

The Bryological Times
July 1982, Number 15
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The BRYOLOGICAL TIMES

Newsletter of the International Association of Bryologists

July, 1982.

No. 15

A BRYOLOGIST IN CHINA by T. Koponen

SEPTEMBER THROUGH OCTOBER 1981, I had the opportunity to visit the People's Republic of China through an exchange programme between Academia Sinica and the Academy of Finland. The President of our Society has requested me to write a report of my experiences in China for the members of our Society. I hope readers find this information useful.

My stay in China was spent alternating between field excursions and research in herbaria. Five major herbaria were visited and field work was carried out in four provinces, viz. in Jilin (Kirin), Liaoning, Yunnan and Guangzhou.

Beijing Institute of Botany
16 September & 5-16 October

The herbarium of the Beijing Institute of Botany is by far the largest bryophyte herbarium in China. During the Cultural Revolution the herbarium of the late Dr. Chen Pan-chieh (see Wan, 1980) was removed from Nanking to Beijing and it forms the most valuable part of the collection. The main part of the herbarium is stored temporarily in barracks in the Botanical Garden outside the city. New buildings are currently under construction, and within two years they will house the bryophyte and vascular plant collections. At present the Institute of Botany is situated in Beijing Zoo, and two bryologists, Miss Lou Jing-shing and Mr. Wu Pan-cheng (now on leave at the Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, USA) are working in a small, temporary hut constructed after an earthquake had struck the Institute of Botany. An advantage of this arrangement is that a giant panda, one of the major attractions of the Zoo, is only five minutes' walking distance from the herbarium!

The holdings of the bryophyte herbarium are ca. 60,000 specimens, but there are large amounts of new material which is being curated and added to the collection. I studied mainly the family Mniaceae, and on the basis of this experience the collections are rather representative of China, but foreign materials are meagre. Foreign specimens include the collections made by Dr. Chen in Germany and some recent exchange sets. The early Chinese collections are very few and the type specimens of the taxa described by early European workers are non-existent.

Institute of Forestry and Soil Science, Shenyang.
17-18 Sept. & 29 Sept.-3 Oct

From Beijing, Miss Lou and I travelled to Shenyang, the capital of Liaoning Province. I was surprised by the continuous flow of cyclists past the large-sized stone statue of the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung, but the explanation is the population - ca. 4 million - of this industrialized city. Mr. Gao Chien, the author of the moss and hepatic floras of north-east China, introduced me to the Institute. It has seven departments and the total number of scientific workers is ca. 500. The major area of field work for the taxonomists is in north-east China and most of the collections are from that area. However, there are numerous new, still partly unidentified, collections from other parts of China.

From Shenyang, Mr. Gao and Miss Lou accompanied me on a field excursion to Mt. Chan Bai in Jilin (Kirin) Province. The mountain is an extinct volcano and has a beautiful lake in its crater. The height of the mountain is ca. 2,600m. and the top is alpine desert. All major

oroboreal vegetation zones from upper oroboreal with *Betula ermanii* to hemiboreal with mixed forests of deciduous trees and *Pinus koraiensis* were sampled within a week. The most striking feature of the bryophyte vegetation was the rich epiphytic flora on coniferous trees, such as *Picea yezoensis* and *Abies nephrolepis*. *Leucodon pendulus* and *Neckera pennata* were very abundant, forming hanging covers on trunks and branches. This richness of the epiphytes probably tells us something of the ecology of the forest, possibly of its oceanity, and the phenomenon could possibly be used as a phytogeographical indicator. From Shenyang another one-day excursion was made to Mt. Chien near An-shan city in Liaoning Province.

Kunming Institute of Botany, Kunming.
17 - 25 Oct.

