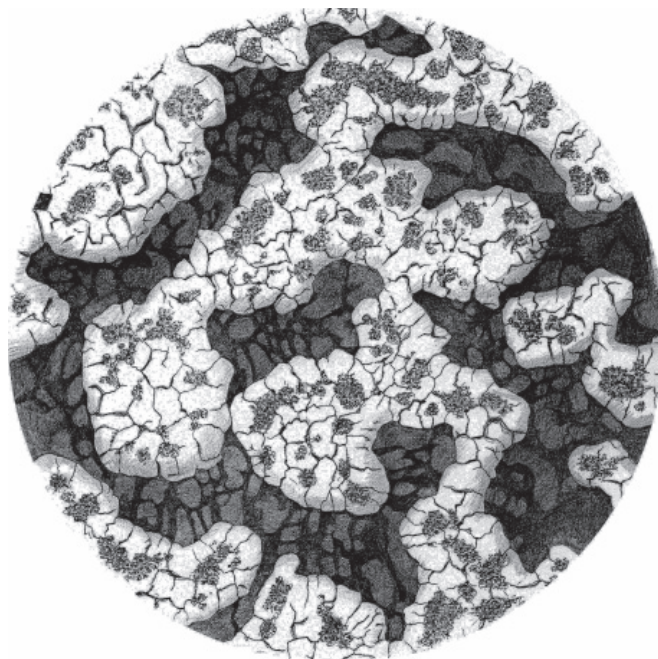


INTERNATIONAL  
LICHENOLOGICAL  
NEWSLETTER

Vol. 38, nr. 1, July 2005



Official publication of the  
**International Association for Lichenology**

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ISSN: 0731 – 2830

The opinions expressed in the *Newsletter* are not necessarily those held by the International Association for Lichenology

## INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR LICHENOLOGY

The International Association for Lichenology (IAL) promotes the study and conservation of lichens. It organizes symposia, field trips, and distributes a biannual newsletter. There is a listserv that 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 or become members of IAL are requested to send their subscription (one payment of 40 USD for 2005-2008) to either Treasurers.

The **International Lichenological Newsletter** is the official publication of IAL. It is issued twice a year (July and December) in English. The *Newsletter* is also available on the Internet. The *Newsletter* is divided into four 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) **Reviews**: presentation of recent progress and other topics of interest in lichenology with optional discussion. When the material exceeds the available space, the Editor will prepare a summary, on prior agreement with the contributors.

**Any information intended for publication should reach the Editor on or before June 15 and November 15 for inclusion in the July and December issues, respectively.**

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## NEWS

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### *New Literature:*

**BIELCZYK, U., CIEŚLIŃSKI, S. & FAŁTYNOWICZ, W. (eds) 2004. Atlas of the Geographical Distribution of Lichens in Poland. 4.** Published, sold and distributed by: W. Szafer Institute of Botany Polish Academy of Sciences, Lubicz 46, 31-512 Kraków, Poland. 112 pp. ISBN 83-89648-20-2. Price: 30 EUR.

The 4<sup>th</sup> part of this new series of atlases of the geographical distribution of lichens in Poland contains grid maps for 17 species. There seems to be no rule in the selection of species as this fascicle has (number of species in brackets) *Arthonia* (1), *Caloplaca* (2), *Cladonia* (2), *Lecanora* (2), *Lepraria* (1), *Opegrapha* (1), *Placynthium* (4), *Schismatomma* (1), *Solorina* (1), *Thamnolia* (1) and *Vezdaea* (1). Eleven different authors or combinations of authors are responsible for the selected species, the text of which (in English and Polish) gives descriptions of the species (including a discussion of taxonomic problems), their ecology, a full list of localities, and a complete list of references. The detailed listing of localities is certainly appropriate for rare species such as *Lecanora reuteri* or *Solorina bispora* but somewhat questionable for a species such as *Lepraria incana* with records in 229 grids and a distribution pattern which only shows some centres of activities, despite all of the reported localities tested by TLC.

A most valuable feature is a list of all 147 species included in the 9 nine parts in the *Atlas of geographical distribution of spore-plants in Poland. Series III. Lichens* (published between 1971 and 1988) and the 4 parts of the new *Atlas of the geographical distribution of lichens in Poland* (published since 1993).



There are no illustrations of the species other than the distribution maps. The quality of printing and binding is high, but compared to the information received the price is much too high, as a full treatment of the Polish lichen flora would cost several thousands of Euro.

The Editor

**DOBSON, F. S. 2005. Lichens. An illustrated guide to the British and Irish species.** – Richmond Publishing, Slough, England. 5<sup>th</sup> edition. 480 pages. ISBN 0 85546 096 2. Price: £ 35.00 (paperback); ISBN 0 85546 095 4. Price: £ 45.00 (hardback).

How many lichen books had seen a third edition? Surely Frank Dobson's lichen guide is the first to merit a fifth. What started with black and white photographs in 1979 has now nearly 700 hundred colour photographs and many line drawings of about 850 species. Compared to the 4<sup>th</sup> edition from 2000, the number of treated species has increased by 130 including some newly described in recent years (e.g. *Bacidia adastrata*, *Lecanora compallens*). The nomenclature follows the British checklist (COPPINS 2002), to which reference should be made for author citations.

Generally speaking, this book is packed with information to accomodate almost all of the common and many of the rarer species occurring in the British Isles. All included genera are described, accompanied in many cases by line drawings of the ascus tip stained in Lugoll's solution and an entire ascus with spores and few paraphyses. A key to the included species of a genus is given followed by illustrations, descriptions and distribution maps of the single species. These distribution maps are small (4 by 4 cm) reproductions of the grid maps of the British Lichen Society's Mapping Scheme; although too small to identify single records, they do give a good impression of the general distribution and to some extent of the rareness, thereby aiding determination.

The first 50 pages of the book contain a comprehensive introduction to lichens and to lichen determination, supported by drawings and the main key, which has been extended to include sterile species, and by tables of related genera with their most important characters. In most cases this method will allow one to arrive quickly to a genus, but might be difficult to use for real beginners. A book which will allow a beginner to determine lichens without any help has yet been written! The last 15 pages of the book have a selected bibliography, a glossary and a taxonomic index.

There is not much to criticize. It is of course always difficult to select which species should be included and which have to be left out because this is a guide and not a complete flora. For this reason it might be advisable to give the numbers of the known species from the flora in comparison to the number of included species. The vast majority of the photographs are of high quality and show the important features, but a few are not in focus (e.g. *Rhizocarpon lecanorinum* p. 388) or to a small scale (e.g. *Strangospora pinicola* p. 420). The key for *Punctelia* (p. 374) does not ask for alternatives in the first step. However, these points can be addressed in the next edition.

The author and the publishers are to be congratulated on one of the most successful lichen books.

The Editor

**GILBERT, O. 2004. *The Lichen Hunters*.** The Book Guild, London. 208 pages, 37 colour photographs on 16 plates. ISBN 1 85776 930 (hardback). Price: £ 16.95.

This book provides a very personal view of the history of the British Lichen Society, without any doubt the most successful national lichen society in the world regarding its journal, its flora, its knowledge of the distribution of lichens in the British Isles and last but not least its influence on international lichenology during the last 40 years. Oliver Gilbert was a major player in that history and he explains how he felt doing lichenology, how he was inspired by leading lichenologists of the older generation, and also how much he gained from being involved in the development of the lichen society and its achievements. So without attempting to write a history of the society, the author was a major part of it.

