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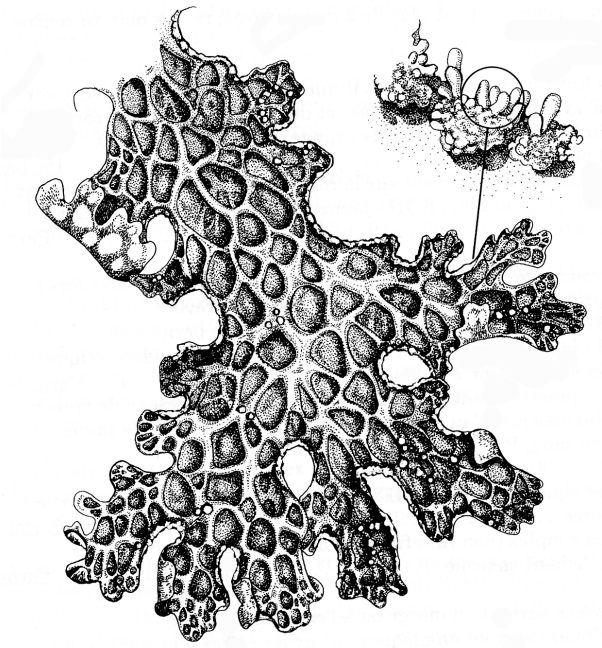

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INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR LICHENOLOGY

The International Association for Lichenology (IAL) promotes the study and conservation of lichens. It organizes symposia, field trips, and distributes a biannual newsletter. There is a listserver that enables on-line discussion of topics of interest. Webpages devoted to lichenology are also maintained by members of the Association. People wishing to renew their membership or become members of IAL are requested to send their subscription (one payment of 40 USD for 2005-2008) to either Treasurers.

The **International Lichenological Newsletter** is the official publication of IAL. It is issued twice a year (July and December) in English. The *Newsletter* is also available on the Internet. The *Newsletter* is divided into four main sections: 1) **Association news**: official information concerning the Association, such as minutes of Council meetings, proposals of Constitutional changes, new members, changes of addresses, etc. 2) **News**: information about lichenologists, institutional projects, herbaria, requests of collaboration, announcements of meetings, book reviews, etc. 3) **Reports**: reports of past activities, short lectures, obituaries, short historical novelties, etc. 4) **Reviews**: presentation of recent progress and other topics of interest in lichenology with optional discussion. When the material exceeds the available space, the Editor will prepare a summary, on prior agreement with the contributors.

Any information intended for publication should reach the Editor on or before June 15 and November 15 for inclusion in the July and December issues, respectively.

IAL affairs are directed by an Executive Council elected during the last General Meeting. Council members elected at the IAL5 Symposium (Tartu, Estonia, 2004) are listed below, and will serve until 2008.

IAL Council 2005–2008

President: Irwin Brodo, Canadian Museum of Nature, P.O. Box 3443, Station D, Ottawa, ON K1P 6P4, Canada. Email: *brodo@nat-museum.ca*

Vice President: Christoph Scheidegger, Swiss Federal Institute for Forest, Snow and Landscape Research, CH-8903 Birmensdorf, Switzerland. Email: *christoph.scheidegger@wsl.ch*

Secretary: Einar Timdal, Botanical Museum, University of Oslo, Sars' gate 1, N-1162 Oslo, Norway. Email: *Einar.Timdal@nhm.uio.no*

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Auditor: Robert Egan, Department of Biology, University of Nebraska at Omaha, Omaha, NE 68182-0040, USA. Email: *regan@mail.unomaha.edu*

Vice Auditor: Helmut Mayrhofer, Institute of Botany, Karl-Franzens-University Graz, Holteigasse 6, A-8010 Graz, Austria. Email: *helmut.mayrhofer@uni-graz.at*

ASSOCIATION NEWS

Letter from the President

Dear friends and colleagues,

The IAL Council of 2004-2008 has been grappling with a problem that has plagued the Association for many years. It concerns the payment of dues. In brief, many of our members, both those who are active researchers and those that simply enjoy working with lichens, have not paid their quadro-annual dues, meager as they are. This has made it difficult for the Treasurer and the rest of the council to budget expenses and to do the things I'm sure you would expect the organization to do: prepare a periodic newsletter, provide seed money and other contributions for lichenological meetings, deal with the expenses of our awards, and take new initiatives, if they involve money. We clearly do not have enough funds for subsidizing travel to our meetings for more than a few students, even though that would be highly desirable.

The Sixth meeting of the Association (IAL 6) will be held next summer at Asilomar, California on the Monterey Peninsula. Organizers of the meeting have asked the IAL Council to consider certain making expenditures and loans associated with the meeting, and to make travel grants to those members needing financial assistance. We cannot, however, consider these requests before we know how many paying members we have, and how much available cash can be dispersed. Our budget is based on very tentative guesses.

The Treasurer and I, together with other Council members, have therefore decided to take an unusual step in the belief that most, if not all those enthusiastic lichenologists who are in arrears (many for several four-year periods) simply weren't aware of their status in the Association and would remedy the situation with a quick payment once they are aware of their obligations. Because it is very time-consuming to contact people individually, for example, by putting an appropriate insert in every copy of the next newsletter or contacting individuals by e-mail, we have prepared a list of those lichenologists who are fully paid-up members of the Association, and this is now linked to the IAL website (www.lichenology.org), section on „About Membership"). It will be monitored and frequently updated by the Treasurer, Ulrik Søchting. Anyone *not* on this list who would like to continue their affiliation with the IAL should (1) send their dues (US$ 40.00 or 30 Euro) to Ulrik Søchting (see: http://www.lichenology.org); (2) write a confidential letter to Ulrik to tell him why you cannot send the dues, although you would like to be counted as a member; (3) ask why you are not listed as a member even though you think you have already paid for this period. If Ulrik does not hear from you, we will consider that as an indication of disinterest in the Association.

Anyone wishing to make an additional contribution to the Association specifically for supporting travel of members in need, can also do so. A special travel found can be established by Council if there is interest and support from membership.

I am looking forward to seeing a very large number of you at the California meetings next July. meetings that promise to be exciting, edifying and enjoyable.

With best wishes

Irwin (Ernie) Brodo

A "logo" for the International Association for Lichenology.

Unlike many organizations of its size such as the British Lichen Society and American Bryological and Lichenological Society, the I.A.L. has no identifying "logo" it can use for its correspondence, brochures, sponsorship documents, website, etc. Members of the IAL Council agreed that we ought to have one, and we are also confident that there is abundant artistic talent and imagination within our organization. We are therefore initiating a competition for a logo design among our membership.

We propose that those having design ideas should submit them in the form of a digital graphic in TIFF or JPEG format to print on 8.5 × 11" (21 × 28 cm) paper. Hard copies will then be printed and assembled on poster boards and displayed at our meeting in Asilomar, California in July. The membership (i.e., those attending the Asilomar meeting) would then view all the designs and vote on their choice. The votes would be tallied at the meeting, and the winner would be announced at the banquet and would receive an appropriate prize. The winning design would be submitted to the IAL Council for final approval and, if successful, would become the official logo for the Association. There are no restrictions on what the design should be or how many colours it might require.

The deadline for submission is June 7th and can be sent to me at ibrodo@mus-nature.ca. So, get out those pencils and pigments and come up with a memorable design. You can be sure that it will get lots of attention.

