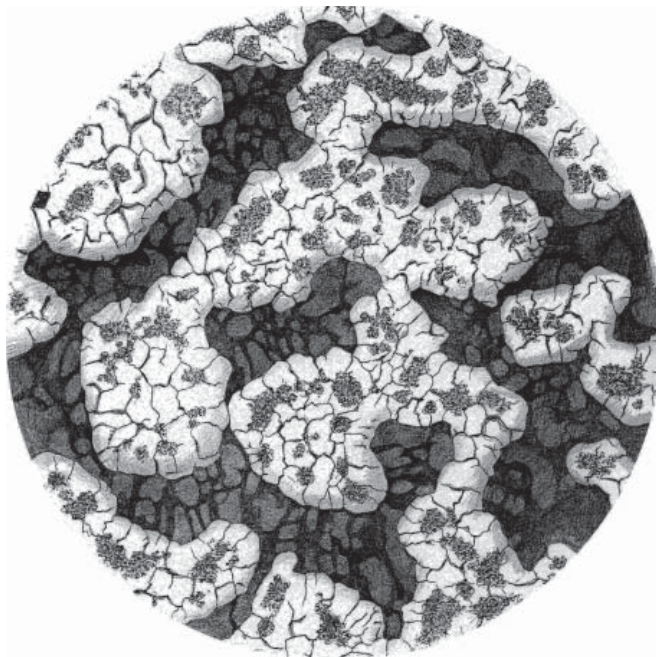


INTERNATIONAL LICHENOLOGICAL NEWSLETTER

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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.

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

Dear colleagues,

The new I.A.L. dues period began last summer at the IAL5 meeting in Tartu, Estonia. Most of the attendees had the opportunity to pay their dues for the upcoming 4-year period while they were at the meeting. Those who couldn't attend may not be aware that the 2004-2008 dues are now due since the IAL has not billed each of you the way other organizations do. Our newsletter is an important vehicle for news and discussions about all aspects of lichenology and is our main expense. Funds are also used for our various awards and money is needed for setting up each of our IAL meetings (the next one to be held in California in 2008).

Bfore the Council considers whether a new dues structure is necessary, we have to know how many paying members we have. If you haven't yet paid (contact Ulrik Söchting [ulriks@bot.ku.dk] if you're not sure), our treasurers, Ulrik or, in North America, James Lawrey, would be glad to receive your dues, which remain € 30 or US\$ 40 for the four year period. Their addresses are printed inside the cover.

As with most dues requests, the easiest and surest way of disposing of the responsibility is to do it right away, before you forget. If you would prefer to be removed from the list of members, a quick e-mail to Ulrik will do the job. If you would like to remain a member of the I.A.L. but feel that paying the dues would be a financial strain, just tell Ulrik the situation and an arrangement will be made to accommodate you (i.e., a lower rate or a waiver of the dues).

Sincerely,

Irwin (Ernie) Brodo, President

IAL 6 Asilomar Conference Grounds, Monterey Peninsula, CA, USA

The next IAL Congress will be held jointly with the American Bryological and Lichenological Society from 13 July to 18 July, 2008. Asilomar, which is situated on the Pacific Ocean a little west of John Steinbeck's famous 'Canery Row', has many meeting rooms, a variety of accommodations, and full meal service. Thus, in consultation with the IAL Council, we can plan a varied and full program, as we have enjoyed at recent meetings. The closest international airport is San Francisco with connections to Monterey. Field trips associated with the congress will be hosted by the California Lichen Society and the Northwest Lichen Guild.

Thomas H. Nash III, local IAL representative

IBC2005: Vienna, 17-23 July 2005

The XVII International Botanical Congress was held in the beautiful city of Vienna, taking place 100 years after the second International Botanical Congress was held there. Some 4500 participants from all over the world used the opportunity to meet colleagues, discuss recent findings and inform themselves of current developments in adjacent fields of botany and mycology. Nevertheless, it was amazing to see how easy it was to spot and relocate lichenologists for reunion and to arrange evening get-togethers. However, the high fees of this IBC prevented many lichenologists, especially students, from attending.

The congress schedule was very busy, with 14 sessions, with more than 15 symposia taking place simultaneously in each session. The Austria Centre provided the necessary infrastructure to enjoy the talks without having to deal with technical problems. Thus one could concentrate entirely on the presentations. The organizing committee and all the helping hands did an impressive job. Lichenological contributions covering a wide range, from taxonomical to ecological and physiological questions, were spread over 11 symposia. Three of those were (almost) entirely devoted to lichens, namely *Evolution of fungal symbioses with photosynthetic organisms: insights from lichen- and plant-associated fungi* organized by A. E. Arnold and J. Miadlikowska, *Lichen life histories: Developmental and life cycle perspectives in lichen fungi* and



Photograph by Rosemarie Honegger

algae organized by A. Beck and W. Sanders and *Dispersal, and biogeography and speciation in lichenized ascomycetes* organized by C. Printzen and M. Grube. Those interested in more details of the programme are referred to the final program and the book of abstracts which can be obtained from:

http://www.abc2005.ac.at/program/final_program_IBC2005.pdf

and http://www.abc2005.ac.at/program/abstracts/IBC2005_Abstracts.pdf.

Of course Vienna also had a lot to offer while one was not attending the congress. As well as the beautiful city tour, I spent a lot of time in the splendid Natural History Museum which turned out to be a busy meeting place for lichenologists. In the evening, the restaurants were attractive meeting places for dinner, as were the pubs, clubs and discos for nightlife pleasures thereafter. Furthermore a trip to a Viennese "Heuriger" Tavern introduced one to the pleasing Viennese lifestyle.

Andreas Beck, München

International Mycological Congress (IMC8) in Cairns

This summer, 20-25 August 2006, mycologists from all over the world will be meeting in Cairns, Australia, for the Eighth International Mycological Congress (IMC8). Because lichenologists now regard themselves as mycologists (even if mycologists sometimes forget that lichens are largely fungi), there will be a number of events of particular interest to lichenologists. The scientific program will include *Evolution of Symbioses*, a symposium convened by Dominik Begerow (Germany) and Martin Grube (Austria); *Lichens* [title not final], a symposium convened by François Lutzoni (USA) and Magdalena Pavlich (Peru); and a Roundtable entitled, *Lichen-Fungal Genome Sequencing* convened by Paul Dyer (UK). An honorary address, *Mycology and Mycologists*, will be given by David Hawksworth. The full program, registration information and other details can be found on the Internet at <http://www.sapmea.asn.au/conventions/imc8/>. We plan to have a general meeting of the I.A.L. and a lichenologists' dinner as well.

