

The Bryological Times
May 1981, Number 9
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THE BRYOLOGICAL TIMES

Newsletter of the International Association of Bryologists

May, 1981

No. 9

IAB FOR IABE'S?

by Nancy G. Slack

MUCH OF THE DISCUSSION in these pages about the advantages of IAB to bryologists whose interests are not primarily taxonomic has been by taxonomists. It was suggested to me that a discussion of IAB from the point of view of a bryoecologist would be welcome. In addition, some data on members' interests were called for in Issue No. 7. I shall try to provide both some data and ideas on those of us whose interests are primarily in bryophyte ecology.

Using the original edition of the Directory of bryologists and bryological research (1973), I discovered that 144 bryologists listed their research interests as ecological; these were fairly evenly divided among the three categories, physiological ecology, synecology and autecology and general studies. Twenty names appeared in two or more of these categories. These bryoecologists came from 25 different countries with the largest numbers from the U.S., Great Britain, Eastern European countries, Japan, Scandinavia, Germany, Canada, and the Netherlands in that order. All continents were represented (well no bryologists live in Antarctica!) so it seems we are a large and diverse group. By contrast 130 bryologists listed their research interests under "Systematics". I thought there might be considerable overlap among those with ecological and systematic interests, since a number of bryologists whose interests are primarily systematic (e.g. Iwatsuki, Pócs, and Vitt to pick representatives of three continents) do significant ecological work. I was surprised to find this overlap was only 14. This is a research overlap; the interest overlap is surely higher. I have not made actual "headcounts" of other research interests, but there are a large number listed under "morphology, anatomy, and developmental studies"; most of these are not primarily taxonomists. The largest group was listed under "Geography" — 13 pages of floristic studies in fact. Many of these bryologists are, however, listed under

other research categories, mainly systematic and ecological.

What is the current state of bryoecological research? Someone may wish to do some more counting and compare the data in the newer edition of the Directory with the older one. The number of people working in bryophyte physiological ecology has certainly increased; I can think of six people who have published recently who are not on the list in Ed. 1. Population ecology is an additional area in which bryologists are now working. As a result of my travels while on sabbatical leave in Sweden last year, I can say with confidence that bryophyte ecology is alive and well in Europe. In particular, there are many able younger people doing exciting work. Some are basically ecologists, but with excellent bryological training. I spoke with many bryologists, at universities and in the field, mainly while in pursuit of the ecology of *Sphagnum*, in Wales, Holland, Poland, Sweden, Denmark, Norway and Finland. Many new techniques (new to bryologists at any rate) are being used — for example IRGA studies in physiological ecology and computer ordination techniques in synecology. Electrophoretic and immunological techniques show promise for studies in population ecology of bryophytes. Students in several centers such as Helsinki, Copenhagen, and Utrecht have the advantage of having several bryologists available. Helsinki University students can take a whole course in *Sphagnum* taxonomy and ecology with Dr. P. Isovitá; even general ecology students were impressively knowledgeable about *Sphagnum* and other bryophytes.

I found that forays in Europe, particularly in Scandinavia, serve more of a teaching function particularly for research students than they do in the U.S. At Finse, Norway last July, Arctic bryophytes were studied till two in the morning with the help of A. Pederson, K. Damsholt and other knowledgeable people.

By contrast, many major universities, especially in North America, but also in Europe, do not have bryo-

logists no bryology courses. IAB'S calendar of meetings and field excursions is valuable in providing opportunities for ecology students and ecologists who wish to include bryophytes in synecological studies. Someone described the BBS excursion in Wales to me as a "crash course" in British bryophytes. It was! (Also in British beer drinking though not quite till two in the morning!)).

The publications of IAB are very useful to bryoecologists, especially the Directory of bryological herbaria (yes, ecologists do use herbaria) and the Directory of bryologists and bryological research which should continue to be updated periodically. The latter enabled me to write to and meet bryologists with similar research interests during my European travels. For example in Poland, where I had previously known only one bryologist personally, bryological hospitality was wonderful in both Warsaw and Posnań (in several languages) and I was sorry I could not accept the invitation of Professor Lisowski, recently back from Africa with wonderful collections, to return and visit the Polish bogs when the snow had gone. The Directory fosters an international community of bryologists, ecological and otherwise.

