THE CANADIAN BOTANICAL ASSOCIATION

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1982 – 83 E.W.R. STEACIE MEMORIAL FELLOWSHIPS

Dr. Michéle C. Heath, a CBA/ABC member, has been awarded a Steacie Fellowship beginning in 1982.

The E.W.R. Steacie Memorial Fellowships are the most prestigious awards of the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council (NSERC) of Canada. They are awarded annually to outstanding young researchers in Canadian universities to permit them to devote their time entirely to research for a period of up to two years. The amount of the award is equal to the winner's normal salary, and the Fellows also receive research grants from NSERC. The four 1982-83 winners were selected from 47 nominations — the largest group ever to compete for the awards.

Michéle was born in Bournemouth, England, and obtained the first B.Sc. degree (1st class Honours) given in Botany by Westfield College, University of London, in 1966. In 1969, she received her Ph.D. in Plant Pathology from Imperial College, University of London. Two years of postdoctoral work with W.K. Wynn at the University of Georgia followed, during which Michéle first began work on the ultrastructure of rusts. She moved to the Botany Department at the University of Toronto in 1971, beginning as an unpaid post-doctoral and rising gradually to her present position of full Professor (1981). In 1981, she became one of four senior editors of the journal Physiological Plant Pathology.

Michéle has worked on various aspects of rust-host interactions throughout her time at Toronto, and was awarded the Steacie Fellowship for this work. She has also done some joint work on rust cell biology with her husband, Brent (of York University). She will continue the rust-host interaction work at Toronto during the term of the Fellowship.

We send our congratulations to Michéle, who, incidentally, is the first woman to receive a Steacie Fellowship.

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NEWS FROM THE SECTIONS

Ecology Section

Chairman: Dr. P.B. Cavers, Dept. of Plant Sciences, Univ. of Western Ontario, London, Ont N6A 5B7

General Section

Chairman: Dr. I.E.P. Taylor, Dept. of Botany, Univ. of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1W5

Mycology Section

Chairman: Dr. J.A. Traquair, Plant Pathology Sect., Research Station, Research Br., Agric. Canada, Harrow, Ont NOR 1GO

Phycology Section

Chairman: Dr. H.C. Duthie, Dept. of Biology, Univ. of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ont N2L 3G1

Structure & Development Section

Chairman: Dr. R.I. Greyson, Dept. of Plant Sciences, Univ. of Western Ontario, London, Ont N6A 5B7

Systematics & Phytogeography Section

Chairman: Dr. J. McNeill, Dept. of Botany, Univ. of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont K1N 6N5

CBA/ABC ANNUAL MEETING 1982, REGINA

The Ecology Section is organizing a 3 hour Symposium on "Weed Biology" to take place during the Annual Meeting in Regina. There will be 5 speakers on various aspects of the topic.

CALL FOR "EMERGENCY RESOLUTIONS"

Members are reminded that, in accordance with By-law 76, ""emergency resolutions" may be submitted to the Board of Directors at any time prior to their meeting immediately before the annual meeting. The Board of Directors will then decide whether they conform to the general guidelines for resolutions .....".

Resolutions submitted under By-law 76 must be received by the Secretary 10 days before the annual meeting (NO LATER THAN JUNE 11, 1982). "Emergency resolutions" can only be admitted if they deal with an emergency situation, which leaves no time for preparation of a normal resolution.

Send "emergency resolutions" plus all relevant material to the Secretary:- Dr. Iain E.P. Taylor, Secretary, CBA/ABC, Dept. of Botany, Univ. of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. V6T 2B1

ELECTION BALLOTS

Ballots for the 1982 elections will be mailed at the beginning of April. This year, the ballots also include some By-law changes.

All members of CBA/ABC are urged to vote in the elections and on the By-law changes.

AN ADVANCE WELCOME TO THE 1983 JOINT AIBS-CBA/ABC MEETINGS

As a member of both the American Institute of Biological Sciences (AIBS) and the Canadian Botanical Association, I want to welcome with deep appreciation and great enthusiasm the decision of the CBA/ABC Executive to hold the 1983 Annual Meeting in Grand Forks, North Dakota. 1983 is the centennial of the founding of the University of North Dakota — six years before North Dakota joined the Union.

Thus far, the following societies have decided to meet at Grand Forks: the American Fern Society, American Society of Plant Taxonomists, Botanical Society of America, Ecological Society of America, and the Phycological Society of America. I expect several other societies to join us as well.

I want to assure my CBA/ABC fellow members that we will do our best to make the meetings both exciting and rewarding. Should anyone wish to communicate any ideas for the program, I will be happy to receive them. My address: Box 8122, University Station, Grand Forks, N.D. 58202.

Mohan K. Wali

A NEW FLORA OF NORTH AMERICA

If we want a flora of North America, it is time that we pulled ourselves together and got down to the business of writing one. We cannot wait until someone is ready to come up with mega-bucks to fuel a gravey train. Rather, we will have to do the job, and can do it, with our existing resources. These views were presented by an enthusiastic and optimistic Dr. Robert W. Kiger (Director, Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation, Pittsburgh) on January 15, 1982, to an open meeting of the U.S. National Science Foundation Advisory Committee for Systematics in Washington, D.C.

At this meeting he presented a new approach to the preparation of a flora of North America that will depend on the initiative and imagination of the botanical systematics community and not on massive outside funding. The goal is a synoptic flora of the vascular plants of North America, exclusive of Mexico. It will include keys, brief descriptions, synonymy, distribution, and conservation status. The flora will not be computerized but the text will be edited on word processors. The completion date is five to six years.

The key to success of the flora is a consortium of botanical institutes and herbaria that will provide the resources, mainly in the form of persons who will serve as regional and systematic editors. These editors will solicit and coordinate the treatments of taxonomic groups. The Hunt Institute has offered to provide the editorial centre that will coordinate the entire project and will do the production editing.

The idea has been receiving encouraging support. All nine of the botanical institutes approached in a preliminary survey have agreed to join the consortium. Stanford University Press has agreed to publish the flora without a subsidy.

The organization plan outlined by Bob Kiger included:-

(1) A consortium organizational meeting to be held in April 1982. All botanical institutes and herbaria that wish to join the consortium are invited. This meeting will consider what needs to be done and will assess the available resources.

(2) The consortium will then approach the American Society of Plant Taxonomists for endorsement, and will request the appointment of an Advisory Committee and a Grants Oversight Committee.

(3) Next, plant systematists will be asked to contribute taxonomic treatments on a scheduled basis.

In order to supplement existing resources, the National Science Foundation will be asked for a modest grant to fund a team of "staff" taxonomists who will write treatments of groups for which no specialists are available. Consortium members will be encouraged to obtain funding for postdoctoral fellowships at their institutions for the writing of taxonomic treatments.

For further information about the organizational meeting of the consortium, contact:-
Dr. Robert W. Kiger, Director, Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation, Carnegie-Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA 15213, U.S.A.

