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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 listserver 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.

IAL affairs are directed by an Executive Council elected during the last General Meeting. Council members elected at the IAL5 Symposium (Tartu, Estonia, 2004) are listed below, and will serve until 2008.

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ASSOCIATION NEWS

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Proposals for the IAL meeting 2012

1. Italy

Kennst du das Land wo die Zitronen blühn?...

Do you know the land where the lemon trees blossom?...

(J. W. Goethe, *Mignon*, in Wilhelm Meisters Lehrjahre, 1795)

No lemons in Verona, but lemons do blossom along the coasts of the Garda lake, just a few km from Verona.

Apart from lemons, there are good reasons to have the next IAL Congress in Italy. Italian Lichenology has a long tradition. It dates back to Pier Antonio Micheli's *Nova plantarum genera* (1729), it left a durable sign during its "Golden Age" (1846-1880), marked by outstanding lichenologists such as Martinus Anzi, Francesco Baglietto, Giuseppe De Notaris, Vittore Trevisan, and - above all - Abramo Massalongo. After a long period of silence, Italian lichenology was resurrected in 1987, with the foundation of the Società Lichenologica Italiana (SLI, Italian Lichen Society).

The Society has now c. 350 members. Every year it organizes a congress attended by more than 100 persons, plus field excursions, introductory courses, meetings of the Working Groups for Biology, Biomonitoring, Ecology, Education, Floristic and Systematics, etc.. A bulletin (Notiziario, in Italian) is published once a year. For further info on the SLI see (<http://dbiodbs.univ.trieste.it/sli/home.html>).

This is the third time in which members of the IAL Council are suggesting Italy as a venue of the IAL Congress. In the past, the SLI was not strong enough to face such a brave adventure. Now, however, we have an enthusiastic offspring of young lichenologists, willing to organize a successful IAL Congress in Italy.

The choice of the venue-town was not easy. Italy is full of towns with outstanding monuments and beautiful surroundings. The problem was to find the right combination of appeal and comfort.

We are proud of the choice.

Verona is one of the most beautiful Italian towns. It is not popular as Florence, Rome or Venice, but it is full of history and character, with excellent travel connections, and ... it hosts the herbarium of Abramo Massalongo.

Where: VERONA

Verona is a middle-sized town in N Italy (ca. 250.000 inhabitants). Of pre-Roman origins, it hosts many historical monuments: the most famous is the “Arena”, the third largest amphitheater of the Antiquity, used for the Summer Opera season (<http://www.arena.it>), but there are Roman gates, another Roman theater, the medieval castle of Castelvecchio (<http://www.comune.verona.it/Castelvecchio/>), with a wonderful bridge crossing the river Adige, several medieval and Renaissance churches, plus an interesting wealth of private and public buildings. At the center of an industrious Province, Verona hosts an University, several fairs (famous worldwide is “Vinitaly”, the best of Italian vines (<http://www.vinitaly.com>), and, above all for us, the Museum of Natural Sciences (<http://www.museostorianaturaleverona.it>), hosting the herbarium of Abramo Massalongo, the most famous Italian lichenologist of the XIX^o century. The type specimens of A. Massalongo were catalogued by Lazzarin (2000). During the IAL Congress, the herbarium of A. Massalongo will be available for study at the Museum of Natural History, upon booking.

Connections

Verona lies south of the eastern pre-Alps, near the Adige river, only 20 km from the Garda lake. It is optimally connected by train to Central Europe via the Brennero Pass, and is a focal node of the Italian railway network, at c. 2 hours of train from Milan, c. 20 minutes from Vicenza (the town of Palladio), c. 1.30 hours from Venice. The middle-sized airport “Catullo” (<http://www.aeroporto.verona.it/>), only 12 km from downtown, is connected with the main European capitals (Paris, London, Madrid, Berlin, Wien, etc.), and with other European airports, including the hub of Rome (Roma Fiumicino).

Location of the IALVII Congress: PALAZZO DELLA GRAN GUARDIA

The Congress might be held at the Palazzo della Gran Guardia (Piazza Bra), just in front of the Arena, in the historical center of the town. The Gran Guardia was built

in the XVIII^o century as seat of the Civic Army, and of the Fencing Academy of the Verona peerage. Now it hosts a modern Congress center: a large hall (500 people in the stalls and further 200 people in the gallery), plus a room for poster exposures, a buvette for coffee breaks, and a nice open gallery for buffets or other informal events. For more details and pictures of the venue, see http://portale.comune.verona.it/nqcontent.cfm?a_id=4435.

The Palazzo della Gran Guardia might be put at our disposal free of charge by the Verona Municipality.

When: Sunday the 2nd – Saturday the 8th, September, 2012

This period includes the last Sunday of the Arena Summer Opera Festival: some lichenologists might be interested to see an Italian Opera at the Arena – a unique event! Lodging will be easier, as the hotels are less crowded when the Opera season is over.

Lodging: hotels, B&B, et al.

Verona is well equipped for lodging: the summer opera season at the Arena attracts large crowds. A complete list of hotels and B&B is available at <https://www.veronapass.com>. Alternative arrangements in structures put at our disposal by the University and other institutions will be also available. The offer of restaurants, bars, etc. is rich: is that of a typical of a middle-size Italian town, but with some points of excellency.

Sponsors & Co.: to be defined

The Congress will be organized by IAL in co-operation with the Italian Lichen Society, and the Museum of Natural History of Verona. Sponsors will be contacted soon (among others, the Municipality of Verona, the Province of Verona, the Cariverona Bank, and the University).

Pre- and Post-congress Excursions & other events

For the moment, we foresee three excursions, respectively before (A, B) and after (C) the Congress.

Excursion A will be organized along a transect from the Mediterranean to the Alpine belt, encompassing the coastal area of Liguria (WN Italy), through the Maritime Alps, to the Western Alps (organizers: P. Giordani *et al.*, Genova; R. Piervittori *et al.*, Turin).

Excursion B will run in N Italy from the sub-Mediterranean to the Alpine belts, from the crystalline Central Alps (Ortles group and Adamello Massif), through the Dolomites and the Garda lake (organizers: J. Nascimbene *et al.*, Trieste).

Excursion C will be centered in C-Italy, along a transect from the coastal area of Castelporziano (Rome), through the Latium countryside to the Gran Sasso Massif (organizers: R. Benesperi, Florence; S. Ravera, Rome).

Further events: one-day excursion to different Massalongian “loci classici” (Colli Euganei; Lessini Mts.) (organizers: G. Lazzarin, Verona); one-day excursion to Venice (organizers: O. Salvadori, Venice).

Organizing Committee

President: Mauro Tretiach (Dept. of Biology, University of Trieste)

Vice-President: Alessandra Aspes (Museum of Natural History, Verona, Director)

Secretary: Giuliano Lazzarin (Museum of Natural History, Verona)

Members-at-large: Paola Adamo (University of Naples); Renato Benesperi (University of Florence); Francesco Bianchini (Museum of Natural History, Verona, past-Curator); Francesco Di Carlo (Museum of Natural History, Verona, Curator); Sergio Favero Longo (University of Turin); Alessio Ferrarese (University of Turin); Carlo Gaggi (University of Siena); Deborah Isocrono (University of Turin); Stefano Martellos (University of Trieste); Paolo Modenesi (University of Genua); Juri Nascimbene (University of Trieste); Pier Luigi Nimis (University of Trieste); Rosanna Piervittori (University of Turin); Ornella Salvadori (Soprintendenza of Venice); Luigi Sanità di Toppi (University of Parma); Stefano Loppi (University of Siena); Paolo Giordani (University of Genua); Sonia Ravera (University of Rome).

Mauro Tretiach, SLI President

2. Thailand**Justification**

IAL has never convened any of its meetings in Asia or any tropical country, although tropical lichens are abundant and are less known to science, and the number of lichenologists in the tropics has increased during the past two decades. They are interested in participating in international meetings, but high costs in developed countries where IAL has previously met have always been a major constraint.