On the other hand there are ways in which IAB could be more helpful to bryoecologists and to research in bryophyte ecology. Ecology was included in the Vancouver meeting and will be in Australia, as pointed out by S.R. Gradstein in an earlier issue of The Bryological Times. But the number of symposium speakers for Australia who are bryoecologists is only a handful compared to those in other bryological fields, and it was even fewer in Vancouver, in neither case nowhere nearly in proportion to the number of bryologists doing ecological research. The symposium allotments are important because often it is only symposium speakers who can get funding for distant meetings. I would suggest an ecological symposium for the next international meeting, focusing less on review papers and more on current research, including the work of younger people in the field. Perhaps a small committee of bryoecologists who are IAB members (associate members?) could be formed to arrange such a symposium.

Another way in which IAB might be helpful is in fostering cooperative research ventures of taxonomic and ecological bryologists. As William R.

Buck pointed out in a recent review in the Bryologist of Tixier's work, little has thus far been done in tropical bryophyte ecology. It is impossible to do ecological work, particularly in synecology, without a solid taxonomic base, and most bryoecologists do not have this in the tropics. Most taxonomic bryologists on the other hand are not trained in modern ecological techniques. Cooperative work could produce some good research and add to the information base required for the much needed application of ecological theory to bryophyte communities.

In short, it should not be IABT or IABE since only an IAB can foster the interests of all of us addicted to working on bryophytes.

Russel Sage College, Troy, New York
12180, U.S.A.

Editorial Note. As this article was written before G.S. Mogensen's article appeared in Bryol. Times No. 9, it should not be regarded as a response.

COARSE *Sphagnum* GROWING

FOR THOSE WITH an interest in growing mosses, who wish to tackle a group of manageable size, *Sphagnum* is an obvious choice. It is a well defined group with uniform cultural needs. The plants are comparable in size with many smaller pot plants, grow reliably and may develop attractive colours. Characteristic colours are best developed in spring, perhaps because of fuller exposure to sunshine before nearby trees are in leaf. Scientists who need some ulterior motive for growing things can also reflect on the taxonomic chaos which could well have been reduced if their predecessors had taken the trouble to grow and study live plants, instead of concentrating so much on dead ones.

The basic requirements for many *Sphagna* are easily satisfied i.e. they should be kept in acid, waterlogged conditions. I have about forty cultures, in plastic flowerpots on commercial *Sphagnum* peat, standing in plastic seed trays with no drainage holes. They are kept in glass frames and topped up with rainwater at intervals. One exception is *S. quinquefarium* on deeply shaded humus which is not standing in water. The majority

are kept in the most exposed of seven cold frames devoted to bryophytes and they receive almost full sunshine in winter but only afternoon sun in summer. Evaporation is similar to that in the open air.

Problems are almost non-existent. The few losses in fifteen years all happened when I forgot to refill trays with water. In August 1976, while I was away for two weeks, one tray dried out and several species were lost. Inorganic deposits (often called "lime") can form on shoot tips particularly if tap water is used. They are readily washed away with a high pressure spray of rainwater from a garden sprayer. In old cultures, and in dry weather, if these deposits begin to become a nuisance, they can be brushed away with a finger or the tuft can be rinsed and sprayed more thoroughly. Every one or two years, cultures need replanting, since they spread, invading their neighbours. Pruning may be necessary if stems become too long and loose. It is a simple process: remove the whole culture, simply cut off the appropriate amount from the bottom and replace. Weeds do not compete effectively with healthy *Sphagnum*. Windblown seeds e.g. of *Epilobium* spp. etc. sometimes germinate on the peat. *Mnium hornum*, *Pohlia nutans*, *Aulacomnium palustre*, and some small hepatics often appear in quantity, and in cultures in higher humidity, *Mnium punctatum*. At the worst the *Sphagnum* can be moved onto fresh peat.

Temperatures around 40°C do no harm if the material is wet although some Arctic plants have been noticed to suffer. *Sphagnum strictum* collected on the Isle of Skye in August, 1968, was partly killed by severe frost in January 1979 and prolonged exposure to dry winds while material is frozen can result in the "freeze drying" of shoot tips. Curiously only one culture - *Sphagnum compactum* - has fruited.

In Great Britain reasonable *Sphagnum* may be seen growing among insectivorous plants at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew and there are a few cultures in other living collections at Kew. Mr. A. Eddy of the British Museum (Nat. Hist.) kept some in the open air for some years. Except in very polluted areas, this seems to be the best way although netting to prevent disturbance by birds could well be essential.

I would be pleased to send dupli-

cates of any or all my named cultures to anyone interested. I would like to hear of *Sphagna* in culture elsewhere and of readers' experiences with live material of species of interest.

