



**International Organisation of Palaeobotany**  
(Homepage: [www.palaeobotany.org](http://www.palaeobotany.org))

## IOP NEWSLETTER 92

July 2010

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The views expressed in the newsletter are those of its correspondents, and do not necessarily reflect the policy of IOP.  
**Please send us your contributions for the next edition of our newsletter (October 2010) the latest by October 15<sup>th</sup>, 2010.**

President: Gar Rothwell (USA)

Vice Presidents: Ruben Cuneo (Argentina), Carole Gee (Germany), Edith Taylor (USA)

Members at Large: David Ferguson (Austria), Lena Golovneva (Russia), Sun Ge (China)

Secretary/Treasurer/Newsletter editor: Johanna Eder-Kovar (Germany)

Conference/Congress Member: Harufumi Nishida (Japan)

*IOP Logo: The evolution of plant architecture (© by A. R. Hemsley)*

## NOTE FROM THE SECRETARY

Dear colleagues and friends,

many IOP-members have attended the 8th European Palaeobotany Palynology Conference in Budapest. With more than 400 participants from 42 countries worldwide this EPPC was the biggest ever (see p. 6). At this opportunity we held an informal meeting of the IOP Executive at large with Regional Representatives. There, I have reported about my activities for IOP and Jason Hilton reported on website business especially about the repair after the hacking attack last year. For practical and technical reasons, I have asked Steve Manchester to delegate the treasurer's business to him. I am very thankful to Steve that he is ready to take this business over. So, please, if you have any questions regarding membership dues, please approach Steve (steven "at" flmnh.ufl.edu). For facilitating IOP-communications we will set up an automatic call for news and reports a month before every new issue of the IOP-newsletter. There are changes of Regional Representatives: Christopher Berry (Northern Europe) hands this activity to Jason Hilton (j.m.hilton "at" ham.ac.uk) and for Russia/Central Asian Republics Lina Golovneva passes this activity to Alexej Herman (herman "at" ginras.ru). I would like to express my sincere thanks to Chris and Lina for their efforts for IOP and I am looking forward for fruitful cooperation with Jason and Alexej!

Enjoy this IOP-Newsletter issue with lot of relevant information on the forthcoming IPC/IOPC in Tokyo and the next EPPC in Padova and reviews on interesting books!

Kind wishes

Johanna Eder  
Secretary

## UPCOMING MEETINGS

**2010 3<sup>rd</sup> International Metasequoia Symposium**  
(Osaka Museum of Natural History, Japan  
August 3-8, 2010)

<http://www.mus-nh.city.osaka.jp/english/index.html>

**7th International Triassic Field Workshop**  
(Pan-European Correlation of the Triassic)  
**Dolomites; Field trip to the World Heritage Site of the Tethian Triassic**  
(September 5–10, 2010, Dolomites, Southern Alps, Italy)

Please see for details Newsletter 91, April 2010.

<http://trias.geodolomiti.net/>

**Carpathian Balkan Geological Association (CBGA) XIX International Congress 2010**  
(HELEXPO "Nikolaos Germanos" International Congress Centre, Thessaloniki, Northern Greece, September 23-26, 2010)

Please see for details Newsletter 88, Feb 2009.

[www.cbga2010.org](http://www.cbga2010.org)

**Seventh Readings Commemorating A. N. Kryshstofovich**  
(Komarov Botanical Institute, Saint-Petersburg, Russia, October 26 – 27, 2010)

Please see for details Newsletter 91, April 2010.

Please, contact Natalia Nosova at kryshsto "at" gmail.com for further information on the conference

**Annual Meeting of the Palaeobotanical Committee of the Chinese Palaeontological Society of China**  
(Xishuangbanna Tropical Botanical Garden, Yunnan, China, November 14 – 16, 2010)

Please contact Wang Jun at jun.wang "at" nigpas.ac.cn for further information.

**Chinese Academy of Sciences NECLIME Symposium -Neogene climate evolution in Eurasia**

**(Kunming, Yunnan, China; November 18 – 20, 2010)**

Organized by Zhou Zhe-Kun and Volker Mosbrugger.

More details about the concept, structure and members of NECLIME can be found on the NECLIME homepage [www.neclime.de](http://www.neclime.de)

Please contact Zhou Zhekun at zhouzk "at" mail.kib.ac.cn for further information.

