BRYOLOGY IN GERMANY (BRD AND GDR) AND AUSTRIA
By Ruprecht Duell

AUSTRIA AND GERMANY have two of the best histories in bryology. In Germany the period since 1753 is well known, with J.J. DILLENIUS in the early 18th century. Famous names are J. HEDWIG, W.P. SCHOUTEDT, K. LEMMICH, C.C. Müller, L. LOESKE, H. MÜLLER FRIB., T. HERZOG and F. KOPEL. More recently, after years at a low level of activity, with what was happening in Great Britain - a new time of bryological investigation in Central Europe started with the foundation of the "Bryologisch - Lichenologische Arbeitsgemeinschaft" by F. KOPPEL W. SCHUTZEE-MOTEL, G. FOLLERMANN and J. POELZ. More and more bryological and cryptogamic excursions were organized, also in adjacent areas, and some novices of the past have become well-known bryologists of today. Many new international contacts have been made with the increasing number of bryological congresses and greater circulation of information. Workshops for the determination of bryophytes are given by H. KAJA of Munster and H. KÜHLE of Ulm.

The need for much more knowledge on bryophyte distribution, especially in the industrial areas of central Europe, has made bryophyte mapping an attractive activity for all bryologists with ecological interests. Progress in Germany has been really high. In 1974 we had only about 30,000 dots (one per Tk = topographical map, 1: 25,000, covering c. 130 km²) which were available in checklists. In 1977 we had about 60,000 and in 1984 about 80,000. In 15,000 more are not yet generally available because they are only in the lists of v. HÜNSCHRANN and the late J. FUTSCHIG). This bryological mapping was done at first by F. and K. KOPPE, F. and E. HEGEWALD, R. DUELL, H. LAUFER, G. PHILIPP, R. LOTTO, A. SCHAFER-VERMPP and F. NEU and all their data are available in the author's checklists.

L. MEINUNGER is very intensively mapping in G.D.R.

At the same time J. FRAHM, the HEGEWALD and G. PHILIPP started the production and publication of distribution maps of some species. Later also R. LOTTO, G. NORDHOHN-RICHTER, W. KRAMER, STIFACEK, HAUSLER, H. NOWAK and R. DUELL, M. MENZEEL, H. NEUME, W. PROBST, A. SCHRIEBEL, L. TACKE, and M. MÜLLER. I. DUELL has published the results of biostatistical investigations on Abietinella and Didymodon. R. GROLLE is the most widely-known person working on hepatics. O. VOLK has also published papers on hepatics. S. HUNECK and R. MUES are active in chemotaxonomy. More than 20 bryologists are interested in anatomy, morphology, physiology, ecology, etc., e.g., G. BOPP, W. TREU, R. FRITSCH, M. KOPERSKI-NÖRR, K. MAGDEFRAU, J. Maschke, L. STANGE and H. HASE-LOPP.

Many bryologists are interested in bryogeography and/or phycosociology. In recent years we have had publications by, e.g., K. ADAMEK, R. DUELL and I. DUELL-HERMANN, K. V. DER DUNK, J. EGGERS, J. FRAHM, W. FREY, R. GROLLE, E. AND F. HEGEWALD, V. HÜNSCHRANN, F. KOPPE, U. KLINHER, M. KOPERSKI-NÖRR, R. MARSTALLER, K. MAGDEFRAU, W. PROBST, E. RICKE, R. RISSE, F. SCHABERG, A. SCHAFER-VERMPP, A. SCHEAPE, W. SCHULZE-MOTEL, L. TACKE, K. WALTHER, S. WINKLER and G. WITTENBERGER. More than 50 have an interest in bryoclimatistics, but only half of their real activities are known, especially in bryophyte - mapping (see above). Unfortunately some of the most active have died recently, i.e., F. KOPPE, F. NEU and J. FUTSCHIG.

In 1984 a questionnaire was sent to more than 80 German and

NOMENCLATURE*
COLUMN
By Gea Zijlstra

A RELATIVELY LARGE NUMBER of proposals for conservation or rejection of names is under consideration by the International Botanical Congress' Committee for Bryophyta. The proposals are enumerated here in three groups, and within each group in chronological order.