It has only been over the past decade that Thailand has had its own lichenologists studying lichens in the country, but much progress has been made. Some type specimens are deposited at Ramkhamhaeng University (RU) (www.ru.ac.th/lichen), where lichen study in Thailand has its roots and from which it has expanded. Thai lichenologists would like to invite and welcome the lichenologists from other parts of the world to come to Thailand for the 7th IAL Symposium in 2012. It would be a great opportunity for lichenologists in neighboring countries, for example India, Vietnam, the Philippines and Malaysia, to participate in this meeting because of the far lower costs of traveling and living. Lichenologists in developed countries would have no problem financing the trip because the cost of living in Thailand is lower than in their own countries. Thus, by having IAL 7 in Thailand, lichen study in Asia and the tropics would be encouraged and strengthened, and perhaps expanded.

In addition, Thailand is rich in natural beauty and culture, besides being known as one of the best places in the world for international conferences. There are many possible venues for the meetings, including the national convention centers, university auditoriums and numerous hotels in Bangkok and beach resorts. They are

equipped with various sizes of convention halls and facilities that can accommodate the IAL meeting. It is appropriate to emphasize that Bangkok is among the top three tourist destinations due to her people, culture, nature and cost of living.

Venue for the IAL 7:

The best possibilities of the venue for consideration are:

1. The Emerald Hotel located about 30 km. from the airport, and 7 km. from RU campus. The hotel has large convention halls for 1000 or 500 people, many smaller meeting rooms for 50–100 people, as well as large halls and corridors for posters <http://www.emeraldhotel.com/meetings.htm>. The hotel is on a subway (metro) line. Upon arrival, participants can take the airport link (special light rail) and subway to come to the hotel. The hotel and can be easily reached from other parts of the city.
2. Ramkhamhaeng University main auditorium. This place has large meeting hall for 1000 people with smaller halls for 50–100 people for breakout sessions and poster sessions. The university can be reached by bus and taxi. (Taxi cabs in Thailand are fairly cheap.)

Accommodation

1. The Emerald Hotel provides special rates for guests of the university <http://www.emeraldhotel.com/overview.htm>.
Present 2008 rates are:
 - Single person 2,000 THB (~ US\$67) net (breakfast, tax and service charge included)
 - Double occupancy 2,200 THB net (breakfast, tax and service charge included)
2. Dynasty Hotel located within walking distance of the RU campus provides special rates for the university guests. The present rates are:
 - Single and double occupancies 900 THB (~ US\$30) net (breakfast, tax and service charge included)
3. Cheaper hotels and student rates for both possible venues will be listed later.

Connections

Bangkok, Thailand, can be reached by most commercial airlines because it is one of the main hubs for air transportation that connects Asia with Europe, North and South America. The new airport, Siwinnaphum airport, is close to the designated venues. The airport will be connected to the city by elevated light rail. (An airport link is under construction and is scheduled to operate in 2010)

When: Suggested dates for IAL 7

Monday 19th to Sunday 25th November 2012. This time of the year the weather is pleasant because the rainy season (which lasts for 6 months, from May–October) is just over. Forests and lichens are fresh and green. The temperature in Bangkok during this time is approximately 20–25 °C.

Sponsors

1. Ramkhamhaeng University has a policy of strengthening academic capacity by promoting international conferences. It is possible to apply to the university for some support, with co-sponsors coming from other sources.

2. **Government:** The Ministry of University Affairs has resources for international conferences. The organizing committee will submit a proposal for hosting the IAL congress.

Three possible excursions

1. Northern Thailand is a mountainous area, regarded as foothills of the Himalayas. Chiang Mai University and Maejo University in this area have prominent Thai lichenologists, who can lead an excursion.
2. Northeastern Thailand is a plateau with seasonal monsoon climate dominated by a dry dipterocarp forest. It is the remnant of an old flora, where sites of dinosaur excavations can be found. Maharakarm University in this area has a lichenologist who can lead an excursion.
3. The east coast of Thailand dominated by mangrove forest.
4. Other sites will be taken into consideration later for possible additional excursions.

Workshops

Ramkhamhaeng University can host a workshop. The laboratory is well equipped for lichen studies, and already has had experience in conducting workshops (e.g., Thelotremataceae workshop, 10–15 March 2008).

Other workshops can be planned.

Organizing committees

Kansri Boonpragob, Piboon Mongkolsuk, Chutima Sriviboon, Ek Sangvichien, Kawinnart Buaruang, Wetchasart Polyiam (Ramkhamhaeng University, Bangkok); Wararuk Saipunkaew (Chiang Mai University, northern Thailand); Sureeporn Charienprasert (Maejo University, in Chiang Mai, northern Thailand); Achariya Rangsiruji (Srinakharinvirot University, Bangkok); Kwanruen Pamong (Maharakarm University, Maharakarm in Northeastern Thailand); Jutarat Sutjaritturagan (King Mongkut's Institute of Technology Ladkrabang, Chumphon campus, in Southern Thailand)

Kansri Boonpragob
kansri@ru.ac.th, bkansri@hotmail.com

A plea for an electronic distribution of the IAL newsletter and a raise in membership dues

When I came back to Chicago from a workshop on Thelotremataceae in Bangkok in March, I had the new issue of the IAL Newsletter in my mailbox. The newsletter contained a short announcement of this workshop. I was thinking, there is a reason why traditional mail is also called “snail mail”... This prompted me to write this short note with some ideas how we can change distribution of our newsletter and make more effective use of our membership dues.

My suggestion is to only produce a pdf file of the newsletter that is either sent by email or put on the IAL webpage (in this case, members would get an alert by email with a link to the newly published newsletter). This way, members all around the

world would be able to access the information the day the newsletter was produced, and it would not cost the society anything. Currently, most of our membership dues are used for printing and mailing the newsletter. Mailing becomes more and more expensive (and is slow) and there is no apparent reason why we should subsidize the mail system. In my opinion, a more effective use of our membership dues would be to use this money to support lichenologists and not the mail.

Since we are an international association, some of our members will need to use expensive transportation to participate in IAL meetings. It would be a better use of our money, if we would use it to support students to come to the meetings rather than mailing the newsletter. Since we are a professional association, all members should have access to the internet and email and hence everyone could print out the newsletter themselves (or read it from a screen, if preferred).

I would further suggest that we raise the current membership dues from the current US \$ 40 to US \$ 60. This would mean \$15 per year. This is less than my opera ticket costs and roughly about the amount I have to spend for a night in the movie theater in Chicago (if I have a soft drink as well). This is hardly too much to ask for. If we carefully calculate 300 paying members, we would be able to raise US \$ 18,000 for a 4-year period. This would allow us to use about \$ 15,000 for travel awards (either 15 awards, each \$ 1000 or 10 for \$ 1000 and 10 for \$ 500 [for students from the same continent]) to support students to come to IAL meetings.

Over the last few years, I've traveled extensively in developing countries and have a number of collaborations with researchers and students there. The main problem for these colleagues is the lack of contacts, literature, and specimens for comparisons. Projects, such as the webpages Robert Lücking is producing with color photographs of lichens, or making pdf's available on the RLL page by Einar Timdal, are great to help with the latter two problems. However, personal contact is extremely important and our IAL meetings are perfect opportunities to meet peer lichenologists. I had the privilege of being able to attend all IAL meetings so far. Although for me the first meeting in Münster is the most memorable, when I was still a young student, I enjoyed all meetings and the opportunity to meet new colleagues and students.

You may wonder what the advantage of a membership would be, if we put the newsletter on the web. If we would restrict awards to members of the society, there would be a good argument for young students to become members of IAL (and be able to get a travel award) and also for the older colleagues it would be nice to see that their money is used to support their students or students of their colleagues. My prediction is that instead of having a decrease in membership, we could hope for an increase in (paying) members – and then be able to give away even more travel awards.