Ernie Brodo, Ottawa

The 6th IAL Symposium and Annual ABLS Meeting

Asilomar, CA, USA, 13-19 July, 2008

BIOLOGY OF LICHENS AND BRYOPHYTES

The American Bryological and Lichenological Society (ABLS) will be meeting jointly with the Intenational Association for Lichenology (IAL) at the Asilomar Conference Center. Thus, a partially integrated program is planned.

Organized by: The International Association for Lichenology, the American Bryological and Lichenological Society, the British Lichen Society, Arizona State University, the California Lichen Society, and the Northwest Lichenologists.

Asilomar (http://www.visitasilomar.com) is run by the State of California in Pacific Grove, CA, near Monterey (*ca.* 150 km S of San Francisco). It is nestled in a coastal stand of Monterey cypress adjacent to the Pacific Ocean. Overnight accommodations and three meals a day are provided by Asilomar, allowing an atmosphere to stimulate both informal and formal communication among participants. – Asilomar, P O Box 537, 800 Asilomar Blvd., Pacific Grove, CA 93950 Phone: (831) 642-4222; Fax: (831) 642-4261

SECOND ANNOUNCEMENT

ORGANIZATIONS

IAL President: Irwin M. Brodo (Ottawa, Canada - ibrodo@mus-nature.ca)

ABLS President: Theodore L. Esslinger (Fargo, ND, USA - ted.esslinger@ndsu.edu)

BLS President: Pat Wolseley (London, UK - p.wolseley@nhm.ac.uk)

California Lichen Society President: Bill Hill, (Fairfax, CA, USA - aropoika@earthlink.net)

NW Lichenologists President: Daphne Stone (Eugene, OR, USA - stone_daphne@hotmail.com)

ABLS Program Chair and President Elect: Karen Renzaglia (Carbondale, IL, USA - renzaglia@plant.siu.edu)

IAL 6 Program Committee: T. Nash, chair (Tempe, AZ, USA – tom.nash@asu.edu); P. Alpert (Amherst, MA, USA - palpert@bio.umass.edu), A. Beck (München, Germany - beck@bsm.mwn.de), C. Branquinho (Lisbon, Portugal - cmbranquinho@fc.ul.pt), W. Buck (Bronx, NY, USA - BBUCK@nybg.org), B. Büdel (Kaiserslautern, Germany - buedel@t-online.de), D. Coxson (Prince George, BC,

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Poster Committee: M. R. D. Seaward, chair (Bradford, UK - M.R.D.Seaward@Bradford.ac.uk; H. Mayrhofer (Graz, Austria - helmut.mayrhofer@uni-graz.at); M. Wedin (Stockholm, Sweden - Mats.Wedin@nrm.se; M. Tretiach - tretiach@univ.trieste.it; S. Loppi - loppi@unisi.it; D. Richardson (david.richardson@SMU.CA).

Field Trip Organizers: Larry St. Clair (Provo, UT, USA - larry_stclair@byu.edu) and Lawrence Glacy (San Diego, CA, USA - glacyla@hotmail.com); Bruce McCune (Corvallis, OR, USA - Bruce.McCune@science.oregonstate.edu) and Katherine Glew (Seattle, WA, USA – kglew@u.washington.edu)

IAL 6/ABLS Local Organizing Committee: Brent Mishler (Berkeley, CA, USA - BMishler@calmail.berkeley.edu); Janet and Richard Doell (Santa Rosa, CA - rdoell@sbcglobal.net); Cheri Bratt - pncbratt@verizon.net; Eric Peterson (Reno, NV - eric@theothersideofthenet.com); Michelle Caisse (bluequer@sonic.net).

Contacts for other information: Thomas H. Nash III (SoLS, Arizona State University, Box 874501, Tempe, AZ 85287-4501, USA; 480-965-7735 or 480-965-7133 for answering machine to leave a message; tom.nash @asu.edu).

SCIENTIFIC SCHEDULE

Day	Morning (8-12)	Afternoon (13-17:30)	Evening (19-21)
13/07		Registration	Opening Reception
14/07	Opening, Symposia	Potpourri, Posters Symposium	ABLS Student Papers
15/07	Symposia	Symposia	ABLS Business Meeting
16/07	Symposia	Posters, Symposium	BLS Reception; Banquet
17/07	Symposia	Symposia	Workshop, Discussion
18/07	Symposia	Posters, Symposium	IAL Business Meeting
19/07	Symposia	Departure after lunch	

REGISTRATION AND TERMS OF PAYMENT

Terms of registration

In order to qualify as a registered delegate who is allowed to attend any session, the registration form and payment of the symposium fee must be received by 31 Mar., 2008 (early, regular or student fees) or by 30 June, 2008 (high, regular or student late fees). Students must provide proof of their student status (copy of current student ID). Participants will receive confirmation by e-mail (or by FAX, if requested). People not planning on attending sessions should register as an accompanying member. Please present your confirmation at the registration desk upon arriving at Asilomar.

Registration form (available on the web sites after 15 Dec., 2007)

The form can be downloaded from either the IAL (http://www.lichenology.org/IAL6_ABLS/) or ABLS (https://mywebspace.wisc.edu/jpbennet/web/abls/events.html) websites and should be sent to Dr. Robert S. Egan, Treasurer, Dept. of Biology, University of Nebraska at Omaha, Omaha, NE 68182-0040, USA (FAX 402-554-3532). Please do not send credit card information by e-mail.

Symposium fees for delegates

Note: we have to guarantee the number of participants to Asilomar by early April

IAL-6/ABLS symposium (4 to 6 days)

Early, regular fee (until March 31, 2008)	$230.00 US
Early, student fee (until March 31, 2008)	$140.00 US
Accompanying member (any time)	$70.00 US
Late, regular fee (1 April to 30 June, 2008)	$280.00 US
Late, student fee (1 April to 30 June, 2008)	$180.00 US

These fees cover part of the meeting space rental, audiovisual and poster board rentals, book of abstracts and list of IAL 6 participants, coffee/tea breaks, receptions, and the IAL banquet. Accompanying members are not expected to attend the scientific sessions but may come to coffee breaks, receptions and are expected at the banquet.

Payment

Payment should be made in US dollars either by check or by credit card (VISA or MasterCard).

Terms of cancellation

Cancellations may be made in writing either by e-mail (regan@mail.unomaha.edu) or by fax (402-554-3532) by 31 March, 2008 without penalties other than a $10.00 processing charge. Any cancellation thereafter will receive a 50% refund, as your place will have been guaranteed to Asilomar.

Registration at the meetings

Registration packets for the meeting will be available from 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. in Phoebe A. Hurst Social Hall (ca. third building in from the entrance), where you will also pick up your room keys at the Front Desk. Thereafter registration will be moved to the back of Merrill Hall, our main meeting room.

Anticipated program

Overall the meeting will include a potpourri session for new ideas, 19 symposia (listed below), 3 poster sessions, 3 special lectures, 3 discussion sections, a lichenicolous fungus workshop, and two field trips. A two day Parmeliaceae workshop will be held following the meeting. Bryologists and lichenologists will meet jointly for most of the time, but the bryologists will meet separately one day, during which two additional symposia and a *Grimmia* and *Coscinodon* workshop will be held.

Potpourri session for new ideas (write tom.nash@asu.edu to schedule a slot)

The intent is to stimulate subsequent participant discussions and potentially to lead to new research (not to present completed research). Each presenter will be limited to one or two power point slides and limited to 5 minutes or less. The premium is on being concise. Untested ideas are welcome.

