

IOP NEWSLETTER 80

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CHANGES OF ADDRESS

The views expressed in the newsletter are those of its correspondents, and do not necessarily reflect the policy of IOP.

President: Margaret Collinson (UK)
Vice Presidents: Mikhail Akhmetiev (Russia), Zlatko Kvaček (Czech Republic), Volker Mosbrugger (Germany)
Secretary: Gar Rothwell (USA)
Conference/Congress Member: Hans Kerp (Germany)

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT (including announcement of a new IOP web site)

Dear members, fellow palaeobotanists, colleagues and, most of all, friends around the world,

I apologise for my silence since I was elected your President. It is a great honour to serve in this role and I sincerely thank everyone for considering me worthy of this position. Behind the scenes I have been active, and with the support of the Secretary and the executive committee, I have been promoting an attempt to provide an up to date web site which will contain key information of relevance to all of us. I am, therefore, delighted to bring you news of the new IOP website at:

<http://www.palaeobotany.org>

At this time I would like to explain the rationale behind the changes, and, in doing so recognise the growing importance of the internet as the premier method of communication available to an organisation such as ours at the present time. In the past the IOP has had its web-presence on the domains of host institutions, for which we are immensely grateful to both Mike Boulter and Gar for the efforts they have put into this. However, time has come to establish a domain name (palaeobotany.org) which is unique to the organisation making us easier to find on the internet. The domain name belongs to the IOP and over time it can be migrated onto different servers as technology develops, or, can be administrated by other individuals in time without having to change the url.

The initial aims of the site are twofold, one for contents, and, the other for management and website longevity:-

Aims for website contents:

- To provide a home for IOP organisational information including contact details for the organisation, details of how to join, listing of executive committee members, and organisational statutes.
- To make all back issues of the Newsletter available to everyone.
- To promote IOP and other palaeobotany meetings that are brought to our attention through advertised contents and links to other websites.

- To provide some interesting palaeobotanical content to help promote palaeobotany to a wider audience.
- To provide links to other web sites, where appropriate. These may include:
 - Key links for palaeobotanists.
 - The site of the plant-fossil database.
 - Sites of other organisations of palaeobotanists e.g. country or regional groups.
 - Links to key palaeobotanical publications.

Intentions for IOP website management and longevity:

- To develop a website that is easy to manage and update. This has been enabled by the design of a database driven website with simple to use web interface for remote access anywhere in the world.
- To have a website that allows multiple administrators to avoid it becoming the responsibility of a sole individual. This has been achieved with Gar Rothwell (Secretary and Treasurer), Jason Hilton and Mihai Popa having administrative control of the site, with all being able to update contents. It is possible to add other administrators with suitable experience as required by the IOP executive committee.
- To facilitate secure transactions to enable credit card payments of membership fees. The server will handle this. This part of the website has not been put live at the present time as it is undergoing testing and, the bank support for this is currently being considered.

The IOP Executive would like to thank Jason Hilton and his former student Alan Spencer whose hard work has brought the new site into being. We also thank Jason and Mihai Popa for volunteering to act as web masters for IOP. At the same time, we hope that other content and ideas will readily be forthcoming from members of the IOP - this is your site and will only succeed with input from the membership. In particular we welcome details of forthcoming meetings of interest to the IOP, and also we would welcome information on job opportunities to advertise to the membership. Take a look at the site and if you have something to add to the sections, please send it along.

At this early stage we are seeking specific contributions for the site in the following themes of palaeobotanical interest:

- Living fossils
- Palaeobotanical pioneers (deceased)

These themes have been suggested and agreed by myself, Jason and Gar, as topics of interest to a wider audience which will, hopefully, lead to broader awareness of palaeobotany and its achievements as well as being of interest to our members. These are subsections of the website and will, we hope, grow over time into a valuable resource. A number of contributions have already been solicited and are currently being developed by individual authors, but in addition to this we welcome further contents. Individual articles should be fairly short (e.g. preferably less than 1 page of A4), should include a few relevant references and, preferably, be accompanied by one or more relevant images. It is the responsibility of the author to ensure that none of the submitted material is subject to copyright and that it can be freely made available on the web for use by anyone. However, before spending time developing specific contents, please discuss these with the relevant sectional administrator (as shown on the homepage of each section; Pioneering Palaeobotanists or Living Fossils) to avoid duplication of efforts.

