

THE PHYCOLOGIST



The Newsletter of the British Phycological Society

Editor: Alison R. Taylor

Home page: <http://www.brphycsoc.org/>

Number 64

April 2003

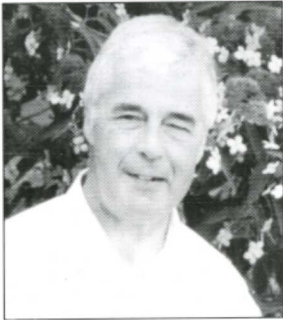
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About this Issue

This edition of *The Phycologist* heralds several changes in the British Phycological Society and the newsletter itself. In a letter from our new President, Barry Leadbeater gives his perspective on these changes, specifically on the new committee structure of the BPS which is further expanded in subsequent pages of *The Phycologist*. Regarding the newsletter, it was decided at the BPS Winter Council Meeting that *The Phycologist* would go to print twice each year in April and November. There are several advantages in doing this, these dates work well for the publicising of and reporting on the BPS Winter Meetings. The new print dates are also timed well for reporting student prizes and BPS awards. It is also anticipated that the lead-time for each issue will facilitate inclusion of an increased number of articles. *The Phycologist* not only informs the phycological community of the activities of the British Phycological Society but is also an important forum for BPS members. We are therefore interested to hear your views on how you would like to see *The Phycologist* further developed and we are especially interested to hear of ideas for articles and news items of interest to readers (see 'Instructions to Authors' for contact details).

Letter from the President of the British Phycological Society



The times they are a-changing!

Welcome to the first issue of *The Phycologist* for 2003. The third year of the new millennium sees the British Phycological Society, like so many other comparable organisations, in a state of change. In January 2002, we celebrated the 50th Jubilee of the Society with our annual meeting in London. Although this was a time for reflection we also took the opportunity to look ahead.

It is fascinating to read the original documents that accompanied the founding of the Society in 1952. In particular, the founding members drew up a list of aims for the new Society including: (i) the holding of regular scientific meetings in order to disseminate information; (ii) the holding of field meetings; (iii) the production of a check-list of algae and a marine algal flora; and (iv) the production of a news bulletin. In the 50 years since then, all these aims have been realised in full. Thus we now inherit a thriving Society with well attended meetings; the BPS supports a variety of field courses – four in 2003 (see BPS website for details); check-lists have been published and the final three volumes of the marine algal flora together with the seaweed mapping scheme are nearing completion. The news bulletin, which started off life as the *British Phycological Bulletin*, later to become the *British Phycological Journal* and then the *European Journal of Phycology*, is now justly considered to be one of the leading outlets for high quality papers in phycology. There are also many other achievements we could catalogue, including the establishment of the Manton and BPS poster prizes and our support for the recent publication of the *Freshwater Algal Flora of the British Isles* (David John, Brian Whitton and Alan Brook eds.).

However, times are changing fast and within the next decade, let alone 50 years, we must face up to the many challenges ahead. Probably the most important challenge facing the Society is the task of maintaining a large and thriving membership. Whereas 50 years ago phycologists were to be found in most Universities and many marine and freshwater research institutions and jobs were usually long term, this is not the situation today where the norm is often a series of short-term contracts. Furthermore, whereas a course on the algae was staple fare in many undergraduate courses in biology, this is not so widespread today where algae are introduced as incidental to other subject areas such as aquatic ecology, biotechnology, molecular biology etc.

The present challenge facing the Society is how we can attract and provide for a more mobile and diverse population of members with shorter-term interests in phycology. In response to this, our publicity brochure has been upgraded and we have instigated our website which not only keeps the membership informed of news, views and events but will also be relevant to attracting new members. We have made arrangements for student representation on Council and we are making considerable efforts to attract members from professional bodies and overseas.

After discussion at the Galway meeting of the *pros* and *cons* of using electronic mail to circulate *The Phycologist* to members, it was decided that, at least for the time being, we would continue to circulate paper copy but from now on there would be two issues a year (see further details below). The feeling was that *The Phycologist* played an important role in maintaining a close relationship with the membership. However, as with all newsletters, there is always a need for copy – so please help us by sending articles and information that you would like to see included.

With the future in mind, BPS Council has updated its Committee structure and made a number of other changes. Firstly, in recognition of the importance of promoting phycology at all levels of education – in schools, in universities and in ‘life-long education’ – we have formed a *Communication and Education Committee*. A function of this Committee will be to ensure that we make people and organisations aware of the importance of phycology today and of the activities of our Society. To encourage students and others to take an active interest in phycology by attending relevant meetings and field courses we have instigated an *Awards and Training Committee*. This year finance is being made available to support students attending algal field courses run by members of the BPS. Council has also agreed to provide financial assistance for students attending international meetings such as the

microphytobenthos meeting later this year in The Netherlands. Thirdly, the formation of a *Biodiversity and Conservation Committee* acknowledges that the Society has a role to play in the conservation of environments, particularly relevant to algae, and to algal biodiversity in general.

The new Committee structure, which is now in place, accompanies, coincidentally, a number of changes in the Officers and Ordinary members of Council. In particular, Juliet Brodie (Secretary), Murray Brown (Membership Secretary) and Bruce Osborne (Editor of *The Phycologist*) have come to the end of their periods of office and will be replaced by Jackie Parry, Graham Scott and Alison Taylor respectively. Chris Gibson and Dick Crawford retire as Immediate Past President and Vice President respectively – Eileen Cox becomes Immediate Past President and Mike Guiry and Jeanine

Olsen become Vice Presidents. Linda Medlin, and Debora Iglesias-Rodriguez retire as ordinary members. To all retiring members of Council we offer our thanks and we look forward to their continuing support of our activities.

Finally, the strength of the Society is dependent on the participation of its membership. I hope that all members will continue to support the Society in a variety of ways - by actively supporting our meetings, by encouraging others to join the Society, by contributing articles to *The Phycologist* and by promoting meetings, courses and other activities relevant to the Society's interests. As President of the BPS, I look forward to co-ordinating, promoting and broadening our activities during the next two years.

Barry Leadbeater

The British Phycological Society Committee Structure Awards and Training Committee

The Remit of the Awards and Training Committee is broad. The British Phycological Society has funds to support a range of activities for student members and to sponsor events that are considered within the remit of the Society. The Awards and Training Committee's role is to administer these awards which are primarily aimed at encouraging active student participation at phycological meetings and in phycological research. The different categories are outlined below. Further enquiries and applications for funding should be made to the chairperson of the British Phycological Society Awards and Training Committee. This is currently **Dr Eileen Cox, Department of Botany, The Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London, SW7 5BD, UK. Email: e.j.cox@nhm.ac.uk**

All applications will be considered by the Awards and Training Committee whose decision will be final. It is important to remember that the British Phycological Society cannot guarantee to support all applications.

Student Funding

1) Funds to support student members attending the British Phycological Society Winter Meeting.

Deadline: November 1st

Conditions: A poster or talk will be presented.

Application: 1) Applicants should send a letter and brief CV. 2) They should confirm their membership of the British Phycological Society, or include a completed application form available of the website. 3)

Supervisors should send a letter of support. 4) A statement of costs indicating the sum requested from the British Phycological Society, as well as any other resources available to the applicant should be included.

As a guide to possible funds, the Society has tried to meet accommodation and registration costs and up to half of economy travel costs. The actual sum awarded will reflect the number of applications received and the funds available.

2) Student Conference and Travel Funds

To support student members attending other courses and meetings sponsored by the British Phycological Society.

These funds are for students attending other meetings sponsored by the British Phycological Society and courses that are not formally included in the degree programme (for example, those held at field centres) that are primarily concerned with algae.

Deadline: November 1st for meetings scheduled between January and June of the following year. **May 1st** for meetings scheduled between July and December.

Conditions: A poster or talk will be presented. The British Phycological Society also requires successful applicants to write a short report or article for *The Phycologist*.

Application: As above

3) Summer Research Studentships

The British Phycological Society offers up to two summer studentships (maximum value £500) to support undergraduate or postgraduate students for at least 4 weeks research during the summer vacation. The scheme is designed to encourage interest in the algae among students by giving them direct experience of laboratory and/or field techniques related to algae and a better awareness of the morphological or ecological range of algae and of their applications in pure and applied sciences.

Deadline: May 1st Supervisors will be notified in June.

Conditions: A short account of the studentship is required for *The Phycologist*.

Applications: Prospective supervisors should submit a proposal, not more than A4 must describe the project, costs involved and how it conforms to the objectives of the scheme.

4) Student prizes

The British Phycological Society award two student prizes at the Winter Meetings, The Manton Prize (£250) for best student paper and British Phycological

Society Poster Prize (£125) for best student poster. If you would like to have the work you present at the meeting considered for these prizes then you must indicate this on your registration form for the winter meeting.

Other Funding

The British Phycological Society welcomes applications from organisations to sponsor events and activities that are considered within the remit of the Society.

Deadlines: Requests for support can be sent at anytime of the year. However potential applicants should note that the British Phycological Society Council meets twice a year in **January** and **June** where proposals for funding may be discussed before a final decision can be made.

Conditions: that the British Phycological Society support is acknowledged and its logo displayed on any publications (paper or electronic). A short report of the activity or event is required for *The Phycologist*.

Applications: A formal proposal outlining the request and any supporting material should be submitted to the chairperson of the Awards and Training Committee.

Communication and Education Committee

The Remit of the Committee is:

- To increase recruitment of members to the Society, particularly with regards to those living in countries other than the UK and Ireland.
- To increase the recruitment, and long-term membership, of younger scientists to the Society.
- To promote the teaching of algae at all educational levels from primary to adult.
- To increase the public understanding of algae by intensifying the level of media attention given to the discipline.

In order to achieve these goals we need help from all of you. It's your Society at the end of the day!

Please inform Jackie Parry if you can help with the following (not just now, but at any time)

- If you are attending a European conference and are willing to promote the Society? If so, Jackie will send you some BPS packs containing application forms, BPS flyers, past copies of *The Phycologist* etc.
- If you are doing any sort of media interview could you please advertise the Society in any way can!!
- If you have Powerpoint lectures on algae that you are willing to share with other academics, please forward them to Jackie, where they can be put on the web as a teaching source.
- Likewise, if you have produced any materials for the teaching of school children, please forward these to Jackie.

