: Teuvo Ahti, phone: (+358) 9 7084782, fax: (+358) 9 7084830, e-mail: [teuvo.ahiti@helsinki.fi](mailto:teuvo.ahiti@helsinki.fi)
- France:** Association Française de Lichénologie (AFL). Info: Jean-Claude Boissière, Laboratoire de Biologie Végétale, Route de la Tour Denecourt, F-77300 Fontainebleau, France; phone: 10-64223740.
- Great Britain:** The British Lichen Society (BLS), Department of Botany, The Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD, UK. Info: William Purvis (address as above); phone: (+44) 0171-938-8852, fax: 0171-938-9260, e-mail: [w.purvis@nhm.ac.uk](mailto:w.purvis@nhm.ac.uk) Web page: <http://www.argonet.co.uk/users/jmgray/>
- Italy:** Società Lichenologica Italiana (SLI), c/o Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali di Torino, v. Giolitti, 36, I - 10125 Torino. Info: Giovanni Caniglia, Dipartimento di Biologia, V.le G. Colombo, 3, I-35121 Padova; phone: (+039) 049-8276-239, fax: 8276-230, e-mail: [caniglia@civ.bio.unipd.it](mailto:caniglia@civ.bio.unipd.it) Web page: <http://www.lrcser.it/~sl>
- 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:** Dutch Bryological & Lichenological Society, c/o Bart van Tooren, Venuslaan 2, 3721 VG Bilthoven, The Netherlands; phone: 030-2210613, e-mail: [tooren.Leeuwen@hetnet.nl](mailto:tooren.Leeuwen@hetnet.nl) Web page: <http://start.at/mossen>
- Nordic Countries:** Nordic Lichen Society (Nordisk Lichenologisk Förening, NLF), c/o S. Heidmarsson, Institute of Systematic Botany, Villavägen 6, S-752 36 Uppsala. Info: Ulrik Søchting, Dept. of Mycology, Botanical Institute, Ø. Farimagsgade 2D, DK-1353 Copenhagen; phone: (+45) 3532-2313, fax: 3532-2321, e-mail: [ulriks@bot.ku.dk](mailto:ulriks@bot.ku.dk) Web page: <http://www.helsinki.fi/kmus/lichen/2nlf.html>
- North America:** American Bryological and Lichenological Society, Inc. (ABLS). Info: James D. Lawrey, Department of Biology MSN 3E1, George Mason University, 4400 University Drive, Fairfax, Virginia 22030-4422, USA; phone: (+01)-703-993-1059, fax: (+01)-703-993-1046, email: [jlawrey@gmu.edu](mailto:jlawrey@gmu.edu) Web page: <http://ucjeps.berkeley.edu/bryolab/ABLS.html>
- North America, California:** California Lichen Society (CALS). Info: Judy Robertson, 362 Scenic Ave., Santa Rosa, CA. 95407, USA; e-mail: [JKSRR@aol.com](mailto:JKSRR@aol.com), phone: (+1) 707-584-8099. Web page: <http://ucjeps.herb.berkeley.edu/rlmoe/cals.html>
- North America, East:** Eastern Lichen Network. Info: Marian Glenn, [glennmar@shu.edu](mailto:glennmar@shu.edu), fax: (+1) 973-761-9772.

- North America, Northwest:** Northwest Lichen Guild. Info: Sherry Pittam, Department of Botany & Plant Pathology, Cordley 2082, Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon 97331-2902 USA; fax: (+1) 541-737-3573, phone: (+1) 541-737-1741, e-mail: [pittams@bcc.orst.edu](mailto:pittams@bcc.orst.edu)
- South America:** Grupo Latino Americano de Lichenólogos (GLAL). Info: Susana Calvelo, Centro Regional Universitario Bariloche, Universidad Nacional del Comahue, Bariloche- 8400, Río Negro, Argentina; phone: (+54) 944-23374 or 28505, fax: 62215 or 22111, e-mail: [scalvelo@crub.uncoma.edu.ar](mailto:scalvelo@crub.uncoma.edu.ar)
- Poland:** Lichenological Section of the Polish Botanical Society (Polskie Towarzystwo Botaniczne). Secretary: Dr. W. Faltynowicz, Dept. of Plant Ecology, University of Gdansk, ul. Czołgistow 46, 81-378 Gdynia, Poland.
- Slovakia:** Slovak Botanical Society - Lichenological Working Group, c/o Institute of Botany, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Dubravská cesta, 14 842 23 Bratislava, Slovakia. Info: Anna Guttova, phone: 07-59412501, fax: 07-54771948, e-mail: [botugutt@savba.savba.sk](mailto:botugutt@savba.savba.sk) - Web page: <http://nic.savba.sk/sav/inst/botu/sbs/index.html>
- Spain:** Sociedad Española de Lichenología (SEL), c/o Departament de Biologia Vegetal (Unitat de Botanica), Facultat de Biologia, Universitat de Barcelona, Av. Diagonal 645, 08020 - Barcelona, Spain. Info: Leopoldo G. Sancho, Dpto. Biologia Vegetal II, Fac. de Farmacia, Universidad Complutense, E-28040, Madrid; phone: (+34) 91-3941771, fax: 91-3941774, e-mail: [acrespo@eucmax.sim.ucm.es](mailto:acrespo@eucmax.sim.ucm.es)
- Sweden:** Svensk Lichenologisk Förening (SLF), c/o Lars Arvidsson, Göteborgs Stadsmuseum, Norra Hamngatan, 12, SE-411 14 Göteborg, Sweden.
- Switzerland:** Association Suisse de Bryologie et Lichénologie, Info: Ph. Clerc, Conservatoire et Jardin Botaniques, case postale 60, 1 Ch. de l'Impératrice, CH-1292 Chambésy/GE, Switzerland; fax: 022-418-51-01, phone: 022-418 51 28, e-mail: [clerc@cjb.unige.ch](mailto:clerc@cjb.unige.ch)
- Turkey:** Club of Turkish Lichenologists, c/o Dr. Aysen Türk, Anadolu University, Dept. of Biology, TR-26470 Eskişehir, Turkey; phone: 0.222.3350580/ 3411/5168, e-mail: [aturk@ym.baum.anadolu.edu.tr](mailto:aturk@ym.baum.anadolu.edu.tr) Info: Attila Yildiz, Ankara University, Dept. of Biology, TR-06100 Beşevler-Tandogan/Ankara, phone: 3122126720, fax: 3122232395 e-mail: [ayildiz@science.ankara.edu.tr](mailto:ayildiz@science.ankara.edu.tr)