George W. Argus

SCIENCE MANAGEMENT AND ZERO GROWTH — A NATO SCIENCE COMMITTEE REPORT

The President of CBA/ABC, J.B. Phipps, recently received a letter from Dr. R.E. Bell of the Physics Department at McGill University, the Canadian representative on the NATO Science Committee. The letter accompanied a copy of a report to the NATO Council on the problems of science management in a period of financial restraint, some of the effects on the scientific community, and measures proposed to cope with these effects. This report is summarized below.

1. Negative Effects of Applying the Concept of Zero Growth to Research Budgets

   a) Ageing of researcher population — there is a concentration of researchers in the 35-50 year age group. Recruitment of young researchers in universities and public research institutions has practically ceased and will not be resumed for about 15 years. There is often closed institutional recruitment.
   b) Deterioration of laboratory equipment and maintenance as resources decrease.
   c) Psychological repercussions, with loss of enthusiasm and reduction of the various forms of mobility because of concern for security of employment.

2. Measures Required in the Scientific Community

   Scientific community should accept sacrifices, which will require adapting to a new research situation. This includes a profound change in the relations between Science, Technology and Society

   i) Many privileges must be given up.
   ii) Present laboratories and researchers must tackle new problems, rather than devoting their entire scientific interest to research on the same subject.
   iii) Not all scientists are of equal value and resources must be concentrated in the hands of the best. This entails a thoroughly objective assessment of the quality of teams and personnel, using a very broad reference base.
   iv) Scientists must accept a pooling of research equipment, even internationally.

3. Limitations Applying to Zero Growth in Research — Role of Public and Industrial Bodies or Individuals Responsible for Research

   a) Personnel —
      i) Regular input of young scientists is vital if laboratories are to be creative and dynamic.
      ii) Transfer between research world and industry must be facilitated.
      iii) Temporary measures to maintain an admission rate of young researchers of 4-5% per year could include:-
         (a) provision for early retirement
         (b) formation of a reserve of researchers
         (c) a fixed 3% annual recruitment of new researchers.
   b) Resources for equipment — preliminary estimates show that the current level will have to be increased by about 30-40% in most NATO countries, even if only the deserving researchers receive equipment.
   c) A high degree of international mobility among research workers must be encouraged.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF PLANT BIOSYSTEMATICS

The International Organization of Plant Biosystematics (IOPB) was founded at a meeting of the International Committee for Biosystematic Terminology held in Copenhagen in 1960. It was formed through the efforts of Askell Löve, who foresaw the need for an organization to promote international cooperation in the study of biosystematics. The IOPB acts on several levels, from coordinating and publishing information on biosystematics to arranging meetings and conferences. The IOPB is open to all persons working or interested in the field of biosystematics. At present, membership fees are the annual fees to the International Association of Plant Taxonomy (IAPT) since all members of IOPB are at the same time regular members of IAPT.

The first Executive of IOPB was A. Löve (USA), President; T.W. Böcher (Denmark), Vice-President; V.H. Heywood (England), Secretary; and, C. Favarger (Switzerland), W. Gajewski (Poland), H. Lewis (USA), B. Löwkvist (Sweden), H. Merxmüller (West Germany), and D.H. Valentine (England), Members.

Symposia held under the auspices of IOPB include: Montreal, 1962; a co-sponsored Symposium on Speciation held at a meeting of the Society of the Study of Evolution, Tennessee, 1964; and, a Symposium held at the University of Tokyo in 1966 during the Pacific Science Congress. IOPB members also took part in the Corvallis Conference on Collaboration in Biosystematics and Evolutionary Biology of Plants held at the University of Oregon, Corvallis in 1969 after the XIth International Botanical Congress, Seattle.

A List of Botanic Gardens offering seed of spontaneous plants compiled on behalf of the IOPB was published in Taxon 13(4):137-142, 1964. This list was prepared by several IOPB members, including B. Löwkvist, T.W. Böcher, J.P. Hjerting, C.D.K. Cook and V.H. Heywood.

An ASPT-IOPB Index of Current Taxonomic Research was compiled by R.C. Jackson under the joint auspices of the American Society of Plant Taxonomy and IOPB (Regnum Vegetabile 43:1-72, 1966).

IOPB Chromosome Number Reports were developed by Askell Löve and Otto Solbrig. From the fifth report in 1965 to the 66th in 1980, the reports have been edited solely by Askell Löve. Two additional reports have now been published in Taxon without reference to IOPB. In these reports, over 10,000 chromosome numbers have been given.

An annual Index to Plant Chromosome Numbers was initiated by Marion S. Cave and taken over by IOPB in 1965 (University of North Carolina Press; Regnum Vegetabile, since 1965).

A review of the biosystematic literature from 1945-1964 (Contributions to a Biosystematic Literature Index) was compiled and edited by O.T. Solbrig and Th. W.J. Gadella with the aid of members of the Executive of IOPB and numerous contributors (Regnum Vegetabile 69:1-566, 1970).

An IOPB Newsletter was initiated in 1969. It was published at six month intervals alternately in the United States by O.T. Solbrig (Harvard) and in Europe by D.M. Moore (Reading) until 1974.

The period since the Moscow Botanical Congress has been relatively inactive. At the XIIth International Congress in Sydney, the Symposium "Adaptive Strategies in Plants and Populations" organized by O. Solbrig and R. Carolin was under the auspices of IOPB.

Succeeding Executives and Council Members have been as follows:-

1964-69 President, T.W. Böcher (Denmark); Past President, A. Löve (USA); Vice President, H. Lewis (USA); Secretary General, O. Solbrig (USA); Members of Council - H.G. Baker (USA), C. Favarger (Switzerland), J.B. Hair (N.Z.), V.H. Heywood (England), B. Löwkvist (Sweden), H. Merxmüller (W. Germany), M. Skalinska (Poland), T. Tateoka (Japan), D.H. Valentine (England), M. Zohary (Israel).

1969-75 President, H. Lewis (USA); Past President, T.W. Böcher (Denmark); Vice President, D.H. Valentine (England); Secretary General, D.M. Moore (England); Members of Council - O.T. Solbrig (USA), B. Briggs (Australia), T. Tateoka (Japan), E. Landolt (Switzerland), K. Jones (England), F. Bakhteyev (USSR), K. Larsen (Denmark), R. Hegnauer (Holland), J.K. Morton (Canada), G.A. Mulligan (Canada).

1975-80 President, D.H. Valentine (England); Past President, H. Lewis (USA); Vice President, W.F. Grant (Canada); Secretary General, A. Strid (Denmark); Members of Council - J.G. Packer (Canada), D.G. lloyd (N.Z.), K. Urbanska-Worytkiewicz (Switzerland), Th. W.J. Gadella (Holla-d), I. Fukuda (Japan), R.K. Vickery (USA), R. Gorenflot (France), S. Kozuharov (Bulgaria).