Thus, I will suggest at the next IAL meeting in Asilomar 1) to switch the IAL newsletter entirely to electronic form and 2) to raise the IAL membership dues from US\$40 to US\$60 for a 4-year period. I would be very interested to hear comments from colleagues. Please feel free to email me (tlumbsch@fieldmuseum.org).
Thanks

Thorsten Lumbsch, Chicago

NEWS

New literature:

APTROOT, A., R. LÜCKING, H. J. M. SIPMAN, L. UMAÑA & J. L. CHAVES (2008): Pyrenocarpous lichens with bitunicate asci. A first assessment of the lichen biodiversity inventory in Costa Rica. – Bibliotheca Lichenologica 97. – J. Cramer in Gebr. Borntraeger Verlagsbuchhandlung, Berlin & Stuttgart. 162 pages, 32 figures, 3 tables. Paperback. ISBN 978-3-443-58076-6, ISSN 1436-169. Price: 68 Euro.

The knowledge of pyrenocarpous lichens especially from tropical and subtropical areas is still rather limited and every serious attempt to improve this situation is highly appreciated. The authors worked in the framework of TICOLICHEN during 2002–2004 on the lichens flora of Costa Rica and present here their results for a first group of pyrenocarpous lichens. They incorporated all information available which date back to MÜLLER ARGOVENSIS in the second half of the 19th century and to DODGE in the first half of the 20th century. As result 181 species are accepted when Porinaceae, Myeloconidaceae and chiefly saxicolous genera are still excluded. Those excluded groups will be treated in future papers.

As taxonomic novelties in the present volume 15 new species are described and 13 new combinations are proposed in addition to numerous synonymizations. To accommodate all treated species in accordance with the results of recent molecular studies the new family **Celotheliaceae** LÜCKING, APTROOT & SIPMAN and the new order **Trypetheliales** LÜCKING, APTROOT & SIPMAN are introduced.

In the main part all treated species keyed out by using spore characteristics for six major artificial groups. Within these groups all species keyed out and therefore no separate keys for the species of particular genera are given. All new species are described in detail whereas for all other species only diagnostically important characteristics are given. Well over 100 species are also illustrated by photographs in the 32 figures because 28 of them consist of 6 photographs each, illustrating spores, habit or special details. Finally a multivariate ecological analysis is presented revealing that many taxa have special ecological requirements and distinct habitat preferences.

With this new contribution the number of known pyrenocarpous lichens of Costa Rica grows to about 355 and by this is the highest number of pyrenocarps known from any single country. This result and the number of species known only from a single locality still shows the insufficient knowledge of these organisms. The present volume is an important step to improve this situation, not necessary to explain that nobody will be able to work on these lichens in subtropical or tropical areas without consulting this paper.

The Editor

CEZANNE, R., EICHLER, M., HOHMANN, M.-L. & WIRTH, V. (2008): Die Flechten des Odenwaldes. - Andrias 17: 1-520, Pl. 1-12. Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Karlsruhe, Erbprinzenstraße 13, D-76133 Karlsruhe, Germany. ISSN 0176-4004. Price 29 Euro + postage.

The main part of this book consists of treatments of all 660 lichen species and 78 lichenicolous fungi reported from the study area in SW Germany, with past and present distribution map, published reports, vouchers, habitat characteristics and comments about distribution changes and taxonomic problems. This part is preceded by introductory chapters on, e.g., the history of lichenological exploration of the area, climate, ecology. It is followed by a note on the dramatically changed lichen flora of Heidelberg; conclusions from the distributional data of the study area concerning distribution patterns, changes since 200 years, conservational aspects; a table of all species with Red List-relevant data; references; summary (one in English); 12 plates with colour photographs of 19 uncommonly illustrated species, 14 habitat photographs and 2 herbarium label photographs of important historical collections.

This work is the result of about 20 years of intensive lichen inventorying by the first three authors since c. 1985 in a hilly area of about 2500 square km, between 110 and 624 m elevation, with a wide variety of rock types, deep valleys, metal-rich refuse heaps, etc. The area has received considerable lichenological attention already in the nineteenth century, and a lichen flora was published in 1954. Since the first observations the area has been exposed to severe air contamination and forest- and landscape degradation. Consequently the book contains much information about decline and recovery of the lichen flora after the recent air quality changes. In German.

H. Sipman

GALLOWAY, D. J. (2007): Flora of New Zealand Lichens. – Revised second edition including lichen-forming and lichenicolous fungi. – Manaaki Whenua Press, Lincoln (NZ). CXXX + 2261 pages (in 2 volumes), 16 colour plates. Hardbound. ISBN-13 : 978-0-478-09376-6, ISBN-10: 0-478-09376-4. Price: 79.99 NZ \$.

22 years after the publication of the first edition of *Flora of New Zealand Lichens* David GALLOWAY managed to add this second edition which is in fact a completely new book in two thick volumes with the number of pages more than tripled and the number of species included nearly doubled. The first edition was until now already the only attempt to a complete modern lichen flora of a larger southern hemispheric country (except Antarctica) but it had to be concentrated on herbarium studies and mainly macrolichens at this time. Now all lichen groups are covered equally and even lichenicolous fungi in 44 genera are included. All together the flora contains now 1706 taxa in 354 genera. New taxa compared to the first edition are fully described. For those species already treated in detail in the first edition the descriptions are not repeated but often additional remarks and new localities are given. Type specimens from New Zealand are always cited and for every species a short characterisation is

given. In addition also illustrations especially from recent floras as well as exsiccata which distributed specimens from New Zealand are listed. The keys are artificial, leading from a synoptic key to 13 main keys (e.g. *crustose lichens with perithecia* or *leprose lichens*). These main keys lead already to some species or mostly to genera. Keys to the species are always given if more than one species belongs to a genus. Keys are based mainly on morphological and ecological characters.

Despite this backbone of the flora the new edition contains also a chapter on recent lichenological exploration in New Zealand, a list of collectors with living dates and localisation of their herbaria, a bibliography of New Zealand lichenology in continuation from the first edition and also a list of authors of NZ lichen names.

Author and publishers are to be thanked for such a (also literally) huge and most valuable addition to lichen literature at a very moderate price. It is, despite the various helps the author received and acknowledged, an nearly unimaginable task for a single author to write such an account and will certainly for a long time to come remain the only single-authored lichen flora for such a large and diverse area of the still underinvestigated southern hemisphere.

The Editor

HINDS, J. W. & P. L. HINDS (2007): The Macrolichens of New England. – Memoirs of the New York Botanical Garden 96. – The New York Botanical Garden Press. 586 pages. Hardbound. ISBN-13: 978-0-89327-477-1; ISBN-10: 0-89327-477-1. Price: USD 110.

This new regional lichen flora fills a gap in lichen literature for the area as there are still not many complete lichen floras for North America in general and there is no lichen flora for the northeastern part of the continent at all. The book is restricted to the macrolichens of the 6 New England States (Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut) of the U.S.A. but can probably be used with some care in a much wider area because it includes not only all known 461 macrolichens from the studied area but also 41 additional species from adjacent states which might occur. 308 of these species are illustrated by high quality colour photographs and all of them are keyed out and are fully described. By this a high proportion of the lichen flora of Atlantic provinces of the North American northeastern coastal provinces is certainly included.

As the book is aimed for naturalists as well as for lichen specialists it starts with some general chapters on morphology, anatomy and reproduction, followed by an introduction to lichen ecology. The next chapter on human uses of New England lichens concentrates on biomonitoring of air pollution and old-growth woodland indication. For the latter purpose it contains a table of 13 lichen indicator species on angiosperms and 14 different indicator species on gymnosperms. Also in the following biogeographical chapter original data are included and a long, detailed lists of regional rare or declining species and a short list of increasing species based on the research of the authors are of special interest. Chapters on lichen collecting

and determination are not missing and on page 75 the descriptive part of the volume starts with the keys. These keys are completely artificial and splitted into 50 small units by using simple ecological, growth-form and colour characters (e.g. „*on rocks – fruticose – white to grayish white*“ or „*on trees – foliose – mineral-gray, narrow, isidiate*“). Those keys lead generally to species except for *Cladonia*. But for all genera keys to all included species are given in addition. This system might allow rather quick determinations which can be proved within the groups of related species within a given genus.