It is important that everyone should appreciate that the IOP web site is not the place to promote individual living palaeobotanists nor particular palaeobotanical laboratories. Contributions that appear to do this will be returned to the author for re-consideration or modification. Everyone is welcome to send with their contribution links to their own websites (personal, laboratory, institution), with a few words introducing the content, and we will add that link to the IOP pages.

While the committee have decided that these two sections are the priority for the IOP website right now, we will very much welcome any ideas for developing other areas of the website. Maybe a 'Palaeobotany in the news' section?

I sincerely hope that you will all welcome the new website, that you will find it useful and that you will contribute to its success by sending in your links and short articles. **Please direct any specific comments on the web pages to Jason Hilton or Mihai Popa using the contact details as shown on the web site or contact any member of the IOP Executive committee.**

I look forward to seeing as many of you as possible in Prague at the EPPC this summer.

Margaret Collinson, President

IOP IN THE 21ST CENTURY

At the General Council Meeting held during the 7th International Organisation of Palaeobotany conference in Bariloche, Argentina in March of 2005, the membership brought to a close a two-year process of renewing IOP practices and procedures by ratifying **revised Statutes and By-Laws**. This revision formalized evolving practices that reflect our changing world, and can be found at <http://www.palaeobotany.org/modules.php?name=iop&sec=website&page=5>. Some of the changes are explained by IOP President Margaret Collinson in the article that appears directly above. Others are reviewed below.

IOP has now fully embraced digital technology by developing a modern, interactive web site that is independent of other organizations, by publishing **IOP Newsletters on the web** and distributing them via the internet, and by conducting virtually all business via e-mail. IOP also conducted our last elections electronically. **Electronic IOP elections balloting** is a pioneering change in practice, that was accomplished without incident. It allows for smooth and secure participation by a larger percentage of the membership than for past elections. It also continues the practice of hard-copy ballot submission by those who wished to vote in the traditional fashion.

You will note from Margaret's letter, the new URL for the **IOP website** is <http://www.palaeobotany.org>. Our new webmasters, Jason Hilton and Miah Popa, have developed an outstanding, interactive website for IOP, and are including a great deal of information for us at the site. IOP now owns the web address "**palaeobotany.org**". We will be following the practice of observing a one-issue moving firewall, wherein the paid membership will receive each new Newsletter as it is published, and past issues will be posted on the web site for public viewing. The old web sites at the University of London and at Ohio University are being retired, but will remain active for a few more months.

Gar Rothwell, Secretary

FORTHCOMING IOP ELECTIONS

The next International Organisation of Palaeobotany elections of officers will be conducted in 2007-2008. It will be completed at IOPC-VIII, which will be held in conjunction with the IPC (International Palynological Congress) in Bonn, Germany during the summer of 2008. Offices to be filled include that of President, Vice Presidents (3), Secretary, and Members at large (3).

According to the Statutes, the President, Vice Presidents and Members at large can not serve two consecutive terms. Therefore, new officers must be elected for each of these positions. The new officers will begin their terms of office immediately, at the end of the IOPC.

It is not too early to begin thinking of people to nominate for each of the positions. The strength of IOP rests largely on the activities of the Executive and the Regional Representatives, so it is crucial that we have officers that pursue IOP activities with vigor. Please think of likely candidates, and look for the "Call for Nominations" notice in a forthcoming IOP Newsletter during the next few months.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BOULTER STUDENT TRAVEL AWARD

At the 2005 IOP General Council Meeting in Bariloche, Argentina, the membership voted to establish a Michael C. Boulter Student Travel Award to help fund student participation in International Organisation of Palaeobotany Conferences. All students who make presentations at an IOPC will be eligible to apply for a travel award. The establishment of this permanent award was proposed by Tom Taylor with the expectation that awards will be funded by contributions from the membership. It is hoped that the fund can both support student participation and also grow over time to a level where eventually the fund will be self supporting from interest on the principal.

Funding of this award was kicked off by a contribution from IOP President Margaret Collinson at the time that the Award was established. Those wishing to support this award are requested to send contributions to the Secretary with the stipulation that they be designated for the Michael C. Boulter Award fund.