**28<sup>th</sup> Midcontinent Paleobotany Colloquium (MPC)**

**(North Carolina State University, mid-May, 2011)**

The 28<sup>th</sup> MPC will be hosted by Elizabeth Wheeler, Jim Mickle, and Pat Gensel.

For further information, please contact one of the organizers or visit

<http://oak.cats.ohiou.edu/~rothwell/MPC/index.htm> for new updates.

**IBC 2011 - XVIII International Botanical Congress**

**(Melbourne, Australia 3-30 July, 2011)**

Please see for details Newsletter 91, April 2010.

<http://www.ibc2011.com/Default.htm>

**First Circular - IPC XIII/IOPC IX 2012, TOKYO, Japan**

**13th International Palynological Congress**

**9th International Organisation of Palaeobotany Conference (August 23 - 30, 2012, Chuo University, Tokyo)**



**Palynology and Palaeobotany in the Century of the Environment**

**Objective**

Our world is changing dramatically. There are many urgent environmental issues, such as pollution, climate change, landscape and land-use changes, that have affected the ecosystem, biological diversity and human life. Palynology and Palaeobotany have provided baseline information on the past biological and environmental changes, which have in turn become critical for sustainable environmental management and nature conservation. In Japan and elsewhere more medical doctors are actively involved in Aerobiology and Palynology to prevent further spread of pollen-related allergies influenced by human-induced environmental changes. Our disciplines now have wider implications and applications relevant to the modern society than ever. The main theme "Palynology and Palaeobotany in the Century of the Environment" is thus timely for the IPC/IOPC 2012 meeting in Tokyo, Japan.

**Venue: Chuo University, Tokyo**

The campus is located at central Tokyo where various transport, accommodation, and touristic services are provided. It is within five-minutes walk from Metro Stations (Korakuen, Kasuga) of several lines connecting to major Metro and train networks. Many historical, cultural and touristic spots such as Imperial Palace, Meiji Shrine, Asakusa Sensoji Temple, Botanical Gardens of the University of Tokyo, National Museum of Science and Nature, Tokyo Bay-area, Akihabara Electric Town are within 30 minutes distance.

**Climate**

Tokyo summer is tropical. However, most facilities and traffics are perfectly air-conditioned. You may have occasional rain, sometimes influenced by Typhoon storm.

**Accommodation, meal & shopping**

Tokyo used to be one of the most expensive cities in the world decades ago, but that is not true now. There are a variety of accommodation types, including well-equipped five-stars (>20,000 yen) to medium class hotels (15,000-6,000 yen), so-called

business hotels (9,000-4,000 yen), typical Japanese style inn (Ryokan) with Tatami-mat (room charge varies), and much economical multi-bed type sharing rooms for bag-packers (3,000-1,000 yen). There are several Youth Hostels in Tokyo. Tokyo is a well-known gourmet metropolis, providing various national and international foods to fulfill a variety of demands of visitors. Many convenience stores offer economical and sufficient meals, such as sandwiches, rice-balls (Onigiri) and lunch-box type foods, including vegetarian preferences. Convenience stores are open all day, some are 24 hours.

### Schedule

The joint meeting of IPC and IOPC will be held from August 23 to August 30, 2012, composed mainly of plenary sessions, poster sessions, oral sessions and attractive social events.

AUG		am	noon	pm	ev
23	THU			Plenary session	ice breaker
24	FRI	Plenary session	poster session 1	session 1-6	
25	SAT	session 7-12	poster session 1	session 13-18	
26	SUN	one day excursion	one day excursion	one day excursion	
27	MON	session 19-24	poster session 2	session 25-30	Banquet
28	TUE	session 31-36	poster session 2	session 37-42	
29	WED	session 43-48	poster session 3	meetings	
30	THU	session 49-54	poster session 3	Closing ceremony	Farewell party

### Symposium

Symposia will be planned to interest topics from various disciplines such as palaeobotany, palaeoecology, palaeoclimatology, biostratigraphy, plant taxonomy, morphology, cell biology, aelobiology, allergology, melissopalynology, forensic palynology, etc.

Proposals for sessions are welcome. We will provide information for the proposals.

