

# AUSTRALASIAN BRYOLOGICAL NEWSLETTER

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Heinar Streimann  
19<sup>th</sup> December 1938 – 29<sup>th</sup> August 2001

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## **HEINAR STREIMANN**

### **1938-2001**

Heinar was private, shy, quiet and gentlemanly by nature. Although not at ease in large groups, in a one to one situation he was ever willing to share his passion for plants, particularly mosses, and to help with identifications and exchange of collections with anyone sharing his interests. He loved fieldwork and many overseas visitors to Canberra over the years were able to share days in the field with him.

His family, too, shared many working expeditions with him with many roadside stops. As a growing boy, his son Arvid saw many interesting places in Victoria and the Brindabellas on excursions or holidays spent with his father in the bush. Heinar's two daughters, Arlene and Mirja, and his wife Lina joined in with the activities. Mirja used her skills as an artist to illustrate the covers of some of his *Exiccatae* and help with other illustrations for his publications. His wife Lina gave him considerable support and encouragement in all his endeavours and shared his love of travel. Hence they travelled widely in North America, Japan, the Philippines, and Europe. It was on those expeditions, meeting many overseas bryologists that Heinar realised the recognition they gave for his knowledge and the value of his collections.

Although he lived most of his life in Australia, Heinar felt particularly at home in Europe in his latter days after re-establishing his connections with relatives in Estonia where he was born in Turtu in 1938. The war years took their toll when as a young boy he lost his father in the Estonian Air Force. His early years were spent with his mother, grandmother, and brother under war conditions and the post-war period under the Russians. Finally in 1950 the family fled to Germany where Heinar began his education. Later in 1950 the family migrated to Australia, to Seymour in Victoria where he remained until he completed his schooling and moved to work in Melbourne.

His working career was quite varied. He began at the Bureau of Meteorology in Melbourne (1959-1961). In 1961 he moved to Papua New Guinea where he worked (1961-1963) in the Department of Forests at Bulolo. In 1964 he moved to the Bulolo Forestry College where he was employed in surveying and planning roads for the growing forestry industry. His travels in the forest and being surrounded daily by rich tropical vegetation, as well his keen observation and curiosity, soon gave him a love of botany, particularly tropical plants and later the cryptogams. He began teaching botany at the Forestry College and in 1971-1972 worked in the Division of Botany at Lae. In 1972 he moved to Canberra to work in the Herbarium, National Botanic Gardens (CBG). In 1993 this became part of the Australian National Herbarium, Centre of Plant Diversity Research. (CANB) where Heinar remained, except for a short return to the Forestry College in Bulolo as a visiting lecturer in 1981-83, until his retirement in 2000.

Whilst in New Guinea he corresponded with a pen pal Angelina (Lina) in the Philippines. Finally in 1965 he met her in Manila where their relationship blossomed and, after a whirlwind courtship, they were married there. His years in Papua New Guinea gave him an understanding and rapport with the indigenous people there. Thus when he returned in 1981 –1982 as a lecturer, he was able to make significant collections with the help of the local population. Some of these collections were sent to Helen Ramsay for cytological studies.

During his years in Canberra he studied part-time for a degree in Applied Science (University of Canberra) and later, with Helen Ramsay as supervisor, he completed a Masters degree at the University of New South Wales working on a revision of the Meteoriaceae in Australia. In his early years in Canberra, Heinar began amassing herbarium collections of cryptogams. Initially duplicates were sent overseas to eg. Helsinki, New York or Leiden for identification by experts. Gradually Heinar became more expert in identification himself and was able to place names on most of his collections. Apart from those from Papua New Guinea, Heinar's collections were made when he travelled widely in Queensland, New South Wales, Australian Capital Territory, Victoria, Tasmania and also recently in Vanuatu. As well as sending duplicates to many herbaria, including H, L, NY and MO, he made a series of Exiccatae for distribution consisting of 17 fascicles representing 500 numbers. During his time at Canberra he built up the cryptogamic collections at CBG (now in CANB) from 14 packets to what finally, at his retirement, is the largest collection of cryptogams in the Southern Hemisphere. The collection now stands at ca 65,000 with approximately equal numbers of mosses and lichens, the rest being liverworts and fungi.