The third major location was the Kunming Institute of Botany, Yunnan. Mr. Zang MU and Mrs. Li Xing-jiang are the two bryologists there. Although the time did not allow any long trips to the high mountains of Yunnan, I was quite satisfied with the surroundings of Kunming. The city is situated on a plateau at an altitude of 1,800 m., and its climate is said to be always as in spring. The original vegetation is the same as in south Japan, i.e. characterized by evergreen trees such as *Camellia*. Most of the mountains however were already un-forested when the famous Heinrich Handel-Mazzetti explored there, but around many temples there are forests. *Castanopsis glauca* forests were typical of the area, but drier sites were occupied by *Pinus yunnanensis* and *Keteleeria* forest. Many one-day excursions were made to the surroundings of Kunming.

The bryophyte herbarium of the Kunming Institute of Botany was just being moved into a new building with a magnificent view towards "Snake Moun-

tain", one of Handel-Mazzetti's collection sites. Although the time for herbarium work was limited, one new species of Mniaceae and a *Rhodobryum* species not previously recorded for China, were discovered in the herbarium. The specimens mostly originated from Yunnan, Xizang (Tibet) and Sichuan (Szechwan).

In Kunming the herbarium of Yunnan University was visited. Two bryologists, Mr. Xu Wen-xuan and Mrs. Xiong Rua-licurate a bryophyte herbarium of ca. 20,000 specimens. The collections mainly originate from Yunnan.

South China Institute of Botany, Guangzhou (Kwangchow).
26 - 29 Oct.

The last three days of my trip were spent in sub-tropical Guangzhou. The South China Institute of Botany was previously devoted to the taxonomy of vascular plants, but recently a bryophyte herbarium has been established. It concentrates on the flora of South China, and I saw many new specimens collected, e.g. on Hainan Island. The bryologist of the herbarium is Mrs. Lin Sang-hsiung. She and another bryologist, Mr. Li Zhi-hua from Sun Yatsen University, accompanied me on a field trip to Mt. Dinghu where there was an arboretum and nature conservation area belonging to the South China Institute. The upper ridges of the mountain were covered by *Pinus massoniana* forests and in the lower valleys there were evergreen, broad-leaved forests. The bryophyte flora is meagre, only ca. 120 species are known.

My impressions from my trip are quite positive. I found my Chinese colleagues very co-operative and this has already materialized in several joint papers currently in press. The main difficulties for our Chinese colleagues arise from the lack of literature and, in new herbaria, from the lack of correctly-identified reference material. This may be one reason why Chinese bryologists are describing new species rather frequently at present. I am personally of the opinion that the description of a new species should be done very critically. There are so many species described from neighbouring countries such as Japan, The Soviet Far East, the Himalayas and the East Indies, areas which largely share the Chinese bryoflora, that to find a new species for

science, e.g. from north-east China, is more improbable than probable. At present Chinese bryologists are actively writing provincial floras (see Wu, 1980). The generic floras by Chen and his students (1963, 1978) were the first steps towards a moss flora of China. However, I have a strong feeling, supported by my experience of the Chinese bryoflora, that what is most needed is a carefully completed checklist of the bryophytes of China. The older bryological literature dealing with China was reviewed by Reimers (1931), but see also Koponen (1979). Since then many papers dealing entirely with the Chinese bryoflora have been published, and there are numerous revisions and monographs citing Chinese specimens. A thorough knowledge of all this literature is a necessary qualification for completing the flora. Another way towards a flora is by generic and family revisions. Such work has also begun in China, e.g. Li & Zang (1979) published a revision of Chinese Mniaceae. Mr. Hu Ran-liang from the Teacher's College, Shanghai, is now in the New York Botanical Garden where he is revising Chinese Entodontaceae and Mr. Zhang Jin-kun from Yunnan University has begun a revision of Sematophyllaceae.

As to the arrangements made for my visit by my Chinese colleagues, I can say that they were excellent. In spite of my efforts to resist too much eating I regained, with interest, the 8 kilograms which I had lost some months earlier in the jungles of New Guinea, and for which I had no particular longing!

