

The BRYOLOGICAL TIMES

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No. 23

A BRYOLOGIST IN JAPAN NO.1

By A.R. Perry
National Museum of Wales

FOR MONTHS PRIOR to the Conference I had viewed the prospect of this, my first trip to eastern Asia, as somewhat daunting, and not a little exciting. I was probably not alone: differences in cultures and worse, a definite language barrier, produce a sense of foreboding in all but the best-travelled. All worries, however, flitted away as maple leaves before a hurricane on arrival at the Yayoi Kai-kan Hotel, Ueno, Tokyo, where our Japanese hosts put us at ease, and it was with a feeling of elation and relaxation that we embarked upon The World Conference of Bryology on Monday 23 May.

The Conference was located in the National Science Museum which is reached from the Hotel by a pleasant walk through Ueno Park. Dr. Tarow Seki welcomed all delegates, about 150 in number, for realizing an idea of about 17 years' standing. Apologizing for his English (which, however, is excellent), Dr. Sinske Hattori was happy to see us all; it was good, he said, to initiate and renew friendships, and he hoped that the Conference would benefit our professions and international relationships. In an address in Japanese, delightfully repeated in English afterwards by Miss Hiromi Inoue, the daughter of our President, Mr. Masamichi Morosawa, Director-General of the National Science Museum, Tokyo, spoke of the excellence of IAB since it was formed and paid the highest esteem and courtesy to its officers. He said bryology has become one of the most important fields in botany and life sciences, and by this Conference IAB would become even more prosperous and successful.

Past President of IAB, Prof. Lewis Anderson, gave a generous welcome to all. He said that it was appropriate that this meeting was in Japan: Dr. Hiroshi Inoue is President of IAB, and the country had become the symbol of bryology throughout the world. Its islands, besides having the largest number of bryologists in the world, have one of the most important bryofloras, which is nearly as well-known as that of Britain (in jest he suggested that the Japanese ought to develop a vice-county recording system!). Dr. Anderson said the theme of the Conference was Youth: the majority of the papers were to be given by young bryologists. The Conference celebrates the coming of age of Bryology: the science has now shed the immaturity it once had. He spoke of the four people, all of them present, who, in his opinion, had produced such an enormous impact in the bryological field: Prof. William C. Steere, whilst the editor of *The Bryologist* had transformed it and "made bryology respectable in the scientific world"; Dr. Sinske Hattori, who has had an untold effect on the maturing of Bryology by establishing the Hattori Botanical Laboratory; Prof. Paul W. Richards who linked bryology to ecology by introducing us to bryofloras of little-known areas of the world; and Dr. Aaron J. Sharp who showed us significant inter-continental bryological relationships before we knew anything about plate tectonics. There was a standing ovation. Prof. Anderson concluded by thanking the organizers, Drs. Sinske Hattori, Hiroshi Inoue, Zennoske Iwatsuki, Satoru Inoue, Hisatsugu Ando, Harumi Ochi and Naofumi Kitagawa, for putting on such a wonderful programme.

The President of IAB, Dr.

Hiroshi Inoue, took the floor and welcomed the delegates. He said one of the aims of IAB was to develop international bryological communications and to promote the development of bryology throughout the world. He thanked Mr. Morosawa and his staff for allowing the Conference to take place in the National Science Museum. Dr. Zennoske Iwatsuki then explained the logistics of the meeting and said the proceedings would be published in *Journal of the Hattori Botanical Laboratory*.

Thus the Conference got off to a flying start. Those amongst us with English as our mother-tongue were blessed indeed, for it had been decided by the organizing committee that English would be the working language of the Conference, and Dr. Anderson very rightly requested at the outset that owing to the multi-national character of the Conference, speakers should enunciate clearly and slowly. I would like to extend my personal thanks and admiration to all those speakers who had difficulty with the language. It was thrilling indeed experiencing, at question time, one of the Chinese delegates asking a question in English of a French delegate, and receiving an English reply. Most of the British participants would have fared badly indeed if the language of the Conference had been anything but English.

On the previous evening we had had our first opportunity to sample Japanese food if we wanted, either at our hotel, or elsewhere in Ueno. But after the first day in the Conference room we looked forward eagerly to a welcome party at the hotel

given by our Japanese colleagues. The sight that greeted us on arrival was memorable indeed. A table laden with food seemed to extend into the distance for ever. And such food was only ever dreamed of! Entertainment in the form of music was provided by the delegates, notable amongst them Dr. Hattori and Dr. Longton who sang what were thought to be songs from their native countries. Dr. Asakawa dressed in a kimono like his fellow dancers led a dance which to my untrained eye seemed to be a Japanese version of a Cuban conga, but with additional hand movements. And Prof. Ando gave an hilarious explanation of sex in bryophytes using silk scarves to illustrate the movements of the X and Y chromosomes.

On the next day we all set out for Mt. Fuji by chartered buses. We were allowed out of our buses to take photographs at the 4th step on the mountain, at about 2,000 m. alt. where some volcanic lava at the roadside provided us with our first taste of Japanese bryophytes - *Bryoxiphium norvegicum* ssp. *japonicum* with sporophytes. At the 5th step, at about 2,200 m. alt., we left our buses to study the bryophytes. We were in *Abies veitchii* forest, with some *Larix leptolepis*, and just to remind me that not every bryophyte I was to see would be new to me, the first moss I saw was *Pohlia campotrichella* growing on volcanic ash, with *Bartamia pomiformis* occurring nearby. However, species such as *Hylocomium himalayana*, *Trachycystis flagellaris* and *Polytrichum sphaerothecium*, which do not occur in Europe, were also found. In the afternoon we were transported to the northern slope of Mt. Fuji, to study part of the Aokigahara National Forest in the area of Fuji-Fuketsu (Wind-Hole). This is mostly deciduous, broad-leaved forest at about 900 m. alt. and it provided the opportunity to sort out some of the small epiphytic liverworts such as *Nipponolejeunea pilifera* and *Drepanolejeunea angustifolia*.

