



PHYCOLOGICAL NEWSLETTER

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INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

Note from Editors	1
Message from PSA President	1
Note from incoming President	3
Trailblazer – Howe	3
Journal News	6
Minutes San Diego Meeting	7
PSA BOT Workshop B	10
PSA Award of Excellence	10
Minutes St. Louis Meeting	14
Member Honored	15
Endowment Funds	16
William Vinyard	17
Meeting Notes & Future Conferences	18

NOTE FROM THE NEWSLETTER EDITORS

Dear Readers,

We wish to inform you that Grant Mitman has resigned as Newsletter Editor due to time constraints that have prevented him from delivering the Newsletter to you in a timely fashion. In the interim Paul took over as editor and has gathered many of the stories in this issue. As Communications director, Morgan has take on this task until another assumes editorial responsibility permanently. If you are interested, please contact Morgan. As well, any information for the newsletter should be sent to Morgan.

We wish to thank Grant for having been the Newsletter Editor the past three years. He has been, and remains, a good friend, and a participant & supporter of Society activities. We wish him well in his future academic and personal endeavors.

This issue contains some material that is not current but still newsworthy and topical. The information will catch-up the membership on happenings for the past year. Future newsletters will arrive on your doorstep biannually in January and September for the time being in paper form but may go exclusively to electronic media via the PSA website. This newsletter may also be accessed in pdf format at the PSA website:

WWW.PSAALGAE.ORG

Deadline for submission of information for the next PSA NEWSLETTER:

December 15th

Please contact Morgan Vis
(psa@psaalgae.org)

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

The first year of the new millennium has been a year of high activity for the Society and a number of important changes have been made in PSA's operations. After much study and consideration, the Executive Committee made the very difficult decision to end our longstanding relationship with Allen Press. We signed a contract with Blackwell Science, Inc., and are looking forward to our new relationship. Blackwell is now handling society business (e.g., collection of membership dues and subscriber fees), and marketing and publishing the *Journal of Phycology*. Our Editor, Susan Brawley, has gone to extraordinary lengths to ensure that Blackwell's production and printing quality remains at the high standards to which we have become accustomed. You might not even detect a difference in the *Journal* except for the small b that can now be found at the bottom of the spine. Needless to say, major transitions such as this one do not occur without problems. Among other problems, errors occurred in the transfer of members names and addresses between Allen Press and Blackwell. Led by the extra efforts of Thierry Chopin, our Membership Director, we have been working to fix these errors and restore service to our members as rapidly as possible. We also are working on other aspects of our new relationship to ensure that our members and the Society are well-served as we move forward in the new millennium. Please bear with us as we work through these transitional difficulties. Society leadership has been actively studying and analyzing the

complexities of journal publishing in this very dynamic electronic age with an eye towards maximizing electronic access and utility for our members and subscribers. Our new contract will significantly improve the overall quality and usefulness of the electronic version of the *Journal* which will now be available through Blackwell's Synergy. Moreover, we have entered an agreement with Stanford's Highwire Press, Inc., to make available to our members and subscribers an even richer and more useful on-line version of the *Journal of Phycology*. We plan to keep close watch on issues and services related to electronic publishing in order to provide the best and most cost-efficient products.

PSA's annual meeting was held this past July in San Diego where we met in a side-by-side format with the American Society of Plant Physiologists. Those attending had the opportunity to hear outstanding plenary talks by Beth Gantt, Paul Dayton, and John Raven, and to attend symposia on Light Harvesting Antennae Systems, Ecology and Evolution of Big Brown Algae, Evolution, Biogeography, and Systematics of Marine Algae, and The Algal Cell Surface. Social events included the PSA Social and Auction held at the Stephen Birch Aquarium and the PSA Awards Banquet held at the Orfila Winery. Dave Millie, our out-going Program Director, his Program Committee, our Symposia organizers, and our on-site CSU Fullerton hosts are to be commended for arranging an enjoyable and productive meeting experience. Plan on attending this year's annual meeting which will be held at in late June at Estes Park in Colorado. Paul Kugrens will be serving as our local host.

A new PSA policy will be enacted beginning in January 2001. This will be the election and appointment of student members to PSA committees, including the PSA Executive Committee. Student members are the future of the Society and PSA has long attempted to support student activities through our Hoshaw Travel, Bold Best Paper, Grant-In-Aid, and Croasdale Field Station award programs. We look forward to the involvement of students in PSA decision-making through active participation on PSA committees. Students interested in serving PSA in this capacity should inform the PSA President of their interest.

Lastly, at San Diego the members of the Society voted to support the PSA Executive Committee's recommendation to increase membership dues in 2001. From 1992 to 2000 our membership dues increased only \$10 -- \$65 to \$75 for a regular member. Over the same period, our costs of producing the *Journal* grew by more than 50 % with Allen Press (from \$76 per volume in 1992 to \$115 per volume in 1998) and are predicted to reach about \$125 per volume this year with Blackwell. We have held the line on our dues structure for some time now but have discussed the need for an increase during the last few years. Beginning in 2001, PSA's regular members in the US will be charged \$95 for print, \$90 for on-line, and \$105 for print plus

online; these charges include postage costs. We anticipate that members in Canada and Mexico will be asked to pay an additional \$5, and overseas members an additional \$25, to cover differential postage costs for mailing the print version of the *Journal*. Our new contract requires differential postage costs for Canada/Mexico and overseas recipients of the *Journal*, and we have asked Blackwell to carefully determine the actual estimated mailing costs for our non-U.S. members. Dues for student members in the U. S. will rise from \$35 to \$45 for print (including postage), \$40 for on-line only, and \$55 for print and on-line; the same dues structure will apply to student members in Canada and Mexico and overseas except for the additional \$5 and \$25 postage charges. Our 2001 dues structure still provides a subsidy for all categories of members except regular overseas members receiving both the print and on-line versions of the *Journal*. Following discussion and with strong support from the *Journal's* Associate Editors and Editorial Board, the Executive Committee recently adopted a motion to enact page charges for non - PSA members who publish in the *Journal*. This policy will go into effect with manuscripts submitted after January 1, 2001. We hope that assessing page charges will encourage non-members who publish frequently in the *Journal* to join and strengthen the Society. The additional income to be realized from page charges to authors who elect to remain non-members will help us maintain a subsidized dues' structure for PSA members. Ability to pay page charges will not affect acceptance of a paper to the *Journal of Phycology* and, when financial hardship can be demonstrated to the Editor, page charges for non-members will be waived. No presiding officer wishes to oversee dues or fee increases during his or her watch but after much discussion, we concluded that these changes are justified and needed if PSA is to have the resources to continue to produce a quality *Journal*, support state-of-the art online publication, carry out Society business, and continue to subsidize student activities and memberships. This has been an eventful and challenging year to be President. I have enjoyed working with our dedicated Editor Susan Brawley, Past-President Paul Kugrens, Secretary John La Claire, Dennis Hanisak and Bob Waaland of the Board of Trustees, our Communications Director Morgan Vis, and out-going officers Kyle Hoagland (Treasurer), Thierry Chopin (Membership Director) and Dave Millie (Program Director). I would like to welcome Michelle Wood (Vice President/President-Elect), Sharon Broadwater (Treasurer), Rick McCourt (Membership Director), and Larry Fritz (Program Director) who will be assuming their elected offices this coming January. I am pleased to be turning over my duties to my good friend and colleague President-elect Charlie Yarish, an able leader who has long been a dedicated contributor to our Society.

Steven Murray
PSA President



At the PSA Annual Meeting we were honored with the presence of many PSA presidents. Pictured from left to right—Bob Waaland, Susan Waaland, Paul Kugrens, Annette Coleman, Russ Chapman, Paul Silva, Dennis Hanisak, Elizabeth Gantt, Rick McCourt, Steve Murray & Bob Sheath.

NOTE FROM INCOMING PRESIDENT

This is my first message as Vice President / President-Elect of PSA. I must thank the membership for entrusting the leadership of our Society to me. I am looking forward to serve our Society as President in 2001 and to work with the many dedicated members of the Society who are volunteering their time and energies to PSA. We have many challenges ahead in the coming year, the least of which is to maintain the high quality of the *Journal of Phycology* in light of the challenges of electronic publishing and the transition in the Editor's Office. I will be working with Susan Brawley, the Editor, as well as the Executive Committee, to insure that our *Journal* will maintain its excellent reputation as the leading journal for phycological research. I am particularly interested in working with our new Membership Director, Rick McCourt, and our Communications Director, Morgan Vis to communicate with and expand our membership. We need to encourage new student members. Our students are the future of the Society and we need to encourage their participation at our annual meeting, as well as on committees of PSA. We also need to strive for better communications with the membership using our website, listserv and newsletter. Another challenge of the Society will be to form partnerships with the private sector and elicit their support for special symposia at the annual meeting and for our *Journal*. PSA must also recognize that many members and former members are working in more applied fields, such as aquaculture, coastal zone and watershed management, etc. We need to reach out to these members and encourage their involvement in PSA. The Society also needs to promote our science at the undergraduate and graduate level by working on ways to stimulate interest in phycology much earlier in the educational process, especially at the primary and secondary levels. PSA needs to support the development of model curricula that could be posted on our Society's website. We also should encourage workshops at the annual meeting for members who are interested in improving the quality of their undergraduate phycology

courses. With increasing power of communications, phycologists also need to take more active roles in the politics of science through our affiliations with American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) and the American Institute of Biological Sciences (AIBS). I will encourage our active participation in these Societies to promote our Society's interests. Finally, as President of PSA, I plan to work with other Phycological Societies and be prepared to support activities of the Society outside of the Americas.

