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Editor:

P. SCHOLZ

Paetzstraße 37, D-04435 Schkeuditz, Germany
flechten.scholz@gmx.de

Editorial Board:

M.R.D. SEAWARD (Bradford), H. SIPMAN (Berlin),
R. STORDEUR (Halle)

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

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR LICHENOLOGY

The International Association for Lichenology (IAL) promotes the study and conservation of lichens. It organizes symposia, field trips, and distributes a biannual newsletter. There is a 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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Editor: Peter Scholz, Paetzstraße 37, D-04435 Schkeuditz, Germany. Email: flechten.scholz@gmx.de

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ASSOCIATION NEWS

Call for Nominations for 2008-2012 IAL Officers, Auditors and Nominating Committee

IAL 2004-2008 Nominating Committee:
Martin Grube, Mauro Tretiach, Susan Will-Wolf

This is an official call for nominations for IAL Officers, Auditors and Nominating Committee for 2008-2012. The elected Officers of the IAL are a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, an Assistant Treasurer, an Editor, the organizer of the next IAL Congress, and three Council members-at-large. These officers form the Council of the IAL. The Auditor and Vice-Auditor are elected non-Council members. The Nominating Committee is composed of three elected non-Council members, and they elect a secretary among themselves.

The term for Officers, Auditors and Nominating Committee is four years. The maximum period for any Council Officer, Auditor and Nominating Committee member is two consecutive terms. Council Officers, with the sole exception of the Editor, cannot serve more than one consecutive term in the same position. Current office holders are listed on the IAL web site <http://www.lichenology.org/> - click on 'About' sidebar, then click on 'Council.' 2000-2004 office holders are listed in past newsletters, also online.

Any member in good standing (i.e., with dues paid for 2004-2008) of the IAL may submit nominations or be nominated. Nominations, to be valid, need the written consent of the nominees, and need to reach the Nominating Committee at least two months prior to the general meeting. To that end we set May 1, 2008 as the deadline for submitting nominations. Nominations from the floor at general meetings are allowed only when no nominee for a given post is elected. Elections will be made by majority vote at the IAL general meeting at IAL6, Asilomar, CA, USA, 13-19 July 2008.

Please submit all nominations to the secretary of the IAL 2004-2008 Nominating Committee: Susan Will-Wolf, swwolf@wisc.edu, Department of Botany, University of Wisconsin, 430 Lincoln Drive, Madison, WI 53706-1381, USA, Fax: 1 608 262 7509

Award Presentations to be made at IAL6

The Council of the IAL would like to make presentations of the Acharius Medal and the Mason Hale Award at IAL6 in Asilomar, California in July 2008.

The Acharius Medal is for “outstanding contributions to lichenology” and recognizes “the life work of distinguished lichenologists.” Nominations should be accompanied by a letter from an IAL member in good standing that includes some details about the contributions of the nominee and something about his/her life. A list of publications and other scientific achievements is highly appreciated. These should be sent (preferable in “Word” or PDF formats) to Christoph Scheidegger (christoph.scheidegger@wsl.ch).

The Mason Hale Award is granted to recognize excellence in research by young lichenologists for outstanding work resulting from doctoral dissertations or similar studies. This call is for PhDs awarded from 1st April 2006 until 1st April 2008. If you believe that your student should be considered for the Mason Hale Award, please submit electronically the following documents (preferably in “Word” or PDF formats) to Richard Beckett (rpbeckett@gmail.com).

1. Thesis on a lichenological subject;
2. Any significant publications;
3. Letter of recommendation from supervisor, briefly indicating why candidate should receive this award;
4. CV of candidate;
5. External examiners reports (optional, identity of the examiners need not be revealed).

The final decisions will be made by the Council of the IAL. The deadlines for the submission of nominations are 15th January 2008 for the Acharius Medal, and 30th April 2008 for the Mason Hale Award.

The IAL Council

NEWS

New literature:

AHTI, T. & M. BOYCHUK 2007. The botanical journeys of A. K. Cajander and J. I. Lindroth to Karelia and Onega River in 1898 and 1899, with a list of their bryophyte and lichen collections. – Norrlinna 14. 65 pages. ISBN 952-10-3533-1. Price not indicated. (Available from Botanical Museum Helsinki: kasimuseo@helsinki.fi)

Finnish botanists played an important role in the exploration of northwestern parts of Russia, not only in Eastern Fennoscandia but also in areas further east, e.g. the Archangelsk Region. Among them were the later well-known botanists A. K. Cajander and J. I. Lindroth. Their collections later became part of the Botanical Museum of Helsinki University, but remained partly unpublished or lacked complete collecting data. Thanks to the effort of the present authors unpublished notebooks and other sources have been found in the archives of the Botanical Museum which have enabled them to reconstruct complete itineraries for their journeys in 1898 and 1899. This is of special importance as it is now possible to add data to incomplete labels or to correct inaccurate data, leading to a number of improvements and additions of recent checklists.

There are also short biographical notes on both collectors including portraits but for extended biographies and bibliographies only references are given. It might be noted that A. K. Cajander was not only a well-known botanist and director of the Finnish Forest Research Institute, but also Prime Minister and Minister of Defence of Finland in 1937-39. Several biographies are mentioned in the text (p. 7) but the sources Ilvessalo (1944), Collander (1965) and Virtanen (1949) are omitted from the list of references. J. I. Lindroth (later Liro) became a professor of plant pathology and a distinguished mycologist. He published most of his fungal records from the two journeys, but under the misleading heading of Finland even for collections from the Archangelsk region. To clarify this situation, a gazetteer of visited localities is provided, including those mentioned by Cajander and Lindroth in their publications or manuscripts, together with geographical coordinates and grid references of the recent *Atlas Florae Europaeae*. The lists of their bryophyte and lichen collections comprise 184 (193) mosses, 14 (18) liverworts and 68 lichens, including additional records by other collectors (numbers in brackets).

Unfortunately, the end of the Chapter on geology (p. 6) is missing because of a printing error and the distance of one Russian verst (versta) is incorrectly given (p. 11) as 1,008 km (rather than 1,066.8 km).

The Editor

CZARNOTA, P. 2007. The lichen genus *Micarea* (Lecanorales, Ascomycota) in Poland. – Polish Botanical Studies 23. 199 pages. ISBN 978-83-89648-48-8. Price not indicated.