1980- President, W.F. Grant (Canada); Past President, D.H. Valentine (England); Vice President, K. Urbanska-Worytkiewicz (Switzerland); Secretary General, L. Borgen (Norway); Members of Council - B.A. Barlow (Australia), J. Contandriopoulos (France), I. Fukuda (Japan), J. Grau (W. Germany), P. Küpfer (Switzerland), C. Ochoa N. (Peru), E. Pogan (Poland), A.M. Powell (USA), J.C. Semple (Canada), C.A. Stace (England).

Membership may be obtained in IOPB through your membership in the International Association in Plant Taxonomy, by requesting that you be listed as a member of IOPB. There are no fees at present. It is planned to re-establish the IOPB Newsletter shortly. If there are any activities that anyone wishes the organization to consider, would you please write to one of the following. Secretary, Dr. L. Borgen, The Botanical Garden, Oslo, Norway. Vice President, Dr. K. Urbanska-Worytkiewicz, Geobotanisches Institut, E.T.H.Z., 38 Zürichbergstrasse, Ch-8044 Zürich, Switzerland. President, Dr. W.F. Grant, Genetics Laboratory, Box 282, Macdonald Campus of McGill University, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec, Canada H9X 1C0.

W.F. Grant
President, IOPB

NEW BOOK

Russian-English Botanical Dictionary, by Paul Macura. 1981. Slavica Publishers, Inc., P.O. Box 14388, Columbus, OH 43214. 678 pp. $49.95 U.S. + $2.00 U.S. shipping.

WHAT'S ON IN SYSTEMATICS AND PHYTOGEOGRAPHY IN CANADA

II. BRITISH COLUMBIA AND THE NORTH

(R.T. Ogilvie, Victoria)

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Herbarium (UBC) — Vascular Plants: annual accession ca. 6,000 specimens; computerization of label data initiated in January 1981. Bryophytes: current holdings ca. 200,000 specimens.

R.J. Bandoni — taxonomy of heterobasidiomycetes. Graduate students: Keith Seiffert wood decay of heterobasidiomycetes; Andy MacKinnon waterborne spores in forest canopy throughfall and stemflow.

Bruce A. Bohm — structure determination of flavonoids of selected members of Saxifragaceae, Compositae, *Erythroxylon*, and *Menziesia ferruginea*. Richard Gornall completed Ph.D. thesis on *Boykinia* and relatives - flavonoids, breeding biology, insect pollinators, seed and pollen, glandular hairs, distribution. K.W. Nicholls completed Ph.D. thesis on flavonoid chemistry of over 70 taxa of North American *Lupinus*. Roger Boetticher has begun Ph.D. research on North American species of *Mitella*

Fred R. Ganders — systematics, evolution, and genetics of adaptive radiation in Hawaiian *Bidens*, genetic variation and breeding systems in *Plectritis* and *Amsinckia*, genetic polymorphism in *Mimulus guttatus*. Dr. Ken Carey, P.D. Fellow, isozyme variation in *Plectritis*. Graduate students: Kaius Helenurm isozyme variation in *Bidens*; Yoke Marchant polyacetylene variation in *Bidens*.

Vladimir J. Krajina — Professor Emeritus, recently awarded the Order of Canada. He has completed a major final work on the ecological plant indicators of B.C., each plant species is described in terms of its geographic, climatic, orographic, physiognomic and edaphic characteristics; distributional maps are included for all woody species.

Chris J. Marchant — currently on one-year leave of absence in Kootenay region of B.C. Propagation and field trials of woody plants in slope stabilization; population cytogenetics of North American *Fritillaria*; phytochemistry and cytogenetics of pteridophytes.

Jack Maze — population variation in *Abies* - morphology, anatomy and chemosystematics; with R.K. Scagel - relationships of *Picea sitchensis* and *P. glauca*; evolution of form.

George F. Otto — Honorary Curator of Lichen Herbarium (ca. 13,000 accessioned specimens); initiating computerization of collection data; research on *Tholurna dissimilis*; final draft of Second Checklist of Lichens of B.C. (with T. Ahti, W. Noble & I.M. Brodo) to be published this year.

Wilfrid B. Schofield — has completed a Textbook on Bryology, to be published next year by Macmillan; a Review of Bryogeography of N.A. (AAAS publication); an analysis of bryological research, theses, and collections for N.A., to be published by Cramer; and a paper with R.M. Schuster on a new genus of liverwort *Dendrobazzania* from Q.C.I. and Himalayas. Preparing a revision of the Moss Handbook of B.C., a new Liverwort Handbook of B.C., and a paper on new bryophytes of Q.C.I. Graduate students: Willa J. Noble completed first draft of Ph.D. thesis on Lichen Flora of the Coastal Douglas Fir Dry Subzone in B.C., has collections of 5,500 lichen specimens from e. Vancouver Island and Gulf Islands; Terry McIntosh (Ph.D. cand.) bryophytes of sem-arid Interior of B.C.; John Spence Ph.D. cand.) on alpine mosses of s.w. B.C. and adjacent Washington; Laurie Donovan (M.Sc. cand.) vascular plant floristics and phytogeography of Glacial Lake area of Cassiar Mts., B.C.

Janet R. Stein — currently working on a Flora of the Freshwater Algae of B.C., with keys and illustrations; and studies on terrestrial algae of B.C.. Graduate students: Hélène Contant (Ph.D. cand.) variability in *Staurastrum*; Gary Armstrong (M.Sc. cand.) seasonal polymorphism in *Dinobryon*; Sue Henderson (M.Sc. cand.) research unspecified.

Roy L. Taylor — biosystematics and cytological studies of native B.C. plants; co-ordination of survey of rare plants of B.C.; editor of Davidsonia, dealing with taxonomy, propagation, and horticultural value of B.C. native plants.

Sylvia Taylor — editor of CBA/ABC Bulletin; associate editor and co-author of plant articles in Davidsonia; librarian and research assistant, UBC Botanical Garden.

Margaret E.A. North (Dept. of Geography) — completing a monograph on pre-European vegetation of the Lower Fraser flood plain, with vegetation map; palynology of Cypress Hills, Alta; vegetation of flood plain of Peace River dam.

Gary E. Bradfield — descriptive and experimental studies of the structure of tidal marsh communities. Application of multivariate analysis to forest plot data.

Kathleen Cole — continuing cytological studies on Rhodophyta. Reproductive strategies and cell division in *Bangia* and *Porphyra* spp. Physiological, morphological and chromosomal study of *Bangia*. Ultrastructure of *Audouinella*. Taxonomical approach to ultrastructure of pit plugs.

Paul G. Harrison — ecology of marine soft-bottom communities, especially seagrass beds. Population dynamics of seagrasses - establishment, growth and dispersal. Interactions of seagrasses, microbes and animals in relation to chemistry, detritus formation and processing.

