The following individuals have been nominated to become Corresponding Members:

**Sir Alan Mark.** Department of Botany. University of Otago. New Zealand. Nominated by the Committee on Corresponding Members. Dr. Mark is a plant ecologist recognized for his work on the role of indigenous vegetation, particularly tussock grasslands, in maximizing the yield of water in southern New Zealand ecosystems. Through the use of catchment studies, Dr. Mark has shown that tussock grasslands yield far more water than invasive alien pines which are now in danger of replacing these grasslands. The native tussock grass life form traps moisture from fog and has less transpirational loss than alien pines. Stable isotope studies show that water from fog forms a substantial portion of water produced by these communities. Dr. Mark's long term studies of tussock grasses have demonstrated local adaptation at different elevations, and show that tussock grasslands were once more common at higher elevations but declined largely through overgrazing during the early years of settlement. In addition to his research activities, Dr. Mark has had a major role in promoting conservation in New Zealand, particularly through protection of the Lake Manapouri ecosystem. He was knighted by the New Zealand government in recognition of his work in conservation.

**Ulrich Kutschera.** Institute of Biology, University of Kassel, German. Nominated by Karl Niklas. Ulrich is the author of over 200 peer-reviewed scientific papers. He is a distinguished senior scientist (plant physiologist) who partitions his research between his home institute and Stanford University (where he works in the Winslow Briggs lab). He is also a dedicated teacher. I am nominating him for these reasons and for the fact that he represents an ideal European colleague. Ulrich is the creator of the epidermis-control-of-growth hypothesis in which the epidermis is posited to work as a tensile restraint (because it is placed in tension) by the turgor pressure of hypodermal tissue. This hypothesis was originally proposed by Hofmeister. However, Ulrich has worked as an experimentalist for nearly 20 years to show the details of how the epidermis functions in this capacity. He is also well known for his work as an historian of plant physiology and of the evolutionary synthesis. He is one of the most respected plant biologists in Europe.

**Jorge Alejandro López-Portillo Guzmán.** Department of Functional Ecology. Institute of Ecology, A.C., Xalapa, Veracruz, Mexico. Nominated by Physiology Section. Dr. López-Portillo is a plant ecologist especially well known for his work on mangroves and coastal forests in general, including studies of salinity tolerance, nitrogen fixation, and zonation of different mangrove species. Although his work focuses on ecophysiology of plants, he has published widely on diverse topics, including pollination biology and herbivory of mesquite (*Prosopis*). He has also worked on the effects of fungal endophytes on transpiration in *Bursera*. He has made numerous presentations at Botany meetings in sections sponsored by the Botanical Society of America, and he has co-organized several symposia at our meetings. He has trained 10 Ph.D. students, one of whom has gone on to...
successful postdoctoral fellowships with Frank Ewers and Lawren Sack. He has coauthored a number of papers with Dr. Ewers. He is currently president of the Ecological Society of Mexico.

**Daniel Piñero.** Department of Evolutionary Ecology. Institute of Ecology. National Autonomous University of Mexico. Nominated by the Committee on Corresponding Members. Dr. Piñero has been a leading figure in Mexican plant evolutionary biology for his population-level studies using genetic markers to understand genetic structure of populations, and for his studies of the phylogeography of Mexican lineages. He has trained numerous students who have become productive researchers. He has focused in particular on the use of genetic criteria for assessing endangerment. His work on genetic variation and phylogeography of pines is especially well known, and he has published many papers on this topic in highly regarded journals. He was Director of the Institute of Ecology from 1997-2001, and president of the Botanical Society of Mexico from 1994-1996.

**Tetsukazu Yahara.** Department of Botany. Kyushu University. Japan. Nominated by the Committee on Corresponding Members.

Dr. Yahara has worked on the taxonomy and molecular phylogeny of several genera of Asteraceae, with particular emphasis on the evolution of agamospermy. His research interests in breeding systems also include the evolution of cleistogamy and cytoplasmic male sterility. He has also worked in the area of pollination ecology, and investigated the role of floral displays and the production of volatile compounds in attracting pollinators and leading to interspecific hybridization. He has also promoted conservation of the Japanese flora, and emphasized methods for assessing biodiversity including the use of genomic approaches.