In addition, the I.A.L. is sponsoring a lichenological field trip that is being put together by some local botanists. Our main contact is Sapphire McMullen-Fisher, a PhD student (mycologist/bryologist) from the University of Tasmania, but who lives in Cairns, soon to move to southern Queensland. Details of the trip have not been finalized, but some information can be shared (see below). Costs would probably be in the AUS\$300-350 range, including transport and meals plus accommodation (\$25-\$35) for Friday night. Our tour guides would be Adjunct Associate Professor Betsy Jackes, a flowering plant taxonomist at James Cook University in Cairns, and her husband, Mick Jackes. Both know the local vegetation extremely well and would secure the necessary collecting permits.

Those interested in the field trip and/or the Congress should contact me as soon as possible (ibrodo@mus-nature.ca) so that we have a better idea of the number of people we should plan for.

Irwin M. Brodo

Tour outline

Spend two days exploring the Cairns hinterland for local lichen's, followed by a day identifying your finds in one of the James Cook University laboratories. Experience the different vegetation types from tropical rainforest, to the drier heath environments of the Atherton tablelands.

Leave coastal Cairns on an conditioned bus winding up the Palmerston highway stopping at tropical rainforest sites like Longlands Gap, Millstream Falls, spending the night at historic Malanda. Spend Saturday exploring the Atherton tablelands including Mount Hypipamee Crater and the Curtain Fig, returning via the Kuranda range road back to Cairns on Saturday evening. Sunday will be spent in one of the James Cork University laboratories with access to microscopes, slides: the perfect opportunity to identify lichens.

A list of some of the lichens to be expected in the area is available and can be sent to anyone requesting it.

Tour runs from Friday 18th to Saturday 19th August 2006, Sunday 20th August 2006 spent at James Cook University.

Some websites from the area:

<http://www.tablelands.org/>

<http://users.qldnet.com.au/~malchamb/>

<http://www.kuranda.org/?s=1>

Address changes

Frank Bungartz, Charles Darwin Research Station, Puerto Ayora, Isla Santa Cruz, Galápagos, Ecuador; mailing address: Charles Darwin Foundation for the Galapagos Islands, Av. 6 de Diciembre N 36-109 y Pasaje California, Casilla 17-01-3891, Quito, Ecuador, e-mail: fbungartz@fcdarwin.com.ec, phone: +593-5 2526146/47 ext. 218, fax: +593-5 2527013 ext. 103, web: www.darwinfoundation.org

Nicole Nöske, Badensche Str. 14, D-10715 Berlin, Germany; E-mail: mnoeske@web.de

NEWS

New Literature:

БІАЗРОВ, Л. Г. 2005. Lichens as indicators of radioactive contamination. – KMK Scientific Press, Moscow. 476 pages. ISBN 5-87317-223-4. (In Russian). Price: US\$ 30 (incl. postage) from KMK Scientific Press Ltd. e-mail: kmk2000@online.ru

This volume, printed in Russian (with a short abstract, table of contents and title in English) is a comprehensive review of the use of lichens to evaluate radioactive contamination. After introductions on ecology and radiation ecology, a chapter of 60 pages deals with the biology and ecology of lichens followed by methods of study of

lichen radioecology (8 pp). The next chapter provides information on the resistance of lichens to the action of ionizing radiation in natural communities and from laboratory experiments (30 pp) followed by one on natural radionuclides in lichen thalli (30 pp). The main chapters and subchapters are devoted to the various sources of radionuclides in different geographical regions. Despite the longest chapter (120 pp) for the measurements of contamination after the Chernobyl accident, these sources are as diverse as depleted uranium ordnance used in the Kosovo conflict and nuclear power stations or metal works.

A major part of the book consists of extended tables in all of the main chapters listing and comparing the result from literature. These tables are of great value since they can be used without (or with minimal) knowledge of Russian and make the book a major source of reference for everybody working with radionuclides in lichens. The volume is concluded by an extensive list (45 pp) of reference literature references (about 1/3 Russian and 2/3 international), and indices of Latin species names and isotopes mentioned in the text and the tables.

The Editor

ERTZ, D., CHRISTNACH, C., WEDIN, M. & DIEDERICH, P. 2005. A world monograph of the genus *Plectocarpon* (Roccellaceae, Arthoniales). – Bibliotheca Lichenologica 91. – J. Cramer in Gebr. Borntraeger Verlagsbuchhandlung, Berlin & Stuttgart. 155 pages. ISBN 3-443-58070-X. Price: 58 Euro.

Plectocarpon one of the earliest described (by Fée 1825) and most conspicuous genera of lichenicolous fungi is monographed. *Plectocarpon* species are often gall-forming, the galls sometimes at first glance being similar to the apothecia of the lichen host. Despite being a well established genus, only about half of the species had been recognized before the present monograph describes 32 species (plus an undescribed one on *Usnea*) of which 15 are new to science and two are new combinations. Seven further species are described in other genera (*Arthonia*, *Enterographa*, *Opegrapha*, *Perigrapha* and *Sigridea*) which have been previously included in *Plectocarpon* or have some similarities with it; these include three new described species and two new combinations.

Plectocarpon is considered as commensalistic with the host lichen rather than parasitic on it as there is no damage to the host visible other than gall-induction. Most species grow on hosts of the Lobariaceae (esp. *Pseudocyphellaria*) and the authors discuss the possibilities of co-evolution in special chapters. They also suggest some explanations for obvious differences in the distribution of the hosts and the lichenicolous fungi growing on them.

The monographic treatment starts with two keys, one for the species of *Plectocarpon* and the other for the genera of Roccellaceae with lichenicolous species. Every accepted species is described in detail and accompanied by instructive illustrations (photographs and/or drawings) and the distribution maps of all species are provided. Authors and publishers are to be congratulated for production of a monograph of such high standard.

The Editor

IGNATOV, M. S.; IGNATOVA, E. A.; KONSTANTINOVA, N. A.; PRONKINA, G. A.; URBANAVICHUS, G. P. & URBANAVICHENE, I. N. 2004: The present-day state of biological diversity within protected areas in Russia. Issue 3. Lichens and bryophytes. – Moscow: IUCN et al., 369 pages. ISBN 5-98093-023-X. (In Russian and English). Price: not for sale, available for institutions from G. P. Urbanavichus.

The IUCN (The World Conservation Union), the Ministry of Natural Resources of the Russian Federation and the Commission on Biodiversity Conservation of the Russian Academy of Sciences, with financial support from the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), has produced this third volume in a series of books compiling the biodiversity of the protected areas of Russia. Chapters are written by G. P. Urbanavichus and I. N. Urbanavichene for lichens (including lichenicolous fungi), N. A. Konstantinova for hepatics (incl. Anthocerotae) and M. S. Ignatov, E. A. Ignatova and G. A. Pronkina for mosses. All three parts are similarly arranged, starting with an introduction which outlines the recent state of knowledge, with lists of important unpublished sources used in this compilation, followed by lists of literature sources for each area. The main body of the work contains a table summarizing the occurrence of all species in the various areas, followed by notes, lists of synonyms and systematic arrangements. The different sections contain for lichens 2015 species on 230 pages, for hepatics 273 species on 37 pages, and for mosses 907 species on 92 pages.