After a short preface and a map of major localities mentioned in the text, there are 8 chapters entitled *A History of Fieldwork 1955-2001*, *The British Lichen Society*, *Island Years*, *The Mountains*, *Neglected Habitats*, *Weekends Away*, *Days Out* and *The Six Stages of Lichenology*, followed by an index.

It is amazing to read under what rough conditions some fieldwork in the Scottish highlands was done and how many new discoveries were made possible through honest fieldwork, not only in remote parts of Britain or on uninhabited islands, but also on disused airfields or in other neglected habitats. This book provides perfect motivation for doing fieldwork and being an active member of a society.

It is not appropriate to criticise why one meeting or person is mentioned and others are not - certainly such cases could be found and the text expanded to accommodate these. My critical points are two minor ones. Although there is an index of lichenologists, main locations and habitats, it does not include lichen names; surely some readers would wish to read again, for example, how *Thelomma ocellatum* was discovered in Britain by Leif Tibell or *Stereocaulon tornense* by Oliver Gilbert himself; instead, one has to remember it or reread whole chapters. Some lichen names are misspelt, as is also the first name of Josef Poelt on pages 16 and 178 (but given correctly on page 6).

The book in general offers much more than good and readable stories as it is written in the true spirit of investigation and adventure. It is therefore not only of interest for lichenologists but also for those who are interested in learning how natural history societies can work. The price is appropriate for the quality of this hardcover book. Buy or borrow a copy and find out at which stage of lichenology you are.

The Editor

**KJERLAND, S. & HAUGSE, H. S. (eds) 2005. *Johan Havaas, fjellbonde og vitenskapsmann. Manfaldig botanikar med internasjonalt ry*** [Johan Havaas, mountain farmer and scientist. Multifarious botanist of international fame]. Granvin, Norway: Granvin Folkemuseum. 206 pp, c. 300 plates (41 in colour) and 1 map (hard cover). ISBN 82-303-0396-7. Price: 395 NKR [50 EUR]. Obtainable from Sevrin Kjerland, N-5736, GRANVIN, Norway.

This beautifully produced book, which will be of interest to all lichenologists, is a worthy tribute to the Norwegian lichenologist/botanist, Johan Havaas (1864-1956), a hard-working farmer who never moved far from his land in the picturesque environs of Granvin at the head of Hardangerfjord in western Norway, yet who, over the span of a long life, developed an extraordinary interest in and love of lichens especially, along with hepatics, mosses and flowering

plants. His careful collections of Norwegian lichens were circulated in two sets of exsiccati, which brought him into contact with lichenologists from North America, Japan, Great Britain and Europe, as well as with those closer to home in Scandinavia. From a personal standpoint, Havaas is a name known to me as the collector of the lichen described by Gyelnik as *Cyanisticta norvegica*, and now known as *Pseudocyphellaria norvegica*, a bipolar species occurring also in the forests of southern Chile, far from its type locality in western Norway.

Havaas over many years, had a hard fight to wrest a living from the poor soil of a small mountain farm, and as an amateur lichenologist was denied the resources (financial and otherwise) of a supporting institution from which to anchor his botanical activities. As Knut Faegri (who knew Havaas) wrote in the introduction to Havaas's posthumously published "Granvins Løv-mosflora" (1962), which is reproduced at the end of this book "... That Johan Havaas was able to, under these circumstances, to teach himself not only the basic facts of cryptogamic botany, but also the foreign languages he needed for his studies, is an almost unbelievable achievement. It is with bitterness one contemplates the wasted abilities, and sadly hopes that today society has provided possibilities for scientific talent to express itself under better circumstances. On the other hand, due to the inevitable restrictions on his work, Havaas concentrated on a very small area, which he studied year after year, at all seasons. There is hardly any part of the world of similar size the cryptogamic flora of which has been studied as intensively as the western part of Granvin, and Havaas's three papers, the earlier ones on hepatics and on lichens, and the present one on mosses, together represent an unsurpassed fund of knowledge of a small district ...".

In an illuminating chapter, Per Magnus Jørgensen outlines Havaas's life in lichenology, dependent as he was on the availability of books and on letters of encouragement and assistance from established lichenologists. Towards the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Havaas established contact with the Bergen Museum. In 1896 he received his first grant from the Museum for botanical explorations in western Norway, and he maintained contact with the Museum and its successor, the Botanical Museum of the University of Bergen, for the succeeding 60 years. At the suggestion of Aksel Blytt (Professor of Botany at Christiania [Oslo], Havaas was encouraged to write to T. M. Fries in Uppsala, to William Nylander in Paris (Havaas's letter to Nylander of 23 June 1897, is reproduced on p. 57) as well as to Norman, Norrlin and Wainio. Havaas, once started seriously on lichens, soon began collecting material for an exsiccatum (he had a good eye for lichens, as Tor Tønsberg presciently records). Indeed, it is through his two published exsiccati that he is most well known in lichenology. His first, *Lichens Exsiccati Norvegiae, a Museo Bergensi Editi*, comprised 23 fascicles and 725 numbers, and was published between 1901 and 1952, and his second, *Lichenes Norvegiae Occidentalis Exsiccati, a Museo Bergense Editi*, comprised 12 fascicles and 300 numbers, being published between 1912 and 1954. Besides these exsiccati, Havaas published 12 papers, half of them on lichens. These published works gained him an international reputation, and Scandinavian lichenologists such as Degelius and Magnusson made calls to see him and undertook field excursions in his company. The extent of Havaas's lichen work, is comprehensively discussed in an extremely well-illustrated chapter by Tor Tønsberg, including details of names introduced by Havaas, papers published by him and lichens named in his honour. And there are reproductions of letters to Havaas from Alexander Zahlbruckner, Matilda Knowles, Bernt Lyngé, A. H. Magnusson, George Llano, and several from Bill Culberson (1963-1964, regarding the sale of Havaas's lichen collection to Duke University). A particularly warm letter from Asahina is worth recording here, "... Prof. Faegri in Bergen kindly informed me of the celeb-



ration of your 90<sup>th</sup> birthday on October 19 this year. On this occasion I should like to send you my heartily [*sic.*] congratulation to the celebration. Though personally unknown, I possess in my humble herbarium a part of your valuable *Lichenes Norvegiae occidentalis exsiccatae*, by which I could solve many problems concerning Japanese lichen taxonomy. Wishing you lasting health and farther activities ...”.

Although the book is written mainly in Norwegian (a language I do not know at all well), I didn't find this a particular disadvantage, as the extremely wide selection of photographs of Havaas's life, his family, the surrounding countryside where he botanised, of his lichenological publications, copies of letters from lichenologists, telegrams for his 90<sup>th</sup> birthday (including greetings from Magnusson, Galløe, Dahl, Du Rietz, Degelius, Gelting, Santesson and Asahina), of his lichen collections and of his herbarium and the Havaas Museum in Granvin, give the book an immediate interest and impact beyond the need for words. This book is an elegant testimonial to an extraordinary man and his love for the lichens of his home patch; a lifetime interest that brought him to the attention of a circle of lichenologists worldwide. Few such homages to botanists of the past are better done in my view, and this book could well stand as a model for future lichenological biographers to emulate. The editors of this book must be congratulated for the splendid job they have done in rehabilitating the life and reputation of Johan Havaas, an exceptional regional lichenologist. It is a fine addition to any lichenologist's bookshelf and is very warmly recommended!