MEETING ANNOUNCEMENTS

7th European Palaeobotany-Palynology Conference

Dear colleagues,

In connection with the 7th European Palaeobotany-Palynology Conference in Prague (6-11 September, 2006) we would like to invite you to join our symposium "Triassic-Jurassic evolutionary trends and plant-environment interactions". Please contribute to it with your participation and presentation. The more fossil plants were discovered, the more detailed is our knowledge on their adaptability. Particularly interesting are the adaptive mechanisms of preangiosperms, as some of them were continued later on the higher level of evolution. We hope that the discussions on these aspects may be particularly interesting, useful and attractive for you. Please forward this invitation to all colleagues missing from the mailing list. Waiting for your answer to anyone of us.

yours,

Maria Barbacka & Mihai Popa.

International Conference on Changing Scenario in Palaeobotany and Allied Subjects

An International Conference on "Changing Scenario in Palaeobotany and Allied Subjects" is planned during November 15-17, 2006 to mark the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee year of the Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeobotany. The Conference aims to stimulate and disseminate new information/ideas in palaeobotanical research. The emphasis will be given to the applied aspects of palaeobotany, palynology and related subjects. The scientific deliberations to be held during the conference will be useful in identifying future trends in palaeobotanical and palynological research.

This Conference would deal with the following major themes:

- Origin and evolution of early life
- Biodiversity through time
- Gondwana floristics and biostratigraphy
- Patterns of Angiosperm origin and early evolution
- Quaternary Palaeoclimate and Palaeobotanical proxies

- Palynology and fossil fuel exploration
- Archaeobotany and Anthropogenic activities
- Mass extinctions, time boundaries and fossil record
- Applications of modern tools/techniques in the palaeobotanical research
- Geochronometry

Field Trips -- A Pre-Conference field trip to Garhwal & Himachal Himalaya showing Neoproterozoic successions of Krol-Tal during November 5-13, 2006 and a post Conference field trip of 3-5 days covering Gondwana and Tertiary localities of Central India from November 18, 2006 are proposed. The organization of Field-trips will depend upon the availability of participants.

Venue

Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeobotany
53, University Road, Lucknow 226 007, INDIA
Tel: 0091-522-2740008/2740011/2740399/2740413
Fax: 0091-522-2740098/2740485
E-mail: director@bsip.res.in; djconfsect@yahoo.co.in

Call for Abstracts -- We invite abstracts of original and unpublished research papers on any of the above themes. They should not exceed 500 words and can be sent either on-line or by e-mail as an attached file latest by 31st July, 2006. Official language of the Conference is English. Each participant will be allowed 10 minutes for oral presentation and 5 minutes for discussion. Facility for Power Point presentations will be provided. For Poster presentation, 90 cm X 120 cm space for display will be available. The proceedings of the conference will be published in the regular volume of the journal "The Palaeobotanist" after proper refereeing.

POSITION ANNOUNCEMENT

Senior Curator in Paleobotany - A position as Senior Curator (Förste Intendent) is available at the Department of Palaeobotany, Swedish Museum of Natural History, Stockholm. The senior curator has the task to develop research in palaeobotany at a high international level. The position also includes responsibility for organisation and registration of the palaeobotanical macrofossil collections and participation in other activities of the department such as supervision of guest researchers and students working in the collections. The application and

all supporting materials should be received by the museum no later than August 15, 2006. For details see: <http://www.nrm.se/inenglish/aboutthemuseumpressservice/vacancies.4.4e32c81078a8d924980008622.html>

CONGRATULATIONS!

PALAIOS Best Paper Awards

Congratulations to the following authors, whose papers were selected as Honorable Mentions in the 2004 PALAIOS Best Paper award, announced in the December 2005 issue of PALAIOS (v. 20, no 6, p. 608):

Edwards, Dianne, and Axe, Lindsey. 2004. Anatomical evidence in the detection of the earliest wildfires. PALAIOS 19(2): 113-128.

Gastaldo, Robert A. 2004. The relationship between bedform and log orientation in a Paleogene fluvial channel, Weißelster Basin, Germany: Implications for the use of coarse woody debris for paleocurrent analysis. PALAIOS 19(6): 587-597.

There were one Best Paper and three Honorable Mentions, so paleobotany accounted for half of the total.

Edith L. Taylor, Professor and Curator
Dept. of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology
University of Kansas

Paleobotany on the Cover of *Science*

Congratulations to Scott Wing and colleagues on their paper in the November 11, 2005 *Science*, which also included the cover picture for the issue:

Scott L. Wing, Guy J. Harrington, Francesca A. Smith, Jonathan I. Bloch, Douglas M. Boyer, and Katherine H. Freeman. 2005. Transient floral change and rapid global warming at the Paleocene-Eocene Boundary. *Science* 310(5750): 993-996.

