

**Helene Bischler-Causse
(Bern (Switzerland), 3 January 1932-
Paris (France), 12 February 2005)¹**

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On 12 February 2005, Helene Bischler-Causse passed away at her home in Paris. She left behind her husband André Causse, Frédéric and Mathilde, the two loved children of André, and her friends and colleagues. Her place among the bryologists remains in our heart.

STEPS IN HELENE BISCHLER'S LIFE

Switzerland and Italy

Helene Bischler-Causse was born Helene Heiniger in Bern on 3 January 1932. At the age of 15 she was afflicted by tuberculosis and had to stay in a sanatorium during three years. Thanks to the recent discovery of *Rimifon*, a remedy against the Koch bacillus, she could be cured of her illness and was able to finish high school as a "free candidate", with the "*maturité fédérale*", in 1950 in St Gallen.

The relationship between Helene and her father was not very good, who considered her a risk for the health of the rest of the family. A doctor from Aarau recommended her to go to Toscana for her health, an area without severe fogs and winters like in Argovia. So, Helene was registered in history of art at the University of Florence but soon discovered that she did not like this study. There, she met the famous pteridologist professor Rudolfo E.G. Pichi-Sermolli, who found her a job in the herbarium of the Faculty of Sciences and introduced her to scientific research. With Pichi-Sermolli she studied the Flora of Abyssinia (n° 1) and African pteridophytes. As a result, Helene decided to become a scientist. However, her family called her back to Aarau; her father was unwilling to support her university studies and preferred that she learnt gardening before getting married. Finally, he agreed to pay her studies on condition that she would not receive a dowry. Helene accepted this and registered as a student in natural sciences at the University of Geneva in 1951. So, after having mastered Italian, she also learnt

1. Written with the help of André Causse, Marie-Catherine Boisselier, and Robbert Gradstein to whom I express my warmest thanks, this notice is the expression of my sincerest gratefulness towards Helene. I have had the unforgettable chance to work with Helene during 25 years.

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the French language and obtained her “licence ès Sciences Naturelles” in 1954, with an excellent score: 5.5 on 6.

In 1951-52, Helene met Serge Bischler, a student in mathematics at the university of Geneva and a lover of music, theatre and painting. The Bischler family was rather queer. Just before the Russian revolution, the grandfather had come from Ukraine, was friend of Lenin, had tried explosives in the Swiss mountains, and was a co-inventor of *Nescafé*, an instantaneously soluble coffee (1938). Serge’s aunt, Vera, was a famous ophthalmologist and his mother lived with a great pianist, who was, however, disliked by Serge and his brother. Helene and Serge married at Coppet on 26 November 1955.

In the meantime (1951-1956), Helene had been working in the herbarium of the “Conservatoire Botanique de Genève” where she studied European bryophytes with Charles E. B. Bonner (1915-1976). In 1953, she received the Plantamour-Prévost (Geneva) Prize for a work entitled “Contribution à l’étude du genre *Calypogeia* en Suisse”. In 1956, she defended her doctoral thesis in botany, entitled “Révision des espèces suisses de *Calypogeia*” (n° 2), at the university of Geneva under the direction of professor François Chodat (1908-1974).

Shortly afterwards she left Geneva for Colombia, where Serge had entered into the “Universidad de los Andes” in Bogotá.

Colombia



Helene in Carthagene, Colombia, ca 1956.

Colombia was not a well-known country at that time and the Humboldt-Bonpland expedition was still one of the main scientific references. Moreover, the country was going through a political, social, and economic crisis due to tensions between the traditional political parties, government, and civil society. This situation strongly affected life in the city and countryside². Nevertheless, Helene discovered there a new way of life. Helene and Serge were open to new friendships and very much appreciated the Colombian style. So, when they invited three friends, thirty came and there was “pasta for everybody”. They met with many interesting personalities³ some of which visited Hélène during their exile in Paris: Enrique Buenaventura (1925-2003), a very close friend known as the Jean Vilar of Colombia; Laurent Schwartz (1915-2002), a French teacher of mathematics and founder of the Bourbaki group; Inès Pinto (sister of the botanist Polidoro Pinto⁴) and her friend Diego Montaña Cuéllar (who died in 1991), one of the leading members of the national Communist party; Roda, a famous Spanish painter, and his wife, Maria Fornaguera, a writer.

2. Claritza-E. Gradstein-Serna, “Un tributo de Colombia a Helena Bischler”. *Cryptogamie, Bryologie-Lichénologie*, 1997, 18 (1), 167-168.

3. I am very indebted to Alberto Rojas (father of my companion Estrella) to have searched on these personalities who have well known Helene. I thank him.

4. Polidoro Pinto-Escobar (who died in 2005) was a botanist and former director at the Institute of Natural Sciences of the National University of Colombia, and has worked at the Muséum National d’Histoire Naturelle, Paris (ca 1960-1963).



Scientific expedition to Santander del Sur, Colombia, ca 1956.

During her stay in Colombia, Helene taught at the “Colegio Helvetica” (1957) and the “Colegio de la Universidad Libre” (1958) in Bogotá, and learned the Spanish language. She was also in charge of setting up a cryptogamic herbarium in the ‘Instituto de Ciencias Naturales de la Universidad Nacional de Colombia’ in Bogotá and participated in several scientific expeditions organized by this institution. With the botanists Jesús Idrobo and Polidoro Pinto, among others, she explored the montane forests and páramos of the high Andes, the interandean valleys, the savannas and hot Amazonian forests in the eastern part of the country, and the Sierra La Macarena. During these expeditions she went on mules, in boats, or mainly on foot, through rivers, mountains (up to 5 000 m), under the inclemency of the weather and the mosquitos⁵. She discovered the luxuriance of the tropical vegetation and, above all, the Indians living away from civilization, and had the unique and privileged occasion to live among them. The unusual experiences inspired her philosophy of life:

“Il n’y a pas d’horaire pour l’explorateur (...) les chemins et les pistes sont mauvais (...) On attend interminablement au dernier village le guide indispensable qui connaît un peu la région (...) Il n’y a plus de provisions. Surtout personne n’est pressé ! La vie est longue et ce que tu n’obtiens pas aujourd’hui tu l’auras demain : les jours coulent doucement dans ces derniers bastions d’une civilisation qui paraît lointaine” (n° 6, p. 8).

There, at the age of about 25, she was the European woman with experience and knowledge, with a medical background, and with a heart. She taught elementary sanitary principles to Indian women and stitched up the scalp of an Indian man wounded after a machete fight. For Helene, it was as if she was sewing her dress. Marvellous Helene!

5. C.E. Gradstein-Serna, *op. cit.*



André and Helene's house in Normandy.



Helene loved to grow her garden.

During her three years stay in Colombia she collected about 10 000 specimens, now kept at PC with duplicates in the Instituto de Ciencias Naturales in Bogotá. The specimens were determined in part by Helene (*Calypogeia*, *Bazzania*, *Trichocolea*, *Drepanolejeunea*, *Leptolejeunea*), but also by other taxonomists including the bryological team of the Botanical Institute of Utrecht directed by Robbert Gradstein.