Charles Yarish
Vice President/President Elect

PHYCOLOGICAL TRAILBLAZER No. 13: MARSHALL AVERY HOWE

By M.J. Wynne
University of Michigan-Ann Arbor

Marshall Avery Howe was a botanist with broad interests and with a strong field component to his research. He avidly set out on numerous collecting trips, especially to the tropics, and his body of work reflects that first-hand knowledge that comes about only from being in the field. His species descriptions are exceedingly detailed and can serve as models on how they should be written. They include an input derived from his many excursions into tropical waters and his acute powers of observation.

Setchell (1938) provided a formal biographical memoir on Howe, with an account of Howe's scientific contributions and his very productive administrative career. Setchell's essay also included a full bibliography listing all of Howe's numerous publications not only in the area of phycology but hepaticology and his interest in horticulture, especially the propagation of dahlias. This more informal examination of Howe's life (as a "phycological trailblazer") examines his field work and his quest for algae on expeditions to Bermuda (1900), Nova Scotia and Newfoundland (1903), the coast of Florida (on several trips: 1903, 1904, 1909, and 1914), Puerto Rico (1903 and 1915), the Bahamas (1904 and 1908), Jamaica (1907 and 1909) Panama and Colon (1904 and 1909-10), and Cuba (1915). He was also instrumental in acquiring several significant algal collections which added considerable prestige to the holdings of the New York Botanical Garden's Herbarium (= NY).

Marshall Avery Howe was born in Newfane, Vermont, on June 6, 1867, a member of an old Vermont family. He received his undergraduate degree in 1891 at the University of Vermont and then spent the next five years at the University of California in Berkeley working as an instructor in cryptogamic botany, familiarizing himself with both hepatics and marine algae. These two plant

groups were to occupy his research attention for the duration of his scientific career, with the greater amount of attention becoming marine algae in his later life. He returned to the east coast in 1896 and started his graduate studies at Columbia University, earning the Ph.D. in 1899, and staying on as curator of the herbarium until 1901. The summer of 1901 was spent carrying out botanical exploration in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland in the company of his brother, Clifton D. Howe. It was during that same summer of 1901 that he assumed a position at the relatively newly established New York Botanical Garden. He spent his entire career at that institution, for a long time as assistant director. Eventually he assumed the directorship only 15 months before his death in 1936.

In a report to Dr. Nathaniel L. Britton, Director-in-Chief of the New York Botanical Garden, Howe (1903) related the facts of one of his collecting trips to Puerto Rico, where he spent almost 8 weeks. He used most of the time there to collect marine algae, but he also used the opportunity to obtain photographs of general botanical interest. His longest stop was made at Santurce, a suburb of San Juan. This site yielded a large number of species thanks to a great variety of habitats: coral reefs, heavily exposed littoral rocks, sand beaches, mangrove swamps, and protected bays and lagoons. The water was sufficiently warm to permit Howe to make his collections by the "bathing-suit method". He did not attempt any dredging but did use a long-handled rake to retrieve some sublittoral forms. He proceeded west to Aguadilla, Point Borinquen, Rincón, and Point Jiguero on the western side of the island, which he found to be less diversified than San Juan. He travelled by steamer from Aguadilla to Ponce on the south coast, which proved to be disappointing. Then by train he backtracked westward to Guánica, a site of historical interest because it was the landing place for the invading U. S. Army led by General Miles in July, 1898, during the Spanish American War. U.S. money had been invested in the region to develop the sugar industry, and there was a newly built factory, tributary railroads, and a wharf to accommodate ships for exporting the sugar. Howe found the harbor of Guánica and nearby islands to turn up several species which had not been previously seen in Puerto Rico. Howe was pleased to have a large work room provided by the factory people. By rail and "stage" Howe worked his way back to San Juan, with stops at Mayagüez, Aguadilla, and Camuy. He spent two days in Mayagüez consulting with the staff at the Agricultural Experiment Station. A total of 900 numbers of marine algae (including many duplicates) was the result of this effort. Prior to Howe's trip, the botanical collector Paul Sintensis from Germany collected algae in Puerto Rico from late 1884 to mid-1887, and Hauck (1888) published on these collections.

Howe set sail for Europe in early June, 1904, for the purpose of visiting herbaria and museums which held historical "types" of American marine algae. He took

more than 300 photographs of type specimens and deposited these photos in the Herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden. It is worthwhile to relate some of his findings on these historical collections. Howe's first stop was the Herbarium of Trinity College in Dublin, where he found about 100 types of American algae described by Harvey. Howe proceeded on to London where he divided his time visiting three herbaria: the Natural History Department of British Museum on Cromwell Rd., the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, and the Linnaean Herbarium located in the rooms of the Linnean Society in Burlington House. The BM contained collections of J. E. Gray, Dickie, and a set of Guadeloupe (French West Indies) collections distributed by Mazé. At that time Dawson Turner's collection and material from the Challenger Expedition were deposited in Kew (but since transferred to the BM). Howe found the Linnaean material to be difficult to work with in terms of locating types, but he nonetheless felt a sense of awe in poring over specimens that once had been used by Linnaeus. Howe also made a quick side-trip up to Oxford to check out the Dillenian Herbarium. Moving on to France, Howe's first stop was at Caen, where the Institut Botanique housed the important Lamouroux collections. Again, he experienced a sense of awe when observing the specimens used by Lamouroux in illustrating his *Essai*. Next, Howe was off to Paris, where the Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle (PC). Here were the herbaria of Montagne, who was responsible for the descriptions of many new species from the West Indies, and Bachelot de la Pylaie, who had described a number of new taxa in the Fucales and Laminariales based on his trips to St. Pierre, Miquelon, and Newfoundland, in 1816 and in 1819. Although Howe examined a set of the second edition of Mazé and Schramm's *Algae of Guadeloupe* (1878), he was unable to examine the actual algae because they were in the possession of M. Edouard Bornet, who happened to be away from Paris at that time. Howe next traveled to Eerbeek in eastern Holland to meet with Madame Anna Weber-van Bosse. She had in her possession the herbaria of both Kützing and Hauck. These important collections and those of Weber-van Bosse were later moved to the Rijksherbarium in Leiden. Howe's next stop was Oldenburg in Germany to examine the herbarium of A. W. Roth, the author of *Catalecta Botanica* (1797-1806). Howe found the material in excellent shape and noted that the specimens were accompanied by full data and with species diagnoses written out in Roth's own hand. This left Howe most impressed. Additional stops included the Botanical Institute in Hamburg, which contained some Binder material, and the Botanical Museum in Copenhagen, where he found a few specimens attributable to Lyngbye and Vahl. The longest stop-over (of a month's duration) was spent by Howe in Lund, in southern Sweden. The Botanical Museum of the University of Lund contains the Agardhian Herbarium (which is a sub-set of the whole),

an extremely valuable collection of more than 50,000 specimens. This includes more than 200 specimens from North America and the West Indies, thus of special significance to anyone working on these floras. Howe noted that the algal holdings in LD are the richest in the world in terms of types of marine species. This fact is the result of the long total career of father (C. A. Agardh) and son (J. G. Agardh), their cumulative publication career running from 1810 to 1901. In Stockholm Howe found that Areschoug's collections from Brazil were to be found in the Museum of the Royal Academy of Sciences.

During the winter of 1906-07, Howe spent 6 weeks on a collecting trip to Jamaica. Once he reached Kingston after a 6-day voyage from New York on the Prinz August Wilhelm, he was given a workroom in an office-building near the waterfront. Algae in the harbor were minimal; beds of the seagrass *Thalassia testudinum* seemed to totally dominate the bottom of the harbor to the exclusion of everything else. So he hired a couple of local boatmen and their dug-out canoe, provided with sails. Howe had a daily routine of using the dug-out canoe to venture out in the morning and forenoon each day to make his collections because the sea was calm then (in December) and using the afternoons to process the specimens. Within the harbor he collected the usual inhabitants of the mangrove areas, such as *Catenella* and *Bostrychia*, as well as the rather rare *Acicularia schenckii*. On the outer beach of the "Palisades", which was an 8-mile-long tongue of land that protected Kingston Harbor, he found some deepwater genera such as *Haloplegma* and *Dictyurus* in abundance. Once out to the low islands and barely covered reefs lying 5 or 6 miles off shore, he found the seaweed diversity to be much improved. He collected various species of lime-encrusted *Galaxaura* as well as several species of *Caulerpa*. Only on a couple days of his 3-week stay in Kingston were the seas "boisterous", making it too risky to venture outside the harbor.