Michael F.V. Fletcher, 70 South Street, Reading, Berks, Great Britain

MR. A. EDDY OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM (Nat. Hist.) comments:

Like all plants, as any gardener knows, some species are easier to grow than others. *S. palustre*, *S. recurvum*, and *S. fimbriatum*, for example, will thrive and usually fruit regularly in culture. Some others are more tricky and, although they can be kept alive almost indefinitely, are difficult to grow as "field-looking" plants. Arctic species such as *S. jensenii*, *S. lindbergii* and *S. lenense* "resent" the high (!) temperatures of an English summer. Others lose their natural colouration unless particular attention is paid to water levels and light intensity.

MEETING OF THE "WORKING GROUP FOR MAPPING THE BRYOPHYTES OF EUROPE" 1 - 3 November, 1980

by S. R. Gradstein

THIRTY-TWO BRYOLOGISTS, representing 14 European countries, participated in a meeting of the "Working group for Mapping the Bryophytes of Europe (CBE)" held at the Station Scientifique des Hautes Fagnes, Mont Rigi (Robertville) Belgium, 1-3 November 1980 (see *Bryol. Times* 5:2). The programme consisted of 2 days of presentations and discussions, followed by a one day bryological fieldtrip in the Hautes Fagnes region.

The first day was devoted to reviews of current bryofloristic activities and mapping projects in individual European countries presented by various participants. The results of these reviews are to be published in a forthcoming volume of the journal *Lejeunia*.

The following day was occupied from early morning until evening by discussions of the organization, programme and procedures of the Working group. It was decided to establish the secretariat at Mont Rigi, with contributors being responsible for the mapping of individual species and European

country representatives (1-2 per country) being in charge of providing regional floristic information to the contributors and the secretariat. Maps are normally to be prepared at the secretariat (using the 50 x 50 km UTM grid of the Atlas Flora Europaea) based on the species distribution data compiled by the contributors. Different mapping symbols will be used for herbarium and literature records (before or after 1950; extinct?), while data on fertility, ecology, altitudinal distribution and references to published descriptions will also be provided. Further it is intended to incorporate illustrations for particular species.

The maps will be published at regular intervals in bryological journals (offers were received from *Herzogia* and *Lindbergia*) and made available as reprints. It was suggested that the project be placed under the aegis of the International Association of Bryologists, who might be consulted for recommendations and advice when required.

After settling organizational matters, the participants began to work out a 5-year mapping programme. Taking into account different European phytogeographical elements (e.g. atlantic, central European, mediterranean, arctic-alpine) a total of about 275 species (75 hepatics, 200 mosses) were selected for mapping over the next 5 years. During the meeting, contributors were listed for about half the number of species.

This new project is now going ahead with many contributors and regional representatives from all over Europe collaborating in some way or another. For over 100 selected species, however, contributors are still needed and any bryologist, whether amateur or professional, interested in participating and mapping species of his choice is urged to contact the secretary of the Working group, Dr. R. Schumacker, Station Scientifique des Hautes Fagnes, B-4898 Mont Rigi, Robertville, Belgium. Minutes of the above meeting, list of the species to be mapped, mapping instructions and a full list of addresses of the current ca. 80 members of the Working group are available from the secretary, Dr. Schumacker.

Instituut voor Systematische Plantkunde, Heidelberglaan 2, 3584 CS Utrecht, The Netherlands.

THIRD ALL INDIA BOTANICAL CONFERENCE
Lucknow, 28-30 Dec., 1980

PROFESSOR R.N. CHOPRA (Delhi) participated in the symposium 'Advances in botanical research', and spoke on 'Investigations on the physiology of sexual reproduction in bryophytes', reviewing recent literature on this subject.

In the Paper Reading Sessions, eleven papers were presented on bryophytes, ten by Dr. Ram Udar (Lucknow) and his associates/students, and one by Maj. N.S. Parihar (Allahabad) and his student.

The papers presented by Dr. Udar's group were:

1. A report of one new species of *Cephalozia*, *C. himalayensis* sp. nov. from the Valley of Flowers in Garhwal Himalayas.
2. Morphology and anatomy of two species of *Radula*, *R. nibiriensis* sp. nov. and *R. tabularis* St. from Nilgiris.
3. A report that only two species, not four, of *Lophocolea*, *L. bidantata* and *L. muricata* occur in S. India.
4. *Folioceros appendiculatus* (St.) comb. nov. has been reported for the first time from eastern Himalayas.
5. A new species of *Cephalozia*, *C. meghalayensis* sp. nov. has been described from Shillong.
6. A new species of *Schiffneriolejeunea*, *S. indica* (St.) Udar et Awasthi, has been reported from Mangalore.
7. Oil-bodies in 14 leafy liverworts have been described one of which *Acrolejeunea* sp. constitutes the first report of this genus from western Himalayas.
8. Three species of *Plagiochila*, *P. cornuta* St., *P. pandei* sp. nov. and *P. indica* Mitt. have been described from Nilgiris.
9. Thirty-six species belonging to Calobryales, Jungermanniales, Metzgeriales and Marchantiales have been listed from Ghangaria, Valley of Flowers, Hemkund and adjoining areas.
10. *Targionia lorbeeriana* Müller has been reported for the first time from S. India.