A close friendship and many field excursions with his colleague Jack Elix were the basis for many of the lichen collections and a number of publications. When close to death Heinar was relieved when Jack agreed to help complete his unfinished publications, particularly the revised catalogue. Other colleagues will also help.

Apart from his connections with Papua New Guinea, Heinar had a real interest in the offshore islands close to Australia eg. Norfolk Island, Christmas Island, Lord Howe Island. His book on the Mosses of Norfolk Island is the result of his work there. Unfortunately others which were anticipated were not completed. In recent years he also became interested in Vanuatu where he worked with the indigenous botanists and tried to establish an interest in and appreciation of the bryophytes and lichens of these Islands. A catalogue of these is in preparation and will be published.

Heinar had a remarkable ability for cataloguing information and references. He was very patient working away at this in his own time. Once these data were accumulated with help from Judith Curnow, they were entered into the computer and ABRS was persuaded to publish it. This catalogue (Streimann & Curnow 1989) was a milestone in our knowledge of Australian mosses, bringing together in a compact volume, the names, publication data and distribution by state for all the known Australian species. It included a vast number of early publications and has provided so much useful information and saved many hours of library research for those involved in Flora writing. The increased activity in moss research both in Australia and worldwide since then has necessitated the production of an updated version. Heinar had prepared a draft manuscript, which was almost complete at the time of his death. It will be published in the near future. In addition, he has an extensive publication list including over 50 papers and 17 Exiccatae and 2-3 books. The revision of the families Meteoriaceae and Hookeriaceae are a taxonomic contribution to the Flora of Australia.

The death of Heinar Streimann on 29th August 2001 has left a gap in the bryological community. His contributions to Australian bryology have been outstanding. He will be sorely missed by many of his colleagues scattered worldwide. Heinar will long be remembered for his passionate love of the cryptogams and his ability to impart that knowledge to those interested enough to listen.

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### Poster

- HÄLLINBACK, T, T. POCS, H. STREIMANN & B. TAN, 1997. Global Action Plan for Bryophytes. International Association of Bryologists Symposium, Beijing, CHINA

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- OCHYRA, R. & H. STREIMANN. Notes on Australian Amblystegiaceae (Musci). *Nova Hedwigia* (in press).
- STREIMANN, H. Catalogue of Australian mosses. Bureau of Flora and Fauna (in prep).
- STREIMANN, H. Catalogue of the mosses, liverworts and lichens of Vanuatu. Liverwort section co-authored by T. Pócs. (in prep.)

**Helen Ramsay, Sydney, Australia**

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## Bastow's Tasmanian Hepaticae

In a recent attempt to brighten up the 'bryophyte section' at the National Herbarium of Victoria (MEL) Pina Milne and myself began to put together a display using reprints of the beautiful illustrations from Richard Bastow's 1888 paper on Tasmanian Hepaticae. The idea of arranging the plates in some semblance of a systematic classification of the liverwort families was soon thwarted, however, by the realization that a mere 120 years or so after publication, most of the names were no longer used and many of the relationships indicated had long since been put asunder!

I then embarked, with a trusty copy of Scott and Bradshaw (1985) in hand, on a mission to apply the current names to the illustrations. This redecoration project has turned out to require more than a bit of laminating and blue tack and, given Helen Jolley's 1999 Bastow article in this newsletter, we thought it would be relevant to share the results.