Edith L. Taylor, Professor and Curator
Dept. of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology
University of Kansas

Cichan Award to Ruth Stockey

Dr. Ruth A. Stockey, University of Alberta, was presented with the 2005 Michael A Cichan Award for her paper: Diversity among taxodioid conifers *Metasequoia foxii* sp. nov. from the Paleocene of Central Alberta, Canada. *International Journal of Plant Sciences* 162: 221–234. This award was named in honor of the memory and work of Michael A Cichan, who died in a plane crash in August of 1987. The Award was established to encourage work at the interface of structural and evolutionary botany, and is given for a paper published during the previous year in the fields of evolutionary and/or structural botany. The paper was coauthored by Gar Rothwell, and Amy Falder, and can be found at: <http://www.journals.uchicago.edu/cgi-bin/resolve?id=doi:10.1086/317914>

Peter Wilf Receives Packard Fellowship

Peter Wilf, Pennsylvania State University, was recently awarded a prestigious David and Lucile Packard Foundation Fellowship for Science and Engineering, one of only 16 young scientists to receive this award in 2005. It includes a five-year, unrestricted research grant for Peter to continue his work on Paleogene floras from South America. For more information, see the Packard Foundation site: <http://www.packard.org/index.cgi?page=news&aid=0048&year=2005>

Congratulations, Peter!

PRESENTATION OF GIFT

Last year, Jeffrey Schabillion, University of Iowa, donated a huge *Lepidodendron* fossil to the Smithsonian Institution, Department of Paleobiology. Scott Wing sends this link to a web page about the difficulties of moving and preparing this fossil for display: http://www.nmnh.si.edu/highlight/fossil_scale_tree/

BOOK REVIEW

Anderson, J. M. and Anderson, H. M. 2003. Heyday of the gymnosperms: systematics and biodiversity of the Late Triassic Molteno fructifications. *Strelitzia* 15.

National Botanical Institute, Pretoria, South Africa. 398 p. bookshop@nbipre.nbi.ac.za

How does one review an encyclopedia or a multi-volume flora of a large country? That is the question that I have kept asking myself ever since I received this impressive fact-filled book a few weeks ago and started scanning it prior to writing this review. In spite of the difficulty of the task I will at least try to give everyone an inkling of its contents and significance.

Since most of us do not work on Triassic floras, I feel that I should place this book in context. It is the third in a series of large format (A4 size) volumes devoted to a detailed description and interpretation of the land flora in the Molteno Formation of Late Triassic age in Southern Africa that the authors have published. Until the Andersons began publishing their findings in 1983 workers interested in any of the Gondwana floras had to rely on generally brief reports that were often poorly illustrated and published in journals and government reports that are not widely available or easy to access.

The books in this series are based mainly on fossil plant and insect material (primarily compressions and impressions) that the Andersons have collected from some 69 localities they visited on 85 extended road trips taken in southern Africa between 1967-1998. Understandably the resulting collection is immense by most standards – an estimated 300,000 specimens preserved on about 27,000 slabs of rock. In the first volume of the series the authors (Anderson and Anderson, 1983) described the species and varieties of the seed fern *Dicroidium* and in the second, they (Anderson and Anderson, 1989) considered the foliage and some of the fructifications of the other gymnosperms that had been collected up until about 1988.

As the title indicates, most of the space in the new volume is devoted to the gymnospermous fructifications found in the Molteno so it supplements rather than replaces the second volume in the Molteno series. However, it does contain a brief review (about two pages) of each of the foliage genera described in the earlier volume. Thus, one can secure a complete picture of all the gymnosperms known in the Molteno Formation by reading the new volume. This is fortunate because the second volume in the series appears to be out of print.

Knowledge of the gymnosperms in the Molteno flora was greatly improved with the publication of this book. For example, in the second volume of the series the authors described 23 genera with 92 species. In the book reviewed here they describe or redescribe 62 genera with 206 species. They classify the fossils using a new system devised by them that is based as much as possible on ovulate organs alone and assign genera to the classes Pinopsida, Cycadopsida, Ginkgoopsida, Bennettitopsida, Gnetopsida, and Class incertae sedis. The term “Heyday” in the book title reflects the authors’ belief that the gymnosperms had reached a peak of diversification in the Late Triassic throughout the world.