The Allahabad contribution described the production of protonemal and secondary gemmae in *Didymodon michiganensis* grown in cultures.

R.N. Chopra Department of Botany, University of Delhi, Delhi 110007, India.

XIII INTERNATIONAL BOTANICAL CONGRESS

Sydney, 21 - 28 August, 1981

Section 8A Bryology

A PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME of papers for the three bryological symposia was published in *Bryol. Times* 7: 7-9. Now the dates of the symposia can be confirmed but it has been necessary to change the order as follows:

Monday 24 Aug.

a.m. Reproductive biology and ecology.
Conveners: Prof. L.E. Anderson
Dr. H.P. Ramsay

p.m. Biosystematics and structure.
Conveners: Dr. H. Inoue
Dr. S.W. Greene
Prof. D.G. Catcheside

Tuesday 25 Aug.

a.m. Chemosystematics and phylogeny.
Convener: Dr. C. Suire

p.m. Morphogenesis and physiology.
Conveners: Prof. E.-J. Bonnot
Dr. P.M. Selkirk

Wednesday 26 Aug.

a.m. Bryogeography of Australasia and the Pacific.

p.m. Conveners: Dr. W. Schultze-Motel
Dr. G.A.M. Scott

Late afternoon: Bryology Posters.

Evening: Bryology Section Dinner

Thursday 27 Aug.

a.m. and p.m. Bryology Posters

It is hoped that further rearrangement of the order of the symposia will not be necessary.

The time of the business meeting has still to be decided.

As announced in *Bryol. Times* 7:9, in addition to the special bryological excursion in the week preceding the Congress (Monday 17 August - Thursday 20 August) there will be a single day tour of the Blue Mountains on Sunday 23rd (cost AS22.50) which will take in some of the ground covered in the main bryological excursion, although it is not an official part of the Section 8A programme. Informal trips to the same area may be possible during the Congress.

Inevitably some people have had to withdraw papers because they have been unable to get travel funds. It is planned to publish a revised programme in the July issue.

The following is the list of posters notified so far:-

1. The role of *Anthoceros* as a bio-fertiliser.
D.K. Saxena, Bareilly College, India.
2. Influence of light intensity on meristem structure and activity in *Riella*.
L. Stange, Gesamthochschule Kassel, W. Germany.
3. Ultrastructure of the protonematal propagules of *Dicranoweissia cirrata* (Hedw.) Lindb.
M.-C. Verdus, Universite de Lille, France.
4. Decrease of ATP in *Marchantia* gemmae, a parameter for the uptake of IAA.
K.R. Otto
5. Spore Morphology of *Riccia* spp.
Obchant Thaithong, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand.
6. ? Title
R.N. Chopra, University of Delhi, India.
7. Experimental control of alternative morphogenetic paths in *Tetraphis pellucida*.
J.D. Fedyk, Botanical Institute, Ukrainian S.S.R.
8. ? Title
A.T.G. Green, University of Waikato, New Zealand.
9. Quaternary moss from Macquarie Island.
P.M. and D.R. Selkirk, Macquarie University, Australia.
10. Control of chloronema and caulonema differentiation in mosses.
M.M. Johri, Washington University, Missouri, U.S.A.
11. Comparative analysis of rapid growth responses using three model systems: *Conocephalum* archegoniophores, *Pellia setae*, and *Avena* internodes.
P.B. Kaufman, P. Dayanandan, R. Thomas, J. Taylor, Univ. of Michigan.