David Galloway, Dunedin

**MAYRHOFER, H., DENCHEV, C. M., STOYKOV, D. Y. & S. O. NIKOLOVA. 2005. Catalogue of the lichenized and lichenicolous fungi in Bulgaria.** – *Mycologia Balcanica* 2(1): 3-61.

European lichenologists will welcome this newly published lichen checklist for Bulgaria, so long a lichenologically neglected country. The last published account (in Bulgarian) of its lichen flora by A. Popnikolov and B. Zhelesova was in 1964. Since then, there have been few lichen lists for Bulgaria, additions to the flora coming mainly from taxonomic monographs published by lichenologists outside the country; only in the last few years have Bulgarian authors published on lichens, mostly in respect to bioindication or nature conservancy.

The introductory part includes a brief history of lichenological investigations in Bulgaria, showing major contributions from three Bulgarian (S. Kazandzhiev, A. Popnikolov & B. Zhelesova) and several Central European lichenologists (e.g. J. Podpěra, J. Suza, Ö. Szatala, P. Cretzoiu, A. Vězda & I. Pišút). The catalogue lists 910 taxa of lichenized and 9 species of lichenicolous fungi together with 14 non-lichenized species traditionally included in lichenological literature. For every taxon the distribution within 20 major geographical units supported by literature references are listed, followed by the herbaria where specimens are stored. By searching some major herbaria for Bulgarian material, the authors have added 18 species to the flora, for each of which full collection details are provided. The nomenclature mainly follows the checklist of Fennoscandia by Santesson *et al.* (2004) or other recent checklists and monographs. A list of synonyms (23 pages) and a bibliography of 222 references conclude this paper, which forms a complete issue of this recently established journal.

This catalogue will provide the necessary impetus to motivate lichenologists from Bulgaria and abroad to add to it, since the number of species occurring there is undoubtedly much higher, as is obvious, for example, from the numbers of recorded species of *Micarea* (3) or *Trapelia* (1), and of lichenicolous fungi (9). Now there is a good base to improve this knowledge.

The Editor

**THOR, G., NORDIN, A. & HEDBERG, I. (Eds.) 2004. Contributions to lichen taxonomy and biogeography – Dedicated to Leif Tibell.** – *Symbolae Botanicae Upsalienses* 34 (1): 1-499. ISSN 0082-0644. ISBN 91-554-6025-9. Price: 300 SEK, available from [acta@ub.uu.se](mailto:acta@ub.uu.se).

This Festschrift is dedicated to the well-known Swedish lichenologist Leif Tibell on the occasion of his 60th birthday. The volume consists of 32 papers written by 58 authors from 14 different countries. Most contributors come from Sweden and other northern European countries, as well as from other parts of the world, reflecting the interests and activities of Leif and to a minor extent the centres of taxonomic research on lichenized and lichenicolous fungi. The volume starts with two papers on the taxonomy of the Caliciales, the group of main interest of the dedicatee: *Phylogenetic position of the genera Nadvornikia and Pyrgillus (Ascomycota) based on molecular data* (by H. T. Lumbsch, A. Mangold, R. Lücking, M. A. García & M. P. Martín) confirms with molecular data what Leif already thought, hence making a perfect beginning of a Festschrift, and a contribution on *Coniocybe gracilescens and species of Sphinctrina with 1-septate spores* (by S. B. Selva). Three other papers to this section are: *New records of Phaeocalicium in Scandinavia* (by T. Berglund, J. Hermansson, F. Jonsson & G. Thor), *Calicioid lichens and fungi in the Komi Republic, Russia* (by J. Hermansson & T. Pystina) and *Calicioid lichens and fungi from Kamchatka Peninsula, Russia* (by A. N. Titov, E. S. Kuznetsova & D. E. Himelbrant).

Other major contributions to the volume include monographs on *Diorygma* (Graphidaceae), reintroduced and revised by K. Kalb, B. Staiger and J. A. Elix, and on *Xanthoparmelia* in Mexico by T. H. Nash, M. A. Herrera-Campos and J. A. Elix and on foliose Physciaceae in southern Africa by R. Moberg and a paper on the *World distribution of selected European Cladonia species* by B. Litterski and T. Ahti. Further contributions include one by M. P. Zhurbenko and V. Alstrup on *Lichenicolous fungi on Cladonia mainly from the Arctic* (which contains a key to all known lichenicolous fungi which occur on *Cladonia*) and an historical paper by D. Galloway on *The Swedish connection in New Zealand lichenology, 1769-2004*, a most appropriate paper in view of Lief's extended periods of research there.

Contributions for Festschriften are normally prepared by pupils and colleagues of the dedicatee, but this volume contains the rare case of a teacher and tutor of the doctorate of the dedicatee, namely Rolf Santesson providing a paper on *Two new species of Thamnolia*, one from Peru and the other from Papua New Guinea.

The whole volume is also of high standard in terms of layout and printing quality, with some illustrations in colour. The only criticism is the lack of any indices, particularly of scientific names which would include many taxonomic novelties, such as *Chaenothecopsis leifiana* Titov, Kuznetsova & Himelbrant and *Pronectria tibellae* Zhurb., dedicated to Leif.

To conclude: everybody interested in the taxonomy of lichens of any major taxonomic group or in any larger region of the world will need to consult this volume. This volume is an absolute must for every lichenological library.

The Editor

**TÜRK, R., HAFELLNER, J. & C. TAURER-ZEINER. 2004. Die Flechten Kärntens.** (Sonderreihe des Naturwissenschaftlichen Vereins für Kärnten 2). – Klagenfurt. 336 pages, Price: € 19,50. Orders from [nwv@landesmuseum-ktn.at](mailto:nwv@landesmuseum-ktn.at)

This book, briefly announced in the last issue of the *Newsletter*, consists of two parts. The first two thirds of the volume is a popular guide to the lichen flora of the Austrian province

of Carinthia (Kärnten). After an introduction written for the general reader with chapters on the morphology, ecology, biology and diversity of lichens and the history of lichenology in the area, this part contains descriptions of 173 more or less common species, illustrated by at least one good quality colour photograph. For a number of species, a second more detailed photograph is added, often showing the apothecia of normally sterile species. A distribution map based on one sheet of the national topographical map (6 to 10 geographical minutes which equals c. 11 to 11 km) is also presented for each species. The species are grouped together according to growth forms and all major genera, except *Usnea*, are dealt with.

The second part of the book is a checklist of almost 1500 taxa (1423 spp.) found in Carinthia, including full references to the literature for every species, which provides a major contribution to our knowledge of its lichen flora.

There are only few minor points of criticism. An index for the species in the first part is missing but would have been of great help for the user as they are not in alphabetical order or, even better, the species included in the first part could have been marked in the alphabetical checklist. There are three species of the checklist given in square brackets without explanation and in the grid maps two grids outside the main area have sometimes more than one dot, again without explanation. Finally the number of species known from the province is not given in the book itself and the number of treated species (169) in the first part is incorrectly given on the back cover.

Despite these criticisms, the book is a very valuable addition to the bookshelves of both the specialist and the nature lover. Currently it is the only available popular guide to the lichens of the Alps. The price of the book is rather reasonable when one considers the quality of the printing.