By the end of 1959, Serge and Helene returned to Europe where their marriage ended in separation. C.E.B. Bonner obtained Hélène a grant from the “Fonds National de la Recherche Scientifique” (Switzerland) to study neotropical bryophytes at the “Conservatoire Botanique de Genève”. Soon afterwards, the “Museum National d’Histoire Naturelle” (Paris) and the University of Cincinnati offered her a position in exchange for her Colombian collections. She preferred Paris as that position allowed her to focus primarily on research, and stayed there the rest of her life in spite of two job offers from Geneva, one for the succession of Bonner (1976) and the second one from the Canton of Geneva for the direction of “Conservatoire Botanique de Genève.” Finally, a decree gave her the French nationality on 11 January 1978.

Paris

In 1961, Helene entered the “Laboratoire de Cryptogamie” of the “Muséum National d’Histoire Naturelle” in Paris, directed by Roger Heim (1900-1979). She was appointed by the “Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique” (CNRS) as “Attachée de recherche” and was quickly upgraded to the rank of “Chargée de recherche” in 1962, then “Maître de recherche” in 1972, and finally “Directeur de recherche” since 1985. She retired in 1997 at the age of 65. During her tenure at the museum, she participated in several research projects of the Laboratory of Cryptogamy and CNRS, including RCP 315 “Bryophytes de la région méditerranéenne et des zones arides” directed by Susanne Jovet-Ast (1973-1975); LA 257 “Biologie et systématique évolutive des cryptogames” directed by Patrick Joly (1976-1989); SDI 6209 “Systématique évolutive des Cryptogames” directed by Patrick Joly (1990-1992); UMS 826 “Unité d’appui pour la recherche en biodiversité” directed by Jean-Claude Hureau; and GDR 1005 “Systématique moléculaire” directed by Simon Tillier (1992-1997) ⁶.

Helene went to Paris after a difficult year in terms of scientific and personal relationships. However, soon after her arrival in Paris, through the mediation of Aline Favre, a ceramist of Geneva, she met with André Causse, a photographer. It was the beginning of a long and close relationship, which lasted the rest of her life. With André, Helene found stability, through him she was able to focus her scientific work. Helene named him ‘le chef’ and said in the last years of her life: “all what I have done, I could do thanks to André.” She liked to speak about him and during daily morning coffees I received the latest news of ‘le chef’ and his two children. They married on the 5th December 1979 and their apartment in Paris and house in Normandy became places where friends were always welcome. André accompanied Helene to various congresses and post-congress trips, and was named “Mr Bischler” by Helene’s colleagues.

6. These different programmes reveal on the one hand the evolution of research politics in CNRS, on the other hand the difficulty of the Museum to promote fundamental research in taxonomy.

ASPECTS OF HER SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Mediterranean hepatics

In 1964, Suzanne Jovet-Ast introduced Helene to a new scientific challenge: field studies of liverworts of the Mediterranean region and of semi-arid and arid areas. Driving at first a “2cv” Citroen, they visited 21 countries: Israel (3 times), West Bank of Jordan, Egypt, Libya, Spain, Portugal, Tunisia (2 times), Corsica, Sardinia, Yugoslavia, Algeria (2 times), Greece, Crete, France (many times), Italy, Sicily, Toscana, Albania, Cyprus. The trips took place at the end of the winter, usually during March, when precipitation favoured germination and growth of plants in these areas. 2 868 sites were visited, 11 500 specimens collected (165 species), and environmental conditions were noted or recorded on tape. In addition, Suzanne and Helene marvelled at the desert landscapes and the sunsets. Out of these trips came a long series of papers on the hepatic flora of the Mediterranean (n° 23, 32, 36-42, 44, 45, 48, 58, 62), based on the field data and completed by examination of historical collections and bibliographic data. After some disagreement about the orientation of their joint work, Suzanne and Hélène



Helene and Suzanne Jovet-Ast, ca 1963.

ended their collaboration in 1982. The field data were entered into the database BRYOMED, elaborated by a young laboratory assistant Raymond Baudoin⁷, and the ecological data were discussed in various papers (n° 46, 61, 70). In addition, Helene used the data for a conference lecture in Salamanca (n° 113), for the treatment of the “Anthocerotopsida and Marchantiopsida” in the Flora of Palaestina (2004) (n° 137), and for her book *Liverworts of the Mediterranean. Ecology, diversity and distribution* (2004) (n° 136). In the latter book she drew the following conclusion from her Mediterranean liverwort research: “Comparisons with similar investigations on phanerogams demonstrate the biology, population structure, life history traits, diversity and distribution of liverworts. Although both groups colonize the same biotopes, the ways in which each group has persisted or settled, changed, and spread over the Mediterranean since its origin diverge markedly, suggesting different evolutionary histories” (n° 136, p. 73).

Taxonomy and monographs⁸

During the 1960's, Helene collaborated with C.E.B. Bonner and H.A. Miller in taxonomic studies on Lejeuneaceae. They resolved the nomenclatural status of some genera, including *Microlejeunea*, *Drepanolejeunea*, *Leptolejeunea*, *Rhaphidolejeunea* and *Lejeunea* (n° 5, 7, 12, 24), and prepared taxonomic revisions of South American *Microlejeunea*, *Drepanolejeunea* and *Leptolejeunea* based largely on the Helene's collections (n° 4, 13, 17, 18, 26, 27, 29), of Asiatic and African *Microlejeunea* (n° 28), and of the genus *Rhaphidolejeunea* (n° 30). Helene operated as a teamleader and did most of the work herself. In addition, she did an analysis of the stem anatomy of Lejeuneaceae (n° 14, 21, 25, 31) and a meticulous study of the genus *Calypogeia* (n° 2, 9, 10, 11, 34).

The genus *Calypogeia* was poorly known and notorious for being very polymorphic. Due to considerable parallelism of morphological characters and phenotypic variation, species definition in *Calypogeia* was very difficult. Moreover, characters had been used indiscriminately for delimiting subgenera and species. Helene considered that infrageneric taxa of *Calypogeia* could only be delimited by means of a non-hierarchical set of characters and by accepting intermediate character states. To explore this hypothesis, she did a comprehensive statistical analysis of the systematics of *Calypogeia*, in collaboration with Patrick Joly⁹. The subdivision of the genus *Calypogeia* proposed by Helene (n° 33) has been confirmed by later authors.

In view of the difficulty to identify species of *Plagiochasma* in the Mediterranean area, Hélène switched her research interest in the 1970's to thaloid liverworts and undertook a revision of the genus *Plagiochasma*. The study was carried out in the same manner as for *Calypogeia*. At first, she delimited the genus *Plagiochasma* with its subdivisions (n° 50), then she studied European and African (n° 54), Asiatic and Oceanic (n° 56) and American taxa (n° 59). Her morphological,

7. R. Baudoin, who entered the Laboratory de Cryptogamie in 1977 as an assistant in bryology, was very much interested in computer sciences. Ten years later he became director of the “Centre Informatique du Muséum”.

8. For her taxonomic treatments Helene has benefitted of her knowledge of old herbaria, including those of P.A. Micheli (Florence), A. Bertoloni (Bologna), and J.J. Dillen (Oxford).

9. Patrick Joly (1932-1997) entered the Museum in 1959 as a “Stagiaire de recherche”, appointed by CNRS. As a mycologist he applied a numerical treatment to the genus *Alternaria*, then did a population biological study of the genus *Pleurotus*.

anatomical and ecological approach was associated with a statistic analysis together with R. Baudoin (n° 51, 55, 57, 60). In some groups they found morphological diversification associated with fragmentation of geographical ranges, in other groups they did not detect such diversification.