Finally the book contains a glossary, two appendices and two indices of the Latin and English names. The appendices present a key to major photobionts of New England macrolichens and a very informative and detailed list of excluded species.

To sum up; this is a major step forward for lichenology in the New England states and will serve as a baseline for all future floristical work in the area. Authors (true amateurs!) and publishers had to be thanked for a splendid addition to North American lichen literature.

The Editor

NASH, T. H., C. GRIES & F. BUNGARTZ (2007): Lichen Flora of the Greater Sonoran Desert Region. Volume III (balance of the microlichens, and the lichenicolous fungi). – Tempe (Arizona): Arizona State University. – 567 pages, 56 colour plates. ISBN 0-9716759-1-0, Price: 43 Euro.

A review will be published in the next issue.

Nordic Lichen Flora. Vol. 3, Cyanolichens (2007). – The Nordic Lichen Society. Uddevalla. – 219 pages, 232 colour photographs. Hardbound. ISBN: 978-91-85221-14-1. Price: SEK 225.

The third volume of this prestigious flora project contains the so-called „Cyanolichens“ a rather inhomogenous assemblage of families and species. The cyanolichens of the northern European countries are 215 species in 52 genera belonging to 12 different families, representing about 10 percent of the lichen flora of the area. Most of the family accounts are written by Per Magnus JØRGENSEN (Bergen) who was certainly the driving force in preparing the present volume. Other major contributions came from Orvo VITIKAINEN (Helsinki) for the families Nephromataceae and Peltigeraceae. Thor TØNSBERG (Bergen) co-authored the treatment of Lobariaceae. All species are described in detail and nearly all of them are illustrated with a high quality colour photograph. In the appendix of the flora a detailed list of localities for this photographs is given which is of great value especially for rare species or for future taxonomic changes. The distribution of 212 species is also illustrated by a distribution map giving the occurrence in geographical provinces of northern Europe including those northern Atlantic islands regarded as parts of Europe. A map of these provinces with their abbreviations is given on page 8 but unfortunately a list of full

names of these entities is not included. For European especially northern European users it is probably not too difficult to find full names but this flora is of such great importance that it will certainly be used in other parts of the world too.

After a preface of one page the taxonomy of procaryotic blue-green algae is illustrated with an overview originally published by Burkhard BÜDEL (Kaiserslautern). This is followed by a guide to the families which mainly consists of a key to the families. The main part of the flora is arranged according to families, but genera within a family and species within a genus are arranged in alphabetical order. As there is no species index included it is sometimes a bit time consuming to find out whether a species is included or not, because one has to check the index of synonyms, find the place within a family and then the position in the genus. Photographs and distribution maps at the end of the book are all arranged in alphabetical order.

A list of nomenclatural novelties is given as an appendix of four pages. There are three new combinations suggested here: *Epiphloea byssina* (HOFFM.) HENSSEN & P. M. JØRG. based on *Collema b.*, *Pterygiopsis concordatula* (NYL.) P. M. JØRG. based on *Pyrenopsis c.* and *Thallinocarpon nigrifellum* (LETTAU) P. M. JØRG. based on *Thyrea n.* The major part of this list presents new selected type specimen for 39 species.

To summarize: this new part of the *Nordic Lichen Flora* is a most valuable addition to every taxonomically or floristically orientated lichenological library. It will certainly be used in a much wider area than Northern Europe. Authors and the Nordic Lichen Society as publisher are to be thanked for this important contribution to this series and to lichenology in general.

The Editor

SLIWA, L. (2007): A revision of the *Lecanora dispersa* complex in North America.

- Polish Botanical Journal 52 (1): 1-70. Journal published, sold and distributed by: W. Szafer Institute of Botany, Polish Academy of Sciences, Lubicz 46, 31-512 Kraków, Poland. email: ed-office@ib-pan.krakow.pl. Subscription price (2007 rates) institutes 39 Euro, individuals 28 Euro, + postage.

This revision for the North American representatives of a very widespread and common group is very useful also for other areas because most species are widespread and occur as well in Eurasia, and some even on the southern hemisphere. It is based on morphological and chemical analyses and recognizes 19 species. A key is presented, as well as detailed descriptions with chemistry, synonymy, distribution maps for North America, and, particularly useful, colour photographs of the habit. Some of the treated species, e.g., *L. persimilis*, are probably much overlooked.

H. Sipman

SCHUMM, F. (2008): Flechten Madeiras, der Kanaren und Azoren. - Published by the author, address: Felix Schumm, Mozartstr. 9, D-73117 Wangen, Germany; email: fschumm@online.de. 294 pages. ISBN: 978-3-00-023700-3. Price 40 Euro + postage.

This richly illustrated paperback presents colour illustrations and short descriptions for about 260 lichen species found in Macaronesia, one on a page. The species treatments are preceded by a short introduction with glossary and followed by a list of references. For several macrolichen genera keys to the species are included.

The treated species include both macro- and microlichens, of various different groups. The author avoided to some extent to present common species treated already in other illustrated guides, and as a consequence many rarely illustrated species are presented. Particularly interesting are, e.g. the *Ramalina* species. For each species a habit photograph is given, and a variable number of detail photographs, which may include macrophotographs of, e.g., soralia, pseudocyphellae, and microphotographs of ascospores, apothecium or thallus sections and occasionally colour reactions. All illustrations bear scales, but no indication on which specimen they are based. The habit photographs are based on herbarium specimens. The descriptions comprise selected morphological details, secondary chemistry, habitat characteristics and sometimes references or comments. Text in German.

H. Sipman

TÜRK, R.; V. JOHN & M. HAUCK (Eds.) (2008): Facetten der Flechtenforschung, Festschrift zu Ehren von Volkmar Wirth. (Sauteria 15) – Salzburg: Verlag A. Just. 624 pages. Softbound. ISBN: 978-901917-08-0. Price: 49 Euro.

Professor VOLKMAR WIRTH, director of the Natural History Museum of Karlsruhe and well-known doyen of lichen floristics in Germany became 65 on the first of April 2008. On this occasion friends and colleagues prepared a festschrift with the English subtitle *Facets of Lichenology, Contributions in Honour of Volkmar Wirth* which contains 36 contributions by 73 authors from more than 20 countries. 25 of the papers are in English, 1 is in Esperanto and the remaining are in German with topics reaching from systematics and floristics to distribution and bioindication studies and by this clearly reflecting the main lichen interestes of Volkmar Wirth. A short biographical scetch of the jubilee by the editors opens the volume and it is ended by lists of publications and taxonomic changes introduced by V. Wirth compiled by V. JOHN. This includes not only lichen names but also lichen communities, another field of major contributions by V. WIRTH.

To illustrate the diversity of contributions in the present volume two of the largest papers might be mentioned, e.g. M. R. D. SEAWARD, H. J. M. SIPMAN & M. SOHRABI delivered *A revised checklist of lichenized, lichenicolous and allied fungi for Iran* which now contains 645 taxa and by this nearly one third more than the preliminary list from 2004. A. APTROOT & F. SCHUMM presented a *Key to Ramalina species known from Atlantic islands, with two new species from the Azores*. 51 species are accepted

and all of them are illustrated by at least two photographs, one habit and one close-up. New species are described in various contributions e.g. *Cladonia* from Thailand, *Phoma* from Sicily, *Ocellularia* from New South Wales or *Gyrotrema* from Costa Rica. But unfortunately there is no list of the numerous taxonomic novelties suggested in the present volume.

To conclude, a fine volume of important contributions in various fields of lichenology has been prepared and it is a valuable addition to lichenology in Central Europe and far beyond. The printing quality is good despite a number of misspellings and minor shortcomings in the layout. The price of the volume is moderate compared to content and quality. Colour photographs for various contributions are placed in an annex of 5 pages.