The Editor

**WESTBERG, M. 2005. The lichen genus *Candelariella* in western North America.** Thesis, Department of Ecology – Plant Ecology and Systematics – Lund University, Lund. ISBN 91-7105-216-X, Price not indicated, but a few copies available from the author.

This thesis consists of four manuscript papers which will be published elsewhere together with an introduction of 40 pages. The main papers are entitled *Three species of Candelariella with biatorine apothecia in western North America*, *Candelariella in western North America – the polyspored species*, *Candelariella in western North America – the 8-spored, lecanorine species* and *Phylogeny of Candelariaceae (lichenized Ascomycota) based on nuclear ITS DNA sequence data*. While the first three papers are solely authored by Martin WESTBERG, the last one is co-authored by Ulf ARUP and Ingvar KÄRNEFELT.

The genus *Candelariella* in western North America now consists of 21 species, of which 9 are proposed as new. These “new species” are published without Latin diagnosis and will be validated in the author’s three forthcoming papers. The introduction presents not only the general features of the genus but also a *taxonomic summary and a photoguide to the species* which has high quality colour photographs of all treated species plus the superficially similar *Placomaronea mendozae* and a very valuable index to all 105 *Candelariella* names at specific rank published to date is provided as an appendix.

The first three papers give full descriptions of the treated species as well as photographs and distribution maps of the study area, namely the western part of the USA and the northwestern states of Mexico.

The phylogenetic study suggests that *Candelariella* is polyphyletic and strongly supports the view that the core group is restricted to polyspored species with a lower cortex which includes the type species *C. vitellina*. *Candelina* and *Placomaronea* both form strongly supported monophyletic clades, but no further taxonomic segregations for other groups are suggested at this point.

The author, who was successfully defended his thesis earlier this year, is to be congratulated on providing a most welcome addition to our knowledge of crustose lichens.

The Editor

### ***New lichenological journal***

***Türk Liken Topluluğ Bülteni*** – is the title of the bulletin of the Club of Turkish Lichenologists which appeared for the first time this year. This first issue, written in Turkish, has 16 pages with information on meetings, literature, internet addresses and nomenclature of Turkish lichens. The front cover has a colour photograph of *Lecidea syncarpa* and the back cover has a group photograph of a lichen meeting at Giresun in 2004. This is an important development for Turkish lichenology.

### ***Book about Johan Havaas launched***

The self-made Norwegian farmer-lichenologist Johan Havaas (1864-1956) has been commemorated locally by a book (see review in this issue) on his life and activities produced by a group of enthusiasts in his native village Granvin, where he (or rather his wife) ran a farm. The text is unfortunately in Norwegian, but the beautiful book is full of good photos illustrating his activities (some even taken by himself), and also shows copies of letters from numerous lichenologists, including Asahina, Kutak, Llano, Timko, Zahlbruckner, and Bouly de Lesdain with whom he corresponded in French. Havaas taught himself five foreign languages, though he only had an elementary school background. When starting studies of lichens he was advised to contact the leading lichenologists of his time, to whom he wrote in June 1897. The only one who answered immediately was Nylander who regretted that he had no time to help him with difficult specimens, but nevertheless offered to give him an introduction in the subject, if Havaas came to Paris, but he strongly recommended that Havaas took up a study of lichens, as the most interesting groups of plants. He also pointed to another Norwegian lichenologist, J. M. Norman (1823-1903), as a possible expert-helper. Havaas had already written to him, but received no reply, most probably since Norman was old, ill and desperately trying to complete his flora of the Arctic region of Norway. The third expert, Thore M. Fries (1832-1913) in Uppsala, replied only after three years, regretting that he was old with bad eyesight and too many other things at hand, offering his *Lichenographia scandinavica* as a useful, but incomplete guide to the Scandinavian lichenflora. Havaas, however, came in contact with Edvard Vainio in Finland who assisted him as long as he lived (until 1929). This was really long-distance teaching, as they never met, but one which proved highly profitable. Havaas is mostly known through his excellent exsiccates and one widespread lichen, *Umbilicaria havaasii* Llano, which honours him. His main collection of about 8000 specimens are held at BG, although a major collection (c.5000) was sold after his death by the heirs to DUKE.

Per M. Jørgensen, Bergen





Launching of the new book.

### ***Gerhard Follmann herbarium now in B***

The lichen herbarium of Prof. Gerhard Follmann, former botany professor at the universities of Santiago de Chile, Kassel and Cologne, has been moved to the Botanical Museum [B] in Berlin, Germany (<http://www.bgbm.org/bgbm/research/colls/herb/default.htm>), on January 28, 2005. It is estimated to contain some 25.000 specimens, including an alphabetically arranged main herbarium and the collections of several students, and numerous unidentified samples and undistributed exsiccate material. Particularly rich are the holdings from Chile, Antarctica, various parts of the Mediterranean, Africa, and Macaronesia, the exsiccata, and, taxonomically, the Roccellaceae. It concerns material collected or herbarised after 1982, the material herbarised before, some 15.000 specimens including in particular much Chilean material, is held in KASSEL.

Prof. Follmann has retired as curator of KOELN and stopped issuing his exsiccata series, but continues investigations at his home in the Eifel mountains. Especially on Pacific South American Roccellaceae, arranging chemical, chorological, ecological and taxonomical data accumulated over the years.

By now the material is installed in the herbarium and accessible again. When you are interested to visit the herbarium, keep in mind that the Synthesys Program offers grants covering all costs for a visit of our herbarium (for inhabitants of the European Community and associated countries), see <http://www.synthesys.info/index.htm>. Next semiannual application deadline is September 18, 2005.

Harrie Sipman



### ***Construction Work at the Munich Lichen Herbarium***

Due to construction work, the Lichen Collections at the Botanische Staatssammlung München (M; see [www.BotanischeStaatssammlung.de](http://www.BotanischeStaatssammlung.de)) will be closed from August 2005 until about June 2006. During this period, we will be unable to grant new loans. However return loans, gifts of new material, and the regular exchange programs will be processed as usual. We apologize for any inconvenience.

Andreas Beck, Curator of Lichens and Bryophytes

### **Personalia**

**Andreas Beck** has left his Postdoc job at the Technical University of Munich and started his new position as research scientist and curator of lichens and bryophytes at the Botanische Staatssammlung München in April 2005. He is looking forward to developing the extensive collections at M and to continuing his studies on the systematics of, and coevolution between, the algal and fungal partners of lichen associations.

**Heidi Döring** has finished her postdoctoral stay with Mats Wedin at Umeå University (Sweden). She moved from Umeå to London, and on 20th June started her new position as Laboratory Manager/Taxonomic Mycologist at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew ([www.rbgekew.org.uk/scihort/mycolexp.html](http://www.rbgekew.org.uk/scihort/mycolexp.html)). Her position involves the management of the laboratory facilities of the Mycology Section, the maintenance of a living fungal culture collection (which has an emphasis on wood-rotting basidiomycetes) and research on fungal systematics. She may also be involved to a minor extent in curatorial tasks in the fungal herbarium at Kew. The Mycology Herbarium and Facilities will be moving to a new building next year, and will then be integrated into the Jodrell laboratory, which includes the main laboratories in Kew. Thus preparations for the move of the herbarium and living collections and laboratory facilities and the move itself will be major tasks next year.

