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Is a microfilm or computer disk or CD-ROM a valid way of publishing nomenclatural novelties?

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I recently came across two examples of PhDs containing unpublished taxonomic revisions of groups I am attempting to get to grips with in the African moss flora. The PhDs were 'published' (in one case almost 20 years ago) via UMI (University Microfilms International, Ann Arbor), who provide a very valuable service in making such PhDs available. All UMI do is microfilm the PhD and sell copies either on microfilm/micofiche, or on paper. This presumably is equivalent to the University itself offering photocopies of their PhDs for sale, and providing a list of those available. I was able to borrow a microfilm copy of each from the British Library via my local (free) library, but so far as I can tell, they weren't published in a way that makes them legal for taxonomy, so where does that leave me?

The 1994 International Code for Botanical Nomenclature (ICBN) (the 'Tokyo Code') states:

Chapter IV Section 1. Condition and date of effective publication.

29.1 Publication is effected, under this code, only by distribution of printed matter (through sale, exchange or gift) to the general public or at least to botanical institutions with libraries accessible to botanists generally. It is not effected by communication of new names at a public meeting, or by the placing of names in collections or gardens open to the public, or by the issue of microfilm made from manuscripts, type script or other unpublished material.

There is also a recommendation:

Recommendation 30A

29A.1 It is strongly recommended that authors avoid publicising new names and descriptions or diagnoses of taxa in ephemeral printed matter of any kind, in par-

ticular that which is multiplied in restricted or uncertain numbers, where the permanence of the text may be limited, where the effective publication in terms of number of copies is not obvious, or where the printed matter is unlikely to reach the general public. Authors should also avoid publishing new names and descriptions or diagnoses in popular periodicals, in abstracting journals, or on correction slips.

This section of the code has not changed materially for at least a decade (I also checked the 1983 ICBN), and suggests that modern methods of electronic and non-paper publication have passed it by. In particular there is still the repeated emphasis on "printed matter", implying that valid publication must be printed, and that no other medium is acceptable. It is easy to understand why this conservative position has been taken, but with the wide availability of computer

technology, the issue surely needs addressing.

The UMI procedure follows ICBN so far as making it widely available, but it doesn't amount to publication in that the wide distribution is more likely to be microfilm than paper, and that it is probably not on the Library of Congress catalogue as it doesn't have a ISBN or ISSN. However, I presume the Library of Congress holds copies of many of these microfilmed PhDs, as does the British Library, which certainly does make them available to botanists, as I have found. I think the mention of microfilm is a 'red herring', insofar as the intention of the Code seems to be that making a copy doesn't amount to publication, but if a copy (in whatever form?) were on the shelf of every High Street book shop it would be considered published. If making information widely available is not the same as formal publication, then a problem will also occur with the increasing trend for on-line publication - where information is made available on computer bulletin boards, or via academic, Internet-connected services. Flora On-line at Buffalo and IABs proposed Archive of Bryology both have ISSN numbers: does this make them valid publications for nomenclature purposes, or does publication for ICBN consist only of printed publication? If, rather than making the information passively available, the information was sent to subscribers, would this make a difference?

The ICBN assumption that formal printed publication is equivalent to availability is already untenable to many of our colleagues in eastern Europe and the third world, where they depend significantly on exchanges and donations (and of course on photocopies where the journal itself is not available or too expensive, such that for many this is the 'effective publication', despite the ICBM concept of a known number of copies). It might be said similarly that electronic or microfilm distribution depends on technology that may be beyond that available to many botanists, but perhaps no more so than paper publications. There may be many who

Bryums in Culture

Since 1992 it has become plain that all *Bryums* can be grown on thin layers of soil mounted on polysterine tiles which make a convenient neutral substrate, easy to handle and maintain. Even those of soil habitats, such as *erythrocarpa*, grow better thus, rather than in flower pots of soil, and more reliably. Given reasonable light (more than 20-30% of full daylight) and kept wet, most grow quite fast on a top shelf of the greenhouse here in temperatures between about 5 and 25° C. Most are shaded from direct sun 6-9 months of the year but all (even *B. weigeli*), can be left during hot summer weather without damage. Mature tufts, similar to those of reasonable wild material, can be produced in 1-2 years, even from quite small fragments.