In the first 40 pages of the new book the authors set the stage, so to speak, for the voluminous systematic section. They do this by means of text and tables in which they cover a variety of topics including discussions of the general significance of the Molteno Formation because of the diversity of plant and insect fossils it contains, the biodiversity in the formation and how it can be measured, and the Molteno biome. One of the more interesting parts of this section concerns the seven primary habitats that they recognize in the Molteno biome: two types of riparian forests and woodlands, one type of thicket, one marsh, and one fern meadow. What may cause the most controversy in this section if not the entire book is the contention of the authors that the biodiversity (plants and insects) of the Late Triassic (as shown by the Molteno) was as great as that of today and that the base of the stem-angiosperm lineage may lie in the Triassic floras such as the Molteno flora.

Appropriately, the bulk of the book (about 350 pages of text, line drawings and plates) is devoted to the Systematics of the Molteno Gymnosperms. This section starts off with a four-page explanation of the format employed in this part of the book and a brief discussion of the cuticles found on some of the fossils and how they were used by the authors. Most importantly, the taxonomic and morphological guidelines followed by the authors are discussed and several pages of line drawings are used to illustrate many of the morphological terms employed by the authors.

Several pages of text and illustrations are devoted to each new genus and species of gymnosperms that the authors recognize in the flora. For all the new cone genera they include a brief, some would say too brief, formal diagnosis but it is supplemented by a longer description of generic characters and several line drawings illustrating the features of the fossil. A

discussion of the occurrences of the genus is accompanied by a map and a stratigraphic chart showing the geographic and stratigraphic distribution of the genus in Gondwana. Where possible the affiliation of the fructifications with leaf genera is proposed. Each species attributed to the genus is then described in brief diagnoses complemented by discussions of specific characters and line drawings. Several plates containing photographs of the actual fossils follow the discussions of the fossils in each family so that readers will be able to visualize the range of variation in each species.

Previously described genera and species generally follow the pattern described above except that there usually are no plates devoted to the species. For example, do not expect to find photos of the leaves *Heidiphyllum* or *Dicroidium* which were described and extensively illustrated in the previous volumes. In contrast there are three full plates containing photographs of the new species *Pteruchus matatimajor* and four plates devoted to the new species *Fanerotheca papilioformis*.

This book concludes with a bibliography, glossary and an index. Although most of the citations in the bibliography are pre-2000, it should be useful to all workers on Triassic floras, particularly those from Gondwana. The glossary contains definitions of terms used in the book and supplements a pictorial glossary in the systematic section. Terms defined here include not only specialized terms apparently coined by the authors such as paleodeme and mother-plant genus but more familiar botanical terms such as form-genus and punctuated equilibria. This glossary should be very useful for anyone that uses this book or any of the other publications of the Andersons. The index is not as useful as it could be because it only contains a list of the 62 Molteno genera of gymnosperms retained in the volume. It would have been much more useful if at least some of the other topics in the book had been included.

The “Heyday of the Gymnosperms” has an attractive paper cover showing color reconstructions of some of the fructifications and leaves in the Molteno flora. The book is printed on coated paper which contributes greatly to the legibility of the text, line drawings and photographs. An unfortunate result of having so much data to cram into this book is that the type sizes that are generally used are rather small – mostly eight and nine point and even smaller in some places. Of course, if larger type had been used, the book would necessarily

have been much thicker than the present 25 mm and probably more expensive.

In conclusion, though individuals may disagree with some aspects of their systematic treatment of the fossils described here, I recommend acquisition of this book for both private and academic libraries because it is such a significant contribution to the history of the land flora. This well illustrated book, with the others in the series, presents the most thorough picture available of the diversity of gymnosperms in any Triassic Gondwana flora and raises the bar for the rest of us no matter what flora we study.

Depending on the exchange rate the price of this book will probably vary. At the time of this review it was priced at 68 U.S. dollars plus postage if ordered directly from the National Biodiversity Institute (formerly the National Botanical Institute) in Pretoria, South Africa at the address given above. But, be forewarned, if the book is shipped by ordinary surface mail it will take 2 - 3 months to arrive after ordering!