### Tourism

International Metropolis, Tokyo

Tokyo is the center of politics and economics of Japan and one of the leading cultural centers of the world. There are a lot of attractions such as the Tokyo Disneyland and large-scale downtown areas such as Ginza where famous big-name brand shops from the world stand. On the other hand, the scenery of Asakusa is reminiscent of the former Edo era. The Imperial Palace and Meiji Shrine welcome you with quiet and traditional circumstances.

### Domestic traffic

The Shinkansen Super Express is the safest and fastest way to move between major cities. Various domestic flights from Haneda Airport connect major cities, too. For foreign travelers, Japan Rail Pass is economical and convenient. You can visit major cities by Shinkansen Super Express (e.g. to Kyoto 2.5 hrs, Nagoya 2 hrs, Sendai 2 hrs), and Kyushu and Hokkaido by 1 hour flight.

### Sophisticated Japanese Culture

Kyoto and Nara are ancient capitals of Japan. Heiankyo (Kyoto) was established in 794 AD, and Heijokyo (Nara) in 710 AD. The two cities have been the center of culture and politics in Japan before the capital has moved to Tokyo. There are many temples and shrines including 17 World Cultural Heritage Sites such as Kiyomizu-dera temple and Kinkaku-ji temple. You may see maiko with long hanging-sleeved kimono who act as Japanese dancer and waitresses at parties in the special restaurant in the Gion area.

### Field Trips and Nature

Possible Field Trips (Pre-/Post-conference):

- Sub-tropical vegetation in southwestern islands
- Yakushima Island (World Heritage Site: Old growth forests of *Cryptomeria japonica*)
- Nikko National Park and Toshogu Shrine (World Heritage Site), Pleistocene plant fossil site and hot springs at Shiobara
- Lake Biwa (largest lake of Japan) and human impact on vegetation around an ancient capital in Kyoto
- Beech forests, subalpine conifer forests and alpine meadow in Central Japan
- Mesozoic floras in south Honshu, visit Fukui Dinosaur Museum, and warm temperate mixed forests
- Cretaceous and Tertiary plant fossil sites and cool-temperate mixed forests in Hokkaido, visiting hot springs
- Other optional excursions to Korea and/or China will be programmed in cooperation with Korean and Chinese colleagues.

### One-day tours

- Mt. Fuji, Hakone National Park and hotspots
- Yokohama and China Town gourmet tour
- Kamakura historical tour
- Nikko historical tour
- Other optional bus tours in Tokyo can be arranged.

### IPC-XIII/ IOPC-IX organizing Committee

President Sahashi	Norio
Vice-President Uemura, Harufumi Nishida	Kazuhiko
Secretary General Takahara	Hikaru
International Advisory Committee Nishida	Harufumi
Fund Committee Kishikawa	Reiko
Finance Committee Kondo	Teiji
Public Relations Committee Nishida	Harufumi
Program Committee Saito	Takeshi
Excursion & Event Committee Momohara	Arata
Venue and Equipment Committee Nishida	Harufumi

### Organizer:

The Palynological Society of Japan (PSJ)  
The International Federation of Palynological Societies (IFPS)  
The International Organisation of Palaeobotany (IOP)

### Co-organizer:

The following scientific societies will co-organize the congress.  
The Botanical Society of Japan  
The Palaeontological Society of Japan  
The Japanese Society for Plant Systematics  
Japanese Association of Historical Botany  
Japan Association for Quaternary Research

### Conference web-site

<http://wwwsoc.nii.ac.jp/psj3/jp/index.htm>

### Invitation to the 9<sup>th</sup> EPPC 2014 in Padova

The Italian group of Palaeobotany and Palynology is very glad to be able to invite all of you to Padova in 2014 for the next EPPC.

Padua (Padova in Italian) is a picturesque, historic city in Northern Italy (about 40 km west of Venice), with a dense network of arcaded streets, large communal “piazza” (squares) and many bridges crossing the various branches of the Bacchiglione. It hosts the almost 800 years-old Università di Padova, which is famous for having had Galileo Galilei among its lecturers as well as important palaeobotanists of the XIX century: Abramo Bartolommeo Massalongo and Barone Achille de Zigno. All scientific sessions will be held at the new Department of Geoscience, however also the famous Botanical Garden and the Museum of Palaeontology will be involved during this conference.