I have therefore become more interested in *Bryums*. I have about 100 cultures, including 28 named British species, some in sufficient quantity for exchange, a few rare, some unnamed, and a few from Egypt, New Zealand and Greenland. Urban *Bryums* and those from habitats contaminated by zinc (under metal phyttons etc.) are

among those which pose unsolved taxonomic problems.

It is not my intention to publish any taxonomic work, but there are many unsolved problems, and the contribution which a wide-ranging collection of good cultured material could make is obvious. I will be pleased to do the following:

- Provide a list of my cultures to anyone interested, and where I have enough material, cultured plants. Almost all are backed by full habitat details and a herbarium specimen.
- To hear from anyone maintaining cultures of *Bryum*.
- To acquire, selectively, *Bryums* which are rare, unnameable or distinctive, or from extreme or heavy-metal contaminated environments. (2-3 shoots which have been less than 3-6 months in a packet would suffice, with habitat details, and perhaps a fraction of a gram of the substrate for reference).

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Kingdom.*

would not subscribe, for instance, to *Advances in Bryology*, but who might subscribe to a cheaper electronic version, because access to a local computer is more likely than access to a library several hundred (or thousand) kilometers away. The difficulties I have getting hold of publications even via the BM means that many valid publications are not widely available, often because of purchasing or manpower constraints as well as the sheer volume that is now available. Microfilm, or preferable electronic publication, might well have the effect of making publications much more widely available.

One answer is to put more pres-

sure onto students to fulfill their debt to science by publishing the work in a timely manner, but this is unlikely to succeed unless there was an official requirement to have published the PhD contents before the degree was awarded. Another possibility would be that if publications such as *Archive of Bryology* were to be issued on CD-ROM, it could include all bryological PhDs or masters degree dissertations produced each year, including illustrations etc. This might be a solution, but not without clarification from the ICBN.

Does anyone have any views of ways round this problem, or can anyone shed any light on the legality of the forms of publication discussed here?

Bryologia Africana trips to Madagascar and other Indian Ocean Islands

Tropical Bryology Column: Send contributions to the column editor: Tamás Pócs, Eszterházy Teachers' College, Dept. of Botany, Eger, Pf. 43, H-3301 Hungary

Within the framework of the Bryologia Africana Project, in order to obtain more herbarium material and information on the bryoflora of the Indian Ocean Islands, the following collecting trips were realized during the past three years:

26 July—2 September 1992: Comoro Islands (Ngazidja, Ndzuani, Mwali, Maore). Participants: Robert E. Magill and Tamás Pócs. Sponsored by the National Geographic Society.

6 August—5 September 1993: Seychelles Islands (Mahé, Cerf, Praslin). Participants: Gabriella Kis, Sándor Orbán and Tamás Pócs. Sponsored by the Hungarian Science Foundation (OTKA).

21 August—3 September 1994: Réunion Island. Participants: Gabriella Kis, Min Chuah-Pétiot, Sándor Orbán, Tamas Pócs, András Szabó and András Vojtkó, in co-operation with the Natural Science Museum of St. Denis. Sponsored by the Hungarian Science Foundation, the Hungarian Ministry of Education and the National Geographic Society.

3 September—4 October 1994: Madagascar (Masoala Peninsula, Mangabe Island, Ambohitantely, Andasibe, Ankaratra, Andringitra, Ranomafana and Isalo national parks and reserves). Participants: Catherine LaFarge England, Robert E. Magill, Gabriella Kis and Tamás Pócs, sponsored by the National Geographic Society. Sándor Orbán, sponsored by the Hungarian Ministry of Education, András Szabó and András Vojtkó, by the Hungarian Science Foundation and by the Soros Foundation. The fieldwork was organized in co-operation with the Missouri Botanical Garden and with the Botanical Garden, Parc de Tsimba-

Sporophytes of *Takakia* found in China

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Dacheng Zhang

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A Cryptogamic expedition in China with the north-western part of the Yunnan Province as its main object was made from September to October in 1994. This is the fourth expedition organized by the National Science Museum, Tokyo, and the Kunming Institute of Botany, Academia Sinica, during 1993 and 1994. As bryologists we participated in the field trip. The investigated area includes Dali, Lijiang, Zhongdian, Dêgên, Weixi and their neighbourhoods. Especially, it was the first time for botanists to visit the southern part of Mt. Meilixueshan, situated at the boundary between Tibet and Yunnan.