R.F. Scagel — preparation of a marine red algal flora of B.C. and northern Washington, in collaboration with D. Garbary (Dasyaceae, Ceramiales), G. Hansen (Acrochaetiales, Nemaliales), and M. Hawkes (Palmariales, Rhodymeniales).

Roy Turkington — investigating population-levels processes, e.g., competition, using them to interpret community-level patterns. Effects of disturbance on community patterns. Intra-population variation.

SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY

The Herbarium (SFUV) — ca. 17,000 vascular plant specimens, primarily from n. B.C., Yukon, Arctic.

Robert C. Brooke — flora and vegetation of Ogilvie Mts., Yukon (with Satoru Kojima); flora and vegetation of Mitlenatch Is.

Fulton J. Fisher — biosystematic revision of the polyploid *Ranunculus eschscholtzii* complex; ecophysiology of interacting populations of *R. eschscholtzii* and *R. suksdorfii* in the Olympic Mts.; water relations, allozyme heterogeneity, and character displacement models; evolutionary ecology of floral *Ranunculus* and leaf *Lavatera* sun-tracking.

Ron Long — preparing a colour illustrated field guide to the lilies of B.C.

Rolf W. Mathewes — paleoecology and vegetation history of Q.C.I.; pollen morphology in relation to taxonomy of *Arceuthobium* (with F. Hawksworth); historical environmental changes in an urban watershed, pollen and chemical analysis of Deer Lk. sediment (with J. d'Auria). Graduate students: M. King has completed M.Sc. thesis on palynological and macrofossil analyses of lake sediments from the Lillooet area, B.C.; D.S. McLennan has completed M.Sc. thesis on pollen transport and representation in the Coast Mts. of B.C.; James White (Ph.D. cand.) vegetation and environmental history of Peace R. district; Barry Warner (Ph.D. cand.) vegetation history and paleoecology of the Argonaut Plain, Q.C.I.; Newton Wainman (M.Sc. cand.) vegetation history of Marion Lk. watershed as determined from plant macrofossil analysis.

UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA

Geraldine Allen — evolution and taxonomic relationships of *Aster adscendens, A. foliaceus*, and related species. Curator of herbarium.

Marcus A.M. Bell — recently became Director of Environmental Studies Programme. Graduate students: David A. Fraser grassland flora and vegetation of Rocky Mts. of se B.C.; Robert J. Milko flora and vegetation of Vancouver Island Marmot habitats.

Stephen Mitchell — herbarium curatorial technician, recent accessioning of T.R. Ashlee collection; cataloguing of native honeybee forage plants; SEM of selected angiosperm pollen.

John W. Paden — biosystematics of Pezizales, esp. Sarcoscyphineae. Graduate student: Keith N. Egger mycorrhizal ecology of conifer seedlings in clear-cut and burned sites.

John Trelawney — currently preparing an illustrated field guide to the wild flowers of Northwest Canada (n. B.C., Yukon, Mackenzie).

Oluna Ceska — flavonoids in vascular plants - *Cystopteris, Myriophyllum, Ceratophyllum, Sparganium, Erigeron* (with G.W. Douglas), *Zea* (with D.E. Styles); coumarins in Umbelliferae (with M.J. Ashwood-Smith).

BOTANY DIVISION, B.C. PROVINCIAL MUSEUM

The Herbarium (V) — current holdings 113,500 vasculars, 10,000 bryophytes and lichens; annual accession ca. 7,000 specimens. Recent major accessions - Helobiae of B.C., flora of Gulf Islands, Haines Road, Ashnola, Brooks Peninsula, southern Coast, voucher specimens of Forest Research Branch and Terrestrial Studies Branch.

T.C. Brayshaw — completed monograph on Aquatic Families of Monocotyledons in B.C., and a revision of Guide to Trees and Shrubs in B.C., to be published this year. Currently working on taxonomy and distribution of Ranales of B.C. (with M. Heimburger).

Adolf Ceska — taxonomy and distribution of vascular flora of B.C., esp. Pteridophyta, Juncaceae, Cyperaceae, and aquatic macrophytes; numerical techniques in phyosociology; major floristic collections from s. B.C.; distribution of southern disjunct elements in s.w. B.C.

George W. Douglas — completed monograph on Asteraceae of British Columbia, Vol. 1 - Senecioneae, to be published in 1982; research on Asteraceae, *Carex* (with A. Ceska), *Poa* (with A. Nicholson), flora of St. Elias-Kluane Ranges of Yukon and B.C. (with M.J. Ratcliffe); major collections from Haines Road and Ashnola. Private herbarium (GD), 10,000 processed specimens.

Richard J. Hebda — paleobotany and vegetation history of s. B.C., Brooks Peninsula, Port Hardy, Rocky Mt. Trench, Pemberton Lk., and Port Moody. Pollen and seed reference collection for B.C.

M.L. Heimburger — taxonomy and distribution of Ranales of B.C. (with T.C. Brayshaw); completed book with James H. Soper on Shrubs of Ontario (Life Sciences Miscellaneous Publ., "early 1982").

R.T. Ogilvie — taxonomy and distribution of alpine and coastal flora; flora and vegetation of Brooks Peninsula.

Leon E. Pavlick — taxonomy and distribution of Gramineae of B.C., esp. *Festuca*. Major collections from s. Interior, E. Kootenay, Peace River and Cariboo-Chilcotin areas.

Nancy J. Turner — research on ethnobotany; completed publications on ethnobotany of Okanagan-Colville, Kootenai, Hesquiat, and Nitinat Indians; current research on ethnobotany of Thompson Indians, nutritional content of Indian plant foods, comparative plant names in different Indian languages. Ethnobotany herbarium housed at V.

A.F. Szczawinski — retired, but actively involved with preparing two books - a Manual of Edible Plants of Canada (with Nancy Turner) and a popular Guide to the Mushrooms of Canada (with R.J. Bandoni).

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, VICTORIA

Aquatic Studies Branch

Pat Warrington — distribution, ecology and taxonomy of aquatic vascular plants, esp. *Myriophyllum*.

Terrestrial Studies Branch

J. van Barneveld — head of Vegetation Unit, directing vegetation inventories of B.C., recent surveys of Vancouver Is., Gulf Is., Quadra, Nadina, E. Kootenay, Lardeau, n.w. and n.c. B.C. Reference and research herbarium maintained in Kelowna by M. Rafiq and A.P. Harcombe. Recent publications include illustrated field keys to grasses, gymnosperms, monocotyledons and dicotyledons.

MINISTRY OF LANDS, PARKS & HOUSING, VICTORIA

Ecological Reserves Unit

Hans Roemer — floristic inventories of areas for potential ecological reserves; taxonomic collections of rare, disjunct, and phytogeographically significant taxa.

John Pinder-Moss — moved to Unit in February (was curatorial technician, UBC Herbarium)

MINISTRY OF FORESTS, RESEARCH BRANCH, VICTORIA

Gloria G. Ruyle — province-wide Ecological Classification Program in progress since 1974, involving vegetation sampling, classification, and mapping. Six reference herbaria maintained (at Victoria, Nelson, Prince George, Kamloops, Williams Lk., and Smithers). Regional forest flora guidebooks are in preparation or completed for: Kamloops, Skeena, the Sub-boreal, and Southeastern regions.