I. Nomina familiaris conserveda proposita

Lophoziaceae

The proposal to conserve Lophoziaceae (IJSr.) Vand. Berghe (1956) was approved by the Bryophyta Committee already, as well as by the General Committee, but not yet by an International Botanical Congress, hence the name appeared with an asterisk in the Sydney Code (1983).

In Sydney a change was made in Art. 61,3, however, stating that the name of a suprageneric taxon, which is based on the stem of a legitimate generic name, is legitimate, even though it might be incorrect at publication. This addition to Art. 63 was necessary because names above generic rank are essentially different in character from those at generic rank or below in that their type is obligatory indicated by the stem of the name (Art. 10,4). Consequently the name Lophoziaceae Cavers (1910) is legitimate, and it can be expected that in the next Code the authority for Lophoziaceae will be changed to Cavers (1910).

II. Nomina generica conserveda proposita

Jubula


[contd. page 3]
The Bryological Times


Bryology in Germany (contd. from page 1).

Austrian bryologists, as well as colleagues with bryological interests: 65 replies were received. Conclusions from a preliminary analysis were made by Birgit LAUBER (Duisburg). Here are some of the replies.

To the question, "Why are you working on bryophytes?" 20 people wrote: "Bryophytes are an important part of the vegetation in many areas, which means they have to be considered also in phytosociology, ecology and nature conservation." 15 replied: "I like bryophytes because of their beauty and many different forms.", and 10 thought: "There is a gap in our botanical knowledge if we don't know about bryophytes, therefore it is a special necessity to investigate them." Further arguments for studying bryophytes were: They are available throughout the year, easy to collect and to transport, but not least - "I started to become a bryologist after contact with very lively bryologists (as personal)".

About 25% of bryologists are not university biologists, most of them being teachers, working outside of universities. Sometimes it is difficult to be an engaged friend of little ("lower") plants! Without a botany-based, phytosociological knowledge (and publications) in higher plant botany (when it is better to be a physiologist!), a university career is impossible. But permanent contact with progress in phanerogamic science has, in any case, can be helpful for progress in bryology, that's for sure.

It is amazing that more than twenty universities arrange determination classes for bryophytes only last fall for Turks, too. On the other hand, the announcement of bryophyte excursions in the universities is too low and the excursioners are often of bad quality; some especially well-known universities have no qualified bryologist. Knowledge of 50 single species qualifies you to be a "Mooskenner" (or Moosarler). The very important "Landesanstalten für Ökologie und Umweltzusch" has no bryologist. It is usual to eliminate the lower plants in phytosociological investigations.

We have in Germany about 1,000 bryophyte-species (a third of the number of higher plants). I believe that altogether in Austrian herbaria there are about 1 million bryophyte specimens. The most important collections (those with > 100,000) are M, B, DUS, FR, J, and HAL. The most important collections in Austria are W and GJO. Some other herbaria also have very important collections, e.g. GOET, BREM, HBG, KR or KASSEL. Unfortunately, most of these bryological collections have no professional bryologist to look after them, e.g. Munich, Senckenberg (FR) and Hall.

Membership of bryological organisations or co-operation with working groups is very helpful, especially for bryologists who work alone. Two-thirds of members are members of both, and a quarter belong to the BBS, the latter being the best organised society I know. Less interest seems to exist for the other societies, e.g. the Dutch, the Nordic and the Swiss Bryological Societies.

In conclusion it can be said that in West Germany, bryology is increasing in popularity, and is well-developed and active. In GDR the situation is less hopeful, but not bad, but there are very few activities in Austria. Unfortunately Austria has no bryophyte mapping and it is mainly due to the activities of J. POERTZ at Graz, and E. RICKE at Attergau that interest in the subject is kept alive.

