

The BRYOLOGICAL TIMES

ISSN 0253 - 4738

Newsletter of the International Association of Bryologists

January, 1984.

No. 24.

Editorial

WHATEVER ELSE 1983 will be remembered for in bryological circles, one thing will certainly be the "Conference". For those lucky enough to participate in the First World Conference of Bryology in Tokyo in May, it really was unforgettable, not just because of the beauty and welcome of Japan, but also because of the strong spirit of harmony and international co-operation between participants. It will be for bryohistorians of the future to assess whether this spirit of goodwill should be attributed to the much larger than usual participation of colleagues from South East Asia. For those who were not there, it will also be unforgettable (for a time at least) if only because of what has been written about it and the fact that participants will not stop reminiscing!

To those who say that all that happens in IAB is dominated too much by Anglo-Saxon viewpoints, their attention should be drawn to the fact that this Conference was organized exclusively on a regional basis, i.e. the responsibility for the planning and the scientific programme was handed over to an all-Japanese Committee under Dr. S. Hattori's chairmanship. All applauded the range and scope of the bryological research presented during the Conference, the Japanese contributions being a far cry from the standards of *opera revidenda* characteristic of nearly 50 years ago, which were criticized so forthrightly in a famous editorial in *Ann. bryol.* 10: 1 - 2, 1937. Some have watched with fascination how a handful of Japanese visionaries have worked tirelessly to exorcize those strictures. The few of them at the Conference should have felt the purging was more than complete as a result of the recognition given by overseas delegates to Japan's leading role in bryological research to-day. Indeed, some saw the Conference as a symbolic handing over of res-

pensibility for the maintenance of these new standards to a new generation of Japanese bryologists that has already a President of IAB and a Hedwig-Laureate amongst them. In a sense IAB could be regarded as a "lateral branch" of these early visions, since it was in Tokyo in 1966 that the first serious steps were taken that led to the formal birth of IAB in Seattle in 1969. Like the architects of present-day Japanese bryology ("old dogs" as one of them likes to be called) IAB's founding fathers, all of whom were at the Conference, felt a quiet sense of satisfaction at seeing the Association developing so well.

That pride in IAB activities is justifiable can be judged from the Honorary Secretary's report entitled "On the state of affairs in IAB" which appeared in an earlier issue (*Bryol. Times* 22: 1, 3). The report was chiefly a summary of decisions reached at the Tokyo Council Meeting and its prompt appearance was appreciated by all.

From the report we read that the *Bulletin of Bryology* is to be revived in *Taxon* with Dr. Diana Horton as its Editor, that the multi-lingual glossary project is going ahead under the leadership of Dr. Bob Magill, and that the Committee for Tropical Bryology under Dr. Claudio Delgadillo's chairmanship had its plan of action approved (*Bryol. Times* 22: 3). The Report also indicated that a Conference on Bryophyte ecology is to be organized in Hungary in 1985 (see first circular on p. 7, this issue), and that bryology will be represented in the programme of the XIV International Botanical Congress in Berlin, 1987, as preliminarily announced in *Bryol. Times* 23: 9. Elsewhere (*Bryol. Times* 21: 4) we learn from the 2nd Resolution passed by the Conference that IAB is to undertake a large international project which is to be nothing less than the production of a comprehensive bryophyte flora of tropical Africa to be organized by a Committee chaired by Prof. P.W. Richards. When these new activities are set

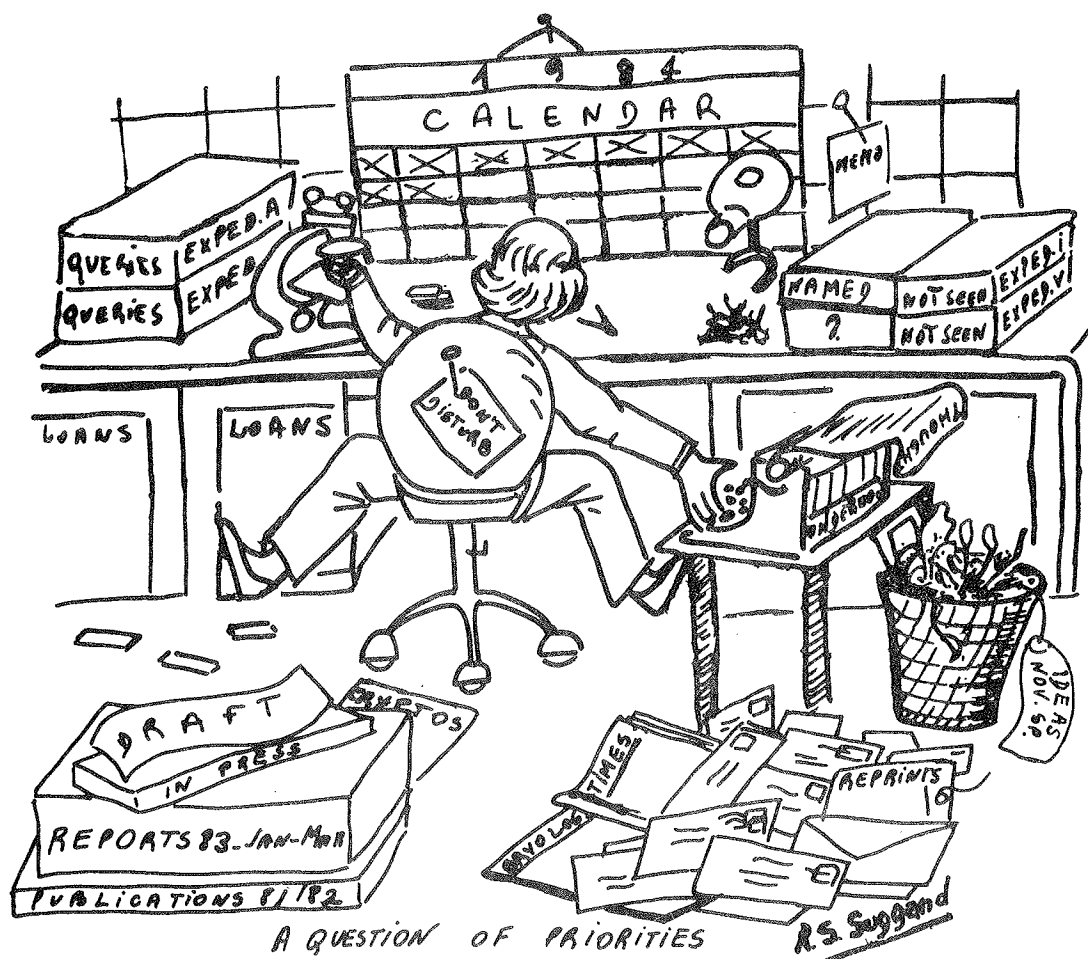
against on-going projects such as the production of the *Advances in Bryology* and the *Bryological Times*, the *Biennial Supplements to Index hepaticarum* and *Index muscorum*, the production of a *Conspectus of bryological taxonomic literature*, the completion of *Index hepaticarum* and, hopefully, the 11-year Supplement to *Index muscorum*, it seems that IAB is very much alive and in a phase of great creativity. Perhaps R.S. Suggand's timely reminder, that trying to do too much can lead to a waste-paper basket filled up with bright ideas, should be seen by Council as a warning to it to be vigilant and to work hard to ensure that IAB does not over-reach itself. Given positive leadership there should be nothing to fear.