The following day we were back in the Conference room. Our Japanese hosts had generously provided us with a Travel Agent with whom we were able to consult and so we sorted out with ease any problems we had regarding airflights we were to take after the Conference finished. This service was one of the many provided for us by our hosts and we were very grate-

ful to them for it. In the evening we were given a delightful reception by Mr. Morosawa, at the Seiyoken Restaurant, Ueno Park. Again, the food and company were exceptional.

Official photographs of delegates and events were taken throughout the week and were put on display so that delegates could order copies, a selection of which appears on page 3. And a group photograph was taken on the steps of the National Science Museum; this has already been published (*Bryol. Times* 22:2).

Friday 27 May, the programme said, was a Free Day. We had each been handed several packages at the start of the Conference, each containing literature "For Sightseeing", "For National Science Museum" for example, so plenty of opportunities were available for exploration on our Free Day. Many delegates did spend the day sightseeing, for example the Emperor's Palace, but I joined the select party of stalwarts who sought a continued bryological programme and went into the field to study mosses and liverworts. Our leader, Mr. Tatsuwo Furuki, took us to the Ohchigawa west valley in the Chichibu Mountains. We travelled by National Railway to Ikebukuro Station, then by Red Arrow Express to Seibu-Chichibu Station, and finally shared Mr. Izawa's and Mr. Kiguchi's cars to the collecting sites. Again, everything was arranged perfectly (even the weather) and we were shepherded through the unfamiliar Japanese railway systems, given lunch, shown bryophytes (and flowering plants) and had a perfect day. A moss species list handed to us at the start of our excursion showed us some of the exciting things we might (and did) see such as *Glossadelphus ogatae*, *Okamuraea hakoniensis*, *Boulaya mittenii*, *Clastobryella kusatsensis* and *Fauriella tenuis*.

The final day, Saturday, before the departure of the special tours, saw the last of the contributed paper sessions. A remarkable fact that had been arrived at during the week and had been related to us by Prof. Anderson, was that about 40% of the IAB membership were present in Ueno. Many of this 40% had, during the week, been working away behind the scenes, in various committees of the IAB, and in starting the closing session of the Conference, Dr. Rob Gradstein listed the work of these committees. The Medal Committee had reported, he said, which enabled decisions to be taken about the award of the Hedwig Medal; the Constitution Commit-

tee had made recommendations on the re-wording of the Constitution; the Publication Policy Committee had decided that the *Bulletin of Bryology* should be revitalized; the Glossary Committee was to continue its work on bryophyte terms and their translation into various foreign languages; the Tropical Bryology Committee had been identifying various important bryological areas in the tropics and were planning a meeting of IAB to focus on them. Dr. Tamás Pócs spoke of the forthcoming IAB meeting in Hungary on Bryo-ecology. Then it was time for Dr. Hiroshi Inoue, President of IAB, to make the first award of the Hedwig Medal. He said there had been two candidates and it had been decided to award a medal to each; Dr. Yoshinori Asakawa for his outstanding contributions to bryophyte chemistry, and Dr. Geneva Sayre for her outstanding work in the field of bryological documentation.

Prof. Nancy Slack listed the resolutions recommended by the Resolutions Committee; these have been published elsewhere: (*Bryol. Times* 21:4).

Finally Prof. Ando thanked all participants and hoped we would all meet again in Hungary in 1985. He brought the Conference to a close with the words: "We hope for the eternal continuance of the friendship and activities of the IAB. BANZAI!" What more needs to be said?

Thus ended the Conference. For 52 of us there were Special Tours to look forward to - first to Kyoto, then to Hiroshima and finally to Nichinan. But that is another story which will be told in the next issue.

The Conference was an absolute delight. Not only were there some very good papers, but our Japanese hosts shepherded us, helped us, arranged things, entertained us and fed us pre-eminently. They left nothing to chance, and everything always clicked into place. We have a lot to be grateful for, and I would like to thank them all most warmly for providing me (at least) with an experience I will never forget.



Hands by R.D. Seppelt



PHOTOGRAPHS OF BRYOLOGISTS AT WORK AND PLAY

Top Row: Left: H. Ochi, C. Sérgio, C.M. Matteri, T. Seki.

Right: L.E. Anderson (Toasting). On his right J.Sweykowski, S.R. Gradstein and others.

Second Row: Left: G.S. Mogensen. Centre: H. Inoue, A.J. Sharp, W.C. Steere.

Right: A.R. Perry, B.M. Murray

Third Row: Left to right: R.E. Longton, H. Inoue, D.G. Horton, Y. Asakawa and dancers, P.W. Richards R.I. Lewsi-Smith

Bottom Row: Left to right: G.G. Hässel de Menendez, I. Duell-Hermanns, S. Hattori, S.W. Greene and W.R. Buck.

BRYOLOGICAL BOOK OF RECORDS

By S. W. Greene

IN THE CURRENT (29th) English edition of the Guinness Book of Records (Ed. N. McWhirter and published by Guinness Superlatives Ltd., Enfield, Middlesex, England, 1983), it is stated on p. 52 under mosses "The smallest of mosses is the pygmy moss (*Ephemerum*), and the largest is the brook moss (*Fontinalis*) which forms streamers up to 3ft 91 cm long in flowing water".