The Editor

Forthcoming mycological seminars of the Humboldt Institute

The following Eagle Hill field seminars might be of interest for lichenologists:

Polypores, Tooth Fungi, and Crust Fungi (Thomas Volk & Sean Westmoreland)
August 3 - 9.

Lichens and Lichen Ecology (David Richardson & Mark Seaward)
August 10 - 16.

Crustose Lichens of Coastal Maine (Irwin M. Brodo)
August 17 - 23

Mycology for Naturalists: Diversity, Biology, and Ecology of Fungi and Fungal-like Organisms (David Porter)
August 31 - September 6

Descriptions of seminars may be found at <http://www.eaglehill.us/mssemdes.html>
For more information, please contact the Humboldt Institute, PO Box 9, Steuben, ME 04680-0009; Phone 207-546-2821, Fax 207-546-3042, E-mail - <mailto:office@eaglehill.us>

Online general information may be found at <http://www.eaglehill.us>

Anne Favolise, Humboldt Field Research Institute, Steuben (ME)

PERSONALIA

A checklist for the lichens of Greece, prepared by **Bernard Abbott**, is now nearly complete. Copies are available from him on request (mailing address: Kastri, 22013 Arkadias, Greece). Bernhard would also like to receive any unpublished records for Greece, so they can be incorporated in the final version.

Kristina Articus-Lepage (Bruxelles) works since October 2007 for the European network of excellence «EDIT»- the European Distributed Institute of Taxonomy. The purpose of this network is to promote the role of modern taxonomy in biodiversity research. More information under: <http://www.e-taxonomy.eu/>. Kristina is responsible for the public awareness activities within the network and is based at the Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences in Brussels.

From 2005 to 2007 Kristina was responsible for the historic lichen collection of Prof. **Henry des Abbayes** at the Institute of Pharmacognosy and Mycology at Rennes University, France. During that time Kristina registered the collection and collaborated with the research group “Lichen Substances and Photo Protection” lead by Prof. **Joël Boustie**. <http://lslp.univ-rennes1.fr/herbier/index.html>

Daria Zarabska, Adam Mickewicz University (Posnan, Poland) has finished her magister thesis *Lichens as a bioindicator for air pollution in Nowy Tomysl* and started a doctoral thesis entitled *The lichens of the agricultural land in Sandr Nowotomyski* supervised by **Wiesław Fałtynowicz**. From March to August 2007 she hold a scholarship of Deutsche Bundestiftung Umwelt (DBU) at the Pfalzmuseum für Naturkunde, Bad Dürkheim (Germany) under the supervision of **Volker John**. Daria and Volker prepared a lichen flora of Bad Dürkheim (312 species in an area of 102 km²) to be published in *Mitteilungen der Pollichia* **93** (2007). This study was incorporated in several larger projects; (1) Evaluating a guideline to monitor climate change with lichens; (2) Improving the lichen biodiversity of the Biosphere Reserve Vosges du Nord – Pfälzerwald; (3) Impact of nitrogen in the landscape. Finally she joined the BLAM meeting and excursion 2007 in the Austrian Alps.

REPORTS

E. IMRE FRIEDMANN

20 DECEMBER 1921 – 11 JUNE 2007

E. IMRE FRIEDMANN has passed away at the age of 85, still active, still young. He decided to face a difficult surgery, instead of retiring from the researches. One of the most outstanding microbiologist, he was the discoverer of life in the rocks, a revolution in biology, ecology and geology. A mix of genius, luck, and fate, is in the surprising news that stones are living. One night in 1978 Imre, watching television at home in Tallahassee, cried out to his wife and colleague Roseli: "Walter Cronkite is talking about us". The famous anchorman announced that a microbiologist at the Florida State University knew because the NASA Viking mission had failed to find signs of life on Mars: they looked in the wrong place, the soil.

Imre knew this, because he had done the same mistake, but collecting and studying rock samples in hot deserts and Antarctic Dry Valleys it was clear to him that where conditions are too harsh for life, the microbial communities thrive within the rocks. Also the discovery of cryptoendolithic communities in Antarctica was eventful. When Imre submitted a proposal for searching life within the Antarctic rocks, it was rejected as impossible. But he met the bacteriologist Wolf Vishniac, who was leaving to Antarctica. Vishniac had promised to collect some sandstone samples for Imre. Unfortunately Wolf Vishniac died while climbing in Antarctica. But after some months Imre received from Helen Vishniac, Wolf's wife, a letter informing that from the Antarctic Base had arrived a pack containing rocks, with the Imre's name tagged on. Cyanobacteria were living within the rock samples.

Imre Friedmann taught at The Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel; the Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario; the Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida as Robert O. Lawton Distinguished Professor (Emeritus); he acted as Director of Polar Desert Research Center and was NRC Senior Research Fellow, NASA Ames Research Center and Visiting Professor, University of Washington, Seattle, WA.

Friedmannia (green alga) HAROLD C. BOLD & S. CHANTANACHAT (1962), *Cryptococcus friedmannii* (yeast) H. S. VISHNIAC (1985), *Friedmanniella* (bacterium) SCHUMANN et al. (1997), *Friedmanniomyces* (fungus) ONOFRI et al. (1998), and Friedmann Valley (Southern Victoria Land, Antarctica), U.S. Geographic Names Commission (1994), have been named after him.

He published about 130 outstanding papers, including numerous new species and genera of cyanobacteria and green algae; but his most important contribution was the description of cryptoendolithic communities in rocks from deserts, firstly cyanobacteria in Negev desert and later in the Antarctic Dry Valleys, investigating in many papers most aspects of ecology and physiology of microorganisms living in

the porosity of the rocks, introducing the concept of lichen dominated community; when the conditions on the rocks are too prohibitive for life the lichen loses his epilithic morphology and colonizes the interior of the rock. Imre Friedmann was one of the most outstanding biologists in the last century, but his last contributions to the science in the twenty-first century are not less important for science. I would like to cite only the demonstration of metabolic activity of permafrost bacteria below the freezing point down to $-20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, the finding of chains of magnetite crystals with possible biological origin in the Martian meteorite ALH 84001, and the two papers demonstrating that communities adjust their temperature optima by shifting producer-to-consumer ratio, shown in lichens as models. Once again lichens, studied as communities, could be used as simple models to explain functioning of the widest ecosystems as the oceans.

We were in Antarctica together during the season 1996/97, when Imre joined the Italian expedition, collecting rocks and studying endolithic communities. He taught me to investigate simple communities as models of more complex ones and the method to approach and study them. We talked about good wines and food; he loved Italian food, also when we were in the Antarctic Italian Base. He was the man with the sharpest mind I ever met. We are still mourning his death and miss him very much.

S. Onofri, Viterbo, Italy

2nd Congress of Russian Mycologists, Moscow

The second congress of Russian mycologists organized by the National Academy of Mycology, was held in Moscow from 16th to 18th of April, 2008. Within the framework of this scientific forum the session of the section *Lichenized and lichenicolous fungi* which was supervised by Dr. T. YU. TOLPYSHEVA (Moscow, Lomonosov State University) and Dr. M. P. ZHURBENKO (St.-Petersburg, Komarov Botanical Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences [RAS]) took part. The following papers have been read and discussed: L. G. BIAZROV (Moscow, RAS Institute of Ecology and Evolution) *Recent changes in species composition of epiphytic lichen biota of Moscow city*; M. P. ZHURBENKO *The lichenicolous fungi of Arctic regions: recent situation of research*; E. A. DAVYDOV (Barnaul, Altay State University) *Problems of phylogeny and systematics of the lichen family Umbilicariaceae in Russia*; M. A. FADEYEVA (Petrozavodsk, RAS Institute of Forest) *Recent situation of lichenological research in Karelia*; G. P. URBANAVICHUS (Apatyty, RAS Institute of Problems of Industrial Ecology in the North) *Taxonomic diversity of lichen biota of Russia in the light of recent achievements in molecular systematics*; O. V. LIKHACHEVA (Pskov, Pedagogical State University) *Lichen biota of country parks in the Pskov region*; A. V. SONINA (Petrozavodsk, State University) & M. A. FADEYEVA *The role of biotic environmental factors in the formation of coastal lichen communities*.