Howe next went to Montego Bay on the northwest coast of the island, reaching there by rail. His 10 days there were profitable because he found a number of species that had not been seen at Kingston. A carriage was used to explore the shoreline, for a distance of 14 miles to the west and 11 miles to the east of the town at Montego Bay. Howe's scheduled itinerary, which were to visit Port Antonio and "Hope Gardens" in Cinchona in the Blue Mountains (the tropical station of the New York Botanical

Garden), was abandoned when an unexpected event occurred on Jan. 14th. As Howe was preparing to move on to Port Antonio, a major earthquake rumbled across Jamaica. Although the earthquake resulted in little damage to Montego Bay, the effect in Kingston was substantial--the city was ruined. A series of telegrams from other parts of the island gave conflicting reports on how those areas had been impacted by the earthquake. After several days of uncertainty and having his goods all packed and ready to pull out at any moment, Howe heard from his colleagues in Cichona. They advised him to cancel that leg because although uninjured, they were homeless. So one week after the earthquake Howe took the train toward Kingston, spending the night in Spanish Town. The following morning, from the vantage point on the train, Howe was able to take in the sights of devastation. The main part of Kingston had been devastated both by the earthquake and by subsequent fires, with 90% of the town and suburban residential areas destroyed. Fortunately, Howe's collections, which he had left in a building that the fires had not reached, were unscathed. Leaving ship-board on the morning of Jan. 24th, 10 days after the earthquake,

Howe observed how near Port Royal a group of coconut-palms now were submerged in sea-water with only their crowns and upper parts of the trunks above the water.

Another venture into the tropics was taken by Howe and his wife in winter of 1909-1910. He held a long-cherished desire to study the marine algae of Panama. This goal was fulfilled when he and Mrs. Howe left New York on the steamer Tagus of the "Royal Mail" line. En route they had a full day lay-over in Kingston, Jamaica, and used the opportunity to visit colleagues at Hope Gardens outside Kingston. The ship reached Colon on Dec. 5th, and they proceeded by rail to the city of Panama, thus crossing the Isthmus, which was a 48-mile trip.

In addition to his own many collecting trips, Howe was the recipient of the collections made by others. This permitted him to become knowledgeable of the floras of regions around the globe. These collections came from Cuba (1918c), the Philippines (1932), China (1924, 1934), Uruguay (1931), Hawaii (1934), Hudson Bay, Canada (1927), Brazil (1931, with W. R. Taylor), Brazil & Barbados (1928), Baja California, Mexico (1911). They also included freshwater collections made by Mr. L. J. K. Brace from Bermuda and the Bahamas (1924).



Marshall Avery Howe
1867-1936

**Photo: The Archives of The New York
Botanical Garden**

Honors that were bestowed upon Howe include an honorary degree of Sc. D. from the University of Vermont and his election in 1923 to the National Academy of Sciences.

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Next issue:

Phycological Trailblazer No. 14: Anna D. Zinova

JOURNAL OF PHYCOLOGY NEWS

The *Journal of Phycology* began to be published by Blackwell Science beginning in February, 2000 (Volume 36). Prior to this move, we self-published the *Journal*, which was printed by Allen Press. Now, we have a partnership with Blackwell Science, and Capital City Press in Montpelier, VT prints the *Journal*. The quality of image reproduction has proved to be equivalent or

superior to that we enjoyed at Allen Press. Offprint quality was initially unsatisfactory, but beginning with the August issue, quality has returned to what we as authors expect of *J. Phycol.* The reason for the initial problem was that Blackwell was having a different (less expensive) press do reprints; now, Capital City is doing offprints, produced at the same time that the *Journal* is printed. I am now able to award 3 pages of free color in each issue, and many authors have already benefited from this new policy.

By far, the most important benefit of our new contracts with Blackwell Science and with HighWire Press is the electronic sophistication that our *Journal* gains. We initially will have two electronic versions of *J. Phycol.* One, on Blackwell's Synergy system, has launched. A letter from Blackwell Science has just been mailed to all members describing how to register for the *Journal of Phycology* on Synergy. The HighWire Press version of *J. Phycol.* will launch in December. In both cases, members will have unprecedented access to our *Journal* and to related, linked articles in the over 450 journals that these two systems encompass. In my view, our global membership has finally been put on equal standing with these outstanding electronic versions of *J. Phycol.* A videoclip has already appeared as part of an article in the April issue of the *Journal* (see *J. Phycol.* on Synergy). This service is free to authors, and I hope that more researchers will include videoclips with submitted papers. It will be important for members to let us know how they feel about the electronic versions of the *Journal* in 2001, because the Society might ultimately decide to retain only one of the two electronic versions we have initiated. HighWire Press is considered to be the market leader in electronic publishing, but the new Synergy system is also very promising.

The *Journal* published 1,496 pages in 1999, and we will publish 1,250 pages in 2000. Our acceptance rate for manuscripts is about 46% of those received. Authors receive a decision on acceptance in 1.3 months (+/- 0.7 months) after submission to the editorial office. I thank our excellent editorial assistant (Laura Pisconski), Associate Editors, and reviewers for prompt and thorough service and/or reviewing that makes this rapid turn around time possible. Within a year or two, we and every other major journal are likely to receive manuscripts electronically. Courier services may not look forward to that day, but I'm sure the rest of us do. Electronic receipt of manuscripts should also make it possible to reduce the review time; the *Journal of Biochemistry*, which now has such a system through HighWire Press, managed to review one manuscript in 3 days during the last year. These systems still have teething problems, however, so we are likely to wait a bit before acquiring this capability. Blackwell may include us in a test of such a system later this year; if so, it will be an option for authors, but not a requirement.

The 1999 Science Citation Impact factor for the *Journal* was 2.05. Impact factors have long lag times. This one, for example, is based upon papers published in the *Journal* in 1997 and 1998 that were cited in the global scientific literature in 1999. Volume 35 included an excellent supplement on Harmful Algal Blooms (Special Editors: Oscar Schofield, David Millie, Gary Kirkpatrick). This supplement originated out of an excellent symposium at the PSA meeting in Flagstaff. I hope that this will become more common, and that it will provide a tangible link between the *Journal* and our annual meetings. We have also had an abundance of excellent reviews, minireviews, and Highlight pieces. I would appreciate members' suggestions for topics to be reviewed in 2001 in the *Journal*.

Suggestions from members for improvement of the *Journal* are always welcome. Please also send a copy of your C.V. if you have not been reviewing for the *Journal* but would like to do so. We would appreciate your service!

Susan H. Brawley
Editor *Journal of Phycology*



Photo courtesy of R.M. Brown
The PSA Banquet was quite a time of socializing and cheer.

Minutes of the PSA Business meeting San Diego, CA, July 17, 2000

I. Members Present

A total of 104 members were initially present. Officers present: Steven Murray (President), Charles Yarish (Vice President/President-Elect), Paul Kugrens (Past President), Kyle Hoagland (Treasurer), John La Claire (Secretary), Thierry Chopin (Membership Director), David Millie (Program Director), Susan Brawley (*Journal* Editor), Robert Waaland (Fund Manager), Dennis Hanisak (Board of Trustees Chairman),

Morgan Vis (Communications Director *pro tempore*). The meeting was called to order at 5:43 p.m. by Dr. Murray.

II. Outstanding Minutes (Dr. John La Claire)

A motion was made by Dr. Russell Chapman (seconded by Dr. Morgan Vis) to accept the minutes from the 1999 PSA Business Meeting in St. Louis. The motion was adopted unanimously.

III. President's Report (Dr. Steven Murray)

Dr. Murray announced that a committee of Richard McCourt, Susan Brawley and Paul Kugrens analyzed proposals for handling the PSA business management and for publication of the *Journal*. A contract was signed to move from Allen Press to Blackwell Scientific. There will be an electronic *Journal* product with Synergy (the electronic component of Blackwell) and with Highwire Press.

A decision to offer student positions on the Executive Committee (EC) and on all other PSA committees was approved by the EC. A few nominations were received, but he would like more from the membership. It is intended to have students in place on committees by 2001.

IV. Elections Results (Dr. Curt Pueschel)

The election results were announced; Vice-President/President-Elect: Michelle Wood, Treasurer: Sharon Broadwater, Membership Director: Richard McCourt, Program Director: Lawrence Fritz. Members elected to the Editorial Board were: Charles Amsler, David Chapman, Janet Kubler and Peter Siver. Morgan Vis was confirmed as Communications Director. Bylaws changes were also approved. Dr. Murray lauded the job that the Elections Committee had done.

V. Program Director's Report (Dr. David Millie)

Gratitude was expressed to the Program Committee (Lawrence Fritz, Janet Kubler, Paul Kugrens and Steven Murray). The new Program Committee will be composed of Lawrence Fritz (Chair), Linda Graham, Paul Kugrens, David Millie, Michelle Wood, and a yet-to-be determined student member. The upcoming meeting venues were presented:

2001: Estes Park, Colorado. Paul Kugrens will be the onsite representative.

2002: University of Wisconsin, Madison. The PSA will meet with the Botanical Society of America. Linda Graham will be the onsite representative.

VI. Endowment Fund Manager's Report (Dr. Robert Waaland)

A report was distributed detailing the PSA Endowments and Reserves Funds. He noted that the auction raised \$2,100 toward Hoshaw Travel Awards. This year, the Hoshaw Awards and \$6K toward symposium costs were contributed from the Endowment to alleviate expenditures from the Treasury. The Fund has grown over the years as a result of contributions, income and investments.

VII. Board of Trustees Report (Dr. Dennis Hanisak)

The Board of Trustees (BOT) is composed of the PSA President, Vice President and Treasurer (all *ex officio*), the Fund Manager and three regular members (Russell Chapman, Dorothy Chappell and Sylvia Earle), in addition to the Chairman.