12. Physiological studies on *Plagiochasma intermedium*.
A. Kaul, S. Bhansar, Madhav Vigyan Mahavidyalaya, India.
13. Physiological studies on three species of *Riccia*
A. Kaul, K. Patidar, Madhav Vigyan Mahavidyalaya, India.
14. Morphogenesis in *Marchantia gemmae*.
K. Nehira, Hiroshima University, Japan.
15. Bacteria-moss interactions in the regulation of *Pylaisiella selwynii* development.
L.D. Spiess, B.B. & J.A. Lippincott Northwestern University, U.S.A.
16. The anomalous location of gametangia in moss gametophores.
K.O. Orjonna, Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian S.S.R., Lvov, U.S.S.R.
17. Morphogenetic studies on Ricciaceae with special emphasis on *R. hirta*.
C.M. Woodfin & H. C. Bold, University of Texas, U.S.A.
18. ? Title (E.M. of protonemata).
C. Busby, A.N.U., Australia.
19. Max Fleischer's bryological collections in Australia and New Zealand.
W. Schultze-Motel, Berlin Botanic Gardens, W. Germany.
20. Community ecology in the Afromontane bryoflora, Cape Province.
S. Russell, University of Fort Hare, S. Africa.
21. Alpine cryptogamic vegetation of Kosciusko.
W.A. Weber, University of Colorado Boulder, U.S.A.

Finally a reminder that 15 May is the latest date for registration at the special rate and for submission of abstracts.

G.A.M. Scott, Chairman, Bryology Section Committee, Department of Botany, Monash University, Clayton, Victoria 3168, Australia.

OMISSION

APOLOGIES TO W.A. WEBER whose name was omitted from the list of those who successfully solved cryptograms 3-5.

BRYOLOGICAL RICHES AT HOBART

MOST BRYOLOGISTS will be aware of the extensive collections of bryophytes made by Rodway, Weymouth, etc. which are housed in HO. Until very recently these collections were inaccessible due to there being no staff at the herbarium. Three years ago Dr. A.E. Orchard took over as head of the herbarium but as he still has only one assistant loans are time-consuming to arrange.

I have spoken recently to Dr. Orchard about bryologists wishing to examine collections at HO either before or after the Congress in August. We reached the conclusion that the collections (largely unsorted) would be available for examination at the herbarium. If people want to study specific genera, it may be possible to arrange to have these sorted out, but one can't count on it being done.

As far as loans are concerned, it would be almost impossible to furnish these in the near future as a lot of work still needs to be done on the collections to prepare them for loan.

R.D. Seppelt, Dept. of Science and the Environment, Antarctic Division, Channel Highway, Kingston, Tasmania 7150.

BRYOPHYTES AT MERSEYSIDE COUNTY MUSEUMS (LIV)

by

John Edmondson

THERE IS AN IMPORTANT COLLECTION of historic bryophyte specimens, including several types, which came to the Liverpool City Museum (now Merseyside County Museums) from the Liverpool Botanic Garden herbarium in 1909. Most of the specimens, if not all, were presented to the Garden by Sir J.E. Smith who extracted them as duplicates from his own herbarium (now at LINN). The collections here include material from Nepal collected by Buchanan, from Jamaica (Swartz), Western N. America (Menzies), Pennsylvania (Muhlenberg), Switzerland (Davall), England (Dickson) and Sweden (probably collected by Linnaeus).

Liverpool Botanic Garden, which opened in 1803, owed its existence to the enthusiasm of a group of wealthy Liverpool merchants and bankers

including William Roscoe who was a friend of Sir J.E. Smith. Although its herbarium contained about 40,000 specimens in its heyday, it was greatly neglected in the late 1800's and much of the material was lost or discarded. About 11,000 specimens survived, however, and now form the nucleus of the collections in the Mersyside County Museums' herbarium.

The status of the possible types at Liverpool has not yet been fully assessed but it is already clear that the collection is of considerable taxonomic importance. There are, for instance, types of eight species described by W.J. Hooker (Trans. Linn. Soc. Vol. 9, 1808) from the collections of Dr. Francis Buchanan (later Hamilton).

There is also an intriguing collection of Indian bryophytes in the Royle Herbarium (also at Liverpool). We have the original or 'top' set of J.F. Royle's specimens, many of which were the originals of the plates in his "Illustrations of the botany of the Himalayan mountains" (1833-1839). Royle stated that his mosses had been 'examined, and named, by Sir Wm. Jackson Hooker, whose determinations are of the greatest value, and worthy the entire confidence of botanists'(sic).

I hope that this short note will encourage bryologists to make enquiries at Liverpool whenever the collections might be of value to their research.

Address for enquiries:

Merseyside County Museums, William Brown Street, Liverpool L3 8EN, Great Britain. Tel: 051-207 0001.

Membership of IAB

THE FOLLOWING LISTS, covering the period 1 October 1980 - 1 March 1981 update those already published (for last list see Bryol. Times 6:4.)