Noting that “our classifications, based mainly on morphology, do not reflect the biology of the Marchantiales” (n° 63, p. 214), Helene decided to extend the study of *Plagiochasma* to that of the genus *Marchantia*, of which no monograph existed. Taxonomical studies (n° 64, 82, 84, 91, 99), karyological analyses (n° 78, 87), and study of spore morphology (n° 67) formed the basis of the monograph (n° 68, 93, 104). From *ca* 300 taxa described from all the world, she recognized only 36 species as valid. Spore morphology and germinating patterns allowed her to re-evaluate the sections, described in *Marchantia*, as subgenera and to define new, taxonomically informative characters derived from the gametophyte (n° 64). In view of the large morphological plasticity of the taxa in *Marchantia*, study of large amounts of material was necessary to arrive at a stable classification. For example, her revision of the new section *Papillatae* of *Marchantia* subgen. *Chlamidium* (Corda) Bischl., including 2 species and some infraspecific taxa, was based on analysis of more than 500 specimens. From this study, she concluded: “dans la plupart des cas, leur détermination était aisée, confirmant le bien fondé de l’interprétation taxonomique proposée” (n° 91).

In the meantime, participation in international flora projects (see below) and examination of large amounts of material sent to her for identification, allowed her to accumulate a wealth of morphological and biological data on Marchantiales. This allowed her to assess the systematic relationships within this group, arriving at the following conclusion:

“Morphology, the main foundation of present classifications and phylogenies, depends on complex interactions of genetic, epigenetic, physiological and ecological factors. Phylogenetic derivations may not be as linear as supposed. Reversal of morphological trends as well as similar features turning up several times could exist. Correlations between morphology and ecology outline relationships among taxa that often parallel those of present classification. However, whether or not ecological adaptation is involved in evolutionary processes depends on whether or not genetic polymorphism is stored by the “haploid” Marchantiales” (n° 86, pp. 55-56).

Populations of Marchantiales

Helene noted that most species of Marchantiales are highly variable and hard to be separated morphologically. She tried several new techniques to find new characters, including karyology and isozym analysis of populations (n° 79). The latter method was developed since 1987 with Marie-Catherine Boisselier¹⁰, a population geneticist. The collaboration proved very fruitful, Helene and Marie-Catherine formed a very efficient team and ideally complemented each other, while keeping their specialities. They were helped in their work by the technical support of Josie Lambourdière¹¹. These joint studies led to substantial improvement

10. Marie-Catherine Boisselier entered at the Laboratory of Cryptogamy as an “Attaché de recherche” appointed by CNRS in 1979. She defended her doctoral thesis “Variabilité enzymatique chez les Pleurotes des Ombellifères” in 1984.

11. Josie Lambourdière entered at the Laboratory of Cryptogamy as a Technician appointed by CNRS in 1982 and was subsequently trained in methods of molecular analysis.

of our knowledge of the biology, systematics and evolution of liverworts. The objective of their approach was to clarify the delimitation of taxonomically controversial species or groups of taxa by a dual approach: first, generating genetic data to identify genetically separated groups, lacking gene flow; second, detecting morphological features characterizing these genetic groups allowing for their morphological identification. Out of this work came first observations of polyploidy events (allo- and autopolyploidy) in Marchantiales (*Corsinia*, *Reboulia*, *Sauteria*, *Targionia*) and Porellales (*Porella*). In addition, these studies helped clarifying population structure, intraspecific variation and sexual and vegetative reproduction processes in liverworts, especially Marchantiales.



Helene collecting Marchantiales, Mas Paroutet (France), June 1987.

Phylogeny of the Marchantiales

With the creation of the GDR (research group) “Systématique moléculaire” in 1992, Helene in collaboration with Marie-Catherine Boisselier and Josie Lambourdière had the opportunity to compare the wealth of accumulated morphological data with molecular phylogenies inferred using DNA sequencing. The idea emerged before the creation of this research group, in a document dated November 1990, and it illustrated the capacity of Helene to learn new methodological approaches; this was the great strength of Helene as a scientist. The molecular data eventually revealed a trend from complex towards simple morphological traits, whereas a trend from simple towards complex traits had been assumed previously based on morphology. Moreover, the molecular phylogeny of



Helene and Marie-Catherine Boisselier, July 2003 (photo Michèle Dumont).

the Marchantioids revealed unexpected positions of *Monoclea* and *Sphaerocarpos* within the Marchantiales, results not explicitly refuted by the morphological data.

In her last scientific report (1997), Helene has summarized the evolution of her research. In the beginning, her work focused on taxonomy (morphology, anatomy, development), later she turned towards populations biology and speciation (morphology, karyology, isozymes), and finally to phylogenetic relationships between genera and species using molecular markers (cladistics, molecular biology). She noted that the study of populations and phylogeny could not be carried out without an intimate knowledge of the organisms and that taxonomic circumscriptions should reflect current knowledge and should be tested and modified if needed. This is very well illustrated by her last study on *Porella* (n° 139).

International cooperation

Besides her personal research, Helene collaborated in many international bryological projects, including floras, the international glossary, and the Index Hepaticarum.

Floras

Helene treated liverworts or selected genera for the following Flora projects: genus *Marchantia* for the Flora of Cuba (1982) under the direction of Tamas



Helene and Tamas Pócs, Hungary 1985 (photo André Causse).

Pócs; the hepatics (*Riccia* excluded) for the Flora of Israel (in preparation since 1983; published in 2004, n° 137); genus *Marchantia* for the Flora of Bhutan (1987); Monocleaceae, Wiesnerellaceae and Marchantiaceae for the Flora of Peru (W. Schultze-Motel and M. Menzel, 1987; see n° 83); genus *Marchantia* for the Flora of Western Melanesia, published with Sinikka Piippo in 1991 (n° 100); genus *Marchantia* for the Flora of Borneo (1988); Marchantiaceae for the Bryoflora Africana (1993, n° 106); and the comprehensive treatment of the Marchantiidae (Marchantiales, Sphaerocarpaceae, Monoclales) for *Flora Neotropica* with Rob Gradstein, Suzanne Jovet-Ast, David Long and Noris Salazar Allen (2005, n° 138). All these treatments came out of her long-term research on Marchantiales (e.g., n° 68, 93, 104, 126).

Glossary

In 1983 during the World Congress of The International Association of Bryologists in Tokyo it was decided to publish a glossary of terms used for the description of the bryophytes, in six languages (English, German, Spanish, French, Japanese, Latin). Helene was in charge of the French part. Because there was no recent botanical dictionary in French, the list of French definitions had to be developed from scratch. Helene and I prepared the draft version with the help of the following colleagues: S. Jovet-Ast and Pierre Tixier (1918-1997) in Paris, Jean-Pierre Hébrard in Marseille, Claude Suire in Bordeaux (chemical terms), Jean Berthier in Clermont-Ferrand (plant development terminology), and René Schumacker in Liège. The list of definitions of 1300 terms was published in 1990 in bookform by Missouri Botanical Garden (n° 96). During the elaboration of the glossary, Helene and I had many interesting discussions on the epistemology of bryology.