References

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- Li, X.-J. & Zang, M. 1979: Studies on the Chinese Mniaceae. Acta Bot. Yunnanica 1: 32-80.
- Reimers, H. 1931: Beiträge zur Moosflora Chinas. I. Hedwigia 71: 1-77.
- Wan, C.L. 1980: P.C. Chen (1907-1970), founder of Chinese Bryology. Taxon 29: 671-672.
- Wu, P.C. 1980: Present state

of bryology in China. Taxon 29: 369-377.

Botanical Museum, University of Helsinki, Unioninkatu 44, 00170, Helsinki 17, Finland.

Addresses of bryologists in the People's Republic of China provided by Dr. T. Koponen

Wu Pang-cheng, Lou Jing-shing and Wang Mei-zhi.
Institute of Botany, Academia Sinica, Beijing (Peking).

Gao Chien, Chang Kuang-chu and Cao Tong.
Institute of Forestry & Soils, Academia Sinica, Shenyang, Liaoning.

Zang Mu, Li Xing-jiang, Zeng Shu-ying and Wang Li-sun.
Kunming Institute of Botany, Academia Sinica, Kunming, Yunnan.

Lin Pan-juan, Lin Sang-hsiung and Yang Yian-yi.
South China Institute of Botany, Academia Sinica, Kwangchow Kwangtung.

Zhang Man-xiang,
North-Western Institute of Botany, Wukung, Shensi.

Hu Ran-liang and Wang You-fang.
Department of Botany, (East of China) Teacher's University, Shanghai.

Xu Wen-xuan, Zhang Jin-kun and Xiong Rau-li.
Department of Botany, Yunnan University, Kunming, Yunnan.

Aur Chih-wen.
Department of Botany, North-Eastern Forestry College, Harbin, Heilungkiang.

Li Zhi-hua.
Department of Botany, Sun Yatsen University, Kwangchow, Kwangtung.

Li Deng-ke and Guo Cai-hua.
Department of Botany, Natural History Museum, Shanghai.

Zhong Ben-gu,
Department of Botany, Teacher's College, Kweiyang, Kweichow.

[Readers should note that Dr. Koponen has followed the Chinese practice of writing first or Christian names after the family or surname. The above list supersedes the names and addresses of bryologists from the People's Republic of China in the Directory of Bryologists and bryological research (ed. 2), and Taxon 29(2/3): 369-370, 1980, with the exception of Prof. Chen's widow, whose address is: Mrs. C.L. Wan, 37-2, Li Ji Xiang, Da xing Gong, Nanjing. The Editor.]

Frost Damage to Bryophytes in Cultivation

by M. Fletcher

Temperature, ecology, cold

I MAINTAIN AN EXTENSIVE COLLECTION of bryophytes in cultivation in a garden in central Reading, U.K. Unusually cold weather during the winter of 1981-82 provided an opportunity to study the effects of frost on a range of species, and the principal observations are summarized here.

The plants were grown in glass-sided frames raised above the ground, in pots on a variety of substrata. Daily maximum and minimum temperatures were recorded in a shaded habitat between, but outside, the frames and 1.5m. above the ground. Minima in the frames have been noted as within 1-2 degrees of those outside. The most striking feature of the local climate is protection from extreme radiation minima. As a result, temperatures below -5°C. were rare, though the bryophytes are usually frozen on several occasions each winter. Particularly cold weather occurred in mid-December 1981, when a minimum of 12.5°C. was recorded. On 6-16 January, 1982, the following records (°C) were obtained.

| Date | Minimum | Maximum |
|------------|---------|---------|
| 6 January | -2 | 5 |
| 7 January | -3 | -2 |
| 8 January | -3 | -2 |
| 9 January | -3 | -3 |
| 10 January | -6 | -2 |
| 11 January | -5 | 1 |
| 12 January | -5 | 1 |
| 13 January | -10 | -1 |
| 14 January | -13 | -1 |
| 15 January | -9 | 0 |
| 16 January | -2 | 7 |

During this period some frames were partly covered with snow but there was no general insulating snow cover as occurs in most terrestrial habitats in Britain during comparable weather. Sunshine on 10-14 January resulted in some cultures thawing partially each day.