CURATION OF BRYOPHYTES AT NYBG

By Barbara M. ThiERS

In the past several years, curatorial responsibilities have been emphasized at the New York Botanical Garden. Curation, as we define it, involves updating of nomenclature, segregation of types from the general collection (types are filed by basionym at the beginning of each genus), and arrangement of collections of each species by geographical area. We recognize 25 different types on the African mosses, and these are color coded.

Great strides forward have been made in the reorganisation of the moss herbarium (approximately 600,000 specimens). Initial work was carried out by W.R. Buck (Curator) and former Collections Manager Lois Brako, and was continued by J. Hinkle, D. W. McKey, and J. D. Givens, as Curatorial Assistant. During her tenure at the Garden (July, 1982 - July, 1984), Ms. McKey curated 49 families and removed several hundred types from the general herbarium. She also surveyed a project of the African mosses described by William Mit- ten. Ines Sastre-De Jesus and Steven P. Churchill, graduate students of W.R. Buck, have also participated in the curation of the moss herbarium, and are preparing an index to the South American mosses described by Mit- ten.

Since September 1981, Bar- bara M. ThiERS (at First Museum Intern., now Manager of Crypto- gamic Collections) has been performing curatorial tasks in the heathly herbarium (approximate- ly 100,000 specimens) that have been brought in line with modern concepts, and specimen nomenclature has been updated where modern treatments are available.

Special attention has been given to historical material, and two publications dealing with the hepatic collections at NY have been published: An index to the genera and species of Hepaticae described by William At- ten in Brittonia, 35: 271 - 300, 1983, and an Index to taxa described in Hepaticae by Amery et Andinae (described by R.Spruce) in Contr. N.Y. Bot.Gard., 15(1) - (16), 1984.

Allison published an apprecia- tion of Elwyn R. Britton, the founder of the bryophyte her- barium at NY (Brittonia, 36:96 - 97, 1984), and has in prepara- tion a manuscript on the mosses described by William Mit- ten. Ines Sastre-De Jesus and Steven P. Churchhill, graduate students of W.R. Buck, have also participated in the curation of the moss herbarium, and are preparing an index to the South American mosses described by Mit- ten.


No. 13 to be issued August, with a closing date of 1 July.
No. 34 to be issued October, with a closing date of 1 August.
No. 35 to be issued December, with a closing date of 1 November.

Personalia

DR. ROYDNEY D. SEPPETT of the Antarctic Division, Department of Science and Technology, Channel Highway, Kingston 7150, Tasmania, Australia, has accepted a Visiting Fellowship to the National Institute of Polar Research, Tokyo. He will leave Australia for Japan on April 29, travelling from Japan to Europe on July 31 and returning to Australia around mid-September.

His address in Japan will be: National Institute of Polar Reser- search, 9-10, Kaga 1-chome, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo 173, Japan.


No. 13 to be issued August, with a closing date of 1 July.
No. 34 to be issued October, with a closing date of 1 August.
No. 35 to be issued December, with a closing date of 1 November.

The New York Botanical Garden, Bronx, New York 10458, U.S.A.
The Bryological Times

III. Nomina rejiicienda proposita

(686-687) *Nomia trichomanis* and *M. fissum*

Proposals have been made by Stotler & Crotz (Taxon, 32: 64-75, 1983) to reject *Nomia trichomanis* L. and *Nomia fissum* L. For both specific names new lectotypes are designated. *M. fissum* is the basionym of the lectotype of *Calypogeia* (nom. cons. prop. under nr. 466).

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

Nice Thoughts from Duisburg

Bryophytes are beautiful?!

INVENTORY OF SWISS BRYOPHYES

By Edwin Urm & Patricia Geissler

The last comprehensive works on the bryoflora of Switzerland were published by Amann & Meylan (1918) on the mosses and Meylan (1924) on the hepatics. Since then only a small number of local catalogues have been compiled, e.g. Greter (1936), Meylan (1940), Marilli (1950) and Brunegg (1980). As Amann and Meylan, and another contributor, condensed in the western part of our country, many regions of Switzerland, certainly the north-east and parts of the central and northern Alps, are badly under-represented in the floras. In addition, a census of the present distribution of bryophytes is urgently needed for purposes such as monitoring levell of air pollution and other environmental changes.