The BOT was advised last year that they should bring together the BOT, the EC and invited participants from outside. Last year, the BOT met with a private consultant, who talked about fund-raising strategies, and reviewed the current financial status of the PSA and what the Society should do in the future. The BOT workshop occurred last Friday. Virginia Armbrust, Craig Bailey, Arthur Grossman, Janet Kubler, Louise Lewis, Christine Maggs, Curt Pueschel, Gary Saunders, Patricia Wheeler, and Michelle Wood were invited to participate in the workshop. The objectives included reviewing PSA finances, especially the Endowment Funds, which are slated to be reviewed every 10 years according to the PSA Bylaws. The group reviewed each of the ten current Endowment Funds (totaling ~\$1 million in assets), and all felt that we should continue each of the Funds. There were suggestions about obtaining new resources for many of these funds. Areas were identified where the PSA should be more proactive, including becoming involved in national research initiatives. More should be done collectively in specifically-targeted areas, some of which have been assigned subcommittees: Genomics (Drs. Wood, Grossman and Armbrust), Biodiversity (Drs. Saunders, Lewis and Bailey), Aquaculture (Drs. Chopin, Yarish and Waaland), Algal Biotechnology, Conservation, and Centers in Phycology (*e.g.*, preserving multi-user resources, *etc.*)

VIII. Editor's Report (Dr. Susan Brawley)

A report was distributed showing that the *Journal* received 251 manuscripts in 1999, including 15 for the "Harmful Algal Blooms" supplement. The acceptance rate was 41%. The average time between submission and an editorial decision was about 2.5 months, but this has decreased since October to ~1.3 months. The impact factor for 1999 was 2.053, which is based on papers published in 1997-1998. She noted that 70% of the authors in 1999 were not members of the PSA. A manuscript submission fee will be introduced in 2001 for non-member authors. The fee will be close to the membership rate, to encourage such authors to join. Membership status will be based on the first author or the communicating author.

The transition to Blackwell Scientific was a major event. This was motivated by continuing problems with Allen Press. The major benefit is to give the *Journal* a strong electronic presence.

Dr. Brawley's term ends August 31, 2001. There will be an announcement in the *Journal* and on the PSA Listserver that the EC is seeking nominations for a

new Editor. She asked the membership to notify people who might be appropriate. There will be an election for approval by Jan. 1, 2001, so that there may be plenty of overlap time with the current Editor.

IX. Membership Director's Report (Dr. Thierry Chopin)

He noted that the transition to Blackwell has not been as smooth as was hoped. He asked the membership to contact Blackwell directly for missing issues, *etc.* If no response from Blackwell is forthcoming, the Membership Director should be contacted.

Membership numbers have been fairly stable over the past 15 years, with net numbers fluctuating around 1268 (± 38). Subscriber numbers have been slowly decreasing (a loss of 124) over the past 10 years. This may be due to the availability of electronic media, and to library problems in general. The membership categories and subscriber fee structures will change to address the issue of print vs. electronic vs. both versions of the *Journal*, and the decrease in subscriber numbers.

X. Treasurer's Report (Dr. Kyle Hoagland)

The Treasurer's report was distributed. The total assets are \$974,724.06. He pointed out that matters in the General Treasury changed dramatically due to the transition to Blackwell. The Endowment, the Reserve and the Life Membership Funds have improved significantly over the past year. By comparison, General Treasury funds have declined substantially. The Society ran a deficit of ~\$80K due to several factors, especially the higher-than-anticipated publication costs and transition costs at Allen Press. Also, whenever we meet with a large group, we lose money - about \$15K last year. The Society is doing alright this year insofar as the 2000 budget is concerned. A loss of funds for the San Diego meeting is anticipated, but there should be a positive influx from the meeting next year.

Dr. Hoagland presented justification for the proposed dues increases. The EC recommendation for a dues increase is due to: increases in publication costs, the decline in subscribers, the significant decreases in the General Treasury funds, and the projected deficits for the 2000 and 2001 budgets (estimated at ~\$20K each year). *Journal* costs have risen due to: increasing the number of pages, publishing color plates, increased postage costs, allocating more money for the Editor's office, and adding electronic versions. He added that the last across-the-board increase in dues was in 1991. The proposed dues structure (print version only) was:

Regular membership (base rate) - \$85

Student membership - \$45

Joint membership - \$95

Retired membership - \$55

Life membership - \$2,000

Postage costs will be uncoupled from membership dues, being based upon geographic location:

Members in the U.S. - an additional \$5

Members in Canada and Mexico - an additional \$10

Members overseas - an additional \$30

An electronic version is going to be available through both Highwire and Synergy. He noted that the EC will utilize Blackwell's advice for setting subscribers' fees to reflect the changes in electronic vs. print versions.

A motion was made by Dr. Annette Coleman (seconded by Dr. Paul Kugrens) to approve the new membership dues schedule. An amendment to the motion was made by Dr. Malcolm Brown to lower the student membership fee base (for print version only) from \$45 to \$40, and add \$5 to the regular membership fee base (i.e., \$90 for regular members). The amendment to the motion was adopted by a vote of 44 in favor, 8 opposed, and 5 abstentions. The amended motion was adopted by a vote of 45 in favor, 5 opposed and 3 abstentions.

XI. Other Business

Dr. Murray congratulated the plenary speakers: Drs. Paul Dayton, Elizabeth Gantt and John Raven. He thanked Ms. Liz St. Germain (Blackwell) for contributing greatly to the EC discussions. He acknowledged the efforts of the Secretary during the meeting. He solicited nominations and suggestions for a new Editor of the *Journal*.

Dr. Annette Coleman expressed gratitude to all the people who worked on this meeting, and Dr. Hanisak asked the membership to recognize Dr. Murray for all of his efforts in serving as both President and as the local representative for the San Diego meeting. Both were heartily applauded. The meeting was adjourned at 7:17 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

John W. La Claire II
PSA Secretary



Photo courtesy of R.M. Brown
Another successful PSA Auction with proceeds to the endowments (See P. 16).

PSA Board of Trustees Workshop B July 14, 2000

A workshop sponsored by the PSA Board of Trustees (BOT) was held in San Diego on July 14, 2000, the day before the PSA annual meeting. The process that led to the workshop began two years ago, when the BOT and PSA Executive Committee (EC) recommended that PSA consider increasing fund-raising efforts and promote the new *Journal of Phycology* Fund. Last year, the BOT met with a consultant, who discussed fund-raising strategies and preparation for significant fund-raising activities. A decision was made to have a short workshop this year that would involve members both within and outside of the PSA leadership, with the goal to develop and prioritize plans for improving PSA by building and using endowment funds for the support of targeted activities. Such a workshop was particularly timely given recent changes in PSA's financial operations as a result of the new publishing contract for the *Journal of Phycology*.

In addition to members of the BOT and EC and two newly elected officers, Sharon Broadwater (Treasurer-Elect) and Richard McCourt (Membership Director-Elect), several PSA members were invited to broaden the diversity of workshop attendees. The participants, who have not been members of the BOT or EC were: Virginia Armbrust, Craig Bailey, Arthur Grossman, Janet Kubler, Louise Lewis, Curt Pueschel, Gary Saunders, Patricia Wheeler, and Michelle Wood (the new Vice-President-elect). The workshop was chaired by Steve Murray, PSA President, and Dennis Hanisak, BOT Chairman.

Following introductions, there was a series of short presentations. Dennis Hanisak provided an overview of the financial workings and status of PSA. Susan Brawley, Editor of *J. Phycol.*, addressed challenges facing PSA and other societies in the expanding world of electronic communication. Russ Chapman, BOT Member, described historical PSA fund-raising practices and potential strategies for building endowment funds. Steve Murray discussed historical and present use of PSA annual operations funds and changes resulting from PSA's publishing contract with Blackwell. The presentations were concluded by Dennis Hanisak who discussed historic and current strategies for using PSA Endowment and Reserve Funds. The ensuing discussion was wide-ranging in scope. At the PSA Business Meeting, Dennis Hanisak presented a brief overview of the workshop's results. Key points were:

(1) The group reviewed each of the 10 current Endowment Funds (note: the PSA Bylaws require a review of each fund every 10 years). The consensus was that each Fund should be continued. Some funds are adequate to support planned activities indefinitely, while other funds would clearly benefit by new fund-raising. (2) There were many suggestions about obtaining new

resources for the more needy funds, including writing proposals and corporate sponsorships for support of activities, as well as fund-raising for the Endowment. (3) Areas were identified where PSA should be more proactive, including becoming involved in national research initiatives. PSA should promote collaborative work in specifically targeted areas. Six areas were identified; for some of these, subcommittees have been established to develop appropriate initiatives. Three areas, with subcommittee members identified, are:

Genomics - Michelle Wood, Arthur Grossman, Virginia Armbrust

Biodiversity - Gary Saunders, Louise Lewis, Craig Bailey

Aquaculture - Thierry Chopin, Charlie Yarish, Bob Waaland

Three additional targeted areas that would require additional development (i.e., no subcommittee members were immediately identified) are Algal Biotechnology, Conservation, and Centers in Phycology (e.g., preserving multi-user phycological resources). (4) PSA needs to better utilize its annual meetings to promote phycology in general and the targeted areas identified above.

Note that this list is not complete. A detailed report and recommendations for action by PSA is in preparation and will be reviewed/revised by the workshop participants. An Executive Summary of the report should be available for the next issue of the newsletter, with the full report posted on the PSA website. Members will also be able to request a hard copy if access to the website is a hardship.