If you have never looked at Bastow's publications they are worth seeking out, not only are his illustrations beautiful but his writing includes some wonderful prose which is so evocative of bryological forays and convey a sense of passion for the plants he describes along side his scientific approach;

*"I was somewhat excited when I found this [fruiting Zoopsis argentea], and, keeping a wary look-out in quest of other plants, espied a lovely Hypneum crysogaster, a mass of a bright golden colour, around one of the branches. It did not take me long to scramble up the tree over the stream; but in that fatal act the catch on my vasculum was caught, and I had the mortifying spectacle of seeing my carefully wrapped specimen sailing merrily down stream, waterfalls and everything. One grain of comfort I had, however, when I found Zoopsis argentea –one silvery specimen- yet in the vasculum. You may depend I had the catch made stronger, and another lesson I received was to wear a cap, so that the branches could not pull my hat off. In the gullies a hint to the wise is sufficient."* (Bastow, 1914)

I am particularly fond of Bastow's description of hardy mountain species revelling in storms and of elaters as being like microscopic springs which writhe about when fresh! (Bastow, 1914)

In the following list, the corrections have relied heavily on Scott and Bradshaw (1985). As a space saving measure authors have not been included as these can be found in the same source. Engel and Schuster (1984) was referred to in the case of the Geocaylaceae.

Following Scott and Bradshaw, three type faces have been used to distinguish the categories:

1. **Bold face** type is used for those names which are understood to be currently accepted or correct names of species.
2. *Italic type* is used to indicate the names as they appear in Bastow's paper which have been rejected. [brackets] indicate a correction of Bastow's spelling.
3. Roman type indicates names on which Scott and Bradshaw reserved opinion through lack of data