While claims in this form are of interest to the general public, entries will only be published as part of the Bryological Book of Records when supported by data by which their authenticity may be judged, e.g. observer, date, locality where assessed, etc. Wherever possible the details of herbarium or other preserved specimens which substantiate a claim should be quoted with sufficient information to enable a specimen to be linked readily with the record, e.g. collector, where deposited, reference number, etc.

All records with supporting facts should be sent to the Editor, The Bryological Times.

The earliest experiments on moss sporophytes from M. Bopp.

The experiments were carried out by Joseph Gottlieb Koelreuter on *Polytrichum*, *Mnium punctatum*, *Mnium* (*Funaria*) *hygrometricum*, *Bryum caespitium* and *Hypnum* (*Amblystegium*) *serpens*, and reported in his *Das entdeckte Geheimniss der Cryptogamie*, Carlruhe, Verlag Michael Maklot, p. 45-57, 1777.

Botanisches Institut der Universität Heidelberg, 6900 Heidelberg 1, B.R.D.

The most southerly record of an hepatic from R.D. Seppelt.

Cephaloziella exiliflora (Tayl.) Steph.

On sand amongst *Bryum algens* and *Grimmia antarctici* in crevice between rocks, in moraine.

Outcrop south of Stornes Peninsula, Larsemann Hills, Antarctica. Lat. 69°30'S, Long. 76°00'E.

Leg: R.D. Seppelt, No. 8014. Date: 23.XII.1978.

The specimen is at the time

of writing in the author's personal herbarium, but it will be lodged ultimately in the Herbarium of the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery (HO).

Antarctic Division, Department of Science and Technology, Channel Highway, Kingston 7150, Tasmania, Australia.

ON BUXBAUMIELLA & MUSCILLANEA

HERE WE HAVE two periodicals dealing with floristics of bryophytes and lichens in a limited area; The Netherlands and Belgium. Both report the results of active groups of amateur and professional bryologists and lichenologists in the two countries.

Buxbaumiella was first published in April 1972 by the Bryological and Lichenological Study Group of the Koninklijke Nederlandse Natuurhistorische Vereniging (KNNV) and was issued 13 times in the past 11 years. (Latest issue No. 13, dated January, 1983). Each issue consists largely of reports of excursions, held by the aforementioned study group, to various interesting localities in the Netherlands. For each terrain, a detailed description is given of the phytosociological aspects as well as of the (recent) history. Each report is concluded by a check list of the bryophytes/lichens recorded, with an indication of their habitat. Bryologists and lichenologists hold their excursions separately, mostly in spring and autumn of each year.

Buxbaumiella also contains a short review of recent literature as well as various short items such as necrologies, graduation of members, etc.

Information concerning membership, etc. can be obtained from the Secretary of the Bryological and Lichenological Study Group, Mr. Huub van Melick, v. Papenbroekstraat 9, Eindhoven, 5624 EJ, The Netherlands.

Muscillanea is a periodical similar to *Buxbaumiella*. It was started recently and so far only one issue has been published (Sept. 1981). Besides excursion reports, this first issue also contains some short articles on general bryological topics. A second issue is in preparation. Information on *Muscillanea* can be obtained from Willy van Rompu, Bosstraat 86, B-9180 Belsele, Belgium.

M.v. Slageren, Inst. of Syst. Bot. Heidelberglaan 2, Utrecht, Holland.

Techniques Notebook

Computer Programs for Bryology

J.-P. Frahm & U. Rettig

VITT, HORTON ET AL. (1977) were the first to deal with the use of a computer in bryology for printing herbarium labels. They utilized a computer of an information center via a terminal with FORTRAN IV language. This method requires, firstly, access to a computer center, which is possible in nearly all universities, but not in museums and other institutes, and secondly the co-operation of a computer programmer to develop programs. These computers will continue to be important in the future for more complex programs as in taxonomical methods. However, for less difficult purposes, micro computers became available in the last few years. A survey of several applications, including herbarium label printing and plotting of distribution maps, as well as a general discussion of the benefit, use and costs, has been given recently by Magill (1982).

Micro computers have great advantages, particularly in relatively low prices and the use of the relatively easy BASIC language. However, for most bryologists there is always one disadvantage remaining: the need for a program. Even if it is possible for most colleagues each to develop a program for their own purposes, it requires a lot of time to test and try programs even in BASIC and this will be a fundamental impediment to the use of micro computers. On the other hand, the costs of a program for special applications are still high, in certain cases higher than the computer itself and not correlated to the expected benefit.

Meanwhile, some colleagues have developed programs for their own purposes, but in view of the difficulties, pains and costs these programs are not likely to be forwarded to other people. Furthermore, it is not sensible that everyone who wants to participate in the benefits of a micro computer should spend the same time and/or costs for preparing the software.

For these reasons printouts of a few programs for simple applications in bryology can be obtained from the authors. The following program for printing herbarium labels has been deve-

loped by the first author in BASIC IV language on a CBM micro computer model 4032 with a capacity of 32 kbytes. These programs can be used on every micro computer using BASIC IV language, in some cases with a few modifications to adapt for different capacities.

Program for printing herbarium labels

The use of computer-printed labels has some important advantages: every label is a type-written, original and not copied, it is produced in less than 5 sec. and it is possible to produce different numbers of labels from different localities. Even some years later additional ones can be printed.