Jim Pojar (Forest Research Branch, Smithers) — vegetation inventory and classification in n.w. B.C., floristic collections in areas of phytogeographic interest.

R.M. Annas — recently moved to Alberta Forest Service, Edmonton. Was co-ordinator of Ecological Classification program.

CANADIAN FOREST SERVICE, VICTORIA

A. Funk — taxonomy of forest microfungi, ascomycetes and deuteromycetes associated with diseases of western trees.

John Hopkins — curator of mycological and phytopathological herbarium (DAVFP).

R.S. Hunt — variation in *Pinus monticola*, *Ceuthospora* spp., *Verticicladiella wagenerii*.

Ed Oswald — vegetation analysis and mapping in biophysical survey of Yukon.

Ernest von Rudloff (National Research Council) — terpene composition of conifers, chemotaxonomy of *Pseudotsuga*, *Picea*, *Pinus*, *Abies*, *Thuja*.

AGRICULTURE CANADA, RESEARCH BRANCH, KAMLOOPS

Alistair McLean — herbarium of rangeland plants maintained; classification and ecology of rangelands, grazing and fire ecology of *Agropyron spicatum*.

NON-AFFILIATED

Judith D. Godfrey — taxonomy and phytogeography of hepatics, primarily of Vancouver Is.; private herbarium at home. (2864 Colquitz Ave., Victoria)

Everett B. Peterson — survey of rare and endangered plants along Trans-Canada Highway in Banff (with R.D. Kabzema); vegetation of northern subalpine region of Alberta (with Satoru Kojima); vegetation along proposed Polar Gas pipeline route in N.W.T., Man. & Ont. (with R.D. Kabzema and V.M. Levson). (Western Ecological Services - B.C., Ltd., Sidney, B.C.)

Wilson N. Stewart — retired, but busier than ever, working on book Paleobotany and the Evolution of Plants to be published by Cambridge Univ. Press next year; also working on the Progymnospermopsida and Asteroxylales. (Box 42, Kootenay Bay, B.C.)

YUKON

Christine Boyd (Yukon Territorial Government, Renewable Resources) — vegetation inventory for Ecological Land Survey Program in Whitehorse/Southern Lakes area and MacMillan Pass area.

George MacKenzie-Grieve (Environmental Protection, Environment Canada) — Director, Biological Services; casual floristic collections.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Kaye L. MacInnes (Environmental Scientist, Land Research Division, Dept. Indian Affairs & Northern Development, Yellowknife, NWT) — assessment of land utilization on terrain and environment; some floristics work.

Teuvo Ahti (Univ. of Helsinki) — macrolichens and their zonal distribution in Wells Gray Park region (with Trevor Goward); lichen floristics of s.e. Yukon (with G. W. Scotter).

Satoru Kojima (Univ. of Toyama) — floristics vegetation of Dempster Hwy. area, Yukon; vegetation-environmental relations in Ogilvie Mts., Yukon; forest vegetation zones of Alberta.

III. THE ATLANTIC REGION

(Dianne Fahselt, London, Ont)

NOTE: Graduate student projects are not listed separately from those of supervisor.

A. NEWFOUNDLAND

MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY, ST. JOHN'S

Peter Scott — a number of projects underway in the Ayre Herbarium. Presently completing a study of the Diapensiaceae, a small ancient family. Statistical analysis is near completion, and then manuscript will be sent off. Has a number of species of *Geum* under cultivation in an effort to assess leaf and fruit characters and to determine which are most useful for identification. Also, looking at ecology of aquatic vegetation as part of a multidisciplinary study of a complex lake system.

B. NOVA SCOTIA

NRC ATLANTIC RESEARCH LABORATORY, HALIFAX

L. C.-M. Chen — working on the Gigartinaceae (Rhodophyta). Most species are widely distributed and are commercially important in many parts of the world due to their valuable source of carrageenan. Classification of many members of family is difficult because of polymorphism. Currently, Dr. Chen is isolating various species and strains in unialgal culture from different geographical locations. Hopes to be able to observe differences among them in ontogeny, e.g., developing sequences, carpogonia developemnt, and hybridization under controlled environmental conditions.

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY, HALIFAX

M.J. Harvey — working on an illustrated book on native and introduced grasses found in region Ontario to Newfoundland (excluding Arctic), New England, New York State and Pennsylvania. It is expected to take several more years to complete.

AGRICULTURE CANADA RESEARCH STATION, KENTVILLE

Ivan V. Hall — chief interest is in genus *Vaccinium*. Two new papers in the series Biological Flora of Canada have been published. A third paper (with J.M. Shay of Univ. of Manitoba) on *Vaccinium vitis-idaea* var. *minus* has been accepted by the Canadian Field-Naturalist and will appear in the final issue of 1982. An application has been filed to begin work on another species.

ACADIA UNIVERSITY, WOLFVILLE

S.P. Vander Kloet — current research activities are centred around genus *Vaccinium* in North America. Preparing a systematic account of all species of *Vaccinium* on continent, surveying their ecology, biology and economic importance. Monograph will cover all species, and include an identification key, descriptions, illustrations and distribution maps.

C. NEW BRUNSWICK

ENVIRONMENT CANADA MARITIMES FOREST RESEARCH STATION, FREDERICTON

L.P. Magasi — his section (Forest Insect and Disease Survey) is working on distribution and other aspects of fungi causing diseases of forest trees. This year, the group established the distribution of *Lachnellula willkommii*, the cause of the European larch canker, a disease not supposed to be present in North America. A manuscript has been submitted to Plant Disease, and more results will appear in institutional reports.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK, FREDERICTON

Harold R. Hinds — interests are in the biosystematics and distribution of vascular plants in N.B., with particular emphasis on rare and endangered species. Also does taxonomic studies in genus *Amelanchier*. Presently holds a contract with Parks Canada to research the distribution and ecology of rare plants in Cape Breton Highlands National Park. Also curates the Connell Memorial Herbarium vascular plant collection.

If you know of any one who has been omitted from the three lists already published, or who may be missed from the forthcoming lists for Quebec and Ontario, please would you contact the resource persons listed on page 8 of the January 1982 issue of the *Bulletin* (Vol. 15 #1). Alternatively, a note may be sent to the Secretary of the S & P Section: Dr. J.M. Canne, Dept. of Botany & Genetics, Univ. of Guelph, Guelph. Ont N1G 2W1.

NOMENCLATURE AT SYDNEY

Report of the proceedings of the Nomenclature Section of the XIII International Botanical Congress, 17-21 August, 1981

In contrast to the conservatism in Leningrad in 1975, the mood in Sydney was one of the cautious progress. Undoubtedly, the most notable event was the decision to adopt, to a strictly limited degree, the concept of nomina specifica conservanda.