The most surprising result was the absence of apparent damage to most mosses and leafy hepatics. Mosses showing no adverse effects included many from the warm, temperate North Island of New Zealand, e.g. *Papillaria crocea*, *Hypopterygium* spp. *Rhizogonium bifarium*, *Cyathophorum bulbosum*, *Eriopus brownii*, and a few from South Africa (*Hypoptery-*

gium sp.) Australia (*Gigaspermum repens*, *Goniobryum nerve*) Florida (*Rhizogonium spiniforme*, etc.) and even Jamaica (an unnamed acrocarp). Likewise, *Takakia lepidozoides* remained healthy. However many species of *Sphagnum* and *Mnium*, and a few pleurocarps growing under waterlogged conditions, showed bleaching of shoot tips possibly as a result of freeze-drying. In addition no healthy material remained visible of *Calobryum hookeri* (New Zealand) or of *C. mnioides* (Japan). These species usually grow in winter and have not previously failed to appear despite frost.

The response of thalloid hepatics was more variable. No apparent damage was recorded in species of *Lunularia*, *Pellia*, *Preissia*, *Riccardia* and *Riccia* or in *Marchantia polymorpha*. However, cultures of *Moerkia blytii* from Ben Lawers (1,200m) *Symphogyna* sp. (New Zealand), *Corsinia coreandra* & *Asterella* sp. (Java) were severely bleached. Thalli of *Dumortiera hirsuta* became blackened, but were not killed, and two other species of *Marchantia* died. Species of *Fossombronia* and of *Anthocerotae* all showed thallus decay, but this commonly occurs in winter and is followed by regeneration in summer.

The damage to *Corsinia coreandra* was unexpected as it is a xerophyte. It remained healthy on an exposed walltop in the garden, and in an unheated greenhouse where temperatures fell to -5.5°C. *Asterella* sp. and *Monocleaforsteri* in the greenhouse were blackened by frost, but *Marchantia* spp., *Dumortiera hirsuta*, *Anthoceros punctatus* and *Phaeoceros laevis* remained healthy.

The most striking feature of these results is the lack of evident correlation between frost resistance and geographical origin, a situation in contrast to that in many flowering plants.

It is thus difficult to provide advice on methods of protecting specific bryophytes from frost, but it seems unwise to expose thallose hepatics to temperatures below -5°C. It would be interesting to hear of the experiences of other bryologists who have attempted to cultivate supposedly "hardy" and "tender" species.

70, South Street, Reading, Berkshire, U.K.

News from Societies

BRITISH BRYOLOGICAL SOCIETY

THE NEW COUNCIL OF THE SOCIETY held its first meeting at Okehampton, Devon, on Saturday 17 April, 1982, during the Society's well-attended Spring Meeting. The members of the Executive Committee for 1982 are:

President: Dr. H.L.K. Whitehouse (Cambridge); Ex-President: Dr. S.W. Greene (Reading); Vice-President: Dr. M.C.F. Proctor (Exeter); General Secretary, Dr. R.E. Longton (Reading); Treasurer: Mr. M.A. Pearman (Chatsworth, Derbyshire).

The names of the remaining 11 officers and six elected members will be found inside the front cover of the Journal of Bryology.

In the latest issue of its Bulletin (No. 39), two new Society activities are announced. The first (see pp. 30-33) is a nationwide survey into the reproductive biology of selected British mosses, viz. *Bryum argenteum*, *Drepanocladus revolvens*, *Hylocomium splendens*, *Hypnum lindbergii* and *Tetraphis pellucida*. The second (see pp. 23-25) is the introduction of a series of 1-2 day local meetings additional to the well-established annual programme of events which are spread as evenly as possible over the whole country. These local meetings are open to all members to attend, but are most likely to appeal to those living in the immediate vicinity of each.