Dennis Hanisak
Chairman, PSA Board of Trustees

THE PHYCOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S AWARD OF EXCELLENCE PRESENTED TO GRETHE R. HASLE, SARAH P. GIBBS & PAUL C. SILVA

GRETHE HASLE

Grethe Rytter Hasle, Professor of Marine Botany, was awarded the career award, "Excellence in Phycology," from the Phycological Society of America at its annual meeting as a part of the International Botanical Congress held in St. Louis, Missouri, U.S.A., during August 1999. Professor Hasle comes from the University of Oslo, an institution with a tradition of leaders in marine botany such as Haaken Hasberg Gran (1870-1955), Trygve Braarud (1903-1985), Karen Ringdal Gaarder (1902-1987), and Ove Sundene (1914-1983). Indeed, Dr. Hasle has continued the tradition and has taught in all seven international UNESCO phytoplankton courses for experienced microscopists—the first three (1976, 1980, 1983) being offered in her home institution of the

Department of Biology, University of Oslo, Norway, and the last four (1985, 1990, 1995, 1998), at Stazione Zoologica "A. Dohrn," Napoli, Italy, courses for which she gave the key introductory and concluding presentations.

Altogether, 120 participants from 40 different countries have taken that course. All of the instructors for the first course in 1976 were from Marine Botany section of the Department of Biology, University of Oslo: Karen R. Gaarder, Grethe R. Hasle, Berit R. Heimdal, Eystein Paasche, Karl Tangen, and Jahn Thronsen--each recognized specialists in a different aspect of marine phytoplankton. What other single institution anywhere in the world could have supplied this many teachers who were leaders in the field? Indeed, Professor Hasle comes from a tradition of leaders in the field of marine botany, a tradition to which she has contributed greatly.

Her own published work started in 1950 and has continued through the remainder of the century, totaling some 120 scientific contributions. Major publications include morphological and taxonomic works on diatom genera, from raphid (such as *Nitzschia* and *Fragilariopsis*) to non-raphid (*Cymatosira*) to centrics (*Thalassiosira*). She has also dealt in depth with ecological topics, such as her dissertation, entitled, "An Analysis of the Phytoplankton of the Pacific Southern Ocean: Abundance, Composition, and Distribution during the Brategg Expedition, 1947-1948," published in 1969; with behavioral topics, such as phototactic vertical migrations in marine dinoflagellates; and with geological topics, such as papers on the diatom genus *Thalassiosiroopsis* and *Stellarima*.

In the last decade, the lasting quality of her careful documentation and insight can be illustrated by the papers dealing with the genus *Pseudo-nitzschia*, starting in 1965. In her first contribution on this genus, as an early user of transmission electron microscopy she distinguished between two taxa now called *P. pungens* and *P. multiseriis*, taxa that are almost indistinguishable in the light microscope. In 1987-1988 when a bloom of *Pseudo-nitzschia* was found to be responsible for the production of the neurotoxin domoic acid in mariculture projects in the estuaries of Prince Edward Island, Canada, it was soon found that *P. multiseriis*, rather than the omnipresent *P. pungens*, was the source. Professor Hasle's previous work saved other scientists months, if not years, of confusion.

When I first got into the field some 30 years ago, I asked my Norwegian mentor, Dr. Hasle, what she thought was the most important question in marine phytoplankton on which to work. She gave it serious consideration, and then answered, "What is there, and how much of it is there?" She has done much to answer those questions over the years in her remarkable career--and to help others work on their answers, as well, as exemplified by the publication of her notes from the international UNESCO courses, in the volume, "Identifying Marine Phytoplankton." She has been motivated to find out what

lies beneath the waves.

But perhaps an even deeper motivation was revealed one day, long ago in Texas, when we got up from a session at the microscope, and Grethe Hasle said to me, "When things get too bad in your personal life, turn to the



Dr. Grethe R. Hasle

microscope!" I thought then that she meant to lose one's self in the work--to keep busy during periods of grief or stress. After thinking through her comment now and again over the years, years when I, too, have often been at the microscope, I realize that in the microscope one sees patterns and order in the diversity of life that restores one's perspective and faith in nature. There is beauty one can see, but in addition to seeing the beauty of structures, Grethe Hasle is fascinated by the patterns of morphological relationships and global distribution of species.

Grethe Rytter Hasle, a member of the Norwegian Academy of Science and Letters since 1980, has devoted much of her life talents to marine phytoplankton, overcoming serious illness, and through her teaching and publications has helped us share her understandings of the patterns and order in the diversity of life. For this we are grateful. She is a most worthy recipient of the Excellence in Phycology award, carrying on the tradition of her institution.

SARAH P. GIBBS

Dr. Sarah Gibbs was awarded the Award of Excellence by the Phycological Society of America in 1999. This award is presented in recognition of meritorious and sustained contributions to the field of Phycology, and she is a deserving recipient. Presentation of the award took place at the annual Northeast Algal Symposium, held at the Whispering Pines Conference Center from April 7-9,

2000. The award was presented by the Past President of PSA, Paul Kugrens, and the current President, Steve Murray, and the President elect of PSA, Charlie Yarish also were in attendance at the awards ceremony. Dr. Gibbs gave a rousing talk after the award presentation.

Indeed, Dr. Gibbs accomplishments are many and innovative. Dr Gibbs received her Ph.D. from Harvard University in 1962 and was at McGill University from 1966 until her retirement in 1998. Her main interests were the cell biology and biochemistry of a variety of algae. Her novel contributions included studies on the evolution of the chloroplast endoplasmic reticulum, the cryptomonad nucleomorph, and ultrastructure of a variety of microalgae.



Pictured from left to right Charles Yarish, Vice President/President-Elect; Steve Murray, President; Sarah P. Gibbs, Honoree; Paul Kugrens, Immediate Past President.

Response of Paul C. Silva to receipt of Award of Excellence, August 5, 1999—a presentation at the Annual Banquet & Awards Ceremony.

In lieu of a biographical account, the text of the speech is presented in its entirety.

It is a special honor for me to receive an award from a society as distinguished as the Phycological Society of America.

Exactly 40 years ago our society met with an international botanical congress, as it does today. In 1959 the congress was held in Montreal. I happened to be President of the Society at that time. Soon afterward, I passed the baton to Richard Starr and stepped aside in the traditional manner of past-presidents. Having observed the remarkable growth of the Phycological Society of America for the past forty years, at times from inside the Society but mostly from outside, I believe that it is appropriate for me to share with you what I have seen,

what I see, and what I foresee.

Our Society owes its existence to a man of extraordinary knowledge, vision, dedication, and perseverance - Gerald W. Prescott of Michigan State University. When Jerry orchestrated the establishment of the Phycological Society of the Americas, as it was originally called, at a meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Boston in 1946, he demonstrated one other admirable characteristic - courage. As I shall explain, the academic climate was not supportive of such an organization.

Although the term 'algologia' was applied to the study of algae as early as 1817 by the elder Agardh, a professor at the University of Lund in Sweden, and 'Phycologie' was the title of an article published in 1847 by Montagne in d'Orbigny's *Dictionnaire Universel d'Histoire Naturelle*, very few persons among those attending Prescott's organizational meeting would have considered themselves primarily as algologists or phycologists. In 1946 phycology was not recognized as a discipline by academic administrators. When Richard Starr and I took our first academic positions in 1952, we were hired as morphologists, at Indiana University and the University of Illinois, respectively.

Who were the founding members of our society? About 40% of the 156 members had published taxonomic or floristic papers. About 10% had published papers in ecology, physiology, or biochemistry. A handful of the members worked for government agencies. Nearly half were students or teachers at institutions where a separate course in phycology was not yet imaginable. Clearly, there was an initial taxonomic/floristic bias. From the beginning, our Society was international, with 20% of the founding members residing in 16 countries other than the United States of America.

During the 1950s, the Phycological Society of America struggled to survive. We met annually, first with the A.A. A.S., then with the American Institute of Biological Sciences (A.I.B.S.), where we presented a few papers that were abstracted in our News Bulletin. This publication, whose importance in holding together the Society was disproportionate to its minuscule size, was printed at no cost to the Society by Philip Wolle, a diatomist and grandson of the distinguished American freshwater phycologist, Francis Wolle. In 1955, Harold Bold, our President at that time, appointed a committee to investigate the feasibility of establishing and supporting a journal. As Secretary, I canvassed the membership and found that the critical mass necessary to sustain a journal was lacking. At the Ninth International Botanical Congress in Montreal in 1959, the Phycological Society of America hosted foreign phycologists at a social event. We were fortunate in having with us the presidents of three overseas Phycological Societies that had recently been established - British, French, and Japanese. An important outcome of this meeting was the founding of the

International Phycological Society and its journal, *Phycologia*, in 1961. (Details may be found in *Phycologia* 20: 92-94, 1981.)

The 1960s ushered in a period of extraordinary growth and change in both phycology and the Phycological Society of America. There were quantum leaps in the technology of obtaining and analyzing data. There was also a rapid increase in the realization that unicellular algae were ideal for physiological, biochemical, and genetic studies. Moreover, the ready availability of cultures, Richard Starr's most lasting contribution, was a critical factor. But techniques and cultures are only tools. Researchers must be trained and given academic support.