For the year ahead there are a number of immediate priorities. In addition to getting these new activities off the ground, the proposed changes to the Constitution approved by Council, have to be put to the membership in a postal vote. It is desirable for this to be done as early as possible in 1984. Planning will also be going ahead for the two IAB Conferences in 1985, and the meetings at the XIV International Botanical Congress in Berlin in 1987. Hopefully the organizers of these conferences, and particularly those planning the Hungarian IAB meeting, will remember to allow adequate time for an IAB business meeting, where members can air their views on the Association and its activities more fully than was possible in the crowded closing session in Japan. If the changes in Officers and Councillors due (continued over...)

STOP PRESS

INDUSTRIAL ACTION IN HOLLAND, which disrupted postal services, caused the unexpected delay in the distribution of *Bryol. Times* No. 23, until early December, 1983.

See page 8 for deadline for *Compendium* returns.



A QUESTION OF PRIORITIES

to take place in 1987 are to reflect the desires of the membership, by the appointment of appropriate successors, (including the announced standing down of the Secretary and the probable handing over of the editorship of the *Bryological Times*), then opportunities must exist for the discussion of plans and ideas. Members could, of course, debate some issues in these columns, and it is to be hoped that they will, but some discussion is also necessary. A well-organized and potentially effective Council can achieve little if projects are poor, but good projects can be greatly enhanced by a wise and supportive leadership.

The only new feature anticipated in next year's *Bryological Times* is a nomenclature column, which will contain proposals already published in *Taxon*. This will be a service to keep members, who do not see *Taxon*, in touch with proposed changes and represents no fundamental alteration in the procedure of the IAPT Committee for the nomencla-

ture of bryophytes. A short explanatory article will accompany the first set of proposals. Otherwise the year will be one of consolidation of last year's new initiatives, all of which have already begun to give results, viz. the appointment of local correspondents for the "Out and about" column; the publication of reports on bryological activities in South East Asia; the introduction of new distribution arrangements for the *Bryological Times*; the production of more pen portraits and profiles of bryologists of note; the publication of more photographs and more entries for the *Bryological Book of Records*.

Finally, it is a pleasure to thank all who have contributed to these columns and the many more who have given help and encouragement. To all our readers the Editor, and his colleagues involved in the production of the *Bryological Times*, send hearty best wishes for a very prosperous New Year.

Where is Roemer's Herbarium?

BEFORE MOVING to Czechoslovakia, Carl Roemer (1822-1881) lived in Eupen, a small city 18 km to the north of the Biological Station at Mont-Rigi in Belgium. In 1879 he published a paper on the bryophytes of the Vesdre Valley (Weeze Tal). The undersigned wishes to examine some of the specimens referred to in that paper as part of a study of rare and critical bryophytes from Belgium and so would be very pleased for information as to their whereabouts. Roemer duplicates are to be found in many herbaria (e.g. BR, DUIS,) but the location of his original herbarium is not known. (TUB?). Any help in tracing his herbarium and the specimens mentioned above would be greatly appreciated.

Prof. Dr. R. Schumacker, Université de Liège, Station Scientifique des Hautes-Fagnes, Mont-Rigi B-4898, Robertville, Belgique.

OUT AND ABOUT

in the People's Republic
of China

AT THE TIME OF WRITING, the year 1983 is drawing to a close, as are this year's bryological activities in China. According to our Chinese lunar calendar 1983 was the year of the "cock", but from a botanical point of view, 1983 was also an important "bryological year" in China.

First of all, there was the third expedition to the Hengduan Mountains, including Yunnan, Sichuan and Tibet, which was a very comprehensive project, and involved the close co-operation of the Institute of Botany, Academia Sinica and Kunming Institute of Botany, Academia Sinica for the collection of bryophytes. In this same year the areas mainly investigated were in S.W. Sichuan and N.W. Sichuan, where in 3-4 months more than ten thousand bryophyte specimens were collected. It is expected that by the beginning of 1984 this project and expedition will be concluded. Also separate collections were made in Anhwei Prov. and Guizhou Prov. by the East China Normal University, Shanghai Natural History Museum, the Forestry and Pedology Institute, Academia Sinica and Guizhou History Museum. Work has also been undertaken on collections from Yunnan and N.W. China.

The Committee for the Cryptogamic Flora in China organized a working conference on the Chinese bryoflora in Peking at the end of September, when discussions took place on the compilation of a bryophyte flora of China. Conditions for improving the compilation were talked about, and methods and procedures decided upon.

Chinese bryologists have also been very active abroad during the past year, and two of our colleagues have just returned from the United States, while two others are still working in Finland. Another very important event in the history of bryological activities in 1983 in China was the attendance, for the first time, of a delegation from China at an international bryological meeting - the World Conference of Bryology held in Tokyo in May. Three lectures were given by our representatives on the following topics. "Fifty years of bryological research in China", (P.-c Wu); "The preliminary stud-

ies on the floristic characteristics and geographic distribution of Qinling (Chinling) mosses", (M.-x Zhang); and "Classification of mosses; a study on Chinese Calymperaceae", (P.-j. Lin). Here I would like to convey our deep appreciation to Dr. S. Hattori, the Chairman of the Conference, Dr. Z. Iwatsuki, the Conference Secretary, Dr. H. Inoue, President of IAB and also Secretary of the Conference, as well as Dr. H. Ando. Many Japanese bryologists, namely Dr. N. Kitagawa, Dr. T. Seki, the staff of the Hattori Botanical Laboratory, and many others, gave us considerable help. During the Conference we exchanged ideas with more than one hundred bryologists from around the world and had many worthwhile discussions, and were grateful for the very warm welcome extended to us by the leaders of IAB. As a result of these contacts we have established a series of very good relationships with active bryologists from many countries, with whom we have been actively corresponding and so have been kept very busy this autumn.