The first author found both antheridial plants and sporophytes of

Takakia ceratophylla in Mt. Meilixueshan. This is the second locality for sporophytes of *Takakia*, besides Atka Island in the central Aleutian district (Smith 1990, Smith & Davison 1993). This suggests that *Takakia* has a higher frequency of sexual reproduction than was considered before.

References

- Smith, D. K. 1990. Sporophyte in *Takakia* discovered. *Bryol. Times* 57/58: 1, 4.
- Smith, D. K. & Davison, P. G. 1993. Antheridia and sporophytes in *Takakia ceratophylla* (Mitt.) Grolle: evidence for reclassification among the mosses. *J. Hattori Bot. Lab.* 73: 263-271.

Change of address:

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zaza, Antananarivo.

The result of the above expeditions was the collection of 2960 liverwort and 3960 moss specimens, each, when possible, collected in four duplicates to be distributed among the herbaria of the Missouri Botanical Garden, Eger College and the local co-operating institutions.

Tamás Pócs, Eszterházy Teachers' College, Dept. of Botany, Eger, Pf. 43, H-3301 Hungary.

de Candolle prize to Rob Gradstein

Rob Gradstein (Univ. of Utrecht) has been awarded the Augustin-Pyramus de Candolle Prize. At his death in 1841 A.-P. de Candolle left by will a sum to establish this prize, given since once every 4-5 years, since ca. 1850, by the Société de Physique et d'Histoire Naturelle de Genève for the best monograph in plant systematics. Previously, prize-winning monographs have been on flowering plants and fungi, never on bryophytes. Rob Gradstein received the de Candolle prize for his monograph of the Lejeuneaceae, tribes Ptychantheae and Brachiolejeuneae, published in *Flora Neotropica* Volume 62. The award, which carries a cash prize of Sfr 3000:-, was made at the symposium "La Biologie hier et aujourd'hui" in the Palais Eynard, Genève, on 11 November 1994.

New publications

Churchill, S. P. 1994. *The Mosses of Amazonian Ecuador*. AAU Reports 35:1-211. Available from: Aarhus University Press, Aarhus University, DK-8000 Aarhus, Denmark

This volume presents a synoptic treatment of the mosses of the Ecuadorian Amazon or Oriente, ca. the eastern third of the country. Short descriptions are provided for families (27) and genera (62), keys to all taxa, and illustrations of most of the species of the approximately 120 species. Introductory material covers geography and vegetation, growth forms, floristic composition and historical overview of previous work in the area by bryologists. A resumen, keys to all taxa and glossary is also provided in Spanish. An appendix provides an updated checklist of the mosses recorded for Ecuador (62 families, 233 genera, 874 species) with the citation of references giving additional records and new synonyms since the important 1948 list published by William C. Steere. The intention of the florula is to hopefully promote further bryological research and to incorporate mosses in inventory studies in Amazonia [S. P. Churchill].

Ingerpuu, N., Kalda, A., Kannukene, L. Krall, H., Leis, M. & Vellak, K. 1994. *List of Estonian Bryophytes. The Naturalists Notebook No. 94. Estonian Naturalists' Society, Tartu. ISBN 9985-50-055-5. 175 pages.*

This check-list of the Estonian bryophytes is written in both Estonian and English to give the widest possible use. It includes the 510 bryophyte species so far recorded from Estonia, 112 hepatics, 2 hornworts and 396 mosses. 12 species are reported from Estonia for the first time. For each species, literature references for the reported finds are provided, the frequency of the species occurrences (for rarer species with localities), specimens in exsiccates and a short characterisation of its habitat are included. [LH]

Kutzelnigg, H., Ostendorp, W. & Düll, R. 1992. *Moosbibliographie Zentraleuropas [Bibliography of Bryological Literature of Central Europe]*. IDH-Verlag, Bad Münstereifel-Ohlerath. ISBN 3-925425-09-8. 413 pages. (Also available on diskette together with the book). Available from: IDH-Verlag, Irene Düll-Hermanns, Funkenstraße 13, D-5358 Bad Münstereifel-Ohlerath, Germany. Price: 80.- DM for the book, 70.- DM for diskettes (only sold in combination with the book).