Index Hepaticarum

The International Botanical Congress in Paris (1954) had charged C.E.B. Bonner (Geneva) to prepare an Index of names of liverworts, *Index Hepaticarum*, to complete the existing *Index Muscorum*. Bonner published eight volumes (A-J) until his death in autumn 1976. As Bonner's only student, Helene was asked by the Director of the Conservatoire Botanique de Genève to complete the task. The volume nearly finished by Bonner was rapidly published, in 1977 (n° 52); a second one followed with the collaboration of Riclef Grolle (1934-2004), whose supreme knowledge of nomenclature was of great help in this project (n° 53). After that, an international team of hepaticologists together with the secretary-general of the International Association for Plant Taxonomy, Frans Stafleu, discussed the continuation of the Index and proposed a new format. It was decided to seek the help of specialists for treatments of individual genera and include information from as many other major files as possible, including those of the Library of Congress (generic names), the Hattori Botanical Laboratory, and the personal files of Riclef Grolle and Margaret Fulford (1904-1999). In meantime, Patricia Geissler (1947-2000) had been appointed in Geneva as a successor to E.C.B. Bonner and she was able to generate support from the "Fonds National de la Recherche Suisse" to appoint a research assistant to finish the Index. This job was ably filled by Bonner's daughter, Sylvia Bonner, who took charge of the preparation of the text of the remaining volumes. Thus, the Index was completed in the agreed new format in 1990 (n° 73, 81, 94, 97). The transition from the old format to the new one was ably convened by Helene. The task of bringing everybody together required considerable patience and diplomacy skills and the completion of this tedious task came to Helene as a relief.



Ricief Grolle, Helene and André Causse.



Laboratory of cryptogamy, Paris, Octobre 1998. From left to right: Masanobu Higuchi (Japan), Catherine Rausch (Curator for bryophytes), Marie-Catherine Boisselier, Min S. Chuah-Petiot (Kenya), Helene, Denis Lamy.

TEACHING, EDITORSHIP AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

Teaching

Although she did not have any official teaching obligation, Helene was always quite willing to help students and young researchers in her field. Many of them have benefitted from her profound scientific knowledge and from her capacity to listen to others. The following persons owe the kind support of Helene as students: David Steward (Austral bryophytes, 1968; *Bryum* complex, 1981-1985); Catherine Le Forestier (*Fossombronia*, thesis in 1987); Jean-Pierre Hébrard (bryophytes communities in the South East of France, thesis in 1973); Raymond Baudoin (*Oxymitra*, 1973-1975); Marie-Noelle Dury (African *Fissidens*, thesis in 1975); P. Paparisto (bryophyte ecology in Mediterranean, 1975); Denis Lamy (classification of the Marchantiales, published in 1976); Edith Bury (*Frullania*, DEA in 1979); S. Charouk (Bryophytes of Lebanon, thesis in 1982); Pierre Boudier (Sporogone and spore ontogeny of *Sphagnum fimbriatum*, Diplôme EPHE in 1987); Maria Ros (Mediterranean hepaticae, 1982); Ilana Herrstadt (Bryophytes of Israel); Ann Rushing (Spermatogenesis in hepatics, 1983-1984); M.G. Dia (cytological techniques, 1984); A. Cheminat (Mediterranean hepatics, 1984); Y. Egunyomi (Phytogeography of African mosses, 1985); Katia Cavalcanti Porto (Bryocenoses in two humid tropical forests of Brasil, thesis in 1989); E. Hanck (caryology of hepatics, 1990); R. Viktor (caryology and electrophoresis of *Marchantia polymorpha*, 1990-1991); José Pujos (life cycle of *Sphagnum*, thesis (dir.: H. Bischler) in 1995); Manuela Sim-Sim (*Frullania muscicola*-*F. eborancensis* complex, 1993); Susana Fontinha (*Porella*, thesis in 1998).

Editorship

Since 1972, Helene participated in the edition of *Revue bryologique et lichénologique*, the oldest journal in bryology founded in 1874 by Pierre Tranquille Husnot. The journal had been edited during almost fifty years, from 1928 to 1975, by Valia Allorge who had been put in charge when her husband, Pierre Allorge, had inherited the journal from Husnot. When Valia's tenure as editor ended, the journal was in considerable financial difficulties. To solve the problems, Suzanne Jovet-Ast and Helene organized a workshop for the typesetting of the three journals published by the Laboratoire de Cryptogamie: *Revue bryologique et lichénologique*, *Revue algologique* and *Revue de Mycologie*. This workshop, set up as a non-profit association (Association des amis des cryptogames or ADAC), allowed to produce 1000 pages in 1976 and 2000 in 1977, while saving money on printing costs. In 1979, at the request of the CNRS which supported the journals financially, the three were united into one: *Cryptogamie*. Helene was put in charge as director of the new publication, which was divided into three sections, *Algologie*, *Bryologie-Lichénologie* and *Mycologie*, and became Editor-in-chief of *Cryptogamie*, *Bryologie-Lichénologie*. During her editorship the standard of the journal increased considerably; her requirement for accuracy was a guarantee of the high scientific quality of the journal. The journal has profited from her help until the end, long after she had handed over the editorship to me. Thanks to her support, I have been able to attract other bryologists to become Associate Editors in order to maintain the high scientific quality.

Other activities

Even though CNRS status did not require her to deal with the management of the bryophytes collections, or to contribute to mushrooms exhibitions or other activities of the Laboratory, Helene has always generously participated in these tasks. Many of her colleagues are indebted to her for searching old specimens in the poorly organized herbarium of Paris (PC).

Helene was an active member of the International Association for Bryologist and served as its First Vice-President during 1981-1987¹². In addition, she was a member of the Committee for Bryophytes of the International Association for Plant Taxonomy since 1980.

AWARDS AND EPONYMS

The scientific community has recognized the high quality of the research of Helene Bischler-Causse with several awards: the Prix Paul Bertrand of the Académie des Sciences de Paris (1974) for her researches on hepatics¹³; the “Geneva Sayre Award” of Harvard University (1985); and the “Hattori Prize” of the International Association of Bryologists for best bryological publication during the years 1993 and 1994 (104).

Twelve species of liverworts were named after her:

- Archilejeunea bischleriana* Gradstein, *Flora Neotropica Monograph*, 1994, 62, 62
Archilejeunea helenae Pócs & Sass-Gyarmati, *Cryptogamie, Bryologie* 2006, 27 (1), 104
Bromeliophila helenae Gradstein, *Cryptogamie, Bryologie-Lichénologie*, 1997, 18 (3), 218
Cololejeunea bischleriana Tixier, *Bradea*, 1980, 3 (6), 36
Cyathodium bischlerianum N. Salazar, *The Bryologist*, 2001, 104 (1), 141
Drepanolejeunea bischleriana Porto & Grolle, *Cryptogamie, Bryologie-Lichénologie*, 1987, 8 (4), 301 [= *Vitalianthus bischlerianus* (Porto & Grolle) Schuster & Giancotti, *Nova Hedwigia*, 1993, 57 (3-4): 448]
Drepanolejeunea helenae Pócs, *Cryptogamie, Bryologie-Lichénologie*, 1997, 18 (3), 198
Exormotheca bischleri Furuki & Higuchi, *Cryptogamie, Bryologie*, 2006, 27 (1), 98
Funicularia bischleriana Jovet-Ast, *Revue bryologique et lichénologique*, “1963” 1964, 32 (1-4), 197
Lejeunea bischlerae BM. Thiers, *Cryptogamie, Bryologie-Lichénologie*, 1997, 18 (3), 223
Plagiochila bischleriana Grolle & So, *Cryptogamie, Bryologie-Lichénologie*, 1997, 18 (3), 191
Telaranea bischleriana Pócs, *Acta Botanica Hungarica*, 2006, 48 (1-2) (in press)

12. S. Rob Gradstein, *Bryological Times*, 2005, 115, 2

13. This award has been proposed by Roger Heim (cf. *Comptes rendus hebdomadaires des séances de l'Académie des sciences, Vie académique*, 9 décembre 1974, 279, 93).