This regional monograph of a large and still insufficiently known genus is of much wider importance than one might expect from the title. It has all the elements of a classical monograph: a key, full descriptions, illustrations, grid maps of the distribution in Poland and even full lists of localities. 34 species of *Micarea* s.l. are accepted for Poland and treated in this way. Two of them are described in cooperation with B. Coppins as new to science: *M. nowakii*, so far only known from the type collection and superficially similar to *M. denigrata*, and *M. tomentosa*, known from a number of collections from Poland and one from Slovakia and related to *M. hedlundii*. An unexpected feature is the very impressive, full colour photographs for all treated species. In fact, there are several photographs for every species: close-ups of the habit (often from type material) and microscopic features as sections of apothecia, spores and the different types of conidia. This is certainly a great help for determinations.

Three species of *Micarea* formerly reported from Poland are excluded from the list. Two of them (*M. assimilata* and *M. ternaria*) are revised and put into accepted species. However, the third, *M. melaenida* (as isolectotype of *Catillaria schumannii*) belongs to the Polish list since the locality “Reichenbach near Ernsdorf” (cited “um Ernsdorf bei Reichenbach” in the original publication) is undoubtedly now Dzierzoniów (about 50 km SSW of Wrocław).

The new monograph of *Micarea* is a very valuable addition to the classical monograph *A taxonomic study of the lichen genus Micarea in Europe* (Coppins 1983; Bull. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.) Bot. 11: 17-214) and deserves its place close to it in the working libraries of all lichenologists interested in that genus.

The Editor

FEDORENKO, N.; KONDRATYUK, S. & O. ORLOV 2006. Lichen-forming and lichenicolous fungi of Zhytomyr Region [in Ukrainian]. – Ruta – Volyn’ Publishers, Kyiv & Zhytomyr. 147 pages. ISBN 966-8059-67-0. Price not indicated.

The region or *oblast* of Zhytomyr is situated in the northern central part of Ukraine, west of the capital region of Kyiv (Kiev). It reaches the border of Belarus in the north and covers an area of ca. 30,000 km² and extends about 200 km from north to south and 150 km from east to west. After a short introduction (including 1 page of English summary), the main part of the book contains an annotated checklist which provides information on ecology, on distribution within the counties or *rayons* of the oblast and on general distribution for all treated species. The number of species known from the oblast is 240, but a map of known species in the 23 rayons shows that knowledge of the lichen flora is still far from complete since 7 of them are lacking any recorded lichens, especially in the south of the oblast and the highest numbers

are around 80 per rayon. The best known place is a nature conservation area in the north with 124 species. Nevertheless compared to the *Second checklist of lichen forming, lichenicolous and allied fungi of Ukraine* (Kondratyuk *et al.* 1998), the number of known species in the region has nearly doubled (from 126). Four species (*Abrothallus coerulescens*, *Polycoccum microsticticum*, *Stigmidium fuscatae* and *S. pumilum*) are reported here as new for Ukraine.

The new checklist is certainly of great help for local botanists and teachers, as well as for lichenologists interested in chorology. Finally the book provides a systematic arrangement of all genera treated and an index for all species including synonyms. Unfortunately *Icmadophila* and *Icmadophilaceae* are misspelled on p. 137 and *Abrothallus* is listed under mitosporic fungi.

The Editor

HUNECK, S. 2006. Die Flechten der Kupferschieferhalden um Eisleben, Mansfeld und Sangerhausen. – Mitteilungen zur floristischen Kartierung Sachsen-Anhalt Sonderheft 4, 62 pages. Botanische Verein Sachsen-Anhalt e.V., Halle (Saale). ISBN 1432-8038, ISBN 3-932795-26-1. Price not indicated.

The area around the towns of Eisleben, Mansfeld and Sangerhausen in Sachsen-Anhalt, Germany, has been a mining area for silver and copper ore for many centuries. After the closure of the last mine as a consequence of the reunification of East and West Germany, a large number of dumps of calcareous and metalliferous rock were left, which are more or less colonized by lichens, depending on age, resistance of the stones to weathering, and vegetation development. In particular, the copper-rich stones carry unusual species like *Acarospora bullata* and *Lecidea inops*. The present book gives a detailed survey of the mining area and its history, and the location of the dumps, supported by colour photographs and detailed maps. This is followed by a list of 61 localizes dumps with short comments on each. Then follows a short introduction to lichens and 20 pages listing the 96 lichen species (including a few lichenicolous fungi) encountered on the dumps, 21 of them illustrated with colour photographs. These were collected mainly between 1965 and 2003, either directly on the stones or on soil, organic debris, walls or epiphytic, and lists of pertinent specimens, kept mostly in B, some in GZU, are added to each species. In the concluding chapter, the threats to this remarkable lichen habitat are discussed. The author is to be congratulated with this delightful booklet, which pulls together the results of many years of field observations, and the weekend pursuits of a scientist specialized in natural product chemistry. It will certainly be of considerable interest beyond the lichenological community, for people interested in, for example, the history of mining. Those interested should keep in mind that the book is written in German.

H. Sipman

KÄRNEFELT, I. & A. THELL (Eds.) 2007. Lichenological contributions in honour of David Galloway. – Bibliotheca Lichenologica 95. – J. Cramer in Gebr. Borntraeger Verlagsbuchhandlung, Berlin & Stuttgart. 603 pages. ISBN 978-3-443-58074-2. Price: 98 Euro.

