

OBELISK

**Ohio Bryology et Lichenology, Identification, Species, Knowledge
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Don G. Flenniken and Ray Showman, Editors
FlennikenD@aol.com, ray.showman@gmail.com

OMLA Website Up and Running!

Thanks to the efforts of webmasters Brian Gara and Bob Klips, we now have a website – www.ohiomosslichen.org. The site details the activities of the Ohio Moss and Lichen Association and contains back issues of the OBELISK. The site also contains up to date information on Ohio lichens and bryophytes and many useful links.

LEFTHAND CORNER

Trevor Goward once wrote, “Lichens are fungi that have discovered agriculture”. This has been quoted in a number of publications, including THE LICHENS OF NORTH AMERICA, when reference is made to the relationship between fungi and algae in the living organism we call the lichen. Although agriculture (farming) is by no means a simple task, this definition seems to be an oversimplification of what really goes on within the lichen thallus.

I wonder if it might not be more like a city than a farm. I do not profess to understand what goes on within the lichen any more than I do what all goes on within a city. However, in either, and both, considerable logistics must be required for food, water, distribution, transportation, waste removal, reproduction, repair, protection, division of labor, disease and pest control, manufacturing, and energy.

We are all aware of what eventually happens as the city ages and begins to deteriorate and decay in the inner city when businesses close

and adverse conditions set in. It is then that the “growth” moves outward into the outskirts in the form of shopping centers and industrial parks. And so it is with the lichen. As organisms age the center becomes subject to death and decay, with new growth always moving at the periphery where there is less competition and better resources. Sometimes, revitalization of the inner “city” is attempted, but seldom is it successful unless preceded by some natural catastrophe. - Don

Flenniken

New Lichen Reported for Ohio



Usnea substirilis Photo by Ray Showman

Last April, OMLA members Dan Boone, Jim McCormac and Ray Showman visited the Wayne National Forest (Lawrence County) in search of a rare, spring-flowering plant. The plant was found, and in a serendipitous turn of events, the same site was rich in corticolous fruticose lichens. This group is uncommon in Ohio and to find more than a couple species

together is unusual. The Lawrence County site yielded seven species including *Usnea substerilis*, new for Ohio. Also found were *Evernia mesomorpha*, *Ramalina americana*, *R. farinacea* (state endangered), *Usnea mutabilis*, *U. rubicunda* and *U. strigosa*. –

Ray Showman

2008 OMLA Summer Foray

This year the Summer Foray was held on June 21, and was attended by ten OMLA members. The group traveled to the Symmes Creek Site in the Wayne National Forest, and was joined by six members of the West Virginia Native Plant Society. The last page contains a group photograph with the names of the participants.

This site, located in Gallia County, Greenfield Township, is particularly rich in lichens and mosses. It was visited in 2006 by the combined Crum-Tuckerman Workshop, which recorded 132 lichens and 89 bryophytes. This is more than any other site visited by the Workshop participants. The site is presently under consideration by the Wayne National Forest for designation as special site for the preservation and study of these organisms.

The Summer Foray concentrated on an area not seen by the Crum-Tuckerman group. This area contains wetlands, riparian forest, dry oak forest and massive sandstone outcrops.

Thirty-eight species of lichens were recorded, including one new county record, *Canoparmelia texana*. This species is also a state-listed rarity. Thirty-four species of mosses and five liverworts were recorded. Of these, 14 mosses and 2 liverworts were new for Gallia County. Two additional mosses were new for the Symmes Creek Site, but not new for the county. – **Ray Showman and Diane Lucas**

Lichens Recorded During the OMLA Summer Foray, Symmes Creek Site, Gallia County, June 21, 2008. N = new county record.

Anaptychia palmulata
Canoparmelia crozalsiana
C. texana – N
Cladina subtenuis
Cladonia furcata
C. squamosa
C. uncialis
Collema subflaccidum
Dermatocarpon luridum
Flavoparmelia baltimorensis
F. caperata
Heterodermia speciosa
Hypotrachyna livida
H. showmanii
Imshaugia aleurites
Lasallia papulosa
Leptogium cyanescens
Myelochroa aurulenta
M. galbina
Parmelia sulcata
Parmelinopsis minarum
Parmotrema hypotropum
P. stuppeum
P. xanthinum
Phaeophyscia pusilloides
P. rubropulchra
P. squarrosa
Physcia americana
P. millegrana
P. subtilis
Punctelia missouriensis
P. rudecta
P. subrudecta
Pyxine sorediata
P. subcinerea
Umbilicaria mammulata
Usnea amblyoclada
Xanthoparmelia conspersa

Bryophytes Recorded During the OMLA Summer Foray, Symmes Creek Site, Gallia County, June 21, 2008. N = new county record.