New Members

E.R. Alvarez*, T. Amakawa, R.C. Brown*
J.A. Christy*, P.M. Eckel*, A. Gold*,
M.L. Hicks, M. Higuchi*, T. Hirohama,
S. Inoue, H. Kanda, D.M. Lane, B.E.
Lemmon, J.L.D. Meenks*, H.A. Miller,
M. Mizutani, B. Murray, I. Nagano, K.
Ono*, S. Ono*, N. Salazar A., M.L.
Sargent, R.D. Seppelt*, S. Suzuki*, B.
M. Thiers*, K. Yamada*.

Deletion

R. van der Wijk

Addresses

- Alvarez, Eugenia Ron, Dpto. Botanica, Facultad de Biología, Universidad Complutense, Madrid 3, España.
Brown, Roy C., Dept. of Biology, University of Southwestern Louisiana, Lafayette, LA 70504, U.S.A.
Christy, John A., 960 Adams Street, Eugene, Oregon 97402, U.S.A.
Eckel, P.M., The Clinton Herbarium, Buffalo Museum of Science, Humboldt Pkwy., Buffalo, NY 14211, U.S.A.
Gold, Albert, 118 W 227 Street, Bronx, NY 10463, U.S.A.
Higuchi, Masanobu, Botanical Institute, Faculty of Science, Hiroshima University, Higashi-senda-machi, Hiroshima 730, Japan.
Meenks, J.L.D., Hagahof 21, 4143 BM Leerdam, The Netherlands.
Ono, Kanji, Department of Biology, Faculty of Science, Kumamoto University, Kurokami-cho 2-chome, Kumamoto-shi, Kumamoto-ken 860, Japan.
Ono, Shoji, 4266 Tamaniwa, Kawani-shicho, Higashi-okishi-gun, Yamagata-ken 999-03, Japan.
Suzuku, Sunao, 6480-03 Takasago-cho, Shimada-shi, Shizuoka-ken 427, Japan.
Thiers, Barbara M., Department of Botany, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass. 01002, U.S.A.
Yamada, Kosaku, 941-47 Funae-yama, Seta-cho, Ise-shi, Mie-ken 516, Japan.

Change of address

- Seppelt, Rodney D., Antarctic Division, Dept. of Science and The Environment, Channel Highway, Kingston, 7150, Tasmania, Australia.
Tan, Benito C., Dept. of Botany, University of the Philippines at Los Baños College, Laguna, Philippines.

NOTE: Addresses are only given for those members with an * after their surname or family name, i.e. for those whose names will not be found in S. R. Gradstein's Directory of bryologists and bryological research, Ed. 2 (Regnum Vegetabile, Vol. 99, 1979) or where their present address is different to that given in the Directory.

Advice Requested

on

The future of a bibliography

SINCE 1874, the Bibliography of bryology has been an important part of both the Revue bryol. and the Revue bryol. lichén. Today, in Cryptog. Bryol. Lichénol., it occupies 40-50 pages per annum yet this is too little for the increasing number of publications on bryology. Also, the number of manuscripts sent to our redaction is increasing and some of them are voluminous (40-50 pages printed) so that we cannot extend this part of the bibliography. What should we do?

Actually we have two alternatives: either we stop this bibliography keeping only the review of books, or we continue using another format, i.e. a microcard, format ISO A6, 105x105 mm. This microcard would be issued with a fascicle, and contain a maximum of 98 pages. At first there would be 2 microcards per year, e.g. with fascicles 1 and 3.

Using the microcard would permit us to reduce the time between the publication of a work and its inclusion in our bibliography. At present it is 1-1½ years and we would hope to get it down to 6 months. Also we could reinclude by degrees, titles and resumes of works published in J. Bryol., Bryologist and Lindbergia. For lack of space, we have been obliged to exclude these since 43 (2), 1976. We would print an author/subject index in Cryptog. Bryol. Lichénol. to go with the microcards.

A decision has to be reached during the next 6 months. Since the bibliography is provided as a service to bryologists we would welcome your advice.

Denis Lamy, Laboratoire de Cryptogamie,
12 rue Buffon, 75005 Paris, France.

Future Meeting

THE FIRST ANNUAL MIDWEST bryological foray will be held September 18-20, 1981, in the Keweenaw Peninsula, Michigan, U.S.A. If interested please contact Dr. Janice M. Glime, Department of Biological Sciences, Michigan Technological University, Houghton, Michigan 49931, U.S.A.

DIARY

SECRETARIES OF BRYOLOGICAL SOCIETIES, organizers of symposia, workshops or anyone with knowledge of a meeting or event of interest to bryologists which has not yet taken place and has not already been noticed in these columns, are asked to send details direct to the Editor of this Newsletter. The more complete and up to date the diary the more useful it will be.