For obvious reasons I will concentrate on the lichen section with the following remarks.

There are 100 protected areas within the Russian Federation, of which 84 have been investigated for lichens. A map together with a list of the names is given at the end of the volume. Lichens are distributed over the whole territory, but somewhat concentrated in the European part, the Far East and in the southern parts of Siberia. The level of knowledge for the various areas is of course different and obviously better for macrolichens than for the micros. Therefore, some species are known from more than 60 of the 84 investigated areas and even *Lobaria pulmonaria* is known from 45 areas, whereas the only species of *Trapelia* (*T. coarctata*) is known from only 2 areas and *Trapeliopsis flexuosa* is known from only 18. Nevertheless, this is an extensive and very valuable source of floristic information covering a vast area, which is difficult to obtain otherwise. The nomenclature is up-to-date, following the recently published checklists for Austria, North America and Scandinavia.

Nearly all the texts are written in Russian and English, therefore the book can be more widely used. The authors and editors are to be congratulated for making all this information available.

The Editor

KOŚCIELNIAK, R. 2004. Porosty (Lichenes) Bieszczadów Niskich. - The lichens of the Bieszczady Niskie Mts. – Fragmenta Floristica et Geobotanica Polonica, Suppl. 5. 164 pages. ISSN 1640-629X, ISBN 83-89648-04-0. Published, sold and distributed by W. Szafer Institute of Botany, Polish Academy of Sciences, Lubicz 46, PL-31 512 Kraków, Poland.

This work presents the results of 7 years of field work in the Polish Eastern Carpathians, a hilly area up to ca. 900 m, resulting in 384 species now known from the area. These are listed, localities indicated and maps presented. In the ecology chapter a large table with the relation between lichen species and phorophyte is presented. The best trees are *Salix* sp., *Acer pseudoplatanus* and *Fraxinus excelsior*, on which 117, 116 and 114 species were found. Trees with acidic bark, like *Pinus* and *Quercus*, hardly reach 60 species. The saxicolous lichen flora is limited, and abandoned cemeteries play an important role for it. The book is written in Polish with a short English abstract and a longer English summary at the end.

H. Sipman

LISICKÁ, E. 2005. The lichens of the Tatry Mountains. – VEDA, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava. 439 pages. ISBN 80-224-0826-3. Price: 250,- SKK, obtainable via veda@svba.sk.

This annotated checklist of the lichens and lichenicolous fungi of the Tatry Mountains is a major source of basic information on lichen distribution and ecology in the highest part of the Carpathians on the border between Poland and Slovakia. It reviews all available information from literature and unpublished collections to provide a list of 1309 accepted lichen taxa (incl. 1250 species) and 80 taxa of lichenicolous fungi for the whole mountains, including many new species for the area or the Slovak and Polish parts of it.

The work begins with an introduction to the area and a brief history of lichenological exploration which started more than 200 years ago. The area covered is nearly 580 km² with the mountain ridges of Západné (= Western) Tatry Mts, Vyssoké (= High) Tatry Mts and Belianske (= White) Tatry Mts, whereas the Nízke (= Lower) Tatry Mts are not included.

The information provided for each accepted taxon includes name and synonyms, habitat and general distribution, exsiccati from the area and lists of records from literature or herbaria, separately for the three main mountain chains. Polish records are not listed, but the relevant literature is cited.

Literature sources are derived from more than 400 publications between 1797 and 2004. Selected specimens have been studied from 10 public and 2 private herbaria in addition to the author's collections. Since administration of the area has changed between the Austrian Empire, Hungary and Slovakia over more than 200 years of lichen research, many places have German, Hungarian and Slovak names which had been used in the old literature and are still to be found on the labels in our herbaria. The gazetteer provided of these localities is therefore a very helpful tool. A list of epithets, including synonyms and accepted names, is also provided. Author and publisher are to be congratulated for a most valuable source of information on the richest part of Slovakia protected as a National Park for more than 50 years that has now been designated as a Biosphere Reserve.

The Editor

PFEFFERKORN-DELLALI, V. & TÜRK, R. 2005. Die Flechten Vorarlbergs. – Vorarlberger Naturschau 17: 7-247. inatura, Dornbirn, Austria. ISSN 1024-9613. Price: 20,- Euro, obtainable from inatura@dornbirn.at

This book, which forms a complete volume in this series, covers the westernmost Austrian province of Vorarlberg, the smallest of the Austrian Bundesländer situated between Lake Constance in the northwest and the Alps, ranging in altitude from less than 500 to over 2800 m. Together with high precipitation at the open northern side of the high mountains and a high geological diversity, this natural situation supports a great lichen diversity of more than 1000 species which is about half of the Austrian checklist.

After a short introduction of 30 pages, which also includes a general introduction to lichens and their importance, the main part of the book lists all known species from the area. For every species, brief information on growth form, substrate, distribution and threats, as well as a small grid map and a full list of the floristic literature, are provided. The grid maps have a time-scale of four different periods, but most records are recent finds by the authors. About 70 species are illustrated by high quality colour photographs. In this way, the book combines scientific information with a broader approach to the general reader of this natural history journal.

My critical point is that the information given on every species is too generalised and often uses excessive space for very little information: one line gives the growth form which is in most cases not more than e.g. “crustose lichen”, a second line gives an altitudinal range, and a third one the substrate, again very generalised as “corticolous” or “on mosses”. This might be appropriate for common species, but in those many cases where only one or two records are known from the area, precise information could have been provided without any need for more printing space and, by this, the value of information for the serious reader could have been much enlarged. Printing errors are rare (e.g. p. 59 *Bacidia* “*frisieana*”). Nevertheless, this nicely printed book reflects the excellent progress made on the path towards a comprehensive flora and atlas of Austrian lichens and it will certainly be a most helpful introduction to the local lichens.

The Editor

RANGLANE, T. & SAAG, A. (eds) 2005. Lichen in Focus. Selection of poster contributions of IAL5. – Folia Cryptogamica Estonica 41: 1-136. Price: c. 8 Euro, obtainable from Andres Saag (asaag@ut.ee).

One year after the 5th Symposium of the International Association for Lichenology held in Tartu (Estonia), a volume of 13 expanded poster contributions and two additional papers has been published. Most papers are on floristic investigations, especially from Russia (5 papers), Iran (2 papers), Greenland and Greece (1 paper each), and others focus on phytogeography, biochemical constituents or culture experiments. The additional papers are on 11 new lichens and lichenicolous fungi from Estonia and on the most interesting records from the pre- and post-congress excursions in Estonia; this multi-authored contribution lists 74 of the most interesting finds, 30 of them new records for the country. An editorial, which notes that the symposium included 65 lectures and 153

posters presented in six sessions, includes a group photograph of more than 200 of its 250 participants, nearly all of whom are named. We are most grateful to Tiina, Andres and their team for the well-organized congress and the quickly published poster volume.

