

# The BRYOLOGICAL TIMES

Newsletter of the International Association of Bryologists

ISSN 0253-4738

June, 1985.

No. 32

## BRYOLOGY IN GERMANY (BRD AND GDR) AND AUSTRIA By Ruprecht Duell

AUSTRIA AND GERMANY have two of the best histories in bryology. Interest started with J.J. DILLENIUS in the early 18th century. Famous names are J. HEDWIG, W.P. SCHIMPER, K.G. LIMPRICHT, C. MÜLLER Hal., L. LOESKE, K. MÜLLER Frib., T. HERZOG and F. KOPPE. Latterly, after many years at a low level of activity - compared with what was happening in Great Britain - a new time of bryological investigation in Central Europe started with the foundation of the "Bryologisch - Lichenologische Arbeitsgemeinschaft" by F. KOPPE, W. SCHULTZE-MOTEL, G. FOLLMANN and J. POELT. More and more bryological and cryptogamic excursions were organized, also in adjacent areas, and some novices of the past have become well-known bryologists of today. Many new international contacts have been made with the increasing number of bryological congresses and greater circulation of information. Workshops for the determination of bryophytes are given by H. KAJA of Munster and H. MUHLE of Ulm.

The need for much more knowledge on bryophyte distribution, especially in the industrial areas of central Europe, has made bryophyte mapping an attractive activity for all bryologists with ecological interests. Progress in Germany has been really high. In 1974 we had only about 30,000 dots (one per Tk = topographical map, 1:25,000, covering c. 130 Km<sup>2</sup>) which were available in checklists. In 1977 we had about 60,000 and in 1984 about 80,000 (c. 15,000 more are not yet generally available because they are only in the lists of v. HÜBSCHMANN and the late J. FUTSCHIG). This bryological mapping was done at first by F. and K. KOPPE, P. and E. HEGEWALD, R. DUELL, H. LAUER, Gg. PHILIPPI, R. LOTTO, A. SCHAFERVERWIMP and F. NEU and all their data are available in the author's checklists.

L. MEINUNGER is very intensively mapping in G.D.R.

At the same time J. FRAHM, the HEGEWALDS and Gg. PHILIPPI, started the production and publication of distribution maps of some species. Later also R. LOTTO, G. NORDHORN-RICHTER and the DUELLS published such maps for Central Europe.

Noteworthy taxonomic work in mosses has been done by W. SCHULTZE-MOTEL, J. FRAHM, E. HEGEWALD, J. POELT, SCHAUER, G. NORDHORN-RICHTER, W. KRAMER, STIPACEK, HAUSLER, H. NOWAK and R. DUELL, M. MENZEL, H. MUHLE, W. PROBST, A. SCHRIBEL, L. TACKE, and M. MÜLLER. I. DUELL has published the results of biostatistical investigations on *Abietinella* and *Didymodon*. R. GROLLE is the most widely-known person working on hepatics. O. VOLK has also published papers on hepatics. S. HUNECK and R. MUES are active in chemotaxonomy. More than 20 bryologists are interested in anatomy, morphology, physiology, ecology, etc., e.g. M. BOPP, W. FREY, R. FRITSCH, M. KOPERSKI-NORR, K. MAGDEFRAU, J. MASCHKE, L. STANGE and H. HASELOFF.

Many bryologists are interested in bryogeography and/or phytosociology. In recent years we have had publications by, e.g. K. ADAMEK, R. DUELL and I. DUELL-HERMANN, K. v. der DUNK, J. EGGERS, J. FRAHM, W. FREY, R. GROLLE, E. and P. HEGEWALD, v. HÜBSCHMANN, F. KOPPE, U. KLINGER, M. KOPERSKI-NORR, R. MARSTALLER, K. MAGDEFRAU, W. PROBST, E. RICEK, R. RISSE, F. SCHABERG, A. SCHAFERVERWIMP, A. SCHAEPE, W. SCHULTZE-MOTEL, L. TACKE, K. WALTHER, S. WINKLER and G. WITTENBERGER. More than 50 have an interest in bryofloristics, but only half of their real activities are known, especially in bryophyte-mapping (see above). Unfortunately some of the most active have died recently, i.e. F. KOPPE, F. NEU and J. FUTSCHIG.