EXPRESSIONS OF SYMPATHY



When I have announced the Helene's death to the scientific community, I have received many messages; some ones quite long and other short, but all of them expressing how Helene has marked their life. I have decided to publish them here, because they are hearty additions to this biography.

"She was a very influential in my career, she gave me the opportunity to visit collections at the Museum in Paris and provided housing so I did not have to spent money on expensive hotels and dedicated time to introduce me to *Cyathodium*. She was a very special person

and a good friend also" (Noris Salazar-Allen, USA).

"I had known Helene for the most part of my career and respected her as a scientist, colleague and friend" (John Engel, Chicago, USA).

"I knew her quite well, and joined her on several field trips and at her houses in Paris and Normandy. (...) She was a great friend and colleague to me and an enormous help with my work on Marchantiales. I will miss her very much" (David Long, Edinburgh, UK).

"We knew each other with Helene for more than 40 years! I always appreciated her talent to find new approaches in her research and her firm will to finish large projects. And she was a very kind and helpful personality, who always stood up against any incorrectness and inhuman behaviour" (Tamas Pócs, Eger, Hungary).

"It is with sadness I receive the decease of Helene, a great bryologist and a great person. Spanish bryologists are in doubt with her" (Javier Martinez-Abaiagar).

"Nombreux sont les souvenirs que je garderai d'Helene et de sa passion pour la Recherche" (Claude-H. Chaîneau, France).

"I was very saddened to hear about the death of Helen. I have been looking forward to seeing her and having her advise at Vienna this summer, since I'm preparing a paper on a new species of Marchantiales." (Masa Higuchi – Japon).

"I admired Helene and loved her" (Ilana Herrnstadt, Israel).

"Rapide, efficace, sans cesse au travail, c'était Héléne au Laboratoire. En mission, sur le terrain, elle montrait la même activité. Héléne et moi, nous avions décidé de connaître la flore bryologique de la Méditerranée. Pendant plusieurs années, dès l'arrivée du printemps, nous étions en route pour la Tunisie, la Libye ou Israël. Quel plaisir de passer, en quelques instants, de la végétation sèche, cassante, délicieusement parfumée à la flore de montagne, fraîche, ruisselante d'une tourbière de pente... Il nous a fallu supporter une température de 40 à 45° degrés, pendant des heures le vent de sable, l'incertitude de la route, la solitude du désert... Héléne n'a jamais montré la moindre impatience.

La carrière d'Héléne fut brillante, son travail soigné, bien dirigé. L'aide matérielle et morale qu'elle apporta aux bryologues du monde entier, place notre pays au meilleur rang mondial pour la connaissance des Hépatiques.

Hélène, vous aimiez ce merveilleux désert noir libyen baigné dans un ciel bleu pâle. Pour vous, ce souvenir est effacé. J'en garde pour nous deux, l'image fidèle, pour quelques temps encore... peut-être". (Suzanne Jovet-Ast, Biarritz).

"I also remember her fondly for her kindness and support given to me when I started my career as a bryologist from Asia. What a great loss for the Bryological World" (Benito Tan, Singapore).

"C'est une perte injuste et irréparable. (...) le meilleur hommage que nous pouvons lui faire est celui de la garder toujours dans mémoire et notre cœur" (Vincent Mazimpaka, Madrid, Spain).

"Une grande dame qui s'en va" (Bruno Delesalle, France).

"Les quelques rares interactions que j'ai eu avec Hélène me laisse un souvenir d'une collègue riche en savoir et particulièrement aimable. J'aurais souhaité avoir davantage d'opportunités de la côtoyer" (Bernard Goffinet, Storrs, USA).

"We can hardly believe that Helen passed away and it is a real shock to us. After the death of Riclef Grolle it is the next terrible blow to hepaticology. Please accept our most sincere words of sympathy because it is not the great loss for the French bryology and the Museum, but first of all the loss of a wonderful person" (Halina and Rysiek Ochyra, Kraków, Poland).

"We wish to extend our sincere condolences to you, the family and friends of the late Dr Helene Bischler. This is a sad loss for all concerned" (Jacques van Rooy and Sarie Perold,).

"Hélène m'avait patiemment initié il y a plus de 37 ans à la Bryologie... Elle et M^{me} Jovet m'avaient accueilli avec tant de gentillesse" (David Steward).

"J'ai eu le privilège de côtoyer plus de quatre ans Hélène Bischler-Causse dans l'ex-laboratoire de Cryptogamie, elle a représenté pour moi un modèle à plusieurs niveaux, le premier a été celui de ces scientifiques qui ont su à la fois maîtriser les techniques de la biologie moléculaire tout en continuant à approfondir leur savoir dans les sciences dites naturelles, ils n'étaient pas légions dans notre laboratoire ! A un deuxième niveau Hélène a été un modèle, par sa capacité à animer la seule véritable équipe de recherche, que j'ai connue à ce jour en Cryptogamie, avec Marie-Catherine Boisselier et Josie Lambourdière. Son dynamisme, sa culture, sa simplicité, son humour, étaient et restent un exemple pour nous tous" (Claude Yéprémian, Paris, France).

"Although we did not keep in touch after my year in Paris, I have always appreciated her uniqueness and her openness to me. She certainly made that year an interesting one that I will never forget" (Ann Rushing, USA).

"Elle a été toujours été très attentive et disponible malgré ses activités. Elle a toujours su me conseiller et porter un regard critique et constructif quand je l'ai sollicitée" (Pierre Boudier, Chartres, France).

"La curiosité, c'est le trait de caractère majeur que j'associerais à Hélène Bischler et, loin d'être ce vilain défaut souvent critiqué, ce sera chez elle un penchant qui conduira sa vie et dont on peut affirmer, en appréciant les résultats de son activité de chercheur, que ce fut une grande qualité.

Ainsi, tout au long de son parcours, elle introduira dans une recherche très spécialisée les concepts et les techniques qui émergeaient hors de son domaine. Ce fut dans les années 60 les cultures *in-vitro* ; ainsi ma première rencontre indirecte avec Hélène, et bien avant mon arrivée au Muséum lors d'un

stage au Conservatoire et Jardin Botanique de Genève, la présentation par le Professeur Bonner d'une série de tubes à essais laissés par « cette curieuse chercheuse suisse qui avait entrepris la culture *in-vitro* de *Cololejeunea* et qui était maintenant au Muséum de Paris ».

L'ayant rejointe dans cette institution quelques années plus tard, c'est elle qui, dès le début des années 70, me poussa vers ce domaine encore confidentiel qu'était alors l'informatique car elle souhaitait confronter ses descriptions morphologiques des Lejeuneacées aux traitements de la taxonomie numérique qui commençaient à se propager en France. L'usage de l'informatique restera d'ailleurs un élément constant dans la suite de ses travaux. Ce fut, pour moi, une nouvelle orientation. Ensemble nous avons développé la première base de données informatisée sur la répartition et l'écologie des Hépatiques méditerranéennes à partir des récoltes des missions qu'elle réalisait avec Suzanne Jovet-Ast. Je ne peux avoir que de l'émotion à la lecture d'une de ses dernières publications *Liverworts of the mediterranean – Ecology, diversity and distribution* parue en 2004 et synthétisant l'ensemble de cet immense travail. Puis elle s'ouvrira à l'analyse cladistique, à la reconstitution phylogénétique et intégrera des caractères génétiques à la description morphologique de ses spécimens.