At the risk of slighting persons from other academic lineages, I suggest that the fabric of modern American phycology was begun primarily by three weavers. These three inspiring teachers, many of whose academic children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and even great-great-grandchildren are here this evening, were Gerald W. Prescott, Harold C. Bold, and George Frederik (Frikkie) Papenfuss. The first generation of these apostles joined faculties at major universities, where they established research and teaching programs. In a matter of at least equal consequence, they spread the gospel of phycology to their colleagues, pointing out the ubiquity of algae and their importance to humans. In a miraculously short time, faculty positions specifically marked for phycologists began to open up, in ever-increasing number, while second and third generation apostles were being trained to fill the openings. Before the end of the decade, it had become *de rigueur* for every college to have a phycologist on its staff. With newly found academic support, the Phycological Society of America took off like a rocket, with a proliferation of activities and committees to oversee them. At present, no other biological society serves its members as well or in as many ways.

As with the Society, the *Journal of Phycology* owes its existence to a man of extraordinary knowledge, vision, dedication, and perseverance - Luigi Provasoli of the Haskins Laboratories of New York. Luigi set the extremely high standard of scholarship that has remained the hallmark of the *Journal* through a succession of skillful editors.

The growth of the Phycological Society of America into a world-class biological organization has been the result of the collaborative effort of a large number of dedicated persons of various academic lineages within phycology together with many who entered the field from other disciplines. I am not able to name all of those who have made significant contributions to our society, and it would be inappropriate for me to be selective, but my heart commands me to make an exception. I want to express my appreciation and affection for three husband-and-wife teams who have served as the backbone of our society, giving far more of themselves than should be

expected. First, the late William A. (Bill) Daily and his widow Fay Kenoyer Daily, ever faithful members. Then, the late Robert (Bob) Hoshaw and his widow Ruth Hoshaw, energetic innovators. We can rejoice that the third team is with us this evening - Bruce Parker and Christine Happey-Wood Parker - pillars of strength in our society.



As we leave the 90s, we are well aware of a rapidly changing phycological landscape. Wondrous advances in technology for obtaining and analyzing data continue to be made. Accordingly, research has become more specialized and more sophisticated. New ways of approaching biological problems transcend the boundaries of taxonomic groups. In order to bring together all staff members using similar techniques and

having similar concepts of biological problems without regard to the organism being studied, many if not most academic institutions have abandoned our cherished vertical structure, in which phycology is recognized as an independent discipline or at least as a subset of botany, in favor of a horizontal structure, in which phycology is dispersed among molecular, cellular, organismal, and populational levels. Faculty positions are now open for molecular biologists, cell biologists, or population biologists. Organismal biologists are currently held in rather low esteem. In this restructuring process, zoologists always outnumber botanists, so that phycology, as a subset of botany, suffers disproportionately.

The advent of molecular systematics, together with ultrastructural studies, particularly of the flagellar basal system, has further undermined phycology by emphasizing the great morphological and phylogenetic diversity of those organisms that traditionally have been called algae. Even more important, certain groups of algae are believed to be more closely related to non-algal groups than to other groups of algae. Some workers would go so far as to suggest abandoning the term 'algae' for phylogenetic reasons. Where would such abandonment leave the *Journal of Phycology*? If phycology is the study of algae, wouldn't our *Journal* become the *Journal for the Study of Distantly Related Groups of Non-vascular Non-embryonate Photosynthetic Organisms and Closely Related Non-photosynthetic Forms*? It's admittedly a cumbersome title, but perhaps a suitable acronym could be found.

As we enter the 2000s, we face a major challenge. How can we maintain our identity as phycologists while becoming increasingly specialized in our research?

Will a cell biologist identify as a phycologist merely because *Fucus* is his/her subject of research? The answer would seem to depend on the individual and the focus of his/her investigation, whether on *Fucus* or alternatively on the biological process. A cell biologist has the option of joining the Phycological Society of America and/or several specialized societies, the option of attending annual meetings of the Phycological Society of America or one or more specialized meetings, and the option of publishing in the *Journal of Phycology* or in any of several specialized journals.

I look back with nostalgia at the Eighth International Botanical Congress in Paris in 1954, in which Section 17 was devoted to phycology. Most of us remained in that section throughout the congress, listening with pleasure to presentations in all aspects of phycology. While the subsequent explosive increase in the number of persons who study algae and the greatly increased specialization of their research make it highly unlikely that similar demonstrations of loyalty will ever again occur, I believe that banding together as phycologists has significant political, biopolitical, pedagogical, and sociological value.

I predict that when phylogenetics becomes a tool rather than an obsession, the focus will return to morphological, taxonomic, ecological, physiological, and biochemical diversity.

Regardless of the problems that we may face in the future, I am confident that we have members who are sufficiently resilient and resourceful to find ways and means of keeping our society and its *Journal* in their present world-class position.

Thank you.
Paul C. Silva

Minutes of the PSA Business Meeting St. Louis, MO August 1 & 3, 1999

1. The 1998 minutes from the Flagstaff Business meeting were read. **The motion to approve the minutes was adopted.**

2. President's Report (Paul Kugrens):

The President will present changes in the by-laws on the next ballot to allow students to serve on all committees, including the Executive Committee (EC).

The students now have a listserv that does not include faculty. To join the listserv, send an email to listproc@colostate.edu with the message "subscribe psas".

The EC is actively considering changing from Allen Press to other publishers. This process will extend throughout the fall.

The election results were: Vice-President/President-Elect: Charles Yarish, Secretary: John LaClaire,

Members of the Editorial Board: Robert Andersen, Sharon Broadwater, Jeffrey Johansen, Louise Lewis, and John Smol.

3. Treasurer's Report (Kyle Hoagland):

The 1998 budget had a surplus of approximately \$35,350 due to surplus funds at the meeting at Flagstaff and to the fact that the *Journal* cost less than budgeted.

4. Program Director's report (Dave Millie)

Dave expressed appreciation to the Program Committee, Paul Kugrens, Steve Murray, and Larry Fritz. We will have the same program committee for next year in San Diego.

For this meeting, 119 abstracts were submitted to the PSA, plus 9 algal-related abstracts from other societies, but this is probably was an undercount given that many PSA members belong to other societies at the IBC.

Future Meetings:

2000-San Diego, CA with the American Society of Plant Physiologists: This will be a side-by-side meeting held from 7/15-7/19/00. There will be joint poster sessions, but separate symposia. Members from both societies will be able to flow freely between meetings. We will probably not make a profit. The profit from meetings is not intentional in any case, but is a by-product of conservative planning. Plans for the Town and Country Inn are not yet complete.

2001-The EC recommended to the membership that we either meet in Estes Park, CO in a stand-alone meeting or with the IPS in Thessaloniki, Greece. Considerable discussion ensued. The following actions were taken at the meeting:

- a. **Meeting with the IPS in Greece was not adopted.**
- b. **It was adopted to meet in Estes Park, CO before 8/1/00, if possible.**
- c. **It was adopted that PSA sponsor a symposium in Greece at the IPC.**
- d. **It was adopted that the EC consider that PSA student members may request PSA travel funds for Colorado or for Greece.**
- e. **It was not adopted that the EC consider that PSA student members be allowed to request travel funds from the PSA to any phycological meeting.**
- f. **It was adopted that PSA meet with the botanical societies in Wisconsin in 2002.**

2003 and 2004—The EC is exploring the possibilities of meeting in Alaska and at William and Mary in VA for these years in either order.

2005—The current plan is to meet with the Council of Aquatic Sciences. However, the details have yet to be decided.

5. The *Journal of Phycology* Editor's Report (Susan Brawley):

In 1998 the *Journal* had 258 submissions of which 47% were accepted. 38% of the authors were from North America. She expects 300 submissions for 1999.

There have been 820 hits/month for the electronic *Journal*.

Leslie Zwicker resigned, and Laura Pisconsky is the new editorial assistant.

The *Journal's* impact factor appears to be declining, and appears to be an artifact in the way it is calculated. The numbers for 1988 are actually based on articles published in 1986.

Any comments regarding any changes in style for the *Journal* should be sent to Susan Brawley Editor.

6. Membership Director's Report (Thierry Chopin):

The drive for new life members was successful.

PSA lost 61 regular and student members from July 98 to July 99. A few subscribers also did not renew their memberships.

A new membership brochure has been printed and is available from the Membership Director.

The new membership directory is available on line and there will be a new hardcopy distributed in 2000. PSA will have another sale of back issues.

7. Board of Trustees Report (Dennis Hanisak):

The *Journal of Phycology* fund was established PSA will have another sale of back issues.

8. Endowment Fund Report (Bob Waaland):

The endowment fund had approximately \$837,922 at the end of 1998.

MEMBERS HONORED

KATHLEEN COLE

Although somewhat dated, this award deserves recognition. During the 1998 Annual Meeting of the Canadian Botanical Association, Dr. Kathleen M. Cole of the Botany Department, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada was presented with the George Lawson Medal. This award was given to Kay... in recognition of her cumulative, distinguished contributions as a senior teacher, researcher and scientist who has worked in Canada for most of her career and contributed notably to the advancement of Canadian botany". Her work in the field of algal chromosomes and ultrastructure was highly praised.