Thank-you

Jackie Parry (j.parry@lancaster.ac.uk)

Biodiversity and Conservation Committee

The Biodiversity and Conservation Committee held its first meeting in January 2003 during the British Phycological Society Winter Meeting in Galway. The

Committee was set up for several reasons. The original Conservation Committee of the BPS was wound up a few years ago and replaced with the Algal Affairs

Committee. However, the remit of this committee changed with time and conservation ceased to have a real profile or forum for the society. With the near completion of the series *Seaweeds of the British Isles* and the publication of the *Freshwater Algal Flora of the British Isles: and identification guide to freshwater and terrestrial algae* (D.M. John, B.A. Whitton and A.J. Brook eds.) the Flora Committee and the Freshwater Flora Committee, both of which had been set up to oversee the production of these works, had really fulfilled their function. It was decided therefore that a new Committee should be put in place which would take over the role of the flora committees and oversee issues relating to conservation and biodiversity of the algae, hence the Biodiversity and Conservation Committee.

The broad remit of the Committee is:

- to actively promote algae in a conservation and biodiversity framework
- to raise awareness of algae to a wide audience
- to synthesise and evaluate existing and newly acquired knowledge and understanding of algae
- to assess the conservation status of algae so as to produce a red data book, biodiversity action plans (BAPS), and a dossier of important algal areas and habitats
- to actively encourage the development of

biodiversity 'tools' (identification guides, Floras, electronic keys, etc) and the gathering of new data on the algae

- to undertake scientific research as appropriate to address algal conservation and biodiversity issues

The committee is currently composed of Juliet Brodie (Chair; Bath Spa University College), David John (Natural History Museum), Jane Jamieson (Environment Agency), Leigh Jones (English Nature), Chris Maggs (Queen's University, Belfast), Gill Stevens (Secretary; Natural History Museum), Martin Wilkinson (Heriot Watt, Edinburgh). Members of the Committee will serve for three years terms and cannot serve for more than 2 three-year terms consecutively. The Committee will meet twice a year, once in the summer and once at the annual winter meeting of the BPS.

So now we want to hear from you if you

- wish to be involved in any way
- have any information relating to algae and conservation
- can contribute any relevant ideas

Please contact Juliet Brodie (j.brodie@bathspa.ac.uk) for any of the above or for further information.

J. Brodie

March 2003

2003 British Phycological Annual Winter Meeting, National University of Ireland, Galway

The 51st annual meeting of the society was held at the National University of Ireland, Galway from 2-5 January 2003, the first time that it has been held outside Britain. Given the time of the year and the relative remoteness of the location, there was a very healthy attendance of some 95 delegates and accompanying persons. Most of the attendees stayed at Brennan's Yard Hotel in the centre of Galway where a very reasonable rate for accommodation had been negotiated. Many travelled to the meeting using the low-fare carriers such as Ryanair who have made air travel in Europe so reasonable.

The meeting was opened by Professor Jim Browne, Registrar of the University, at a reception in the Martin Ryan Institute on the University campus on the evening of 2nd January. The presentations and posters were given in the Arts Millennium building and two

concurrent sessions were held on 3rd January. A wine reception sponsored by Taylor & Francis, the new publishers of the *European Journal of Phycology*, was held in the late afternoon at the same time as a poster session during which authors were given an opportunity to give a short account of their posters to a chaired group. Many thanks to Juliet Brodie and John Raven for chairing these sessions.

In the evening of 3rd January, Brennan's Yard Hotel put on a buffet meal followed by musical entertainment from a traditional Irish group. Two Irish colleens showed us how to dance, although for most, emulating their steps would have resulted in a trip to Casualty. The group also tried to teach us how to perform set-dances such as the "Siege of Ennis" and the "Walls of Limerick". Fortunately, none of the English in the audience asked what the names of these dances meant.

Unfortunately, participation was not as good as it might have been, partly because the floor was a little small and many were rather shy.

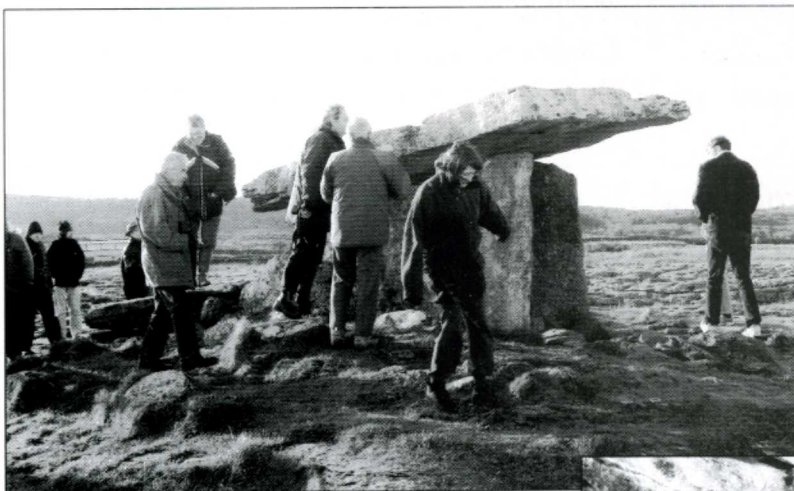
Irish dancing at Brennan's Yard Hotel

On Saturday 4th January, which I think is another "first" for the Society, there were further sessions of presented papers. A landmark paper was given by George Russell, now "retired" from the University of Liverpool, who told me that his first paper as a student was at the 3rd International Seaweed Symposium in Galway in August, 1958, an extraordinary record of nearly 45 years! In his modesty, George claimed that he has not improved much in this time. Prior to the AGM, Eileen Cox gave her Presidential Address.



The banquet was held in the SAS Radisson hotel followed by a very lively session from a superb band, the lead singer of which was heard to say to the band "Its like having a gig in your front room". Which I suppose was a reference to the intimacy of the occasion and the relative smallness of the crowd. Nevertheless, much enthusiastic dancing was apparent, not least from John Raven who led by example, as always.

Quite a few braved the fieldtrip next day (Sunday 6th) and some who booked never turned up. Great enthusiasm was, as always, apparent from Bob Wilce and his wife who were always first off the bus. It was a truly glorious (if atypical) day on which to visit the Burren, Ireland's spectacular limestone pavement just south of Galway. Court was paid to a small fraction of the ruined abbeys and churches, Celtic crosses, portal tombs and hostelries in the area and, despite the cold, we even managed to get to a shore to see some seaweed. Some well-known freshwater phycologists were even seen rescuing a giant blue-green algal trichome from a small pond near the Pollnabron portal tomb.



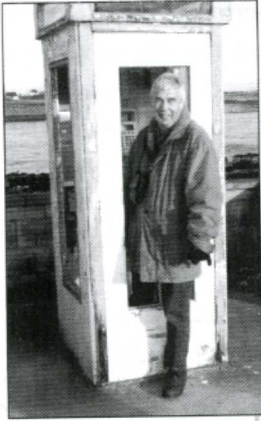
In the midst of the trip I was reminded of the well-known Irish terrestrial botanist Robert Lloyd Praeger who dragooned the people on such trips in the 19th century with a referee's whistle.

Intrepid early morning visit to Pollnabrone Portal Tomb in the Burren. Brian Whitton and Dave John are interested only in the algae on it.

The meeting benefited enormously from the excellent planning of the NUI Galway Organising Committee which organised all of the finances, the locations, the entertainment and the science. The post-doctoral and PhD students did an absolutely superb job of manning desks, sorting out the audiovisual complexities, and all those other background tasks that make a

Brian Whitton supervising (as usual) the rescue of an amazing giant blue-green algal trichome from a prehistoric site in the Burren!





meeting run smoothly. For the first time, most presentations were in PowerPoint and there were not problems in switching from one machine to another or in keeping the continuity intact. Finally, I must personally thank most sincerely Eilís Nic Dhonnacha on behalf of the Society for her superb organization, patience, and attention to detail.

M.D. Guiry

Barry Leadbeater discovers utilitarian phone box in Burren.

The 52nd British Psychological Society Winter Meeting Lancaster University - 4th-7th January 2004

The Venue

Lancaster University will host the BPS Winter Meeting in January 2004. The meeting will start on the evening of Sunday 4th January and end after lunch on Wednesday 7th January. Everything will take place on campus (lectures, accommodation and entertainment) and the Annual General Meeting will be on the afternoon of the 6th January. Lancaster is easily accessible by a number of routes (road, train, plane and even ferry) and further details can be found on the BPS website (<http://www.brphycsoc.org>).

The local organiser of this meeting is Dr Jackie Parry (j.parry@lancaster.ac.uk).

Accommodation

All accommodation will be on campus, with a choice from standard or en-suite rooms. Twin rooms (en-suite) will also be available. All rooms have a phone and internet access if you bring your laptop with you. For those who plan to stay over on Saturday 3rd January, a tour of the Lake District is planned for Sunday 4th January, for those who are interested. The University has an excellent pre-school centre which will be available to delegates if they require child care (contact J. Parry directly).

Programme

A special session on 'Algal signalling' is planned with plenary speaker Dr Chris Bowler (Naples/Paris) and including papers from Prof C Brownlee and Dr A Taylor (Marine Biological Association), Prof J Callow and Dr M Callow (Birmingham) and others. Offered papers and posters are welcome from any field of algal research, and the deadline for submission of abstracts is September 30th 2003. Further details on how to submit

the abstracts will be available on the Society website nearer the time.

Student Prizes and Funding

The Manton Prize (£250) will be awarded to the student who presents the best oral paper while the BPS poster prize (£125) will be presented for the best student poster. All students interested in taking part in these competitions should make this obvious at the time of abstract submission. Students should also remember that the Society will help with your attendance at the conference, financially (see website for application details). Students from outside the UK and Ireland are warmly welcomed to attend this conference.

Entertainment

The meeting will start on the evening of Sunday 4th January with a typical Lancashire evening of hot pot, local cheeses & ales, and a band. On Monday evening there will be two wine receptions. One will be specifically for students and post-docs, so they can get to know each other and the other will be held at the Lancaster Environment Centre (see below). These will then be followed by an evening of 'pub activities' and more drinking!! The conference dinner (Tuesday) will be pre-empted with a formal reception in the Manton Room of the Peter Scott Gallery (on campus). The Gallery houses a number of paintings from the Irene Manton collection and these will be on display.