Our program has been developed for self adhesive labels on continuous rolls. Each label is 49 x 108 mm with space for 11 lines of print (one headline, three lines for inserting the species name, six lines for locality and habitat, and one line for collector and date) with 40 spaces across each line (Fig.1). Every label can be recalled by a number. Also, when memorized, alterations can be made at a later point in time. For instance, the species name can be inserted, or a second collector added. The dialogue runs as follows:

After starting the program by the order RUN one has a choice of obtaining print-outs of existing labels (press 1) or of creating new labels (press 2). If you want to print labels, the program asks for the number (every label has a consecutive number) and the text will appear on the monitor. At this point it is possible to make changes;

Herb. Jan-Peter Frahm

Chorisodontium mittenii (C.Muell.) Mitt.

PERU dep. Ancash, Cordillera Blanca

Laguna Llaça 27 km. NE von Huaraz,
moosreicher Polylepis-Wald auf einer
Blockhalde 4000m.

Leg. J.-P. Frahm 5. x. 1982. (22)

Fig. 1. Specimen herbarium label

for instance to insert a species name, by pressing the number of the line to be changed. The program then asks whether this change shall be memorized on the disk (by pressing No. 1) or not (by pressing zero) and finally it asks for the number of copies to be printed. (See Fig. 2.)

If you want to insert new data, you press No. 2 and you are asked for the text for each line (in this program eleven). The first line is used for the title, lines 2-4 remain empty (to insert species names and determiner later on) by pressing the blank symbol (" "), in line 6-10 is space for the locality and habitat, and in line 11 for the collector and the date. Naturally, any other layout is possible within these 11 lines. Every line has space for 40 characters. Neither nor, may be used in the text, for these symbols have programming functions.

The text of the label is shown on the monitor and it is possible to make changes (for instance to correct orthographic errors) by pressing the number of the line to be changed and

typing the new text. The contents of the labels can remain permanently on a disk by pressing No. 1 (then you are asked for a number by which you can recall it later on) or not by pressing zero. If the latter action is taken, the text is kept in the working memory and can be used for printing only so long as the computer is functioning continuously. Finally the number of copies is requested. Every disk has a capacity of about 2500 labels.

Dialogue and operation are so easy that every person can use the program on the first attempt and without any instruction except for starting the program with RUN and pressing the RETURN knob to continue the dialogue after every reply to the computer. It is necessary only to answer the questions of the dialogue.

Such labels can be written easily by an electronic typewriter, too. However, such typewriters have limited capacity, usually ten memories with space for only ten labels. The advantage of a micro computer is that it makes it possible to memorize some hundreds of thousands of labels. Also, the program can be expanded for other purposes, for instance to obtain print-outs of the localities of a certain species perhaps sorted by country or ecological data as shown by the program of Ammann.

References

- Magill, R.E. 1982. Bryology and the desktop computer. *Bryol. Times* 13: 1-3.
- Vitt, D.H., D.G. Horton and P. Johnson, 1977. A computer program for printing herbarium labels. *Taxon* 26: 425-428.
- Botanik, Universität-Gesamthochschule-Duisburg, Postfach 10 16 29, D-41000 Duisburg, Germany.

- 0 = End Program
1 = Print Existing Labels
2 = Enter New Labels

Label number? 1. Enter line:
Which line should
be changed? .
(none = 0) .
Should the line
be changed? 11. Enter line:
(yes = 1, no = 0)
How many labels
should be printed? Example:
Which line should be
changed? (none = 0)
Should the text be stored?
(yes = 1, no = 0)
Label number?
How many labels should be
printed?

Fig.2. Protocol for program to print herbarium labels

COMMENT

BY THE COLUMN EDITOR

Drs. Frahm and Rettig have provided us with a simple, easily-installed program for a microcomputer. I have translated the German protocol into English to provide both versions. These programs are available from either Dr. Frahm at Universität Duisburg, Gesamthochschule, Postfach 10 16 29, 4100 Duisburg, Germany, or through this column by writing to Dr. Janice Glime, Department of Biological Sciences, Michigan Technological University, Houghton, MI 49931, U.S.A. Those of you having additional programs to offer for the multitude of computer systems can send program copies to me and I will make them available upon request. Please specify the computer language and the computer in your requests.

I will soon have a complex herbarium label program for a mainframe computer. It will provide a checklist to check spelling and provide the author(s), as well as translate synonyms into names of current usage (based on North American usage). The checklist will necessarily be arbitrary and incomplete and the program is complex and somewhat difficult to adapt because of extensive file usage. However, a listing will be available to interested persons once our version has stabilized.

In addition to the Frahm and Rettig program, I have written a simple line processor in FORTRAN which can be used with a RadioShack terminal and any memory source -- mainframe or microcomputer. Modifications in methods of storing labels will be necessary.

Now for a question from a reader: Mr. George Geyman, Hon. Membership Sec. of the British Bryological Society, 48, Gascoigne Gardens, Woodford Green, Essex IG8 9NU, England, has written to say that he would like information on methods for permanently mounting mosses. He has used gum-chloral or glycerine jelly, but lack of contrast makes their usefulness of short duration. Most stains leach into the medium. Send suggestions to Mr. Geyman or to me for the benefit of our readers.

Janice M. Glime, Dept. of Biological Sciences, Michigan Technological University, Houghton Michigan 49931, U.S.A.
(Last article in Issue No.20:2)

G.O.K. SAINSBURY

and his herbarium

GEORGE OSBORNE KING SAINSBURY, FLS, FRSNZ (1880-1957) is recognized predominantly for his pioneering studies of New Zealand mosses which culminated in the publication in 1955 of Handbook of the New Zealand Mosses (490 pages).

All his life was spent in New Zealand, apart from three trips to Europe with his parents in his youth. Only rarely did he visit the South Island, but the varied terrain of the North Island, particularly in the vicinity of his home at Wairoa, provided him with a wealth of mosses and his love of climbing led him to the more distant mountains. Nearby, too, lived Dr. E.A. Hodgson with her interest in liverworts. Contact with other contemporary bryologists was by correspondence only, reflecting the difficulties of transport at the time.