A Jubilee Meeting, celebrating 60 years of the Society's activities, is planned for the autumn of 1983 in London. Further details are expected in Bulletin No. 40, due July 1982.

R.E. Longton.

ADVANCES IN BRYOLOGY

IAB's important new review serial was announced in Bryol. Times 13:4. All fully paid-up members of IAB, (including new members) are entitled to purchase 1 copy at a special discount rate. Future volumes will be available to IAB members at a comparable discount. If you have not received, or have mislaid, the official order form, you should write to:

Dr. S.R. Gradstein at Utrecht.

Bryologische Beiträge

THIS NEW BRYOLOGICAL JOURNAL, edited by Dr. Ruprecht Duell, will be published annually in Duisberg, West Germany. No. 1 is expected before the end of 1982. In addition to original papers it will contain "Literaturreferat zur Moosflora Europas" by I. Duell-Hermanns.

The price per issue will be DM.30, with a 20% discount on Issue No. 1 for those who subscribe before 1 Sept. 1982.

It is also planned to publish a Beihefte, No. 1, of which is also expected before the end of 1982. It will deal with the distribution of European liverworts and has been prepared in collaboration with most European bryologists. The price of Beiheft No. 1 will be DM.25 (DM.20 for subscribers to the Bryologische Beiträge).

Payment by international postal money order should be made to Dr. Duell, Hochend 62a, D-4137, Rheurdt, West Germany, but if paying by bank cheque, a fee will be charged. The members of the Editorial Board are T. Pócs, J. Szwejkowski and J. Vaňa.

Contributions for Bryologische Beiträge No. 2 (in German or English) to be with the Editor, or any member of the Editorial Board, by 31 December 1982.

Recent Publications

Australasian Bryol. Newsletter No. 6, 1982.

J. Bryol. 12(1), 1982.

Lindbergia 8(2), 1982.

Miscnea bryol.lichen. 9(4), 1982

HIKOBIA Suppl. Vol. I Dec. 1981.

This special volume, of c. 500 pp. has been issued to commemorate the retirement from Hiroshima University of Prof. Dr. Hyoji Suzuki. The editor is Dr. H. Ando (Hiroshima). There are 55 articles about half of which are on cryptogamic topics including 15 on bryophytes.

The work is available from Hikobia, Botanical Institute, Faculty of Science, Hiroshima University, Higashi-senda-machi, Naka-ku, Hiroshima, 730 Japan.

Price 11,000 yen (postage included).

Novitates Botanicae ex Universitate Carolinae. I:1-66, 1982.

This new serial, issued by the Charles University, Prague, is intended to appear annually. It will be of interest to bryologists because, in addition to carrying a brief annual report of the activities of the Prague botanical staff, under the titles of Department of Cryptogamic Botany and Department of Botany (Higher plants), it has original papers and an impressive bibliography of literature for 1974-1978, published by the staff.

MARGADANT, W.D. & H. During 1982. Beknopte flora van Nederlandse Blad-en Levermossen (Concise moss and liverwort flora of the Netherlands). Illustrated by Luitingh, N., Miranda, H. de & N.E. Nannenga-Bremekamp. 1st Ed. Zutphen, B.V.W.J. Thieme & Cie. [Bibliotheek van de Koninklijke Nederlandse Natuurhistorische Vereniging onder redactie van G. Houtman. Uitgave Nr. 28] Price Dfl. 65.

Available from Bureau KNNV. B. Hoogenboomlaan 24, 1718 BJ Hoogwood, The Netherlands.

RUSIŃSKA, A. 1981. Mchy pojedzierza Kartuskiego [Mosses of the Kartuzy lakeland]. Prace Komisji Biologicznej, 59:1-156.

This work is an elaboration of the bryoflora and its distribution in the Kartuzy lakeland, Pomerania, the area visited by bryologists during the 2nd Meeting of Central and East European Bryologists, Poznań, 1980. (See Bryol. Times, 5:3-4). Although written in Polish, it has an extended summary in English.