Field-trips are planned in the fascinating landscapes of the Dolomites, Sardinia, Emilia-Romagna, Latium and Tuscany.

The conference date is planned to be the end of August-beginning of September. In order to favour the attendance of young scientists it will be tried to use university residences.

Hope to see you all in Padova,  
The EPPC 2014 organizing group.

### REPORTS FROM PAST MEETINGS

#### 27<sup>th</sup> Midcontinent Paleobotany Colloquium (MPC) 2010

The 27<sup>th</sup> MPC was held on May 28-30, 2010, at Frostburg State University, Frostburg, Maryland. This colloquium is small with 15 participants, but it went through very successful.

The colloquium carried the traditional theme very well, in aspects of participants and presentations. Among the participants were one undergraduate,

one master degree student, three Ph.D. students, one postdoctoral research associate, one fossil plant lover, and eight professors. They presented ten talks and three posters, with topics on fossil plants from Devonian to modern plants, areas from morphology, anatomy, phylogeny, ecology, education, and museum development, etc. (see details at <http://www.frostburg.edu/27thMPC/Agenda.pdf>).

Dr. Rothwell's talk was particularly inspiring and encouraging to students, and they highly appreciated it. Beside routine presentations, Hongqi Li and his undergraduate Elliot Weidow presented two talks about their study of fossil plants, and meanwhile showed many fossil specimens mentioned in their talks, so the participants had a direct view of the fossil material. All participants attended a demonstration about how to use SEM Low VA mode to examine fossil plant specimens directly and easily. Participants shared constructive opinions friendly and enjoyed communications during breaks, banquet, and on campus. The field trip was so convenient and fantastic, and a thunderstorm just on May 28<sup>th</sup> afternoon washed the fossil plants off and displayed them so clearly on the surface along the way! All participants collected many marvellous fossil plant specimens. Finally, participants had a great picnic on the breezing talus top. The field trip adjourned around noon.

For more information about the 27<sup>th</sup> MPC, please visit <http://www.frostburg.edu/27thMPC/>.

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### **8th EPPC in Budapest, Hungary, July 6-10, 2010**

The 8th European Palaeobotany-Palynology Conference was held in the beautiful city of Budapest on the Danube this summer. This conference series meets in a different European city every two years and, in this way, alternates with a rhythm of four years with the International

Organisation of Palaeobotany Conferences. For this reason, and probably because international travel is so much easier these days, the EPPC has grown more global in its scope, attracting scientists from as far away as North and South America, Africa, Asia, Australia, and New Zealand. This has resulted in close collaborative work between paleobotanists and palynologists separated by great geographic distances and in intriguing symposia on widely disjunct areas, both of which are welcomed developments that have added to the diversity of studies in 21st century plant palaeontology.

However, despite the increasing influx of internationality, the EPPC retains its European character, and we were charmed by the open, friendly, relaxed and competent nature of our Hungarian hosts. The host committee was headed by Chair Lilla Hably, who was ably assisted by Secretary Boglárka Erdei, and committee members Judit Bajzáth, Maria Barbacka, Eniko Magyari, and Zsafia Medzihradzky. Although our hosts felt compelled to apologize for the unconventional congress venue, I was delighted with the Hungarian Natural History Museum with its sleek modern design, spacious, domed main hall, Solnhofen-stone floors, and fossiliferous limestone stairways. The organizers graciously catered to all our needs, offering us lavish multicourse meals at midday, and espresso and petit fours during the coffee breaks. With over 400 participants from all parts of the world at this conference, it must have been a challenge to keep everything running so smoothly.

The conference was opened with warm greetings from Lilla Hably on behalf of the Budapest EPPC and from Johanna Kovar-Eder on behalf of the IOP. Plenary lectures were given by Hans Kerp, Johanna Kovar-Eder, and Richard Bradshaw, who spoke, respectively, on new insights from the Rhynie Chert, on paleobotany's future in Europe, and on using ancient DNA to understand tree distribution dynamics and genetic diversity.