At first, i.e. from 1922 onwards, the study of mosses was for Sainsbury a hobby, for his profession was, like his father's, that of barrister and solicitor, but on his retirement in 1946, he devoted all his time and energy to the bryology of New Zealand and latterly to Tasmania and Australia. Numerous New Zealand specimens were sent to him by E. A. Hodgson, K.E. Allison, W. Martin and other collectors and he kept in touch with noted overseas bryologists, such as Dixon, Andrews, Bartram, Frye, Steere, and Willis.

Sainsbury's main herbarium is housed in the National Museum, Wellington (WELT). It consists of some 18,000 packets, mostly of New Zealand specimens, but including about 5,000 foreign mosses. There are about 30 types and syntypes of New Zealand moss taxa and 15 types of Australian species. A collection of nearly 600 microscope slides accompanies the herbarium.

At CHR (Botany Division, Christchurch) is a set of about 5,000 packets which were transferred from the Cawthron Institute, Nelson, where Sainsbury had sent them for safe keeping during World War II. The set includes specimens from many New Zealand collectors.

Sainsbury's publications,

apart from the Handbook, include about 39 papers in 11 different scientific periodicals. New Zealand has indeed been fortunate in having someone with legal training, with excellence in the writing of letters and papers, and with dedication truly to lay the foundation for all future studies in bryology in the region.

The details of the following articles concerning Sainsbury's life and work, were kindly supplied by Dr. A.D. Thomson from his New Zealand Index Botanicorum.

Martin, W. 1956. Review of "A handbook of the New Zealand mosses". Bryologist 59:228-30.

Martin, W. 1957. Bryologist 60 (4):363-67. (Includes a bibliography and portrait.)

Hodgson, E.A., 1958. Wellington Botanical Society Bulletin 30 : 10-11. (Includes portrait.)

Dr. G.A.M. Scott's bibliography of New Zealand bryology (New Zealand Journal of Botany 9:750-771, 1971) lists a few extra references which are not in Martin's (1957) list.

Ella O. Campbell, Dept. of Botany & Zoology, Massey University, Palmerston North, New Zealand.

C E B W G

The 4th Meeting of the Central and East European Bryological Working Group

Eger, August 1983

THE PROGRAMME OF THIS MEETING of the Central and East European Bryological Working Group will include two days of lectures on various aspects of bryology, as well as field trips in the Sator Mountains in northern Hungary with a wine-cellar programme in the famous wine-growing area of Tokaj. Participants will be accommodated in students' hotels of the Ho Si Minh Teachers' College in Eger. The timing of the meeting will be arranged so that members wishing to will also be able to participate in the IAB Ecology Symposium in Budapest and Vácraót, announced in Bryol. Times 18:3.

The organizer of the CEBWG Meeting will be S. Orbán, Ho Si Minh Teachers' College, H-3301, Eger, who will circulate further particulars and a detailed programme in due course.

Membership of IAB

THE FOLLOWING LISTS, for the period 1st June to 31st July 1983, update those already published. The last list appeared in Bryol. Times 21:8.

New Members

Basile, M.R.*; Bouman, Ad C.*; Dalton, Patrick J.*; Ellis, Leonard T.*; Mohamed, M.A. Haji*; Pierrot, R.; Renner, Suzanne*; Ros Espen, Rosa Ma*; Schäfer-Verwimp, A.*; Tejera, Beltran*; Wu, Chia-Li*.

Addresses

Basile, Margaret R., New York Botanical Garden, Bronx, New York 10458, U.S.A.

Bouman, Ad C., Tussen de Grachten 303, 1381 DZ Weesp, Netherlands.

Dalton, Patrick J., Department of Botany, University of Tasmania, Box 252 C., G.P.O. Hobart 7001, Tasmania, Australia.

Ellis, Leonard T., Department of Botany, British Museum (Natural History) Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD, England, U.K.

Mohamed, M.A. Haji, Botany Department, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Renner, Suzanne, Inst. f. Allgemeine Botanik, Ohnhorststrasse 18, D-2000 Hamburg 52, Germany, B.R.D.

Ros Espin, Rosa Ma., Dept. de Botanica, Fac. de Ciencias, Universidad de Murcia, España.

Schäfer-Verwimp, Alfons, Montfortstrasse 28, D-7993, Kressbronn, Germany, B.R.D.

Tejera, Beltran, Dpto. de Botanica, Facultad de Biología, Universidad de la Laguna, Tenerife, Islas Canarias, Spain.

Wu, Chia-Li, Dept. of Chemistry, Baker Laboratory, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

Change of Address

Anderegg, Doyle E., Adm. Bldg. Rm. 112, College of Letters & Science, University of Idaho, Moscow, ID 83843, U.S.A.

Crundwell, A.C., Acorn Cottage, 12, Kay Crescent, Headley Down, Hampshire GU35 8AH, England, U.K.

Horton, Diana G., Department of Botany, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa 52242, U.S.A.

Kramer, W., Eichendorffstrasse 13, 7400 Tübingen 5, Germany, B.R.D.

Miller, N.G., Biological Survey, New York State Science Service, Cultural Education Building, Albany, NY 12230, U.S.A.

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

REPORT ON THE 4TH MEETING OF OPTIMA

Sicily 6-12 June, 1983.