Mosses

Anomodon attenuatus
Anomodon rostratus
Atrichum tenellum - N
Aulacomnium heterostichum
Brachythecium oxycladon
Brachythecium plumosum
Bryoandersonia illecebra
Bryum caespiticum - N
Callicladium haldanianum - N
Dicranum fulvum
Dicranum scoparium
Dicranum spurium
Entodon seductrix
Fissidens minutulus - N (was form of *F. bryoides*)
Grimmia laevigata - N
Haplocladium virginianum - N
Hedwigia ciliata
Hypnum curvifolium
Hypnum pallescens - N
Isopterygiopsis muelleriana - N
Leucobryum glaucum
Orthotrichum pumilum
Plagiomnium ciliare - N (previous record historic only)
Plagiomnium cuspidatum - N
Plagiothecium denticulatum
Platygyrium repens
Polytrichum ohioense
Pseudotaxiphyllum distichaceum - N
Pseudotaxiphyllum elegans
Rhynchostegium serrulatum - N (= *Sterecleus serrulatus*)
Sematophyllum demissum
Thuidium delicatulum
Tortula obtusifolia - N (= *Desmatodon obtusifolius*)
Trichostomum tenuirostre - N (= *Oxystegus tenuirostris*)

Liverworts

Jamesoniella autumnalis - N
Lophocolea cuspidata

Lophocolea heterophylla
Ptilidium pulcherrimum - N
Scapania nemorea

New Crustose Lichen Reported for Ohio



Acarospora obpallens Photo by Don Flenniken

Acarospora obpallens is a small, easily overlooked, squamulose lichen found on sandstone and granite. A common southwestern species, it is rare in the eastern US, previously reported from Louisiana and North Carolina. I discovered this species in the Shenandoah National Park in Virginia during recent collecting there. This species is recognized by its small, rounded areoles (rarely reaching 1 mm in diameter), sunken apothecia, tiny pits around the rim of the apothecia, and a KC+ thallus.

While returning home from the 2006 OMLA Fall Foray, I stopped at a small roadside cemetery along State Route 550 in Washington County. I collected *Acarospora obpallens* from deteriorating sandstone at the base of one of the old tombstones. The specimen was examined and identification confirmed by Kerry Knudsen, University of California – Riverside. This represents the first record for this species in Ohio. - **Don Flenniken**

The 2008 OMLA Fall Foray

The Fall Foray was held on September 27th and 28th in Erie County. The Foray was attended by 20 people including several from surrounding states. The first site visited was Edison Woods, one of the largest intact blocks of forest in the Erie coast region of Ohio. The forest is mostly elm-ash-maple swamp forest, but there are also areas of upland hardwood forest, old field and wetlands. A total of 41 bryophytes were recorded including one new county record. Twenty-one species of lichens were recorded from Edison Woods, including 12 new records for Erie county.

The second site collected was Castalia Quarry. Historically, Quarry #5, as it was known, began operation in the early 1870's. From that time until 1929 limestone was used as Lake Erie shoreline walls and general building purposes. In addition, crushed limestone was used in glass making and for railroad ballast.

When the Great Depression struck in 1929 quarrying activity at #5 ended. Twenty-five years would pass before it would reopen.

In 1954 construction began on the Ohio Turnpike and modern machinery was brought in to Quarry #5 to supply stone for the new highway. Up to 400 tons of stone per hour were mined and crushed until the turnpike was completed in the mid-1960's.