The Editor

SLEZÁKOVÁ, V. & PIŠŮT, I. 2004. Type specimens of lichens and lichenicolous fungi in the Slovak National Museum – Natural History Museum, Bratislava (BRA), Slovakia. – *Annotationes Zoologicae et Botanicae*, Slovenské Národné Múzeum – Prírodovedné Múzeum 226: 1-56. ISBN 80-8060-151-8. Price not known.

The lichen herbarium of the Slovak National Museum preserves about 72,500 specimens, 267 of which are identified as types and listed in this publication by the former (I. Pišút) and the recent (V. Slezáková) curators of this institution. Types at BRA derive mostly from two main sources: the original herbarium of J. Nádvorník (1906-1977) and various series of exsiccati (most important those issued by A. Vězda). In addition, 23 so called topotypes are listed. Taxonomists will appreciate this useful tool.

The Editor

Special Lichens. 2005. – *Bulletin Mycologique et Botanique Dauphiné-Savoie* 178: 1-96. Price: 10 Euro, available: from: P. Cattin, 8D, avenue de la Plaine, F-74000 Annecy.

The French *Fédération Mycologique et Botanique Dauphiné-Savoie* at Bassens issued in collaboration with the *Association française de lichénologie* a special booklet on lichens within their series. The various chapters are authored by J. Asta, J.-P. Gavériaux, J.-M. Sussey and C. Van Haluwyn except one on basidiolichens by P.-A. Moreau. It is a nicely illustrated introduction to lichens and lichenology in French.

TEMINA, M., KONDRATYUK, S. Y., ZELENKO, S. D., NEVO, E. & WASSER, S. P. 2005. Lichen-forming, lichenicolous, and allied fungi of Israel. In: S. P. WASSER & E. NEVO (eds.), *Biodiversity of Cyanoprocarvates, Algae and Fungi of Israel*. – A.R.G. Gantner Verlag, Fl 9491 Ruggell, Liechtenstein. 384 pp., incl. 25 colour plates, ISBN 3-906166-41-4. Distributed by: Koeltz Scientific Books, Email: koeltz@t-online.de; <http://www.koeltz.com>. Price: 72 Euro.

The lichens of Israel by Margalith Galun (1970) was the first lichen flora to be published for a non-European Mediterranean country. This was admittedly a preliminary, pioneering work, and not only the low number of species treated (168), but also the rapid taxonomic developments of recent decades made a revision desirable.

The authors have taken a large step forward from there. Their book comprehensively treats 335 species, with genus descriptions, keys, species descriptions with notes on distribution and ecology and references, and there are also colour photographs of 146 taxa. It is completely modernized as to generic delimitations author abbreviations, and lichenicolous fungi are included.

The increase in species number is largely a result of field work by the authors, which demonstrates the importance of experience for biodiversity assessments. Since the authors have visited only a limited number of localities, a further increase in species number is to be expected upon a more detailed survey of the country. Also some critical genera remain in need of revision, such as *Aspicilia* and *Verrucaria*, of which rather few species are included. Still the set of treated species is much more representative, and the book will be a very valuable tool for the study of lichens in southern Mediterranean lowland areas.

H. Sipman

5th International Symbiosis Society Congress (5-ISS)

One year after the XVII International Botanical Congress (see report in this issue) Vienna will host another international congress partly related to lichenology in summer 2006, August 4-10 at the University of Vienna. The program is open for lichen papers in relation to symbiosis but there is no special symposium on lichens in the scheduled program of 14 congress themes. The topics range from *Multiple partner associations* or *Metabolic interactions and exchanges* to *Symbiosis teaching workshop* and *Symbiosis definitions and directions panel discussion*. The opening keynote speaker will be Lynn Margulis who was the first to find evidence for the idea of symbiotic origin of mitochondria long after the Russian scientist (and lichenologist) K. S. Mereschkowsky proposed the idea already 100 years ago.

Information and online registration are available via <http://www.isscongress2006.com>.

Lichen Education Mart – current courses and workshops

The Lichen Education Mart is a website that allows the advertisement of courses, excursions etc. related to lichenology to students worldwide. It is situated at: <http://www.bi.ku.dk/lichens/courses/>.

The site is organized in such a way that appropriate information about a course can be uploaded and edited by the course organizer, and removed automatically, when it is no more relevant. The up-loader of an advertisement must choose a username and a password, which will allow later editing, but avoid unauthorized people from editing.

The Lichen Education Mart is presently maintained by the Institute of Biology, University of Copenhagen. The structure is open to changes according to the need of the users, so please contact the webmaster if you have any suggestions.

Presently there are five courses advertised at the Lichen Education Mart. Check it out, and do not hesitate to use the site, if you want your teaching activities known worldwide.

Ulrik Søchting

Lichens-l

Lichens-l (lichens-l@hawaii.edu) is an open forum for broadcasting via e-mail messages, questions, announcements, etc., on matters of interest to the global community of lichenologists. You do not have to be a member of IAL to participate. There is no cost for participation in the forum.

Registration is straightforward. You send the following message to: listserv@hawaii.edu leaving the Subject line blank.

Subscribe lichens-l (first name surname, e.g., John Smith)

End

A typical entry for someone called John Smith would look like:

Message to: listserv@hawaii.edu

Subject:

Message: subscribe lichens-l John Smith

End

Send the message. Within about 15 minutes your subscription will be acknowledged with a short list of commands that you may wish to use. It provides instructions on how to unsubscribe from the list, delay receipt of messages when you are away from your home or office, look up previous messages on the server, etc.

For security, only subscribers can send messages to the listserver and the server is very demanding on your subscription address. This is not a problem normally but computer system managers occasionally change one's email address to accommodate new software, change of computing systems, etc. This is particularly true of universities and large institutions. In many instances, they let you know about your new email address but continue to accept messages to your old address for some period of time, generally a year, to enable you to alert all of your correspondents of the change. However, since your messages are now being sent from a 'new' address that is not registered with lichens-l you will not be able to send messages to the listserver until you have registered your new address using the above procedure. At the same time, you should unsubscribe from the old address or alert me so that I can remove the old address from the system. If you receive duplicate copies of messages this normally indicates that you have not erased an old subscription to the lichens listserver.

If you have any questions or difficulties please let me know at cliff@hawaii.edu

Clifford Smith

Synthesys – next dead-line is 17 March 2006 !