In 1984 a questionnaire was sent to more than 80 German and

[contd. on page 2]

## NOMENCLATURE\* COLUMN

By Gea Zijlstra

A RELATIVELY LARGE NUMBER of proposals for conservation or rejection of names is under consideration by the International Botanical Congresses' Committee for Bryophyta. The proposals are enumerated here in three groups, and within each group in chronological order.

### I. Nomina familiarum conservanda proposita

#### *Lophoziaceae*

The proposal to conserve *Lophoziaceae* (Jörg.) Vanden Berghen (1956) was approved by the Bryophyta Committee already, as well as by the General Committee, but not yet by an International Botanical Congress, hence the name appeared with an asterisk in the Sydney Code (1983).

In Sydney a change was made in Art. 63.3, however, stating that the name of a suprageneric taxon, which is based on the stem of a legitimate generic name, is legitimate, even though it might be incorrect at publication. This addition to Art. 63 was necessary because names above generic rank are essentially different in character from those at generic rank or below in that their type is obligatorily indicated by the stem of the name (Art. 10.4). Consequently the name *Lophoziaceae* Cavers (1910) is legitimate, and it can be expected that in the next Code the authority for *Lophoziaceae* will be changed to Cavers (1910).

### II. Nomina generica conservanda proposita

#### *Jubula*

A proposal to conserve this name did not receive enough support to recommend conservation, (cf. Rep. Comm. Bryophyta, Taxon, 31: 316, 1982). A new proposal is being made.

[contd. page 3]

\* Column Editor Gea Zijlstra.  
For address see: *Bryol. Times*, 31:9.

zie ook p. 3!  
dubbel op!

[Nomenclature Column cont'd. from page 1.]

(466) *Calypogeia*

A proposal from Grolle to conserve the orthography and type species of *Calypogeia Raddi* (1818) against *Calypogeja Raddi* (1818) (Grolle, *Taxon*, 28: 607-608, 1979) was "amended" by Grolle & Isoviita (Ann. Bot. Fennica, 20: 41-42, 1983). Conservation of *C. fissa* as the type appeared not to be necessary since an earlier lectotypification of the genus was found. Stotler (*Cryptogamie, Bryol. Lichenol.* 3 (3): 201-205, 1982) argues that Raddi's original spelling *Calypogeja* should be used.

## (675-678) "Sprucean" genera of Lejeuneaceae

Proposals to conserve *Lopholejeunea* (Spruce) Schiffner (1893) against *Lopholejeunea Stephani* (1890); *Acrolejeunea* (Spruce) Schiffner (1893) against *Acrolejeunea Stephani* (1890); *Trachylejeunea* (Spruce) Schiffner (1893) against *Trachylejeunea Stephani* (1889) and *Taxilejeunea* (Spruce) Schiffner (1893) against *Taxilejeunea Stephani* (1889), have been made by Gradstein et al. (*Taxon*, 31: 746-752, 1982). A summary of the problems with these "Sprucean" genera has been given by Gradstein in *Bryol. Times*, 19: 1-2, 1983.

(688) *Haplocladium*

A proposal to conserve *Haplocladium* (C. Müller Hal.) C. Müller Hal. (1896) against *Haplocladium Nägeli* (1862) (algae) has been made by Ochyra (*Taxon*, 32: 133-134, 1983).

(690) *Mannia*

Grolle (*Taxon*, 32: 135-137, 1983) has made a proposal to conserve *Mannia Opiz* (1829) against *Cyathophora Gray* (1821).

(691) *Pellia*

A proposal to conserve *Pellia Raddi* (1818) against *Pellia Gaertner* (1788) and against *Merkia Borckhausen* (1792) has been made by Grolle (*Taxon*, 32: 135-137, 1983). This is proposed to replace the *Pellia* item which appeared in the Sydney Code with an asterisk.