Consequently the Swiss Bryological and Lichenological Society has started a project of bryophyte mapping. Finally, in the first four years the project will be largely funded by the Federal Forestry Office (Dept. for the Protection of Nature). This allows the employment of three part-time assistants. The Head of the project is Edwin Urm (Institute of Systematic Botany, University of Zurich) who will be assisted by Patricia Geissler (Geneva) and Klaus Ammann (Bern).

The main contribution of field and herbarium work will come from honorary collaborators. At the moment our team comprises 16 members, but with excursions and training courses, we hope to gain more collaborators.

The production of provisional distribution maps for some 150 endangered species is the first priority. This means checking all the earlier collections. An additional survey in the field is planned for the following reasons:

1. To ascertain changes in our flora we need recent data to compare them with the previous situation.

2. A certain standard of exploration has to be achieved. The mapping committee has decided to use a 100 km grid for the survey. A minimal program is prescribed for each square: 10 floristic standard relevés, 4 at given places chosen at random, and 6 in different vegetation types, each covering a surface of 100 m². A test in a well-worked area showed this method to yield about one third of the actual flora.
SUMMARY OF ACRONYMS IN USE IN THE BRYOLOGICAL TIMES

ABLS American Bryological and Lichenological Society
ABWG Australasian Bryological Working Group
BBS British Bryological Society
BLAM Bryologische-Lichenologische Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Mitteleuropa
BSJ Bryological Society of Japan
CEBWG Central and East European Bryological Working Group.
DDBWG Dutch Bryological and Lichenological Working Group
IAB International Association of Bryologists
IAPT International Association of Plant Taxonomists
IBC International Botanical Congress
IBS Indian Bryological Society
NBS Nordic Bryological Society
OPTIMA Organisation for the Phytotaxonomic Investigation of the Mediterranean Area - Bryophyta Working Group
PBS Polish Bryological Society
SBLJ Swiss Bryological and Lichenological Society
SLAB Sociedad Latinoamerica- na de Brillofilia
VWGB Vlaamse Werkgroep Bryologie
WOMBE Working Group for Mapping the Bryophytes of Europe

Further information on the bryological societies and working groups will be found in the article by Mr. B. O'Shea in Bryol. Times, 31: 7-8. 1985.

WORKING GROUP FOR MAPPING THE BRYOPHYES OF EUROPE

DETAILS HAVE NOW BEEN CIRCULATED REGARDING THE NEXT MEETING TO BE HELD AT MONT RIGI, 30TH OCTOBER - 3RD NOVEMBER, 1985.

The Meeting will examine:

(i) the current state of bryophyte mapping in each European country (or group of countries);
(ii) the progress made on the planned distribution maps;
(iii) the mode of publication of a first set of completed maps.

It is planned to spend the 2nd and 3rd of November in the field with bryological trips in Belgium, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, Northern France, or near Western Germany.

The number of bryologists actively preparing maps is still rather low and disappointing, and it is hoped that the meeting will stimulate further interest.

For details about the meeting, the list of species being mapped, etc., write to Professor R. Schmucker, Université de Liege, Station Botanique des Hauts Fagnes, Mont Rigi B-4898, Robertville, Belgique.
Cluster Analysis*

By Jan-Peter-Frahm

THROUGH CLUSTER ANALYSIS, the interrelationships among the taxa of a systematic group can be processed by computer and the result shown by a dendrogram.

In the program described here, the user dialogue is controlled by a five option 'menu' illustrated in Figure 1. To insert new data, the system requests a list of all character states, numbered consecutively.

As an example the following character states were used in a cluster analysis of the genus Pilopogon.

Upper laminal cells
- oval 1
- subquadrated 2

Nerve with
- lamellae 3
- ridged 4
- smooth 5

Nerve excurrent in a
- hyaline 6
- not hyaline 7

Basal laminal cells
- thin walled 8
- incrassate 9

Alar cells
- not differentiated 10
- differentiated 11

Peristome teeth
- not split 12
- split 13

Calyx
- ciliate 14
- non ciliate 15

For every species the number of the character state appropriate to each attribute is noted and entered in the data input. Following input, a complete listing of all data is then printed (Figure 2).