Symposia

The following symposia topics have been chosen by the program committee. The conveners are still actively arranging for speakers. Therefore, if you have a presentation that might fit one of the symposia, you are encouraged to contact one of the conveners (sooner rather than later).

IAL/ABLS Symposium Topics and Conveners

**Xanthoria and Physcomitrella Genomics: Potentials for New Research*
P. Dyer (lichens) & S. Schuette (bryophytes)

**Endemics, especially in California*
T. Nash & G. Kantvilas

**Between Individuals and Species: The Genetics of Populations*
C. Printzen & L. Lindblom

Lichenicolous Fungi: Taxonomy and Diversity
P. Diederich & J. Lawrey

**Biochemistry and Physiology of Poikilohydry*
A. Hochman & P. Alpert

**Nutrient Exchange in Lichens and Bryophytes*
P. Crittenden & M. Hauck

**Lichens in Polar Systems*
L. Sancho & R. Seppelt

**Functional Ecology*
C. Maguas & Y. Gauslaa

**The world under your feet: biological soil crusts*
R. Rosentreter & B. Büdel

**Community Structure and Dynamics*
B. McCune & D. Coxson

**Air Pollution and Public Health (dioxins, PAH's, Nitrogen, airborne metals)*
L. Geiser & C. Branquinho

**Endolichenic Fungi and Bacteria: Implications for Symbioses*
J. Miądlikowska & J. Duckett

Together and separate: the lives of lichen symbionts (developmental approach)
W. Sanders

Selectivity in lichen symbiosis (algal emphasis)
A. Beck & T. Friedl

**What's new about the oldest lichens and bryophytes?*
M. Tomescu & W. Stein

Parmeliaceae: Development of a New Systematics
H. T. Lumbsch & A. Crespo

Roots, trunks, branches and leaves: Lichen Systematics and Phylogeny
S. Ekman & I. Schmitt

**Tropical lichens and bryophytes: Towards a Total Inventory*
R. Lücking & W. Buck

Integrated data networks in lichenology
D. Triebel & S. Heiðmarsson

*) Symposia where at least some bryological component will be included.

ABLS bryological symposium topic and Conveners

Field Bryology in the West: the New Explorers – J. Shevock & D. Wagner
Bryo-Genomics: Physcomitrella and beyond – S. Schuette

Poster Sessions – Poster submissions are strongly encouraged, as three sessions of poster presentations are scheduled for the meeting. Sessions will be held early afternoon on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. Provisionally, general topics for poster presentations are given below together with discussion leaders. Adjustments will be made depending on the range of topics submitted, and additions may well be made. Poster session leaders will lead the discussion of their posters.

Environmental monitoring – S. Loppi
Biogeography and Floristics – H. Mayrhofer
Ecology – M. Seaward
Taxonomy and Systematics – M. Wedin
Physiology and Ecophysiology – M. Tretiach
Ethnolichenology (native and commercial uses) – D. Richardson
Symbiosis – D. Richardson

Maximal dimensions of usable space on the poster boards will be 7'9' x 3'9" (ca. 230 x 110 cm), with the long dimension being the width. The boards are made of cork board and pins will be provided. Use a font size of 20 or more.

Abstracts for Oral and Poster Presentations

Oral presentations for the contributed paper sessions will be no longer than 15 minutes in length, includeing reserving the last 2-3 minutes for questions. Posters should measure up to 95 cm wide and up to 120 cm vertical to fit onto bulletin boards. An abstract must be submitted for each contributed paper or poster presentation. These will be gathered into a booklet that will be distributed to all meeting registrants at the beginning of the meeting in Asilomar. The deadline for abstract submission is May15th, 2008.

Send your abstract with cover letter to: tom.nash@asu.edu

Discussion sections

Discussions will likely include brief overviews by the discussion leader(s) and moderators but will be open for comment by any participant at the meeting. We anticipate the following discussion sections:

Conservation – C. Scheidegger, Birmensdorf, Switzerland - christoph.scheidegger@wsl.ch; and E. Peterson - eric@theothersideofthenet.com

Effects of Global Climate Change on Lichens and Bryophytes – M. Lakatos - lakatos@rhrk.uni-kl.de & D. Vitt – dvitt@plant.siu.edu

Phylocode, an alternative to the Linnean System – B. Mishler, Berkeley, CA USA - BMishler@calmail.berkeley.edu & L. Tibell?, Uppsala, Sweden

Lichenicolous fungal workshop

Lichenicolous fungal clinic with keys, bring your own specimens (workshop leader: D. Hawksworth, Natural History Museum, U.K. - d.hawksworth@nhm.ac.uk)

***Grimmia* and *Coscinodon* workshop**

On the day that the bryologists meet separately, they will also hold an identification workshop led by R. Hastings, who has new keys for these two difficult genera - roxanne.hastings@gov.ab.ca

Special lecture speakers

R. Honegger (Zürich, Switzerland), F. Lutzoni (Durham, NC, USA), T. G. A. Green (Hamilton, New Zealand) - 45 min. each – titles to be announced.

Field Trips

Two lichenological trips are planned prior to the meeting (bryological trips will be announced through the ABLS web site).

(1) Point Reyes National Park and adjacent coastal areas
Leaders: L. St. Clair & L. Glacy

Central, coastal California (Point Reyes) – 3.5 days collecting, pre-congress, jointly led by Larry St. Clair (Provo) and Lawrence Glacy (San Diego). Arrive on July 9 for transfer to Point Reyes. Principal pick up points will be San Francisco International Airport (SFO) or Oakland International Airport (OAK) by 2 p.m. on July 9, with subsequent travel by van to Point Reyes National Park (just north of San Francisco) where we will stay in a youth hostel four nights. Two or three people could be picked up at Monterey Airport on the 9th as well. A variety of coastal habitats and oak woodlands on the low mountains to the east will be visited on July 11 & 12. Drive to Asilomar for the conference on July 13 with a stop in the Monterey area. After the IAL 6 meeting return home from Monterey (MRY) over SFO or other Californian airport. Please see http://mlbean.byu.edu/home/page/Lichens.aspx for further information. Cost will be $495.00 per person.

(2) Corvallis, OR (or Seattle, WA) to Asilomar
Leaders: B. McCune & K. Glew

Seattle, WA or Corvallis, OR to Pacific Grove, CA (Asilomar) - 6 days, pre-congress, -Fly into Portland, Oregon (PDX) or Seattle, Washington (SEA) to arrive on July 7. The two groups will merge in Corvallis, Oregon, then on July 9, drive by van south, visiting coastal habitats, old conifer forests, serpentine areas, subalpine forests, and Quercus woodlands. Arrive at Asilomar on July 13. After the IAL 6 meeting return home from Monterey (MRY) over San Francisco (SFO) or other Californian airports. Please see http://home.comcast.net/~nwlichens/montereyfieldtrip.html for further information. Cost will be $500.00 per person.

AWARDS

Student Travel Awards (application forms available after 15 Dec., 2007)

To encourage attendance by students at what should be an exciting and very educational meeting, the societies have set aside substantial funds for student travel awards. Also, additional funding is being sought from grant sources. Award amounts will vary in relation to anticipated travel costs. Membership in one of the societies and giving a poster or oral presentation are minimal prerequisites. Of course, there is nevertheless a limited amount of money available, and so the actual amount awarded to a particular individual will be partially dependent on the total number of individuals applying as well as the total amount available.