Dr. Z. Iwatsuki, who visited Peking, Shenyang and Guangzhou with his wife, was the first foreign bryologist to visit China in 1983. During his stay he collected specimens from Changbei Mountain and Dinghu Mountain and gave us a very interesting lecture about his expedition to New Caledonia in 1981. He also checked the Chinese specimens of the genus *Fissidens* in three Chinese herbaria. Dr. D.K. Smith who was one of the members of the delegation from Tennessee University, made a joint expedition to N.W. Yunnan and S. Yunnan with Kunming Institute of Botany, Academia Sinica and collected specimens from the above areas.

Prof. Paul Redfearn Jr., from S.W. Missouri State University, who was invited to our country by the Institute of Botany, Academia Sinica, was the third bryologist to visit China in 1983, where he stayed until 15 November. He was accompanied by his wife, and they spent two months in China. He had a very unique chance to meet most of our bryologists in Peking during the working conference on the Chinese bryoflora and we had the opportunity of hearing about the work of bryologists in N. America. In particular he visited Kunming Institute of Botany, Yunnan University, Cheng-du Institute of Biology, Academia Sinica and Sichuan University. His main project in China was to work on the

bryoflora on Omei Mountain, Sichuan Province, in collaboration with the Institute of Botany, Academia Sinica, and as a result of this joint work "An enumerated list of the moss flora in Sichuan Prov., China" has been compiled. During his stay he also visited West Mt., Omei Mt., and Qingcheng Mt., etc. He gave a lecture on "Plant communities of the Interior Highlands of North America" and the future of relationships between Chinese and American bryologists was also discussed. All our foreign bryologist colleagues seem to have found their stay in China worthwhile.

We would like to draw attention to the fact that "The Bryoflora of Tibet, China" is in press and we hope that its publication will be a worthy gift to colleagues all over the world when it appears in print in 1984. More than ten papers have been completed in China in 1983, and there have been many exchanges of specimens between China and other countries.

Finally, following the establishment of the new herbarium of the Kunming Institute of Botany, Academia Sinica, another new herbarium will soon be completed for the Institute of Botany, Academia Sinica, Peking. It seems that it will be one of the largest herbaria in the world, and will provide more space for Chinese and foreign bryologists to work on the bryoflora of China as from 1984.

Dr. P.C. Wu, Institute of Botany Academia Sinica, 141 Hsi Chih Men Wai Ta Chie, Peking, China.

CALL FOR SPONSORS

MANY BRYOLOGISTS in this world are still unable to become members of IAB and receive The Bryological Times regularly because their country does not permit transfer of money to the West. Most notably they are our colleagues active in the countries of Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union and China, but there are other countries as well that impose the same restrictions.

In calling your attention to this problem, I would like to ask for your help by accepting sponsorship for a colleague unable to transfer his/her fee, by writing to me in Utrecht. If you are already sponsoring a bryologist in IAB, please encourage someone else to do the same.

S.R. Gradstein, Secretary, IAB, Heidelberglaan 2, Utrecht, Holland.

A BRYOLOGIST IN JAPAN NO.2

By A.R. Perry
National Museum of Wales

THE WORLD CONFERENCE OF BRYOLOGY ended on 28 May, 1983, and that evening in our hotel in Ueno, Tokyo, we took leave of the many delegates who would soon be returning to their own countries, leaving behind fifty-two of us who were to join the Special Tours arranged by our Japanese hosts. We left early the following morning for Tokyo Station where we were to take the Shinkansen (bullet train) to Kyoto. Our heavy luggage had been sent by road by our hosts, so we had no struggle in boarding the train and finding our seats, and we sat back and relaxed, enjoying the countryside for three and a quarter hours.

Our tour leader in Kyoto was Dr. Naofumi Kitagawa, and he and his colleagues had decided to treat us to a spell of Japanese culture during our two days there. This was much appreciated. Kyoto was the centre of the nation's civilization for more than a thousand years, and its checkerboard design of streets laid out over 1,100 years ago still shows the splendour of Japan's old culture: here are to be found two old Imperial villas, nearly 300 Shinto shrines and 1,600 Buddhist temples. Landscape gardens in the area are famous and about 60 are to be found in which rocks, sand, running water, flowers, trees and mosses, are harmoniously blended. After lunch at the Kyoto Royal Hotel (where we were to spend two nights) we were taken by bus for a cultural tour. To show that bryophytes were not to be forgotten our first stop was the Saiho-ji Temple (Kokedera Moss Temple) on the west side of the city. This is now closed to the general public and we were told that only by fulfilling some religious activities would we be allowed into its gardens. So we entered its shrine and sat cross-legged in a group and received a service. Then we wandered through its delightful gardens noting the sheets of mosses and liverworts almost totally clothing the ground and trunks of the maples that abound there. Among them *Polytrichum formosum* and *P. commune* carpeted large areas with hummocks of *Leucobryum neilgherrense* and

large patches of *Rhizogonium dozyanum*. Over 100 different species of mosses and liverworts, harmonizing with natural rock outcrops and the trees and shrubs in this Moss Garden, created for us a feeling of great tranquility.

Afterwards the Ryoanji Temple was visited. This is a Zen temple noted for its rock and sand garden - a place for quiet contemplation. Then some of us went to the Kinkakuji Temple or Golden Pavilion which again has a beautifully laid out garden. In the evening our hosts took us to the Gion Corner at the Yasaka Hall, Gion, for a glimpse of various acts of traditional Japanese arts and theatres: the tea ceremony, flower arranging, ancient court music, Kyoto style dance by *geisha* girls, *Bunraku* puppet drama, etc.

The following day, 30 May, we were taken to the Heian-jingu Shrine which was built in 1895 to commemorate the 1,100th anniversary of the founding of this ancient capital. It is a shrine whose gardens have delightful weeping cherries and beds of irises by the pond. Tangled specimens of *Pinus sieboldii* and *P. densiflora* gave many of us with cameras the opportunity to try out our photographic skills.

Kyoto City is the centre of traditional industries, and produces highly sought-after goods such as *Nishijin* silk, kimonos known as *Yuzen*, ceramics, dolls, lacquerware, embroidery and woodblock prints. So where better to obtain examples of Japanese crafts? A longish visit to the Kyoto Handicraft Centre satisfied the desires of most people to purchase souvenirs and presents. Finally, before lunch, a visit to a Buddhist temple, *Kiyomizu-dera*, gave us a chance to obtain a panoramic view of Kyoto, for it was built on a hill overlooking the city.