Nowadays, the publications in bryology are too many for anyone to keep track of them all, and the problems with finding the literature relevant for a study are well known. It has become necessary with literature catalogues or data bases in order to make it possible for researchers and other people interested in a special topic to find the items of interest.

The book "Moosbibliographie Zentraleuropas" presents a list of bryological literature from Germany, Austria and Switzerland. Selected references from other countries are also included, if they are of relevance for the three countries mentioned. All in all, more than 7,500 references are included, from the 16th century to the present. In the main list (335 pages), key words are found for each reference to facilitate the search for references within special fields of interest. Besides this, the included literature on selected topics is also summarised in the end of the book. Entries that are found here include topics such as floristics (subdivided into different geographical areas), taxonomy, history, paleobotany, anatomy genetics, physiology, ecology and the practical use of bryophytes. Since a diskette with the data base for the compilation is possible to buy together with the book, an even more efficient search is possible.

To the bryologist outside central Europe, the present compilation provides an entry both to more widespread papers dealing with this geographical area, and to the numerous publications in local journals or books. The latter are

often little known outside central Europe, even if many certainly deserve to be more widely spread.

Although some papers published outside central Europe, but of potential interest for this area are not included, and although the authors expressed a wish to have included also Hungary, the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Poland in their concept of central Europe, the compilation is still very valuable. I am the first to admit that several publications were unknown to me before I opened this book. [L.H.]

Forslund, M., Forslund, S. R. & Löfroth, M. 1993. *Våtmarker i Västerbottens län. Länsstyrelsen i Västerbottens län. 146 p. + 2 maps. Available from: Länsstyrelsen i Västerbottens län, S-901 86 Umeå, Sweden. Price: SEK 200:- + postage and handling.*

Although this is a report written in Swedish (with a short English summary), its existence is well worth being known also outside the few countries where this language is understood. The report summarises the results of the wetland survey of the Swedish county Västerbottens län, situated approximately between 63° 30'—66° 30' N and 14° 30'—21° 30' E. The area is large, almost 6 million ha, and of this approximately 28% is occupied by wetlands of different kinds. The survey was made during the years 1983-1990, included wetlands with a surface larger than 50 ha and covered approximately 700,000 ha in 4,306 objects. Six hundred and fifty-seven wetland localities were visited in the field and in these, descriptions with species lists were made from 9,000 sites (to describe the plant communities present). The mountainous area was excluded from the survey.

All in all, 369 species of vascular plants were registered (more than 82,000 individual registrations), as well as 200 species of bryophytes (c. 31,000 registrations). Among the animals, the birds were studied in most detail (with 5,000 registrations at 154 sites) in a separate inventory, whereas other animal groups could not be studied in the

same detail. The rather detailed survey of the bryophytes makes the report valuable also to bryologists outside Sweden, while it is the first larger semi-quantitative study that, although biased towards the larger mires and partly done by people with less experience of bryophytes (at least during the first years of the survey), gives an idea about how common many of the more important wetland species really are in northern Europe. It is evident that, for example, any attempts to judge which wetland species are endangered in the European perspective simply must consider some of the information provided in the present report.

Thirteen pages are devoted entirely to the found bryophytes, and their habitat preferences and the number of finds in four different regions of the county is given. Selected species are also presented with distribution maps to show the geographical distribution in more detail. Since numbers are always interesting, the following number of registered occurrences of a few species may give an idea of what can be found in the area. To start with *Sphagnum*, *S. angustifolium* was found 1969 times, *S. lindbergii* 1476 times, *S. warnstorffii* 867 times, *S. pulchrum* 183 times and the southern *S. cuspidatum* only four times. *Warnstorfia exannulata* was registered from 843 places, *Paludella squarrosa* from 326, *Helodium blandowii* from 98, *Loeskygnum badium* from 590, *Meesia triquetra* from 61, *Pseudocalliergon trifarium* from 95, *Tomentypnum nitens* from 276, *Splachnum luteum* from 231, *S. rubrum* from 36, and *S. melanocaulon* and *Dicranum laevidens* from one locality each. Among the liverworts, which were studied in less detail because their importance in terms of biomass is usually relatively low in the northern mires, one could mention *Mylia anomala* with 543 registrations, *Aneura pinguis* with 160 and *Lophozia rutheana* with 21.