The scientific presentations were multifaceted and stimulating. Altogether there were 36 symposia, over 300 talks, and more than 120 posters presented at the conference. The symposia included the mainstays of palaeobotany: the identification,

description, and systematics of fossil plants, the study of ancient floras, and the use of plant parts, particularly palynomorphs, in biostratigraphy. There were symposia dealing primarily with leaves, but also others concentrating on fruits and seeds, wood, and pollen. The application of new and old techniques often enhances the study of ancient plant remains, and this was reflected in symposia based on investigations using DNA analysis, the molecular phylogenetic approach, cuticular work, and scanning electron microscopy. As at all major palaeobotanical meetings, there were sessions on the early land plants and Cretaceous angiosperms, but at this conference, there were symposia on Carboniferous wetlands, gnetophytes, and conifers as well. Biogeographic questions were raised in regard to plant migration over North Atlantic land bridges, disjunct plant patterns in China and Europe, and polar palaeobotany. Several symposia focused on climate reconstruction and interpretation based on plants in the fossil record, but there were also sessions that looked at the issue the other way around, that is, in regard to the response of vegetation to climate. Talks on Quaternary vegetation patterns, pollen deposition, and climate, and on human landscapes and climate change during the Holocene were also well-represented at this meeting.

Wanting to improve my grasp of early plant evolution, I happened on one session that included two fascinating studies by sedimentologists who work with Palaeozoic floras. The talk by Neil Davies, given by Martin Gibling, presented intriguing evidence of how the early land plants transformed river landscapes from the Cambrian to Carboniferous. Martin Gibling then reported on the oldest log jams in the Pennsylvanian in Atlantic Canada, which is another case of how plants – in this case, large woody debris – interacted with sediments to alter depositional patterns. I was also enthralled by the new views on the oldest forest trees given by Chris Berry and colleagues, who showed us revised whole-plant reconstructions of Middle Devonian plants based on new finds, as well as by the reproduction ecology of plants from the Rhynie Chert, an update given by Hans Kerp and Hagen Hass.

The past and present vegetation of Hungary were the theme of the three conference field trips. The pre-conference field trip led by E. Magyari looked at the Central European steppe vegetation at the Hortobágy National Park. One post-conference field trip, led by Maria Barbacka, visited the Early Jurassic flora in southern Hungary, while the second post-conference field trip, led by Boglárka Erdei and Lilla Hably, had a look at younger sediments in the Paleogene and Neogene in northeastern Hungary.



I took advantage of the social program offered by the conference in order to see more of Budapest and vicinity during my first trip to Hungary. It turned out that the sightseeing tour, a slow, pondering bus trip through the city, was not exactly the carefree walk that I had expected, because the sights of Budapest – mostly magnificent architecture and beautiful views of the Danube – are widely spread on both sides of the river, and the bus spent much time stuck in thick traffic. However, directly afterwards was the horse show at the Lázár Equestrian Park, which was an entertaining spectacle that reflected the roots of the first Hungarians (the Magyars), warrior horsemen from the Central Asian steppes who settled in Hungary in the ninth century. After we took a relaxing horse-and-carriage ride through open woods and enjoyed a traditional Hungarian dinner with free-flowing wine, live music, and a folk-dance show, it turned out to be the perfect end to the day. The hot and

sticky traffic jam in the city that afternoon was long forgotten.

The high point to the social program, however, was the cruise and conference dinner on the Danube. Again, the tasty Hungarian cuisine coupled with ample amounts of good wine proved to be good catalysts for a jolly atmosphere and animated chatter onboard. There was even a live band and some even livelier dancing, which all of us on the boat were able to enjoy vicariously by way of a dance-cam.



We owe Lilla Hably, Boglárka Erdei, and their colleagues and staff at the Hungarian Natural History Museum many thanks for the wonderful, well-organized meeting and generous hospitality in Budapest. The next EPPC will be held in Italy, chaired by Edoardo Martinetto, organized by Secretary Evelyn Kustatscher, and hosted by our Italian colleagues in the university town of Padua. See you in Italy in 2014!

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## AWARDS

### Jean Galtier - recipient of the W.J. Jongmans Medal 2010

The Jongmans Medal for excellence in palaeobotany and palynology was instituted in 1994 on the occasion of the 4<sup>th</sup> European Palaeobotany and Palynology Conference that was held in Heerlen-Kerkrade, 1994. The medal is named after Willem Josephus Jongmans (1878-1957), an eminent Dutch palaeobotanist and director of the Geological Bureau in Heerlen. Jongmans is best known for his monographs on calamites, his numerous publications on Carboniferous stratigraphy, as organizer of the first three congresses on Carboniferous stratigraphy and geology, and as founder and long-time editor of the *Fossilium Catalogus II Plantae*. This medal is given every four years to an outstanding European palaeobotanist or palynologist at the European Palaeobotany and Palynology Conference. The previous four medallists are Winfried Remy, Maurice Streel, Harald Walther and David Batten.

