

## Bookreviews

D. H. BROWN, D. L. HAWKSWORTH et R. H. BAILEY (ed.)

## LICHENOLOGY: PROGRESS AND PROBLEMS

Systematic Association Special Volume 8. — Academic Press, London, New York et San Francisco 1976, pp. 12 + 551, Plates 52, Figs. 113, price £ 19.00.

The book reviewed clearly demonstrates the phenomenal increase of interest in lichens. It contains 20 articles covering most research areas in lichenology and completes in many ways such volumes as „Air Pollution” or AHMADJIAN’s and HALE’s “The Lichens”. Very briefly about single articles:

M. E. HALE informs of Scanning electron microscope investigations on lichen structures. E. PEVELING uses electron microscopy to describe various intracellular organelles. P. W. JAMES and A. HENSSENS report on the occurrence of cephalodia in lichens and to their morphological and taxonomic significance. E. TSCHERMAK-WOESS discusses importance of algal taxonomy in lichenology and describes the phycobiont of *Verrucaria adriatica*. Together with J. POELT she describes a new lichen genus *Vezdaea*, dedicated to the Czechoslovak lichenologist Dr. A. VÉZDA.

A. HENSSEN reviews developmental morphology of lichenized ascomycetes. D. L. HAWKSWORTH’s account of lichen chemotaxonomy brings a lot of valuable suggestions. R. NOURISH and R. W. OLIVER investigate chemotaxonomically the *Cladonia chlorophaea-pyridata* complex in Britain. R. H. BAILEY reports on the ecological aspects of dispersal and establishment in lichens. B. J. COPPINS presents a tentative classification of distribution types of epiphytic lichens in Great Britain. F. ROSE compares the epigaeic and epiphytic lichen flora in various deciduous woodlands and finds a correlation between the age of the woodland and the number of lichen species.

R. A. ARMSTRONG shows the progress in the lichen growth rate research. M. R. SEAWARD studies in detail the performance of *Lecanora muralis* in an urban environment. A. FLETCHER investigates the ecology of maritime and marine lichens with regard to nutrition. J. R. FARRAR considers lichens as ecosystems. B. W. FERRY and M. S. BADDELEY contribute to the knowledge of sulphur uptake, D. H. BROWN of mineral uptake in lichens. In another paper on physiology J. MILLBANK refers to nitrogen metabolism of about 50 lichens. D. J. HILL reviews the physiology of lichen symbiosis in detail. And finally, D. C. SMITH compares lichen symbiosis with other symbioses.

The book is excellently printed, its study is facilitated by four indexes. There are only very few misprints and minor errors. On p. 329 TOMIN is cited as the author of the combination *Lecanora muralis* var. *albomarginata*, but he cannot be — according to Article 33 of the Code. On p. 442 instead of “*coccophorus*” should be “*coccophorum*”. The valid name for *C. pulposum* is *C. tenax* (the same p.)

The reviewed volume is recommended to all lichenologist, but physiologists and ecologists will also find many interesting items there. It should not be missing in any major botanical library.

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