The A. J. Sharp Award – ABLS

The A. J. Sharp award goes to the student giving the best oral presentation, as judged by a committee of three individuals who are normally appointed at the meeting by the president of the society. The amount of this award is $500. Students competing for this award will make their presentation Monday evening.

Eric Acharius Medal –– IAL

The Acharius Medal is awarded for outstanding contributions to lichenology over the career of an individual. One or two medals can be awarded at the meeting. Nominations for this award are now being received (see IAL. Newsletter 40(1), July 2007). For details contact Christoph Scheidegger (christoph.scheidegger@wsl.ch).

Mason Hale Award –– IAL

At each major IAL meeting, a Mason Hale Award is given to young lichenologist for outstanding work resulting from a doctoral dissertation or similar study. Nominations for this award are now being accepted (see IAL. Newsletter 40(1), July 2007). Contact Richard Beckett (rpbeckett@gmail.com) for details.

For further technical details on posters, abstracts, housing, meals etc. consult http://www.lichenology.org/IAL6_ABLS/ http://www.lichenology.org/IAL6_ABLS/

New Members

Faezeh Aliabadi, Iranian Research Institute of Plant Protection, Dept. of Botany, 19395-1454, Teheran, Iran

Jesus Hernandez, Fundacion Instituto Botanico de Venezuela, Jardin Bota-nico de Caracas, UCV, Apartado postal # 2156, Ave. Salvador Allende, Caracas 1010-A, Venezuela

Lucia Muggia, Institut für Botanik, Karl-Franzens-Universität Graz, Holteigasse 6, A-8010 Graz, Austria

Rikke Reese Næsborg, Systematic Botany, Evolutionary Biology Centre, Uppsala University, Norbyvägen 18D, SE-752 36 Uppsala, Sweden

Eric B. Peterson, Nevada Natural Heritage Program, 901 South Stewart St. # 5002, Carson City, NV 89701, USA

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Valérie Hofstetter, Research associate, Department of Mycology, Federal research station Agroscope Changins-Wadenswil ACW, Nyon-Switzerland

Frank Kauff, Molecular Phylogenetics, FB Biologie, 13/276, TU Kaiserslautern, Postfach 3049, D-67653 Kaiserslautern, Germany

Rita Ketner-Oostra, new e-mail address: rita.ketner.oostra@gmail.com

Katalin Molnár, Department of Biology, Duke University, Box 90338, Durham, North Carolina, USA 27708

Valérie Reeb, Department of Biological Sciences, The University of Iowa, 446 Biology Building, Iowa CIty, IA 52242, USA, valerie-reeb@uiowa.edu

William B. Sanders, Department of Biological Sciences, College of Arts and Sciences, Florida Gulf Coast University, Ft. Myers, Florida 33965-6565 USA, Tel. 239-590-7639, Email: wsanders@fgcu.edu

Imke Schmitt, Assistant Professor, Department of Plant Biology, University of Minnesota, 250 Biological Sciences Center, 1445 Gortner Ave., St. Paul, MN 55108, U.S.A., Phone: +1 (612) 624-5428, Fax: +1 (612) 625-1738, E-mail:schm2109@umn.edu

René Spiegelberg Larsen, Skansevej 1, Arnager, DK-3700 Rønne, Denmark

Svanhildur Svane, Enebakken 4, DK-8520 Lystrup, Denmark

NEWS

New literature:

Aptroot, A. 2006. *Mycospaerella* and its anamorphs: 2. Conspectus of *Mycosphaerella* – CBS Biodiversity Series 5. – Cetraalbureau voor Schimmelcultures, Utrecht. 231 pages. ISBN-10: 90-70351-60-9; ISBN-13: 978-90-70351-60-9. Price not indicated.

It concerns a revision of the species described in *Mycospaerella* and *Sphaerella* and most pages are filled with a list of pertinent names with synonymy, typification and discussion. Most of the treated epitheta belong to non-lichenized fungi, but 12 apply to lichenicolous fungi, all recently treated by lichenicolous specialists: *hageniae, arthoniae, dealbens, dispersa, epicymatica, thallophila, araneosa, lepidiotae, porocyphi, innata, psorae* and *cookei*.

H. Sipman

Awasthi, D. D. (2007): A Compendium of the Macrolichens from India, Nepal and Sri Lanka. – Dehra Dun: Bishen Singh Mahendra Pal Singh. 580 pages. Hardbound. ISBN: 978-81-211-0600-9. Price: USD 95.00.

Regional lichen floras are undoubtedly of special value for people involved in taxonomy or practical lichenology. This volume is, despite its title, a real flora covering all the macrolichens of the Indian subcontinent with some additional genera normally not regarded as "macrolichens", e.g. *Acarospora* or *Schaereria*. The special value originates from the lifelong engagement of the author with Indian lichenology as reflected in the descriptions and additional notes of each species, including remarks of their distribution in the study area and elsewhere. This book offers much more than *A key to the macrolichens of India and Nepal* published by the same author published in 1988 (*J. Hattori Bot. Lab*. **65**) and attains its declared goal to provide all the necessary information for the determinations of Indian macrolichens.

Nevertheless a few shortcomings need to be mentioned. The state of knowledge in various genera has improved during the course of the production of this work; for example, *Usnea* is obviously still unsufficient known with 10 (of 59) species only known from type collections. On the other hand, *Cladonia* treated in collaboration with Ted Ahti (Helsinki) is by far the most updated treatment of this large genus for the study area. Taxonomic novelties are the new genus *Flavocetrariella*, the new species *Lasallia freyana* (for *L. sinensis* sensu Frey) and nine new combinations.

The book is a valuable addition to the library of all those interested in Asian macrolichens, and a worthy testimony to the outstanding achievements of the grand old man of Indian lichenology over more than half a century.

The Editor

Cáceres, M. E. da Silva 2007. Corticolous crustose and microfoliose lichens of northeastern Brazil – Libri botanici 22. – IHW-Verlag, Eching bei München. 168 pages. ISBN: 978-3-930167-68-5. Price not indicated.

This is a concise guide to 456 crustose and microfoliose lichens found in a study area in north-eastern Brazil, in Mata Atlântica rainforest, Brejos de Altitude and Caatinga. It includes keys to the genera and species, descriptions for the lesser-known species, and photographs of most species, many in colour. It follows the latest nomenclature and includes numerous new combinations and new species. Care should be taken that one of the genera used is still not validly published, *Eugeniella*. This book will be of great help for those studying neotropical crustose lichens and is the first modern microlichen flora from this area.

H. Sipman

Frisch, A., U. Lange & B. Staiger (2007): Lichenologische Nebenstunden. Contributions to lichen taxonomy and ecology in honour of Klaus Kalb – Bibliotheca Lichenologica 96. – J. Cramer in Gebr. Borntraeger Verlagsbuchhandlung, Berlin & Stuttgart. 343 pages. Paperback. ISBN 978-3-443-58075-9. Price: 74 Euro.

The fine tradition of presenting a festschrift on the occasion of the retirement of prominent lichenologists is continued by this latest volume. Klaus Kalb well known as a lichen taxonomist and specialist in tropical lichens retired in 2004 from his official position as schoolteacher in Neumark, Oberpfalz (Bavaria), but this could also be seen as providing the opportunity to work full-time on lichenology. As well as his first employment, he held an honorary professorship at the University of Regensburg which gave him the possibility to work with students, three of whom edited this special volume. The final result consists of 27 papers by 51 authors from all parts of the world reflecting the broad interest in tropical lichenology, fostered by Klaus Kalb especially after his time as a teacher at a German School in São Paulo (Brazil) from 1978 to 1981.