(Organization for the Phytotaxonomic Investigation of the Mediterranean Area)

ON JUNE 5TH, the first meeting of the newly-established "Commission for Bryophyta" took place (in Palermo). The members of the commission are:-

H. Bischler, C. Casas Sicart, C. Cortini-Pedrotti, A.C. Crundwell, R. Düll, W. Frey, P. Geissler, S.R. Gradstein, W. Greuter, J.P. Hebrard, S. Jovet, M. Raffaelli, F.M. Raimondo, C. Sergio, I. Herrnstadt (Secretary).

Because the Tokyo Conference was so close, many members could not attend. The programme of the meeting was agreed upon by the members through correspondence.

This commission will work towards improving the co-ordination and collaboration between bryologists who are actively involved in the Mediterranean area. The first concrete projects to be accomplished will be:

(1) Preparation of a directory of specialists working on the bryophytes of the Mediterranean area.

(2) A register of collections on

Desiderata

Wanted: Neotropical *Fissidens*

Ronald A. Pursell is undertaking a monographic study of *Fissidens* in the Neotropics and requests anyone collecting *Fissidens* in any of the political divisions of the area to submit specimens to him for study.

R.A. Pursell, Department of Biology, Buckhout Laboratory, The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania 16802, U.S.A.

EXCHANGE AND MART

I HAVE A BROKEN SET of Grout's Moss Flora of North America north of Mexico and would be interested in obtaining Vol. III. Would anyone want to sell or exchange this for another Mexican publication? Please write:- Miss Angeles Cárdenas Soriano, Instituto de Biología, UNAM/Ap. Postal 70-233/Cd. Universitaria, Del. Coyoacán/04510, Mexico, D.F.

Mediterranean bryophytes, including the location of type specimens.

(3) A register of literature concerning this area.

The final aim of these projects is the compilation of a check list of bryophytes of the Mediterranean area.

On June 8 a half-day symposium was held in the Madonie Mountains on "Mediterranean Cryptogamic Botany" organized by Prof. C.C. Heyn from the Hebrew University, Jerusalem. It was the first time that cryptogamic botany was introduced into the framework of an OPTIMA meeting. Of the four lectures offered, one dealt with bryophytes (Baudoin, Bischler, Jovet et Hebrard: "Une banque de données phytoécologiques des Hépatiques de la région Méditerranéenne").

In view of the interest shown in the symposium, it is assumed that lectures on cryptogams will be included also in the next OPTIMA meeting (Istanbul, 1986).

Ilana Herrnstadt, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Dept. of Bot. Givat Ram, Jerusalem 91904.

OUT AND ABOUT

In North America

IN MAY, MARGARET FULFORD received the University of Cincinnati 1983 Rieveschl Award for Distinguished Scientific Research. Dr. Fulford is best known from her work on *Bazzania* and her Manual of the leafy Hepaticae of Latin America. A recent article in the University of Cincinnati newspaper (UC This Week 7(31): 1, 3, 27 May, 1983) related a number of anecdotes from her travels.

Norton Miller is the new President-elect of the American Bryological and Lichenological Society. He and Dick Andrus are searching for an editor for a soon-to-be newsletter of the ABLS. The new editor of The Bryologist beginning in 1985 will be Dominick Basile who will take over from Richard Zander.

Diana Horton has finally made her move to the United States at the University of Iowa. She is scheduled to begin the preparation of a bryophyte flora of the Rocky Mountains. With Dale Vitt, Nancy Slack and Nils Malmer recently she spent three weeks studying raised bogs in British Columbia, Canada.

Barbara Thiers was awarded the first Adelaide Botanic Garden Research Grant to prepare a

treatment of the Australian Lejeuneaceae subfam. Lejeunioideae for the Flora of Australia. She will be in Australia doing field and herbarium work from June–Sept. 1984. On August 27 she married Dr. Roy Helling. She will continue as manager of the cryptogamic herbarium, NYBG, and Roy will begin a one-year museum intern at NY on September 1.

Also at New York, the cryptogamic herbarium has just added Allison Slavek to the staff. Allison previously worked at Michigan Technological University with Janice Glime.

On August 17–21, the University of Michigan Biological Station celebrated its 75th Anniversary with a reunion. It is in the general area for which Howard Crum's Mosses of the Great Lakes Forest was written. Over the years the Biological Station has had many bryologists teach and study there. In attendance at the reunion were Bill Steere, Jack Sharp, Howard Crum and Paul Biebel. Also present were the families of former Biological Station bryologists George Nichols and Carl La Rue. This past summer, Howard Crum had assisted Norton Miller in teaching a peatlands ecology course at the Station. Although somewhat incapacitated from his earlier illness, Howard Crum is much better and will soon be back to normal.

William R. Buck. North American Correspondent. September, 1983.

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION ON *MONOCLEA GOTTSCHKEI* from Ella O. Campbell, Palmerston North, New Zealand

I HAVE BEEN TRYING to check information about *Monoclea gottschei* Lindb. and particularly about the type.

Dr. Geissler has kindly written to me stating that "S.O. Lindberg described *Monoclea gottschei* in 1886 in Rev. Bryol. 13: 102, referring to Gottsche's description of a South American specimen of *M. hookeri* in Bot. Zeit. (Berlin) 19: 1858. In fact this Gottsche paper on *Monoclea* was in Vol. 16, 38; 281 (1858). Gottsche wrote on a *Monoclea* specimen from the collections of Dr. Nöllner which came from 'Chili, in den Bergen um Callao'. The type specimen was kept in Gottsche's collection and was therefore presumably destroyed in World War II."

Dr. Proskauer (1951) in Notes on Hepaticae II, Bryologist 54: 258, stated that Gottsche's plant came from the Lima area of Peru, although at the time of his own visit this and the remainder of the Peruvian coast hardly had the aspect of being capable of harbouring such a hygrophilous organism. Therefore there seems to be some doubt as to exactly where the type was collected.