References Cited

- Anderson, J. M. and Anderson, H. M. 1983. Palaeoflora of Southern Africa. Molteno Formation (Triassic). Volume 1: Part 1 Introduction. Part 2 *Dicroidium*. A. A. Balkema, Rotterdam. 227 p.
- ___ and ___ 1989. Palaeoflora of Southern Africa. Molteno Formation (Triassic). Volume 2: Gymnosperms (excluding *Dicroidium*). A. A. Balkema, Rotterdam 567 p.

Sidney Ash
Albuquerque

FUNDING AN ENDOWED PALEOBOTANY CHAIR AT THE CLEVELAND MUSEUM

Dear Colleague,

This is an appeal for your kind consideration.

Let me first of all acquaint you with my doings so far during the last 26 years in Cleveland. After retiring as a Professor of Botany from the Institute of Science, Bombay in 1976, I immigrated to the U.S. in 1978. While looking around for a research opportunity I happened to visit the Cleveland Museum of Natural

History, a non-profit organization, where my friends told me there was a possibility of getting a position doing research in plant fossils. As luck would have it, during my very first visit to this museum, the Director of the Museum offered me a position. Thus I started as a research associate in 1980 and became curator and Head of Paleobotany in 1981. The museum had only a few specimens of plant fossils, but in October 1980, we acquired the collection of the late Prof. John Hoskins and his students from the University of Cincinnati, which included around 30,000 specimens. This helped to create a new position in Paleobotany for our future young paleobotanists and added a new department for the Museum--the Department of Paleobotany. The department is now organized in such a way that paleobotanists from all over the world can come for collaborative research and publish jointly with the curator. It is rather rare to have the fossil locality and a research facility (like the Cleveland Museum of Natural History) at the same place in the same town. In fact the museum is sitting on the Upper Devonian Cleveland Shale, famous for its plants (mostly lycopsids, *Archaeopteris*, and others; also sharks and bony fish). Through my 26 years of study I have published on the arborescent plants of this Upper Devonian forest on the northeast coast of the Ohio shallow sea! Because of the dominance of lycophytes in the collection I have named the forest The Late Devonian Club Moss Forest of the State of Ohio.

I am writing now to request your help in building the fund for the endowment of a Paleobotany Chair at the Cleveland Museum. I have worked all these years at the Cleveland Museum in a non-paying position, but this new position will be to hire a young paleobotanist for the future. Even with my meager income, I have formed a nucleus for the endowment of the Paleobotany Chair at the museum. The Department of Paleobotany should continue to grow along with the Museum.

I hope that you will support my efforts to keep paleobotany at the Cleveland Museum by contributing to endowing the Paleobotany chair. The gifts are all tax-deductible and you can donate in the memory of your dear and near ones if you would prefer.

The check should be made out to: CMNH (The Cleveland Museum of Natural History) with a note that it is for the Endowment of the Paleobotany Chair and should be sent to:

Cleveland Museum of Natural History

1 Wade Oval
University Circle
Cleveland, OH 44106, U.S.A.

With regards and thanking you in advance, yours,
Shya Chitaley,
Curator and Head, Paleobotany Department
Cleveland Museum of Natural History
email: schitale@cmnh.org

Gifts are tax-deductible

ANOUNCEMENT OF PASSING

It is with my deepest grief that I have to inform you Prof. Toshimasa Tanai passed away on 25 February, 2006 at the age of 82. He had suffered from cancer since last June. In keeping with his wishes, Mrs. Tanai and his daughter did not immediately announce his severe illness and his sudden death. A private funeral ceremony was held for his immediate family and relatives. His most distinguished student, Dr. Kazuhiko Uemura, is in greatest sadness, as are all of the Japanese IOP members.

Harufumi Nishida

OBITUARY

Prof. dr hab. Anna Sadowska (1937 – 2005)

It is with deep sorrow that we notify of the death of Professor Anna Sadowska, who passed away on October 10th, 2005. She was an outstanding paleobotanist and palynologist at the Institute of Geological Sciences – University of Wrocław.

Anna Sadowska was born on March 20, 1937 in Lwow. After the Second World War she moved to Wrocław, where she completed high school and then began to study botany, at the University of Wrocław. In 1962 she started to work at the Institute of Botany – Department of Paleobotany, where, under the leadership of Doc. Dr Hab. Anna Stachurska, she begun her paleobotanical studies concerned mainly on palynology. She specialized mainly on Neogene palynology and morphology of sporomorphs. Her first major publications were published in joint authorship with Anna Stachurska and Doc. Dr. Stanisław Dyor.