Number of taxa: 8
Number of attributes: 7

The data can be erased or changed using the menu options. Another menu option starts the computation, for which there is a choice between several different methods of analysis. The results of each computation are listed on the printer and drawn on the plotter (Figures 3 & 4).

A copy of these programs in BASIC for a Commodore 4/8000 desk top computer can be obtained from either of the column editors. Dr. Janice Glim (Houghton, Michigan, U.S.A.), also has a FORTRAN program for cluster analysis which can be used on a Univac 1100 series mainframe computer. News of any other such programs would be welcome, and will be publicized in this column.

* COMPUTER TECHNIQUES COLUMN

Column Editors J.-P. Frahm and B.J. O'Shea. For addresses see Bryol. Times, 319.
Professor Ram Udar (1926 - 1985)

The untimely death of the distinguished Indian Bryologist, Professor Ram Udar, F.N.A., at the age of 58 years, came as a bolt from the blue on the morning of March 12, 1985. He was ill for about one year, but with his strong willpower and determination, he continued working until his death.

Professor Ram Udar was born on December 1, 1926, in the village Bellari of District Basti (U.P.), India. He was educated at Basti and Faizabad. He came to Lucknow University in 1944 where he studied botany with great interest. After receiving his Masters degree in 1948, he taught botany at Shia Deoste College, Lucknow, for a few months and later returned to his parent University as Lecturer. Through his devotion to academic pursuits he finally rose to the position of Professor of Botany.

Professor Ram Udar inherited the high traditions set by his teacher, the late Professor S.R. Kashyap, and established a very strong school of bryology at Lucknow. He published 200 research papers, monographs and reviews. His two books entitled An Introduction to Bryophyta, for undergraduate students, and Bryology in India, which highlighted the contributions made in Indian bryology up to 1976, are an asset to students of bryology. He instituted 63 taxa new to science and made many new reports for the bryoflora of India. Some of his major contributions include the discovery of two orders, Calobryales and Buxbaumiales, new to the bryoflora of India. He also made monographic studies on Indian taxa of Ricciaceae, Metzgeriaceae, Anoglossaceae, Pohliastraceae, Frullaniaceae, Notorychaceae, Pteridaceae, Porellineae, and Raulaceae, and contributions on sporophyte development and regeneration patterns of many members of the Marchantiiales, Metzgeriales and Jungermanniales. His recent monograph on 'Palynotaxonomy of some selected Indian liverworts' is shortly due for reissue.

Professor Ram Udar was instrumental in organizing the Indian Bryological Society and was its Founder-President. He was elected Fellow of the Palaeobotanical Society and was its Vice-President. In January 1985 he was elected Fellow of the Indian National Science Academy, the highest academic achievement for a scientist in this country. He was a member of the American Bryological and Lichenological Society, the Nordic Bryological Society, the British Bryological Society, the Indian Botanical Society, and was closely connected with the Nautari Botanical Laboratory in Japan and the Laboratoire de Cryptogamie in France.

Professor Ram Udar was an extremely enthusiastic plant collector. He undertook many collecting trips year after year, in all parts of the country, and each time he returned with highly valuable collections as is evident from his contributions on Indian bryology.

He devoted his entire life to the cause of bryology in India, and worked tirelessly in the Department of Botany until his death. Professor Ram Sedar Udar combined the rare quality of being an excellent teacher and a dedicated researcher. His amiable disposition and charming personality made him a likeable person. He was always held in high regard by his students, colleagues and friends.

I am very proud to have been associated with him for over 22 years and to have accompanied him on almost every field excursion he undertook. I learnt from him the practical knowledge of bryophytes in the field and laboratory. He always inspired us and evoked keen interest in the plants we collected. His profound knowledge and authority of his subject was a great strength to his students. I am confident that his spirit of scientific devotion shall long continue to inspire his students. I shall always endeavour to keep up the high traditions of bryology at the laboratory in Lucknow - the leading centre of bryological research in the country - so ably established by him.