David Galloway, former president of the IAL, became 65 in May 2007. On this occasion 55 colleagues and friends contributed a Festschrift with 36 papers. The editors took the chance to invite papers in two major fields of interest of the jubilee; the history of lichenology and southern hemisphere and tropical lichenology. The historical part of the volume comprises 7 papers on 118 pages including *A bibliography of David Galloway* (L. Arvidsson). Special contributions are devoted to Eric Acharius (I. Kärnefelt & A. Thell), William Lauder Lindsay (D. L. Hawksworth) and Richard Spruce (M. R. D. Seaward) or to broader topics like the history of lichenology in Norway (P. M. Jørgensen), the early years of the International Association for Lichenology (I. Kärnefelt & A. Thell) and the history of the Uppsala lichen herbarium (R. Moberg: *What a visitor's book reveals*). The major part with nearly 500 pages presents a wide range of taxonomic or floristic novelties from the Southern Hemisphere but also 4 papers on lichen ecology. 13 species are named in honour of David Galloway in the present volume. They are listed on page 28 at the end of the bibliography; but unfortunately there is no list of the many other taxonomic novelties and changes introduced in the volume. Three new genera are proposed: *Catillochroma* Kalb in the Megalariaceae, *Davidgallowaya* Aptroot in the Parmeliaceae s.l. and *Gallaicolichen* Sérusiaux & Lücking. Taxonomic changes (mostly new taxa) are presented in the following genera: *Anzia*, *Bacidia*, *Bilimbia*, *Caloplaca*, *Candelaria*, *Carbonea*, *Chiodecton*, *Cladonia*, *Coccocarpia*, *Coenogonium*, *Cryptolechia*, *Dactylospora*, *Haematomma*, *Himantormia*, *Hypotrachyna*, *Leptogium*, *Megalaria*, *Menegazzia*, *Parmelia*, *Parmeliopsis*, *Parmotrema*, *Punctelia*, *Ramalina*, *Relicina*, *Rimularia*, *Roccella*, *Sphaerellothecium*, *Teloschistes*, *Tephromela*, *Thelotrema* and *Trapelia*. There is also a number of keys included in various papers: cetrarioid lichens in the southern hemisphere (T. Randalane & A. Saag), *Coccocarpia* in Costa Rica (R. Lücking et al.), *Cryptolechia* all species (K. Kalb), *Ramalina osorioi* group in South America (H. Kashiwadani et al.) and *Teloschistes* in Africa (P. Frödén & I. Kärnefelt). To highlight the variety of topics the 2 most extended papers might be mentioned. In a paper entitled *New species of the genus Caloplaca in Australia* (S. Ya. Kodratyul et al.) no less than 19 new species are described. Under the title *A contribution to the knowledge of lichenicolous fungi and lichens occurring in New Zealand* (J. Hafellner & H. Mayrhofer) data on 60 taxa are presented of which 28 represent new country records. Limited space does not allow to mention more single contributions. The editors Ingvar and Arne did an impressive job by organizing and editing such a huge and important volume but nevertheless a few shortcomings must be mentioned: on page 43 and 47 a paragraph of 14 lines is printed twice and on page 43 in the second line the word “clerynen” appears which should be read as “clergyman”. Few

photograph illustrations are of lower quality because of the use of scanned copies instead of the original photographs (e.g. p. 57).

There is no doubt that the new volume in the *Bibliotheca Lichenologica* series is a must for all lichenological libraries. It will foster the knowledge of South Hemisphere lichens just as the eagerly awaited lichen flora of New Zealand of the jubilee certainly will do and is therefore a perfect gift for David Galloway.

The Editor

KOSSOWSKA, M. 2006. Checklist of lichens and allied fungi of the Polish Karkonosze Mts. - W. Szafer Institute of Botany, Polish Academy of Sciences, Kraków. 131 pages. ISBN 83-89648-50-4, ISBN 978-83-89648-50-1. Available from: W. Szafer Institute of Botany, Polish Academy of Sciences, Lubicz 46, 31-512 Kraków, Poland. email: ed-office@ib-pan.krakow.pl. Price not indicated.

In this checklist of 574 lichen species and 22 allied fungi from the mountains bordering SW Poland, geographically arranged localities with pertinent references are provided for each taxon. Also provided are lists of unspecified and erroneous reports, taxa of uncertain position (mainly below specific rank), a bibliography including less widely distributed theses, an index of synonyms, and locality lists in Polish and German providing mutual translations. The area has been explored extensively by the 19th century lichenologists Körber and Stein, so that the checklist gives an impression of the changes in the lichen mycota in almost two centuries.

H. Sipman

LACKOVIČOVÁ, A., GUTTOVÁ, A., LISICKÁ, E. & P. LIZOŇ (eds.) 2006. Central European lichens, diversity and threat. Dedicated to Ivan Pišút. - Mycotaxon, Ithaca. 364 pages. ISBN 0-930845-14-5 (hardbound), ISBN 0-930845-15-3 (softbound). Published by: Mycotaxon Ltd, P.O. Box 264, Ithaca, NY 14841-0264, USA. Price not indicated.

This Festschrift in honour of Ivan Pišút on his 70th anniversary contains 21 lichenological contributions with emphasis on lichen distribution in Central Europe. These are preceded by a short biography with photographs, mainly from characteristic fieldwork situations over the years. Of wider interest are a paper by Hertel on the world distribution of the *Lecidea* species occurring in Central Europe, an identification key for European cetrarioid lichens by Randle & Saag, and a study of the rare species *Solenopsora carpatica*. Other contributions are devoted to the distribution of lichens in the following countries: Poland (7), Slovakia (5), the Czech Republic (4), Slovenia (1) and Austria (1). Some have a taxonomic focus, dealing with the genera *Lepraria*, *Rinodina*, *Physcia*, *Physconia*, *Verrucaria*,

Gyalecta, *Leptogium*, *Leucocarpia*, or a geographical focus, dealing with the National Park Muránska Planina, “Skałki Piekło pod Niekłaniem” Nature Reserve, the Tatry Mountains, Králický Sněžník Mts, Bory Tucholskie Forest and Pilsko Nature Reserve. They contain a wealth of information on past and present lichen diversity in a region with a long tradition in lichen study.