The report also gives a lot of background data regarding which biogeographic regions are represented in the county, which wetland types exist in the area and how large areas are occupied

1995 ABLs Meeting

The 1995 meeting of the American Bryological and Lichenological Society will be held 29 July–3 August at the Palisades Environmental Centre in Jasper National Park, Alberta, Canada. Field trips in the Rocky Mountains will visit alpine and subalpine areas, foothills montane zones, interior cedar temperate rain forests, and central ranges, with side trips to the Columbia Ice Field and Miette Hot Springs. Field trip leaders: Dale Vitt and René Belland (bryophytes); Bernard Goffinet and Trevor Goward (lichens). The meeting also includes papers, posters, photography workshops, and a symposium "The Application of Modern Molecular Tools to Classic Bryological and Lichenological Questions". Registration: US\$ 50 (\$ 35, students). Lodging: From US\$ 52 (at the meeting site, food included) to US\$ 80 in Jasper townsite (food not included). Transportation: Van from Edmonton to Jasper (about four hours). For information and registration form, contact Dale H. Vitt (Biological Sciences, CW 405 Bio. Sc. Bldg., University of Alberta, Edmonton, AB, Canada T6G 2E9; Tel. 403-493-3380; Fax. 403-492-1899) or Chicita F. Culberson (Botany, Duke University, Durham, NC 27708-0338, U.S.A.; Fax. 919-684-5412; E-mail cculb@acpub.duke.edu). Registration deadline is 1 May 1995.

by the recognised wetland types. The methods used are described (as an example, the study of aerial photographs in the initial survey was essential) and threats against the wetlands, such as ditching (most important), excavation of peat and liming are discussed. The earlier use of the wetlands in the area is described. This is an important aspect once you realise that the use of wetlands for hay production was essential for people living in the north in earlier times, and that this has naturally affected a very large proportion of the wetlands also in these distant areas of

Stanley Greene Research Grants

DEADLINE - MARCH 15. The Stanley Greene Research Grant (an award of \$500-1500 CDN) is available to any member of IAB in order to carry on original research in Bryology. Application for the grant consists of an one-two page outline of proposed research and the name of one person willing to provide a reference sent to Dale H. Vitt, Department of Biological Sciences, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2E9, Canada before the deadline. The grant will be awarded at the 1995 meeting in Mexico City in early August. [DHV]

News from Imperial College

Rosalina Gabriel, who has been studying bryophyte diversity on Terceira (Azores) with Dr. Cecília Sérgio for masters degree, is visiting me at Imperial College (Silwood Park, U.K.) for 3 months in early 1995. We are planning to get some physiological studies of Azores bryophytes started, particularly comparing the effects of desiccation and high light levels in producing oxidative stress in cloud forest species and more widely distributed taxa. We hope the work may lead to a Ph.D. study for Rosalina, involving field work in the Azores and further physiological investigations at Imperial College.

Jeff Bates

Europe. Nowadays, this use has almost completely stopped, exceptions being found mainly in a few nature or culture reserves. Commonly occurring vegetation types in the wetlands are described and the protection of the wetlands is discussed. The quality of this report is exceptional among inventory reports, no doubt due to the fact that in Sweden the authors (who also made most of the fieldwork) are probably both the most experienced and among the more enthusiastic as far as large scale wetland inventories are concerned. [L.H.]