S.C. Srivastava, Reader in Botany, Bryology Laboratory, University of Lucknow, Lucknow 226007, India.

Bryological Working Group

Duisburg (1985)

By Ruprecht Duell

Members of the group: R. DUELL, J.-P. FRAHM (in own responsibility), G. NORDHOHN-RICHTER and the newcomers B. LAUER and R. MAY.

Co-operation with: I. DUELL-HERMANN; M. SCHMACKER - ROBERTVILLE; R. RISS - Velikon; R. LOTTO - Garmisch; G. SCHWAB - Darmstadt; R. KAISER - Velden; H. LAUER - Kaiserslautern; E. SAUER and M. MUES - Saarbrücken.

Journal: Bryologische Beiträge, started in 1982. Co-editors: J. SZWEJKOWSKI - Poznan, T. POGÓRZELECKI - Waterloo - Prague. The journal is subscribed to by nearly 100 bryologists all over the world, and may be exchanged with bryologists in socialist countries.

Herb. DUIS: This herbarium is based on the private herbaria of F. KOPPE (ca. 70,000 packets), R. DUELL (ca. 10,000 packets), F. NEU (ca. 50,000 packets) and J.-P. FRAHM (ca. 30,000 packets). The material comes mainly from Central Europe, the Mediterranean, Macaronesia, North and Central America. Loans to institutions and personally-known bryologists is possible.

Library: Besides the bryological literature of the University library, there exists a large amount of bryological literature in the possession of FRAHM and DUELL, the latter possessing the largest collection. There is a large card index of literature and localities where bryologists have collected.

Projects: The following 8 projects are being undertaken:

Project 1: Mapping bryophytes in and around Duisburg (on the basis of the distribution of single species), of special regions or for all parts of Germany. The mapping of NRW has been completed north of Rheinland-Pfalz and Westfalia and the results published. For the Ruhr zone of the Ruhrgebiet there exist 9,000 bryophyte data; a moss flora of Schwaben - Tirol will soon be finished.

Project 2: For the bryophytes of Europe and Macaronesia, ecological and life-form data are being checked in the attempt to the distribution of all species (published in part in Bryol. Helv.) This work is being done with the help of a microcomputer.

No. 32, 1985
The Bryological Times

Recent Publications


This latest volume in the series of experimental botany is fully up to the standards of scientific quality, and excellence of presentation, that is characteristic of this well-known series.

There are 14 contributors to the 11 review articles: P.W. Richards provides an "Introduction" to the special characteristics of bryophytes and the part they play in the ecosystems of the world. M.C.F. Proctor writes about "Structure and ecological adaptation", while R. Wyatt & L.E. Anderson deal with "Browning systems in bryophytes". M.E. Newton considers "The cytogenetics of bryophytes" and M. Lal discusses "The culture of bryophytes, including apogyan, apospory, parthenogenesis and protoplasts", D.J. Paulillo, Jr., treats "Sexual and asexual reproduction", and B. Knoop the "Development in bryophytes". D.J. Cove & N.W. Ashton give an account of the hormones调节ation of gametophyte development in bryophytes" while E. Hartmann & G.I. Jenkins furnish an account of "Photosynthetic organization of mosses and liverworts". D.H. Brown's contribution is on "Uptake of mineral elements and their use in pollution monitoring" with N. Valanne reviewing what is known about "Photosynthesis and photosynthetic products in mosses".

The aim of the book is to make as many botanists as possible aware of the experimental work being carried out on bryophytes, and to encourage an increase in experimentally-based studies. What the various authors have responded well is without doubt. But whether this very over-priced volume will be as successful as it deserves to be remains to be seen as much of its contents has already been incorporated into some of the wide-ranging, up-to-date, review volumes on bryophytes that have come on the market in the last few years.