### Plate I

*Riccia natans* = **Ricciocarpos natans**

### Plate II

*Jungermannia tasmanica* = **Jamesoniella tasmanica**

**Lepidozia procera**

**Podomitrium phyllanthus**

**Metzgeria furcata**

**Marchantia polymorpha** (may be referable to **M. berteriana**)

*Anthoceros longispinus* = **Megaceros**

*Riccia natans* = **Ricciocarpos natans**

### Plate III

**Plagiochila strombifolia**

**Chiloscyphus biciliata**

*Isotachis gunniana* = **Isotachis intortifolia**

*Polyotus brachyocladus* = **Lepidolaena brachyclada**

### Plate IV

*Plagiochila magellanicum* = **Adelanthus**

*magellanicus* = **Adelanthus oclusus**

*Plagiochila microdictyon* = **Plagiochila circinalis**

**Plagiochila fasciculata**

### Plate V

**Plagiochila annotina**

**Plagiochila lyallii****Plate VI**

*Leioscyphus cheiloscyphoides* = **Leptoscyphus expansus**

**Temnoma pulchella [pulchellum]****Plate VII**

*Lophocolea tasmanica* = **Lophocolea pallida**

*Lophocolea heterophylla*[*heterophylloides*] =

*Lophocolea semiteres* = **Chiloscyphus semiteres**

*Lophocolea biciliata* = **Chiloscyphus biciliata**

*Lophocolea colensoi* = **Heteroscyphus colensoi**

**Plate VIII**

*Lophocolea austrigena* most probably an error for

*Lophocolea paniscula* = **Chiloscyphus paniscula**

*Lophocolea novae-zealande* = **Chiloscyphus**

**novae-zealandae**

*Lophocolea bidentata* = **Chiloscyphus latifolia**

*Lophocolea lenta* = **Chiloscyphus lenta**

**Plate IX**

*Lophocolea amplectans* = **Chiloscyphus**

**amplectans**

*Lophocolea decurva* = **Saccogynidium decurva**

*Trigonanthus dentata* = **Cephaloziella hirta**

**Plate X**

*Jungermannia perigonalis* = **Andrewsianthus**

**perigonalis**

*Jungermannia monodon* = **Cuspidatula monodon**

*Jungermannia colorata* = **Jamesoniella colorata**

*Jungermannia tasmanica* = **Jamesoniella**

**tasmanica**

**Plate XI**

*Jungermannia teres* = **Herzogobryum teres**

*Jungermannia bastovii* = **Cephaloziella exiliflora**

*Solenostoma rotata*[*rotatum*] =

**Hepatostolonophora rotata**

**Plate XII**

*Jungermannia emarginata* [*marginata*] =

**Clasmatocolea marginata**

*Cesia erosa* = **Herzogobryum erosum**

**Adelanthus falcatus****Plate XIII**

*Chiloscyphus conjugatus* = **Heteroscyphus conjugatus**

*Chiloscyphus gunnianus* = **Heteroscyphus gunnianus**

*Chiloscyphus billardieri* = **Heteroscyphus billardieri**

*Chiloscyphus sinuosus* = **Heteroscyphus sinuosus**

**Plate XIV**

*Chiloscyphus laxus* = **Leptophyllopsis laxa**

*Chiloscyphus coalitus* = **Heteroscyphus coalitus**

**Chiloscyphus leucophylla** [**leucophyllus**]

*Chiloscyphus tridentatus* = **Heteroscyphus**

**tridentatus**

**Plate XV**

*Chiloscyphus cymbaliferus* = **Tetracymbaliella**

**cymbalifera**

**Psiloclada clandestina**

**Chiloscyphus limosus**

**Plate XVI**

**Tylimanthus tenella** [**tenullus**]

**Acrobolbus cinerascens**

**Tylimanthus saccata** [**saccatus**]

*Lethocolea concinna* = **Acrobolbus concinnus**

**Plate XVII**

*Lethocolea drummondii* = *Lethocolea squamata* =

**Lethocolea pansa**

**Balantiopsis diplophylla**

**Plate XVIII**

**Isotachis intortifolia**

*Gymnomitrium concinnatum* = **Herzogobryum erosum**

*Isotachis subtrifida* = **Triandrophyllum**

**subtrifidum**

*Isotachis gunniana* = **Isotachis intortifolia**

**Plate XIX**

*Scapania obtusifolia* = **Diplophyllum**

**obtusifolium**

*Scapania densifolia* = **Blepharidophyllum**

**vertebrale**



**Plate XX***Gotschea pinnatifolia* = **Schistochila pinnatifolia***Gotschea ciliata* = **Schistochila ciliata****Plate XXI***Sendtnera juniperina* = probably an error for**Herberta oldfieldianus***Leperoma scolopendra* = **Lepicolea scolopendra****Mastigophora flaggellifera****Plate XXII****Lepidozia procera****Lepidozia microphylla***Lepidozia capilligera* = **Telaranea capillegera***Lepidozia quadrifida***Plate XXIII***Lepidozia praenitens* = **Telaranea praenitens****Lepidozia laevifolia****Lepidozia pendulina****Plate XXIV***Lepidozia centipes* = **Telaranea centipes****Lepidozia glaucophylla***Lepidozia capillaries* = **Kurzia hippurioides****Lepidozia cupressina****Plate XXV***Lepidozia patentissima* = **Telaranea patentissima****Lepidozia ulothrix****Plate XXVI***Mastigobryum monilinerve* = **Bazzania****monilinervis***Mastigobryum colensoanum* = **Acromastigum****colensoanum***Mastigobryum novae-hollandiae* = **Bazzania****adnexa****Radula physoloba****Plate XXVII**

*Lejeunia rufescens*, Scott and Bradshaw note that “according to Grolle (1982) the records of *L. rufescens* by Mitten (1859), Gottsche (1880), Bastow (1888b) and Stephani (1890) are misidentifications, and the species apparently does not exist in Australia”.