Left undisturbed since then, this barren and scarred area is slowly returning to its natural state. Native trees, shrubs and many of the herbaceous plants would survive what must have been a thick accumulation of limestone dust. The lichen, however, has been slow to show such recovery. Even today, some 40 years later, exposed rock and soil remains devoid of the expected lichen species. Most of the reported species are from tree bark, and only *Cladonia macilenta* and *Collema tenax* were found on soil. The crustose lichens: *Caloplaca feracissima*, *Caloplaca flavovirescens*, *Endocarpon pallidulum*, and

Lecanora dispersa were found on rock. A total of 25 lichens were recorded with two of these new for the county.

In contrast, the bryophytes appear to have adapted to the new environment fairly well. A total of 39 species were found with 4 new records for Erie county. – **Don Flenniken, Diane Lucas and Ray Showman**

Bryophytes of the 2008 OMLS Fall Foray

Edison Woods and Castalia Quarry. N = new for Erie County.

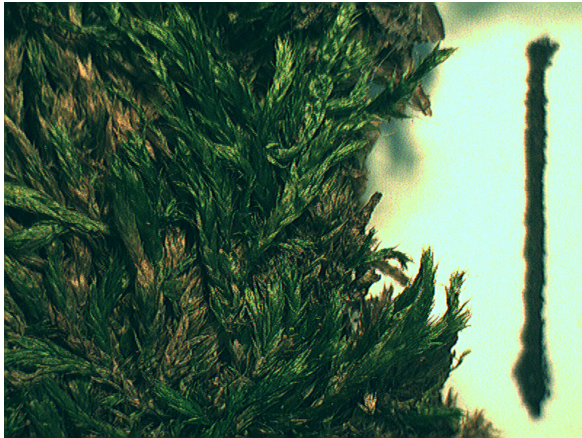
Moss Species	EW	CQ
<i>Amblystegium serpens</i>		X
<i>A. serpens</i> var. <i>juratzkanum</i>		X
<i>A. varium</i>		X
<i>Anomodon attenuatus</i>	X	
<i>A. rostratus</i>	X	X
<i>Astomum muehlenbergianum</i>	X	
<i>Atrichum angustatum</i>	X	
<i>Aulacomnium heterostichum</i>	X	
<i>A. palustre</i>	X	
<i>Brachythecium acuminatum</i>	X	
<i>B. oxycladon</i>	X	X
<i>B. rutabulum</i>	X	
<i>B. salebrosum</i>	X	X
<i>Bryhnia graminicolor</i>	X	
<i>Bryoandersonia illecebra</i>	X	X
<i>Bryum caespiticum</i>		X
<i>B. lisae</i> var. <i>cuspidatum</i>		X
<i>B. pseudotriquetrum</i>		X
<i>Callicladium haldanianum</i>	X	
<i>Campylium chrysophyllum</i>		X
<i>C. hispidulum</i>		X
<i>C. stellatum</i>		X
<i>Ceratodon purpureus</i>	X	
<i>Climacium americanum</i>	X	
<i>Cyrto-hypnum minutulum</i>	X	
<i>C. pygmaeum</i> - N		X
<i>Dicranella heteromalla</i>	X	
<i>D. varia</i>		X
<i>Dicranum fulvum</i>	X	
<i>D. scoparium</i>	X	
<i>Didymodon fallax</i>		X
<i>D. tophaceus</i>		X
<i>Entodon seductrix</i>	X	X
<i>Fissidens adianthoides</i>	X	X

Moss Species	EW	CQ
<i>F. dubius</i>		X
<i>F. taxifolius</i>	X	
<i>Gymnostromum aeruginosum</i>		X
<i>Hedwigia ciliata</i>	X	
<i>Homomallium adnatum</i>	X	
<i>Hygroamblystegium tenax</i>		X
<i>Hypnum curvifolium</i>		X
<i>H. lindbergii</i>	X	
<i>H. pallescens</i>	X	
<i>Leptodictyum riparium</i>		X
<i>Leskea gracilescens</i>		X
<i>L. polycarpa</i>		X
<i>Mnium marginatum</i> - N		X
<i>Orthotrichum ohioense</i>		X
<i>O. pumilum</i>	X	
<i>O. pusillum</i>		X
<i>Plagiomnium cuspidatum</i>	X	X
<i>Plagiothecium cavifolium</i>	X	X
<i>P. denticulatum</i>	X	
<i>Platygyrium repens</i>	X	
<i>Polytrichum ohioense</i>	X	
<i>Rhizomnium punctatum</i> - N		X
<i>Schistidium rivulare</i>	X	
<i>Sphagnum inundatum</i>	X	
<i>S. subsecundum</i>	X	
<i>Steerecleus serrulatus</i>	X	X
<i>Taxiphyllum deplanatum</i> - N		X
<i>Thuidium delicatulum</i>	X	
<i>Tortella humilis</i>		X
<i>T. mucronifolia</i> - N	X	
<i>T. tortuosa</i>		X
<i>Tortula ruralis</i>		X
<i>Weissia controversa</i>		X
Liverwort Species		
<i>Chiloscyphus pallescens</i>	X	
<i>Frullania eboracensis</i>	X	
<i>Preissia quadrata</i>		X
<i>Scapania numorea</i>	X	
Total Species (71)	41	39