This year the Jongmans Medal was awarded to **Prof. Dr. Jean Galtier** during the opening ceremony of the 8<sup>th</sup> European Palaeobotany and Palynology in Budapest. Jean Galtier was born on March 17<sup>th</sup> 1940. He started his palaeobotanical career in 1963 as Stagiaire with CNRS, the French national research council. In that same year he published his first paper. He worked under Louis Grambast on silicified plants from the Lower Carboniferous of the Montagne Noire, southern France. In 1970 he published his PhD thesis entitled "Recherches sur les végétaux à structure conservée du Carbonifère inférieur français". In that year he became Chargé de Recherche, in 1973 Maître de Conférences and in 1993 he was promoted to Directeur de Recherche. In 2001 the Montpellier palaeobotany group moved from the university to CIRAD. Jean officially retired in 2005 when he reached the age of 65, but he obtained the status of emeritus. The special symposium for his official retirement was very well attended. Jean continued his research and since his official retirement he published nearly 30 papers; several others are



currently in press. Since his first publication in 1963 he published 164 papers. His main interests are anatomically preserved plants, particularly early ferns and early gymnosperms. He published on Devonian, Carboniferous and Permian floras, anatomically preserved material as well as compression floras from France, Belgium, England, Scotland, Germany, Italy, Morocco, the United States, China, Australia and the Antarctic. He cooperated with many colleagues, including Charles B. Beck, Jean Broutin, Geoff Clayton, Carles Martin-Closas, Jason Hilton, Francis Hueber, Michael Krings, Li Chengsen, Ronny Rößler, Gar W. Rothwell, Stephen E. Scheckler, William E. Stein and Thomas N. Taylor to name just a few of his nearly hundred co-authors. Especially noteworthy are the collaborations with Andrew C. Scott that resulted in a series of papers on the Lower Carboniferous of Scotland and with Tom L. Phillips with whom he worked on Zygoteridales and Filicales, and on comparisons of American coal ball floras with coeval anatomically preserved floras from Europe. Jean described several new genera and many new species of anatomically preserved plants that are now figured in textbooks. In addition to his work on Lower Carboniferous floras, his contribution to the monograph he published together with Jeanne Doubinger, Pierre Vetter and Jean Broutin on the Stephanian floras from the St Étienne Basin should be mentioned. In this volume he provided the first photographic documentation of the classical permineralized flora of Grand-Croix that was originally described by Renault and Brongniart more than a century before. Jean currently works on anatomically preserved early ferns and gymnosperms, with Jean Broutin on the compression floras from Graissesac and Lodève, and with Tom Taylor, Michael Krings and Nora Dotzler on microorganisms from the Grand-Croix chert.

Jean trained several PhD students: John Holmes, Brigitte Meyer-Berthaud, Rachel Brown (supervised with Andrew C. Scott), Jean-Yves Dubuisson, Olivier Bethoux (supervised with André Nel), Anne-Laure Decombeix (supervised with Brigitte Meyer-Berthaud) and currently Adèle Corvez (supervised with Jean-Yves Dubuisson).

Over the years Jean hosted several postdocs: Gill Rex, Susanna Costanza, Nick Rowe, Alicia Lesnikowska, Alan Hemsley and Shi-Jun Wang.

Jean organized two highly successful international meetings in Montpellier, the European Conference of Palaeobotany (1983) and the International Symposium on Gymnosperm Evolution (1986). He gave keynote presentations at several congresses. Since many years Jean serves on the editorial boards of the *Review of Palaeobotany and Palynology* and *Palaeontographica B*. Personally, as editor I highly appreciate his very thoughtful, critical but always very fair and constructive reviews. Jean served the palaeobotanical community as vice-president (1996-2000) and as president of IOP (2000-2004).

Jean is a person who never places himself in the foreground but he always stimulates and helps young colleagues, several of them have become well-known palaeobotanists. Visitors are always welcome in Montpellier to study his collections in the institute, and to visit him at home. He is always willing to assist colleagues who want to study the famous Renault collection of thin sections from Grand-Croix and Autun kept in the *Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle* in Paris, a collection that he probably knows better than anyone else.