SYNTHESYS (www.synthesys.info) is a so-called Integrated Infrastructure Initiative of the European Commission. Through SYNTHESYS, researchers working in the EU member countries and the associated states, can obtain grants to visit major natural history museums, botanic gardens etc. in 11 European countries (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Sweden and the UK) for shorter periods (up to 3 months).

This is a fine opportunity which I recommend you to take advantage of. The first step (after having studied the SYNTHESYS homepage) should always be to contact your prospective host, or - if you don't know who would be your host - the relevant „TAF Contact“ (see the SYNTHESYS homepage). Many of the involved institutions hold important lichen collections or have lichenological expertise and appropriate laboratories.

Ulrik Søchting

Lichenology on-line

The French Association for Lichenologie (AFL) has a new website www.lichenologie.org, which provides information on AFL activities, news, links, book selection and press articles relative to lichens. There are 3 pages including main natural areas concerned by published lichenological works, official texts in relation to lichen protection and the project of an inventory of the population of *Lobaria pulmonaria* in France. Suggestions and additions for the improvement of the AFL web page are always welcome.

Jonathan Signoret

2006 Lichenology seminars at the Humboldt Institute on the coast of Maine in the United States

Lichens and Lichen Ecology

May 21 - 27, 2006

Dr. David Richardson (david.richardson@SMU.CA)

Dr. Mark Seaward (m.r.d.seaward@bradford.ac.uk)

Lichens for Naturalists

July 2 - 8, 2006

Dr. Fred C. Olday (folday@panax.com)

Crustose Lichens: Identification Using Morphology, Anatomy, and Simple Chemistry

July 16 - 22, 2006

Dr. Irwin M. Brodo (ibrodo@mus-nature.ca)

The Fruticose Lichen Genus *Usnea* in New England

September 3 - 9, 2006

Dr. Philippe Clerc (philippe.clerc@cjb.ville-ge.ch)

Syllabi are available.

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 - office@eaglehill.us

Online registration and information - <http://eaglehill.us>

Taxonomic-phylogenetic revision of the genus *Taeniolella* with special emphasis on lichenicolous species

Since the first treatment of lichenicolous *Taeniolella* species by Hawksworth (Bull. Brit. Mus. Hist. Nat. 6: 183–300, 1979), numerous additional species have been described. However, there is no modern comprehensive treatment of these species, and phylogenetic data are not yet available. Therefore, a revision of *Taeniolella* with special emphasis on lichenicolous taxa has recently been initiated at Halle (Saale), Martin-Luther-University, Institute of Geobotany. Under the author's guidance, the PhD student Bettina Heuchert will accomplish a monographic revision of such species, using light and scanning electron microscopy, and molecular sequence analyses will be attempted. Such analyses are necessary to prove the homogeneity of *Taeniolella*, i.e., to find out if saprobic and lichenicolous species of this genus are congeneric or not. First attempts to cultivate lichenicolous *Taeniolella* species proved to be very difficult. The whole project is supported by and carried out in close co-operation with P. Diederich (Luxembourg).

For a comprehensive monographic treatment, we would welcome support; we are particularly interested in obtaining loan herbarium specimens and fresh living samples suitable for cultivation of any lichenicolous *Taeniolella* species.

Contact: Prof. Dr. Uwe Braun & B. Heuchert, Martin-Luther-Universität, FB Biologie, Institut für Geobotanik und Botanischer Garten, Neuwerk 21, D-06099 Halle (Saale), Germany. E-mail: uwe.braun@botanik.uni-halle.de; bettina.heuchert@botanik.uni-halle.de

Uwe Braun

Simple teaching material and experiments with lichens wanted!

As part of a Master Study at University of Copenhagen (tutored by Ulrik Søchting) I am compiling and developing teaching material about lichens aimed at school children and upper secondary school pupils. I am very interested to receive information about pedagogic lichenology teaching and lichen experiments for children and youngsters. If you know about articles, internet sites, or have some good ideas I would be pleased to hear from you.

Contact: simonjeppesen@gmail.com, Biological Institute, University of Copenhagen

Simon K. Jeppesen,

Personalia

Frank Bungartz recently accepted a position as cryptogamic botanist for the Charles Darwin Research Station (CDRS) in the Galápagos Islands, Ecuador. Frank moved to the islands in November 2005. He will be working with **André Aptroot**, who was hired as research consultant visiting the islands regularly for up to three months a year. Research will initially focus on updating and completing checklists, collecting distribution data, and setting up permanent monitoring. Currently the CDRS herbarium contains few lichens and bryophytes. Establishing a modern collection will thus be important to document the islands' biodiversity. In the 1960s and 1970s **Bill Weber** (Boulder, Colorado) and **Robert Gradstein** (Göttingen, Germany) pioneered research on lichens and bryophytes of the Galápagos islands, but since then, few studies have dealt with these organisms. With the appointment of a resident lichenologist, the CDRS invites researchers to participate in modern studies on their ecology, taxonomy and conservation. If you are interested please contact Frank (fbungartz@fcdarwin.org.ec). Shortly before Frank left the Botanische Staatssammlung in Munich, Germany, he finished a revision of the LIAS database (<http://www.lias.net>) and compiled a glossary that soon will be accessible at <http://glossary.lias.net/>. He also completed a treatment of the genus *Buellia* s.l. for the Lichen Flora of the Greater Sonoran Desert Region. As part of this research Frank worked with **Ulrike Grube** in Graz, Austria and **Anders Nordin** in Uppsala, Sweden. His herbarium visit to Stockholm in August 2005 focused on the corticolous species from the Sonora. The visit was supported by SYNTHESYS (<http://www.synthesys.info/>).

Paula DePriest has moved from the Department of Botany & the U.S. National Herbarium to take a position as Deputy Director of the Smithsonian Center for Materials Research and Education at the Museum Support Center (MSC) in Suitland, Maryland. DePriest had made many contributions to lichen research and collections activities in the Department as well as during her term as Special Advisor to the Under Secretary for Science over the last two years. (Information taken from *The Plant Press* [Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History] New Series 8(4): 5, 2005).

Ted Esslinger has completed work on *Recent Literature on Lichens* list no. 200 (to appear in *The Bryologist* 109, No. 1). **Robert Egan** has assumed the authorship (again) of these lists, and he is requesting that individuals now send reprints of articles to: Dr Robert S. Egan, Department of Biology, University of Nebraska at Omaha, Omaha, NE 68182-0040, U.S.A.) as he has already started to compile list no. 201, the first manuscript being due in January 2006.

François Lutzoni received the *Constantine J. Alexopoulos Award* of the *Mycological Society of America* in 2005. This award is given annually to an *Early-career Mycologist* and consists of a plaque and a monetary award. (Information from *Inoculum* 56(5): 17, 2005 where more detailed information is available).

The well known Japanese scientist and lichen chemist Prof. Dr **Shoji Shibata** celebrated in full health and activity his 90th birthday in Tokyo on 23 October 2005. Many happy returns of the day! (Information received from **Siegfried Huneck**).