Lichens of the 2008 OMLA Fall Foray
Edison Woods and Castalia Quarry. N = new
for Erie County

Lichen Species	E W	CQ
<i>Amandinea dakotensis</i>		X
<i>Arthronia caesia</i>	X	
<i>Caloplaca fericissima</i>		X
<i>C. flavovirescens</i>	X	X
<i>Candelaria concolor</i>	X	X
<i>Canoparmelia crozalsiana</i> - N		X
<i>Cladonia chlorophaea</i> sp.	X	
<i>C. coniocraea</i>	X	
<i>C. cylindrica</i> - N	X	
<i>C. fimbriata</i> - N	X	
<i>C. macillenta</i>		X
<i>C. peziziformis</i>	X	
<i>Collema tenax</i>		X
<i>Endocaropn pallidulum</i>		X
<i>E. pusillum</i>	X	
<i>Flavoparmelia caperata</i>	X	X
<i>Flavopunctelia soledica</i> - N	X	X
<i>Heterodermia casarettiana</i> - N	X	
<i>Lecanora dispersa</i>		X
<i>Lepraria caesioalba</i>	X	
<i>L. lobificans</i>	X	
<i>Lichenothelia</i> sp.	X	
<i>Myelochroa aurulenta</i>	X	
<i>Parmelia sulcata</i> - N	X	X
<i>Parmotrema hypotropum</i> - N		X
<i>Phaeophyscia adiaistola</i>	X	
<i>P. pusilloides</i> - N	X	X
<i>P. rubropulchra</i> - N	X	X
<i>Physcia adscendens</i>	X	
<i>P. aipolia</i>		X
<i>P. americana</i>		X
<i>P. millegrana</i>	X	X
<i>P. stellaris</i> - N	X	X
<i>Placidium squamulosum</i>		X
<i>Porpidia albocaeruoescens</i>	X	
<i>Punctelia rudecta</i>	X	X
<i>Xanthoparmelia plittii</i> - N	X	
<i>X. subramigera</i> - N	X	
<i>Xanthoria fallax</i> = <i>Xanthomendoza fallax</i>		X
<i>Xanthoria fulva</i> = <i>Xanthomendoza weberi</i> - N	X	
<i>Xanthoria ulophyllodes</i> = <i>Xanthomendoza ulophyllodes</i> - N	X	X
Total Species (41)	29	25

Entodon brevisetus in Ohio



Entodon brevisetus Photo by John Wiley

Entodon brevisetus (Hook. & Wils. in Wils.) Lindb. (Entodontaceae) is a relatively uncommon moss in Ohio. It has only been recorded in six Ohio counties, and three of those records are unverified historical accounts (see Ohio distribution map from Snyder & Andreas, 1996). The most recent record of this species came from Vinton County and was collected by John Wiley during field work for his thesis research in the summer of 2007. This specimen was found at the bottom of a small, ~200 ft deep, WNW facing valley in the Raccoon Ecological Management Area (REMA, N 39 12' 18" W 82 23' 10") on the bark of a small fallen branch. REMA has actually provided several interesting bryophyte records for Vinton County, considering the limited nature of John's thesis survey, and may be a fruitful location for a future OMLA foray.