Desiderata

TO FURTHER MY WORK ON CHEMICAL analysis of bryophytes, I would like to receive from any part of the world, well-determined air-dried material of Radula lindbergiana (with ♂ and ♀ plants), and Radula complanata (with inflorescences). The minimum amount needed is c. 100 mg. of dry plant material, i.e. what will fill a packet c. 3 x 3 cm. The specimens should be as pure as possible, and if taken from an old collection, should not be more than 30 years of age.

Dr. Rüdiger Mues, Fachrichtung Botanik, Universität des Saarlandes, D-6600, Saarbrücken, BRD.

Personalialia

Dr. H. J. B. BIRKS was the recipient of this year's Bicentenary Medal of the Linnean Society of London. The medal is awarded annually to biologists under the age of 40.

Dr. W. R. BUCK, of the New York Botanical Garden, has been awarded the 1981 Jesse M. Greenman Award for his revision of the Entodontaceae (J. Hatt. bot. Lab. 48: 71-159, 1980). The Award is presented annually by the Alumni Association of the Missouri Botanical Garden.

Drs. H. CRUM & L. E. ANDERSON have been awarded the Henry Allen Gleason Award of the New York Botanical Garden for their Monumental Mosses of Eastern North America. The Award is presented annually.

ALAIN EMPAIN, who is interested in the bryophytes of Belgium and tropical Africa, has been appointed to the Scientific Research Staff of the Department of Bryophytes and Thallophytes of the Jardin Nationale de la Belge (BR).

Dr. H. INOUE, President of IAB, was appointed Director of the Department of Botany of the National Science Museum, Tokyo, on 1 April, 1982.

NORIS SALAZAR A. is currently working on her Ph.D. at the University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada. The topic of her research is "A taxonomic, structural and phylogenetic study of the Leucobryean groups (Leucobryaceae and Leucophanaceae)." In particular the evolution of the "leucobryalean-type" leaf will be analyzed and the genus Leucophanes studied in detail.

Prof. A. J. SHARP, of the University of Tennessee, was elected to honorary membership of the Sociedad Botánica de México at the Sesión Solemne of the Sociedad, held at Morelia, Michoacán, Mexico, on 22nd Oct. 1981.

Deaths

HEBANT, CHARLES in May 1982.

KUROKOVA, JAROSLAVA on 12th January, 1982, at Prague, Czechoslovakia.

The Hedwig Medal

AT A MEETING OF THE IAB COUNCIL held on 29 August 1979, during the Taxonomic Workshop Meeting in Genève, it was decided to establish an IAB Medal Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. William C. Steere. The Committee was asked to consider the "appropriateness and feasibility" of awarding medals to bryologists in recognition of outstanding scientific contributions, the suggestion being that awards should be made at International Botanical Congresses. Additional members of the Committee were:-

Dr. S.R. Gradstein (Netherlands); S.W. Greene (U.K.); H. Inoue (Japan); and S. Jovet-Ast (France). After some valuable initial work, Dr. Steere asked to be relieved of the Chairmanship, but agreed to continue as a member of the Committee. At the request of the then President, Professor L.E. Anderson, the chairmanship passed to Dr. S.W. Greene.

The President asked the "Medal" Committee to advise him:

- (i) whether or not an award should be given;
- (ii) if an award is recommended, then what is its nature?
- (iii) how should the recipient be chosen?
- (iv) when and where should it be presented and how often?

After an exchange of views amongst themselves, members of the "Medal" Committee sought the views of Council which resulted in an overwhelming number being in favour of the establishment within IAB of a system of meritorious awards. There was also a clear majority in favour of a medal. Some favoured a two-tiered system with a medal as a senior award, and a certificate of merit as a junior award. There was also a proposal for a cash award instead of a medal.