*Lejeunia humida* = **Lejeunea drummondii***Lejeunia serphyllifolia* = **Lejeunea drummondii***Lejeunia lyratifolia* = **Diplasiolejeunea plicatiloba***Lejeunia gunniana* = **Lejeunea drummondii****Plate XXVIII***Trichocolea tomentella* = **Trichocolea mollissima****Frullania falciloba****Frullania deplanata****Frullania probosciphora****Plate XXIX***Frullania reptans* = **Frullania probosciphora***Polyotus clariger* = **Lepidolaena clarigera***Polyotus magellanica* [*magellanicus*] =**Gackstroemia weindorferi****Plate XXX****Fossombronia pusilla****Zoopsis** [*argentina*] **argentea****Zoopsis leitgebiana****Plate XXXI***Steetzia lyallii* = **Pallavicinia lyellii****Podomitrium phyllanthus***Symphyogyna flabellata* = **Hymenophyton****flabellatum****Plate XXXII****Metzgeria furcata***Symphyogyna hymenophyllum* = **Symphyogyna****podophylla***Symphyogyna rhizobola* = **Symphyogyna****podophylla***Metzgeria eriocaula* = **Riccardia ericocaula****Plate XXXIII***Sacromitrium palmatum* = **Riccardia rupicola***Sacromitrium multifida* [*multifidum*] = **Riccardia****multifida***Sacromitrium pinguis* [*pingue*] = **Aneura****rodwayi***Sacromitrium alcicorne* = **Riccardia alcicornis****Plate XXXIV***Sacromitrium pinnatifidum* = **Riccardia crassa***Sacromitrium cochleatum* = **Riccardia cochleata****Targionia hypophylla***Marchantia tabularis* = **Marchantia berteroana****Plate XXXV**

**Reboulia hemisphaerica***Marchantia tabularis* = **Marchantia berteroana***Fimbriaria* = **Asterella****Anthoceros laevis***Anthoceros longispirus* = **Megaceros longispirus****Plate XXXVI***Frullania diplota* = **Frullania rostrata****Plate XXXVII***Lepidozia capillaris* var. *geniculata* = *Lepidozia*  
*apressifolia***Plate XXXVIII***Cephalozia (Zoopsis) leitgebiana* = **Zoopsis**  
**leitgebiana****Plate XXXIX***Chiloscyphus limosus* = **Heteroscyphus limosus****Plate XL***Jungermania bastovii* = **Cephaloziella exiliflora****Plate XLI***Cesia erosa* = **Herzogobryum erosum****Plate XLII***Jungermania (Jamesoniella) teres* =**Herzogobryum teres****Plate XLIII***Anthoceros longispirus* = **Megaceros longispirus**

To echo Bastow's own disclaimer "doubtless many errors may be found that a more experienced and abler pen would have avoided" (Bastow, 1888). I do, however, hope this list of up dated names will be of some use, even if only to serve as a humbling reminder of how transient labels that we give to plants can be and also as a reflection of the advances in Australian hepaticology over the last century.

**References**Bastow, R.A. 1888. Tasmanian Hepaticae. *Pap. Proc. R. Soc. Tasm.* for 1887: 209-289. Plates 1-43.Bastow, R.A. 1914. Victorian Hepaticae. *Vic. Nat.* **31**: 74-81.Engel, J.J. & Schuster, R.M. 1984. An overview and evaluation of the genera of Geocalyceae sub. family Lophocoleoideae, Hepaticae. *Nova Hedwigia* (39): 385-562.Scott, G.A.M. & Bradshaw, J.A. 1986. Australian liverworts (Hepaticae): annotated list of binomials and check-list of published species with biography. *Brunonia* 8(1): 1-117.Scott, G.A.M. & Beckmann, K.G. Proposal to conserve *Lethocolea pansa*. *Taxon***Karen Beckmann, Melbourne, Victoria.**

## Vlth Australasian Bryological Workshop Blue Mountains, NSW, 20 – 26<sup>th</sup> September, 2001

The Vlth Australasian Bryological Workshop was held in The Blue Mountains National Park based at the Berringa Conference Centre in Grose Vale. The great success of the Workshop for 2001 was due in great part to the very able organising committee, composed of Elizabeth Brown, Robert Coveny and Helen Ramsay from the National Herbarium of NSW and Alison Downing, Ron Oldfield, Helen Jolley, Kevin Downing and Margot Oldfield of Macquarie University. The other contributor to its success was the wonderful weather that we had for the entire stay. Participants included not only our local Australian bryologists, but also colleagues from New Zealand and from as far away as Germany.