In addition to these reports presented during the congress 19 communications devoted to various aspects of study of lichen biota of Russia and Byelarus' were submitted for publication in the congress volume *Recent Mycology of Russia*. Authors come from various cities from Grodno in the west of Byelarus' to Vladivostok in the far east of Russia.

The next congress of Russian mycologists will be held in 2012.

LEV G. BIAZROV, MOSCOW, RUSSIA

Thelotrema in the Extreme – the First International Workshop on Thelotremataceae in Bangkok brings together hard core tropical lichenologists (10–15 March 2008)

Lichenology is alive and well in Thailand. For anyone who may have had any doubts, this was made very clear as the Lichen Herbarium and Research Group of Ramkhamhaeng University, Bangkok, rolled out the red hypothallus for 56 Thai and visiting international lichenologists on the occasion of the First International Thelotremataceae Workshop from 10–15 March 2008. The workshop was hosted by Ramkhamhaeng University and co-sponsored with The Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago and a grant from the National Science Foundation (USA) and the Thai Biodiversity Research and Training Program (BRT). The workshop consisted of three sequential parts. The beginning, covering the first three days, included an introduction to lichen identification and thin layer chromatography for the uninitiated, ably taught by Thorsten Lumbsch and Robert Lücking (Field Museum, Chicago), Kansri Boonpragob, Kwanreun Papong (Bangkok), Maria Ines Messuti (Argentina) and Klaus Kalb (Germany) and overseen by Dr. Boonpragob and her impeccably organized research team. The course made use of outstandingly well equipped lab facilities, including quality dissecting scopes and microscopes and what can only be described as real-time TLC, complete with plate-spotting projected onto a screen for all to see. The first part of the workshop also included a series of lectures by visiting scientists on Thelotremataceae systematics and phylogeny, as well as reports on their occurrences in Thailand, the Neotropics and southern South America. In addition to Thai lichenologists who came from Bangkok and across the country, participants also came from Argentina, Germany, India, the Philippines, South Korea, the U.S.A. and Vietnam.

The middle part of the workshop consisted of a two-day field trip to Khao Yai National Park, located about 175 km NE of Bangkok. Khao Yai is one of the oldest and largest national parks in Thailand and home to a research facility belonging to the Ramkhamhaeng University lichen research lab. The field trip included two hikes in montane and lower elevation monsoonal evergreen forest. Facilitated by helpful park staff and always kept well fed by the generous hosts, the groups spent the night at Park Headquarters and at the end of the second day returned with bags of collected material to Bangkok. Saturday, the last day of the workshop, consisted of identification of material collected during the field trip and some more rounds of TLC.

Not only was the workshop useful in bringing together current research in Thelotremataceae from different parts of the world, it also showcased the impressive work being conducted in Bangkok under the direction of Prof. Kansri Boonpragob, covering the full spectrum of lichenological research from systematics, ecology and physiology to medicinal lab trials. As in many regions of the world lacking a long lichenological tradition, Thai lichenology is highly dynamic as the breadth and depth of its biodiversity is only beginning to be explored. With a research team as well equipped and qualified as that at Ramkhamhaeng University, the scientific community can expect rapid growth in our knowledge of Southeast Asian lichens in the years to come.

Toby Spribille, Göttingen



Field Trip to Khao Yai National Park. Front row, l-r: Kawinnat Buarueng, K. Vongshewarat, Siriwan Luedang, Patinya Wongfen, Rumpruan Kanjoem, Vinayaka K.S., terricolous, prostrate: Robert Lücking; second row, l-r: Supraneer Santano (with hat), Karnikar Taengyong, Pornpate Pornprom, Chutamas Prapoochamnon, Wanwisa Pohjaroen, Phimpha Nironbut (making "V" sign), Sukanyanee Chaeprasert, Kwanseun Paping, Thorsten Lumbsch; third row, l-r: unknown (with white cap), Keawkan Panchweng, Kansri Boonpragob, Shalyn Joy Tamayo, Varaporn Sriprang, Vo Thi Phi Giao, Phaingphak Sukkarak, Sunadda Yomyart, Montri Sanglarpcharoenkit, Bungon Wannalux, Rawadee Kaewkaw; back row, l-r: Wanaruk Saipunkaew (mostly concealed from view), Sanya Meesim, Wetchasart Polyiam, Jutarat Sutjaritturakan, Klaus Kalb, Sureeporn Jariangprasert, Jae-Seoun Hur, Barath Prithiviraj, Todd Widhelm, Xinyu Wang, Theerapat Luangsupaboon, Toby Spribille, Ek Sangvichien.

Additions and corrections to Lichenes Exsiccati COLO

02. *Acarospora novomexicana* MAGNUSSON. – Distributed as *A. flava*.
09. *Diploschistes diacapsis* (ACH.) LUMBSCH – ! LUMBSCH. Distributed as *D. scruposus*.
11. *Haematomma fenizianum* MASSALONGO. – Det. B. STAIGER, 1995. Distributed as *H. subpunicum*.
27. *Turgidosculum complicatum* (NYLANDER) J. & E. KOHLMAYER. – Distributed as *Mastodia tessellata*.
29. *Xanthoparmelia lipochlorochroa* HALE & ELIX. – *Mycotaxon* **35**: 551, 1989. Isotype. Distributed as *Parmelia conspersa*.
32. *Peltigera aphthosa* (LINNAEUS) WILLDENOW and *P. leucophlebia* (NYLANDER) GYELNIK. – Mixed, fide VITIKAINEN, *Acta Botanica Fennica* **152**: 27, 1994. Distributed as *P. aphthosa*.
33. *Caloplaca wetmorei* NIMIS, POELT & TRETACH. – *Bryologist* **97**: 182–185, 1994.
51. *Usnea transitoria* MOTYKA. – Cited by HERRERA-CAMPOS, *Bryologist* **101**: 327, 1998. Distributed as *U. angulata*.
55. *Leptogium chloromelum* (ACHARIUS) NYLANDER. – Det. D. VERDON, 1996. Distributed as *Leptogium foveolatum*.
71. *Peltigera elisabethae* GYELNIK. – ! VITIKAINEN, 1994. Distributed as *P. horizontalis*.
82. *Niebla dilatata* SPJUT. – Type collection. Distributed as *Ramalina homalea*.
87. *Lecanora pachysoma* RYAN. – Cited by RYAN, *Bryologist* **92**: 520, 1989. Distributed as *L. pinguis*.
89. *Vermilacinia robusta* (HOWE) SPJUT & HALE. – Distributed as *Ramalina combeoides*.
94. *Mobergia calculiformis* (WEBER) MAYRHOFER & SHEARD. – *Bryologist* **95**: 442, 1992. Type collection of *Rinodina calculiformis*.
95. *Catapyrenium tuckermanii* (RÄSÄNEN ex MONT.) BREUSS. – Distributed as *Dermatocarpon tuckermanii*.
97. *Leptogium pseudofurfuraceum* JØRGENSEN & WALLACE. – Distributed as *Leptogium papillosum*.
103. *Lecidea trapelioides* PRINTZEN. – *Lich. Sonoran Desert* **2**: 308, 2004. Type collection. Distributed as *Lecidea quadricolor*.
116. *Usnea arizonica* MOTYKA. – Distributed as *U. tristis*. Cited by TAVARES, *Lichenographia Thomsoniana* p. 182, 1998.
127. *Trapeliopsis californica* McCUNE & CAMACHO. – Cited by McCUNE, CAMACHO & PONZETTI, *Bryologist* **105**: 81, 2002. Distributed as *T. wallrothii*.
135. *Lecanora cavicola* CREVELD. – Identified by POELT, pro parte, and mentioned by RYAN & NASH, *Nova Hedwigia* **64**: 405, 1997.
138. *Lecanora floridula* LUMBSCH. – Distributed as *Lecanora conizaea* (?). Cited by GUDERLEY, *Journal of the Hattori Botanical Laboratory* **87**: 196, 1999.
151. *Xanthomendoza montana* (LINDBLOM) SØCHTING, KÄRNEFELT & KONDRATYUK – Cited by LINDBLOM, *Journal of the Hattori Botanical Laboratory* **83**: 143, 1997. Distributed as *X. polycarpa*.