Opinion was more or less evenly divided as to whether only one medal should be awarded, or whether there should be two of equal merit. If only one was to be awarded, it was to be called the Hedwig medal, but if there were to be two of equal merit, then one should be for contributions to muscology and be called the Hedwig

medal and the other for contributions to hepaticology and be called the Spruce medal.

All were in favour of the membership being asked to finance the cost by voluntary contributions. It is estimated that, at current costs, U.S. \$ 2,000 - 2,500 are required to pay for one set of dyes, and approximately five sterling silver medals (i.e. at least 92.5% fine silver). Future replicates would be a fraction of this cost, since the dyes can be reused many times. Members of Council collectively offered over U.S. \$800 to open the subscription list.

Accordingly the "Medal" Committee sent the following proposal to Professor L.E. Anderson:

IAB should instigate a prestigious award scheme based on the presentation of a silver medal to be called the Hedwig medal. The award should be for outstanding contributions to the development of one or more aspects of bryology and silver replicas should be presented publicly at International Botanical Congresses or other suitable occasions. It is proposed that the cost of the medal should be met by voluntary contributions from the membership, and that the scheme should be administered by a Standing Committee of Council.

Dr. Inoue, the President of IAB, has now informed the Chairman that it was the wish of members at Sydney that the award of a Hedwig medal be instigated in IAB. The President hopes that sufficient funds can be obtained by December, 1982, to provide a firm financial basis to allow the first award to be made during the World Conference of Bryology in Tokyo, in May, 1983.

Subscriptions in yen, or U.S. dollars, should be sent to Dr. H. Inoue, National Science Museum, Ueno Park, Daito-ku, Tokyo, cheques being made payable to H. Inoue, I.A.B. Medal Fund.

S.W. Greene, Chairman, Medal Committee, Reading, June, 1982.

BRYOLOGICAL VACANCIES

Research support is available for a Master's or Doctoral candidate to study the effects of acid rain on bryophytes at the international biosphere site on Isle Royale National Park, Michigan, U.S.A.

Opportunities for research include a taxonomic survey of the island, vegetation mapping, physiological and experimental studies and computer modelling. A background in physiology, biochemistry or taxonomy of bryophytes is preferred. The project will continue for five years, but M.S. candidates will normally complete their work in two years. The research stipend will be \$6,000 per year for M.S. candidates, and \$6,400 per year for Ph.D. candidates, with all tuition paid. One position is available for fall 1982, and immediate application should be made. For 1983, application must be completed by 1 March, 1983. Interested students should write to Dr. Janice Glime, Department of Biological Sciences, Michigan Technological University, Houghton, MI 49931, U.S.A.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BRYOLOGICAL TIMES

IN THESE DAYS OF DECLINING economies and financial restrictions IAB, like everyone else, has been looking for ways of cutting the cost of distributing the Bryological Times. One result of the meetings at Sydney last year was that two institutes generously offered help with the mailing of our Newsletter. The Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, through the good offices of Dr. Marshall Crosby, will in future deal with distribution throughout North and Central America, while Japan and south-east Asia will be covered by the National Science Museum, Tokyo, through the kindness of Dr. Hiroshi Inoue. Distribution throughout Europe and elsewhere will continue from Utrecht and Reading.

On behalf of the members of IAB, both the Editor and the Production Manager would like to thank most warmly both Institutes for their generous offer.

M. van Slageren, Production Manager.

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.

1982

July 6-8. SEB. Dublin, Ireland. Experimental biology of lichens and mosses. Details from: Prof. D.H.S. Richardson, School of Botany, Trinity College, Dublin 2, Eire.

July 28 - Aug. 4. BBS Summer field meeting, Penrith Cumbria. Local Sec.: Mr. P. Taylor, 2, Meadowside, off Sedbergh Road, Kendal, Cumbria, England. For full details see Bull. BBS No. 40.

Aug. 7-8. ABLS. Pennsylvania U.S.A. Annual Foray. For preliminary announcement, see Bryol. Times 12:7

Aug. 2nd Half. SBLs. Field meeting Lugnez (Grison). For details, contact Dr. K. Ammann, Botanisches Inst., Altenbergrain 21, CH-3013, Bern, Switzerland.