The herbarium at Kew (K) houses over 800,000 fungal specimens, including the British National Collections of Fungi, and is currently trying to extend its representation of lichenicolous fungi. Although the major lichen collections in London are housed at the Natural History Museum (BM) the herbarium in Kew has a substantial reference collection of lichens that is incorporated into the fungal collection, which is arranged systematically. Access to the collections and existing research facilities (e.g. molecular and chemical labs) is supported by the European Synthesis initiative under Framework 6 Program ([www.synthesis.info](http://www.synthesis.info)). The Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew together with The Natural History Museum London and the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh form the British Taxonomic Facilities (GB-TAF).

Heidi is currently finishing manuscripts from results obtained during her postdoctoral stay in Umeå, which deal with the phylogeny of the European *Exobasidium* species (plant pathogenic basidiomycetes), with infraspecific genetic variation and species delimitation issues in the genus *Stereocaulon*, and with a taxonomic treatment of the Scandinavian Stictidaceae (including optional lichenized species). A major part of Heidi's future research at Kew will be on non-lichenized fungi in collaboration with colleagues at Kew, but she will also continue with her studies on lichens, especially on *Stereocaulon* species.

**Damien Ertz** (Jardin Botanique National de Belgique), **Eberhard Fischer** (Universität Koblenz-Landau), **Dorothee Killmann** (Universität Koblenz-Landau) and **Emmanuël Sérusiaux** (University of Liège) spent three weeks together collecting lichens in Rwanda in March and April 2005. Using the facilities of the partnership between Rwanda and Rheinland-Pfalz (Germany), they joined the efforts of the Office Rwandais du Tourisme et des Parcs Nationaux (ORTPN) to improve the knowledge of the biodiversity in the three main national parks of the country: the pristine montane forest of Nyungwe at 1600-2350 m elev., the Virunga volcanoes park, mostly famous for its increasing population of the endemic mountain gorilla (*Gorilla beringei*), and the Akagera park with its splendid dry forests and savannas. About 2,000 specimens were brought back for study. Interesting finds included unexpected assemblages of Gomphillaceae on twigs and living leaves in wet areas of the Nyungwe forests, incl. three species of *Gyalectidium* formerly known only from Papua New Guinea and/or tropical Mexico, and two species of the basidiolichen *Multiclavula* with very characteristic thalli growing on the ground in the Akagera savannas.

On June 21, 2005 two doctoral theses on lichenology were successfully defended at the University of Tartu: *Lichens and lichenicolous fungi in Estonia: diversity, distribution patterns and taxonomy* by **Ave Suija** (with Dagmar Triebel, München, as opponent) and *Forest lichens and their substrata in Estonia* by **Piret Lõhmus** (with Göran Thor, Uppsala, as opponent). Both Ph. D. students were supervised by **Tiina Randlane**. Ave and Piret will continue their researches at the Institute of Botany and Ecology, University of Tartu.

**Leif Tibell**, Uppsala, Sweden has turned 60. This was celebrated with a "Festschrift", published in *Symbolae Botanicae Upsalienses*. It came as a total surprise for Leif, when he was presented the volume on Friday 12 November 2004. Eighteen lichenologists, including some from Germany, Finland and Estonia, took part in the celebrations, ending with a dinner at the herbarium of UPS in the evening. The volume entitled Contributions to lichen taxonomy and biogeography is edited by Göran Thor, Anders Nordin and Inga Hedberg. It covers 499 pages and contains 32 contributions by former students, friends and colleagues in different parts of the world. It is mainly focused on lichen taxonomy and biogeography, but also other aspects of lichenology that are relevant to Leif's work are represented. Of particular value is the contribution by Leif's former supervisor, Rolf Santesson, who is still going strong although he is approaching his 89<sup>th</sup> birthday. A more detailed presentation of the volume is given in the review in this issue.

**Martin Westberg** defended his thesis *The lichen genus Candelariella in western North America* at the University of Lund (with Mats Wedin as opponent) on April 8, 2005. His work was supervised by **Ingvar Kärnefelt**. Currently he is still working at the Botanical Museum in Lund. A review of his thesis is to be found in the new literature section of this issue.

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## REPORTS

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### WILLIAM C. DENISON

1 JUNE 1928 – 8 APRIL 2005

William C. Denison, Ph.D, Corvallis, Oregon, USA, 1928 – 2005, lived in many worlds. He was the exemplar naturalist, award-winning teacher and mentor, engaged social progressive activist, caring father and husband, and dedicated environmentalist. Oregon State University's Dr. Denison cared about his students; he took us under his wing and drew out our talents; teaching us about the worlds of botany, mycology, lichenology, ecology and pathology. He was always looking for unique ways to enhance the learning experience.

Being in the field was his true forte. Students and teacher moved among the cryptic organisms of the Oregon forests and meadows seeking to discover fungi and lichens. When baskets were full of prizes we would gather to learn the secrets of these wonderful organisms from our mentor. His knowledge flowed from him to us easily; often enlivened with tales from life experiences. William C. Denison made a positive difference in this world.

William C. Denison was born in Rochester, N.Y. He died 8 April 2005 in Corvallis, Oregon after a lengthy illness. He received bachelor's and master's degrees in botany from Oberlin College in 1950 and 1952 and a doctoral degree in mycology from Cornell University in 1956. He was an assistant professor at Swarthmore College from 1955 to 1966. He was an associate professor in the Department of Botany and Plant Pathology at Oregon State University from 1966 until his retirement in 1993. Classes he taught included botany, mycology, ecology, and plant pathology. In 1992, OSU presented him with the Loyd Carter Award for Outstanding and Inspirational Teaching.

His diverse research and publications involved mushrooms, molds, and lichens. He published "Air Quality Monitoring with Lichens", a teaching manual to guide student groups in gathering data used in determining air quality using lichens. During the early 1970s, he led a team that adapted rock-climbing techniques to ascend 450-year-old Douglas-fir trees at the H. J. Andrews Experimental Forest. They mapped the structure of the canopy, inventoried the epiphytic lichens and measured their available nitrogen and its contribution to the forest.

After retirement Bill continued his work on the reproductive structures in lichens. He located sites where *Lobaria* lichens thrived; he observed and photographed their fruiting bodies (ascocarps) over several seasons. He also collected ascocarps, and developed ways to germinate the ascospores in culture.

More about Bill Denison's professional work can be found in a book by Jon Luoma, 1999. *The Hidden Forest: A Biography of an Ecosystem*.