As well as a preface containing biographical notes of Klaus Kalb, three contributions are directly related to him, with David Galloway providing personal reflections and the editors contributing a bibliography of 89 papers published during 1966-2007 and a list of taxa named by him (271) or in his honour (30 taxa, 8 of which appear in the present volume). Other contributions range from taxonomy and ecology to plant geography and floristics of lichenized and lichenicolous fungi; however, space does not permit a full breakdown of the remaining contribution, therefore some details are provided for the three largest papers. Joseph Hafellner, on the lichenicolous fungi inhabiting *Tephromela* species, treats 11 lichenicolous fungi or lichens in detail, two of which are described as new to science, and provides a key of all known species growing on *Tephromela* is given – it is noted that further species are likely to occur on this host but the material seen so far is to scanty for a proper description. Kansri Boonpragob and Wetchasart Polyiam provide their results on ecological groups of

lichens along environmental gradients on two host trees in the tropical rain forest at Khao Yai National Park; 270 taxa are identified, of which only 31 inhabited both host species; nine ecological groups are differentiated by their distribution, and fundamental information for long-term monitoring is provided. Marcelo P. Marcelli together with six of his students contribute a paper on some new species and combinations of Brazilian lichenized fungi; six new species in *Parmotrema*, *Heterodermia* and *Leptogium* are described, and two new combinations in *Hypotrachyna* and *Parmotrema* are proposed. This contribution ends with a special thank you to Klaus Kalb who, during his stay in Brazil, introduced the present author to lichenology and initiatedby an active group of lichenologists in São Paulo.

The editors, authors and publishers did a valuable job in compiling and producing this volume, which is a must for lichen taxonomists, especially those working with tropical or subtropical species. It also contains a lot of information on species (mostly new) in many other parts of the world (e.g. new *Lecanora* species from the Egean Islands (Greece) and a new *Caloplaca* species from dry soil in Spain and Germany). The opus is completed with a very valuable alphabetical taxonomic index, many users will miss a list of the many taxonomic novelties introduced in this volume.

The Editor

Kondratyuk, S. Ya. & V. G. Martynenko 2006: Lichen Indication (Manual) [in Ukrainian]. – Kiev & Kirovograd: TOV „KOD“. 260 pages + 16 plates with colour photographs. ISBN 978-966-8264-65-8. Price not indicated.

Biomonitoring with lichens is well known, often highly appreciated by environmentalists and ecologists, and widely used in student courses and even by schoolchildren. With this broad acceptance, it is not surprising that a vast literature is florishing. The present book, clearly aimed at those demanding such information in Ukrainia, is written by leading lichenologists of the country. After a general introduction, various methods are explained by reference to examples from Ukrainia. As a consequence, the book contains original results from air pollution studies in the city of Kirovograd using mapping methods of indicator species. In several Ukrainian towns or industrial regions the IAP-method of De Sloover & Leblanc has been applied. Methods for monitoring Lobarion communities in relation to the ecological continuity of forests are explained by reference to the Uzhansky National Nature Park in the Eastern Carpathians. Measurements of heavy metal contents in lichens are also presented. The quality of the photographic colour plates is variable; despite images of good quality, some pictures show the pattern of digitalization with low resolution. In view of the special interest of the first author in lichenicolous fungi it is not surprising to to see that colour photographs of *Lichenodipsiella makarevichae*, *Opegrapha romsae* or *Arthonia anjutiae* are included in such a popular book.

The Editor

Kuznetsova, E., T. Ahti & D. Himelbrant (2007): Lichens and allied fungi of the Eastern Leningrad Region. – Norrlinia 16. – Helsinki: Botanical Museum of the Finnish Museum of Natural History. 62 pages. ISSN 0780-3214, ISBN 978-952-10-4083-2. Price not indicated.

Checklists are necessary tools and it is always important to have up-to-date lists for larger regions. The area (c. 32 600 sq. km) of the present checklist stretches from St. Petersburg in the southwest to Lake Ladoga in the northwest and to Lake Onega in the northeast. It includes 520 species, of which are 487 lichenized and 20 are lichenicolous fungi; the remaining 13 belong to allied non-lichenized fungi commonly treated together with lichenized fungi. Over 100 of species are newly recorded for the region. Data on ecology, distribution, literature and herbarium specimens are given for every accepted species. The distributional data are very exact by using a number for every collecting locality and giving a list of localities with geographical coordinates given in the introduction. Considerable additional information is also provided in the introduction on such subjects as relief, geology, climate, vegetation and human impact. Special chapters are devoted to the history of investigation and collectors, listing 31 people with short biographical notes. The map of cited localities (p. 5) clearly shows that collecting is concentrated on some parts of the region and that other larger parts are apparently untouched lichenologically; for the investigation of these areas, the present checklist delivers a very sound baseline.

The Editor

Llop, E. (2007): Lecanorales. Bacidiaceae I. Bacidia y Bacidina. – Flora Liquenológica Ibérica [3]. – Sociedad Española de Liquenología (SEL), Barcelona. 49 pages. ISSN 1696-0513. Price not indicated.

This third part in the *Flora Liquenológica Ibérica* series covers the genera *Bacidia* with 25 accepted species and *Bacidina* with 11 species. In addition to the information to be expected in such a monograph, a key to 14 accepted genera in the family Bacidiaceae is presented. As in other parts of this series, keys to the species and full descriptions of accepted species are provided, together with lists of the provinces of Spain and Portugal in which they occur. This information is rather detailed since there are 51 recording units in Spain (including the Balearic Islands), 10 in Portugal and one for Andorra. A map for these units with a list of abbreviations is given in the introduction. Colour photographs of 11 selected species are included on two plates. The only taxonomic novelty proposed is the new combination *Bacidina caligans* for *Lecidea caligans* (= *Bacidia c.*). Five species formerly reported from the study area are for various reasons excluded.

Hopefully more fascicles of this very useful series will appear soon. More information on published and planned issues is available from the homepage of the Spanish Lichen Society under www.ucm.es/info/seliquen. For bibliographic reasons, all single issues should be numbered clearly on the title page. In the present issue this information is only to be found at the beginning of the introduction.

The Editor

Maassen, J. & H. Vennix 2007. De groene vestingmuren van 's-Hertogenbosch, Korstmossen onder de loep. – Adr. Heinen Uitgevers. 144 pages. ISBN 9789086800827.

This richly illustrated book contains a popular account on the vegetation on the brick walls of the historic ramparts surrounding the old town of 's-Hertogenbosch, The Netherlands. It aims at nature-loving people visiting the ramparts and intends to make them more familiar with the plants living on the walls. It has an accent on lichens and some 25 mostly common species are represented on pretty colour photographs, both overviews and macrophotographs at loupe size. The text is in Dutch.

H. Sipman

Scholz, P. 2007. Lichen distribution maps, a world index and bibliography. – Haussknechtia Beiheft 14. 379 pages. Jena: Thüringische Botanische Gesellschaft e.V. ISBN 0863-6451. Price: c. 20 Euro.

It is the result of over twenty years of painstaking literature research, during which more or less the complete lichenological literature must have been sighted. It will be hard to find any additional published map, and in such a case the author will be much pleased to be informed because he is updating his database continuously.