161. *Caloplaca persimilis* WETMORE. – Cited by WETMORE, *Bryologist* **107**: 513, 2004. Distributed as *C. chrysophthalma*.
158. *Physconia elegantula* ESSLINGER. – Distributed as *Physcia pulverulenta* forma *coralloidea*.
171. *Peltigera collina* (ACHARIUS) SCHRADER – Fide VITIKAINEN, *Acta Botanica Fennica* **152**: 33, 1994. Distributed as *P. polydactyla*.
176. *Hubbsia parishii* (HASSE) TEHLER et al. – Distributed as *Reinkella parishii*.
178. *Aspicilia californica* ROSENTRER. – *Lichenographia Thomsoniana*, 165-166. 1998. Distributed as *Aspicilia* sp.
179. *Cliostomum griffithii* (SMITH) COPPINS in HAWKSWORTH. – Distributed as *Catillaria griffithii*.
180. *Lecanora confusa* ALMBORN. – Cited by PRINTZEN, *Bryologist* **104**: 393, 2001. Distributed as *Lecanora conizaeoides*
182. *Bacidina californica* EKMAN. – *Opera Bot.* **127**: 117, 1996. Type Collection. EKMAN noted that the collection includes *Bacidia heterochroma*. Distributed as *Bacidia albescens*.
185. *Niebla sorediata* SPJUT. – Type Collection. Distributed as *Ramalina homalea*.
188. *Xanthoria polycarpa* (HOFFMANN) TH. FRIES ex RIEBER. – Verified and cited by LINDBLOM, *Journal of the Hattori Botanical Laboratory* **83**: 155, 1997.
189. *Dimelaena radiata* (TUCK.) HALE & CULBERSON. – Distributed as *Rinodina radiata*.
190. *Xanthoria tenuiloba* LINDBLOM. – *Mycotaxon* **80**: 375–380, 2001. Distributed as *X. candelaria*.
191. *Teloschistes californicus* SIPMAN. – Distributed as *T. villosus*.
195. *Roccellina franciscana* (ZAHLEBRUCKNER ex HERRE) FOLLMANN. – Distributed as *Schismatomma cupressum*.
198. *Opegrapha brattiae* EGEA & TORRENTE. – Distributed as *O. saxicola*.
199. *Rinodina herrei* MAGNUSSON. – ! SHEARD. Distributed as *R. archaea*.
200. *Lecanora chlarotera* NYLANDER and *L. circumborealis* BRODO & VITIKAINEN. – ! BRODO.
210. *Allocetraria madreporiformis* (WULFEN) KUROKAWA & LAI. – Distributed as *Dactylina madreporiformis*.
264. *Pseudocyphellaria coronata* (MÜLLER ARGOVENSIS) MALME. – Distributed as *P. orygmata*
272. *Hypocenomyce australis* TIMDAL. – Type collection. Distributed as *Lecidea friesii*.
277. *Ramboldia subnexa* (STIRTON) KANTVILAS & ELIX. – *Bryologist* **97**: 302, 1994. Syn.: *Lecidea subnexa*. Distributed as *Lecidea elabens*.
295. *Leptogium montis-wilhelmii* DIEDERICH & SIPMAN. – *Bibl. Lich.* **64**: 80–81, 1997. Distributed as *L. javanicum*.
298. *Usnea scabrata* NYLANDER. – det. HERRERA-CAMPOS, 1997. Distributed as *U. cavernosa*.
316. *Usnea angulata* ACHARIUS. – det. HERRERA-CAMPOS, 1997. Distributed as *U. torquescens*.
319. *Peltigera erioderma* VAINIO. – ! VITIKAINEN. Distributed as *P. horizontalis*.

332. *Dibaeis sorediata* KALB & GIERL. – Distributed as *Baeomyces absolutus*.
342. *Cladonia papuana* STENROOS. – Distributed as *C. solitaria*. Cited by STENROOS, *Annales Botanici Fennici* **23**: 162, 1986.
354. *Xanthomendoza weberi* (KONDRATYUK & KÄRNEFELT) LINDBLOM. – Type collection. LINDBLOM, *Bryologist* **109**: 5, 2006. Based on *Oxneria weberi* KONDRATYUK. Distributed as *X. fallax* s. l.
364. *Schaereria fuscocinerea* (NYLANDER) CLAUZADE & CL. ROUX. – Distributed as *Aspicilia quartzitica* W. A. WEBER (type collection).
383. *Pseudocyphellaria coronata* (MÜLLER ARGOVIENSIS) MALME. – Distributed as *P. durvillei*.
389. *Pseudocyphellaria multifida* (NYLANDER) GALLOWAY & JAMES. – Distributed as *P. freycinetii*. Det. GALLOWAY, 1989.
390. *Phaeographina isidiosa* (VAINIO) ZAHLBRUCKNER. – Distributed as *P. tridacna* ined.
391. *Verrucaria inficiens* BREUSS. – Cited by BREUSS (1998). Distributed as *Dermatocarpon plumbeum*.
399. *Physconia perisidiosa* (ERICHSEN) MOBERG. – Distributed as *P. detersa*.
403. *Caloplaca microphyllina* (TUCKERMAN) HASSE. – Distributed as *C. aurantiaca*.
413. *Caloplaca pelloidella* (NYLANDER) HASSE. – Distributed as *C. amabilis*. ! WETMORE, *Bryologist* **99**: 307, 1996.
414. *Caloplaca squamosa* (B. DE LESDAIN) ZAHLBRUCKNER. – Distributed as *C. modesta*. Cited by WETMORE, *Bryologist* **106**: 150, 2003.
427. *Staurothele areolata* (ACHARIUS) LETTAU. – ! THOMSON, 1990.
436. *Lecanora* sp. indet. – ! BRODO. Distributed as *L. glabrata*.
437. *Physcia americana* MERRILL ex EVANS. – Distributed as *P. tribacoides*.
446. *Caloplaca cinnabarina* (ACHARIUS) ZAHLBRUCKNER. – Fide WETMORE & KÄRNEFELT, *Bryologist* **102**: 688, 1999. Distributed as *C. subnitida*.
452. *Wawea fruticulosa* HENSSEN. – Type collection. Distributed as *Ramalodium succulentum*.
455. *Lepraria xerophila* TØNSBERG. – *Lich. Sonoran Desert* **2**: 328–329, 2004.
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479. *Pertusaria gymnospora* KANTVILAS. – Cited in KANTVILAS, *Lichenologist* **22**: 292–296, 1990. Tasmania. Distributed as *Pertusaria* (subgenus *Lecanorastrum*) sp. indet.
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484. *Peltigera kristinssonii* VITIKAINEN. – Distributed as *P. scabrosa*. ! Vitikainen.
485. *Peltigera elisabethae* GYELNIK. – ! VITIKAINEN. Distributed as *P. horizontalis*.
488. *Usnea merrillii* MOTYKA. – ! HERRERA-CAMPOS, 1997.
514. *Phaeographis lobata* MÜLLER ARGOVIENSIS. – Det. S. TUCKER, 1995. Distributed as *Phaeographis*, sp. indet.
537. *Rinodina pyrina* (ACHARIUS) ARNOLD. – Distributed as *R. coloradiana*.
549. *Roccellina limitata* (NYLANDER) TEHLER. – Distributed as *Dirina limitata*.