Sherry K. Pittam

**OLIVER LATHE GILBERT****7 SEPTEMBER 1936 – 15 MAY 2005**

Oliver Gilbert was an outstanding field botanist and inspirational scientist in the broad fields of urban and lichen ecology with almost 40 years of teaching and research experience within universities. Above all he was very approachable, an excellent teacher, fun to be with and a cornerstone of the British Lichen Society. Oliver had an exceptional ability to find rare and interesting lichens and plant communities that others had overlooked. His first job was as a deputy Warden at Malham Tarn Field Centre in Yorkshire where his passion for walking, fell running and climbing blossomed. Oliver joined the staff of Newcastle University as an assistant lecturer in 1964 where he carried out his pioneering doctoral studies on Biological Indicators of Air Pollution. Here his detailed mapping studies of lichens and bryophytes led to the first zone scales which correlated with SO<sub>2</sub> levels, a forerunner of the famous Hawksworth & Rose scale. He later devised a simplified scale that was successfully used throughout the UK by school children. He was the first person to highlight the importance of pH in modifying the toxicity of different sulphur species and to realise the role of shelter/exposure when interpreting distribution data. He presented his doctoral research at the first ever European Congress on the Influence of Air Pollution on Plants and Animals held in Wageningen in 1968 and was awarded his PhD in 1970. In addition to his sulphur dioxide work, he carried out some of the first serious studies into the influence of fluorides, alkaline dust and acid rain on lichen communities and studied lichen re-invasion during the period of decreasing sulphur dioxide emissions. He instigated pioneering work on the ecology of lichen communities in Britain including terricolous habitats, metalliferous spoil, urban wasteland, mountains, chalk grasslands, freshwater habitats and maritime sites. He discovered fifty-five lichens new to Britain and described several new taxa. His work highlighted the richness of man-made habitats, such as urban wasteland and disused airfields. Thirty-five years of ecological work was engagingly summarised in his authoritative book '*Lichens*', published in the prestigious New Naturalist series, the first modern account of the lichen ecology of British habitats, all of which had been studied personally. Oliver wrote more than 150 papers on lichenology, was a major contributor to the UK *Lichen Flora of Great Britain and Ireland* and chair of the British Lichen Flora Revision Committee. He is also co-author of the *Lichen Red Data Book for Britain*. In 2004 his final book '*The Lichen Hunters*', a report of his lichen exploration experiences, was published in which his enthusiasm for lichens, field work and love of life shines through every page.

Oliver's lichenological achievements are all the more remarkable as all his lichen research was carried out alongside a university job with a heavy teaching load involving expertise in a quite different field – that of landscape science and management at Sheffield University. Oliver supervised several PhD students (e.g. Alan Fryday: montane lichens) and stimulated a great many others, through his vast knowledge, enthusiasm and great patience. Oliver was proud that he had led more field meetings for the British Lichen Society than anyone. He particularly enjoyed organising small groups of 'Adventure lichenologists'. Field meetings with Oliver were always fun and memorable. His latest book, which is almost an autobiography, gave him great pleasure during a period of ailing health problems which would have killed anyone with a less strong constitution. Even before '*The Lichen Hunters*' went to press, Oliver had dedicated himself to the revision of '*The Lichen Flora of Great Britain and Ireland*'. Oliver's death is a severe loss to those who have been working on the revision. Its timely publication would be a fitting tribute to his scholarship and contribution to British lichenology.

Oliver is survived by his three loving daughters, Tasha, Kate and Emma.

A full obituary will be published in the *Lichenologist* later this year.

Two other obituaries have already been published:

GILBERT, R. & PURVIS, O. W. (2005): Oliver Lathe Gilbert. – *British Lichen Society Bulletin* **96**: 1-5.

MARREN, P. (2005) Oliver Gilbert. Lichen hunter and urban ecologist in the wildlife jungle of Sheffield. *The Independent*. Wednesday 18<sup>th</sup> May 2005, p. 32.

William O. Purvis, London

**JANUSZ STANISŁAW NOWAK**  
**17 JUNE 1930 – 12 DECEMBER 2004**

With great sadness I inform you, that on December 24<sup>th</sup> 2004 the Polish lichenologist Professor Janusz Nowak passed away.

The funeral was held at Rakowicki Cemetery in Krakow on December 30<sup>th</sup>. During his final journey he was accompanied by family, friends and colleagues, co-workers and a large circle of lichenologists from all academic centers in Poland.

Janusz Nowak's scientific output was bound with the Institute of Botany, Polish Academy of Sciences in Krakow, where he worked between 1957 and 1997. It is here where he created the Laboratory of Lichenology and organized an excellent workshop, gathered an abundant bibliography and started a herbarium of lichens (KRAM). Lichenology became his passion when he was still a student at Jagiellonian University. Professor Nowak's scientific interests were concentrated mainly on geobotanic and floristic studies of lichens, especially from mountainous and upland regions of Poland. Another area of his interests was lichen taxonomy for which he published a number of original works. Frequent field studies resulted in a magnificent scientific collection consisting of almost 30 000 specimens which can all be found in the Institute of Botany, Polish Academy of Sciences' lichen herbarium (KRAM). The herbarium was after all one of the greatest passions of his life.

Professor Janusz Nowak retired in 1992 but continued his scientific research, which was ended abruptly in 1997. For the last seven years of his life he bravely struggled with a serious illness, which was extremely hard to bear, especially for such an active person. Even during that period he was still interested in the progress of lichenological research, and vivaciously revised articles that continued to receive from his colleagues in Poland and abroad. He was always glad to pay us a visit in the Institute. He was endlessly happy to hear of small or large successes of his colleagues. Thanks to the help of his wife Barbara Morawska-Nowak, a tireless and loyal life companion, he managed to attend three more annual assemblies of the Lichenological Section of Polish Botanical Association (PTB).

In the memories of those, who knew him he will remain not only as a scientific worker with extensive knowledge and experience, but also as an exceptionally kind, open, helpful and straightforward man. We will all miss him very much.

Urszula Bielczyk, Kraków



### ***Rockers' Workshop – The Highlands of Scotland, May/June 2005***

The first Rockers' Workshop, dedicated to saxicolous lichens, took place in the Highlands of Scotland from May 21 through to June 4, 2005. The workshop was organized by Brian and Sandy Coppins with the Royal Botanic Garden in Edinburgh and Alan Fryday from Michigan State University, USA. The workshop included 23 members. International participants were Jutta Buschbom (Düsseldorf), Tassilo Feuerer (Hamburg), Katherine Glew (Seattle, Washington, USA), Peter Scholz (Schkeuditz), and Frank Bungartz (Munich). British Lichen Society members consisted of Steve Chambers, Vince Giavarini, Alan Orange (Cardiff) and Ray Woods. The Lichen Apprentices (who are being provided with guidance and training through the BLS/SNH Scottish Database Project) were: Andy Acton, Peder Aspen, Andrea Britton, John Douglass, Chris Ellis, Anna Griffith, Richard Hewison, Nick Hodgetts, Joe Hope and Louise Olley.

Support for the project was provided by the British Lichen Society (BLS), Michigan State University, The National Trust for Scotland (NTS) and Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH).

The workshop was divided into two parts: the first week took place at Mar Lodge, west of Braemar and Aberdeen, in the eastern Highlands of Scotland -- allowing access to the Cairngorm Mountains, plus mid-altitude, lichen-rich sites such as Craig Leek, The Lion's Face and Craig Choinnich; and the second location based at the Kintail Outdoor Center, provided access to both the mountains of the Kintail tops, and excursions on to the Isle of Skye to collect from the legendary Trotternish Ridge.

Mar Lodge Estate was built at the turn of the century for one of Queen Victoria's granddaughters (Duchess of Fife) and as a hunting lodge. The base camp for our trip was the stable block, converted into lodgings for groups, complete with a room for sorting/microscope work and a room for social gatherings. The eastern Highlands has a climate that is a mix of continental and boreal conditions. Geology in the area consisted of granite, siliceous schists, and some calcareous areas made up of limestone. This information was important for determining substrate and lichen preferences. During the first week presentations were given by Peder Aspen on the geology of the estate and surrounding Cairngorm Mountains, Katherine Glew showed typical habitat and lichens in Pacific Northwest of Washington State, and Frank Bungartz displayed Buellias and lichens from the Sonoran Desert, in southwestern USA. Brian Coppins presented lichen photos he had taken from the Highlands of Scotland.