Users should take care that synonyms may be presented separately. This is certainly a useful praxis as the delimitation of the taxa has often changed in time, resulting in different distribution patterns. However, when searching maps for, e.g., *Cladonia ciliata*, one finds 5 maps under that name, but 1 additional map appears under *Cladina tenuis* and 7 under *Cladonia tenuis*. In those cases where the reference is a thick book, it would have been helpful when page numbers had been cited.

This work will help greatly to put world distribution indications in species lists and floras on a more solid base and is also a very valuable source of references for taxonomic information on many lichen taxa.

H. Sipman

Shustov M. V. 2006. Lichens of the Privolzhskaya Upland. Edited by N. S. Golubkova. [In Russian with English abstract.] – Institute of Ecology of the Volga River Basin of the Russian Academy of Sciences. Nauka, Moscow. 239 pages. ISBN 5-02-006342-8. Price not indicated.

The Privolzhskaya upland (over 165,000 km^2) is a part of the Eastern-European (Russian) plain spread along the meridian towards the River Volga. The flora and vegetation of the upland have been studied by important Russian botanists in the 19th and 20th centuries who recognised the Tertian biota and their importance for understanding biohistorical processes on the Russian plain.

The lichen flora of the Privolzhskaya upland is currently composed of 500 species from 131 genera, 46 families, 14 orders and 5 classes of Ascomycota. The majority of

the species (380) belong to 10 families - *Parmeliaceae*, *Lecanoraceae*, *Physciaceae*, *Cladoniaceae*, *Ramalinaceae*, *Teloschistaceae*, *Verrucariaceae*, *Hymeneliaceae*, *Acarosporaceae* and *Lecideacae.*

The lichen flora is characterized by a considerable variety of lifeforms. It is also classified into nine geographical elements that characterize the total flora as nemoral-boreal with a significant input from arid, hypoarctomontane, montane, arctoalpine, as well as suboceanic and alpine species. The composition of areal groups does not correspond with current environmental conditions probably as a result of the absence of Quaternary glaciers in the area.

A significant part of this book is devoted to a discussion of the history of floragenesis. About 30 species are considered as climatic relicts of previous geological periods. Possible further evolution of lichen flora of the upland towards and general impoverishing and simplification is considered. Economic activity and its effects on the region's lichen flora are also discussed.

A. Zavarzin

Titov, A. N. 2006: Mikokalizievye griby (porjadok Mycocaliciales) Golarktiki [Mycocalicioid fungi (the order Mycocaliciales) of Holarctic]. – Moskva [Moscow]: KMK Scientific Press 296 pp. + 40 plates with colour photographs; ISBN 5-87317-344-3; Price not indicated.

A recently published monograph of the Mycocaliciales includes many lichenicolous species. A review would be much welcomed for the next issue.

Walewski, J. (2007): Lichens of the North Woods. – Duluth (MN): Kollath & Stensaas Publishing. 152 pages. ISBN 13: 978-0-9673793-0-1 or ISBN 10: 0-9673793-0-1. Price: USD 18.95 (also available from the author).

This popular lichen guide covers 111 species from the northern part of the Great Lake region, covering parts of Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin (USA) and parts of Ontario (Canada). It is completely made for practical use, its format (11.5 to 21 cm) being handy for the pocket when going for a hike. The very instructive photographs and a reasonable selection of the more common species will certainly yield correct determinations even for beginners. However, this does not mean that the guide is over-simplified, since all necessary information for identification, including spot tests, lichen substances and notes on similar species, are provided for every species. Additional information on ecology, special morphological characteristics, ethnobotanical uses or even on the history of North American Lichenology is also porvided. It should be noted that the definitions of algae and fungi in the glossary are much too simplified. The booklet will certainly get more people interested in lichenology and can also serve as starting point for the more dedicated student.

The Editor

Thelotremataceae workshop - Bangkok, Thailand (March 12-15, 2008)

Organisers: Kanri Boonpragob (Bangkok) and H. Thorsten Lumbsch (Chicago) In the time between March 12 and 15 there will be a workshop on Thelotremataceae (with an additional pre-course on lichens in general on March 10th and 11th for students with limited experience with lichens including introduction to lichen taxonomy and methods for identification & lab practice on day 1 and practical course on day 2) at the Ramkhamhaeng Univerity in Bangkok (Thailand). Wednesday will be devoted to talks: in the morning general lectures on Thelotremataceae biology and taxonomy will be given, while in the afternoon recent studies in the family will be presented. Interested colleagues, who want to contribute oral presentations, should contact Thorsten for more information. Designated speakers include so far Klaus Kalb (Neumarkt), Robert Lücking (Chicago), Armin Mangold (Essen) and Khwanruan Papong (Khon Kaen), beside the organisers. On Thursday and Friday a field trip to the Khao Yai National Park is planned, with a stay overnight in the park. On Saturday the collected material will be identified and discussed in the group. For local information, please contact Kansri (kansri@ram1.ru.ac.th). The workshop is intended for East Asian students interested in lichens and also for students worldwide with interest in tropical crustose lichens. Up to 25 participants can attend the workshop. The workshop is financially supported by the National Science Foundation for which we are grateful. Travel awards to financially support travel to Bangkok is available for interested graduate students in the US and also for students from eastern Asia to allow them to participate (please contact Thorsten for more information).

H. Thorsten Lumbsch, Chicago, USA

Lichen journals available online

For all papers from the following journals/volumes (with a record in the *Recent Literature on Lichens* (RLL) database), RLL now provides links to the journal web site so that the user can locate and download a pdf of the paper:

Bulletin of the California Lichen Society (all volumes)

Buxbaumiella (vol. 1-15, 45-62)

Fritschiana (all volumes)

Fungal Diversity (all volumes)

Mycotaxon (vol. 1-65)

Opuscula Philolichenum (all volumes)

It would have been even better to link directly to the pdf files, but that was too much for the moment. Using the volume number, I tried to get as close to the pdfs as possible. Anyone who wish to assist are free to make direct links to the pdfs at the RLL web site. For *Graphis Scripta* (vol. 13-18), I have manually made all the links to each pdf file. *Australasian Lichenology* was mentioned in the discussion but I have not found its

web site - does anyone know? Other journals publishing free pdfs that I have missed? RLL now provides links from 810 records (= 2%), so we still have a long way to go.

Einar Timdal, Oslo, Norway

Lindbergia journal opens for lichenology

We are pleased to announce that from now on the well-known bryological journal *Lindbergia* welcomes scientific papers on lichenology. The journal appears three times a year and is professionally edited from the Oikos Editorial Office in Lund (editor-in-chief: Kjell Ivar Flatberg). Also, issues of *Lindbergia* older than 4 years will be accessible through JSTOR in 2009.

Acceptance policy

Manuscripts on nearly all aspects of lichenology are welcome, especially systematics, taxonomy, ecology, ecophysiology, population biology, phytogeography, phylogeography, effects of climate change, environmental pollution, biodiversity and conservation. Manuscripts dealing with both bryophytes and lichens are especially welcomed. We do not accept regional floristic papers and checklists, but in some cases reports of species new to a country can be submitted as a short communication.

Submission of manuscripts

All manuscripts should be submitted to the managing editor of the Oikos Editorial Office, Petter Oscarson (oikostech@ekol.lu.se), who will forward them to the lichenological editors (André Aptroot and Laurens Sparrius). All papers will be peer reviewed prior to acceptance and publication.