Jean's achievements did not remain unnoticed. In an early stage of his career he received the *Médaille de Bronze* from CNRS (1971) and later he was awarded the *Prix Paul Bertrand* of the *Académie des Sciences Paris* (1989). I am very pleased that the jury has chosen Jean Galtier unanimously as this year's recipient of the *Jongmans Medal*. Jean, many thanks for everything you did for our discipline and heartfelt congratulations from all of us!

Hans Kerp, Münster

## BOOK REVIEWS

**A. Herman, J. Kvaček, 2010. Late Cretaceous Grünbach Flora of Austria. Naturhistorisches Museum Wien. ISBN 978-3-902421-43-2. (224 p., 61 text-figures, 1 table, 36 plates)**

Late Cretaceous anthracophilous floras are extremely rare in the Northern Hemisphere. The Lower Campanian Grünbach flora deriving from the Grünbach Formation, Gosau Group, in Austria is a rare exception. Mining activity was concentrated to the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> and the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century in the Grünbach region. From this time, the Natural History Museum Vienna houses a well-sampled huge collection of compressions and impressions of mostly foliage but also reproductive structures. This flora was rather unknown so far because only little had been published by Franz Unger and Constantin von Ettingshausen in the 1850-ies.

Alexej Herman and Jiri Kvacek, both well recognised specialists on Cretaceous plants, present the first and impressing monographical treatment of this Campanian plant assemblage. They describe 53 taxa based on gross morphology and cuticular structures, as well as partly reproductive structures of over 1000 studied specimens. Among them are 4 new genera and 27 new species. The flora is a unique mixture of Equisetopsida (1 species), Polypodiopsida (11 species, including spore-bearing sori), Cycadopsida (1 species), Pinopsida (4 species), Liliopsida (6 species), and Magnoliopsida (30 species). The taxa are treated extensively providing synonymy, material, description, occurrence (regional and global), comparison and discussion, high-quality foto plates (except for the dark print quality of plate 26) and very informative line drawings, prepared by an interesting technique.

Chapter 4 includes an essential section on the old problem of the identification of Cretaceous angiosperm foliage arguing for a purely morphological classification system independent from that of modern plants. This chapter also focuses on the systematic composition of the Grünbach flora and its peculiarities: Among these,

the presence of the cycad *Nilsonia* is recognised as unique in the European Campanian and the record of *Podozamites* (Pinopsida), a single, well preserved specimen, is estimated as a rather late occurrence of this conifer genus. Three taxa of monocotyledons represented by sterile foliage and one by reproductive structure are assigned to modern families: *Lysichiton*, Araceae; *Pandanites* (foliage), *Grünbachia* (reproductive structure), Pandanaceae; Sabalites, Arecaceae. Among dicots only five of 18 genera can be compared with recent suprageneric taxa or even genera. These are *Ettingshausenia* assigned to Platanaceae, *Celastrophyllum johannae* to the hamamelid clade, *Juglandiphyllites* to juglandoids, *Brasenites* to *Brasenia*, and *Quereuxia* to Trapaceae.

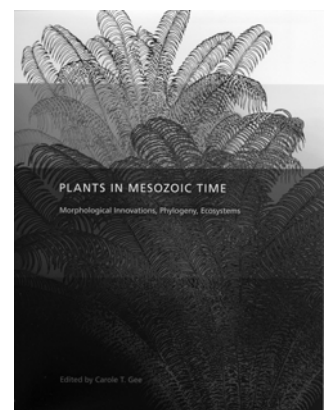
The systematic part is followed by very informative chapters on palaeofloristics and phytogeography, palaeoecological interpretation, and palaeoclimatic implications based on different methods (Nearest Living Relatives-NLR, Leaf Margin Analysis-LMA, and Climate Leaf Analysis Multivariate Program-CLAMP). Summarising this monograph offers a comprehensive study of this important fossil flora including systematics, ecology, and climate, based both on descriptive and statistical methods. This way of treatment definitely may be regarded as a standard for palaeobotanical investigations.