The majority of participants all arrived Thursday evening whereby we were met by Helen Jolley who directed us to our sleeping quarters and then showed us our wonderful laboratory facilities. The large lecture room was decked out with tables, chairs, sets of microscopes, both compound and dissecting, along with all the necessary paraphernalia required. At the front of the room we were amply supplied with reference books, journal articles, and later on in the week, bryophyte merchandise for purchasing. Also available was a compound microscope and dissector with video camera set up to allow viewing of specimens on a screen. The laboratory facilities were just excellent.

Of course the next most important aspect of our place of abode, was the food. This was well prepared, delicious and always with ample proportions supplied by the Manager of the Conference Centre, Noni Gough and her father.

Following dinner on our first night at the workshop, Alison and Elizabeth opened the excellent program for the next few days. Dr Tim Entwistle gave the welcome address, followed by a history of the workshops over the last 13 years by Paddy Dalton. The formal speeches were finished off with a selection of beautiful bryophyte slides taken by Ron Oldfield. Each of the subsequent evenings was a combination of paper presentations followed by laboratory sessions to view our collections made during the day. The quality of talks presented was excellent without exception, with topics ranging from Wollemi National Park by Jan Allen from Mt. Tomah Botanic Gardens, to landscape and vegetation of Middle Europe presented by German bryology student Volker Buchbender, to wildlife illustration presented by Anne Llewellyn and Herbert Heinrich from the University of Newcastle. The bryophyte papers included such topics as bryophyte conservation in New Zealand presented by Jessica Beever, the re-discovery of rare moss species in Tasmania (Paddy Dalton) and Western Australia (Brenda Hammersley, presented in her absence by Judith Curnow), to bryophyte ecology (Emma Pharo & Perpetua Turner), to bryophytes and arsenic (Aaron Floyd); to arid mosses of South Australia (Graham Bell) to the most fascinating of all bryophytes, the liverworts. In particular, the engrossing genus *Fossombronia* from the far flung regions of Africa, Southwest Asia and India (I forget the name of the presenter!) to the possibility of a pictorial bryophyte field guide (Ron Oldfield) and many others. All were well presented including those marvellous coloured SEM micrographs by Scott Gilmore! Isn't technology wonderful?

But by far the highlight of the workshop was the field trips each day covering a diversity of bryophyte habitats. And of course finding the three most fascinating groups of bryophyte organisms, the hornworts, *Fossombronia* and *Asterella*. What more could a bryologist want? Hey, and I'm not biased at all!

We visited such sites as Coachwood Glen, in the Megalong valley, Dantes Glen and Adelina Falls, both at Lawson and Pierces Pass, The Gorge Walk, Bilpin and Mt. Wilson. We were also fortunate to be able to visit Mt. Tomah Botanical Gardens and given a guided tour of the gardens.

One of the many highlights was a visit to the Jenolan caves where we were met by Mia Thurgate who is Manager of the Jenolan Caves Reserve Trust and Steve Reilly, Manager at Jenolan Caves, both of whom gave us very informative talks on the cave system. Steve then led us into one of the most spectacular of the caves, where the sculpturing and natural architecture of the cave was just stunning.

Interesting finds over the five collecting days included *Reboulia hemisphaerica*, which I had never seen before, the beautiful *Goebelobryum unguiculatum*, *Enigmella thallina* with gemmae which was spotted by Judith at the entry to Pierces Pass track, along with a tiny epiphyte, *Cololejeunea mamillata*, c.per., on

*Radula* on rocks in the stream at Mt Wilson. And who could complain about finding a species of *Phaeoceros* plus two different *Riccias* and a *Fossombronia* all on the grounds around the Berringa Conference Centre.