The Lancaster Environment Centre

The new Lancaster Environment Centre will be in place from November 2003. This encompasses the Departments of Biology, Environmental Sciences and Geography, the Centres for the Study of Environmental Change and Research in Environmental Systems and

Statistics, together with CEH Merlwood and CEH Windermere (who will become CEH Lancaster). Time will be made available for a tour of the centre, for those who are interested.

Anticipated Costs

Attendance at the whole meeting, including everything (with en-suite rooms), is anticipated to be in the region

of £220 -£240. But students, remember, the Society will help you with this cost, so you can leave your supervisor(s) at home and come on your own if you want - you will meet lots of other students at your very own drinks reception!!!!

Abstract Submission Deadline

for the 2004 British Psychological Society Winter Meeting in Lancaster is **30th September 2003** details will be available on the BPS website <http://www.brphycsoc.org> in August. The registration forms will also be available at this time on the society website. The final program will be posted on the BPS website in mid November and there will be a final registration deadline of December 1st 2003.

Student Awards for the BPS Winter Meeting

Students don't forget that there are a number of travel awards that can assist your attendance at this conference. Also consider entering your work for the Manton Prize and Poster Prize. See Awards and Training Committee article of this newsletter for further details.

Student Prizes 2003: British Psychological Society Winter Meeting, Galway

Manton Prize- Jenny Waring, University of Essex



Jenny Waring

My interest in marine science began in early childhood, having grown up by the North Sea. I was lucky enough to have parents who regularly took us to the beach for the day, and it was my mum who first introduced me to diatoms at about the age of ten. I wondered why they should be so intricate and beautiful even back then.

After leaving school, I studied physiotherapy and worked in the NHS for seven years. In 1997, I decided to 'jump ship' and went to the University of Liverpool to study Marine Biology, which had been my main hobby since leaving school. My intention was to get a job working with marine mammals after I'd finished. However, during my first two years at Liverpool, I was

taught by John Eaton and Brian Moss, who re-introduced me to the 'forgotten' diatoms, and to other algal groups, and my interest really began from there.

The third year of my degree was spent at Port Erin on the Isle of Man, where I did my final year project with David Montagnes. I had expressed a wish to study diatoms and I am also interested how human-induced changes in climate and water chemistry, for example, impact marine systems. David suggested that I work with benthic diatoms and so my project investigated growth and cell volume changes in response to temperature. The behaviour of these single cells fascinates me in that they migrate in response to diel and tidal cues and this behaviour seemed to persist when the organisms were brought back to the laboratory.

I decided that I wanted to continue to study algae after finishing my degree, and I'd read some of the work that had come out of Graham Underwood's lab in Essex. I applied to do my PhD in Essex with Graham and Neil Baker. At Essex, there is a strong research focus on photosynthesis, as well as on estuarine ecology, and we are able to measure photochemical efficiency of individual cells whilst observing their migratory behaviour. This facility is unique to our department and has been used to monitor a wide variety of systems

ranging from herbicide toxicity and UVB effects in diatoms to stomatal opening in higher plants. I'm now in the third year of my PhD and have been investigating how increased ultraviolet-B radiation affects intertidal benthic diatoms. The project has three main strands, which include assessment of photochemical efficiency and carbon uptake and allocation by the organisms. The results, so far, indicate that intertidal diatoms are highly resistant to the damaging effects of ultraviolet radiation and part of this resistance is probably because cells can sense and migrate away from UV and also the rapid repair of induced damage. The remainder of my practical work will investigate the cellular repair mechanisms further.

After finishing my PhD, I hope to continue in phyiological research and, if possible, would like to investigate some of the molecular mechanisms involved in stress responses. Basically, this is all an excuse to continue with mud larking!

I would like to thank the Society and the people in Galway for organising a very enjoyable winter meeting and for their generous grant, which enabled me to attend. It was my first BPS meeting, and I look forward to the next one in Lancaster.

Jenny Waring

*Microbial Ecology Research Group
The University of Essex*

BPS Poster Prize: Mary Holmes, Bath Spa University, University of Galway



Mary Holmes

This prize winning poster 'Field and culture observations on a population of *Porphyra leucosticta* (Bangiales, Rhodophyta) from Britain' is not only part of my PhD but also part of a larger study on the *Porphyra* species found in Britain. My initial interest in the *Porphyra* species was encouraged by Juliet Brodie, my supervisor and since starting work on this particular group of red algae I have not looked back and have found the subject both challenging and stimulating. This study was undertaken during 2001 and has looked at the phenology of *P. leucosticta* on a shore in Sidmouth, Devon, and the life history in culture.

Porphyra leucosticta is common on British shores and the seasonality of the blade phase at Sidmouth, Devon, extends from April to September. In the field, individuals at this site are found on a variety of hosts, including *Mastocarpus stellatus*, *Chondrus crispus* and

mussels. Members of this population reproduce sexually throughout the season on the shore and spores in culture germinate and develop into the conchocelis phase. This species of *Porphyra* has presented us with several problems because it appears to represent an aggregate of species and although we have reliable taxonomic data for the population in Devon, comparing our work with that of others is difficult because of the uncertainty of the identity of the species that have been worked on.

This is the third time I have attended the BPS Winter Meeting and have found the people enormously helpful and welcoming. The papers and posters presented in Galway were very exciting and covered a diverse range of algal subjects including many on macroalgae, which were of particular interest to me.

My PhD is almost finished and I hope to submit my thesis this summer!

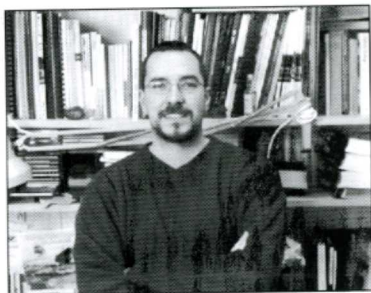
Mary Holmes

*Department of Environmental Biology
School of Science & the Environment
Bath Spa University College
Bath*

BPS Poster Prize: Robert Wilkes, University of Galway

My interest in Phycology began while undertaking a final year B.Sc. (Hons) project on the ecophysiology of *Himantalia elongata*, under the direction of Prof. Michael Guiry and Dr Dagmar Stengel. Shortly after graduating, I took up a position as research assistant to Prof. Charles Yarish at the University of Connecticut at

Stamford, where I worked on the domestication of indigenous *Porphyra* species for potential commercial cultivation, which was a major collaborative project with a number of university and industry partners throughout the US. This gave me the opportunity to develop both my interest in marine algal affairs, and



Robert Wilkes

my experience with a wide variety of research techniques.

After two years working in the USA, I returned to Ireland to pursue postgraduate studies at the National

University of Ireland, Galway. I am currently completing a PhD in which I am carrying out a morphological and molecular investigations of some taxonomically complex marine algae. In addition to molecular techniques, I also use digital and traditional photography, microscopy, algal culture techniques and SCUBA for my research. My areas of interest include taxonomy, ecology, molecular phylogenetics and the

mariculture of marine algae.

I would like to thank the BPS for this award and also for the financial support which enabled me to attend this and previous BPS meetings.

Poster:

A morphological and molecular investigation of some members of the genera *Botryocladia* (J. Agardh) Kylin and *Irvinea* Guiry. 2003. Robert J. Wilkes, L.M. McIvor and Michael D. Guiry

Robert Wilkes

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National University of Ireland, Galway

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British Phycological Society Summer Research Bursary 2002

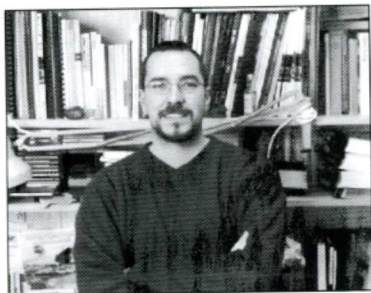


As a mature student, it may have taken me longer than most to become an undergraduate student, but my degree course in Environmental Biology at Bath Spa University College has and is proving to be one of those invaluable life-experiences. After working in the dairy industry for a number of years, I decided to take some time out and travel. I spent the next two years in South America, Borneo and Australia living out of a rucksack and under canvas. It was then I realised how much there was to see and learn about the natural world and this fuelled my ambitions to do something different

and choose another path.

In the summer, 2002, a British Phycological Society Studentship Grant was available at the University College, to an undergraduate second-year student with a keen interest in marine algae. The aim of this project was to compile an information review sheet complete with colour photographs with observational and the morphological details of a number of *Porphyra* species that occur in Britain. These included: *P. dioica*, *P. leucosticta*, *P. linearis*, *P. purpurea* and *P. umbilicalis*. The data obtained would then be made available on the web. Since I was hoping to steer my undergraduate dissertation in the direction of red algae, and in particular a study of the growth of *Porphyra* species, I was extremely pleased to be given the chance to partake in this work. Consequently, my first job was to spend a day on Sidmouth Beach in Devon scouring the rocks for likely specimens.

Back in the marine laboratory in Bath, the fresh samples were photographed in water to provide colour shots of each, as they would appear naturally on the beach. Having completed the observational and initial photography stage, much of my time was then spent on the detailed morphology of each species. Using light microscopy, a series of surface-view photographs were taken to illustrate both female and male vegetative cells and reproductive structures. To begin with, this seemed an extremely complex task as some species are



Robert Wilkes

my experience with a wide variety of research techniques.

After two years working in the USA, I returned to Ireland to pursue postgraduate studies at the National

University of Ireland, Galway. I am currently completing a PhD in which I am carrying out a morphological and molecular investigations of some taxonomically complex marine algae. In addition to molecular techniques, I also use digital and traditional photography, microscopy, algal culture techniques and SCUBA for my research. My areas of interest include taxonomy, ecology, molecular phylogenetics and the

mariculture of marine algae.

I would like to thank the BPS for this award and also for the financial support which enabled me to attend this and previous BPS meetings.