Information available on gopher from the Swedish Museum of Natural History

The Swedish Museum of Natural History is in the process of making its large stores of information available to the outside world. The Department of Cryptogamic Botany does of course participate in this work, and it is expected that data will soon be made available for the normal gopher, ftp and WWW user. At present, the specimens studied for the "Flora of Madeiran Pleurocarpous mosses (Isobryales, Hypnobryales, Hookeriales)" by Lars Hedenäs (Bryophytorum Bibliotheca, Bd. 44) are present in a file available by gopher. The next item planned for the gopher will be a list of all species of lichens present in the holdings of S, indicating the taxa where type material is available (of course types of other taxa than those noted may exist, as in all herbaria). During next year the data will be possible to reach by the gopher menu system, but until then it is possible to reach by the command "gopher.nrm.se". [LH]

IV Simposio Latinoamericano de Briologia, Mar del Plata, October 4-8, 1994

This was the first bryological symposium organized south of the tropics in South America. It was a part of the activities of the VI Congreso Latinoamericano de Botánica, held in Mar del Plata City, Argentina, between 2-8 October, 1994. The symposium was sponsored by the Sociedad Latinoamericana de Briologia. Around 20 persons working professionally with Latin American bryology were present, but the sessions had larger audiences (more than 40 persons), since many enthusiastic students and other cryptogamists attended.

The symposium itself was a three days' meeting, with invited contributions during the first day, free oral contributions and a formal business meeting of the Society on the second day, and a poster session on the third day. During the first session on the afternoon of October 4th, important invited contributions were presented at the Las Nubes room on the 29th floor of the Torres de Manantiales Apart Hotel (C. Delgado: Mosses, diversity and its causes in the Neotropics; G. G. Haessel: Advances on the taxonomy of Austroamerican hepatics; S. R. Gradstein: Hepatic flora of the Neotropical Páramos;

W. R. Buck: Methods in bryophyte taxonomy).

The following afternoon, October 5th, a number of interesting free oral contributions were given (A. S. Cárdenas: Pottiaceae from the Valle de México, México; I. Sastre de Jesús: Nutrient content of bryophyte communities from decaying logs in the subtropical wet forest of Puerto Rico; N. Salazar Allen: Notes on morphology and biology of the species of *Cyathodium* (Hepaticopsida, Marchantiaceae) from Panamá; M. I. Morales: *Diplasiolejeunea involuta* Winkler, a rare species; M. M. Schiavone and A. B. Biasusto: The genus *Ptychomitrium* (Grimmiaceae, Musci) from NW Argentina; O. Yano: Present state of bryology in Brazil). The poster session of the last day was held together with a lichen session on October 6th, and showed nice contributions by younger bryologists. There was another oral contribution by C. M. Matteri on the Conservation of bryophytes in Latin America, at the Conservation Symposium within the Botanical Congress. The invited contributions to the symposium will be published in a special volume by the Missouri Botanical Garden, together with other Congress proceedings.

All in all, this was a good opportunity to meet old friends and to say hello to new ones. We all enjoyed a bryo-dinner at the Hotel restaurant, as well as other social activities during the VI Botanical Congress. During the Society's business meeting it was decided that future symposia should be held at Latin American Botanical Congresses. Thus, our next meeting will be in Mexico in 1998.

Celina M. Matteri, Museo Arg. Ciencias Naturales, Bernardino Rivadavia, Av. A. Gallardo 470, C.C. 220, 1405-Buenos Aires, Argentina

Sphagnum News

From a letter to the editor:

Dear Lars, I have been invited to write the *Sphagnum* treatment for Volume 13 of the Flora of North America Project. I will be the primary author and Dick Andrus will be a coauthor. My address is: Cyrus McQueen, Department of Environmental Sciences, Johnson State College, Johnson, Vermont 05656 USA. Dick's address is: Richard Andrus, Biological Sciences Department, SUNY-Binghamton, Binghamton, New York 13901.

On a related matter, I am currently working on Section *Subsecunda* of *Sphagnum*. I would like to make a general request for herbarium specimens of species in this section with sporophytes. Sporophytes are not common with these species. This would help me in my revision of this section so that I may use spore morphology. Newly collected material with sporophytes would be greatly appreciated that has not been fumigated because it would permit me to cultivate plants from spores.

The IAB & IAL Symposium on Foliicolous Cryptogams in Eger, Hungary, 29 August-2 September 1995.