With regards to the mosses, Niels Klazenga very kindly gave me a list of the exciting finds that he and Val made while at the workshop. All the rest I will leave for Alison and Elizabeth to put together and publish in the near future.

Niels found: *Papillaria zeloflexicaulis* (Jenolan Caves) which has not been found this far south before and a total number of five *Papillaria* species. Also, both the *Sphagnums* found are new to the area. Niels also found one perianth on one of the *Frullania's* Val collected at Jenolan Caves which turned out to be *F. pycnantha*, which was not on the list, and from the same locality there was a *Frullania* that keys out to *F. victoriense*. There was *Calomnion complanatum* at Mt. Wilson and of course, *Dicranoloma serratum* everywhere which he had not seen before. Scott's *Breutelia pseudophilonotis* for which capsules were found at Dantes Glen, and *Trematodon longescens* down on the steps below Berringa Lodge. *Dawsonia polytrichoides* on the Lyrebird track at Berringa, as well as *Mesochaete undulata* with sporogones. The *Pogonatum* Niels and Val found at Dantes Glen among others is *Pogonatum neesii* and not *P. subulatum*, which can be distinguished by the retuse top cells of the lamellae. An excellent collecting time was had by all except, Pep Turner, who tragically lost time on the last day of field collecting in a most auspicious venue! Sorry Pep, couldn't resist!

Our last evening was an Open Forum, chaired by senior statesman Paddy Dalton. Thanks was given very eloquently by Alan Fife, and two bids were put forward for the site of the next Australasian Bryological Workshop. It was agreed to accept the proposal from "The Melbourne Group", headed by Pina Milne and Niels Klazenga and the VIIIth Australasian Bryological Workshop will be held to coincide with the Herbarium/Gardens 150th Anniversary, with a field trip to be held at Mt Baw Baw. I can hardly wait!

**Chris Cargill, Centre for Plant Biodiversity Research, Canberra, Australia.**

## FORTHCOMING WORKSHOPS

### John Child Bryophyte Workshop

Wanaka, South Island, New Zealand.

Dates: Evening of Thursday 28<sup>th</sup> November to morning of Tuesday 2<sup>nd</sup> December 2002.

Staying at Albert Town Lodge.

Trips to Cardrona, Criffel Range, and Treble Cone skifields to see alpine habitats. To Makarora, Haast Pass, and Matukituki Valley to see montane forest habitats, and short trips nearby to see dry rock and soil habitats.

**Contact: Geoff Spearpoint, 49 Hillview Road, Birdlings Flat, Little River, Canterbury, New Zealand**

## VIIth Australasian Bryophyte Workshop, Mt. Baw Baw, Victoria

The VIIth Australasian Bryophyte Workshop will be held from 4<sup>th</sup> to 9<sup>th</sup> October 2003 in Rawson Village, just south of Mt Baw Baw and will be organised by the National Herbarium of Victoria, Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne.

The workshop will include field excursions to areas within and just outside the Mt Baw Baw National Park. Mt Baw Baw is part of the Great Dividing Range and there are several peaks above 1200 m. A number of different habitats, ranging from cool temperate rainforest through to snowgum forest, alpine heathland to *Sphagnum* bogs can be found inside or just outside the National Park. Microscopes will be available for identification of bryophyte specimens in the evenings.



The workshop will be held in conjunction with the 150<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Celebration Conference of the National Herbarium of Victoria (Melbourne, 29<sup>th</sup> Sept. to 3<sup>rd</sup> Oct. 2003). This conference will be the annual meeting of the Australian Systematic Botany Society and Australasian Mycological Society and is being organised by the Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne and The University of Melbourne. The last day of this conference will be dedicated to bryophytes. This day will comprise a few invited lectures plus contributed talks and posters. We hope to snare an international speaker, but we will have to arrange the funding first so we are not promising anything at this time. To make it even more interesting a half-day workshop on Cryptogam Conservation is planned for the Thursday.