Poster:

A morphological and molecular investigation of some members of the genera *Botryocladia* (J. Agardh) Kylin and *Irvinea* Guiry. 2003. Robert J. Wilkes, L.M. McIvor and Michael D. Guiry

Robert Wilkes

Martin Ryan Institute

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British Phycological Society Summer Research Bursary 2002



As a mature student, it may have taken me longer than most to become an undergraduate student, but my degree course in Environmental Biology at Bath Spa University College has and is proving to be one of those invaluable life-experiences. After working in the dairy industry for a number of years, I decided to take some time out and travel. I spent the next two years in South America, Borneo and Australia living out of a rucksack and under canvas. It was then I realised how much there was to see and learn about the natural world and this fuelled my ambitions to do something different

and choose another path.

In the summer, 2002, a British Phycological Society Studentship Grant was available at the University College, to an undergraduate second-year student with a keen interest in marine algae. The aim of this project was to compile an information review sheet complete with colour photographs with observational and the morphological details of a number of *Porphyra* species that occur in Britain. These included: *P. dioica*, *P. leucosticta*, *P. linearis*, *P. purpurea* and *P. umbilicalis*. The data obtained would then be made available on the web. Since I was hoping to steer my undergraduate dissertation in the direction of red algae, and in particular a study of the growth of *Porphyra* species, I was extremely pleased to be given the chance to partake in this work. Consequently, my first job was to spend a day on Sidmouth Beach in Devon scouring the rocks for likely specimens.

Back in the marine laboratory in Bath, the fresh samples were photographed in water to provide colour shots of each, as they would appear naturally on the beach. Having completed the observational and initial photography stage, much of my time was then spent on the detailed morphology of each species. Using light microscopy, a series of surface-view photographs were taken to illustrate both female and male vegetative cells and reproductive structures. To begin with, this seemed an extremely complex task as some species are

monoecious, others dioecious and some very difficult to decide either way. I would like to express my thanks at this point to both Dr J. Brodie and to Mrs Mary Holmes who have provided much appreciated help and expert guidance en route.

The third stage was to then to prepare and photograph transverse sections of both male and female cells of each species. This is an acquired skill and one that requires a specific technique and plenty of patience!

Preparations are now underway to scan the remainder of slides and to produce the final article.

This project has taught me a lot - the techniques and skills I have used will undoubtedly help towards my dissertation next year but has also helped me gain an insight into an extremely fascinating part of the marine environment.

Jane James

The Wests - Their Lives and Phycological Legacy

David M. John, Leslie R. Johnson and Robert Huxley

Department of Botany, The Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London, SW7 5BD, UK

William and George Stephen West were two leading figures in phycology for almost 40 years. During the period from about 1879 to 1919 father and son made an immense contribution not only to our knowledge of British freshwater algae but to the algal floras of many other parts of the world. Unfortunately few personal documents and letters survive thus making more difficult the task of gaining an insight into their lives. Some information is contained in obituaries written by those who were closely acquainted with them (Bristol, 1921; Roebuck, 1914). The obituary by Muriel Bristol (later Montford) is of particular interest since she was

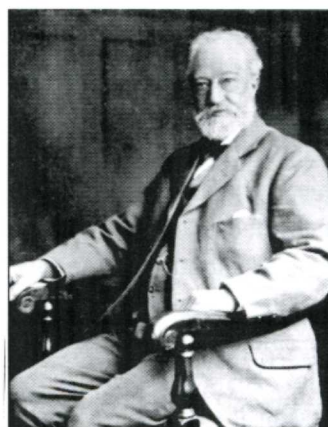
one of several lady post-graduate students at Birmingham University studying with George West at the time of his death at just 43 years of age. Another of his students was Nellie Carter (later Roach) and two of us (DMJ, LRJ) had the good fortune to interview her in May 1984. She was then in her 89th year and yet was



*Nellie Carter
1895-1987*

able to provide us with a wealth of new information on George West and his father William. It was Nellie Carter who stayed on at Birmingham University after the death of George West and completed the fifth and final volume of the Wests monumental work on 'British Desmidiaceae' thanks to an annual stipend of £400 from The Royal Society, a great deal of money in those days.

William West was born in Leeds where he trained as a pharmacist before moving to Bradford in 1872 to set up in business. He was a self-taught field botanist and was



William West

interested initially in flowering plants although began to make microscopic observations even when still apprenticed. His interest in plants really blossomed when in the 1870s he became an active member of the newly re-established Yorkshire Naturalists' Union. By 1880 he was turning more and more to cryptogamic plants and his first freshwater algal paper was a checklist published in March 1880. William was appointed Lecturer in Botany and 'Materia Medica' at Bradford Technical College in 1886. A few years later he gave up his pharmaceutical business to devote all his time to his to devote all his time to lecturing.

William's sons, George and William jnr, shared their father's interest in natural history including his passion for algae. No doubt this interest in algae was instilled into them at an early age since most family holidays were spent on algal forays in their native Yorkshire. The two boys had brilliant careers at school, and later at Cambridge University. The younger son, George, enjoyed a very close working relationship with his father and was first acknowledged for his help in papers William published between 1888 and 1890. In the following two years George was entrusted with the preparation of the illustrations for a paper on the freshwater algae of the west of Ireland, and henceforth was responsible for many of the line drawings in his father's papers. George published his first in 1893 although it was co-authored with William. It was one of

three papers they wrote on the freshwater algae of the Ridings of Yorkshire and in 1900 the two published a floristic account of the algae of Yorkshire. In their quest for material, summer holidays were sometimes spent away from Yorkshire, with field excursions to the English Lake District and to the remoter montane regions of Scotland, Ireland and North Wales. These must have arduous undertakings in those days, involving travel by train and steamer along with long treks on foot or by pony. By 1895 George was beginning to publish independently with his very earliest papers dealing with zoological topics. His first independent botanical publication of any note appeared in 1899 and was a fairly exhaustive treatment of the algal flora of Cambridge. In all William and George co-authored almost 40 papers on algae in the years between 1893 and 1912.

Often forgotten is the older son, William West jnr. (1875-1901), who was believed to be somewhat precocious and never to shared the close relationship George enjoyed with their father. None of the few short papers he published when at Cambridge University (1891-1895) were with his father or brother despite many of these being based on studies carried out during family holidays in Yorkshire. His father only once acknowledged him in print and that was in a paper published in 1892 on the freshwater algae of West Ireland. After leaving Cambridge the older son became an 'extra assistant' in the Department of Botany at the British Museum (Natural History) (now The Natural History Museum, London). He seems to have made good use of his time at the museum since he is known to have published several papers with Dr A.B. Rendle, the then Keeper of Botany. According to entries in the 'Accessions Book' in the Department of Botany, William sold to the department a total of 893 microscope slide preparations from 1898-1900 at a price of two shillings and six pence per slide. His life was tragically cut short when in 1901 he died of cholera shortly after arriving in India to take up a biological appointment.

George West graduated with a first at Cambridge University in 1898, just three years before the death of his brother. After staying on for a year as a Hutchinson Research Student he was appointed Professor of Natural History at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester. In 1906 he moved to Birmingham University as Lecturer in Botany and three years later was appointed the Mason Professor of Botany. A year before his professorship he was awarded a Doctor of

Science degree. During this period George and William increasingly turned their attention to planktonic algae and carried out several pioneering investigations on British lakes and rivers thanks to grants from The Royal Society and The Royal Irish Academy. Very extensive collections were made in western and southern Scotland, western and southwestern Ireland, and various parts of England and North Wales. The Wests also became heavily involved with Sir John Murray's 10-year (1898-1908) scientific investigation of Scottish lochs.

As the Wests' reputation grew their advice was increasingly sought on material collected from many different parts of the world. It was as early as 1889 that William had



*George Stephen West
1876 - 1919*

been first sent material from the USA and the resulting list he published was soon followed by similar ones for the algae of parts of Denmark and Portugal. During the next twenty years father and son examined many overseas collections resulting in publications on the freshwater algae of the West Indies, Madagascar, Central Africa, Sri Lanka, Burma and various parts of India to name but a few places. Other important publications dealt with Welwitsch's collections of algae from Southern Africa and Shackleton's of Antarctic green algae. After 1909 George investigated independently several important collections that included those of Cunningham's from the Great Lakes of East Africa, Pearson's from the Percy Sladen Expedition to South-West Africa (now Namibia), and Hardy's from the Yan Yean Reservoir in Australia.

The two most important books written by George West were 'A Treatise on the British Freshwater Algae' (1904) and 'Algae' (1916). A second edition of the former was co-authored by F.E. Fritsch although it was not published until eight years had elapsed following the death of George West. Until publication of 'The Freshwater Algal Flora of the British Isles' (John et al., 2002), the second edition of the Treatise (West & Fritsch, 1927) was still widely used since it remained the most complete guide to British freshwater algae. One of the most monumental tasks undertaken by George and William was to prepare a series of

monographs covering all British desmids. The five-volume series entitled 'British Desmidiaceae' was not completed in the lifetime of the Wests. Four volumes were published over an eight year period (1904-1912) by The Ray Society. The last volume was delayed by the outbreak of the first world war and an unknown 'nervous' illness which prevented George completing the drawings. It was published finally in 1923 thanks to Nellie Carter and a grant from The Royal Society.

Towards the latter part of his life William increasingly left phycological research to his son and rather pursued the study of lichens and mosses. What proved to be his last major collecting trip was made in 'Whitsuntide' 1911 to Clare Island and the adjacent coastal area of County Mayo, Ireland. He had joined a team of over 100 international scientists who were carrying out what is now known as the 'First Clare Island Survey'. One of its organisers, Lloyd Praeger, accompanied William in the field and described him as still active but in failing health. He published his findings in 1912, but was one of a number of scientists involved in the Survey who never lived to see in print the complete findings (published in 1915). He died in May 1914 from heart failure following an asthma attack. George survived his father by only five years and was one of the many thousands who died during the great flu epidemic of 1919.

William and George West's interest in algae started virtually as a hobby, especially in William's case, and gradually matured to a professional level. To this day the contribution of the Wests to our understanding of British desmids remains unsurpassed. Of the more than 550 new algal taxa they described from the British Isles about 210 are species (about 60% desmids). Almost a half are still recognised today whereas others have changed in status or become reduced synonymy.