Crum and Anderson (1981) state that *E. brevisetus* is found "on bark, especially at the base of hardwood trees also on logs or stumps and rock; uncommon". Ireland (1982) echoes this and adds "in shady, often rather dry places". This species has a wide range north of the Piedmont in the eastern US and Canada (also reported from Alabama [Buck 1993]), but becomes more uncommon at the southern end of its range in Missouri, Kentucky, North Carolina and Ohio. This species is listed as



Entodon brevisetus (Hook. & Wils. in Wils.) Lindb.
ENTODONTACEAE

rare/endangered in Kentucky, New York, Tennessee, Vermont, and New Brunswick, but it has not been formally given a conservation rank in Ohio (NatureServe 2008).

Entodon brevisetus may be undercollected due to its rather unremarkable appearance. Superficially, this species resembles the much more common species of *Brachythecium* as it can appear plicate and has terete-foliate leaves.

Upon closer inspection, *E. brevisetus* can be readily ruled out as a species of *Brachythecium* because of its short, double costa and numerous quadrate alar cells (see below; leaf = 1.3 mm). Among the species of *Entodon*, *E. brevisetus* is distinctive in its shaggy appearance and relatively long pointed leaves. It is also distinct in the color of the setae and appearance of the peristome (Crum and Anderson 1981), but the Vinton County specimen was not fertile [voucher at KE].

As ubiquitous and difficult as species of *Brachythecium* may be to identify, remember when collecting that you might just grab another record of *Entodon brevisetus*, if you are lucky, so keep your eyes out for this species in the future. - **John J. Wiley, Jr.**



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Lichen Moths



Hypoprepia miniata, Scarlet-winged Lichen Moth. Photo by Barbara A. Lund

Members of the subfamily Lithosiinae in the family Arctiidae (tiger moths) are commonly known as lichen moths. W. J. Holland (*The Moth Book*, 1905) discusses and illustrates 18-20 species. C. V. Covell (*A Field Guide to the Moths*, 1984) has about the same number for the eastern United States. The lichen moths are fairly small, with a wingspan usually less than an inch across. The larvae feed mostly on lichens; the adults are often attracted to light.

Barbara A. Lund, a naturalist in Adams county, collected and photographed four species in July of 2005. She was willing to share the accompanying photographs. During some earlier studies in 1962, I had collected several species near Marietta, in Washington county. Collections of moths from Jefferson county (1964) and later in Wayne county (1978) failed to document the moths in these counties. Covell (cited above) indicates most of our species are more common southward. –

Don Flenniken



Lichen moth larvae. Photo by Mark Zloba



Cisthese packardii Packard Lichen Moth.
Photo by Barbara A. Lund



Cisthese plumbea, Lead-colored Lichen Moth.
Photo by Barbara A. Lund



Hypoprepia fucosa, Painted Lichen Moth.
Photo by Barbara A. Lund

Ephemeral mosses

Some of the most intriguing mosses are like pixies: small, cute, and appearing for a short time only. Ephemeral mosses tend to appear on disturbed open ground. Farm fields and moist spots in paths through open woods are good places to look for them. You need to get on your knees and keep the hand lens busy. Most or all of them are acrocarps, also called “cushion mosses,” i.e., mosses that consist of separate upright stems bearing sporophytes at their tips. In a manner analogous to the woodland spring wildflowers that burst forth during April before leaf-out shades them, ephemeral mosses generally occur when the

potentially overtopping wildflowers or crop plants are absent.

For many species, their timing of occurrence is either during spring or fall, but not both seasons. One of the most commonly observed species, somewhat larger than the other plants mentioned in this article, is the “urn moss,” *Physcomitrium pyriforme* (family Funariaceae). It is a spring ephemeral with distinctive broad leaves clustered at the base of the plant, and abundantly produced sporophytes each with a long seta (stalk) bearing a capsule shaped like a child’s toy top. *P. pyriforme* is known from 51 of Ohio’s 88 counties.



Physcomitrium pyriforme, Photo by B. Klips

Interestingly, there is another plant, smaller but otherwise nearly identical in appearance that occurs in the same habitats (fallow fields, roadside ditches, etc.) as does *Physcomitrium* but it most often fruits in fall, and is only rarely seen in spring. This is *Tortula* (formerly *Pottia*) *truncata* (family Pottiaceae). While the Ohio Moss Atlas shows only five county records for this species, it is probably much more common, at least in regions with calcareous soils. The apparent rareness is probably an illusion due not to actual scarcity, but rather because naturalists don’t tend to crawl around on the ground as much in November as they do in May.