Our first day trip was to Clais Fhearnaig. Along the way we were able to observe *Solorina spongiosa* in a clearing by the bridge below Creag an Diuchd. We had a wonderful day of collecting on granite and calcareous rock until a rainstorm occurred. Being good lichenologists, we thought the rain would pass by in a matter of minutes, but it did not let up. This was a reminder of why we brought our rain gear for the collecting foray!

The following days brought us to Craig Leek, an area with granite boulders and partial limestone crags, and the summit of Beinn a'Bhuird (1196 m), a montane heath area with boulders and edges of snow patches. A hardy group went to the eastern corries of Beinn a'Bhuird to discover *Brodoa intestiniformis*, not seen in Britain since the 1960s. Two attempts were made to collect from the summit. The first attempt was limited by rain and fog. The second attempt was successful to the upper heaths and summit. But the wind was quite strong, and we needed to hold on to packets and bags. A special trip was arranged to Craig Choinnich to view *Rhizocarpon ridescens*, a sorediate species found new to Britain last year (British

Lichen Society Bulletin 95, winter 2004). Other notable species in the area, mainly from Craig Leek, were *Caloplaca obliterans*, *Fuscidea austera*, *Gyalecta ulmi*, *Lecidella wulfenii*, *Melanelia stygia*, *Polysporina cyclocarpa*, and *Porpidia speirea*.

The second week in the western Highlands was spent in the area of Kintail Estate and the Isle of Skye. It was much soggy than the previous week. Rain was more frequent and continual. However, the lichen vegetation of the Western Highlands, according to Alan Fryday (2004), "is apparently unique in Europe, and probably in the world, and is of international importance." Saxicolous lichens were undercollected in this area. Rock substrate consisted of siliceous schist and fine-grained granitic boulders, and corries. One of the high points was going to "The Storr" on the Isle of Skye, which was made up of basaltic boulders and crags from ancient lava flows. On these rocks was *Vestergrenopsis elaeina* a rare species in the highlands, but occasional at the base of the "Old Man." Other rare species were *Gyalideopsis scotica*, *Lecanora frustulosa*, *Stereocaulon symphycheilum* and the newly described *Porpidia islandica*.

Close to the Kintail Estate, were the Five Sisters, majestic peaks with rock corries and ridges. Altitude ranged from 750 to 1068 m. The weather was excellent providing both good collecting and great views of the area. Rare species included *Bilimbia lobulata*, *Dictyonema interruptum*, *Euopsis granatina*, *Lecanora cenisia*, *Rhizocarpon caesium*, *R. jemtlandicum*, *Stereocaulon spathuliferum*, *Toninia squalescens*, and *T. thiopsora*.

Lists are being compiled for the two locations, which include the conservation status for each species. Listing for the two weeks included nearly 2000 notations. Many new records were found at both locations.

The trip was exceptional and the information shared included both lichens and Scottish whisky. The group was congenial and many new recipes were experienced at the dinner table. We highly praise our leaders and thank them all for providing an excellent opportunity to learn from each other and make new lichen discoveries.

Katherine Glew, University of Washington, Seattle, USA

## ***Uses of Lichens: 2. Ethnobotanical Remarks on the Use of Lichens in Yemen***

Hanne Schönig

From 1994 to 2000 I conducted several periods of field research on the vegetable, mineral and animal substances used by Yemeni women to decorate, fumigate and perfume body and hair. Among them I found a mixture of dried lichens (Schönig 2002), which I was told were be imported from India, containing the foliose lichens *Parmotrema tinctorum* (Nyl.) Hale, *P. austrosinense* (Zahlbr.) Hale and *Rimelia reticulata* (Tayl.) Hale & Fletcher; the fruticose lichens *Usnea* sp. and *Ramalina* sp. and the crustose lichen *Pertusaria* sp.<sup>1</sup>

This mixture of lichens was available in druggists' shops in all my research regions: in the small coastal stripe Tihamah, in Taizz, a large town situated in the south west, in the capital Sana'a as well as in the Wadi Hadramawt and Wadi Amd, both in the eastern part of the country. In Sana'a, one *waqiyyah*<sup>2</sup> was sold for 50 YR in 2000 which was then equivalent to 0,71 DM, in Taizz 1 kg cost 600 YR in 1997, which was equivalent to 8,31 DM.<sup>2</sup>

Lichens in Yemen are never used alone, but always as a fragrant ingredient of several kinds of mixtures to perfume women's hair. They are mentioned already for this olfactory pur-

pose in an Arabic pharmacological work of the thirteenth century, in addition to their medical uses: “On la fait entrer dans les aromates, les parfums, les remèdes musqués et les collyres” (Leclerc 1877-83, Ibn el-Beïthar I: 85).

In the Yemeni fragrant mixtures, besides lichens the following ingredients may be used: cloves, cardamom, basil, dried rose blossoms, nutmeg and mace of *Myristica fragrans* Houtt. (Myristicaceae), seeds of *Prunus mahaleb* L. (Rosaceae), seeds of *Cullen corylifolium* (L.) Medik. (Leguminosae), root tubers? (=rhizome?) of *Curcuma* sp. (Zingiberaceae), saffron (*Crocus sativus*, but substitutes for and falsifications of, these are often used, as may be the case here), as well as muricid snails (Muricidae) and “water screws” (plates used for the closure of snail shells) for their aphrodisiac effect. The composition may differ according to the individual recipe. The following kinds of application can be distinguished:

In the Tihamah region, mixtures of unpulverized ingredients are sold by women at weekly markets. The mixture is pulverized by the client, mixed with water or (sesame) oil and then applied to the hair. Often it is not washed out after at least one night or even several days, as I was told.

For the production of perfume cream and small perfume plates, animal ingredients, ambergris, artificial musk and civet, are added, which are said to give an extremely aphrodisiac effect. All ingredients are pulverized and heated with perfumes and vaseline by the saleswoman until a viscous cream is produced. Alternatively the substances are kneaded with rose water to small plates of 1 cm in diameter which are then dried. Both are applied at the hairline and in the hair. The products are sold in two forms, either as a cream ready for use, or small plates, which have to be pulverized and then mixed with a liquid before they can be applied.

It should be noted that in this Muslim society, females cover their hair in company, and the use of these mixtures is restricted to married women in the presence of their husbands only.

#### References:

- Leclerc, L. (1877-1883) (éd.): Notices et Extraits des Manuscrits de la Bibliothèque Nationale et Autres Bibliothèques. Tome 23: Traité des simples par Ibn el-Beïthar I–III. Paris: Imprimerie Nationale.
- Schönig, H. (2002): Schminken, Düfte und Räucherwerk der Jemenitinnen. Lexikon der Substanzen, Utensilien und Techniken, (*Beiruter Texte und Studien* 91) Würzburg: Ergon.
- Theuerkauf, G. (2005): Arabisch-jemenitische Waagen und Gewichte – Maß und Symbol. Teil 2: Waagen und Gewichte auf dem Suq von Sana’a. *Jemen-Report* 36(1): 15-21.