William and George published more than 140 works on algae and those dealing with Great Britain and Ireland are listed in 'The Freshwater Algal Flora of the British Isles' (John et al., 2002). Further information is provided on the Wests in volume 12 of 'Taxonomic Literature' (Stafleu & Cowan, 1988) including details of their most important collections and publications.

Selected References

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Roebuck, W.D., 1914. In memory of William West (1848-1914). *Journal of Botany, British and Foreign* 52: 161-164 (with portrait).

West, G.S. & Fritsch, F.E., 1927. *Treatise on the British Freshwater Algae*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

Stafleu, F.A. & Cowan, R.S. 1988. *Taxonomic Literature*. Volume VII: w-z. 2nd edn. *Regnum Vegetabile* 116. 1v1+653 pp.

Acknowledgements

Our thanks go to Barry Leadbeater and Angela Taylor for suggesting that we write this short article for *The Phycologist* on these two eminent phycologists. Our special thanks go to the late Nellie Carter who gave us so much valuable information, a photograph of herself, and informed us where she had sent a photograph of George West given to her by his wife (both photographs are reproduced here).

Obituary: Professor Maud B. E. Godward 1910-1992

With the death of Maud Godward on December 1st at the age of 92, the British Phycological Society has lost one of its founding members who hosted the first AGM in 1953, was an elected member of the first Council, and served as Vice-President in 1958-60. She also organised the sixth Annual General meeting at Queen Mary College in 1958. By nature a quiet, retiring person and small in stature, Maud proved to be one of the more influential teachers and inspirers of algal research in Britain, and perhaps also in India where she was held in great respect, in the post- Second World

War 20th century.

But, to start at the beginning. Maud Godward came from Ilford in Essex, on the outer fringes of London, where she took her Matriculation at East Ham Technical College. In 1928, travelling the short distance to the nearest part of London University, East London College - later Queen Mary, she started a degree in Botany. Fortuitously, the great algologist F. E. Fritsch was at that time Professor of Botany and the course must have been heavily weighted towards

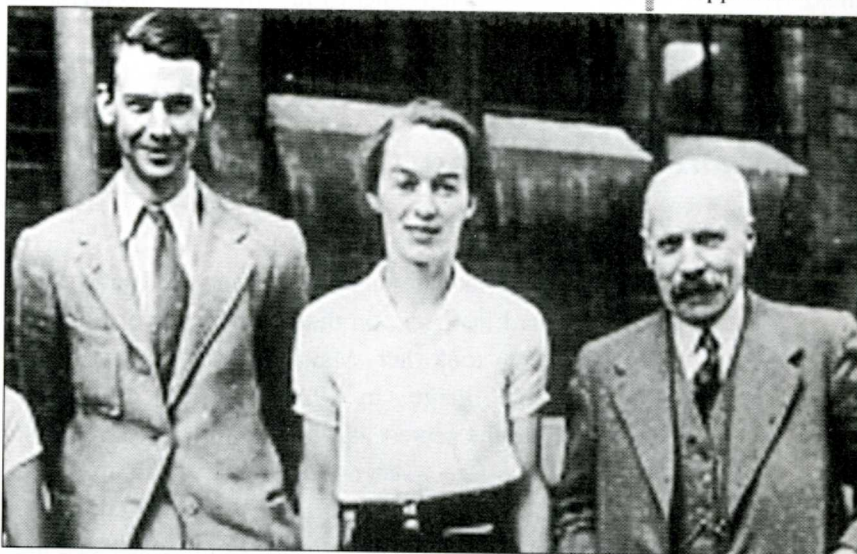
phycology. Obtaining a first class degree in 1931, Maud stayed on with the support of grants from the DSIR and the University and completed an MSc in 1933 and a PhD in 1936, of which the approved title, as shown in college records was: 'A taxonomic and ecological investigation of the littoral algae of Lake Windermere'. The field work was carried out from Wray Castle in Cumbria (former base of the Freshwater Biological Association which Fritsch had been involved in setting up) and although Fritsch was her supervisor the extensive paper describing the work, published in 1937 (*J. Ecol.* vol. 25), also acknowledges the help of Dr W.H. Pearsall in the direction of the investigation.

Dr. Godward was then appointed a temporary lecturer at QMC but later joined the permanent staff of the small department where she was to spend the rest of her career. Around 1950 she was promoted to Reader and in the early 1960s the title of Professor of Botany was conferred in recognition of her distinguished academic work. She retired in the mid-1970s, but for many years continued to carry on her researches and to supervise students.

Although beginning her algal career as an ecologist and taxonomist, at some stage in the 1940s, probably when the college was evacuated to Cambridge in the war years, 1939-45, Maud became interested in algal nuclei. The first hint of this is her much quoted techniques paper, 'Iron alum acetocarmine method for algae' published in *Nature* in 1948 (vol. 161). This involved the use of an iron mordant to enable the carmine permanently to stain the difficult chromosomes of algae. Her own special interests

became the genus *Spirogyra* of which she proceeded to count the chromosomes, describe their unusual diffuse centromeric structure, and explain their peculiar mitosis and meiosis. All this was later summarised in her Chlorophyceae chapter in the book which she inspired and edited; *The Chromosomes of the Algae* (Publ. Edward Arnold, 1966). Around 1950 Maud became interested in the effects of ionising radiations on the chromosomes of algae, and a succession of students were encouraged to take their material to Hammersmith Hospital to be irradiated, until later (after my time) she obtained a radioactive cobalt source which was locked away somewhere in the bowels of the college! Some of the algae proved to be remarkably resistant to high doses of radiation and interesting chromosome effects were noted. The development of electron microscopes and techniques for the preparation of material in the 1950s did not go unnoticed and we were persuaded to try out this method of seeing more of the cell structure than could be observed by light microscopy. As QMC had no EM facilities at that time we visited the London Hospital to struggle with the complex techniques and the daunting apparatus. For some of us this eventually led our research into pioneering and exciting areas.

Perhaps much more than her publications, which at 25 or so were rather sparse in numbers compared to what is expected today, Maud's influence on the advancement of phycology was through the students whom she inspired. When I started as an undergraduate at QMC in the mid 1950s at first I found Dr Godward somewhat remote and her lectures very difficult to convert into notes. After the class had gathered she slipped into the lecture room bearing a pile of boxes of



Maud Godward with Professor F E Fritsch on the right and G E Fogg on the left. Photograph, taken in the 1940s, courtesy of Professor Fogg.

lantern slides (large 3.5 variety) and a bulging file of notes on assorted bits of paper. The lecture began in a low voice, someone might dare to ask her to speak up, the slides were shuffled and eventually one was found to illustrate a point. What won us over was her enthusiasm and her keen interest in exploring any new work or techniques which shed light on the algae and their relationships. She set one thinking and wondering what if? I'll look that up, or perhaps I could have a go at this. The long list of QMC students who stayed on to do research testifies to the inspiration which she instilled, and

the number of overseas students who came to work under her direction showed her influence in the wider world. In total around 20 students, half British and half from overseas, completed PhDs under Maud's supervision between 1950 and 1970, a prodigious effort by any account. The majority of her postgraduate students found posts in universities.

An area of Maud's teaching which will be remembered by all botany undergraduates was her field courses. She was passionate about fieldwork, but not brilliantly organised. If at all possible the course had to be located in a mountainous area so that one day could be set aside to climb the highest peak. With the freshwater course that I attended at Windermere this was Helvellyn where, having got to the top, we sampled a small pool which turned out to have virtually nothing in it. A memorable course none the less for the location and for climbing my first mountain. A later course based at Bangor in the Easter vacation, involved the students breaking the ice of lakes in Snowdonia in order to obtain algal samples. Millport was favoured for marine courses because the shores were good for 'profiling' and collecting some seaweeds no matter what the weather. But the big bonus lay on the skyline in the form of the Arran mountains. As a postgrad and field class demonstrator I had the task of organizing a special call of the Arran ferry, beds for 25 students and two staff at an unwilling Youth Hostel, shopping for food for the whole party for 24 hours, a bus to enable us to cross the island, all for the pleasure of climbing Goat Fell and a quick trip to Lochranza to see the unattached

Ascophyllum. Memorable!

Maud's interest in mountains extended to much grander heaps than those visited by field courses and in the summer she generally disappeared from college and was said to have been climbing in the Alps. She certainly could climb with great agility. Another interest was in cars, fast and sporty ones of the MG make. Having once taken a lift with her from QMC to Senate House in Bloomsbury it is astounding to me that she continued to drive in congested East London for so many years without accident. Like all pioneers, Maud was unique in her capacity to work, in her dedication, in her curious ability to get the cells to divide so that the chromosomes could be observed, and her ability to look down a post-grad's microscope and spot the vital mitotic stage amongst a muddle of cells. The shout of triumph at this discovery would bring all the others in the lab over to see and encouraged us to keep on looking, keep on culturing, and results would sure to be obtained. The Society and Phycology owes her a great deal for her dedication and inspiration over so many years.

John D Dodge
(Jdodge3458@aol.com)
March 2003.

It is with great sadness that the Society notes two other losses; Mrs. A.E. Little, a self-employed consultant marine biologist and Dr. D. Wynn-Williams of the British Antarctic Survey who both died in 2002.

Acrochaetiales nomenclatural corrections

In our recent article in the **European Journal of Phycology**, 37: 463-476, "A re-classification of the Acrochaetiales based on molecular and morphological data, and establishment of the Cola-conematales *ord. nov.* (Florideophyceae, Rhodo-phyta)" a number of new combinations were proposed for taxa in the Acrochaetiales and Colacon-ematales. It has been brought to our attention, however, that a number of these have been previously published. Further, the genus *Colaco-nema* is gender neutral, not feminine as treated in our manuscript. Below is a revised list of these taxa with the corrected authors and specific epithets. We would like to offer our apologies to the original authors for our error, and draw attention to the website algaebase.com, where many names can be checked.