Harrie Sipman has news from the lichen herbarium in Berlin (B). In December the cryptogamic herbarium of the Pharmaceutical Institute of Bonn University (Germany) was acquired. It contains about 8.000 lichen specimens, mainly collected by **Th. Müller** in the Eifel region of Germany. By now it is back in alphabetical order and available for consultation. A web access became available for a database with label details for about 80.000 lichen specimens, at <http://www.bgbm.org/scripts/ASP/lichol/>. It contains specimens mainly accessioned in recent decades, and searches can also be made for previous identifications and accompanying species. It includes sets for a part of the Müller herbarium, prepared by **Frank Bungartz** in 1998. Harrie's floristic studies on the Aegean lichen flora continued with fieldwork in southeast Evvia (Greece) in September-October 2005. **Nicole Nöske**, tutored by Harrie and Prof. **Rob Gradstein** (Göttingen, Germany), successfully defended her PhD thesis *Effekte anthropogener Störung auf die Diversität kryptogamischer Epiphyten (Flechten, Moose) in einem Bergregenwald in Südecuador* [Effects of anthropogenic disturbance on the diversity of cryptogamic epiphytes (lichens, bryophytes) in a montane rain forest in South Ecuador] on 27 January 2005 in Göttingen. **Peter Scholz** will assist him during the coming months with the incorporation of the Follmann herbarium.

Tor Tønsberg, Bergen, Norway, has taken over as editor of *Graphis Scripta* from Vol . 17 (2) 2005. His work on *Lepraria* is now geographically focused on the Canary Islands and North America. With **Stefan Ekman**, Bergen, a new *Lepraria* phylogeny is in progress. A lichen flora of Svalbard (with **Dag Olav Øvstedal**, Bergen, and **Arve Elvebakk**, Tromsø, Norway) is in its final stage.

REPORTS

ANNA VLADIMIROVNA DOMBROVSKAYA

2 OCTOBER 1926 – 6 MARCH 2004

Anna Vladimirovna Dombrovskaya, born on 2 October 1926 in Bryansk (a town in the south west of European Russia), moved with her family to Moscow in 1935; she was evacuated to Altay with her parents during the WWII, returning to Moscow in the summer of 1944. Here she studied at the Moscow Architectural College, but after 2.5 years she entered the M. V. Lomonosov Moscow State University, graduating from the Biological Faculty of the University (Department of Geobotany) in 1954.

From there she moved to the Moscow Peat Institute where, under the supervision of its director, Professor S. N. Turemnov, she took part in the preparation of an *Atlas of plant remains found in peat*, being responsible for 80-85 % of the very informative drawings as well as descriptions of bryophytes, spores, pollen and seeds of vascular plants (Dombrovskaya *et al.* 1959).

In 1960, she moved to Kirovsk (Murmansk Province), where, as junior scientist in Polar-Alpine Botanical Garden of Kola Branch of Academy of Sciences of the USSR, she was involved in the monumental work on the flora of vascular plants of Murmansk Province, particularly the preparation of the illustrations for the 5th volume (*Flora Murmanskoi Oblasti* 1966). At the same time she commenced her postgraduate research under the supervision of Professor V. P. Savich on the lichen flora of Khibiny Mountains (Murmansk Province); she gained her Ph.D. thesis in 1964, after which she concentrated mainly on lichens.

In 1967, she published a manual of the lichens and mosses of the European North of the USSR (Dombrovskaya & Schljakov 1967), a valuable guide since it contains identification keys for lichens. In the late 1960s, she prepared for publication an expanded version of her PhD thesis (Dombrovskaya 1970a), which includes an annotated list of 254 lichens found in Khibiny Mountains as well as information on the ecological role of lichens and very useful polytomic tables for species identification. Her comprehensive *Conspectus of lichens of Murmansk Province and North-East Finland* published about the same time (Dombrovskaya 1970b) covers 1000 species with details of synonymy, ecology and distribution, and provides the basis for future lichenological study in the Murmansk Region. In 1981, she commenced work on *Stereocaulon* in the USSR, her monograph on the genus published 15 years later (Dombrovskaya 1996).

All of her publications are illustrated by excellent original drawings and she was also responsible for all those in *Hepaticae and Anthocerotae of the North of the USSR* written by Schljakov (1976-82), her colleague and, since 1989, her husband.

Anna Dombrovskaya paid special attention to the problems of lichens conservation and due to her efforts they were included in the list of rare and endangered species of the Murmansk Province (Andreev *et al.* 1979; Andreev & Makarova 1990). She also contributed to the *Red Data Book of the Russian Federation* (Dombrovskaya 1988). Her fieldwork was done mostly in different parts of Murmansk Province where she collected ca. 15 000 lichen specimens. During her study of *Stereocaulon* she collected also lichens in Kamchatka Peninsula and Altai Mountains. These collections (including type material) are stored in the lichen herbarium of the Polar-Alpine Botanical Garden (KPABG) which she founded. She was a leading authority on the lichens of the North of Russia and described a number of taxa including four new species: *Gyrophora canescens* Dombr. (*Umbilicaria canescens* (Dombr.) Dombr.), *Lasallia rossica* Dombr., *Stereocaulon lambii* Dombr., *Stereocaulon spinosum* Dombr.

As well as being a highly qualified and enthusiastic lichenologist, Anna Dombrovskaya was a very friendly and kind person with a pronounced sense of humour. She was an excellent story-teller, many of which related to Russian scientists.

Her hospitality was well known among Russian bryologists and lichenologists, many staying at her apartment whilst visiting the Komarov Botanical Institute. She died on 6 March 2004 in St Petersburg.

A full obituary will be published in Russian in *Botanicheskyy Zhurnal* 2006.

N. A. Konstantinova

References:

- Andreev, G. N. & O. A. Makarova (eds) (1990): Rare and threatened plants and animals of Murmansk Province. [in Russian] – Murmansk, 189 p.
- Andreev, G. N., Zhdanov, S. F. & V. N. Karpovich (eds) (1979): Rare and threatened animals and plants of Murmansk Province. [in Russian] – Murmansk, 160 p.
- Dombrovskaya, A. V. (1970a): Lichens of Khibiny Mountains. [in Russian] – Leningrad: Nauka, 184 p.
- Dombrovskaya, A. V. (1970b): Conspectus of lichen flora of the Murmansk Province and North-east Finland. [in Russian] – Leningrad: Nauka, 117 p.
- Dombrovskaya, A. V. (1988): *Stereocaulon* - In: Red Data Book of Russian Federation (RSFSR). Plants. [in Russian] – Moscow, p. 529-531.
- Dombrovskaya, A. V. (1996): The genus *Stereocaulon* in the territory of the former USSR. [in Russian] – St Petersburg, 267 p.
- Dombrovskaya, A.V., M. L. Koreneva & S. N. Tyuremnov (1959): Atlas of plant remains found in peat. [in Russian] – Moscow-Leningrad, 90p. + 64 p of illustrations.
- Dombrovskaya, A. V. & R. N. Schljakov (1967): Lichens and Mosses of European Part of the USSR. [in Russian] – Leningrad: Nauka, 182 p.
- Flora Murmanskoi Oblasti (1966) Vol. 5. [in Russian] – Moscow-Leningrad: Nauka 549p.
- Schljakov, R. N. (1976-82): Hepaticae of the North of the USSR. [in Russian] Leningrad: Nauka. Vol. 1 (1976) 92 p.; Vol. 2 (1979) 191p; Vol. 3 (1980) 188p; Vol. 4 (1981) 221p; Vol. 5 (1982) 196 p.