H. Sipman

MCCUNE, B. & R. ROSENRETER 2007. Biotic soil crust lichens of the Columbia Basin (Monographs in North American Lichenology 1). – Corvallis: Northwest Lichenologists. 105 pages. – ISBN 978-0-9790373-0-0. Price: 30 USD. Available from: www.nwlichens.org

“Break your skin and blood emerges; break the skin of the earth and mineral soil emerges.” (p. 1) – a sentence from the introduction of the book which clearly highlights the importance of biotic soil crusts in arid or semi-arid grasslands or shrublands. The book provides tools for the identification of all the lichens of soil crusts known from the Columbia Basin irrespective of crustose or other growth form, with keys which include descriptions and splendid photographs of all treated species. The lichen flora of the soil crusts in this area (most of Washington, Oregon and Idaho, but reaching into Montana, Wyoming and Nevada as well as into southern British Columbia, Canada) comprises 144 species, 3 subspecies and 2 varieties. A map of the annual precipitation in the studied area is provided; biotic soil crusts are more or less restricted to areas with less than 400 mm of precipitation per year, forming roughly half of the Columbian Basin. Habitats in transition to subalpine and alpine communities, forest habitats and rock crevices are excluded. The keys are for practical reasons completely artificial. An introductory key leads to 21 main keys which include lichens of similar colours, growth habits and/or method of propagation. Most important features for determinations are provided by close-up colour photographs which clearly show diagnostically important details including microphotographs of hymenia, spores etc. Every treated species is supported by 2-3 photographs on average and sometimes even more when a number of single spore photographs is presented to illustrate their variability (e.g. in *Buellia*). By means of this book the determination of this ecological important group of lichens will be possible for non-specialist ecologists and naturalists, but experienced lichenologists will also profit from this source of information which is hard to find elsewhere. A few taxonomic novelties in *Rhizoplaca* are introduced: 1 new species (*R. idahoensis*) and 3 new subspecies. Apart from the keys, short sections on photography, collecting and curating soil crust lichens, and indicators of soil pH are provided. A glossary of 7 pages is richly illustrated by photographs of morphological details.

The authors should be congratulated for a very valuable addition to the lichen literature of North America. After this successful start in the new series of *Monographs in North American Lichenology*, we look forward to further contributions from this source.

The Editor

MORENO, E., SÁNCHEZ, A. & HERNÁNDEZ, J. 2007. Guía Ilustrada de Hongos Liqueñizados de Venezuela. –Ediciones del Departamento de Publicaciones de la Fundacion Instituto Botánico de Venezuela, Caracas. 94 pp. ISBN 978-980-6355-05-7. Price not indicated.

It is very fortunate that shortly after the Costarican guide [Umaña, T. & H. J. M. Sipman: Líquenes de Costa Rica = Costa Rica Lichens; Santo Domingo de Heredia 2002], another colourful introductory guide to lichens in Spanish has become available. This one, produced by the staff of the Instituto Botánico de Venezuela (herbarium VEN, <http://www.ucv.ve/fibv.htm>), is certainly a remarkable achievement. It treats 60 genera, and photographs support up to six species of each genus. Additional information is provided on the significance of lichens and how to collect and study them, as well as a glossary. The photographs are mostly taken from herbarium specimens, and sometimes show the discolouring caused by long herbarium storage or follow outdated nomenclature or contain an occasional misidentification. However, this is more than compensated by the very clear layout and careful presentation of this book.

H. Sipman

TEUBER, D. 2006. Ergebnisse flechtenkundlicher Untersuchungen aus vier bodensauren Buchenwäldern (Naturwaldreservate in Hessen 9). – Mitteilungen der Hessischen Landesforstverwaltung 40: 1-86. – ISBN 3-89274-256-1. Price not indicated.

While the number of lichen studies in relation to atmospheric pollution is large, investigations of lichen floras in German semi-natural forests are still comparatively few. In recent years the author studied four semi-natural *Fagus sylvatica* forests in the central German province of Hesse in order to monitor long-term changes in forests not directly influenced by man. Despite general atmospheric pollution in central Europe (formerly mainly sulphur dioxide), 129 species, mainly epiphytes, were recorded. This is remarkable for the area since the highest elevation is ca 550 m and all the studied forests grow on acid soils. Various reasons for changes in the lichen flora are discussed. Details are provided of the studied areas, methods and results. The booklet is written for the forestry practice. Unfortunately there is no English summary, but it might be of value to those interested in long-term monitoring of forest communities outside Germany.

The Editor

Monographs in North American Lichenology

The Series

We are pleased to announce that the Northwest Lichenologists is producing a series of reasonably-priced, peer-reviewed, paperback academic books on lichens, with a focus on topics of regional interest, such as generic monographs, annotated state lists, ecological works, local floras, and symposium proceedings. Our purpose is to provide an outlet for books and papers too long for regular scientific journals, but still of wide interest. Volumes will be produced sporadically. We expect 0-2 volumes per year. Works on any aspect of lichenology will be considered.

Part of our purpose is to resist the high cost of commercial publishers. Four factors make this possible: first, the increased proficiency of scientists with word processing software; second, the fact that we are a volunteer organization; third, authors can assume most of the responsibility for layout, producing documents that are nearly ready for the printer; and fourth, we can rely on the web, meetings, and word of mouth for sales, rather than commercial advertising.

Prospective authors, please consider this new monograph series as an outlet for your work in progress. Instructions for authors are posted at the web link below. We hope that many lichenologists will join us in this venture, whether as authors, reviewers, or readers.

Volume 1

The first volume of the new series, **Monographs in North American Lichenology** is now available:

McCune, B. and R. Rosentreter. 2007. Biotic Soil Crust Lichens of the Columbia Basin. *Monographs in North American Lichenology* 1: 1-105. Paperback. US\$ 30 + shipping. Fully illustrated in colour.

Three ways to obtain a copy are:

1. Mail order (<http://www.nwlichens.org>). Please visit this site to view sample pages and to obtain shipping costs and other ordering details.
2. In person in Corvallis, Oregon, USA.
3. In person at forthcoming meetings of NW Lichenologists and the International Association of Lichenologists (in Monterey, California in 2008).

Bruce McCune, Corvallis, Oregon, USA

Personalia

Ted Ahti (Helsinki, Finland) is finalizing catalogues of lichens of the Russian territories Murmansk Region (with **Gennadiy Urbanavichus** and **Irina Urbanavichene**), Karelian Republic (with **Margarita Fadeeva**, **Nina Golubkova** and **Orvo Vitikainen**), and eastern Leningrad Region (with **Katya Kuznetsova** and **Dmitriy Himelbrant**). He has also collected lichens in the Sakha Republic (Yakutia) during three visits (2002, 2005, 2006) and completed reports on some new *Cladonia* and *Physconia* species detected there. Other papers on *Cladonia* are also in progress.