Kay received her Bachelor's and Master's degrees in Genetics at the University of British Columbia (UBC). Following her Ph.D. studies on the genetics of *Datura* with Dr. Albert F. Blakeslee in Massachusetts, Kay accepted a post in the Department of Botany at UBC, teaching genetics and cytology. She has always been very enthusiastic about chromosome and other cytological studies, and interested in their evolutionary aspects. Early on in her career a colleague, Bob Scagel, urged her to turn her interests from higher plants to the marine

algae that are so abundant on the northwest coast of North America. This proved to be most rewarding. She commenced work on the chromosomes and ultrastructure of brown algae, and subsequently, with much encouragement from Dr. Elsie Conway who was visiting UBC from the University of Glasgow at the time, concentrated on red algae, particularly the Bangiophyceae. During her career, Kay was awarded Travel Grants from the British Council, Nuffield Foundation, and N.R.C., and a Killiam Senior Fellowship; served on the Scholarship Selection Committee of the A. U.C.C., the commonwealth Scholarship Committee, and the NSERCC Plant Biology Grant Selection Committee (Chair for 1 year); was elected Fellow of the Linnean Society of London; and also served as Editor of *Phycologia* and as Acting Head of Department. Kay is now "retired" but, with the cooperation of the Department of Botany and financial support from NSERCC, continues her research at UBC.

Kay is most grateful to have been nominated for this award and thanks those who so generously supported the nomination. In accepting the honor, Kay expressed much appreciation to all post -doctorates, graduate and undergraduate students who have worked with her over the years, sharing the excitement of various discoveries in the laboratory. Many are still valued colleagues and friends. They probably all remember the anonymous statement she had posted in the laboratory ("Cole's Chromosome World"): "What we see depends mainly on what we look for!". Kay continues to collaborate on red algal research with former post-doctorates Brian Oates (UBC) and Bob Sheath (Guelph), and is also very pleased to have Sandra Lindstrom (UBC) and Louis Hanic (retired from the University of Prince Edward Island) sharing research space in her laboratory.

ROBERT T. WILCE

With trumpet fanfare and the attendance of Queen Margrethe, the University of Copenhagen awarded Dr. Robert T. Wilce an Honorary Doctorate of Science degree on November 19, 1998 in recognition of his research on arctic and subarctic seaweeds. He was nominated by the entire academic staff of the Botanical Institute, Department of Phycology, University of Copenhagen and Dr. Ruth Nielsen of the Botanical Museum. Dr. Ojvind Moestrup presented Bob to the University President, Trustees and the Queen for the awarding of the degree. The celebratory event included awarding of three other honorary doctorates and doctoral degrees for the University's graduates and was held in Gobelins Hall, an 18th century hall of rich wood paneling and large murals of traditional academic scenes. The formal ceremony was followed by an elegant reception for 200-250 people in attendance. Dignitaries, honorees and their spouses and professors presenting the candidates were treated to a special reception and audience with the Queen.



Poul Pedersen, Ojvind Moestrup and Robert T. Wilce celebrating at the Pedersen's following the conferral of the Honorary Doctorate from the Univ. of Copenhagen, November, 1998.

Dr. Wilce's work on seaweeds from the high arctic to the subarctic began with his thesis research on algae of the Labrador Peninsula, Ungava Peninsula of northern Quebec and northwest Newfoundland in the mid 1950's. Since then he has made further extensive collections and studies on cold water algae from the University of Copenhagen's Biological Laboratory at Godhavn, Sisco Island west coast Greenland further north in the Thule district, from Canadian arctic islands of Baffin, Bylot, Devon, Cornwallis and Ellesmere, and more recently from the Alaskan arctic. Much of his field work was done with the aid of SCUBA, *under the ice*, to observe and collect specimens in their natural habitat. Always with a good scientific question, Bob's interests have focused on taxonomy, floristics, algal migrations, physiological strategies of algae in the 'dark arctic' and on geographic distributions of these cold water algae. In the nomination papers it was noted that Wilce has continued the work of Danish phycologists, Kolerup Rosvinge, H. Jönsson, Soren Lund, Tyge Christensen and Poul Pedersen, who have or continue to focus research on arctic algae.

Bob's ties with European phycologists has always been strong. After taking his doctorate from William Randolph Taylor at the University of Michigan, he took a postdoctoral year in Europe to visit herbaria and to work with Mats Waern at the University of Uppsala, Sweden and with Tyge Christensen and others at the University of Copenhagen. Retired from the University of Massachusetts in 1990 and now Professor Emeritus he continues his work on arctic marine macrophytes in his laboratory and in the field. Only 4 years ago, accompanied by his wife, Joanne Parker, and Poul Pedersen, Bob and his party visited Baffin Island where along with diving under near winter conditions, they survived an attack on their tent by a disgruntled polar

bear to collect reproductive specimens of several brown algae he and Poul are working on together.

My wife and I went to Copenhagen for the awarding of the honorary degree to Bob and to visit with Poul and Lis Pedersen. Poul and another Phycology Department colleague, Ruth Nielsen, contributed to the newly published NEAS Seaweed Key so I was able to hand-deliver their copies. Traveling companions of Bob and Joanne also flew over to witness the event and to tour parts of Sweden and Denmark.

As hosts, the Danes were unparalleled. I don't know how Bob and Joanne kept up with the pace of the Dane's celebration of the event. Bob and Joanne were wined and dined every night; receptions, the grand event of the awarding of the degrees, dinner afterward followed with all of us going to the Danish Royal Opera performance of Falstaff, also attended by the Queen. The next day Bob presented a guest lecture on Arctic Seaweeds to the Phycology Department. To cap off a wonderful week Poul and Lis Pedersen honored Bob and Joanne with a farewell dinner party that included phycologists from the Department and other friends. Then back home to rest, and for me back to classes.

James Sears
University of Massachusetts, Amherst

THE ENDOWMENT FUNDS

The Phycological Society of America's Endowment Funds were established by the PSA through donations and fund raising activities that began several decades ago and are a continuing activity of the Society. These fund raising activities include the PSA Headquarters at our Annual Meeting as well as our Auction. Other sources of donations include royalties from publications sponsored by the Society. Spontaneous and solicited contributions from individuals and organizations also build the principal of these funds. Donations to the PSA are tax deductible under federal tax laws. The Endowment is supervised by the Board of Trustees (BOT), which recommends particular actions for approval by the Executive Committee (EC). The Endowment Funds consist of several accounts, which were established for particular scientific, educational purposes and awards. Many of these are described in the Bylaws.

Tax-deductible contributions from members or friends of PSA may be earmarked for a particular fund. Donations may be included with dues payments or delivered to the BOT or EC. Please make checks payable to the Phycological Society of America Endowment and indicate to which fund(s) you wish the principal credited. Such contributions insure that the PSA's support of these functions will continue in perpetuity as only the annual income is allocated to certain awards in most cases, particularly the awards commemorating prominent

phycologists. The PSA also welcomes suggestions and contributions towards new funds provided they are compatible with the purpose of PSA. Contact a member of the BOT or EC for further details.

At present, the Endowment Funds are actively managed through the trust division of a major national bank. The Funds consist of two major categories: 1) the Endowment Funds and 2) the PSA Reserves. The discussion in this issue of the Newsletter will emphasize the Endowment Funds with the PSA Reserves saved for a future issue.

The Endowment Funds are dedicated to the scientific, educational and award functions mentioned above. The accounts, their functions are listed as follows:

General Fund - Revenue is derived from PSA Headquarters activities at the annual meeting and general fund raising. Income supports Endowment related activities including the Headquarters operation, administrative and management expenses of the Endowment funds.

Publication Fund - Revenue supporting this fund comes from PSA sponsored publications and royalties (e. g., *Handbook of Phycological Methods* series); this fund supports publication of phycologically important publications other than the *Journal of Phycology*.

Bold Fund - This fund supports a Best Student Paper Award at the Annual Meeting. It honors Prof. Harold C. Bold and much support for this prize was generated by activities of Bold's students and friends. In recent years, the Bold Prize has been \$500.

Prescott Fund - The prize for the best monograph or book on algae published in the preceding one or two years is supported by this fund honoring Prof. Gerald W. Prescott.

Provasoli Fund - This fund supports awards which honor Prof. Luigi Provasoli, first editor of the *Journal of Phycology*. Fittingly, the Provasoli Awards are for the best paper(s) appearing in the *Journal of Phycology* during the previous year.

Lecture Fund - Originally funded by honoraria contributed by the PSA's National Lecturer Program and supplemented by other funds from the PSA, income from this fund now supports Symposia & similar activities at the PSA's Annual Meeting.

Education & Research Fund (Commemorative Fund) - This Fund honors all phycologists; the principal for this fund has come from budgeted but unexpended Officer's budgets and other contributions; income supports the Grants-in-Aid of Research program from which up to 8 research projects per year have been supported at \$700 each.

Hoshaw Fund - This fund honors Prof. Robert Hoshaw and Ruth Hoshaw. It was established to recognize their many contributions to the PSA. They conceived the idea of a PSA Endowment Fund and worked many years towards its realization. Income from this fund supports travel of graduate students to the Annual Meeting. In 2000, 20 students received support.

Croasdale Fund - This fund honors Prof. Hannah T. Croasdale, an intrepid phycologist who recognized the importance field courses play in phycology; this fund supports student fellowships to participate in algal courses at field stations. In 2000, four \$850 awards were made.

Journal of Phycology Fund - It is the youngest endowment fund and in a growth phase. The primary goals currently identified by the Editorial Board and EC is to assure continuity and quality of the *Journal*.