Proposals to change the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature require, for adoption, 60% of the votes cast in the Nomenclatural Section of the Congress. In the case of the proposal to permit conservation of species names (originally published by Greuter (Berlin) and McNeill (Ottawa) in Taxon 30:288, 1981), amendments that would restrict this to the names of species of major economic importance were made from the floor by Nicolson (Washington) and Cronquist (New York). These amendments were accepted by the proposers, and the amended proposal was adopted by a card vote of 257 to 165, a 60.9% majority. Had there been four votes fewer in favour, the proposal would not have gained acceptance.

The cause célèbre that did much to facilitate acceptance of this restricted provision for conserving species names is that of the scientific name of common soft wheat. It is anticipated that *Triticum aestivum* will shortly be proposed for conservation under the new wording of Art. 14. Another name which may be proposed for conservation is *Lycopersicon esculentum* for the tomato.

Four other long-standing issues of some importance in botanical nomenclature were resolved at Sydney: the status of autonyms; the typification of genera; the starting date for the nomenclature of fungi, including lichen-forming fungi; and, the nomenclature of pleiomorphic fungi.

An autonym is a name automatically established for the typical element at the same rank when a new infraspecific taxon or a new subdivision of genus is described. For example, when *Heracleum sibiricum* subsp. *lecokii* was published by Nyman in 1879, he is held to have established the autonym subsp. *sibiricum* at that time. These autonyms will now have full status for purposes of priority and indeed will take precedence over the name that created them. For example, when *Heracleum sibiricum*, with both its subspecies, is included in *H. sphondylium* as a single subspecies (the current taxonomic practice) the correct name is the one that would seem the natural choice, i.e., *H. sphondylium* subsp. *sibiricum*, and not subsp. *lecokii* as has been required since 1969.

Prior to Sydney, the Code said that the type of the name of a genus was "a species". This created difficulties of interpretation when the only species included by the original author contained elements that modern taxonomists would assign to different genera. The majority recommendation of a committee, set up in Leningrad to study the problem (see Taxon 30:200-207, 1981), was adopted at Sydney. The effect is to preserve the existing practice of citing the type of a generic name by a species name, but to have as the actual generitype, the type of the species name, thereby avoiding ambiguity and disagreement on interpretation. Where this will

lead to disadvantageous changes in the application of any generic name, provision is made for conservation of the generic name with a different specimen as type. This problem, now resolved, has long been of particular concern to mycologists; it is sad that Luella Weresub, the outstanding exponent of a solution along these lines, did not live to see it achieved.

Another issue of concern to mycologists for very many years is the best starting date for the nomenclature of fungi. Until now different groups have had different starting dates: 1753, 1801, and 1821. The change adopted in Sydney is to bring fungal nomenclature into line with most other groups by starting with the first edition of Linnaeus's Species Plantarum, both volumes of which are considered to have been published on 1st May 1753. Special protected status is, however, given to names of rusts, smuts and gasteromycetes adopted by Persoon and to the names of other fungi (excluding myxomycetes) adopted by Fries.

The nomenclature of fungi with mitotic asexual forms of propagation (anamorphs) as well as meiotic sexual forms (teleomorphs) is governed by Article 59. The application of this article has been the subject of concern and debate for very many years. A committee set up by the first International Mycological Congress in Exeter examined the issue and a report prepared after the second IMC at Tampa formed the basis of the complete revision (Taxon 30:124-126, 1981) adopted in Sydney. Two alternative ways of handling names of new morphs incorrectly published as new combinations of other morphs were proposed in that report. The Congress, on the recommendation of the Committee on Fungi, adopted the wording (Prop. C) that would treat these names as validly published for the morph concerned, so long as all other requirements for valid publication of a new taxon were met.

Two other, more minor, decisions regarding the Code may be worth mentioning. The perennial suggestion that botanists abandon divisio (division) for the principal rank below regnum (kingdom) in favor of phylum, the term widely used by zoologists, came close to acceptance at Sydney. The card vote was 228:177, a majority of only 56.3%. The failure was due, at least in part, to ambiguity in the proposal, stemming from the proposer's failure to realize that some early botanical works use both phylum and divisio. The other matter, an amendment to Recommendation 73C (which indirectly has the force of an Article), will cause a perhaps irritating change in the correct spelling of a few epithets: those of adjectival form derived from personal names ending in -er. For years the Code has been perversely ungrammatical over this, and it was decided that making the correction was worth the inconvenience. It will now be correct to use, for example, *hookerianus*, *hassleriana*, and *englerianum*. The substantive form remains correctly spelled as *hookeri*, *hassleri*, *engleri*, etc.

In all there were about 215 proposals to alter the Code; 64 of these (ca. 30%) were accepted. Apart from those to which reference already has been made, most of those accepted were concerned with relatively minor clarifications. The Nomenclature Section recognized four other aspects of the Code in which amendments seemed desirable but for which no proposals received adequate support. These topics were: 1) criteria for effective publication, both in terms of methods of reproduction (in the light of technological advances in that area), and distributional requirements (e.g., to how many institutes); 2) the requirements for valid publication of names, where gray areas make compilation of works like Index Kewensis difficult; 3) lectotypification, and in particular the provisions in Art. 8 on first designation, and its relationship to the Guide for the Determination of Types; and, 4) rules and recommendations on orthography. The General Committee was instructed to set up special committees to consider each of these matters and report to the XIVth Congress to be held in West Berlin in 1987. Anyone who feels that he or she can make a useful contribution to any of these committees should contact: Dr. E.G. Voss, Secretary to the General Committee on Botanical Nomenclature, University of Michigan Herbarium, North University Building, Ann Arbor, MI, U.S.A.

Nomenclature at Sydney was different in another, less happy, way in that this was the first Congress since World War II that Frans Stafleu was not able to attend. He remains actively concerned with nomenclature and with IAPT (as Secretary-Treasurer and as Editor of Taxon) but avoids all intercontinental travel on medical advice. Until prior to the Sydney Congress, he combined the positions of Rapporteur-Général and Chairman of the General Committee on Botanical Nomenclature; Dr. E.G. Voss had been Vice-Rapporteur and Secretary to the General Committee. For Sydney, Dr. Voss took over as Rapporteur and Dr. Greuter was appointed Vice-Rapporteur. For the next six years these positions will be split with Frans Stafleu elected as Chairman and Ed Voss as Secretary to the General Committee and with Werner Greuter as Rapporteur-Général for the Berlin Congress; a new Vice-Rapporteur will be appointed prior to that Congress.

The Nomenclature Section elects, in addition to the General Committee, other standing committees that do much of the work of botanical nomenclature between Congresses (e.g., preparing the new Code, and reviewing proposals for conservation or rejection of names). Canadian involvement includes: B.R. Baum (BRI, Ottawa) and F. Vrugtman (R.B.G., Hamilton) on the Committee for Hybrids; J. Jansonius (Esso, Calgary) on the Committee for Fossil Plants; and J. McNeill (U. of Ottawa) on the Editorial Committee and on the Committee for Spermatophyta.