THE FOURTH MEETING OF CENTRAL AND EAST EUROPEAN BRYOLOGISTS 1985

Third Circular, 1 May 1985

I AM PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE that we have received about 30 abstracts. I should like to you that the registration fee is to be paid upon your arrival. You can register in the hotel from the 11th August from 10.00 a.m. to 8.00 p.m., or at the place of meeting on the 12th August, from 9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. All participants can only pay their fee in Hungarian forints.

I am delighted to inform you that the costs of hotel accommodation are the following: in Hotel Eger one double room is about $25, in Hotel Park about $20. Participants from the double monetary zone can pay their costs of hotel accommodation in Hungarian forints, but they can pay in U.S. Dollars or equivalent hard currencies. We are sorry to say that we can only accommodate you in double rooms in the Eger hotels.

Further information is that 15/maximum 20 minutes are available for the lectures and the manuscript of your lecture has to be handed in for publication at the time of the meeting, later than 1 October. Your manuscript can contain no more than 16 typewritten pages/inclusive of line drawings, each page with a maximum 30 lines and 60 letter spaces per line. The heading should consist of the title and the author's name and address.

The abstracts and the programme of lectures of our meeting will be posted to participants by the middle of June.

Dr. Sándor Orbán, Botanical Dept. of the Central Wallis (Stepppe vegeta- tion types). Annual assembly with paper-reading sessions and excursions. Further information: K. Amann, Syst.-Geobot. Institut, Albertinergasse 21, CH-3013, Bern, Switzerland.

June 10-14. AETFAT. St. Louis. Symposium on Systematics and floristics of African Bryophyta on Friday 14th. Further information from Dr. R.E. Magill, AETFAT Secretariat, Missouri Botanical Garden, P.O. Box 299, St. Louis Missouri 63116, U.S.A.
The Bryological Times


Sept. 7 - 8. SBL5. Romont (Can-ton) Switzerland. Further information from: Dr. K. Ammann, Syst. - Geobot. Institut, Altenberggrain 21, CH-3013 Bern, Switzerland.


Sept. 20 - 22. 4th Midwestern bryological Foray, Cusino Lake Field Station of Northern Michigan University. Professionals, students, and amateurs are cordially invited to participate. Further information from: Maynard Bowers, Dep. of Biology, Northern Michigan University, Marquette, Michigan 49855, U.S.A.


Oct. 31 - 3 Nov. WCMBE. Mont-Rigi. 3rd Meeting of lectures and field work in HAutes Fagnes region and in the Eifel. Further particulars from: Prof. Dr. R. Schmacker, Directeur, Universite de Liège, Service Scientifique des HAutes Fagnes, B-4898 Mont-Rigi, Robertville, Belgium, see p.4.


1986

Spring. BBS. Norfolk. Spring field meeting. Local Sec.: Mr. R. Stevenson, 111 Wootton Road, King's Lynn, PE30 4DJ. Preliminary details in Bull. BBS, 45:18.


Sept. BBS. Paper-reading Meeting and AGM. University of Leeds, Local Sec.: Prof. D.J. Cope, Dept. of Genetics, University of Leeds, LS2 9JT.

Nov. BBS. Workshop. Details to be announced.


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. Norton G. Miller (Albany) U.S.A. The Editors do not accept responsibility for the views of authors.

For details regarding membership of the International Association of Bryologists (currently U.S. £ 8.00 p.a.), write to the Honorary Secretary, Dr. S.R. Gradstein, Instituut voor Systematische Plantkunde, Heidelerg 2, 3584 CS Utrecht, The Netherlands.

THE BRYOLOGICAL TIMES is published in Utrecht and distributed from Beijing (China), Kingston (Tasmania), Missouri (U.S.A.), Reading (U.K.), Tokyo (Japan), Vácérőt (Hungary) and Utrecht. All correspondence concerning mailing to: M.A.A. van Eijsembergs, Instituut voor Systematische Plantkunde, Heidelerg 2, 3584 CS Utrecht, The Netherlands.

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 84781 BULIB) by 1st July at the latest. Items for the regular columns should be sent direct to the column editors, whose names and addresses will be found in Bryol. Times, 31:9, 1985.