Johanna Kovar-Eder  
Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Stuttgart

### **Plants in Mesozoic Time: Morphological Innovations, Phylogeny, Ecosystems.**

**Edited by Carole T. Gee,**

Senior Research Scientist  
in Palaeobotany, Division  
of Palaeontology at the  
Steinmann Institute,  
University of Bonn,  
Germany



“It has been some time since there was a volume dedicated to Mesozoic plants..... This book will have merit as a reference for years to come.” — *Kirk R. Johnson*, Denver Museum of Nature and Science.

**Plants in Mesozoic Time** showcases the latest research of broad botanical and paleontological interest from the world’s experts on Mesozoic plant life. Each chapter covers a special aspect of a particular plant group—ranging from horsetails to ginkgophytes, from cycads to conifers—and relates it to key innovations in structure, phylogenetic relationships, the Mesozoic flora, or animals such as plant-eating dinosaurs. The book’s geographic scope extends from Antarctica and Argentina to the western interior of North America, with studies on the reconstruction of the Late Jurassic vegetation of the Morrison Formation and on fossil angiosperm lianas from Late Cretaceous deposits in Utah and New Mexico. This volume also includes cutting-edge studies on the evolutionary developmental biology (“evo-devo”) of Mesozoic forests, the phylogenetic analysis of the still enigmatic bennettitaleans, and the genetic developmental controls of the oldest flowers in the fossil record.

This edited volume is a festschrift honoring Prof. Ted Delevoryas on the occasion of his 80th birthday and contains the following contributions:

Preface, Dedication, and Acknowledgements

**Carole T. Gee**

The Career of Ted Delevoryas: Appreciation and Publications

**Thomas N. Taylor, Edith L. Taylor, and Charles P. Daghljan**

**PART ONE:** Morphological innovations in Mesozoic Plants

**Chapter 1** - Architectural Innovation and Developmental Controls in Some Mesozoic Gymnosperms, or, Why Do The Leaf Crowns in Mesozoic Forests Look Tufted?

**Ian Sussex, Nancy Kerk, and Carole T. Gee**

**Chapter 2** - Modern Traits in Early Mesozoic Sphenophytes: The *Equisetum*-like Cones of *Spaciinodum collinsonii* with In Situ Spores and Elaters from the Middle Triassic of Antarctica

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**Jeffrey M. Osborn and Mackenzie L. Taylor**

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**Gar W. Rothwell and Ruth A. Stockey**

**Chapter 5** - A Mosaic of Characters in a New Whole-plant *Araucaria*, *A. delevoryasii* Gee sp. nov., from the Late Jurassic Morrison Formation of Wyoming, U.S.A.

**Carole T. Gee and William D. Tidwell**

**Chapter 6** - Major Innovations in Angiosperm Evolution

**David L. Dilcher**

**Chapter 7** - Implications of Fossil Floral Data on Understanding the Early Evolution of Molecular Developmental Controls of Flowers

**David Winship Taylor**

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**Chapter 10** - The Bennettiales (Cycadeoidales): A Preliminary Perspective on This Arguably Enigmatic Group

**William L. Crepet and Dennis W. Stevenson**

**Chapter 11** - Endemism of Early Cretaceous Conifers in Western Gondwana

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**Chapter 12** - Oldest Known Dicotyledonous Lianas from the Early Cretaceous of Utah and New Mexico, U.S.A.

**William D. Tidwell, Sidney R. Ash, and Brooks B. Britt**

**PART THREE:** Ecosystems and Mesozoic Plants

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**Carol L. Hotton and Nina L. Baghai-Riding**

**Chapter 14** - Mesozoic Plants and Dinosaur Herbivory

**P. Martin Sander, Carole T. Gee, Jürgen Hummel, and Marcus Clauss**

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## OBITUARIES

### Erratum - In memoriam Sergey Glebovich Zhilin

In the April's issue (Newsletter 91) we misreported the day of bereavement of **Sergey Glebovich Zhilin**, Russian palaeobotanist of the Komarov Botanical Institute in St. Petersburg. He passed away in a Cordial Clinic on February 3, 2010, and not as reported in 2009.

### Addendum - In memoriam Armen Leonovich Takhtajan (IOP-Newsletter 91).

We have obtained this foto of Armen Leonovich Takhtajan just after the last issue had appeared.



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IOP Logo: The evolution of plant architecture (by A. R. Hemsley).

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