ABLS = American Bryological and Lichenological Society; BBS = British Bryological Society; IBC = International Botanical Congress; NBS = Nordic Bryological Society; SBLS = Swiss Bryological and Lichenological Society. Rd = Revised date i.e. different from that published previously.

1981

15 May. IBC. Latest date for registration at special rate and for submission of abstracts. See Bryol. Times 6:6

7-12 June. ABLS. Highlands, North Carolina. Annual meeting. Details from Dr. T.H. Nash, Dept. of Botany & Microbiology, Arizona State Univ., Tempe, AZ 85281, USA.

3-5 July. SBLS. 25th Annual Assembly at Conservatoire Botanique, Genève. Lectures and excursions to the Alps in Haute-Savoie.

21 July-4 Aug. Rd BBS. Summer field meeting. Newtonmore (21-28 July) and Crianlarich (28 July-4 Aug.) Scotland. For details see Bull. B.B.S. No. 37:17

3-9 August. NBS. Jokkmokks & Kvikjokks area Swedish Lapland. Annual meeting and excursion. Organizer, Thor-Björn Engelman, Sektion för Botanik, Riksmuseet, S-104 05 Stockholm, Sweden. More details expected later.

Mid August. Bloomington, Indiana (University of Indiana). Bryological and Lichenological Section of the Botanical Society of America. Meeting in conjunction with American Institute of Biological Sciences. Further details from Dr. S. Tucker, Dept. of Botany & Plant Pathology, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA 70803, U.S.A.

21-28 August. IBC. Sydney. For programme details see Bryol. Times 7:

7-9 and this issue p.5-6. See 3:4 and 1:5 regarding proposed pre-Congress field trip.

27-31 August. SBLS. Field meeting in canton Obwalden, Central Switzerland. Organizer, Dr. E. Urmi.

11-18 Sept. Preston Montford, England. Bryophyte field course. Tutor Dr. Martha Newton. For further particulars and registration write to Preston Montford Field Centre, Montford Bridge, Shrewsbury SY41DX

18-20 Sept. Keweenaw Peninsula, Michigan. First Annual midwest bryological foray. Further details on p.8 this issue.

19-20 Sept. BBS. Lancaster, England. Annual paper reading meeting and Annual general meeting. Booking form from Dr. A.J.C. Malloch, Dept. Biol. Sci., Univ. of Lancaster, LA1 4YQ. Further details to be announced in Bull B.B.S. No. 38

28-29 Nov. Rd BBS. London. Taxonomic workshop meeting at Thames Polytechnic. Further details to be announced in Bull. B.B.S. No. 38.

1982

14-19 June Rd Prague 3rd biennial meeting of Central and East European bryologists. For further details see p.10 this issue.

1983

Feb. Dunedin (New Zealand). Pacific Science Congress. See prelim. notice Bryol. Times 3:4.

Correction

The death of the late F. Gündisch was given in Bryol. Times 5:7 as during April 1980. Frau Gündisch has now written to say her husband "Friedrich Gündisch died on 21 February 1980 at the age of 72 years in Sibiu". The Editor wishes to apologise for the inaccuracy of the earlier Notice.

Book Catalogues

IN THE INTERESTS of economy of space, information in this column will in future be presented in a more condensed form. Thus the full postal and telegraphic address of booksellers will not be repeated each time where they have already been published in The Bryological Times.

Wheldon & Wesley:

Books on Natural History N.S. No. 153.

Krypto F. Flück-Wirth:

Secondhand list 22/23; Krypto News, 8.

Recent Publications

Bull. Br. Bryol. Soc. No. 37, 1981.

Cryptogamie, Bryol. Lichen 2(1),1981.

J. Bryol. Vol. 11, Pt. 2, 1980.

J. Hattori bot. Lab., No. 49, 1981.

Lindbergia Vol. 6, No. 2, 1980.

Miscnea. bryol. lichen. Vol. 8, No.9, 1980.

TAYLOR, R.J. & A.E. LEVITON (ed.) The mosses of North America. Available from Secretary-Treasurer, Pacific Division, AAAS, c/o California Academy of Sciences, Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, California 94118 Price US\$11.95. Make cheques payable to California Academy of Sciences.

In spite of its pretentious title, this is an important collection of papers presented in Seattle, 1978 in a symposium that has not been advertised widely enough.

Letters to the Editor

Dear Sir,

I have read with interest G. S. Mogensen's article in Bryol. Times No. 8 concerning the need for change in the IAB constitution if IAB is to serve the need of bryologists with a variety of specialized interests. Dr. Mogensen cites me as having stated that IAB is "confronted with the choice either to continue to cultivate taxonomic aspects mainly or to weaken or cut its ties with IAPT".