Revised list of names

Acrochaetiales
Acrochaetium yamadae (Garbary) Y.P. Lee & I.K. Lee
Colaconematales
Colaconema amphiroae (K.M. Drew) P. W. Gabrielson
Colaconema asparagopsis Chemin
Colaconema caespitosum (J. Agardh) Jackelman, Stegenga & J.J. Bolton
Colaconema dasyae (Collins) Stegenga, I. Mol, Prud'homme van Reine & Lokhorst
Colaconema daviesii (Dillwyn) Stegenga
Colaconema endophyticum (Batters) J.T. Harper & G.W. Saunders
Colaconema pectinatum (Kyllin) J.T. Harper & G.W. Saunders

Colaconema proskaueri (West) P.W. Gabrielson
Colaconema rhizoideum (K.M. Drew) P.W. Gabrielson
Colaconema tetrasporum (Garbary & Rueness)
Athanasiadis

James T. Harper

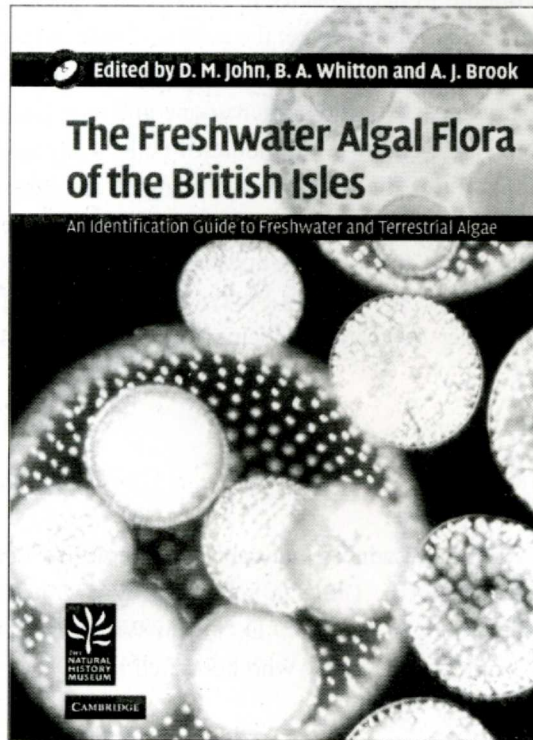
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Corrections to the April 2002 printing of 'The Freshwater Algal Flora of the British Isles'



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A number of mostly minor errors have been discovered in 'The Freshwater Algal Flora of the British Isles an Identification Guide to Freshwater and Terrestrial Algae' (D.M.John, B.A.Whitton & A.J.Brook, editors) following its publication in April 2002. The Flora was reprinted in April 2003 when errors in the first printing were corrected and a few other changes were made (e.g. dates of recently published works corrected). Listed below are the more significant changes between the first and second printing, including changes to the accompanying CD-ROM (compilers P.V.York, D.M.John & L.R.Johnson). Included are a few errors not corrected in the second edition. We would like to thank all those who kindly drew our attention to errors in the first printing.

If you require an electronic copy of these corrections, please e.mail us (d.john@nhm.ac.uk, b.a.whitton@durham.ac.uk). Please inform us by e.mail if you detect any apparent errors in the 8-digit identifying codes.

p. 2, column 2, top line: 2002 is changed to 2003

p. 56 *Snowella*: 01750000 is changed to 01770000

p. 56 *Snowella lacustris*: 01750010 is changed to 01770010

p. 57 *Synechococcus bacillaris*: 01690030 inserted on line below species

p. 57 *Synechococcus capitatus*: 01690040 inserted on line below species

p. 58 *Woronichinia*: 01760000 is changed to 01780000

p. 56 *Woronichinia naegeliana*: 01760010 is changed to 01780010

p. 73 *Oscillatoria bourrellyi*: 01520310 is changed to 01530310

p. 86 *Schizothrix vaginata*: 01630150 is changed to 01630160

p. 90, column 1, para 1, line 6: after 'to form motile' is added 'trichomes, most of which are distinctive enough to be termed...'

p. 90, column 2, para 1, line 3: after 'the heterocyst.' is added '(However, this does not necessarily apply in *Nostoc*.)'

p. 105, under *Nostoc*, para 1, line 9: after 'the exterior.' is add 'Form hormogonia.'

p. 124, column 1, para 2, line 15: 'ovoid' is changed to 'obovoid'.; column 2, para 2, line 4: 2002 is changed to 2003

p. 145, under Order Euglenales: after 'Contains' changed to read 'the genera *Euglena*, *Khawkinea*, *Astasia*, *Euglenopsis*, *Cyclidiopsis*, *Klebsiella*, *Trachelomonas*, *Strombomonas*, *Lepocinclis*, *Phacus*, *Ascoglena*, *Colacium* and *Hyalophacus*; only *Euglena*, *Trachelomonas*, *Strombomonas*, *Colacium*, *Lepocinclis* and *Phacus* are described here.'

p. 165 *Phacus monilatus* after 'A.Stokes' is added 'in Lemmermann 1910'

- p. 217 Legend, second column, last line: after 'Scale bars:' is changed to read '5 μm . Bar with Ka for all figs without a scale bar.'
- p. 219 Legend, second column, last line: after 'Scale bars: 10 μm .' is added 'Bar between C and D for figs without a scale bar.'
- p. 221 Legend, second column, last line: after 'Scale bars: 10 μm .' is added 'Bar under G for all figs without a scale bar.'
- p. 223 Legend, second column, last line: after 'Scale bars: 10 μm .' is added 'Bar under G for all figs.' [a new scale is added under Fig. G]
- p. 225 Legend, second column, last line: after 'Scale bars: 10 μm .' is added 'Bar under D for figs without a scale bar.'
- p. 227 Legend, column 2, line 1: after b. the word 'stomatocysts' is replaced by 'variation in lorica shape';
- p. 229 Legend, column 2, line 1: after b. the word 'stomatocysts' is deleted and replaced by 'scale arrangement'; column 2, line 5: after 'a.' deleted is 'single cell' and replaced by 'lorica with stomatocyst'; last line: after 'Scale bars: 10 μm .' is added 'Bar under R for all figs without a scale bar.'
- p. 230, column 1, para 2, line 2: '*Gomphosphaeria*' deleted and replaced by '*Woronichia*'; under *Epipyxis polymorpha*, para 2, line 3: '*Gomphosphaeria*' is deleted and replaced by '*Woronichia*'
- p. 233, Plate 61: added is a missing illustration, now Fig. 61Nb
- p. 234: *Phaeothamnion confervicolum*: 09400010 inserted on line below species
- p. 238 Legend: after 'Scale bars: 10 μm .' is added 'Bar under Q for all figs without a scale bar.'
- p. 242 *Mallomonas punctifera*: added 'Synonym: *M. reginae* Teiling'; after '09310350' is added '(09310410)'; column 2, line 6 from bottom: 093104201 is changed to 09310420
- p. 244, column 1, line 9: deleted is '*M. reginae* Korshikov 09310410'; column 2, under *Synura spinosa*: after 'Phillips' is added ', Pl. 64J'
- p. 258 *Ophiocytium cochleare*: 0140030 is changed to 10140030
- p. 260 *Stipitococcus urceolatus*: '1878' is changed to '1898'
- p. 281 *Pedinomonas major*: 150600100 is changed to 15060010
- p. 307 Legend for Figure 4: delete 'F. Pseudalgoe: with nucleus anterior'
- p. 311 column 2, *C. tetras*: 16171090 is changed to 16181090
- p. 320 *Lobomonas ampla*: after 'Var. *okensis* Korshikov' is added '16420012'
- p. 333 *Characium*: date is changed from '1949' to '1849'
- p. 336 *Chlorella saccharophila*: 'Shikira' is changed to 'Shihira'
- p. 337 *Chlorochytrium paradoxum*: 24080030 is changed to 24080040.
- p. 353 *Euastropsis richteri*: 01740010 is changed to 17400010
- p. 397 *Scenedesmus raciborskii*: after Woloszynska is added '1914'
- p. 408 *Trochiscia*, para 3, line 11: '*planktonica*' is changed to '*planctonica*'
- p. 414 column 1, line 7 (couplet 3): '20-27' is changed to '20-29'; line 57(couplet 15): '18-14 μm wide' is changed to '26-31 μm long'; line 59 (couplet 15): 'in diameter' is changed to 'long'; column 2, lines 4,5 (couplet 17): '15-30' is changed to '12-30', '40-58' is changed to '33-58', '45-63' is changed to '33-63'
- p. 415 column 1, lines 5,6 (couplet 32): '20' is changed to '30', '20' is changed to '30'; line 38: '37' is changed to '52'; column 2, line 39 (couplet 57): '10-16' is changed to '15-20', line 48 (couplet 59): '15-20' is changed to '10-16', line 52 (couplet 60): '25-38' is changed to '30-38'
- p. 417 *Oedogonium areschougii*, line 3: after second 'depressed' is added 'spherical'
- p. 423 *Oedogonium excisum*, line 3: '3-15' is changed to '13-15'
- p. 430 *Oedogonium rufescens*, line 4: '22-44' is changed to '22-24'
- p. 432 *Oedogonium undulatum*, line 1: '15-20' is changed to '15-22'
- p. 432 *Oedogonium urbicum*, line 1: '12-16' is changed to '15-19', line 4: '34-50' is changed to '46-55', '34-55' is changed to '58-63', line 5: '31-41' is changed to '33-46', line 6: '30-41' is changed to '33-46'
- p. 433 column 1: after *Oedogonium sociale* Wittrock is added *O. sphaerandrium*
- p. 434 *Aphanochaete pilosissima*: after *Herposteirion pilosissima* is added '(Schmidle) West'
- p. 438 *Desmococcus olivaceum*: after '(Persoon ex Acherson) now changed to 'J.R.Laundon 1985'
- p. 447 *Gongrosira stagnalis*: '1801' is changed to '1901'
- p. 472 *Dicranochaete reniformis*: 26030020 is changed to 26040020
- p. 506, column 1, line 6: '14-24' is changed to '14-20', line 23 (couplet 10): changed to read 'Zygospores formed in conjugation tube', line 24 (couplet 10): changed to read 'Zygospores formed in one of the gametangia', line 33 (couplet 13): '26-30' is changed to '26-32'
- p. 507, column 2, two penultimate lines: changed to read 'warty-tuberculate, brown'
- p. 510 *Cylindrocystis*: after '*C. debaryi*' is added '(27070050)'
- p. 514 *Roya anglica*: authority to *Roya obtusa* is changed to '(Brebisson) West et G.S.West'

p. 515 *Tortitaenia*, para 3, line 2: '4' changed to '5'

p. 517, column 1, line 26 (couplet 8): '4-8' is changed to '5-8'; column 2, line 6 (couplet 19): '25-30' is changed to '25-35', line 12 (couplet 21): '3-7' is changed to '4.5-7', line 34 (couplet 26): '7-10' is changed to '7-16', last line (couplet 33): '9-11' is changed to '9-13'

p. 518, column 1, line 17 (couplet 37): '90-120' is changed to '90-130'

p. 519 *Closterium angustatum*, para 3, line 3: 'D.M. Williamson 2002' is changed to 'D.B. Williamson 2003.'