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555. *Roccellina accedens* (NYLANDER) TEHLER. – Distributed as *Enterographa atacamensis*.
563. *Lecanora densa* (SLIWA & WETMORE) PRINTZEN – Type collection. – Cited by PRINTZEN, *Bryologist* **104**: 394, 2001. Distributed as *Lecanora*, stirps *varia*.
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601. *Usnea lapponica* VAINIO. – Distributed as *U. sorediifera*.
609. *Lepraria cacumina* (MASSALONGO) LOHTANDER. – Distributed as *Lepraria arctica*.
613. *Phloeopeccania major* HENSSEN. – Type collection.
615. *Brigantiaea leucoxantha* (SPRENGEL) SANTESSON. – Distributed as *Lopadium leucoxanthum*.
617. *Caloplaca decipiens* (ARNOLD) BLOMBERG & FORSELL. – Distributed as *C. citrina*. (A remarkable small form, det. WETMORE).
625. *Flavopunctelia flaventior* (STIRTON) HALE. – Distributed as *Punctelia flaventior*.
629. *Rimelia reticulata* (TAYLOR) HALE & FLETCHER. – Distributed as *Parmotrema reticulatum*.
641. *Vulpicida viridis* (SCHWEINITZ) MATTSSON & LAI. Distributed as *Cetraria viridis*.
654. *Staurolemma weberi* JØRGENSEN & HENSSEN. – *Bryologist* **102**: 25, 1999. Distributed as *Lempholemma dussii*.
658. *Vermilacinia pumila* SPJUT. – Distributed as *Niebla ceruchoides*.
662. *Lecanactis dimelaenoides* EGEA & TORRENTE. – Distributed as “*Arthothelium?*”
665. *Rinodina californiensis* SHEARD. – Distributed as *R. sanctae-monicae*.
666. *Pertusaria rubefacta* ERICHSEN. – Distributed as *P. pustulata*. Cited by LUMBSCH, NASH & MESSUTI, *Bryologist* **102**: 233, 1999.
669. *Tephromela nashii* KALB. – Distributed as *Tephromela atra*.
672. *Caloplaca stantonii* WEBER ex ARUP. – *Bryologist* **95**: 449. 1992. Type Collection.
679. *Xanthoria candelaria* (L.) TH. FRIES. – Verified and cited by LINDBLOM, *Journal of the Hattori Botanical Laboratory* **83**: 127, 1997.
689. *Aspicilia cuprea* OWE-LARSSON & NORDIN. (sp. nov.). – Distributed as *A. cf. epiglypta*.
691. *Trapeliopsis glaucopholis* (NYLANDER ex HASSE) PRINTZEN & McCUNE. – Previously annotated as *Trapeliopsis californica* McCUNE & CAMACHO. Cited by McCUNE, CAMACHO & PONZETTI, *Bryologist* **105**: 81, 2002. Distributed as *T. wallrothii*.

Parts of this list had already been reported in *Mycotaxon* **13**: 85–104, 1981. Copies of the present list are available from the author. If desired on e-mail, please specify the program. We operate with WordPerfect 9.

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New theses presented by their authors

CARUSO, Alexandro. 2008. Lichen diversity on stems, slash and stumps in managed boreal forests. PhD thesis. Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Uppsala, Sweden. ISBN 978-91-85913-36-7. Available from alexandro.caruso@ekol.slu.se or goran.thor@ekol.slu.se

The shortage and low diversity of coarse dead wood in managed forests are major threats to wood living organisms. There is a risk for the managed forests to become even more depleted of dead wood owing to the increasing harvest of slash (=logging residues, =fine woody debris FWD, diameter <10 cm) and stumps for biofuel. The aim of this thesis was to predict the impact of slash and stump harvest for biofuel on the overall lichen diversity in a managed forest landscape. The thesis includes four papers of which two are published while two are manuscripts.

In paper I (CARUSO & THOR 2007), the species richness, density and composition was compared between stems, tops, branches and twigs of mature Norway spruce *Picea abies* and aspen *Populus tremula* in managed boreonemoral forests in South Central Sweden. We also compared the stem with the slash fractions pooled together. All the comparisons were made separately for each tree species. In total we found 30 lichen species on Norway spruce and 46 on aspen. No significant differences in species richness or species density between fractions were found for Norway spruce, whereas aspen tops were significantly less species rich and species dense than the other fractions. Moreover, aspen slash was significantly more species dense than the stem. The lichen species composition of the stems clearly differed from that of the tops, branches and twigs in both tree species. Thus, lichen communities other than those removed with stems by conventional forestry are removed from the stands due to slash harvest. However, these species are common and widespread in Sweden. The impact of slash harvest on the epiphytic lichen flora may therefore be of minor importance in forests established after clear cutting or on former arable land.

In paper II (CARUSO et al. 2008), the lichen species diversity was compared between the lateral surface of slash and the cut surface of *Picea abies* stumps in planted boreonemoral Swedish forests of four age classes, 4–5, 8–9, 12–13, and 16–18 years. We also estimated the amounts of the two substrates, and discriminated between slash with bark and decorticated slash. There were no differences in species number per colonisable surface area, but slash was more species dense when equal volumes were compared. We found compositional differences between slash and

stumps throughout the entire decay process. The lichen flora on slash changed from freshly created slash with bark to decorticated slash. The majority of species found on both substrates were more frequent on stumps, which also had a higher number of unique species and, in contrast to slash, even hosted some nationally rare species. The volume per hectare of stumps was ten times greater than that of slash but, conversely, the lateral surface area of slash was five times greater than the cut surface area of stumps. Few dead wood specialist lichen species were, however, strictly associated with slash, whereas stumps offer a more heterogeneous environment and may provide important habitats for rare lichens in the managed forest landscape.

In paper III (CARUSO & RUDOLPHI, manuscript) the importance of stand age and substrate variables for the diversity of lichens and bryophytes on the cut surface of 449 stumps was studied in a chronosequence of young southern boreal forest stands. The influence of stand successional stage and substrate quality on the species diversity of lichens and bryophytes was studied. The different responses of lichens and bryophytes to age and substrate variables indicate the importance of including several organism groups in species diversity studies of dead wood.

In paper IV (CARUSO et al., manuscript) we studied colonizations and extinctions of eight epixylic lichens in boreal forests were studied by twice surveying 293 stumps in stands of ages that cover the whole duration of the stump patches. The relative importance of stochastic and deterministic local extinctions was examined. We also investigated the effect of local conditions and connectivity on both colonization and extinction probability. Finally, colonization and extinction dynamics of epixylic lichens on stumps were examined.

It is concluded that final felling, regardless of slash harvest, has the greatest impact on the epiphytic slash flora. Further, slash is less likely to support viable populations of strictly epixylic lichens in the study area. Stumps in young forest stands may, however, be important to the maintenance of viable epixylic lichen populations since they constitute the major part of coarse dead wood in these kinds of stands. However, the relative importance of stumps to the regional persistence of epixylic species is likely to vary depending on the contribution of other types of CWD to the regional dead wood pool, and may thus depend on, e.g. geographic region, present and past land use, forest type, and stand characteristics.

CARUSO, A. & THOR, G. 2007. Importance of different tree fractions for epiphytic lichen diversity on *Picea abies* and *Populus tremula* in mature managed boreonemoral Swedish forests. *Scandinavian Journal of Forest Research* **22**: 219–230.

CARUSO, A., RUDOLPHI, J. & THOR, G. 2008. Lichen species diversity and substrate amounts in young planted boreal forests: A comparison between slash and stumps of *Picea abies*. *Biological conservation* **141**: 47–55.

A. Caruso & G. Thor

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The cover-page illustration

Cladonia thomsonii by Bethia Brehmer, first published in *American Arctic Lichens*, Vol. 1. Selected in honour of J. W. Thomson on the occasion of his 95th birthday.