Robert Waaland
Endowment Director

William C. Vinyard 1922- 1999

A Tribute from Robert Rasmussen

With the passing of William "Bill" Vinyard, phycology lost another of the pioneers in phycological education trained by legendary professors, like George W. Prescott, who brought algae into the lives of undergraduates all over the nation. Largely



unsung in an academic world that rewards research and its publication, teachers like Bill engendered awareness of the algae in classes ranging from General Botany to Senior Seminars and masters theses. "He deals with nature on an almost emotional base, seeing flow, occasionally stopping to comment on a point in time and space. Now take this man, put him in his office, after class, and he literally explodes into a

library of information, which comes forth at an almost unbelievable intensity" (letter from Tom DeCew, 1971). Bill was well known for his generosity and for his dry sense of humor.

William C. Vinyard PhD, emeritus professor of botany at Humboldt State University, Arcata, California, died on Tuesday, May 4th. Bill received an Associate of Arts diploma in Music at Sacramento Junior College, in 1941, which was followed by a degree with two majors, Music and Biology, from Chico State College, in 1942. He delighted in relaxing at the piano and at the organ.

After military service in World War II, Bill received his Master of Science and his Ph.D. under the direction of George W. Prescott, at Michigan State University, East Lansing. He collaborated with Dr. Prescott for many years, particularly at the University of Montana's Yellow Bay Biological Station, on Flathead Lake. He provided many of the illustrations for Prescott's *How to Know the*

Algae and for Prescott's epic tome on the desmids.

Dr. Vinyard's first academic appointment was as an Assistant Professor at the University of Kansas, Lawrence. From Lawrence, he came to Humboldt State College, Arcata, California, in 1958. At HSC (now HSU) he taught a variety of courses, including Plant Taxonomy, Aquatic Plants, General Botany, Freshwater Algae, Marine Algae, and Phytoplankton Ecology and Physiology. Bill returned regularly to Flathead Lake where he taught Aquatic Biology. Bill's strong artistic background also qualified him to teach a course in biological illustration at the Biological Station. "...he was able to substitute very well in emergencies, sometimes in fields quite distant from his specialty (letter from S. Preece, chairman of Botany, University of Montana, 1971). He served the laboratory as Assistant Director in 1958. He conducted research at Virginia Polytechnic Institute at Blacksburg before his retirement in 1984. In his later years he developed a strong interest in paleobotany, spending many of his holidays "fossicking".

In Humboldt County, Dr. Vinyard was better known as an environmental activist than as a phycologist. He was a charter member of the local chapter of the Sierra Club and belonged to several conservation-oriented societies. His stand on the Redwood National Park probably delayed his first promotion, as he was such an outspoken advocate for the creation of the park.

Outside Humboldt County, Bill was widely known and respected among freshwater algologists as a field collector and taxonomist. He collected in most of the western states, at Point Barrow, Alaska, and in the high mountain lakes of the Sierra. Bill was a consultant to the National Park Service on environmental issues regarding the John Muir trail in the Sierra Nevada and to the Bureau of Land Management regarding the Northwestern Nevada High Desert.

His valuable collections, which contain many type species, are now housed in the California Academy of Science.

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MEETING NOTES

The 39th Northeast Algal Symposium

The annual meeting of the Northeast Algal Society (NEAS) was held on April 7-9, 2000 at the Whispering Pines Conference Center, W. Alton Jones campus, URI in Rhode Island. There were over one hundred participants at the symposium, about half of them students. Students competed for the Robert T. Wilce awards given annually for the best student presentations. In the oral category, Lynn Berndt of the University of Maine received the award for her talk entitled "Synchronous gamete release from *Fucus vesiculosus* on the coast of Maine" coauthored by Susan Brawley. In the poster category, Jennifer Dalen of the University of New Brunswick was chosen for her presentation: "Morphological, anatomical, and molecular investigations of the genus *Leptofaucea* (Rhodymeniales, Rhodophyta)" coauthored by Gary Saunders. The President's Award went to Tomas Bonome of Colgate University for his presentation: "The phylogenetic affinities of cold tolerant species of the green algae, *Chloromonas* and *Chlamydomonas* (Chlorophyceae, Volvocales): an analysis using 18S rDNA and the ITS1 and ITS2 regions" co-authored by James Leebens-Mack & Ronald Hohan. The runner-up award for an undergraduate student presentation went to Andrea Shelley of SUNY at Geneseo for her presentation: "The mechanism of phototaxis in *Volvox* section *Volvox*" coauthored by Harold Hoops. Congratulations to the student award winners!

Saturday's scientific sessions were concluded with the Distinguished Lecture by the meeting's Honorary Chair, Sarah Gibbs (Macdonald Emeritus Professor of Botany, McGill University). The title of this inspiring address was "The evolution of peridinin-containing dinoflagellate chloroplasts: surprises and answers." Dr. Gibbs was also presented with the Phycological Society of America Award of Excellence. The Executive Committee of the PSA was in attendance at NEAS and this presentation was made by Paul Kugrens (PSA President). There was a minisymposium on freshwater ecology with talks by Robert Sheath, John Wehr & Kyle Hoagland.

Congratulations to the Co-conveners Morgan Vis and Harold Hoops for organizing a very successful program. Thanks to Todd Harper for designing this year's logo. Profits from the sale of these and sales of the first NEAS

publication (i.e. NEAS *Keys to Benthic Marine Algae of the Northeastern Coast of North America from the Long Island Sound to the Strait of Belle Isle*, edited by Jim Sears) go to the student fund. In addition, proceeds from the post-banquet auction (run expertly by Glen Thursby) go to the student fund that helps students to attend the annual meetings. Our thanks also to Les Hatch (L.D. Hatch Co.) who each year brings excellent microscopes to show us. A very special award given during the symposium was the Frank Shipley Collins award for meritorious service to NEAS and to Phycology, given very appropriately to Jim Sears.

Co-conveners for the next meeting (i.e. The 40th Northeast Algal Symposium) to be held about April 2001 are Karen Culver-Rymsza (URI) and Carl Grobe (Westfield State College, Massachusetts). Those interested in joining NEAS or receiving information about the next symposium are urged to contact the Membership Director Glen Thursby at thursby.glen@epa.gov

Peter M. Bradley
Secretary, NEAS



Frank Trainor and Ed Boger enjoy the relaxing atmosphere at NEAS.

The 14th Northwest Algal Symposium

The 14th Northwest Algal Symposium was held at the University of British Columbia May 12-14. Sandra Lindstrom was the local organizer; she had lots of help from students and post-docs in the Department of Botany and the Department of Earth and Ocean Sciences and from Bob Waaland (University of Washington), who was Program Chair, and Gisele Muller-Parker (Western Washington University), who handled registration for registrants from the US and also student awards. For the first time, travel awards were given to students who presented either a poster or a talk (and who hadn't received another award to cover their costs of attending the meeting). Paul Harrison presented a stimulating plenary address on Friday night: Is there a connection between dust and phytoplankton? How iron limitation

influences primary productivity in the NE Pacific. This was followed by a social that included sushi (provided for by Ron Foreman's company, Marine Bioproducts International) and fresh wasabi from Brian Oates' company, Pacific Coast Wasabi.

On Saturday and Sunday morning, the 20 oral presentations and 21 posters covered a range of phycological topics. Eight students gave oral presentations, and 13 posters presented student-conducted research. Of the 92 attendees, more than 50% were students (including both graduate and undergraduate students). Paul Kugrens entertained the banquet attendees on Saturday night with "Phycos, Phish and Phycologists I have known."

Plans for the next NWAS are pending. Discussions are ongoing regarding a joint meeting with PERS (Pacific Estuarine Research Society) in Tacoma next spring.

Sandra Lindstrom

Future Conferences & Workshops:

Symposium on Harmful Marine Algae in the U.S.

Dates: December 5-9, 2000

Location: Woods Hole, Massachusetts

Sponsored by the U.S. National Office for Marine Biotoxins and Harmful Algae

Detailed information regarding abstract submissions, sessions, accommodations, travel, and registration will be included in the second announcement. You may also visit the Workshop's website at the following URL: <http://www.redtide.whoi.edu/hab/symposium/>

Seventh International Phycological Congress

Dates: 18-25 August 2001

Location: Thessaloniki, Hellas (Greece)

For more information, please visit (<http://www.seaweed.ie/phycologia>).

XVIIth International Seaweed Symposium

Location: Cape Town, South Africa

Dates: 28 January - 2 February 2001

For more information please see (www.uct.ac.za/conferences/iss) or contact the organizers at (ISS2001@botzoo.uct.ac.za)



2001 ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PHYCOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

The Phycological Society of America will hold its 55th annual meeting, 23 - 28 June, 2001, at the Estes Park Conference Center in Estes Park, Colorado USA

WWW.ESTESPARKRESORT.COM

The PSA meeting will consist of plenary lectures, organized symposia, and contributed oral/poster presentations.

Located just 75 miles from Denver, Colorado, Estes Park offers the majestic wilderness of Rocky Mountain National Park as the background setting to the 55th annual meeting. In addition to the scientific venue, enjoy the breathtaking scenery of the Rocky Mountains, dine in a multitude of restaurants, and a variety of recreational activities, including biking, fishing, horseback riding, river rafting, mountain climbing, and hiking. In addition, activities in nearby Denver include professional baseball (Colorado Rockies of the National League), shopping at some of the finest shopping centers in the country, entertainment, night clubs, and fine restaurants. For additional information or requests contact the current Program Director, Dave Millie (dmillie@mote.gov), the Program Director-elect, Larry Fritz (Lawrence.Fritz@nau.edu), or the local organizer, Paul Kugrens (pkugrens@lamar.colostate.edu). Watch the PSA website for updates:

WWW.PSAALGAE.ORG



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