#### Editorial Remark

The editor wholeheartedly welcomes contributions for this series on the use of lichens in various countries in the hope that more information on all aspects of current commercial and non-commercial uses of lichens can be made available to the lichenological community.

<sup>1</sup> I thank Dr Harrie Sipman (BGBM of the FU Berlin) for his analysis.

<sup>2</sup> The weights differ from region to region and even referring to the weighed substance. In Sana’a *lwaqiyah* weights of 28,1 g, 31,1 g and 33,2 g were confirmed (see Theuerkauf 2005: 18)!

<sup>3</sup> As the prices are never tagged one must always take into consideration that they might be excessive at the sight of the foreign client.

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## REVIEWS

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### *Lichenological Journals: 2. Folia Cryptogamica Estonica*

#### **T. Randlane**

*Folia Cryptogamica Estonica* (FCE) is an irregular journal of the Estonian Naturalists' Society which publishes papers on lichenology, mycology, bryology and algology, but to date lichenological and mycological items have greatly prevailed.

This series was founded in 1972. Until 1985 23 small booklets, usually containing eight pages, had been prepared by the first Editor-in-Chief, the mycologist Ain Raitviir. At that time all printed papers were written in Russian and complemented by short English summaries. The next Editor-in-Chief, the lichenologist Hans Trass was responsible for publishing eight fascicles during 1987–1992. Some changes were introduced, e.g. the majority of articles were written in English, with a summary in Russian; the format of the publication was changed and one fascicle usually contained 16–32 pages. Although modest in printing quality, the journal was an important channel of expression for the Estonian cryptogamists – any possibility of publishing in English was of great importance at that time. During this time, 30 fascicles were issued comprising 92 papers altogether; 66 new species and two new genera were described, and 45 new combinations were proposed.

Essential changes in publishing FCE were carried out in 1997. The new editorial team consisting of the mycologist Urmas Kõljalg and the lichenologist Andres Saag designed quite a different outlook for the journal – format B4, hard covers of unified cover design, inclusion of 54–160 pages in one issue; publishing only in English with Estonian summaries. Furthermore, international revision of the manuscripts submitted was started and authors from the neighbouring countries were encouraged to present their contributions. By now the reputation of FCE has improved. The last eleven fascicles (fasc. 31–41) include 151 papers, most of which are also available electronically (<http://www.ut.ee/ial5/fce/fovia.html>). Fasc. 32 was dedicated to Hans Trass on his 70<sup>th</sup> birthday, and fasc. 33 was dedicated to the prominent Estonian mycologists Elmar Leppik and Erast Parmasto; both fascicles were published in 1998. One volume (fasc. 35, pub. 1999) contains only the *Second checklist of lichenized, lichenicolous and allied fungi of Estonia*; two volumes include the proceedings of international symposia (fasc. 36, pub. 2000 – XIV Symposium of Baltic mycologists and lichenologists, and fasc. 41, pub. 2005 – IAL5).

FCE is open to everybody to contribute but until now Estonian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Russian, Danish and Swedish authors prevail. Floristic lists are accepted as well as papers presenting ecological analyses, keys of identification or phylogenetic hypotheses. The deadline for submitting manuscripts to the next volume, fasc. 42, is October 1, 2005.

Those who are interested in purchasing the earlier fascicles of FCE (nos 1–30), please contact the librarian of the Estonian Naturalists' Society Kai Reemann (e-mail: [kai.reemann@elus.ee](mailto:kai.reemann@elus.ee)); fasc. 31–41 are available for a modest price (ca 8 EUR per fascicle, including postage) from Andres Saag (e-mail: [andes.saag@ut.ee](mailto:andes.saag@ut.ee)).

Fasc. 1, pp. 1-8 (1972)	Fasc. 21, pp. 1-8 (1986)
Fasc. 2, pp. 9-16 (1973)	Fasc. 22, pp. 1-9 (1985)
Fasc. 3, pp. 17-24 (1973)	Fasc. 23, pp. 1-8 (1985)
Fasc. 4, pp. 25-32 (1974)	Fasc. 24, pp. 1-16 (1987)
Fasc. 5, pp. 33-40 (1974)	Fasc. 25, pp. 1-16 (1987)
Fasc. 6, pp. 41-48 (1974)	Fasc. 26, pp. 1-16 (1987)
Fasc. 7, pp. 1-6 (1977)	Fasc. 27, pp. 1-24 (1989)
Fasc. 8, pp. 1-8 (1977)	Fasc. 28, pp. 1-32 (1991)
Fasc. 9, pp. 1-8 (1977)	Fasc. 29, pp. 1-41 (1992)
Fasc. 10, pp. 1-8 (1978)	Fasc. 30, pp. 1-32 (1992)
Fasc. 11, pp. 1-8 (1978)	Fasc. 31, pp. 1-53 (1997)
Fasc. 12, pp. 1-8 (1981)	Fasc. 32, pp. 1-159 (1998)
Fasc. 13, pp. 1-8 (1981)	Fasc. 33, pp. 1-153 (1998)
Fasc. 14, pp. 1-8 (1981)	Fasc. 34, pp. 1-89 (1999)
Fasc. 15, pp. 1-8 (1981)	Fasc. 35, pp. 1-132 (1999)
Fasc. 16, pp. 1-8 (1981)	Fasc. 36, pp. 1-112 (2000)
Fasc. 17, pp. 1-8 (1985)	Fasc. 37, pp. 1-120 (2000)
Fasc. 18, pp. 1-8 (1985)	Fasc. 38, pp. 1-88 (2001)
Fasc. 19, pp. 1-8 (1985)	Fasc. 39, pp. 1-65 (2002)
Fasc. 20, pp. 1-8 (1986)	Fasc. 40, pp. 1-68 (2003)

Fascicles 2, 9, 12-13, 16, 19, 22-24, 27 and 30 do not contain lichen papers. Fascicle 10 provides an index to fascicles 1-10 and fascicle 20 provides an index to fascicles 1-20.

### **Editorial Remark**

Since several smaller lichenological journals have appeared irregularly and are often difficult to cite, or rarely to be found even in large libraries, it is recommended that detailed lists together with some historical remarks, as provided above, are featured for other journals in forthcoming issues of the IAL Newsletter and therefore contributions to this subject are invited.



**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: 0.25 USD per number (3 per volume); vol. 2–8: 0.50 USD per number (2 per volume); vol. 9–13: 1.00 USD per number (2 per volume); vol. 14–17: 1.50 USD per number (2 per volume). Back issues from vol. 20–29 are available for 1.00 USD per number (3 per volume). The Indexes are free. New members will only receive free copies of the numbers constituting the volume issued for the calendar year in which they join IAL.

Orders for vols. 1–29 should be sent to H. Sipman, Botanischer Garten & Botanisches Museum, Königin-Luise-Straße 6–8, D-14191 Berlin, Germany, fax: (+49)-30-84172949, e-mail: [hsipman@zedat.fu-berlin.de](mailto:hsipman@zedat.fu-berlin.de). For later issues contact the Editor.

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**Lichens-I** is the official mailing list of IAL. You can subscribe by sending an e-mail to [listproc@hawaii.edu](mailto:listproc@hawaii.edu) with the message “SUBSCRIBE LICHENS-L YourFirstName YourLastName”.

The official web page of IAL is  
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**The cover-page illustration**

The drawing, kindly provided by Alan Orange (Cardiff), is of *Fuscidea gothoburgensis*.

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