It is certainly true that in Bryol Times No. 4 I argued strongly that IAB should attempt to represent the broad spectrum of research interests in contemporary Bryology and I advocated a change in our membership structure (which is under consideration by the Constitution Committee) so that those who are not members of IAPT could nevertheless be full members of IAB. Otherwise there is nothing in my article which could be construed as recommending a weakening or severing of our links with IAPT. Indeed, I believe that this should be contemplated only after a very thorough appraisal of the financial and other disadvantages as well as the benefits, of such a course.

Yours faithfully,

R.E. Longton, Department of Botany, Plant Science Laboratories, The University of Reading, Whiteknights, Reading RG6 2AS, Great Britain.

III Meeting of Central and East
European Bryologists, 1982

THIS MEETING will be held at the Charles University, Praha (with field excursions in the Krkonoše Mtns.) from the 14-19 June 1982. It is organized by the Eastern European Working group for Bryology and is open to all bryologists from all countries.

Preliminary registration (deadline 30 June 1981) to Dr. Jiří Váňa, Dept. of Cryptogamic Botany, Charles University, Benátská 2, CS-128 01 Praha 2, Czechoslovakia, from whom further particulars and copies of the first circular may be obtained.

Second circular due July 1981.

Personalia

DR. S.S. KUMAR of the Dept. of Botany, Punjab University, Chandigarh, India writes that he is preparing an illustrated moss flora of the Western Himalayas. The first part of this work, jointly published with his teacher R. S. Chopra, deals with the Sphagnales, Andreaeales, Tetraphidales, Polytrichales, Buxbaumiales, Archidiales, Encalyptales, Fissidentales and Leucobryales. It includes over 1,000 original figures drawn by Dr. Kumar himself. Orders for this book may be placed with Dr. Kumar to ensure speedy dispatch from the publishers. The second part deals with the Dicranales, Ditrichales, Syrrhodontales and Pottiales and includes over 2,000 original figures based mostly on his personal collections and some from type specimens. This volume is likely to be released by December, 1981.

Dr. Kumar is also engaged on a U.G.C. sponsored research project "Cytological together with ecological studies of the West Himalayan mosses". In this project he is assisted by Mr. S.K. Verma, Mrs. Manjou Arora, Mrs. Sarita Munshi and Mr. B.K. Garg. The cytological survey includes a study of meiotic and mitotic chromosomes. The ecological study embraces a survey of the moss communities in relation to substratum, humidity, temperature and biotic factors.

DR. W.C. STEERE, our past President, accompanied by his wife Dorothy, attended the meeting for Flora Neotropica in Quito, Equador, in January 1981,

at the invitation of Dr. Lauritz Holm-Nielsen of the Universidad Católica de Quito. They also took part in a 3-day field excursion, which covered sights from the High Andes down to the tropical lowlands of the Amazon drainage. Dr. Steere collected bryophytes extensively which will eventually be distributed from both Quito and New York.

During March and April 1981, at the invitation of the Japanese Government, through the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science, Dr. Steere and his wife spent 6 weeks in Japan. For much of the time he was working with Dr. Hiroshi Inoue, at the National Science Museum in Tokyo, but visits were made to other institutions, especially the University of Hiroshima and the Hattori Botanical Laboratory, Nichinan. As a visiting professor, Dr. Steere gave a number of lectures and held informal talks with colleagues about matters of mutual interest.

THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BRYOLOGISTS publishes The Bryological Times every 2 months, the Bulletin of Bryology every 6 months and Advances in Bryology every 2 years. Items for the Bulletin should be sent to Dr. S. R. Gradstein by the 1st May or the 1st November each year while submission date for the Advances should be agreed with Dr. W. Schülze-Motel (Berlin). The editors do not accept responsibility for views expressed by authors in any of the articles published under their control.

For further details regarding the International Association of Bryologists, membership (currently US\$5.00 p.a.) etc. write to the Honorary Secretary, Dr. S.R. Gradstein, Instituut voor Systematische Plantkunde, Heidelberglaan 2, 3584 CS Utrecht, Netherlands.

ITEMS FOR THE NEXT ISSUE of The Bryological Times to be with the Editor, Dr. S.W. Greene, Institute of Terrestrial Ecology, Bush Estate, Penicuik, Midlothian EH26 0QB, Scotland (Telex BUSITE 72579G) by 15 June at the latest.

Correspondence concerning mailing etc. of The Bryological Times to M. A. van Slageren, Instituut voor Systematische Plantkunde, Heidelberglaan 2, 3584 CS Utrecht, The Netherlands.

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