After lunch we boarded our train bound for Hiroshima where we were met by a happy contingent of Japanese bryologists and soon after booked in at our hotel, the Tokyu Inn. Hiroshima, the world-famous "City-of-Peace" has made a miraculous recovery after its destruction in 1945 and now forms an important cen-

tre of administration, education, communications and tourism in that part of Japan. There were many opportunities of seeing the major places of tourist interest during our stay of three nights in the city, including the Peace Memorial Park and the Peace Avenue which, in the words of Take-shi Araki, the Mayor of Hiroshima City, "symbolize the aspiration of all of mankind for a lasting peace."

Our first field trip in the area took place the following day, 31 May, and was by coach, via Tsutsuga village, to the Ryuzukyo Gorge. Our tour leader was Dr. Hisatsugu Ando, and he had arranged for our coach trip to be instructional as well as practical, for named specimens of leafy twigs of trees were handed round for us to familiarize ourselves with some of the native flora. A very great effort had been put into the organization of the itinerary for we had each been given a bound booklet containing details of the vegetation, both vascular and bryological, that we were to see, not only at our destinations, but along the routes to them. Our trip was punctuated by a welcome coffee stop at Tsutsuga village and eventually we reached the Gorge which has two waterfalls surrounded by natural coniferous forest. Many of the slopes have plantations of *Cryptomeria japonica* and *Chamaecyparis obtusa* which we saw as we walked along the road leading into the Gorge. Several cosmopolitan species of bryophytes were found, but many of the genera and species occurring on dead wood and living tree trunks were Japanese or East Asian endemics such as *Brotherella henonii* and *Forsstroemia* spp. Some of us had our first view of the pendulous growth-form of bryophytes, including species such as *Aerobryopsis subdivergens*, *Barbella flagellifera*, *Floribundaria aurea* and *Porella perrottetiana*. The excursion ended all too quickly and soon we were on our way back to Hiroshima with memories of the day's excitements. These soon faded away, however, when in Tsutsuga village Ted Wallace collapsed and had to be taken to the local hospital. The coaches continued on their way, leaving him, with Dr. Ando, Mr. Masubuchi

and myself, at the hospital. We were all transported by ambulance to Hiroshima hospital, where Ted was deposited and taken care of for many days before being escorted back to Tokyo and put on his plane for England. By September 1983 Ted had undergone an operation in England and made a complete recovery. The deep involvement of Dr. Ando in this affair and his attention to detail and extreme kindness were magnificent; we all had, and have, a very great deal for which to thank him.

The first part of the morning of the following day was filled with general chores (e.g. putting mosses in order) or sight-seeing. Then we were joined by the day's tour leader, Dr. Tarow Seki, and were taken by bus to the ferry which goes to Miyajima Island which lies near the west coast of Hiroshima Bay. The island is composed entirely of granite and is almost covered by forests, principally pine forest (*Pinus densiflora*) with evergreen broad-leaved trees. Soon after arriving there we came across the tamed Sika deer that are sacred to the Itsukushima Shrine and wander in hundreds through the town and parks nearby. The shrine was visited on our way on foot to the Shiraito Falls. As well as finding some known species, we were introduced to some of the bryophytes of tropical origin which are rare or absent on the mainland, such as *Heterophyllum nematosum*.

Back at our hotel that evening we were given a splendid reception by Hiroshima University, a fitting end to a most profitable time spent in Hiroshima in the midst of most delightful people.

The following day, 2 June, we left at 0730 for Hiroshima Airport from where about 35 of the party still remaining were transported to Kagoshima in southern Kyushu. Here we arrived about 2½ hours later, having flown over many picturesque volcanic craters. We were met by the Miyazaki bryological contingent and taken to Hayashida Spa for a rest stop, and from thence to Takachiho-garara, in Kagoshima-ken, the slopes of an extinct volcano with stands of the beautiful *Rhododendron kiusianum* and *Hydrangea luteovenosa*. Two hours of collecting here gave our tour leader, Dr. Zennoske Iwatsuki, the opportunity of pointing out *Herpetineuron toccocae*, *Glyphomitrium minutissimum*, *Onco-phorus crispifolius*, *Haplohy-*

menium longinerve and many other species that are absent from Europe and America.

Next there followed a quick excursion to a temperate forest, Ohnami-no-ike, where collecting was not allowed, and then a rest stop at Ebino, one of Miyazaki Prefecture's big tourist attractions, where there are hot springs at the highest altitude in Kyushu. We climbed up to the Fudo-ike solfataras and marvelled at the bubbling hot water coming out of the ground and the sudden puffs of sulphurous steam that sometimes caught people unawares. *Jungermannia vulcanicola* was seen by some growing on sulphur-rich gravel, but the area round the springs was, not surprisingly, nearly devoid of vegetation. A quick excursion to a bog and a forest of *Pinus densiflora* at Akamatsu-senbonbara, where again collecting was discouraged, rounded off the bryological trip for the day and we eventually arrived at the Suikoen Hotel, Aoshima. This is a traditional-style Japanese Inn (*Ryokan*), the only one we were to experience, where some of the party slept in true Japanese style on the floor, on *tatami*, straw mattresses with *futon*, thick quilts.

After breakfast the following day we travelled to a superb broad-leaved evergreen forest in the Kaeda Valley, west of Aoshima. The list of bryophytes that had been recorded here by Drs. Iwatsuki and Mizutani is impressive, and contained many species not seen by us on previous excursions. We walked along the valley savouring the vegetation and collecting along the banks of the road and in the forest. Though it had been seen by some earlier in the week, *Makinoa crispata* was found in some quantity and admired. For someone whose main bryological experience has taken place in Europe, the presence here of several epiphyllous bryophytes growing, for example, on the leaves of bamboo, was quite exciting.

Our hotel for the remaining two nights of the special tours was the Dai-ichi Hotel in Abaratsu, but on this evening we were first given a welcome party in the form of a fine Japanese meal by the Hattori Botanical Laboratory. For those who had not yet sampled sake or the local speciality, *shochu*, this was an opportunity indeed, because besides excellent company and fine food our Japanese hosts had seen fit to provide beverages in plenty. It was indeed a happy occasion.