Lindbergia is published by the *Nordic Bryological Society* and the *Dutch Bryological an Lichenological Society*, although both membership and papers are fully international. If you don't like to miss out on lichenological publications, please consider a subscription. For more details, see the Lindbergia website http://www.oikos.ekol.lu.se/lindbergiajrnl.html for institutional subscriptions or join one of the societies for a private subscription.

We hope to see lichenology blooming in our journal.

André Aptroot & Laurens Sparrius (Lichenological editors Lindbergia)

Flora of New Zealand Lichens launched

On Friday 14 December the second revised edition of *Flora of New Zealand Lichens* by David Galloway was launched at Lincoln. The new much enlarged edition in two volumes is published by Manaaki Whenua Press. A review will be published in the next issue of the IAL Newsletter.

The Editor after information by David Galloway, Dunedin, New Zealand

PERSONALIA

Ted Ahti (Helsinki) went again to Newfoundland in September 2007, participating in the Tuckerman Workshop at Burry Heights, Avalon Peninsula. In addition to many field excursions to exciting, oceanic forests with *Erioderma*, *Degelia* etc. and vast heathlands with *Cladonia boryi*, *C. ciliata* etc. he and **Wolfgang Maass** (from Nova Scotia) were honoured with gifts by local conservation authorities for their early exploration of the lichen flora of Newfoundland (Ted since 1956). On the way to Canada Ted visited Akureyri, Iceland, to work on Icelandic Cladoniae together with **Hördur Kristinsson**.

Heath O'Brien (Durham, USA) completed his Ph.D. in May of 2006 under the supervision of **François Lutzoni**, in the Department of Biology at Duke University The title of his dissertation is *Phylogenetics of Heterocystous Cyanobacteria and the Evolution of Specificity and Selectivity in Cyanolichen Symbiosis*. In the Fall of 2006 he was hired as the Laboratory Manager and Instructor for the course General Microbiology, a full-time position at Duke University.

Cécile Gueidan (Durham, USA) was offered a researcher position at the Centraalbureau voor Schimmelcultures (CBS) in The Netherlands, while she was a fifth year Ph.D. student in **François Lutzoni**'s laboratory at Duke University. Her appointment is for five years with a possibility to apply for permanency after three years. She completed her Ph.D. in December of 2007 and will start working at CBS on January 1, 2008. The title of her Ph.D. thesis is *Systematics of the lichen family Verrucariaceae and evolution of the rock-inhabiting habit within a group of ecologically diverse fungi (Chaetothyriomycetidae, Ascomycota)*.

Valérie Hofstetter (Nyon, Switzerland) accepted a Research Associate position in Mycology at the Federal Research Station Agroscope Changins-Wädenswil (ACW) in her home country, Switzerland. This was after three years of postdoctoral research in the Department of Biology at Duke University, under the supervision of **Rytas Vilgalys** during her first year at Duke University, and under the supervision of **François Lutzoni** for the two remaining years as part of the project Assembling the Fungal Tree of Life (AFToL).

Frank Kauff (Kaiserslautern, Germany) accepted a Junior Professorship position in Molecular Phylogenetics at the Department of Biology of the University of Kaiserslautern. This was after four years of postdoctoral work in the laboratory of **François Lutzoni** as part of Assembling the Fungal Tree of Life (AFToL) project.

Mahroo Haji Moniri visited Berlin (BGBM) for one month during July and August 2007 for taxonomic studies on some lichens from Iran (Khorasan province in the north east of Iran) under guidance of **Harrie Sipman**.

Katalin Molnár (Durham, USA) accepted a research position in **François Lutzoni**'s laboratory, Duke University, to work on a phylogenetic and ecological study of endophytic and endolichenic fungi, in collaboration with **Betsy Arnold** (University of Arizona at Tucson) and **Jolanta Miądlikowska** (Duke University). In Hungary, Katalin worked under the supervision of **Edit Farkas**.

Valérie Reeb (Iowa City, USA) has initiated postdoctoral research in the laboratory of **Debashish Bhattacharya** (University of Iowa) as part of an Assembling the Tree of Life (AToL) project focusing on protists. This was after conducting a short postdoctoral project in **François Lutzoni**'s laboratory (Duke University), following the completion of her Ph.D. at the same institution.

William B. Sanders begins a new botany position as Assistant Professor in the Department of Biological Sciences at Florida Gulf Coast University, the newest campus of the Florida state university system, located south of Ft. Myers in the subtropical southwestern part of the state. This year he will be teaching general biology and begin developing botany courses, and looks forward to continuing research on the growth and development of lichens in the area.

REPORTS

2nd Workshop on Verrucariales, Icelandic Institute of Natural History, Akureyri, Iceland

The second workshop on *Verrucariales*, hosted by S. Heiðmarsson and H. Kristinsson (Icelandic Institute of Natural History), and co-organized with C. Gueidan (Duke University) and S. Savic (Uppsala University), was held at the Icelandic Institute of Natural History in Akureyri (Iceland) from the 7th to 11th of June 2007. The program listed many contributions and involved 13 authors from nine different countries. Two fieldtrips, some discussion seminars and some time for common practical work were also part of the schedule.

The first day began with H. Kristinsson who started with a short historical travel through the history of Icelandic lichenology. A. Orange talked about some British freshwater species of *Verrucaria*, and discussed some useful morphological characters for species delimitation. S. Heiðmarsson presented his work on species concept in *Dermatocarpon*, including anatomical, morphological and molecular characters. S. Savic discussed her results on the molecular systematics of *Polyblastia* and related taxa, and their significance in the taxonomy and classification of this group. L. Tibell pointed out the importance of exsiccati as useful resources in taxonomy. Next, M. Prieto spoke about the phylogeny of the genus *Catapyrenium s.l.*, showing some morphological and molecular data. J. Pykälä introduced us to the *Verrucaria* flora from the Lohja County in Finland. Finally, B. Krzewicka commented on some poorly known species of *Verrucaria* from Central Europe. The day ended with a short collecting trip to the surroundings of the Institute.

The second day, we all went for a fieldtrip, blessed by the beautiful icelandic summer weather. Different river types were visited (the runoff river Fnjóská, the glacier-fed river Skjálfandafljót, and the spring-fed river Laxá), and, in the evening, everyone relaxed in the hot and turquoise water of the geothermal bath Jarðböðin.

The morning of the third day was spent at the herbarium, studying the collections of the previous days. Very useful informal discussions took place, as well as specimen observations and identifications. In the afternoon, F. Lutzoni started the discussion about the phylogeny and classification of the *Verrucariaceae* by giving us some suggestions about principles and practices for the establishment of a phylogenetic classification. C. Gueidan then presented her results on the generic delimitation and character evolution in the family *Verrucariaceae*. The day ended with a very interesting discussion, led by the two speakers, on the proposition of a new generic classification in this family. The participation was collective, and an agreement was reached for a collaborative publication on this subject.

For the fourth day, the participants went back to the field and collected specimens in the vicinity of Akureyri. We visited some basalt outcrops, a coastal locality and the beautiful fjord of Eyjafjörður.

During the last day of the workshop, the ecological aspects of lichens were treated. L. Fröberg showed his field studies on *Verrucariaceae* in the Swedish mountains. He was followed by H. Thüs, who presented his work on the evolution and ecophysiology of amphibious species in the genus *Verrucaria.* The meeting concluded with the discussion of important plans for the future: the creation of a network on Verrucariales, including an email-list and a website with information on type specimens and on available molecular data; the preparation of the *Verrucariaceae* volume of the Nordic Flora; and the organization of the 3rd Workshop on Verrucariales. The day ended with a fantastic barbecue at Starri´s with delicious Icelandic lamb.