Sept. 1982. BLAM. Eifel, W. Germany. Field meeting based on Ripsdorf (near Blankenheim), organized by Prof. Dr. R. Düll, Gesamthochschule, F.B. Biologie, Lotharstr. 65, 4100, Duisburg, West Germany.

Sept. 3-5. SBLs. Annual assembly. Vallon de Pont de Nant (Alpes vaudoises). For details contact Dr. K. Ammann, Botanisches Inst., Altenbergrain 21, CH-3013, Bern, Switzerland.

Sept. 24-26. BBS. Paper reading meeting and AGM, Nottingham. Local Sec.: Dr. J.O. Riele, Dept. of Botany, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham NG7 2RD, England. For full details of speakers, see Bull. BBS No. 40.

Oct. 30 - Nov. 2. WMBE. Belgium. Second meeting in Mont Rigi, Ardennes. Information and registration; Prof. R. Schumacker, Station Scientifique des Hautes Fagnes, Mont Rigi, B -4898, Robertville, Belgium.

Nov. 27-28. BBS. Taxonomic Workshop, Bradford. Local Sec.: Dr. M.R.D. Seaward, Postgraduate School of Studies in Environmental Science, University of Bradford, Bradford BD7 1DP, England. For details of topics to be covered, see Bull. BBS No. 40.

For details of BBS local meetings during 1982, see Bull. BBS. 39: 23-25

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Jan. 31. Latest date for submission of abstracts by contributors to World Conference of Bryology. See Bryol Times 14:4.

Feb. 1-11. 15th Pacific Science Congress, Dunedin (New Zealand). For preliminary announcement see Bryol. Times 3:4. Information from: The Secretary General, 15th Pacific Science Congress, P.O. Box 6063, Dunedin North, New Zealand.

April 6-13. BBS, Spring Field meeting, Ilkley, West Yorkshire. Local Sec.: Mr. T. Blockeel, 20 Heathfield Close, Bingley, West Yorkshire BD16 4EQ, England. For full details see Bull. BBS No. 40.

May 22-28. Tokyo. World Conference of Bryology. For programme details see Bryol. Times 14:4. Further details from: Dr. Z. Iwatsuki, Hattori Botanical Laboratory, Obi, Nichinan-shi, Miyazaki Pref., 889-25, Japan.

June 6-12. OPT-BWG. Palermo, Sicily. Symposium on Mediterranean Cryptogamic Botany. Further information from Dr. C. Heyn, Dept. of Botany, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel. See Bryol. Times 14:5.

July-Aug. BBS Summer Field meeting, Kerry, Eire. Local Sec.: Dr. D. M. Synnott, National Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, Dublin 9, Eire. For preliminary notice, see Bull. BBS No. 40.

Sept. 17-18. BBS Jubilee Meeting, London. For preliminary details, see Bull. BBS No. 40.

ABLS = American Bryological and Lichenological Society;

BLAM = Bryologisch-Lichenologische Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Mitteleuropa;

BBS = British Bryological Society;

OPT-BWG = OPTIMA - Bryophyte Working Group;

SBLs = Swiss Bryological and Lichenological Society.

SEB = Society for Experimental Biology;

WMBE = Working Group for Mapping the bryophytes of Europe.

THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BRYOLOGISTS publishes The Bryological Times every two months, and The Advances in Bryology every two years. Material for The Bryological Times can be sent at any time, but submission dates for the Advances should be discussed with its Editor, Dr. Schultze-Motel (Berlin). The editors do not accept responsibility for views expressed by authors.

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ITEMS FOR THE NEXT ISSUE to be with the Editor, Dr. S.W. Greene, Department of Botany, The University of Reading, London Road, Reading RG1 5AQ, Berkshire, England (Telex 847813 RULIB) by 15th August at the latest.