p. 521 *Closterium diana*, para 1, line 1: '112-130' is changed to '110-130'

p. 527, column 2, line 2: 270402010 is changed to 27040201

p. 528, column 1, line 3: both 'p. 551' is changed to 'p. 557'

p. 531, column 1, line 8 (couplet 1): '52-85' is changed to '50-100', line 9 (couplet 1): '28-51' is changed to '22-66'; *Actinotaenium adelochondrum*: 271000010 is changed to 27010010

p. 532, column 2, line 9 (couplet 3): '3-29' is changed to '13-29', line 10 (couplet 3): '30-60' is changed '40-51', line 11 (couplet 3): '36-56' is changed to '37-51'

p. 535 *Cosmarium abbreviatum*: '13-26' is changed to '13-29'

p. 538 *Cosmarium contractum*: 27950380 is changed to 27050380

p. 543, column 2, line 7: 'p. 543' to changed to 'p. 544'

p. 544 var. *subpunctulatum*: 7051655 is changed to 07051655

p. 549, column 1, line 32: 27050372 is changed to 27050373; column 2, line 33: 2705112 is changed to 27051112, line 34: 2705113 is changed to 07051113, line 38: 270511150 is changed to 27051150, line 49: 270501263 is changed to 27051263, line 53: 2705129 is changed to 27051290.

p. 550, column 1, line 7: 27051460 is changed to 27051462, line 27: 2705165 is changed to 27051654, column 2, line 10: 27062140 is changed to 27052140, line 22: 2705227 is changed to 27052270, line 29: 'spheruliferum' is changed to 'sphaeruliferum', line 43: 27052420 is changed to 27052440

p. 556, column 2, line 38: 271102280 is changed to 27110280

p. 557 *Haplotaenium rectum*: authority now reads '(Delponte) West et G.S. West'

p. 562 *Pleurotaenium coronatum*: synonym '*Docidium coronatum* Brebisson in Ralfs' is now deleted

p. 566 *Staurastrum armigerum* var. *furcigerum*: 27381560 is changed to 27381562

p. 571, column 2, line 6: '3,' is added after '2,'

p. 575, column 1, line 1: 'A-M' is changed to 'A-N'; column 2, line 4: after 'M.' is added '*Staurastrum*

tetracerum var. *triradiata* (p. 576); N.', line 5: after 'L' is added 'N'

p. 576 *Staurastrum sexangulare*: 'Pl. 140M' is changed to 'Pl. 140N'; *Staurastrum tetracerum*: 'Pl. 140L' is changed to 'Pl. 140M', column 2, line 4 from bottom: 27380302 is changed to 27380303

p. 579 *Staurodesmus dejectus*: 1967 is added after Teiling

p. 582, column 2, line 13: after 'var. *parvus*' the authority is changed to '(West et G.S. West)'

p. 583 *Tetmemorus brebissonii*: para 2, line 2: 27420012 is changed to 27420013

p. 586, column 2, line 5: '-D' is added after 'B'

p. 599 *Chara curta*: 2801070 is changed to 28010070

p. 599 *Chara globularis*: 280100100 is changed to 28010100

p. 602 *Chara hispida*: 280100110 is changed to 28010110

p. 639, column 2, line 26: '2002' is changed to '2003'

p. 657, column 2, line 18 from bottom: '2002' is changed to '2003'

Other corrections (not in second printing)

p. 293, column 2, couplet 10: change to read as follows:

10. Chloroplasts 1 or 2, plate- or ribbon-like, axile (to be deleted 'or lying on opposite sides of cell')

10. Chloroplasts not as above (to be deleted 'in pairs and')

p. 477 *Trentepohlia abietina*: change code number to read '22020070'

p. 548, column 2, lines 1-8 from bottom: change '*Cosmarium orthistichum*' to '*Cosmarium orthosthichum*'

p. 574 *Staurastrum punctulatum*: 7381190 to be changed to 27381190

CD-ROM Photo catalogue

Scenedesmus armatus: entry changed to read *Scenedesmus dimorphus* [illustration under *Scenedesmus armatus* in first printing]

Scenedesmus communis: first figure now placed under *Scenedesmus magnus*

Scenedesmus arcuatus: entry changed to read '*Scenedesmus arcuatus* var. *platydiscus* G.M. Smith'

Raphidocelis subcapitata: entry omitted as illustration originally used is doubtful

Crucigeniella regularis: first figure transferred to the new entry *Crucigeniella irregularis*

The British Phycological Society Registered Charity No: 246707

Annual Report for the Year ended 30 September 2002

The Society is an unincorporated association governed by its constitution and administered by its Council (trustees). The addresses of the current office bearers are set out in the European Journal of Phycology.

Membership of the Council of the Society:

Executive Members:

President:	Dr E. J. Cox	Hon. Treasurer:	Prof L. E. Shubert
Vice President:	Dr B. Leadbeater	Hon. Eds. (<i>Eur. J. Phycol.</i>):	Dr C. A. Maggs
Overseas Vice President:	Dr R. Crawford		Prof M. Dring
Immediate Past President:	Prof. C. E. Gibson	Hon. Ed. (<i>The Phycologist</i>):	Dr B. A. Osborne
Hon. Secretary:	Dr J. Brodie	Webmaster	Prof M. D. Guiry
Hon. Membership Sec:	Dr M. T. Brown		

Ordinary Members:

Dr M. Callow	Dr M. D. Iglesias-Rodriguez	Dr. A. Taylor
Dr R. Forster	Dr L. Medlin	Dr G. J. C. Underwood
Prof M. D. Guiry	Dr J. Parry	
Dr P. Hayes	Dr G. Scott	

Principal Bankers:	Bank of Scotland, 39 Albyn Place, Aberdeen
Solicitors:	Wolferstans, 60/64 North Hill, Plymouth
Independent Examiner:	Flannigan Edmonds and Bannon, 2 Donegal Square East, Belfast

This is the second annual report presented by the current Hon. Treasurer. It is made in this form to meet the requirements of the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP), issued by the Charity Commission and serves as an annual record of the resources entrusted to the Society and the activities it has undertaken.

The Society has continued to give financial support to activities that promote phycological research, disseminate phycological knowledge and assist young phycologists to present their findings at scientific meetings. The 50th annual winter meeting and AGM were held at the University of Greenwich and The Natural History Museum, London. The standard of presentations were very high and congratulations go to Dan Franklin who was the Manton Prize winner, and Charmain Blake who received the annual Poster Prize. Thirteen Student Members received support to attend this meeting from the Scientific Meetings Fund (SMF) (twelve in 2001). There were seven students, who received stipends for the Summer Bursary programme (allowing promising undergraduates to undertake research), and one student was supported with a stipend to attend the specialist Freshwater Algae Course in Scotland. Three students received support to travel to professional meetings to present their research findings (two in 2001). More encouragement should be given to students by their supervisors to take advantage of these BPS sponsored opportunities.

Honoraria were paid to some Officers for whom it was felt the time commitment of the positions was exceptional. The Hon. Membership Secretary, Hon. Secretary and Hon. Editor of *The Phycologist* each received £750, the Hon. Treasurer received £1,000, and the Hon. Editors of the *European J. of Phycology* received a total of £1,500.

The Society's financial situation remains good. The Scientific Meetings Fund was topped up to a total of £25,000. This amount will allow the fund to support students with Travel Awards, Summer Bursaries and Summer Field Courses from the interest it receives.

The Journal has continued to perform well financially. The balance to the Society from Volume 36 was £17,477.67 35 (£16,973.58 for Volume 35). However, with our new publisher, Taylor & Francis, we are guaranteed a minimum annual income of £20,000 from the journal. We received a one-off goodwill payment of £10,000 from Taylor & Francis after the signing of the contract. With the promise of an active marketing campaign by Taylor & Francis, the financial health of the Society has a very positive outlook.

The British Psychological Society Registered Charity No: 246707

Annual Report for the Year ended 30 September 2002

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Membership of the Council of the Society:

Executive Members:

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Vice President:	Dr B. Leadbeater	Hon. Eds. (<i>Eur. J. Psychol.</i>):	Dr C. A. Maggs
Overseas Vice President:	Dr R. Crawford		Prof M. Dring
Immediate Past President:	Prof. C. E. Gibson	Hon. Ed. (<i>The Psychologist</i>):	Dr B. A. Osborne
Hon. Secretary:	Dr J. Brodie	Webmaster	Prof M. D. Guiry
Hon. Membership Sec:	Dr M. T. Brown		

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Statement of Financial Activities for the Year ended 30 September 2002

Income and Expenditure

	Unrestricted General	Funds S.M.F.	Restricted Manton	Total 2002	Total 2001
Note	£	£	£	£	£
Incoming Resources					
Subscriptions	17,841.50	-	-	17,841.50	12,559.00
Surplus from Journal	17,477.67	-	-	17,477.67	16,973.58
Goodwill Payment T&F	10,000.00	-	-	10,000.00	-
Surplus from Winter Meeting	-	-	-	-	386.24
Auction proceeds	-	905.00	-	905.00	-
Donations	-	-	-	-	125.00
Credit card charges recovered	-	-	-	-	1.50
Cash returned	290.50	-	-	290.50	-
Interest	3,239.33	-	277.04	3,516.37	-
Total Incoming Resources	48,849.00	905.00	277.04	50,031.04	33,877.56
Resources Expended					
Grants, studentships & awards	4,785.99	2,206.20	250.00	7,241.20	7,104.73
Publications expenditure	22,610.93	-	-	22,610.93	13,007.48
Meetings & Committee Expenses	8,346.07	-	-	8,346.07	2,762.18
Administration Costs	13,480.13	-	-	13,480.13	4,291.81
Publicity - brochures, labels	152.63	-	-	152.63	-
	49,374.76	2,206.20	250.00	51,830.96	27,168.20
Net Incoming (Outgoing) Resources for the Year	(525.76)	(1,301.20)	27.04	(1,799.92)	6,711.36
Fund at 1 October 2001	36,617.65	25,000.00	5,958.93	67,576.58	60,865.22
Transfer (General to SMF)	(1,301.20)	1,301.20	-	-	-
Fund at 30 September 2002	34,790.69	25,000.00	5,985.97	65,776.66	67,576.58