John McNeill
Dept. of Biology
Univ. of Ottawa

NEW BOOKS

Modifying the Root Environment to Reduce Crop Stress edited by G.F. Arkin and H.M. Taylor. 1981. The American Society of Agricultural Engineers, P.O. Box 410, St. Joseph, MI 49085. 420 pp. $34.50 U.S. from the publishers.

According to the editors, the book can be used by engineers, agronomists, and farmers to select soil treatments that are likely to reduce soil stresses on plant root environments, thereby increasing crop yields.

Induced Mutations — A Tool in Plant Research. 1981. International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna. Proceedings of an International Symposium organized jointly by IAEA and FAO, held in March 1981. Ca. 550 pp. 840 Austrian Sch. (Contact UNIPUB, 345 Park Ave. S, New York 10010)

BOOK REVIEWS

Plants of Quetico and the Ontario Shield, by Shan Walshe. 1980. Published for the Quetico Foundation by the University of Toronto Press, Toronto. 152 pp. $25.00 cloth, $9.95 paper.

Quetico Provincial Park lies in the northwestern part of the Great Lakes region of Ontario on the border with the United States between Thunder Bay and Fort Francis. It is a vast and remote wilderness area beloved of canoeists, hikers and naturalists, where one can gaze on lakes, forests and towering granite cliffs unspoiled by man and unchanged since they were seen by the Indian, voyageur and early settler.

The book is intended as a guide, with more than 200 colour illustrations, to the herbs, shrubs and trees of the Park and neighbouring areas of the Precambrian Shield. The author comments on former uses of many of the plants, for food, medicine and crafts. The illustrations are grouped according to the habitat in which the plants are most commonly found. At the end of the book is a most useful checklist of the flora with notes on habitat and abundance. In all, 656 species are listed, including both native and alien components of the flora.

Local floras and lists such as this one are always welcome, for the flora of Canada is remarkably poorly documented, particularly at the local level. To the botanist with an interest in floristics and biogeography, the book will prove to be a valuable and useful acquisition. However, the main demand for this book will be from visitors to the park who will be attracted by the many pages of colour plates of the flowers and general views of the park. The colour reproduction in many of the flower plates is unfortunately poor, and they appear rather drab and lacking the brilliance that the original photographs presumably displayed. It is surprising that a publisher of the standing of the University of Toronto Press should have sanctioned the production of such poor quality plates. Even more surprising is the waste of space on the colour plates, most of which are only half filled by the very small photographs. Surely the number of plates could have been reduced, resulting in a significant cost benefit, or the photographs enlarged thereby enhancing their appearance? Such a waste of very expensive colour processing is incomprehensible.

Despite these criticisms of the colour plates, the book will fill a real need in supplying a reference and source book on the flora of the region to the many visitors who each year come to enjoy the beauty and solitude of this superb provincial park and wilderness area.

J. K. Morton
Univ. of Waterloo

Plantes sauvages comestibles, guide d'identification Fleurbec, par Le groupe Fleurbec. 1981. Le groupe Fleurbec, Saint-Augustin-de-Portneuf, Québec. 167 pp. $8.95. Broché.

Plantes sauvages comestibles suit la même formule de présentation que les guides d'identification précédents du groupe Fleurbec: Plantes sauvages printaniéres et Plantes sauvages des villes et des champs. Ce livre se veut de plus le compagnon du guide culinaire Plantes sauvages au menu, car il décrit 16 espèces de plantes toxiques dans la première partie du livre, 28 espèces de plantes comestibles dans le deuxième partie, et dans la troisième partie, 49 stades de comestibilité d'espèces déjà décrites dans les guides d'identification metionnés ci-haut.

Deux chapitres sur les plantes sauvages et la survie en forêt ainsi que sur les zones de végétation du Québec servent d'introduction. Le reste du volume présente une ou parfois 2 photographies d'excellente qualité, pour chaque espèce décrite. Les noms vulgaires, français et anglais, et le nom latin scientifique sont donnés. Les descriptions sont groupées sous différentes rubriques identifiant le temps de floraison, les plantes semblables, l'origine, l'habitat et la distribution, le folklore, l'intérêt agricole, les utilisations culinaires, les utilisations médicinales, et s'il y a lieu la toxicité. L'item plantes semblables qui compare les plantes décrites avec d'autres plantes pour lesquelles elles pourraient être méprises, semble particulièrement bien indiqué pour ce volume sur les plantes toxiques et comestibles.

Un répertoire des plantes curatives donne par ordre alphabétique les maladies ou organes réputés être traités par certaines plantes et le nom de ces plantes. Un glossaire complété par quelques illustrations de différentes parties des plantes ainsi qu'un index des noms de plantes complètent cet ouvrage.

Ce livre constitue une autre contribution du groupe Fleurbec qui sera appréciée par toutes les personnes intéressées à la flore québecoise. Il s'adresse surtout à l'amateur, mais la qualité de sa présentation et de son contenu fera qu'il sera sans doute également apprécié par tous les botanistes.

Plantes sauvages au menu, guide culinaire Fleurbec, par Le groupe Fleurbec. 1981. Le groupe Fleurbec, Saint-Augustin-de-Portneuf, Québec. 159 pp. $6.50. Broché.

Plantes sauvages au menu représente une contribution qui sans aucun doute sera appreciée par tous les amateurs s'intéressant à l'herborisation et à ses applications culinaires. Il comprend 2 chapitres préliminaires suivis de 2 sections principales sur les modes de conservation et les modes d'utilisation des plantes sauvages.

Le premier chapitre portant sur la valuer nutritive des plantes sauvages explique certains principes généraux de nutrition et résume à l'aide de quelques tableaux, ce qui est connu de la valeur nutritive de certaines plantes sauvages retrouvées au Québec et de quelques plantes économiques. Le deuxième chapitre explique comment récolter et nettoyer les plantes sauvages comestibles et donne un calendrier des récoltes, où l'on peut trouver les dates de maturation des différents stades de comestibilité de 58 plantes québecoises. Avec l'aide de la carte des principales zones phénologiques du Québec en page 30, il est possible d'utiliser ce calendrier des récoltes pour évaluer les différents temps de maturation de ces plantes selon les régions du Québec.

Un point très louable de ce livre, est l'avertissement qu'on donne aux lecteurs sur le danger de décimer les populations végétales exploitées par l'herboriseur. L'on recommande de ne récolter que la quantité nécessaire afin de "conserver le 'jardin' naturel aussi intact que possible". De plus, les auteurs mentionnent qu'ils ont exclu de leur livre les plantes "dont la

cueillette intensive signifierait la disparition de l'espèce à plus ou moins long terme".