La curiosité la poussait vers le monde et, pour ne rester que dans le domaine professionnel, on ne peut oublier son rôle majeur au niveau du fonctionnement de l'Association Internationale des Bryologistes (IAB).

Les débuts de ma carrière restent fondamentalement liés à la sienne et les nombreuses années pendant lesquelles nous nous sommes côtoyés ne pourront jamais s'oublier". (Raymond Baudoin, Paris)

"I am deeply sorry to learn about the death of Helene, we were very worried about her in recent month and will miss her so dearly, she was such a dear friend" (Rob Gradstein, Göttingen, Germany).

"I think the bryology has suffered a great lost, and specially her relatives and friends. I am also very sad" (Rosa Maria Ros, Murcia, Spain).

"A chaque occasion où je rencontrais Hélène Bischler, notamment lors de nos collaborations et de mes séjours au Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, j'appréciais ses qualités humaines, son ouverture d'esprit et sa grande générosité. Toujours prête à rendre service, elle était souvent sollicitée, interrompant son ouvrage pour informer, conseiller, guider ou aider à surmonter une difficulté survenant aussi bien dans la vie de tous les jours que dans le travail. Elle ne prenait pas au sérieux les petits ennuis de l'existence et aimait parler avec humour des situations auxquelles elle était ou avait été confrontée au cours de ses voyages et missions dans le monde.

Hélène travaillait sans arrêt. Elle était passionnée par ses recherches qu'elle menait avec méthode, rigueur et talent, ne se contentant jamais d'approximations. Exigeante pour elle-même, elle était indulgente envers les autres. Elle s'intéressait et touchait à tout ce qui pouvait apporter des progrès dans la connaissance des hépatiques : systématique, cultures, nombres chromosomiques puis biologie moléculaire, utilisant les techniques les plus modernes qui lui étaient accessibles.

Membre actif de l'IAB, elle participait régulièrement aux congrès. Son rayonnement international, auquel elle tenait beaucoup, demeure considérable. Elle laisse à la postérité une œuvre scientifique immense et de qualité irréprochable.

Comme tous ceux qui ont connu et estimé Hélène, je regrette sa disparition qui laisse un grand vide dans nos rangs et, étant donné l'amitié qui nous liait, j'éprouve une profonde tristesse" (Jean-Pierre Hébrard, Marseille, France).

“3 mars 1975 – je prenais mes nouvelles fonctions au laboratoire de cryptogamie du Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle. Je ne connaissais pas encore Hélène Bischler, pourtant c’était grâce à un ami commun que j’avais appris que l’on recrutait un photographe scientifique au sein de son laboratoire.

J’ai ressenti, très vite, une grande sympathie pour Hélène. Elle dégagait un certain mystère qui me fascinait, un humour qui me plaisait et une façon de « vivre sa vie » qui m’interrogeait beaucoup.

Par la photographie je participais à son travail et bien que n’ayant pas fait de longues études, je me sentais, à son contact, plus ‘intelligente’. Elle donnait la priorité à l’utilité, à la pratique plutôt qu’à la pensée et j’avais plaisir à travailler pour elle.

Lorsqu’elle eut son premier cancer, à ma sympathie s’ajouta mon admiration pour le courage qu’elle montra, comme si elle n’était pas malade. Elle se plongea ‘à fond’ dans le travail mais je restais pour elle la ‘copine’ à qui elle donnait des conseils ou avec qui on plaisantait. Nous parlions de choses et d’autres, de ce qui fait un bout de chemin ensemble.

Nous avons quitté le laboratoire de cryptogamie à peu près à la même époque. Sa santé devint de plus en plus vacillante et mon empathie pour elle devint de plus en plus pressante. J’allais la voir autant que je pouvais jusqu’à ce qu’elle nous quitte avec courage et dignité. J’ai compris alors, la leçon de vie qu’elle me transmettait depuis presque trente ans.

Un grand merci Hélène, je ne t’oublie pas”.

(Michèle Dumont, Saint Ouen, 20 novembre 2005).

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS OF HELENE BISCHLER-CAUSSE¹⁴

1953

1. PICCHI-SERMOLLI R., HEINIGER H. — Adumbratio florae aethiopicae. II. Ericaceae. *Webbia* 1953, 9: 9-48, 12 figs, 2 maps

1957

2. BISCHLER H. — Révision des espèces suisses de *Calypogeia*. *Candollea* 1957, 16: 9-76, 13 figs [thesis]. [separata with special cover, same title, with the mention “Thèse présentée à la Faculté des sciences de l’Université pour obtenir le grade de docteur ès Sciences naturelles, n° 1255”. Genève, imprimerie du Journal de Genève, 1957, 76 p., 13 figs].

1959

3. BISCHLER H., PINTO P. — Pinturas y grabos rupestres en la Serrania de la Macarena. *Cámpara* 1959, 6 (31): 14-15, photos

14. Hélène has undersigned only one paper with her original family name. After then, she usually used her first name of married woman: ‘Bischler’, and sometimes the two ‘Bischler-Causse’. We have followed the exact citation on each paper published by Helene.

1960

4. BISCHLER H., BONNER C.E.B. — Le genre *Microlejeunea* Steph. (Hepaticae) en Amérique du Sud. *Actes de la Société Helvétique des sciences naturelles* 1960, 140: 124-126.

1961

5. BISCHLER H., BONNER C.E. B., MILLER H.A. — Studies in Lejeuneaceae II. The transition, subgenus-genus, of Spruce's segregates of *Lejeunea*. *Nova Hedwigia* 1961, 3: 351-359.
6. BISCHLER H. — Aventuriers du XX^e siècle. *Musées de Genève* February 1961, 12: 6-9, 7 photos.

1962

7. BISCHLER H., MILLER H.A., BONNER C.E.B. — Studies in Lejeuneaceae. III. A historical account of *Lejeunea cucullata* (Reinw., Blume et Nees) and its varieties. *Nova Hedwigia* 1962, 3: 445-462, 5 tabs.
8. BISCHLER H. — Les "paramos" de Colombie. *Musées de Genève* April 1962, 24: 4-6, 4 photos.
9. BISCHLER H. — The genus *Calypogeia* Raddi in Central and South America. I. Introduction and subgenera *Mnioloma* and *Caracoma*. *Candollea* 1962, 18: 19-51, figs 1-16. [Running title: "July 1962].
10. BISCHLER H. — The genus *Calypogeia* Raddi in Central and South America. II. Subgenus *Calypogeia*, subgroups 1, 2, and 3. *Candollea* 1962, 18: 53-93, figs 17-30, 1 tab. [Running title: "July 1962].
11. BISCHLER H. — The genus *Calypogeia* Raddi in Central and South America. III. Subgenus *Calypogeia*, subgroups 4 and 5. *Candollea* 1962, 18: 95-128, figs 31-41. [Running title: "July 1962].
12. BISCHLER H. — Bischler H., Miller H.A., Bonner C.E.B. — Studies in Lejeuneaceae IV. The typification of the genus *Microlejeunea*. *Nova Hedwigia* 1962, 4: 173-187, 2 tabs. [27 February 1962]
13. MILLER H.A., BONNER C.E.B., BISCHLER H. — Studies in Lejeuneaceae V. *Microlejeunea* in Pacific Oceania. *Nova Hedwigia* 1962, 4: 551-560, 3 tabs. [31 July 1962]
14. BISCHLER H. — Recherches sur l'anatomie de la tige chez les Lejeuneaceae Paradoxae. *Revue bryologique et lichénologique* « 1961 » 1962, 30: 232-252, 2 pl.
15. BISCHLER H. — Hépatiques de Colombie I. *Trichocolea* Dum. *Revue bryologique et lichénologique* 1962, 31: 34-35.
16. BISCHLER H. — Hépatiques de Colombie II. *Bazzania* S.F. Gray. *Revue bryologique et lichénologique* 1962, 31: 36-40.