On 4 June two alternative excursions were offered, the first to Kojima Island to see the wild monkeys and native *Cycas* forest, and the second, a bryological trip to the Inotani Valley. Unfortunately those who chose the first were disappointed as the weather prevented the island being reached; but we who chose the second had a very good day's collecting, and were accompanied by a newspaper reporter and cameraman. Inotani Valley contains a river and a broad-leaved evergreen forest at about 300 m. alt. We picked our way through dense undergrowth, noting tracks made by wild boar, and reached our collecting ground, river banks with over-arching trees and steep outcrops of rock. The epiphytes were very rich and there were considerable growths of pendulous species. A report of our excursion, together with a photograph of several participants in typical bryological attitudes, appeared the next day in a Miyazaki newspaper. In the afternoon some roadside rocks nearby yielded many species new to the party, but we nearly lost Dr. Janice Glime who, when we were all trying to avoid being hit by a heavy lorry trundling along the road, slipped and fell about 15 feet down the roadside bank and only saved herself from falling into the gorge below by grabbing a creeper in her descent. Our three Japanese guides braved all danger and descended the bank to haul her up. She reached the road again, safe, much to everyone's relief, including that of the lorry driver.

That evening we spread out our collections in the Hattori Botanical Laboratory. Later, when they were dry, they would be parcelled up and sent by post to our home addresses - a service indeed! Afterwards sight-seeing in Obi, which included being shown a *shochu* brewery, and a walk round Obi Castle grounds, preceded a public reception given on our behalf in the grounds of the Samurai House in Nichinan. As we entered the beautiful surroundings we were greeted by the officials of the City of Nichinan. The Mayor welcomed us and introduced all the city officials. He said the Samurai House was the oldest residence in the city and that it reflected the heart and soul of Japan. He explained (much to everyone's amusement) how Dr. Hattori had been given a name by which they all knew him - the Doctor of Moss. The President of the City Council then also spoke, and Prof. Steere replied,

his reply being translated into Japanese by Dr. Iwatsuki. There followed an exhibition of traditional Japanese dance, then a resplendent feast in the open with mouth-watering delicacies. It was dark when we left, and as we paraded out of the grounds we were each given a present, a bottle of *shochu*.

The following day was our last, for in the afternoon we were to depart, most of us to Tokyo to pick up international flights. With this in mind the organizers had thoughtfully not included intensive fieldwork in the day's programme but took us sight-seeing. The first stop was at the Udo Shrine on the coast north-east of Nichinan, built inside a huge cave carved out by the sea and dedicated to the father of the legendary first Emperor of Japan. After lunch, taken at the Suikoen Hotel at Aoshima, we were taken to Aoshima Island to see a native palm forest (*Livistona chinensis*) with a stand of about 3,000 palms on the trunks of which Dr. Hattori pointed out some of the small Lejeuneaceous liverworts. Later the afternoon became very relaxed for it was spent gently wandering in Kodomo-kuni Park, Aoshima, where, however, some epiphytic bryophytes were collected. Then it was time to leave for Miyazaki airport where a plane carried us to Tokyo. Leaving Japan we took memories of a beautiful country, exciting bryophytes and wonderful people.

A REQUEST FOR LITERATURE

DURING THE RECENT world Conference of Bryology in Tokyo, a number of bryologists expressed their concern to the Editor about the increasing difficulty of getting "foreign" works in their countries. The problem is most acute in countries with severe balance of payment problems, and in others ruled by Socialist or military dictatorships where the purchase of "foreign" books, periodicals, etc., is prohibited through currency control regulations on institutions and individuals.

The Editor was asked to publicize this problem in the hope that (i) authors might be reminded to send their reprints regularly to colleagues known to be experiencing these difficulties; (ii) bryologists with batches of surplus reprints might be encouraged to post them; (iii) people might be willing to enter into exchange agreements for particu-

A Memory of Moss Gardens

By Patricia Selkirk

AMONGST MY MEMORIES from eight days filled with delights and excitements during Special Tour Number 3, after the IAB World Conference of Bryology in Tokyo, images of three Kyoto moss gardens stand out particularly vividly.

First, the garden of the Saiho-ji or Kokedera Temple. Although this famous "Moss Temple" is no longer open to the general public, we were able to explore its moss garden after attending a prayer service in the temple. The lower part of the garden has paths through a carefully-tended moss, shrub and tree landscape around ponds in the shape of the Japanese letters meaning "spirit". At close quarters, a variety of mosses form a most attractive, complete ground cover amongst the shrubs and trees. More distant vistas through trees across the ponds to tiny islands are equally attractive. In the upper garden, in karesansui (dry landscape) style, an arrangement of rocks represents a waterfall deep amongst mountains. This is a beautiful, peaceful garden, clearly lovingly tended. As our delightful guide, Kim, remarked as we left, "the beauty is in the peacefulness under the trees".

The stone garden of Ryoan-ji Temple provided a strong contrast. The rectangular garden, in karesansui style, has 15 rocks of varying sizes set in an area of raked white gravel, enclosed by a brown earth wall. Small patches of moss grow around the bases of and in the crevices between the rocks. The stark but peaceful composition, variously interpreted, is conducive to quiet contemplation.

The third garden, around the Heian-jingu Shrine, had a different atmosphere again. The garden is divided into three main areas joined by paths arranged so that as one walks from one area to the next, first glimpses, then vistas of the garden ahead come into view. Extensive beds of flowers, shrubs and trees complement the lakes around which the gardens are designed. At the time of our visit, the iris were magnificently in bloom. Mosses cover the ground in various parts of the garden, forming a particularly attractive carpet under a pergola in the first section of the garden. The happy conjunction of well-tended gardens containing a profusion of flowers with water views across lakes makes this a lovely garden, with a character quite different from the others we had visited.

We were fortunate during our brief stay in Kyoto to be able to visit three such fascinating, beautiful and distinctly different gardens. We are grateful to those who so ably planned our tour, so capably guided us and cheerfully answered our incessant questions. Macquarie University, North Ryde, New South Wales 2113, Australia.

lar categories of scientific works, e.g. physiology, genetics, taxonomy, etc.

Anyone willing to send a parcel of reprints or books is asked to write to the Editor who will be pleased to put potential recipients and donors in touch.

POPULAR BRYOPERSONS

Short report from Obi, Nichinan City, Japan.