Le reste du livre est consacré à la présentation de différents modes de conservation et d'utilisation des plantes sauvages. La première partie, modes de conservation, est divisée en 5 chapitres, soit les sirops et les gelées, les marinades, le séchage, la mise en conserve et la congélation. La deuxième partie, les modes d'utilisation, comprend 8 chapitres, soit les légumes crus, les légumes cuits, les liqueurs, les breuvages froids, les thés et les cafés, les vins, les assaisonnements, les desserts et autres gourmandises. La présentation de chaque chapitre suit la même formule, soit une introduction générale sur le sujet traité, suivi de quelques recettes. Le chapitre sur les vins par exemple, explique la façon de faire le vin maison, suivi de conseils sur les plantes sauvages à utiliser, et de quelques recettes.

Tout au long du livre, les noms des plantes citées sont accompagnés d'un signe indiquant dans lequel des 3 précédents guide d'identification publiés par Fleurbec (Plantes sauvages printanières, Plantes sauvages des villes et des champs, Plantes sauvages comestibles) l'on peut trouver la description de chaque plante. Le livre se termine par un index des noms de plantes et recettes.

Plusieurs publications sur l'utilisation des plantes sauvages comme aliments ont été produites ces dernières années, mais le livre de Fleurbec se distingue en ce qu'il traite exclusivement de la flore québecoise. De plus, ce qui fait un des attraits les plus appréciable de ce livre, c'est l'originalité des recettes présentées, la grande majorité d'entre elles ayant été créées par les auteurs et collaborateurs. Il est à espérer que l'avertissement donné quant à la surexploitation possible des populations végétales sera pris en considération par les utilisateurs de Plantes sauvages au menu.

Hélène Contant
Ottawa

Aleksander Tamsalu, 1891–1960. A Botanist in Exile, by John B. Lord. 1980. Technical Bulletin No. 11. The Royal Botanical Gardens, Hamilton, Ontario. 127 pp. $3.50 + $1.00 postage.

Aleksander Tamsalu is still recognized in his native Estonia "as one of the most prolific collectors of data on the plant communities of that republic". He became a political refugee during World War II, arriving in America in 1949 and moving to the Royal Botanical Gardens in Hamilton in 1953. He was promoted to an ecology position in 1955, with the task of completing a floristic survey of the entire RBG property. In the five years between 1955 and 1959, he prepared over 98,000 specimens for the herbarium and made the most detailed analysis of the native plant communities. In his spare time, he did considerable field work in southern Ontario.

This is an intriguing biography of a man who had much to contribute, yet was often unable to accomplish as much as he wanted. Tamsalu's life ranged from rural Estonia to the Petersburg (Leningrad) of 1912 to 1921, back to Estonia and important ecological work (beginning in 1932) with Dr. Theodor Lippmaa, and then escape from the Russians in 1944 on the last refugee ship, which took the family to Nazi Germany to work in factories. Tamsalu and his daughter Aino were the only members of the family to survive to the end of the war. The daughter emigrated to Canada in 1948, while Tamsalu reached Connecticut in 1949, working first as an unskilled laborer and then as a "florist". During the next few years he continued to work and to do vegetation analyses of the surrounding areas in his spare time, and to look for a research position. However, he was not a U.S. citizen, and Lippmaa's theory and methods, which he used, were almost unknown. Eventually, he emigrated in 1952 to Canada, where he remained until his death.

During his life Tamsalu wrote 40 scientific articles and papers, of which 19 were published, plus many newspaper and magazine articles, and scores of unpublished manuscripts written during the mapping of the Estonian vegetation.

John Lord is to be commended for this biography of an obscure yet important botanist. It obviously involved a horrendous amount of work in tracing works published in Estonia prior to the war, and in uncovering facts about the life of an intensely private man. The book is well illustrated with black and white photographs of Tamsalu at various stages of his life, and maps.

The work also includes an appendix on "The Theory and Research Method of Theodor Lippmaa". This information has been printed in Estonian and German journals currently surviving in small numbers, so that it has not been generally available in the English language.

Sylvia Taylor
Botanical Garden
Univ. of British Columbia

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS

10th Annual Conference of the National Council for Therapy and Rehabilitation through Horticulture, August 16–19, 1982, at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver. The conference theme is "Never Too Old To Grow". This is an international conference in which the issues of horticultural therapy and its many varied applications will be addressed in detail by some of the world's foremost practitioners.

For further information, contact: NCTRH Program Committee, The Office of The Botanical Garden, The University of British Columbia, 6501 NW Marine Drive, Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1W5

International Symposium on The Dynamics of Boreal Forest Ecosystems: Future Research and Management Requirements, August 23–26, 1982, at Lakehead University, Thunder Bay. Sponsored by The Association of Canadian Universities for Northern Studies. Registration by June 1, 1982. (The deadline date for abstracts was March 15, 1982.)

For further information, contact: Boreal Forest Symposium Secretariat, Association of Canadian Universities for Northern Studies, 130 Albert St., Suite 1915, Ottawa, Ont K1P 5G4. Telephone: (613) 563-3543.

IV International Horticultural Exhibition in the German Federal Republic — IGA 83, April 28 to October 9, 1983, in Munich. It has been recognized by the Bureau International des Expositions (BIE). Among the many displays will The Gardens of the Nations, including a Canadian National Garden.

For further information, contact: IGA 83 München GmbH, Gilmstrasse 56, D-8000, München 70.

POSITIONS AVAILABLE

University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask. — Applications are invited for a term appointment beginning July 1, 1982, until June 30, 1983. Applicants should preferably have a Ph.D. in Botany. The appointee will be expected to teach undergraduate junior and senior courses in general biology, plant anatomy, morphology and development. The salary will be in the lecturer or assistant professor range.

Send curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of three referees to: Dr. John King, Head, Department of Biology, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask. S7N 0W0. The deadline for receipt of applications is April 30, 1982.

In accordance with Canadian Immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents.

Correction

University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.

Algal Cytology — Postdoctoral Fellowship. Applicants should be experienced in light and electron microscopy and preferably also in EM cytochemistry on Rhodophyta or Phaeophyta. The fellowship initially pays $15,000 per annum, and may start any time after January, 1982.

Interested candidates are invited to send a curriculum vitae, with names, addresses and telephone numbers of 3 referees, to: Dr. K. Cole, Department of Botany, University of British Columbia, #3529-6270 University Blvd., Vancouver, B.C. V6T 2B1

PERSONALIA

New Members

Peter Achuff, Northern Forest Res. Centre, 5320 122 St., Edmonton, Alta T6H 3S5 (R)
Paula Armstrong, Biology Dept., McGill Univ., 1205 Ave. Dr. Penfield, Montreal, Que H3A 1B1 (S)
James Bridgeland, Dept. of Biology, Memorial Univ., St. John's, Nfld A1B 3X9 (S)
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Jim D. Stewart, Dept. of Biology, Dalhousie Univ., Halifax, N.S. B3H 4J1 (S)
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Address Changes

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