1963

17. BISCHLER H., BONNER C.E.B., MILLER H.A. — Studies in Lejeuneaceae VI. The genus *Microlejeunea* Steph. in Central and South America. *Nova Hedwigia* "1962" 1963, 5: 359-411, 11 tabs. [31 January 1963]

1965

18. BISCHLER H. — Le genre *Drepanolejeunea* Steph. en Amérique centrale et méridionale. *Revue bryologique et lichénologique* « 1964 » 1965, 33: 15-179, 34 figs, 9 maps [Janvier 1965].

19. BISCHLER H. — Hermann Reimers (17 juin 1893 - 18 mai 1961). *Revue bryologique et lichénologique* « 1964 » 1965, 33: 294-295, 1 photo.
20. BISCHLER H. — C.J. Skottsberg (1880-1963). *Revue bryologique et lichénologique* « 1964 » 1965, 33: 296, 1 photo.
21. BISCHLER H. — Recherches sur l'anatomie de la tige chez les Lejeuneaceae. II. Les sous-familles Lejeuneoideae, tribu Ptychantheae, Nipponolejeuneoideae et Myriocoleoideae. *Revue bryologique et lichénologique* 1965, 33: 399-458, 7 figs, 1 tab.
22. JOVET-AST S., BISCHLER H., BAUM R. — Hépatiques récoltées en Israël. *Israel Journal of Botany* 1965, 14: 36-48, 2 photos.

1966

23. JOVET-AST S., BISCHLER H. — Les Hépatiques d'Israël: Enumération, notes écologiques et biogéographiques. *Revue bryologique et lichénologique* 1966, 34: 91-126, 3 Figs, 31 maps, 5 pl.
24. BISCHLER H., BONNER C.E.B., MILLER H.A. — Studies in Lejeuneaceae VII. The typification of the genus *Drepanolejeunea*. *Nova Hedwigia* "1965" 1966, 10: 589-598, pl. 174-178.
25. BISCHLER H. — Recherches sur l'anatomie de la tige chez les Lejeuneaceae. III. — Les sous-familles Lejeuneoideae, tribu Lejeuneae, et Tuyamaelloideae. *Revue bryologique et lichénologique* « 1966 » 1967, 34: 601-675, 9 pl., 1 tab. [June 1967].

1968

26. BISCHLER H. — Le genre *Drepanolejeunea* Steph. en Amérique centrale et méridionale. - II. *Revue bryologique et lichénologique* « 1967 » 1968, 35: 95-134, 11 Figs, 2 maps [July 1968].
27. BISCHLER H. — Le genre *Drepanolejeunea* Steph. en Amérique centrale et méridionale. Compléments. *Revue bryologique et lichénologique* « 1967 » 1968, 35: 135-137 [July 1968].
28. MILLER H.A., BONNER C.E.B., BISCHLER H. — Studies in Lejeuneaceae VIII. *Microlejeunea* in Asia and Australia. *Nova Hedwigia* "1967" 1968, 14: 61-67, tabs 43-44. [28 February 1968].

1969

29. BISCHLER H. — Le genre *Leptolejeunea* (Spruce) Steph. en Amérique. *Nova Hedwigia* 17: 265-350, tabs 67-88.
30. BISCHLER H. — Monographie du genre *Rhaphidolejeunea* Herzog. *Revue bryologique et lichénologique* « 1968 » 1969, 36: 56-104, 10 figs, 2 maps [April 1969].
31. BISCHLER H. — Notes sur l'anatomie des amphigastres et sur le développement du paramphigastre et des rhizoïdes chez *Drepano-*, *Rhaphido-* et *Leptolejeunea*. *Revue bryologique et lichénologique* « 1968 » 1969, 36: 45-55, 4 figs [April 1969].
32. JOVET-AST S., BISCHLER H. — Les Hépatiques de Libye. Enumération, notes écologiques et biogéographiques. *Revue bryologique et lichénologique* « 1968 » 1969, 36: 245-291, 24 maps, 4 pl. [April 1969].

1970

33. BISCHLER H., JOLY P. — Essais d'application de méthodes de traitement numérique des informations systématiques. — II. Etude des espèces européennes, africaines, et sud-américaines de *Calypogeia*. *Revue bryologique et lichénologique* « 1969 » 1970, 36: 691-714, 13 tabs [July 1970].

34. BISCHLER H. — Les espèces du genre *Calypogeia* sur le continent africain et les îles africaines. *Revue bryologique et lichénologique* 1970, 37: 63-134, 17 figs, 8 maps. [October-December 1970].
35. BISCHLER H. — Rudolph M. Schuster. The Hepaticae and Anthocerotae of North America. (recension). *The Bryologist* 1970, 73: 168-169.

1971

36. JOVET-AST S., BISCHLER H. — Les Hépatiques d’Egypte et du Sinaï. Enumération, notes écologiques et biogéographiques. *Revue bryologique et lichénologique* « 1970 » 1971, 37: 265-290, 2 figs, 3 maps, 4 pl. [1971].
37. JOVET-AST S., BISCHLER H. — Distribution, écologie, sociologie du *Riccia perennis* St. *Revue bryologique et lichénologique* « 1970 » 1971, 37: 247-264, 4 tabs, 1 map, 3 pl.

1972

38. JOVET-AST S., BISCHLER H. — Les Hépatiques de Tunisie. Enumération, notes écologiques et biogéographiques. *Revue bryologique et lichénologique* « 1971-1972 » 1972, 38: 1-125, 15 tabs, 14 maps, 5 pl. [1972].

1973

39. BISCHLER H., JOVET-AST S. — Les hépatiques de la Sardaigne. Enumération, notes écologiques et biogéographiques. *Revue bryologique et lichénologique* « 1971-1972 » 1973, 38: 325-419, 12 tabs, 1 graph., 13 maps. [17 May 1973].
40. BISCHLER H., JOVET-AST S. — Les hépatiques de Corse. Enumération, notes écologiques et biogéographiques. *Revue bryologique et lichénologique* 1973, 39: 43-153, 20 tabs, 17 maps, 3 pl. [17 May 1973].
41. BISCHLER H., JOVET-AST S. — Distribution, écologie, sociologie du *Riccia sommierii* Lev. *Revue bryologique et lichénologique* 1973, 39: 271-283, 2 tabs, 1 map, 1 pl. [13 September 1973].