The British Psychological Society

Balance Sheet as at 30 September 2002

Note	2002 £	2001 £
Current Assets		
Debtors		
Short term deposits	2,500.00	2,501.72
Cash at bank	67,229.96	64,041.16
	10,946.70	13,703.70
	80,676.66	80,246.58
Liabilities: amounts falling due within one year	14,900.00	12,670.00
Net Assets	65,776.66	67,576.58
Funds		
Unrestricted	34,790.69	36,617.65
Restricted	5,985.97	5,958.93
Designated	25,000.00	25,000.00
	65,776.66	67,576.58

Signed on behalf of the British Psychological Society

L. E. Shubert
 Prof L. Elliot Shubert
 Hon. Treasurer

Notes to the Accounts for the Year ended 30 September 2002

1 Accounting Policies

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with applicable Accounting Standards and the SORP - Accounting by Charities issued in October 1995. A summary of the more important policies, which have been applied consistently, is set out below:

Basis of Accounting

The Accounts are prepared in accordance with the historic cost basis of accounting.

Subscriptions

Subscriptions include amounts received from members during the year. No amount is included in respect of subscriptions outstanding at the year end. Subscriptions received in advance for future years are included in deferred income.

Funds

Restricted funds comprise unexpended balances of donations and interest to be applied for specific purposes. At 30 September 2002, the Society's only restricted fund was the Manton Fund.

Designated funds are those set aside out of unrestricted funds for specific purposes. At 30 September 2002, the designated fund of the Society was the Scientific Meetings Fund ("S.M.F.").

Cash Flow Statement

The Society has taken advantage of the exemptions provided in FRS 1 "Cash Flow Statements" for small entities and has not prepared a cash flow statement.

	Unrestricted General £	Funds S.M.F. £	Restricted Manton £	Total 2002 £	Total 2001 £
2 Grants, Studentships & Awards					
S.M.F. awards for 2002 Winter Meeting	-	2,081.20	-	2,081.20	-
Awards for courses, travel, Summer Bursary	4,285.00	-	-	4,285.00	2,679.73
Manton Prize	-	-	250.00	250.00	250.00
Poster prize at Winter Meeting	-	125.00	-	125.00	125.00
Grants for Freshwater Flora work	-	-	-	-	4,050.00
Meeting Sponsorships	500.00	-	-	500.00	-
	<u>4,785.00</u>	<u>2,206.20</u>	<u>250.00</u>	<u>7,241.20</u>	<u>7,104.73</u>
3 Publications expenditure					
Journal	9,855.00	-	-	9,855.00	6,312.50
Hon. Editor's Honorarium	2,256.11	-	-	2,256.11	5,440.00
E.J.P.M.C. Expenses	192.50	-	-	192.50	219.50
Phycologist	10,307.32	-	-	10,307.32	1,035.48
	<u>22,610.93</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>22,610.93</u>	<u>13,007.48</u>
4 Meetings & Committee Expenses					
Expenses of Council Meetings	2,777.76	-	-	2,777.76	1,532.85
Flora (Mapping) Committee Expenses	652.82	-	-	652.82	813.43
Expenses of members representing the Society	-	-	-	-	415.60
BPS Meeting 2002	4,915.49	-	-	4,915.49	-
	<u>8,346.07</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>8,346.07</u>	<u>2,762.18</u>
5 Administration Costs					
Executive expenses	280.70	-	-	280.70	-
Subscription to Institute of Biology	120.00	-	-	120.00	230.00
Subscription to Foundation for Science & Technology	-	-	-	-	-
Public liability insurance	157.50	-	-	157.50	157.50
Independent Examiner's Fee	470.00	-	-	470.00	275.00
Credit Card Charges	527.05	-	-	527.05	495.04
Bank charges	54.00	-	-	54.00	-
BPS Brochure	-	-	-	-	1,462.88
Returned cheque, c.c. returned	3,606.00	-	-	3,606.00	-
Executive Honoraria	2,310.00	-	-	2,310.00	-
Letterheads	-	-	-	-	275.76
Website expenses	675.63	-	-	675.63	1,395.63
Special Projects (Fritsch Collection)	5,000.00	-	-	5,000.00	-
Miscellaneous	279.25	-	-	279.25	-
	<u>13,480.13</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>13,480.13</u>	<u>4,291.81</u>
6 Publicity - brochures, labels					
Jubilee, Labels, BPS Brochure	152.63	-	-	152.63	-
	<u>152.63</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>152.63</u>	<u>-</u>

The British Psychological Society

Notes to the Accounts for the Year ended 30 September 2002 (cont)

6 Reimbursement of Council members' expenses

Ten (2001: Nine) Council members received £3250.96 (2001: £1752.35) as reimbursement of travel and overnight accommodation for expenditures incurred during the year on Society business. No monies were paid to any Council member in respect of subsistence.

7 Debtors	2002	2001
	£	£
Interest receivable	2,500.00	2501.72
	<u>2,500.00</u>	<u>2501.72</u>
8 Liabilities: Amounts falling due within one year		
Accruals	400.00	400.00
Deferred Income		420.00
Provisions for the Journal and the Psychologist	14,500.00	11,850.00
	<u>14,900.00</u>	<u>12,670.00</u>

9 Analysis of Net Assets between Funds

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Designated Funds £	Total Funds £
Fund balances as at 30 September 2002 are represented by				
Current assets	49,690.69	5,985.97	25,000.00	80,676.66
Current liabilities	(14,900.00)			(14,900.00)
Total Net Assets	<u>34,790.69</u>	<u>5,985.97</u>	<u>25,000.00</u>	<u>65,776.66</u>

Report of the Independent Examiner to the Members of the British Psychological Society

We have carried out an independent examination of the accounts for the year ended 30 September 2002, set out on pages 2 to 4.

Respective responsibilities of the Society and the Independent Examiner

Charity law requires the society to maintain proper accounting records in respect of the charity and to prepare accounts for each year. It is our responsibility to conduct an independent examination of the accounts and report our opinion to you.

Basis of opinion

Our work was conducted in accordance with Section 43 of the Charities Act 1993, and the Directions given by the Charity Commissioners. These procedures provide only the assurances expressed in our opinion.

In our opinion:

- (i) the accounts are in agreement with accounting records kept by the charity under section 41 of the Charities Act 1993; and
- (ii) the accounts have been prepared in accordance with The Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 1995, and
- (iii) no supplementary information requires to be included in our report to enable a proper understanding of the accounts to be reached.

Fennigan Edmonds & Bannon

Fennigan Edmonds & Bannon
Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors
Belfast, Northern Ireland
28 December 2002

2003
British Phycological Society
Council Officers (January to January)

President

Dr Barry SC Leadbeater (2003-2005)

President Elect

Prof Mike D Guiry (2003-2005)

Immediate Past President

Dr Eileen J Cox (2003-2005)

Vice Presidents

Prof Mike D Guiry (2003-2005)

Dr Jeanine L Olsen (overseas; 2003-2005)

Hon Secretary¹

Dr Jackie D Parry (2003-2006)

Hon Treasurer²

Prof L Elliot Shubert (2001-2004)

Hon Membership Secretary³

Dr Graham Scott (2003-2006)

Editor of the Phycologist

Dr Alison R Taylor (2002-2006)

Webmaster

Prof Mike D Guiry

Editors of the European Journal of Phycology

Dr Christine A Maggs (1994-)/Prof Matt J Dring (2000-)

Ordinary Members of Council
(3-year term of office)

Dr Paul Hayes (2001-)
Dr Rod Forster (2002-)
Dr Steven C Maberly (2003-)

Dr Maureen Callow (2001-)
Dr Graham Underwood (2002-)
Dr David John (2003-)

Dr Thomas Wiedemann (2003-2004)
Dr Dagmar Stengel (2003-)

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! STOP PRESS !

The year 2004 will be Prof Irene Manton's centenary year and to celebrate, the Peter Scott Gallery at Lancaster University will be putting on a special exhibition of her life's work and art collection. The curator, Mary Gavagan is keen to hear from anyone who has information about Irene Manton's life so she

can develop the project effectively. If you feel you could contribute, please contact her on gavaganm@lancaster.ac.uk.

Many Thanks

J. Parry

Instructions for Contributors

Copy which is submitted for publication in 'The Phycologist' should be concise and informative. Articles should be scientifically sound, as jargon free as possible and written in a readable scientific magazine style. **Unless absolutely essential references should not be included.** All types of relevant material will be considered, these include job advertisements, scientific reports, book reviews, news items of topical interest, meeting announcements, grant awards, promotions, appointments, profiles of eminent phycologists and obituaries. If you are interested in submitting material that does not fall within any of these broad categories, or you are unsure of the appropriateness of a potential article, then contact the editor. Suggestions for future articles or a series of articles are welcomed.

Copy should be submitted, preferably as attachments to email or on disc (ms Word for Windows or Rich Text Format). Illustrations and photos to accompany copy is welcomed and should be supplied as JPEG or TIFF file no less than 600 dpi resolution. The editor reserves the right to edit the material before final publication.

Submission of Copy and Deadlines

Copy should be submitted to: Dr. Alison Taylor, Editor, The Phycologist, Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom, The Laboratory, Citadel Hill, Plymouth, PL1 2PB, U.K.

Tel. +44 (0)1752 633348

Fax. +44 (0)1752 633102,

E-mail: arta@mba.ac.uk

**Deadlines are January 31st for the April issue,
July 31st for the October issue.**

Printed by Walsh Printers, Roscrea, Ireland