Pottia truncata, Photo by Bob Klips

Many ephemeral mosses have sporophytes with setae that are moderately or very short. *Bruchia flexuosa*, (family Bruchiaceae) is an elegant spring-fruiting species known from 9 counties. The capsules, which are elevated slightly above the linear leaves, have a broadly tapered neck that contributes to an unusual overall shape reminiscent of a weather balloon. Like many ephemerals, *Bruchia* capsules lack the lid-like operculum that most mosses have, and thus the capsule ruptures irregularly to release the spores.



Bruchia flexuosa, Photo by Bob Klips

Several other ephemeral mosses have setae so short they are barely discernable, and so the capsules are immersed in the uppermost leaves. One such species that is fairly robust (for an ephemeral) grows in dense patches: *Astomum muhlenbergianum* (family Pottiaceae). It is one of our few mosses with involute (upward-curling) leaf margins. The

species has been reported from 12 Ohio counties.



Astomum muhlenbergianum, Photo by Bob Klips

A final example, among the tiniest of the tiny, is the aptly named genus *Ephemerum* (family Ephemeraceae), of which *E. crassinervium* is our most common species. It occurs, spring or fall, as scattered plants amidst a thin but sprawling alga-like growth stage called the protonema, and is known from only 8 counties in the State.



Ephemerum crassinervium, Photo by Bob Klips

Some other ephemeral genera to look for are *Phascum* (Pottiaceae), *Aphanorregma* (Funariaceae), *Pleuridium* (Ditricaceae), and *Micromitrium* (a genus very similar to *Ephemerum*, also in the Ephemeraceae). The “pixies” are fun to hunt, and seem to be a strikingly under-reported component of our moss flora. By looking closely at the ground at odd times of the year in places which seem

quite unexceptional, it’s possible to meet some truly remarkable plants. – **Bob Klips**

THE LICHEN

Hanging by a single thread;
Sharing tombstones with the dead;
Growing where no others tread;
Where others die, they thrive instead...
The lichen.

From valleys deep, to mountain tops,
On shaded sides of rock out-crops,
Trees and branches, bark that drops
On sun-baked soil, nothing stops...
The lichen.

Some are leaf-like; some are crusts;
Some are only flaky dusts
Scattered around by windy gusts
To places new, their life adjusts
The lichen.

They come in many pastel hues,
Black and white, greens and blues,
Dried by the sun, no shade to use.
Then watered by the morning dews...
The lichen.

Like king and queen, two partners royal.
Fungi protect, algae toil.
Together turning rock to soil.
Each to the other, always loyal...
The lichen.

A marriage that defies the odds,
Put together by the gods
Off the path where no one trods
A venture that success applauds...
The lichen.

- **Don Flenniken**

WANTED (ALIVE):



Photo courtesy of Michael Luft

Neckera pennata, Wavy-leaved Moss, (Neckeraceae) is an easily recognized moss. It has flattened branches that spread from tree bark (or occasionally rock). Its shiny transversely-undulate leaves are obvious, even without a hand lens.

Neckera pennata was listed as extirpated on the 2008 Ohio Rare Plant list. There are verified specimens from three Ohio counties, Cuyahoga, Jackson, and Hocking, and unverified specimens from Champaign and Lake. It is frequently found in moist damp woods, often associated with ravines. – **Barb Andreas**

WANTED (ALIVE):



Menegazzia terebrata, Photo by R. Showman

Menegazzia terebrata, the Treeflute Lichen, has a hollow thallus with holes in the upper cortex. It grows on bark in damp forests or wetlands. The US distribution is the northern Great Lakes, Appalachians and New England. It is also found along the Pacific northwest coast. It is thought to be rather rare throughout its range and an indicator of old-growth forest. This lichen was collected once in Clark County (1877), and has not been seen in Ohio since then. A modern Ohio record for the Treeflute Lichen would be a fantastic find. – **Ray Showman**

NEWS AND NOTES

OMLA Web site Launched

At OMLA's annual meeting in January we decided to establish a web site with the domain name ohiomosslichen.org. Soon afterwards, it was put together and launched by Brian Gara and Bob Klips with technical assistance from Steve McVey. Its main purpose is to grow our membership by letting other naturalists know we exist. We also describe our forays and have a newsletter archive, in addition to several other features. The site is hosted at GoDaddy.com, and the html editing is being done using the free program Nvu.