Chris Ellis (Edinburgh, Great Britain) was awarded a Leverhulme Trust Research Project Grant in March 2007 to study lichens preserved on wooden building materials. This is regarded as a unique archaeological record to reveal the lichen diversity of British woodlands from before the industrial revolution (information from *Botanics* [Royal Botanic Gardens] 29: p. 3; 2007).

Katleena Lohtander (Helsinki, Finland) is currently the Lichen Curator of the Botanical Museum of Helsinki while **Leena Myllys** is on maternity leave (until Feb. 2008). K. Lohtander is simultaneously working within the lichen family Physciaceae (with **Teuvo Ahti**, Leena Myllys, **Soili Stenroos** and **Gennadiy Urbanavichus**) and on 'The macrolichen flora of Finland' (with e.g. Teuvo Ahti, Leena Myllys and Soili Stenroos).

Peter Scholz (Schkeuditz, Germany) accepted a teaching position at Istanbul Lisesi in Istanbul (Turkey) starting in September 2007. He will continue to edit the IAL Newsletter with the help of **Regine Stordeur** (Halle, Germany). Contributions should be sent to his unchanged email address (see cover).

Harrie Sipman (Berlin, Germany) prepared another website with lichen photographs, this time of ca. 200 species occurring in Singapore. Address: <http://www.bgbm.fu-berlin.de/sipman/Zschackia/Singa/genuslist.htm>. In March he visited the Antillean island of Saba, from where (rather) fresh lichen specimens for molecular studies are now available, check the herbarium database <http://www.bgbm.org/scripts/ASP/lichcol/query.asp>.

Soili Stenroos (Helsinki, Finland) is on leave from her post at the Botanical Museum and works as an Academy Research Fellow. She is currently supervising and collaborating in three research projects: Phylogeny of the Lecanoromycetes (with **Filip Högnabba** and other colleagues), Epibryophytic and lichenicolous microfungi of Finland (with **Seppo Huhtinen**, **Tomi Laukka**, **Arto Puolasmaa**, etc.), and 'The macrolichen flora of Finland' (with other Finnish lichenologists). In August she will travel to the US and spend three months in New York and seven months in Berkeley, California.

REPORTS

GUIDO BENNO FEIGE

19 OCTOBER 1937 – 11 JUNE 2007



Photograph by Manfred Jensen 2004.

We will greatly miss Guido Benno Feige; he was the living example of a true Renaissance man: an outstanding teacher, peer and above all a friend. Benno enjoyed life, dinner parties, good food and wine and had a strong interest in music. At parties he would love to entertain guests through his love of music, even getting up from a dinner table to play an overture of an opera on his piano. Benno loved to share his talent of music and love for education. His faith was what kept his enthusiasm of life. He used to play organ in his church and loved to collect organ memorabilia. Although music was one of his many passions, he was also a great collector, including of course lichens. As a lichenologist, Benno's research concentrated on physiology of the symbiotic partners (especially at the beginning of his career), secondary chemistry of lichens (including the development of a standardized HPLC method

for the identification of lichen metabolites), taxonomy and floristics of lichens and their use for bioindication. Benno's taxonomic studies on lichens concentrated on macrolichens classified in the families Roccellaceae and Umbilicariaceae, but also extended to crustose groups in Lecanoraceae and Pertusariaceae. In his later years he also became especially interested in phytopathogenic fungi and their biogeography. Benno published over 130 original papers, mostly on lichens. He also published a popular guide to lichen biology in German (together with Bruno Kremer), and contributed chapters to several books. His peers viewed him as a leader in his field of expertise. He was made an honorary member of the Japanese Society for Lichenology, and a genus (*Feigeana*) and two species (*Pseudocercospora feigeana*, *Ocellularia feigei*) were named after him. In 2003 Manfred Jensen edited a Festschrift dedicated to Benno with 42 contributions.

Benno was a full professor of botany/plant physiology at the University of Essen from 1980 to 2004, the time when he developed most of his non-physiological research programs. Benno obtained his Ph.D. in 1967 at the University of Würzburg with studies on the carbon and phosphate metabolism of lichens using radioactive isotope techniques. After a post-doctorate at the same university, he moved to Cologne to continue his physiological studies at the university there and received the *venia legendi* for Botany in 1976. In 1980 he was offered a full professorship at the recently founded university in Essen. Here, Benno started to develop the department of plant physiology into a general botany department and founded the botanic garden and the herbarium, which included over 25,000 lichens (now at Halle), higher plants and phytopathogenic fungi. His department included co-researchers in different fields, such as tree physiology, floristics, lichen taxonomy, biogeography and lichen photosynthesis. Benno was highly engaged in teaching and popular amongst students for his interesting approaches and lively presentations. He had the strong believe that a good educational background ("Allgemeinbildung") is essential. As well as guiding young students by sharing his enormous general education with them, he gave his graduate and postgraduate students and co-workers full freedom to develop their research programs. He was always available to students or interested amateurs, and students were generally very impressed by his open and uncomplicated character.

Although Benno retired in 2004, his passion for lichenology and sincere interest for his students lead him to continue his research at the university. In his last years, however, a long and severe illness overshadowed his life. He was not given the strength to recover from major surgery and on June 11, Benno lost his last battle against this malicious illness. He leaves behind two sons, two daughters and his loving wife Ilse. We have lost an extraordinary person, but through his work his legacy lives on.

H. Thorsten Lumbsch, Chicago

A further obituary will be published in *Herzogia* 20 (2007) and a bibliography is available at <http://www.uni-essen.de/botanik/pubbot.htm#Benno>

KALEVI MATIAS TAKALA**4 OCTOBER 1929 – 29 MARCH 2005**

The Finnish lichenologist Kalevi Matias Takala passed away in Kuopio, Finland, in 2005. He was born at Suonenjoki, central Finland and studied at the University of Helsinki, with botany as his major subject. Since his school years he collected and studied lichens and finally published a list of the lichens of his home parish in 1965 (*Memoranda Soc. Fauna Fl. Fenn.* 41: 78-86). V. Räsänen described one of his collections as a new species, *Lecanactis takalae*, but it was later included in *Lecanographa abscondita*. After his student years he worked in the Finnish Forest Research Institute and as a teacher in several highschools. He was finally a provincial conservation officer, located in Kuopio, where he became involved in many projects related to lichens and air pollution, working together with chemists and ecologists at the University of Kuopio. He was particularly interested in the pollution generated by a new fertilizer factory at Siilinjärvi, Finland. He published papers on sulphur, fluorine, titanium and vanadium contents of lichens, often together with the physicist Hannu Olkkonen. At the same time he continued collecting lichens and lichenicolous fungi, as well as writing small papers on the floristics or distribution of Finnish lichens, including an article on the lichens of the Niinivaara serpentinite region with M. R. D. Seaward (1978). His lichen collections, which exceed 15 000 specimens and mainly derive from the provinces North Savo, North Karelia or Kainuu in Finland, are primarily located at the Kuopio Museum of Natural History, Kuopio (KUO), but many of his early collections are preserved in Helsinki (H). We miss his enthusiastic attitude towards all aspects of lichenology.