Organized by *Institute of Ecology and Botany, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Vácrátót*

Hosted by *Eszterházy Teachers' College, Universitas of Northern Hungary, Eger*

Supported by *the International Association of Bryologists (IAB) and the International Association for Lichenologists (IAL)*

President: Tamás Pócs

Secretary: Edit Farkas

Organizers: John Conran, Robert Lücking, Lidia Ferraro, Emmanuël Sérusiaux, S. Rob Gradstein, Harrie Sipman, Thorsten Lumbsch

Local organizing committee: Sándor Orban, Andrea Gyarmati, Julianna Forró, Gabriella Kis, Magdolna Ipcs, András Szabó

Preliminary programme

(extract - items mainly of algological, mycological or lichenological interest mostly omitted)

Tuesday, 29 August

8.00-11.00: **Arrival, registration**

11.00-12.30: **Opening of the symposium** by Tamás Pócs, president of the symposium, Wilf. B. Schofield, 1st vice president of the IAB and Erik Ingvar Kärnefelt, president of the IAL.

13.30-19.00: **General lectures** (convener: Edit Farkas)

Borhidi, A.: Ecological conditions of epiphyllism

Pócs, T. & Tóthmérész, B.: The foliicolous diversity in tropical rainforest types

Hallé, F.: Investigating the canopy of the tropical rainforest

Miehe, S. & Miehe, G.: Hygric zonation in the Himalayas as indicated by epiphytes

Miehe, S. & Miehe, G.: Altitudinal zonation in S-Ethiopia as indicated by the epiphyte vegetation

Wednesday, 30 August

9.00-12.30: **Taxonomy and systematics of bryophytes and lichens** (conveners: Tamás Pócs / Emmanuël Sérusiaux) -

poster session between 11.00-12.30

Lectures:

Gradstein, S. R.: Taxonomy of epiphyllous bryophytes: introductory remarks

Gyarmati, A.: Data to the genus *Lopholejeunea* in Africa

Orbán, S.: Foliicolous Calymperaceae
Malcolm, W.: New foliicoles from New Zealand

Posters:

Franco, J. R.: The genus *Frullania* in Galicia (Spain)

14.30-18.00: **Supraindividual aspects** (conveners: S. Rob Gradstein / Robert Lücking)

Lücking, A.: Microclimate and phorophyte preferences of epiphyllous bryophytes in a tropical rainforest

Salazar Allen, N.: A survey of foliicolous bryophytes in a tropical rainforest in Panama

Norris, D.: Epiphyllous bryophytes in some perhumid forests in Ecuador
Drehwald, U. & Reiner-Drehwald, E.

M.: Distribution and ecology of epiphyllous hepatics in Argentina

Nieder, J. & Fischer, E.: Epiphyllous cryptogams from Amazonian Ecuador

19.30-20.00: **Colour slide show** on habitats and foliicolous cryptogams

Thursday, 31 August

Excursion to Zemplén Mts

Symposium Dinner

Friday, 1 September

9.00-12.30: **Supraindividual aspects** (conveners: Harrie Sipman / Thorsten Lumbsch)

Lücking, R.: The possible use of foliicolous lichens as bioindicators for tropical vegetation systems

Bergstrom, D.: Foliicolous cryptogams in northern Australian rainforest

Pócs, T.: The origin of the foliicolous bryoflora in Indian Ocean Islands

Szabó, A.: Epiphyllous liverworts of W-Borneo

Wu, P. C.: Light and epiphyllous liverworts in China

Luo, J. X.: A study on the epiphyllous mosses of China

Tixier, P.: Ornithochorology and speciation. The case of *Drepanolejeunea*

hamatifolia (Hook.) Schiffn.: a Macaronesian species

14.30-16.00: **Intraindividual aspects** (convener: Thorsten Lumbsch)

Wu, P. C.: Morphology and taxonomy of the epiphyllous liverworts in China

16.30-18.00: **Posters, exhibitions**

Posters on supraindividual aspects and non-foliicolous subjects (convener: Lidia Ferraro)

Maslovsky, O. M.: System structure of bryoflora and problems of bryophyte ecology and conservation

Matteri, C. M.: Mosses in temperate South American ecosystems

Xu, A. Q.: A study of bryophytes and their ecological character in Mon-Shan mountain, Shandong, China

Yayintas-Tonguç, A.: Moss flora of Thrace (European part of Turkey)