Antonín Vězda – 85 years

On 25 November 2005, Antonín Vězda celebrated his 85th birthday. In spite of his age, he is still a most active lichenologist, much of his time spent working on foliicolous taxa and, until recently, issuing his exsiccata; between 1992 and 2003, 500 numbers of *Lichenes variores exsiccati* were issued. During his fruitful life, Antonín Vězda has achieved much in terms of publications and collections, and his *Lichenes selecti exsiccati*, the largest in the history of lichenology, reached 2500 numbers. Thanks to his activities, he has assembled a large collection of reprints (about 10 000) and books (more than 500) on lichenology and built a major herbarium (including type specimens) of more than 30 000 items. Both these collections will be housed at the Institute of Botany, Academy of Science at Průhonice (PRA) and will provide a remarkable resource for lichenologists. Since the publication of his anniversary in 2001 by Ivan Pišút (*Biológia (Bratislava)* 56/4: 458-460), Antonín Vězda has published several papers as listed below. We wish him good health to continue in his studies on lichens.

František Krahulec, Zdeněk Palice

List of papers published in 2001-2005**2001**

- Vězda, A.: Lichenes rariores exsiccati (Schedae ad fasc. 46-47 (nos. 451-470)). – Brno, 8 pp.
- McCarthy, P. M., Kanvilas, G. & Vězda, A.: Foliicolous lichens in Tasmania. – Australasian Lichenology **48**: 16-26.
- McCarthy, P. M., Lücking, R. & Vězda, A.: Porina terrae-reginae in McCarthy P.M. (ed.), Flora of Australia, Volume **58A**: Lichenes 3 ABRS (CSIRO), Australia.

2002

- Vězda, A.: Lichenes rariores exsiccati. Schedae ad fasc. 48 (nos. 471-480). – Brno, 4 pp.
- Vězda, A. & Gruna, B.: Lišejníky / Flechten. – In: Antonín, V., Gruna, B., Hradílek, Z., Vágner, A. & Vězda, A., Houby, lišejníky a mechorosty Národního parku Podyjí / Pilze, Flechten und Moose des Naturschutzgebietes Thayatal, p. 97-160, Spisy Masarykovy Univerzity Brno, 223 pp.

2003

- Vězda, A.: Lichenes rariores exsiccati. Schedae ad fasc. 49-50 (nos. 481-500). – Brno, 8 pp.
- Vězda, A.: Gyalideopsis tuerkii (lichenisierte Ascomycotina, Gomphillaceae), eine neue Art der Alpen. – Herzogia **16**: 35-40.
- Messuti, M. I., Lumbsch, H.T. & Vězda, A.: A new corticolous species of Chroodiscus (Thelotremales) from Argentina. – Lichenologist **35**: 241-244.

2004

- Vězda, A.: Neue foliicole Flechten III. – Acta Mus. Richnoviensis, Sect. Natur., **11**(2): 57-72.
- Vězda, A.: Foliicolous lichens distributed in Vězda: Lichenes selecti exsiccati (1966-1991). – Acta Mus. Richnoviensis, Sect. Natur., **11**(2): 73-75.
- Vězda, A.: Foliicolous lichen species edited in Exsiccatum Vězda: Lichenes rariores exsiccati 1992-2003. – Acta Mus. Richnoviensis, Sect. Natur., **11**(2): 77-79.
- Vězda, A.: Zur Systematik von Bacidia permira (Foliicole Flechte, Ascomycotina). – Czech Mycol. **56**: 149-150.
- Vězda, A.: Notes on the exsiccatum „Vězda, Lichenes rariores“ with Index to fascicles 1-50 (Nos 1-500). – Czech Mycol. **56**: 151-162.
- Søchting, U. & Vězda, A.: Absconditella antarctica Søchting & Vězda sp. n., Gyalideopsis mayaguezensis var. antarctica Søchting & Vězda, var. nov. In: Søchting, U., Øvstedal, D.O. & Sancho, L.G., The lichens of Hurd Peninsula, Livingston Island, South Shetlands, Antarctica, p. 613-614 & 632-633, Bibliotheca Lichenologica **88**: 607-658.

2005

- Aslan, A., Vězda, A., Yazıcı, K. & Karagöz, Y.: New foliicolous lichen records for Lichen flora of Turkey. – Cryptogamie, Mycologie **26**: 61-66.
- Boom, P. P. G. van den & Vězda, A.: Gyalecta canariensis sp. nov., a new lichen (Ascomycota) described from La Palma (Canary Islands). – Mycotaxon **92**: 255-258.
- Lücking, R., Sérusiaux, E. & Vězda, A.: Phylogeny and systematics of the lichen family Gomphillaceae (Ostropales) inferred from cladistic analysis of phenotype data. – Lichenologist **37**: 123-170.

REVIEWS

Lichenological Journals: 3. *Cryptogamic Botany* and *International Journal of Mycology and Lichenology* – two short living Journals from Germany
P. Scholz

Cryptogamic Botany, an International Journal of Mycology, Lichenology, Phycology, Bryology, and Pteridology, was launched in 1989 by Gustav Fischer Verlag Stuttgart, New York with the managing editor W. Jülich (Leiden, The Netherlands) and a huge editorial board of 59 people, including the lichenologists T. Ahti, W. L. Culberson, D. J. Galloway, M. A. Hale, D. L. Hawksworth, A. Henssen, S. Huneck, P. W. James, R. Moberg, and J. C. Wei, with the clear goal of creating a cryptogamic journal in the broadest sense in order to encourage international communication among phycologists, mycologists, lichenologists, bryologists and pteridologists. As such, it might have been comparable with the old *Hedwigia* or with *Nova Hedwigia*. Unfortunately, only 5 volumes were published between 1989 and 1995. For lichenologists it is especially important since most of the contributions from IAL 2 held in Båstad (Sweden) in 1992 were published in the final two volumes, by which time the journal had become mostly devoted to lichenology. Nearly all volumes appeared over two or even three years and with double issues.