Teuvo Ahti, Helsinki

New theses presented by their authors

Nora Wirtz. 2006. Phylogeny and phylogeography of Antarctic and bipolar lichen species of the genus *Usnea*, *Neuropogon*. PhD thesis (Dissertation), University of Duisburg-Essen. Available at <http://www.staff.uni-mainz.de/knippert>

As symbiotic organisms, lichens have developed morphological characters that are absent in non-lichenized fungi. The taxonomic importance and interpretation of the variability of these characters are frequently unclear. In addition, lichens often reveal worldwide distribution patterns, but their population and vegetation history is mostly poorly known. My thesis combines phylogenetic and phylogeographic approaches for investigating species boundaries, assessing the importance of morphological and chemical variability within and between species, as well as

revealing the basic vegetation historical processes in a closely related group of lichens. The model organisms belong to a subgroup of the lichen genus *Usnea* (Parmeliaceae, Lecanorales), named *Neuropogon*, and are mainly distributed in Antarctica and adjacent areas. According to a monograph by Walker (1985), 15 fruticose and saxicolous species are known. They all have in common a more or less black pigmentation, dark apothecia and a Southern Hemisphere or circumpolar Arctic and Antarctic (= bipolar) distribution. My research focuses on the potential causes of this unusual distribution, in particular questioning if there is genetic exchange between the two polar regions and between South America and Antarctica, respectively, or if populations are effectively isolated. The study comprises three main issues: (1) the phylogenetic position of the *Neuropogon* group within *Usnea*, (2) the circumscription of species within *Neuropogon* and (3) the phylogeographic context for species delimitation and the recent distribution of species.

As an answer to the first question, 50 ribosomal ITS sequences from 12 *Neuropogon* species revealed that *Neuropogon* is paraphyletic. The group is separated into a core group of closely related species with uncertain relationships between each other and three further species, *U. acanthella*, *U. durietzii* and an undescribed species from the Peruvian Andes. These three species are closely related to the section *Usnea* within the genus *Usnea*. All specimens examined show typical neuropogonoid characters. Thus, thallus pigmentation and the colour of apothecial disks appear to be non-specific characters of *Neuropogon* and may be rather a response to harsh climatic conditions. Consequently, *Neuropogon* is reduced to synonymy with *Usnea*. These results are published in Wirtz *et al.* (2006).

In the second part of my thesis the molecular dataset was extended to 308 specimens and three gene fragments: the ribosomal ITS and IGS and the protein coding gene RPB1. The phylogenetic analyses of these data reveal a distinction between the already mentioned core group and an outgroup consisting of three monophyletic species and a species complex of specimens from New Zealand. The core group comprises three related groups of mainly vegetatively reproducing lineages that are arranged around the fertile species *Usnea trachycarpa*, *U. perpusilla* and *U. aurantiaco-atra*. The phylogenetic species recognition method of Wiens & Penkrot (2000) is used to detect species boundaries within these groups. Besides cryptic species in the fertile *U. perpusilla* and *U. trachycarpa*, a bipolar lineage is detected in both of these complexes, which were previously misinterpreted as a single species, *U. sphacelata*. The second lineage besides *U. sphacelata*, turns out to be the previously described *U. lambii* (= *Neuropogon lambii*; Imshaug 1954), which occurs frequently in continental Antarctica and is also reported from Western North America.

Subsequently, the DNA-datasets from each complex are used separately for phylogeographic analyses using nested clade analysis (NCA, Templeton *et al.* 1987) to infer species boundaries and population history on an intra-interspecific interface. However, NCA turns out to perform poorly over large geographical distances. The concordance of genetic deviation and geographical distance is overall

small. All Northern Hemisphere populations are genetically very homogeneous compared to their Southern Hemisphere counterparts, which points to recent long-distance dispersal. There is broad evidence for cryptic speciation and post-glacial recolonisation of Antarctica as well as periodic gene flow from South America into Antarctica. To investigate species delimitations, the association of morphological and chemical characters with the position of haplotypes on hierarchically nested haplotype networks is reviewed using contingency tests and ANOVAs. In almost all cases phylogenetic and phylogeographical conclusions are significantly corroborated by these data. Results for the *U. perpusilla* complex are published in Wirtz *et al.* (2007).

The study yields the following taxonomic conclusions: (1) three new species are recognized, which still need to be described formally; (2) *U. sphacelata* and *U. perpusilla* are species complexes comprising at least six species in total; (3) *U. antarctica* and *U. aurantiaco-atra* are reduced to synonymy; (4) five species, *U. acromelana*, *U. ciliata*, *U. perpusilla*, *U. subcapillaris* and *U. trachycarpa*, are provisionally accepted as species, but need further study, and (5) four species, *U. acanthella*, *U. durietzii*, *U. patagonica* and *U. subantarctica*, are confirmed in their current circumscription.

I defended my thesis in July 2006 at the University of Duisburg-Essen. The main research was carried out at the Botany Department and Pritzker Laboratory for Molecular Systematics and Evolution at the Field Museum in Chicago under the supervision of Dr. H. Thorsten Lumbsch.