Dr. Hässel de Menéndez has suggested to me that since in the past there was frequent exchange of specimens between herbaria, it is possible that there still may be authenticated specimens, or even isotypes, of *M. gottschei* in existence. Any information regarding these would be appreciated.

PROPOSAL FOR A MINI-SYMPOSIUM UNDER THE AUSPICES OF AETFAT

(Association pour l'Etude Taxonomique de la Flore d'Afrique Tropicale)

IT HAS BEEN SUGGESTED that a mini-symposium on African bryophytes be organized in conjunction with the 1985 AETFAT meeting at the Missouri Botanical Garden, possibly during September. Depending on participation, a symposium addressing current research on African bryophytes with one or two sessions of contributed papers has been suggested.

Comments or suggestions on topics from those interested in participating would be welcomed.

Robert E. Magill, AETFAT Secretariat, P.O. Box 299, St. Louis, Missouri 63166, U.S.A.

Course in Field Bryology

DR. LEWIS E. ANDERSON, Professor Emeritus of Botany, Duke University, will teach a course in Field Bryology at the Highlands Biological Station, North Carolina, June 4 to July 6, 1984. The course will carry 6 semester hours credit through either the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, or Western Carolina University. The course is open to all students having interests in bryology. Emphasis will be placed on learning to recognize mosses and liverworts in the field.

Highlands is situated on the southeastern Blue Ridge Escarpment at c. 4,000 feet, with surrounding elevations > 6,000 feet. The area supports an exceptionally rich bryophyte flora. Field work will also include the Great Smoky Mountains. For additional information and application blanks, write to Dr. Richard C. Bruce, Director, The Highlands Biological Station, PO Drawer 580, Highlands, NC 28741, U.S.A. Tel. (704) 526-2602.

VISITORS TO CHINA

P.-c Wu of The Institute of Botany, Academia Sinica, Peking has written to say that Dr. Z. Iwatsuki and his wife, of the Hattori Botanical Laboratory, visited China from 6–25 September, 1983, and that Dr. and Mrs. Paul Redfearn, Jr., of the Southwest Missouri State University, USA, will be in the country from early September.

Preliminary Announcement

XIV International Botanical Congress

Under the auspices of the International Union of Biological Sciences
Berlin (West), Germany, 24th July to 1st August, 1987.

The PROGRAMME will comprise 6 Divisions: metabolic botany, developmental botany, genetics and plant breeding, structural botany, systematic and evolutionary botany, and environmental botany. All plant groups will be considered, and aspects of both pure and applied research will be covered. Special emphasis will be laid on inter- and multi-disciplinary topics. There will be plenary sessions, symposia and sessions for submitted contributions (posters).

The NOMENCLATURE SECTION will convene in Berlin on 20th to 24th July, 1987.

Pre- and post-congress scientific FIELD TRIPS will be arranged to various parts of Central, South and North Europe.

The FIRST CIRCULAR, containing further details and a preliminary registration form, is now available. Send your name and full address to ensure your inclusion on the mailing list. Your early reply will be appreciated.

CHAIRMAN of the Organizing Committee: Prof. Dr. H.C.K. Esser.

ENQUIRIES should be sent to the Secretary of the Organizing Committee, Prof. Dr. W. Greuter.

CONGRESS ADDRESS: XIV IBC, Bot. Garden & Museum, Königin-Luise-Str. 6-8, D-1000 Berlin (West) 33, Germany.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Parker, S.P. ed. 1982. Synopsis and classification of living organisms Vol.1. McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York.

The interest in this work for bryologists lies in the fact that in Vol.1, H. Crum (p.271) has produced a diagnosis of the Division Bryophyta, J.J. Engel, (pp. 271-305) has contributed diagnoses of the Classes Hepaticopsida and Anthocerotopsida, D.H. Vitt (pp. 305) has provided a similar treatment for the Sphagnopsida, B. Murray (pp.305-306) for the Andreaeopsida and D.H. Vitt (pp. 307-336) the Bryopsida. Diagnoses are provided for every order and family in each class and an indication is given of the number of genera in each family. References are provided to one or two main papers for each category.

Once a comparable work is available in English which provides similarly detailed diagnoses of genera, bryologists will have an exceedingly valuable tool which should accelerate work on preparing an inventory of the world's bryophytes.

Grolle, R. 1983. Nomina generica Hepaticarum: references, types and synonymies. Acta bot.fenn. 121: 1-62. [Issued 3.vi. 1983.]

All published generic names of Hepaticae, including those of fossils, are given in an alphabetical list. For each is provided the name(s) of the author(s), reference(s), information on the type including the lectotypification reference and, if necessary, the correct generic name and reference to the family and sub family. This list is followed by a taxonomic arrangement in which the generic names with their synonymies are set out in orders, families and sub families in the main following Schuster. The work ends with a list of generic names of fossils, excludenda and nomenclatural novelties.

The data provided are similar to those in Index Nominum Generorum (Plantarum), gaps and errors in the hepatic names in that work being corrected: indeed, the additions and corrections are said to account for nearly 20% of the total of the present work.

MULTI - LINGUAL GLOSSARY

By

ROBERT E. MAGILL

Chairman
IAB Glossary Committee

THE COMMITTEE SET UP to compile a multi-lingual bryological glossary provided a formal report on progress at the IAB Council Meeting in Tokyo, 26 May, 1983.

The Committee also held an informal meeting midway through the Conference. The points discussed included progress with the manuscript, format, both general layout and referencing the various language parts, upcoming review of the English language part, and production of the manuscripts for the other language parts.