1974

42. BISCHLER H., JOVET-AST S. — Une mission hépatologique d’automne sur la côte yougoslave. *Revue bryologique et lichénologique* “1973” 1974, 39: 554-629, 14 tabs, 12 maps, 3 pl. [3 January 1973]
43. BISCHLER H., JOVET-AST S., SIMO R.M., 1973 — *Sphaerocarpus texanus* Austin, nouveau pour l’Espagne. *Revue bryologique et lichénologique* « 1973 » 1974, 39: 666-667 [3 janvier 1974].

1975

44. BISCHLER H., JOVET-AST S. — Récoltes d’Hépatiques de Jérusalem à Nabulus et à Ein Gedi. *Revue bryologique et lichénologique* 1975, 41: 17-26, 1 tabs, 6 fig. [31 January 1975].
45. JOVET-AST S., BISCHLER H. — Biologie des Hépatiques des déserts méditerranéens. Organisation de la Recherche Agronomique, centre Volcani, Publication Spéciale, 1975, 39: 167-169, 4 tabs, 6 fig.

1976

46. JOVET-AST S., BISCHLER H., BAUDOIN R. — Essai sur le peuplement hépatologique de la région méditerranéenne. *Journal of the Hattori Botanical Laboratory* 1976, 41: 87-94, 2 tabs, 6 maps. [16 December 1976].
47. BISCHLER H. — *Exormotheca pustulosa* Mitten. Distribution, écologie, caryotypes, spores, parois sporales, germination. *Revue bryologique et lichénologique* 1976, 42: 769-783, 5 pl., 1 map [10 November 1976].

48. JOVET-AST S., BISCHLER H. — Hépatiques de la Péninsule ibérique : Enumération, notes écologiques et biogéographiques. *Revue bryologique et lichénologique* 1976, 42: 931-987, 6 tabs, 20maps [30 December 1976].
49. BISCHLER H. — Dr C.E.B. Bonner (1915-1976). *Revue bryologique et lichénologique* 1976, 42: 1007-1009, 1 photo [30 December 1976].

1977

50. BISCHLER H. — *Plagiochasma* Lehm et Lindenb. I. Le genre et ses subdivisions. *Revue bryologique et lichénologique* 1977, 43: 67-109, 14 pl., 2 maps [28 February 1977].
51. BAUDOIN R., BISCHLER H. — Etude de deux complexes d'espèces. *Bryophytorum bibliotheca* 1977, 13: 579-619, 9 fig.
52. BISCHLER H. (ed.) — C.E.B. Bonner, *Index Hepaticarum VIIa*. Lehre, Cramer, 1977, 175 p.

1978

53. BISCHLER H., LAMY D. (eds) — C.E.B. Bonner, *Index Hepaticarum IX*. Lehre, Cramer, 1978, 342 p.
54. BISCHLER H. — *Plagiochasma* Lehm. et Lindenb. II. Les taxa européens et africains. *Revue bryologique et lichénologique* 1978, 44: 223-300, 23 pl., 7 maps, 1 graphique [10 July 1978].
55. BAUDOIN R., BISCHLER H. — Analyse statistique du genre *Plagiochasma* Lehm. et Lindenb. Etude du sous-genre *Plagiochasma* en Afrique. *Revue bryologique et lichénologique* 1978, 44: 301-311, 4 fig., 3 tabs [10 July 1978].

1979

56. BISCHLER H. — *Plagiochasma* Lehm. et Lindenb. III. Les taxa d'Asie et d'Océanie. *Journal of the Hattori Botanical Laboratory* 1979, 45: 25-79, 16 figs, 6 maps, 1 graphique. [17 March 1979].
57. BAUDOIN R., BISCHLER H. — Analyse statistique du genre *Plagiochasma* Lehm. et Lindenb. Etude du sous-genre *Plagiochasma* en Asie et en Océanie. *Journal of the Hattori Botanical Laboratory* 1979, 45: 81-91, 4 figs, 3 tabs. [17 March 1979].
58. BISCHLER H., JOVET-AST S. — Nouvelles hépatiques récoltées en Crète. *Revue bryologique et lichénologique* 1979, 45: 45-60, 10 tabs [10 March 1979].
59. BISCHLER H. — *Plagiochasma* Lehm. et Lindenb. IV. Les taxa américains. *Revue bryologique et lichénologique* 1979, 45: 255-333, 25 fig., 7 maps, 1 graph. [10 October 1979].
60. BAUDOIN R., BISCHLER H. — Analyse statistique du genre *Plagiochasma* Lehm. et Lindenb. Etude du sous-genre *Plagiochasma* en Amérique. *Revue bryologique et lichénologique* 1979, 45: 335-344, 3 fig., 4 tab. [10 October 1979].

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ANNEX

Field collecting

Switzerland, 1951-1955 (at Conservatoire Botanique de Genève); Colombia, 1956-1959, Bryophytes et Pteridophytes (Bryophytes at PC; Pteridophytes at CJBG); Mediterranean area and arid and semi-arid area (1964-1982): Israel, Egypt, Libya, Spain, Portugal, Tunisia, Sardinia, Corsica, Yugoslavia, Algeria, West Bank of Palaestina, Crete, France (South), Sicily, Cyprus, Toscana (specimens at PC); for studies of Marchantiales populations (1987-1995): France and Spain.

Hélène participated to various congress and took advantage of it to collect specimens: USSR, Ouzbekistan (1975); Canada, Rock Mountains and North of Carolina (1980); Czechoslovakia, Giants Mounts (1982); Japan, Kyoto and Kyushu (1983); Hungary, Budapest and Eger (1985); Scotland, Highlands (1988), China (1997).

Congress

Centenary Meeting of the British Bryological Society (Univ. Glasgow, U.K.), 1996 (n° 115, 116, 122)

Colloque international en hommage à Jean Pernès : Paris, 1992 (n° 102)

Congress of East Asiatic bryology: Helsinki, 1990

Congrès international de Bryologie : Bordeaux, 1977 (n° 51)

“Green Plant Phylogeny Research Coordination Group”, organized by Brent Mishler. Pre-Congress bryophyte workshop: Xalapa, Veracruz, Mexico, 1999.

Groupe de Biologie et de Génétique des Populations: Dijon, 1989 (n° 95); Lille, 1991; Toulouse, 1992 (n° 103)

Hedwig Symposium (Germany, Göttingen) 1999 (n° 131)

Informatique et biosphère: Paris, 1979 (n° 61)

IAB Congress: Geneva, 1979; Tokyo, 1983 (n° 78); Budapest, 1985 (n° 79, 80); Exeter, 1991; Peking (China), 1997

International Botanical Congress: St. Petersburg (USSR), 1975 (n° 46); Berlin, 1987 (n° 86); St. Louis, (Missouri), 1999 (n° 129, 130)

International conference on systematic and evolutionary biology: Vancouver (Canada), 1980 (n° 63); Brighton (Great Britain), 1985

International symposium of bryophyte ecology: Edinburgh, 1988 (n° 89)

Journées de la Société française de systématique : Paris

Journée de réflexion sur l'évolution des système haplo-diploïdes : Lille, 1988

Meeting of bryologists from Central and Eastern Europe: Praha, 1982 (n° 67); Eger, 1985

Optima: Palerme, 1983 (n° 70)

Plant Life of southwest Asia Symposium: Edinburgh, 1985 (n° 77)

Réunion annuelle de la société helvétique des sciences naturelles: Aarau, 1960 (n° 4)

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