IF A POPULARITY POLL among present-day bryologists were to be conducted, Drs. S. Hattori, L.E. Anderson and W.C. Steere would no doubt emerge as the three winners. This could be seen by the many requests for remembrance pictures of these bryologists made recently by the 42 members of the IAB from various countries who visited the Hattori Botanical Laboratory, 2-5 June, after the World Conference of Bryology in Tokyo. While in Obi, Nichinan, the group was hosted most gen-

erously by the Hattori Botanical Laboratory and also by the local government of Nichinan City. 75 coloured pictures of member-participants were taken during the welcoming party and these were subsequently posted for the visitors to order copies. The most wanted pictures are listed below with the number of copies requested. Rarely did a participant request more than one copy of the same picture.

Persons in the photograph	Numbers of copies requested
Dr. & Mrs. L.E. Anderson	15.
Drs. Schultze-Motel & P. Geissler	15
Dr. & Mrs. W.C. Steere	13
Drs. S. Hattori, O. Thaithong & P. Richards	12
Drs. S. Hattori, O. Thaithong & N. Nishimura	12

B.C. Tan, University of the Philippines at Los Baños, College, Laguna, Philippines.

I A B CONFERENCE ON
BRYOECOLOGY

First Circular

THE CONFERENCE will be held from 5 to 10 August, 1985, in Hungary at Vácrátót, in the Research Institute for Botany of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and at Budapest, in the Plant Taxonomy and Ecology Department of the Eötvös L. University. The Honorary Chairman of the Conference will be Prof. P.W. Richards, and the organizers are T. Pócs and T. Simon.

The topics of the Conference are intended to cover all fields of the ecology of bryophytes and will be arranged in the following sessions, to be convened and lead as indicated:

1. Physiological Ecology,
M.C.F. Proctor.
2. Reproduction & Dispersal
Ecology. H.J. During.
3. Community Ecology,
N. G. Slack.
4. Population Ecology,
R. Wyatt
5. Bryophytes in Ecosystems,
R. E. Longton.
6. Bryophytes, as bioindicators,
pollution. J. Sarosiek.

Three days of lectures, with half day sessions, will alternate with two excursion days and one sightseeing and shopping day in Budapest. Lectures should be offered, accompanied by a short description of the topic, before the end of October, 1984, to the organizers and programme secretaries: T. Pócs (Sessions 1-3), or to T. Simon (Sessions 4-6), respectively. The lectures should cover original research and be no longer than 15 minutes duration. The language of the Conference will be English.

The Organizing Committee will try and find accommodation to suit all price categories. Intending participants are asked to complete and sign the Preliminary Registration Form which accompanies this issue of the *Bryological Times*, and to return it to one of the organizers before the end of March, 1984.

Prof. T. Simon Dept. of Plant Taxonomy & Ecology of the Eötvös Lóránd Univ. Budapest, Kun B. tér. 2. H-1083.

Prof. T. PÓCS, Research Institute for Botany of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, H-2163, Vácrátót.

THE FOURTH MEETING
OF CENTRAL AND EAST EUROPEAN
BRYOLOGISTS

CEBWG

First Circular

THE MEETING WILL BE HELD at the Ho Chi Minh Teachers' College in EGER, Hungary, from 12 to 14 August, 1985, following the IAB Conference in Bryoecology, thus facilitating participation for those who wish to attend both. The organizer of the Meeting is Dr. S. ORBÁN.

The topics of the Meeting will cover all fields of bryology and participants from all countries are welcome. The languages will be English, Russian or German. Lectures will be held during the first two days and should cover original research; they cannot be longer than 15-20 minutes.

On the third day an excursion will be organized to the Zemplén Mountains which form the spur of the Carpathians and is bryologically the richest area in Hungary. The session will close with a party in the famous cellars of Tokay Hill.

Participants will be accommodated in student hostels with 2-4 bedded rooms. Hotel accommodation is available on request. The costs of participation will be advertized in the Second Circular, which will be sent to all who send back the preliminary registration form to the organizer before the end of March 1984, to the address below.

Dr. Sándor ORBÁN, Botanical Department of the Ho Si Minh Teachers' College, EGER, Pf. 43, H-3301, Hungary.

News from Societies

POLISH BRYOLOGICAL SOCIETY

ON THE 26TH MARCH, 1983, new officers of the Polish Bryological Society were elected as follows:

Prof. Dr. Kazimierz Karczmaz, President

Dr. Mirosława Bloch, Secretary

Council members: Dr. Krzysztof Jedrzejko, Dr. Władysław Kola, Dr. Ryszard Ochyra, Dr. Jerzy Szwejkowski.

News from Helsinki

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR LI XING-JIANG from the Kunming Institute of Botany, Academia Sinica, Kunming, People's Republic of China, will be working from 18th September 1983 to 18 February 1984, at the Botanical Museum of the University of Helsinki, (H). She will be studying Chinese moss specimens, especially Handel-Mazzetti collections from Yunnan and neighbouring provinces on a scholarship from the Finnish Ministry of Education.

Dr. Timo Koponen will have sabbatical leave from his position as Head Curator, Cryptogamic Herbarium (H) for study of the moss floras of Western Melanesia and China. He will stay most of the time in Helsinki working on the material of the Norris-Koponen expedition to Papua New Guinea in 1981 and his own Chinese collections. Official business mail should be addressed either to Dr. Pekka Isoviita, or to "The Director".

Mrs. Aune Koponen, Phil. Lic., the Curator of the Herbarium of the Department of Silviculture, University of Helsinki (HSI), successfully defended her Ph.D. thesis at the University of Helsinki on 7th October 1983. Her dissertation was entitled "Studies on the generic concept in the classification of the moss family Splachnaceae" (Publ. Dept. Bot. Univ. Helsinki, 11: 1-48, which forms an introduction to, and a synopsis of, six original papers published in 1977-82). Dr. Koponen will continue with her revision of the Splachnaceae.

Dr. T. Koponen, Bot. Museum, Univ. of Helsinki, Unionkatu 44, SF-00170 Helsinki 17, Finland.

Desiderata

TYPE SPECIMEN WANTED:

I WOULD LIKE TO STUDY the type specimen of *Ditrichum rhynchosstegium* kindb. which was collected by N.L.T. Nelson in 1909 in North America, West Virginia, Pocahontas Co. I would be most grateful to anyone who can help me locate this specimen.

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

BRYOLOGICAL ACTIVITY IN THE GENETICS DEPARTMENT, POZNAŃ.