All corrections, annotations and additions provided by the Glossary Committee have now been incorporated into the English language version which is currently being placed on a word processor at the Missouri Botanical Garden. When this is completed, review copies will be returned to each committee member and several outside reviewers. Manuscripts will also be provided to those persons who have indicated that they would prepare other language versions of the glossary. It is anticipated that further editing will be required when the various language versions are returned from review or compilation. Although no timetable for completion has been finalized, it is hoped that a manuscript can be presented to the IAB Council during the XIV International Botanical Congress in Berlin.

Missouri Botanical Garden, 2345, Tower Grove Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63110, U.S.A.

Abramova, A.L. & I.I. Abramov, 1983. Konspekt flory mkhov Mongol'skoi Narodnoi Respubliki (Conspectus of the bryoflora of the Mongolian People's Republic). Biologicheskies resorsy i prirodnye ustoviya Mongol'skoi Narodnoi Respubliki. Tom. XVII, 222 pp. Leningrad, "Nauka". Text in Russian.

This is a systematic checklist of 381 species (52 hepatics and 329 mosses) from 138 genera. Some synonymy is given. There is a good listing of specimens and a bibliography is included.

DIARY

BBS = British Bryological Society; CEBWG = Central & East European Bryological Working Group; IBC = International Botanical Congress; SBLS = Swiss Bryological and Lichenological Society.

Nov. 12-13. SBLS. Zurich or Bern. Bestimmungstage (identification days, taxonomic workshop). Further details from: Dr. K. Ammann, Syst.-Geobot. Institut Altenbergrain 21, CH-3013, Bern, Switzerland.

Nov. 26-27. BBS. Taxonomic Workshop, Whitelands College, Putney, London. Local Sec.: Miss J. Ide, Whitelands College, West Hill, Putney, London SW15 3SN. For details see Bull.BBS 42:14.

For details of BBS local meetings during 1983, see Bull.BBS 41:18.

1984

Feb. 17-18. SBLS. Botanical Institute, Bern. Workshop on numerical taxonomy. Further details from Dr. K. Ammann, Syst.-Geobot. Institut, Altenbergrain 21, CH-3013, Bern, Switzerland.

April 11-18. BBS. Spring Field Meeting, Brecon, South Wales. Local Sec.: Mr. P.J. Port, Hollybush Cottage, Newton

Lane, Kington, Hereford and Worcester. Preliminary details in Bull. BBS 42:15.

May 5/6 - 12/13. SBLS. Annual assembly with a field trip under the leadership of A. and I. Schäfer. Schienerberg, southern Germany, between Schaffhausen and Konstanz. Further details from Dr. K. Ammann, Syst.-Geobot. Institut, Altenbergrain 21, CH-3013, Bern, Switzerland.

June 4 - 6 July. Course in Field Bryology to be taught by Dr. Lewis E. Anderson at Highlands Biological Station, North Carolina. Further information in Bryol. Times 23: p.8 and from Dr. Richard C. Bruce, Director, Highlands Biological Station, P.O. Drawer 580, Highlands, North Carolina 28741, U.S.A. Tel. (704) 526-2602.

July 18-25. BBS. Summer Field Meeting, Wooler, Northumberland. Local Sec.: Mr. P.J. Lightowlers, Institute of Terrestrial Ecology, Bush Estate, Penicuik, Midlothian EH 26 OQB. Details in Bull. BBS 42:15.

August 20-24. VIIIth. International Symposium on Sexual Reproduction of Seed Plants, Ferns and Mosses. Wageningen. Further information from: Profs. J.L. van Went and M.T. M. Willemse, Arboretumlaan 4, 6703 BD, Wageningen, The Netherlands.

August 23-28. SBLS. Field Meeting, Val Piora, Ticino (central Alps SE of St. Gothard), Switzerland. Further details from Dr. K. Ammann, Syst.-Geobot. Institut, Altenbergrain 21, CH-3013, Bern, Switzerland.

September. BBS. Paper-reading Meeting and AGM. Warwickshire. Preliminary notice in Bull. BBS 41:18.

1985

Spring BBS. Field Meeting in East Sussex. Local Sec.: Mr. R. Stern. Preliminary details in Bull.BBS.42:15.

Summer BBS. Field Meeting in Scotland. Preliminary details in Bull.BBS.42:15.

August. CEBWG. Eger, Hungary. 4th Biennial Meeting. For preliminary information see Bryol. Times : 23:6.

August. IAB. Budapest and Vácrtót. Ecology symposium. For preliminary information see Bryol. Times 18:3.

September. AETFAT. St. Louis. Proposed mini-symposium on African bryophytes. For further information see Bryol. Times 23: 8.

1987

July 24 - 1 Aug. XIVth IBC. Berlin (West). Preceded by Nomenclature Sessions, July 20-24. For preliminary notice see Bryol. Times 23:9.

Congress Address: XIV IBC, Bot. Garden & Museum, Königin-Luise-Strasse 6-8, D-1000 Berlin (West) 33, Germany.

Deaths

BOARDMAN, Charles M. on 5th January, 1983. A short obituary notice will be found in The Bryologist 86(2): 162, 1983.

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 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, Heidelberglaan 2, 3584 CS Utrecht, The Netherlands.

THE BRYOLOGICAL TIMES is published in Utrecht and distributed from Missouri (USA), Reading (UK), Tokyo (Japan) and UTRECHT. All correspondence concerning mailing to: M. A. van Slageren, Instituut voor Systematische Plantkunde, Heidelberglaan 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 847813 RULIB) by 15th December at the latest. Items for the Techniques Notebook should be sent direct to Dr. Janice Glime, Dept. of Biological Sciences, Michigan Technological University, Houghton, Michigan 49931, U.S.A.