There is much that can be done to expand and improve our web site. For example, a better logo and banner would be nice. Also, presently there is a multi-page moss ID tutorial; it would be good to have a corresponding set of pages for lichens. Perhaps the site should be more interactive, like a blog. Please visit the web site, think about ways to maximize its effectiveness, and submit your ideas to the "webmasters," who will be happy to help you develop your content for the site.

* * *

The 2009 Ohio Botanical Symposium will be held on April 3rd. Another outstanding program has been planned by Rick Gardner of the Ohio Division of Natural Areas and

Preserves, so mark your calendars. Rick and Barb Andreas have been working on posting distribution maps for Ohio mosses on the DNAP website and this should be completed by the 2009 Symposium.

* * *

The following website is gathering checklists of lichens from as many areas in the world as possible. The lists are developed from published information and Ohio is represented with a list that is almost up to date.

www.biologie.uni-hamburg.de/checklists/lichens/north-america/usa_ohio_1.htm.

* * *

2008 Field Seminars at the Humboldt Institute on the coast of Maine! For more information, please contact the Humboldt Institute, PO Box 9, Steuben, ME 04680-0009.

207-546-2821. Fax 207-546-3042 E-mail - office@eaglehill.us

Acrocarpous Mosses of the North Woods. June 29 - July 5. Jon and Blanka Shaw

Calicioid Lichens and Fungi: Identification, Ecology, and Role in Assessing Forest Continuity. June 29 - July 5. Steven Selva

North America's Second Sick Lichen Masterclass (Lichenicolous Fungi). July 6 - 12. David L. Hawksworth

Bryophytes for Naturalists. July 6 - 12. Fred C. Olday

Ecology of Liverworts and Mosses. August 3 - 9. Nancy G. Slack and Paul G. Davison

Lichens and Lichen Ecology. August 10 - 16. David Richardson

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

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The Crum Bryological Workshop will be held on May 15-20, 2008, northeastern Vermont. A message calling for registration will be sent out in January. For now, just put

the dates on your calendar. Questions about the specific site can be directed to Dorothy Allard (dallard@aol.com), who will be the local organizer.

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2009 OMLA EVENTS

Winter workshop and annual meeting - will be **February 21st**, 9:00 – 4:00 at the Ohio State University Museum of Biological Diversity. Bring your difficult specimens for help with identification. Lunch will be provided. For RSVP and directions, contact Cynthia Dassler at dassler.1@osu.edu.

Summer Foray – Saturday, **July 18th**. We will visit Darke County and do a ‘blitz’ type foray, splitting into groups and collecting as many sites as possible. One of the purposes of the OMLA is to contribute to the knowledge of bryophyte and lichen distribution in Ohio. Darke County is very undercollected with only 8 bryophytes and 11 lichens reported. Barb Andreas will be arranging locations to collect and will send out further details as the time approaches.

Fall Foray will be on **September 19-20** and will visit locations in Meigs County. The bryophytes of Meigs County are undercollected – only 50 species. We should be able to double this number on the Foray. The lichens are fairly well known with 98 species of macrolichens reported. This will be an opportunity to collect a variety of lichens for your herbarium. Ray Showman is planning the event and will send out a detailed announcement in late summer.



Photo by Bob Klips

Summer Foray participants (from left): Charlie Howe, Bill Schumacher, Carole Schumacher, Bob Long, Dick Thomas, Jeff Patton, Romie Hughart, Bonnie Klips, Jeff Rose, Bob Klips, Ray Showman, Diane Lucas, John Wiley, xx, Helen Gibbons, Chad Kirschbaum.



Photo by Bob Klips

Fall Foray Participants (from left): Standing – Bill Schumacher, Rick Smith, Brian Gara, Jim Toppin, Ray Showman, Bonnie Klips, Jeff Rose, John Wiley, Dave Dister, Barbara Schomer, Diane Lucas. Kneeling – Carole Schumacher, Cynthia Dassler, Janet Traub, Bruce Randall, Bob Klips. Also present but not pictured: Brian Dolray, Don Flenniken, Steve McVey and Dave Smith.