Manakyan, A. V.: Rare mosses of the Caucasus in Armenia

Morales, M. I.: A comparative study of foliicolous liverworts in Atlantic and Pacific forests in Costa Rica

Shao, X.: A study on the epiphyllous liverworts from Sanqinshan of Jiangxi Province

Zhao, J. C.: A preliminary report on the bryophytes from the Tianshan Mountains, China

19.30-21.00: **Colour slide show** on habitats and foliicolous cryptogams

Saturday, 2 September

9.00-10.30: **Summarising lectures, final discussions**

11.00: **Closing words**

12.00: **Farewell**

Final registration, deadline for abstracts, booking of accommodation and space on the excursions: *15 April 1995*.

In order to get the second circular and application forms, please contact: IAB & IAL Symposium on Foliicolous Cryptogams, Dr. Edit Farkas, Institute of Ecology and Botany, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Vácrátót, H-2163 Hungary, Phone: +36 27 360 122 or +36 27 360 147; Fax: +36 27 360 110; E-mail: H7483FAR@ELLA.HU or H7483FAR@HUELLA.BITNET.

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Column Editors

J.-P. Frahm & B. O'Shea (computer techniques); J. M. Glime (ecology); T. Hallingbäck & E. Urmi (conservation); A. R. Perry (news from the herbaria); T. Pócs (tropical bryology); M. L. Sargent (techniques); J. Vána & W. R. Buck (floristics and phytogeography); D. H. Vitt (diary, best book buys, taxonomy).

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March 20-25. Workshop on Macaronesian Fissidentaceae. Place: La Laguna, Tenerife, Canary Islands (Spain). Further information: A. Losada-Lima, Departamento de Biología Vegetal (Botánica), Universidad de La Laguna, 38271 La Laguna, Tenerife, Islas Canarias (Esp.) Number of participants is limited to 20.

April 5-12. Spring field meeting at Ambleside, Cumbria. Further information from Peter Bullard. Work address: Cumbria Wildlife Trust, Cumbria, LA22 0BU Phone 05394 32476. Home address: 36 Castle Garth, Kendal, Cumbria LA9 7AT Phone 0539 732699.

July 29-August 3. ABLs Annual Meeting, Jasper National Park, Alberta, Canada. Further information from Dale H. Vitt, Department of Biological Sciences, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2E9, ph. (403) 492-3380; Fax (403) 492-1899.

August 7-12. IAB Biennial Meeting entitled Tropical Bryophytes: Biology, Diversity and Conservation. IAB Conference in Mexico City (see BT77). Contact C. Delgadillo, Instituto de Biología, UNAM, Apartado Postal 70-233, Del. Coyoacan, 04510 Mexico, D.F. Mexico, Fax (525)555-1760, email: moya@redvax1.dgsca.unam.mx.

August 29-September 2. IAB & IAL Symposium on Follicolous Cryptogams in Eger, Hungary. Further information from Dr. Edit Farkas, Institute of Ecologia and Botany, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, H-2163 Vácrtót, Hungary. Phone +36-27-360122/147, Fax +36-27-360110, E-mail: H7483FAR@ELLA.HU

September 18-21. XI Simposio Nac. Bot. Criptogámica. Further information from XI Simposio Nacional de Botánico Criptogámica, Departamento de Biología Vexetal (Botánica), Facultad de Biología, Universidad de Santiago de Compostela, 15706 Santiago de Compostela, España. Ph. (981) 563100, ext. 3263 or FAX (981) 596904.

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June-July (final date to be set later). Second International *Sphagnum* Field Trip and Symposium in New Jersey, New York and Quebec. Further information available at a later date.

August 5-8. To celebrate the 100th anniversary of the British Bryological Society, a symposium entitled 'Innovations in bryophyte research' will be taking place at the University of Glasgow. Contributions will be invited shortly. The BBS summer field meeting in west will take place immediately afterwards in the west and central Highlands.

October 8-12. International Symposium of Botanic Systematics and Plant Geography, Herbarium Haussmecht, Jena, Germany.

**IS THERE REALLY NOTHING MORE HAPPENING
BRYOLOGY IN THE FUTURE?**