WORK ON GENETICALLY-BASED VARIATION and the genetical structure of liverwort populations is progressing slowly. Mr. Ireneusz Odrzykoski is continuing his work on electromorph patterns of *Conocephalum conicum*. At the moment he is examining American forms during his current visit to the USA. Dr. Roman Zieliński is studying the artificially-produced polyploids of 3 different enzymotypes of *Pellia epiphylla* and is trying to polyploidise the rest of the haploid *Pellia* species, i.e. *P. neesiana* and *P. endiviifolia*. Prof. J. Szweykowski and his collaborators are continuing their biometrical, cytological and chemical study of variation in central European forms of *Chiloscyphus pallescens* and *Ch. polyanthus* using plants from over 30 populations growing in a glasshouse in a completely randomized design.

To further this work we would be very pleased to obtain living plants of *Conocephalum conicum*, *Pellia* (all species), *Chiloscyphus polyanthus* and *Ch. pallescens* (all forms) from any parts of their ranges. Plants should be put into a plastic bag without watering (very important) and sent by air mail to Prof. Jerzy Szweykowski.

A special hepatic herbarium exists in Poznań which is separate from the main bryophyte herbarium in Stalingradzka Street (POZ) under the Directorship of Prof. S. Lisowski. It belongs to the Genetics Department of the University and contains over 30,000 specimens of liverworts collected mainly by J. Szweykowski in Poland. Correspondence about it should be addressed to its Curator; Dr. Maria Kozlicka, ul. Romka Strzałkowskiego 5, 60-854, Poznań, Poland, or to Prof. Dr. J. Szweykowski, at the address given below.

J. Szweykowski, Dept. of Genetics, Adam Michewicz University, Dabrowskiego 165, 60-594, Poznań, Poland.

COMPENDIUM OF BRYOLOGICAL HERBARIA, COLLECTIONS AND CURRENT BRYOLOGICAL RESEARCH

IN HIS REPORT on the state of affairs in IAB (*Bryol. Times*, 22: 1, 3) the Honorary Secretary, Dr. S. R. Gradstein, announced that the new (3rd) edition of the *Directory of Bryologists and bryological research* is to be combined with a new (2nd) edition of *Bryological herbaria*, a guide to the bryological herbaria of the world, and published as a single volume entitled *Compendium of bryological herbaria, collections and current bryological research*. Questionnaires were sent out during the summer of 1983 and recipients were asked to return them to Dr. Dale H. Vitt, Department of Botany, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T6G 2E9 by 1 January 1984. If any reader, wishing to send information, has not received the questionnaires, or has not yet sent them to Edmonton, would they please contact Drs. Vitt or Gradstein as soon as possible.

In the same article Dr. Gradstein announced that a new worldwide address list of bryologists is to be issued every 2 years as a supplement to the *Bryological Times*. The first list is expected in 1985 and any reader knowing of additions, corrections or deletions to the address list in the 2nd edition of the *Directory* should contact Dr. Gradstein in Utrecht as soon as possible.

BRYOLOGY IN TAIWAN

AS THERE ARE NOT MANY ACTIVE bryological workers in Taiwan, I am happy to offer herewith a list of bryologists in this area:

Prof. C. K. Wang, Department of Biology, Tunghai University, Taichung, Taiwan 400 (Taxonomy, Phytogeography).

Dr. S. H. Lin, (same address as Prof. Wang) (Taxonomy).

Dr. C. L. Wu, Department of Chemistry, Tamkang University, Tamsui, Taiwan 251. (Chemistry of liverworts).

Mr. S. H. Chen, Department of Biology, National Taiwan Normal University, Taipei, Taiwan 107. (Taxonomy of mosses, *Fissidens*).

Miss H. S. Lin, Department of Forestry, College of the Chinese Culture, Hwakang, Taipei, Taiwan 113. (Taxonomy and ecology of bryophytes).

Mr. F. C. Lin, a graduate of Tunghai University, seems to be no longer working in bryology.

Dr. M. J. Lai, National Museum of Natural Science Development Office, Box 17-126, 250 Kuo-Kwang Road, Taichung, Taiwan. (Taxonomy, phytogeography).

Ming-Jou Lai, Ph.D. Associate Curator, National Museum of Natural Science Development Office, Box 17-126, 250 Kuo-Kwang Road, Taichung, Taiwan.

Membership of IAB

THE FOLLOWING LISTS, for the period 1 August to 31 October, 1983, update those already published. The last list appeared in *Bryol. Times* 23:7.

New Members

Eggers, Jens*; Hinneri, Sakari; Hyvönen, Jaakko*; Joshi, D. Y.*; Jury, Stephen L.*; Karunen, Pirjo; Kürschner, Harold*; Watson, E. V.*.

Addresses

Eggers, Jens, Minsbekkehe 6, D-2000 Hamburg 65, Germany, B.R.D.

Hyvönen, Jaakko, Komeetan kuja, 3B16, SF-02210 Espoo 21, Finland.

Joshi, D. Y., Department of Botany, Abasaheb Garware College, Poona -411 004, India.

Jury, Stephen L., Plant Science Laboratory, University of Reading, Whiteknights, Reading RG6 2AS, England.

Kürschner, Harold, Inst. für Systematische Botanik und Pflanzengeographie -FU Berlin, Altensteinstrasse 6, 1000 Berlin 33 - Germany B.R.D.

Watson, E. V., Little Court, Cleeve, Goring-on-Thames, Reading, Berkshire RG8 0DG, England.

Change of Address

Churchill, S. P., Department of Botany, New York Botanical Garden, Bronx, NY 10458, U.S.A.

Kramer, Wolfgang, Am Bühl 1, D-7801 March 4, Germany, B.R.D.

Rushing, Ann E., Laboratoire de Cryotogamie, Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, 12, rue de Buffon, F-75005, Paris, France.

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*.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Briolatina No. 1: 1 - 8, 1983.

Bryologist 86(1): 1 - 96, 1983;
86 (2): 97 - 192, 1983; 86
(3): 193 - 308, 1983.

Buxbaumia No. 14, 1-52, 1983.

Cryptogamie Bryol. Lichen 4(2):
111-204, 1983; 4(3): 205-298,
1983.

Lindbergia 9(1): 1 - 72, 1983.

Miscnea Bryol. Lichen 9(8): 161
- 180, 1983.

Novit. Syst. Plant. non Vasc. 20:
1 - 208, 1983.

Proc. Bryol. Soc. Japan 3 (8) :
119 - 136, 1983.

Taxon 32(3): 349 - 534, 1983 ;
32(4): 535 - 734, 1983.

Stormer, P., 1983. Characteristic features of the moss flora of the various parts of Europe. Published by the author. 91pp.