References:

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- Wiens, J. J. & T. A. Penkrot (2002) Delimiting species using DNA and morphological variation and discordant species limits in spiny lizards (*Sceloporus*). – *Syst. Biol.* 51: 69–91.
- Wirtz, N., Printzen, C., Sancho, L. G. & H. T. Lumbsch (2006) The phylogeny and classification of *Neuropogon* and *Usnea* (Parmeliaceae, Ascomycota) revisited. – *Taxon* 55: 367–376.
- Wirtz, N., Printzen, C. & H. T. Lumbsch (2007) The delimitation of Antarctic and bipolar species of neuropogonoid *Usnea* (Ascomycota, Lecanorales): A cohesion approach of species recognition for the *Usnea perpusilla* complex. – *Mycol. Res.*, in press.

Editorial remark

As it is difficult to overlook recently finished theses especially from other countries and outside the field of taxonomy we invite all people who finished their theses to contribute summaries for further issues of the newsletter.

The Editorial Board

REVIEWS

Lichenological Journals 5: *Bryonora*

J. Liška

The origin of a Czech lichenological group dates back to the period between the world wars, the cryptogamic committee of the Czechoslovak Botanical Society (executive head: A. Hilitzer) being the first attempt. However, an active organization only came into being 50 years later when the Bryological Section of the Czechoslovak Botanical Society was established in February 1988 (20 members, president: V. Pospíšil). Bryology and lichenology at that time suffered from a lack of interest by younger students and amateurs, so the goal of the Section was not only to encourage greater communication between active researchers but also to accept wider membership through field meetings, excursions, identification courses, lectures and a newsletter. The first issue of the newsletter *Bryonora* was published in the same year (its name symbolizing a bryological and lichenological nexus rather than a genus). The first issues followed the style of “samizdat” publications, an important ingredient of our lives during the last decade of the communist era; 15–20 cyclostyled pages (format A4) were handmade (editors: Z. Soldán and J. Liška). Following the regime change, computers were used for editing and the printing technique (xeroxed from No 5, 1990 and printed from No 23, 1999) and format (A5) changed. *Bryonora* provides a balance between a newsletter (news from the Section, personalia, miscellanea etc.) and a journal (short original papers, reviews, keys etc.). Another feature of *Bryonora* is a bibliography: regular Czech and Slovak excerpts and reviews of foreign literature. Another important aim was to overcome our previous isolation and to integrate our Section into a family of similar organizations in the world, so of portraits of bryological/lichenological societies and bryological/lichenological journals were published. Active contacts have also been established with other societies through a regular exchange of journals/newsletters with *Bryonora*. The proportion of articles in English in *Bryonora* is increasing, from bilingual contents on its cover (from No 5, 1990) and abstracts (from No 10, 1992) to summaries of original papers (from No 34, 2004). Beside this, the Proceedings of the International Workshop on Threat of Lichens and Bryophytes in Europe held in Smolenice, Slovakia in 1991 were published in English/German as a special issue (No 9, 1992).

The format, appearance and periodicity is similar to the *IAL Newsletter*. The current printing technique enables to publish drawings as well as colour photographs. Articles are in Czech/Slovak with abstract and summary in English, articles of foreign authors are in German/English. Revision of submitted manuscripts is practised by an editorial team.

Editors: Z. Soldán & J. Liška (1988–2002), J. Kučera & B. Shaw (2003–2006), M. Hájek (present); e-mail: hajek@sci.muni.cz

Published issues are as follows:

1 (1988) 15 pages	20 (1997) 28 pages
2 (1989) 15 pages	21 (1998) 28 pages
3 (1989) 20 pages	22 (1998) 28 pages
4 (1990) 20 pages	23 (1999) 24 pages
5 (1990) 24 pages	24 (1999) 40 pages
6 (1991) 20 pages	25 (2000) 32 pages
7 (1991) 20 pages	26 (2000) 28 pages
8 (1992) 24 pages	27 (2001) 28 pages
9 (1992) 56 pages	28 (2001) 36 pages
10 (1992) 28 pages	29 (2002) 37 pages
11 (1993) 35 pages	30 (2002) 29 pages
12 (1993) 24 pages	31 (2003) 48 pages
13 (1994) 40 pages	32 (2003) 40 pages
14 (1994) 32 pages	33 (2004) 56 pages
15 (1995) 24 pages	34 (2004) 60 pages
16 (1995) 36 pages	36 (2005) 68 pages
17 (1996) 20 pages	35 (2005) 64 pages
18 (1996) 32 pages	37 (2006) 64 pages
19 (1997) 28 pages	38 (2006) 72 pages

Index (No 1–30) 2003

Starting with No 31, complete issues are available electronically in PDF format for individual articles: <http://botanika.bf.jcu.cz/bls/bryonora.php>; for older issues only the title page with contents (No 19–22), or abstracts of papers (No 23–30) are available.

The official web page of the Bryological and Lichenological Section of the Czech Botanical Society is <http://botanika.bf.jcu.cz/BLS/>

One-year subscription (2 issues of *Bryonora* with postage): 8 EUR.

Lichenological Journals 6: *The Bulletin of the California Lichen Society***Janet Doell**

When the California Lichen Society was first established in 1994 the organization was fortunate to have the late Darrell Wright as one of the founding members. Soon after our incorporation Darrell published the first Bulletin, which was all of four pages long. The general pattern of contents and the somewhat formal tone of the publication he designed are still in use today. The Bulletin of the California Lichen Society is published twice a year, in June and December, and each now averages just under 30 pages. Each Bulletin contains one or two technical, peer reviewed articles on a wide variety of lichenological subjects; reports on field trips, lectures, and workshops; literature reviews and announcements of future activities. Typically the coloured photograph on the cover is a good illustration of a common or interesting California lichen, while the back page illustration(s) relate(s) to one of the articles. Recently I discovered that the reports of field trips taken over the past 12 years, with their accompanying lists of lichens found, provide useful information regarding the distribution of species around the state. For more information about the California Lichen Society please visit our web page at <http://californialichens.org>

Issues published:

1 (1) (1994) 4 pages	7 (2) (2000) 42 pages
1 (2) (1994) 5 pages	8 (1) (2001) 40 pages
2 (1) (1995) 14 pages	8 (2) (2001) 40 pages
2 (2) (1995) 17 pages	9 (1) (2002) 24 pages
3 (1) (1996) 17 pages	9 (2) (2002) 31 pages
3 (2) (1996) 16 pages	10 (1) (2003) 28 pages
4 (1) (1997) 17 pages	10 (2) (2003) 24 pages
4 (2) (1997) 17 pages	11 (1) (2004) 32 pages
5 (1) (1998) 24 pages	11 (2) (2004) 27 pages
5 (2) (1998) 20 pages	12 (1) (2005) 28 pages
6 (1) (1999) 16 pages	12 (2) (2005) 16 pages
6 (2) (1999) 21 pages	13 (1) (2006) 24 pages
7 (1) (2000) 35 pages	13 (2) (2006) 36 pages

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 issue (3 per volume); vol. 2–8: 0.50 USD per issue (2 per volume); vol. 9–13: 1.00 USD per issue (2 per volume); vol. 14–17: 1.50 USD per issue (2 per volume). Back issues from vol. 20–29 are available for 1.00 USD each (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-14195 Berlin, Germany, fax: (+49)-30-84172949, e-mail: h.sipman@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 “SUBSCRIBELICHENS-LYourFirstNameYourLastName”.