(731) *Callicostella*

The conservation of *Callicostella* (C. Müller, Hal.) Mitten (1859) against *Schizomitrium Schimper* (1851) has been proposed by Koponen & Isoviita (*Taxon*, 32: 112-113, 1984).

(775) *Rhodobryum*

Isoviita & Koponen (*Taxon*, 33: 736-739, 1984) have proposed to conserve *Rhodobryum* (Schim-

per) Limpricht (1892) against *Rhodo-Bryum Hampe* (1874).

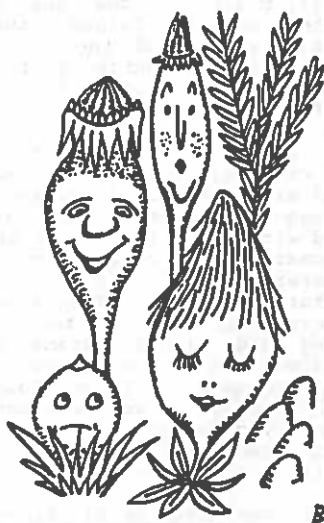
III. Nomina rejicienda proposita  
(sub Art. 69)(527) *Grimmia alpicola*

A proposal to reject *Grimmia alpicola* Sw. ex Hedw., and *Schistidium alpicola* (Sw. ex Hedw.) Limpr., has been made by Bremer (*Taxon*, 29: 337-339, 1980). In Sydney Art. 69 was rewritten to state that rejection of a basionym also implies rejection of all combinations based on it. So only the rejection of *Grimmia alpicola* has to be considered.

(686-687) *Mnium trichomanis*  
and *M. fissum*

Proposals have been made by Stotler & Crotz (*Taxon*, 32: 64-75, 1983) to reject *Mnium trichomanis* L. and *Mnium fissum* L. For both specific names new lectotypes are designated. *M. fissum* is the basionym of the lectotype of *Calypogeia* (nom. cons. prop. under nr. 468).

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Nice Thoughts from  
Duisburg

Bryophytes  
are  
beautiful ?!

INVENTORY OF SWISS  
BRYOPHYTES

By Edwin Urmi &  
Patricia Geissler

THE LAST COMPREHENSIVE works on the bryoflora of Switzerland were published by Amann & Meylan (1918) on the mosses and Meylan (1924) on the hepatics. Since then only a small number of local catalogues have been compiled, e.g. Greter (1936), Meylan (1940), Jaeggli (1950) and Bruengger (1980). As Amann and Meylan, and another contributor Culmann, collected mainly in the western part of our country, many regions of Switzerland, certainly the north-east and parts of the central and northern Alps, are badly under-represented in the floras. In addition, a census of the present distribution of bryophytes is urgently needed for purposes such as monitoring levels of air pollution and other environmental changes.

Consequently the Swiss Bryological and Lichenological Society has started a project of bryophyte mapping. For the first four years the project will be largely funded by the Federal Forestry Office (Dept. for the Protection of Nature). This allows the employment of three part-time assistants. The Head of the project is Edwin Urmi (Institute of Systematic Botany, University of Zürich) who will be assisted by Patricia Geissler (Geneva) and Klaus Ammann (Bern).

The main contribution of field and herbarium work will come from honorary collaborators. At the moment our team comprises 36 members, but with excursions and training courses, we hope to gain some more collaborators.

The production of provisional distribution maps for some 150 endangered species is the first priority. This means checking all the earlier collections. An additional survey in the field is planned for the following reasons:

1. To ascertain changes in our flora we need recent data to compare them with the previous situation.

2. A certain standard of exploration has to be achieved. The mapping committee has decided to use a 100 km<sup>2</sup> grid for the survey. A minimal program is prescribed for each square: 10 floristic standard relevés, 4 at given places chosen at random, and 6 in different vegetation types, each covering a surface of 100 m<sup>2</sup>. A test in a well-worked area showed this method to yield about one third of the actual flora. Each