In 1970 Anna Sadowska defended her Ph.D., of which the conferring professor was Anna Stachurska. In 1974 the Department of Paleobotany was transferred to the Institute of Geological Sciences, and one year later Anna

Sadowska was nominated the head of it. Sadowska's activity was from the very beginning connected with didactics at the Wrocław University, lecturing and having classes on paleobotany and Cainozoic geology, both for students of paleobotany and geology.

In following years Anna Sadowska cooperated closely with geologists and geomorphologists, providing necessary stratigraphic instructions. Of particular interest and importance were the palynological investigations of deposits from Gozdnica, Sośnica and Ruzów, carried out together with Anna Stachurska and Stanisław Dyor, which concerned the history of Tertiary vegetation of the Lower Silesian Lowland.

In 1978 Anna Sadowska habilitated herself at the Jagiellonian University for Senior Lecturer on the basis of her treatise entitled: "Vegetation and stratigraphy of Upper Miocene coal seams in south-western Poland". In that work she devoted a lot of attention to studies on Tertiary in southwestern Poland and to the correlation of brown-coal sediments in Miocene. The next important investigations, elaborated together with Prof. Alfred Jahn and Prof. Maria Łańcucka-Środoniowa, concerned the Pliocene deposits from Kłodzko.

In 1990 Anna Sadowska received the title of Associate Professor and in 2000 she became Full Professor. In that time she acted as Vice-Dean responsible for faculty-students' matters.

Apart of her own studies, Prof. Anna Sadowska cooperated also with researchers of many scientific institutions and centers, among others with the Institute of Botany – Polish Academy of Sciences in Kraków, the State Geological Institute and Museum of the Earth Sciences – PAS in Warsaw. That cooperation formed the basis for the later stratigraphic correlation of Neogene deposits from Paratethys area and the European Lowland basins.

The cooperation with a group of Polish Tertiary palynologists enabled Prof. Sadowska to start new interesting and important investigations concerning Tertiary sporomorphs. She is one of the authors of the Atlas of Pollen and spores of the Polish Neocene (Vol. I, II). The result of another study on morphology of sporomorphs resulted in "The Palynologica Card Index of Polish Plants" (Kartoteka Palinologiczna Roślin Polskich). Each card of that Index includes the morphological description of a given species, as well as numerous micrographs in various positions and focuses. The Card Index is distributed to over 80 palynologists and libraries in 20 countries.

Anna Sadowska's scientific output consists in publications, both in Polish and International Journals. She was the author and co-author of over 100 published titles. Together with Prof. Sonia Dybowa-Jachowicz she edited the textbook "Palynology". Sadowska elaborated also as author and co-author many scientific expert reports concerning Tertiary and Quaternary deposits from various stands in Poland, for the State Geological Institute and other institutions dealing with geology.

Professor Sadowska acted three times as professor conferring Ph.D. degrees and as supervisor of many M. Sc. and licentiates. Apart for her scientific and teaching activities, she also represented Polish palynology abroad, presenting her scientific output during Conferences, Congresses and scientific Meetings. She visited for scientific purposes such countries as Canada, France, Great Britain, Hungary, Holland and India.

Professor Sadowska played an important part in recognizing the changes in paleoflora, paleoclimate, biostratigraphy and age determination of numerous Tertiary deposits in southwestern Poland, using as a basis her palynological studies. Her scientific achievements concern mainly Neogene plant communities, and in that domain she is up to this day recognized as an authority in Poland. Her studies and academic achievements were rewarded with many awards, as well as State and University medals.

Professor Sadowska was member of the International Working Group of Palynologists and of the Academic Board of the Institute of Botany of the Polish Academy of Sciences. She was always ready to help other researchers and her students in their work. Her devotion for palynological research never diminished. She was scientifically active until her last days. She was a wonderful colleague, a good teacher and a kind person, and will be missed by all who knew her. Her early and unexpected death was a sad blow to the palynological and geological community and academic circles of Wrocław, and most of all to our Department of Paleobotany.

Semper nomen Tuum laudesque manebunt.

Teresa Kuszell and Małgorzata Malkiewicz

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

If you have recently moved, or are aware of another IOP member who has, please send the new address and contact information to the Secretary for inclusion in the Newsletter. Two recent address changes follow:

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