The issues are listed below, with short notes on lichen papers.

Vol. 1 (1989-90) 1-408 3 lichen papers (2 of them short)

- 1(1) 1-95 (1989)
- 1(2) 97-208 (1989)
- 1(3) 209-294 (1989)
- 1(4) 295-410 (1990)

Vol. 2 (1990-92) 1-407 2 short lichen papers

- 2(1) 1-72 (1990)
- 2(2/3) 73-308 (1991)
- 2(4) 309-407 (1992)

Vol. 3 (1992-93) 1-392 6 lichen papers

- 3(1) 1-100 (1992)
- 3(2/3) 101-296 (1993)
- 3(4) 297-392 (1993)

Vol. 4 (1993-94) 1-426

- 4(1) 1-114 (1993) 1 lichen paper
- 4(2) 115-253 (1994) IAL2 Ecology and Ecophysiology
- 4(3) 255-319 (1994) IAL2 Morphology and Development
- 4(4) 321-423 (1994) IAL2 Morphology and Development (cont.)

Vol. 5 (1995) 1-393

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|---------------------|--|
| 5(1) 1-95 (1995) | IAL2 Chemistry and Chemotaxonomy; The DNA and RNA Data in Lichen Studies |
| 5(2) 97-208 (1995) | IAL2 Systematics and Phylogeny; Reproduction and Dispersal; Biogeography |
| 5(3) 209-294 (1995) | IAL2 Bioindication and Conservation; Biodeterioration |
| 5(4) 295-410 (1995) | no lichen papers |

The *International Journal of Mycology and Lichenology* published by J. Cramer Verlag, Braunschweig between 1982 and 1992 suffered the same fate as *Cryptogamic Botany* after publishing 5 volumes. Although few lichen papers appeared, the double issue 1/2 of volume 5 is devoted to lichenology with 14 contributions of a symposium on lichen ecology held at the University of Bremen (Germany) in 1990. All volumes appeared over more than one year.

Vol. 1 (1982-84) 3 papers on lichens

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|---------------------|
| 1(1) 1-142 (1982) |
| 1(2) 143-250 (1982) |
| 1(3) 251-436 (1984) |

Vol. 2 (1985-86) 4 papers on lichens

- | |
|-----------------------|
| 2(1) 1-182 (1985) |
| 2(2/3) 183-372 (1986) |

Vol. 3 (1986-88) 3 papers on lichens

- | |
|-----------------------|
| 3(1) 1-198 (1986) |
| 3(2/3) 199-355 (1988) |

Vol. 4 (1989-92) 1 paper on lichens

- | |
|---------------------|
| 4(1/2) 1-335 (1989) |
| 4(3) 337-413 (1992) |

Vol. 5 (1992)

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 5(1/2) 1-146 (1992) | Symposium zur Standortökologie von Flechten |
| 5(3) 147-311 (1992) | no lichen papers |

Editorial Remark

Since several smaller lichenological journals had 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@bgbm.org. For later issues contact the Editor.

Lichens-l is the official mailing list of IAL. You can subscribe by sending an e-mail to listproc@hawaii.edu with the message "SUBSCRIBE LICHENS-L YourFirstName YourLastName".

The official web page of IAL is

<http://www.lichenology.org>

The cover-page illustration

The drawing, kindly provided by Allan Orange (Cardiff), shows *Fuscidea gothoburgensis*.

List of Societies

- Australasia:** Australasian Association for Lichenology. Info: W.M. Malcolm, Box 320, Nelson, New Zealand. Phone & fax: (+64) 3-545-1660, e-mail: nancym@clear.net.nz
- Brazil:** Grupo Brasileiro de Liquenólogos (GBL). Info: Marcelo P. Marcelli, Instituto de Botânica, Seção de Micologia e Liquenologia, Caixa Postal 4005, São Paulo – SP, Brazil 01061-970. Fax: (+55)-11-6191-2238, phone: (+55)-11-5584-6304 (inst.), 218-5209 (home), e-mail: mmarcelli@sti.com.br
- Central Europe:** Bryologisch-lichenologische Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Mitteleuropa (BLAM). Contact: Norbert J. Stapper, e-mail: nstapper@t-online.de, web page: home.t-online.de/home/blam-ev/home.htm
- Czech Republic:** Bryological and Lichenological Section of the Czech Botanical Society. Info: Jiří Liška, Institute of Botany, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, CS-252 43 Pruhonice, Czech Republic, e-mail: liska@ibot.cas.cz
- Finland:** Lichen Section, Societas Mycologica Fennica. C/o: Botanical Museum (Lichenology), P.O. Box 47, FIN-00014 Univ. Helsinki, Finland. Info: Teuvo Ahti, phone: (+358)-9-7084782, fax: (+358)-9-7084830, e-mail: teuvo.ahti@helsinki.fi
- France:** Association Française de Lichénologie (AFL). Info: Damien Cuny, Laboratoire de Botanique, Faculté de Pharmacie, 3, rue du Professeur Laguesse, BP 83, 59006 Lille Cedex. Phone (+3)-209-64040 poste 4289, fax (+3)-209-59009, e-mail: damien.cuny@wanadoo.fr, web page: www.lichenologie.org
- Great Britain:** The British Lichen Society (BLS). C/o: Department of Botany, The Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD, UK. Info: Pat Wolseley, phone: (+44)-20-7942-5617, fax: (+44)-20-7942-5529, e-mail: bls@nhm.ac.uk, web page: www.theBLS.org.uk
- Italy:** Società Lichenologica Italiana (SLI). C/o: Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali di Torino, v. Giolitti, 36, I - 10125 Torino. Info: Stefano Loppi, Dipartimento di Scienze Ambientali “G. Saratti”, Sezione di Ecologia e Sistematica Animale e Vegetale, Unità di Ricerca di Lichenologia, Università degli Studi di Siena, Via P.A. Mattioli 4, I-53100 Siena, phone: (+39)-0577-232869, fax: (+39)-0577-232896, e-mail: loppi@unisi.it, web page: <http://dbiodbs.univ.trieste.it/sli/home.html>
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- The Netherlands:** Dutch Bryological & Lichenological Society (Bryologische + Lichenologische Werkgroep, BLWG). Info: Dick Kerkhof, e-mail: info@blwg.nl, web page: www.blwg.nl
- Nordic Countries:** Nordic Lichen Society (Nordisk Lichenologisk Förening, NLF). Info: Ulrik Søchting, Dept. of Mycology, Botanical Institute, Ø. Farimagsgade

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North America, California: The California Lichen Society (CALs). P.O. Box 472, Fairfax, CA 94930, U.S.A. Info: Janet Doell, e-mail: rdoell@sbcglobal.net, web page: ucjeps.herb.berkeley.edu/rlmoe/cals.html

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