Based on European bryofloristic literature dealing with the distribution of moss species, a register was prepared of the countries from which each European moss species has been reported. From this list of European "ubiquists" and "semi-ubiquists" were prepared and data obtained which allowed the recognition of six bryogeographical areas in Europe. Each is discussed in some detail. The distribution of alien mosses in Europe is discussed as is man's harmful influence on the West European moss flora. There is an extensive bibliography.

Vegter, I. Hettie, 1983. Index herbariorum Pt. II (5) Collectors N-R. Reg. veg. 109: 57 - 803.

Although Part 1 of Index herbariorum, which lists the herbaria of the world, their abbreviations, staff, etc., is well known to bryologists, the equally valuable Part 2 seems to be less so, perhaps because of its slowness in publication. Arranged alphabetically, it gives the fullest possible details of collectors' names and dates, whereabouts of their original herbaria by plant groups with geographical coverage and dates and the location of important sets of duplicates. Exciccatae are listed, as are other relevant data. The parts issued so far are: (1) A-D, Reg. veg. 2, 1954; (2) E-H, Reg. veg.

9, 1957; (3) I - L, Reg. Veg. 86, 1972; (4) M. Reg. veg. 93, 1976.

Ireland, Robert R., 1982. Moss flora of the Maritime Provinces. Illustrated by Anne Hanes, Linda Ley and Gilda Bellolio-Trucco. Ottawa, National Museums of Canada Publications in Botany, No. 13, 738 pp, 415 plates and >5600 illustrations. 253x190 mm. ISBN 0-660-1072-X. Publication date 25 January, 1983, fide University Chicago Press. Available from Hollinger House, 25 Hollinger Road, Toronto, Ontario, or University of Chicago Press, Chicago or London; Price US \$25 or UK £20. In English with English and French abstracts.

This work treats the 381 species, 19 varieties and 1 form of mosses recognized from the eastern Canadian maritime Provinces; New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Introductory chapters deal with the moss life cycle, collecting, herbarium and preparation methods, and include a list of collectors with dates, the phytogeographical elements represented by the moss flora, nomenclature and a synoptic classification of the 135 genera and 43 families.

There are keys to genera and species. The species descriptions are normally brief, but for some the comparative method is adopted, i.e. similar to... but differing in ... , while for

others the treatment is more extensive. Habitat information, distribution in the maritime provinces, world range, chromosome numbers where known, and remarks on variability, etc. are given for each species. The majority of the species are illustrated by a full page of line drawings, including habit sketches. The work ends with a list of excluded taxa, an illustrated glossary, a bibliography and an index.

The layout and presentation is excellent, the extensive use of boldface type making it extremely easy to find whatever information is required. The text is clear and concise and the drawings have been carefully selected and excellently executed, although a few habitat sketches are a bit "wispy". Even the glossary is comprehensively illustrated.

A critical comment that should be made relates to the title which would have been so much clearer if it had ended with the two words of Canada. As it stands it will cause unnecessary uncertainties in bibliographies where the publisher and place of publication is not stated. Apart from this, the author and publisher are to be congratulated on such a pleasing publication at such a reasonable price.

NEW PUBLICATIONS FROM THE HATTORI BOTANICAL LABORATORY

Just published

Schuster, R.M. (ed.) 1983-1984. New Manual of Bryology, Vol. 1. c. 630 pp. - U.S. \$45 and Vol. 2 c. 670 pp. - U.S. \$50, both prices inclusive of postage.

Already available

Journal Hattori Botanical Laboratory, Index to Numbers 1 - 50, 245 pp., paper bound. Price J¥ 4,300, inclusive of postage.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

The Hattori Botanical Laboratory wishes to announce that for various reasons, including economic difficulties caused by recent cut back of government subsidy, the following publication will cease with the issue number indicated:

MISCELLANEA BRYOLOGICA ET LICHENOLOGICA, Vol. 9, No. 9.

We will stop all exchange arrangements of Miscellanea Bryologica et Lichenologica from 1984. We thank you for your past subscriptions and co-operation. Back issues of the Miscellanea are still available, and a price list will be sent on request. We hope that this early notification will minimize confusion and claims with respect to the publication which will cease shortly.

The Hattori Botanical Laboratory
Obi, Nichinan-shi,
Miyazaki-ken 889-25, Japan.

DIARY

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

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. For details, see Bull. BBS 43.

May 12/13. SBLS. Annual assembly with a field trip under the leadership of Alfons Schaefer-Verwimp and his wife Inge Verwimp. Schienerberg, southern Germany and Itinger Wald (Thurgau, Switzerland). 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. Lightowers, Institute of Terrestrial Ecology, Bush Estate, Penicuik, Midlothian EH 26 OQB. Details in Bull. BBS 43.

July 21-31. DBLW. Summer Field Meeting in the Vosge, (Lüttenbach). For further information, (and registration before 1st April) contact Han van Dobben, Mariaplaats 16, Utrecht 3511 LJ.

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. Willémse, Arboretumlaan 4, 6703 BD, Wageningen, The Netherlands.

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

September 15-16. BBS Paper-reading Meeting and AGM. University of Birmingham. Local Sec.: Dr. D.C. Lindsay, 20 Gibbs Hill Road, West Heath, Birmingham B31 3NZ. For details see Bull. BBS 43.

November 17-18. BBS. Taxonomic Workshop. University of Keele. Local Sec.: Dr. R. Murphy, 73, St. Christopher Ave., Penkhull, Stoke-on-Trent ST4 5BG. Preliminary details in Bull. BBS 43.

1985

July 4-10. IAB. Brighton, England. Third International Congress of Systematic and Evolutionary Biology.

August 5-10. IAB. Budapest and Vác-rátót. Conference on Bryoecology. 1st circular, see this

issue p.7.

August 12-14. CEBWG. Eger, Hungary. 4th Biennial Meeting. For 1st circular, see this issue p.7.

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.

DUKE UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY ASSISTANT PROFESSOR

Tenure track; research interest in the systematics, development, cytology, or other aspect of the biology of the bryophytes. Teaching responsibility in bryology and another advanced course of the Individual's speciality; participation in introductory courses. Submit CV, research plans, and have 3 letters of recommendation sent by 15th of January to Prof. William Louis Culberson, Botany, Duke University, Durham NC 27706. Equal Opportunity / Affirmative Action Employer.

Deaths

Prof. Heikki Roivainen on 5th Oct. 1983, in Kerava, Finland. Former Head Curator of the Cryptogamic Herbarium, Botanical Museum, University of Helsinki.

Prof. Niina Valanne on 20th April, 1983, in Turku, Finland.

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 1st February 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.