The official web page of IAL is

<http://www.lichenology.org>

The cover-page illustration

Lobaria pulmonaria by Susan Laurie-Bourge, Ottawa.

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: Felix Schumm, Mozartstr. 9, D-73117 Wangen, Germany, e-mail: fschumm@online.de, web page: www.BLAM-ev.de
- 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, web page: botanika.bf.jcu.cz/BLS/english/index.html
- Finland:** Lichen Section, Societas Mycologica Fennica. C/o: Botanical Museum (Lichenology), P.O. Box 7, FI-00014 Helsinki University, Finland. Info: Teuvo Ahti, phone: (+358)-9-19124459, fax (+358)-9-19124456, e-mail: teuvo.ahiti@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: perso.orange.fr/floragis/AFL/en/index.htm
- 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>
- Japan:** The Japanese Society for Lichenology (JSL). Info: Yoshikazu Yamamoto, Secretary of JSL, Akita Prefectural University, Shimoshinjo-nakano, Akita, 010-0195 Japan, fax (+81)-18-872-1678, e-mail: yyamamoto@akita-pu.ac.jp, web page: www.lichen.akita-pu.ac.jp/jsl/index.php?ml_lang=en
Lichenological Society of Japan (LSJ). Nobuo Hamada, Secretary of LSJ, Osaka City Institute of Environmental Sciences, Tojo 8-34, Tennoji, Osaka 543-0026, Japan, e-mail: MXI00715@nifty.com, web page: home.hiroshima-u.ac.jp/lichen/ljsj-e.html

- 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 Söchting, Dept. of Mycology, Botanical Institute, Ø. Farimagsgade 2D, DK-1353 Copenhagen; phone: (+45)-3532-2313, fax: (+45)-3532-2321, e-mail: ulriks@bot.ku.dk, web page: www.uib.no/bot/nlf/index_NLF.htm
- North America:** American Bryological and Lichenological Society, Inc. (ABLS). Info: Dr. Robert S. Egan, Department of Biology, University of Nebraska at Omaha, Omaha, NE 68182-0040; e-mail: regan@mail.unomaha.edu, web page: www.abls.org or www.avalon.unomaha.edu/~abls
- North America, Northwest:** Northwest Lichenologists (NWL). Info: Bruce McCune, 1840 NE Seavy Avenue, Corvallis, Oregon 97330 USA. E-mail: Bruce.McCune@science.oregonstate.edu, web page: www.nwlichens.org (To get on the e-mail list, follow the links from <www.nwlichens.org>)
- 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
- North America, East:** Eastern Lichen Network. Info: Marian Glenn, fax: (+1) 973-761-9772, e-mail: glennmar@shu.edu, web page: www.nybg.org/bsci/lichens/elN/
- South America:** Grupo Latino Americano de Liqueólogos (GLAL). Info: Susana Calvelo, Centro Regional Universitario Bariloche, Universidad Nacional del Comahue, Bariloche- 8400, Río Negro, Argentina; phone: (+54) 944-23374 or 28505, fax: 62215 or 22111, e-mail: scalvelo@crub.uncoma.edu.ar
- Poland:** Lichenological Section of the Polish Botanical Society. (Polskie Towarzystwo Botaniczne). C/o: Krystyna Czyzewska, Department of Algology and Mycology, University of Lodz, Banacha 12/16, 90-237 Lodz, Poland, e-mail: czyzew@biol.uni.lodz.pl; Info: Urszula Bielczyk, Institute of Botany, Polish Academy of Sciences, Lubicz 46, 31-512 Krakow, Poland, phone: (+48) 12-4241768, fax: (+48) 12-4219790, e-mail: bielczyk@ib-pan.krakow.pl
- Slovakia:** Slovak Botanical Society – Lichenological Working Group, c/o Institute of Botany, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Dubravska cesta, 14 842 23 Bratislava, Slovakia. Info: Anna Guttova, phone: 07-59412501, fax: 07-54771948, e-mail: botugutt@savba.savba.sk, web page: www.botanika.sk
- Spain:** Sociedad Española de Liqueología (SEL). Info: Ana Rosa Burgaz, Dpto, Biología Vegetal I, Fac. CC. Biológicas, Universidad Complutense, E-28040-Madrid. Phone (+34) 1 394 5042, fax: (+34) 1 3945034, e-mail: arburgaz@bio.ucm.es, web page: www.ucm.es/info/seliquen
- Sweden:** Svensk Lichenologisk Förening (SLF). Info: Per Johansson, Inst. f. Naturvårdsbiologi, SLU, Box 7002, 750 07 Uppsala, Sweden. Email: Per.Johansson@nvb.slu.se
- Switzerland:** Association Suisse de Bryologie et Lichénologie (BRYOLICH). Info: Silvia Stofer, WSL, Zuercherstrasse 111, CH-8093 Birmensdorf. E-mail: stofer@wsl.ch, web page: www.bryolich.ch

Turkey: Club of Turkish Lichenologists (TLT). C/o: Ayşen Türk, Anadolu University, Dept. of Biology, TR-26470 Eskişehir, Turkey. E-mail: aturk@anadolu.edu.tr
Info: Attilâ Yıldız, Ankara University, Dept. of Biology, TR-06100 Beşevler-Tandoğan/Ankara. Phone: (+90)-3122126720, fax: (+90)-3122232395, e-mail: ayildiz@science.ankara.edu.tr

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