Thinking back about the workshop, I feel very happy because the seminar sessions, the discussions and the practical work have been very useful; and also, of course, the personal contacts. I would like to thank the organizing committee and, especially, Starri Heiðmarsson and Hördur Kristinsson for the splendic arrangements.

Maria Prieto, Madrid, Spain & Cécile Gueidan, Durham, USA

Participants of the 2nd Workshop on *Verrucariales.* Back row, left to right: Hördur Kristinsson, María Prieto, Alan Orange, Sanja Savic, Juha Pykälä and Lars Fröberg. Front row, left to right: Leif Tibell, Cécile Gueidan, Starri Heiðmarsson, Beata Krzewicka, Christine Keller, Holger Thüs and Francois Lutzoni.

New theses presented by their authors

Ester Gaya. 2006. Morphological and molecular revision of the lobed taxa of genus *Caloplaca* (Teloschistaceae, Lichens), with special emphasis on the *C. saxicola* group. Doctoral thesis, University of Barcelona. Available at http://www.tesisenxarxa.net/

The Teloschistaceae (Lecanoromycetes, lichen-forming Ascomycota) is a widespread family with considerable morphological and ecological heterogeneity across genera and species groups. In this family, the lichen genus *Caloplaca* can be considered one of the most complex and diversified genera among the crustose lichens, exemplified by an undetermined and highly debated number of species ranging from 350 to 800 with more than 1,000 published species names. The delimitation of this genus has been always problematic due mostly to the strong similarity between lobed species of *Caloplaca* and species of other genera within the Teloschistaceae, such as *Xanthoria* or *Fulgensia*. Actually, based on several phylogenetic studies, the genera *Caloplaca, Fulgensia* and *Xanthoria* have been confirmed to be polyphyletic. Among all lobed *Caloplaca* species, the *C. saxicola* group, representing the core of the saxicolous lobed effigurate *Caloplaca* species, has been the most controversial taxonomically.

To provide a comprehensive and more natural classification of this group of lobed *Caloplaca*, in this study I performed a taxonomical and morphological revision, and phylogenetic analyses that were carried out on sequences of the nuclear rDNA internal transcribed spacer region (ITS). The monophyly of this group was tested within a broader taxon sampling of the Teloschistaceae.

The taxonomic revision based on morphological and anatomical data included the study of approximately 650 specimens (herbaria collections and fresh material) mainly from the Northern Hemisphere. Some species that had been previously included in this same group, in the subgenus *Gasparrinia* or, in general, in the group of lobed *Caloplaca* and, because of their similar features, have been largely confused with taxa of the *C. saxicola* group s. str. were also examined. For each taxon a complete description is provided, with taxonomical remarks and detailed discussions on the nomenclature, as well as ecological and distributional information. A key to the taxa treated in this study is also provided.

Based on this revision, the following taxa have been included in the *C. saxicola* group: *Caloplaca arnoldii* (Wedd.) Zahlbr.; *C. arnoldii* subsp. *clauzadeana* Gaya; *C. arnoldii* subsp. *nana* Gaya; *C. arnoldii* subsp. *obliterata* Gaya; *C. arnoldiiconfusa* Gaya & Nav.-Ros.; C. *biatorina* (A. Massal.) J. Steiner; *C. decipiens* (Arnold) Blomb. & Forssell; *C. pseudofulgensia* Gaya & Nav.-Ros.; *C. pusilla* (A. Massal.) Zahlbr.; *C. rouxii* Gaya, Nav.-Ros. & Llimona; *C. saxicola* (Hoffm.) Nordin; and *C. schistidii* (Anzi) Zahlbr. Four taxa are excluded from this group: *Caloplaca cirrochroa* (Ach.) Th. Fr.; *C. saxicola* subsp. *laceratula* (Arnold *ex* Poelt) Clauzade & Cl. Roux; *C. obliterans* (Nyl.) Blomb. & Forssell; and *C. proteus* Poelt. Two new

species and three new subspecies are described: *Caloplaca arnoldiiconfusa* Gaya & Nav.-Ros.; *C. pseudofulgensia* Gaya & Nav.-Ros.; *C. arnoldii* subsp. *clauzadeana* Gaya; *C. arnoldii* subsp. *nana* Gaya; and *C. arnoldii* subsp. *obliterata* Gaya; and a new name (nom. nov.) is proposed: *Caloplaca rouxii* Gaya, Nav.-Ros. & Llimona [= *C. saxicola* subsp. *miniata* (Hoffm.) Clauzade & Cl. Roux].

To test the circumscription of the taxa treated in this revision and to resolve relationships among members of this group, morphological and internal-transcribed spacer (ITS rDNA) data were obtained for 60 individuals representing eight *Caloplaca* species (ten taxa). I test the monophyly of these eight morphospecies by performing maximum parsimony and maximum likelihood analyses. Morphological and molecular analyses were carried out independently and on a combined data set. Monophyly of the *C. saxicola* group was confirmed. ITS sequences alone were sufficient to identify six of the eight previously recognized species of *Caloplaca* from the *C. saxicola* group. However, only when morphological characters were added to the combined analysis of non-ambiguous ITS sites and INAASE coded characters was it possible to reach the level of phylogenetic resolution and support necessary to disentangle the eight species currently included within the *C. saxicola* group (*Caloplaca arnoldii* s. l., *C. biatorina*, *C. decipiens*, *C. poeltii*, *C. pusilla*, *C. rouxii*, *C. saxicola* s. str., and *C. schistidii*). Nevertheless, relationships among the subspecies included within *C. arnoldii* s. l. (*C. arnoldii* subsp. *arnoldii*, *C. arnoldii* subsp. *clauzadeana*, *C. arnoldii* subsp. *nana*, C. *arnoldii* subsp. *tegularis*) are not yet resolved. Unequivocal morphological synapomorphies for all species except for *C. arnoldii* s. l. and *C. pusilla* are recognized and presented.

Finally, in order to provide a comprehensive molecular phylogeny for the family Teloschistaceae, phylogenetic analyses were carried out on sequences from the nuclear ribosomal internal transcribed spacer (ITS) region obtained from 114 individuals that represent virtually all main lineages of Teloschistaceae. This study confirmed the polyphyly of *Caloplaca*, *Fulgensia* and *Xanthoria*, and also revealed that *Teloschistes* is probably non-monophyletic. It also confirmed that species traditionally included in *Caloplaca* subgenus *Gasparrinia* do not form a monophyletic entity. *Caloplaca aurantia*, *C. carphinea* and *C. saxicola* s. str. groups were recovered as monophyletic. Subgenera *Caloplaca* and *Pyrenodesmia* were also polyphyletic. In subgenus *Caloplaca*, the traditionally recognized *C. cerina* group was recovered as monophyletic. The genus *Letrouitia* (Letrouitiaceae) was nested within the Teloschistaceae. Because this study is based solely on ITS, to maximize taxon sampling, the inclusion of phylogenetic signal from ambiguously aligned regions in maximum parsimony (recoded INAASE and ARC characters) resulted in the most highly supported phylogenetic reconstruction, compared to Bayesian inference restricted to alignable sites.

Based on these results, I came to the conclusion that the *C. saxicola* group should be restricted to a smaller core of taxa to be considered a natural group.

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