For further information contact:

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Niels Klazenga (03) 9252 2369

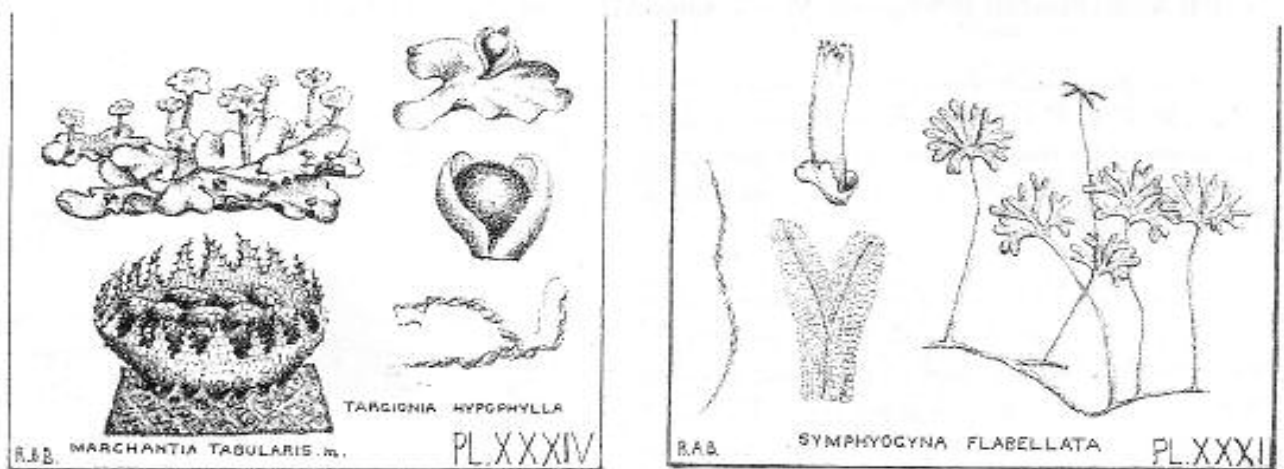
[Niels.Klazenga@rbg.vic.gov.au](mailto:Niels.Klazenga@rbg.vic.gov.au)

In order to get an idea of the number of participants expressions of interest would be appreciated. A second circular will be sent around closer to the workshop. The first circular for the conference will be distributed in the next few months via journals, listservers and society newsletters. However for those who are anxious to know details of the Conference, an email with the circular attached will be posted to recipients of the newsletter as soon as this becomes available.

## BRYOPHYTE ILLUSTRATION EXHIBITION

29<sup>th</sup> Sept – 3<sup>rd</sup> Oct, 2003

Bryophytes = Mosses, Liverworts and Hornworts



Illustrations from Richard Bastow's 'Tasmanian Hepaticae', 1887.

In 2003 the Royal Botanic Gardens, Melbourne will be celebrating the 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the National Herbarium of Victoria. A conference will be held as a part of these celebrations, including the VII Australasian Bryophyte Workshop. In order to highlight the beauty and importance of this group of plants the convenors of the Bryophyte Workshop, with the assistance of the Botanical Illustrators (Friends of the RBG) would like to hold an exhibition of Bryophyte illustrations to run during the conference and immediately before the workshop.

It is proposed that some existing works be displayed but it is our main hope that the exhibition will stimulate the production of new works and an interest in this frequently overlooked group of plants which play such an important role in the ecology of both forests and arid zones in Australia.

Illustrations can be life size or enlarged, in your choice of medium and will need to be suitably framed. Work may be for sale if desired. For inspiration Celia Rosser's pencil drawings (+ 1 watercolour!) in Scott and Stone's Mosses of Southern Australia cannot be beaten!

We are currently inviting expressions of interest from artists who would like to exhibit work in this show.

Please contact: Karen Beckmann P.O. Box 56, Kallista, 3791 Vic. [dixfarm@ozemail.com.au](mailto:dixfarm@ozemail.com.au)