A graph with $n$ vertices is **pancyclic** if, for every $k$ in the range $3 \leq k \leq n$, it contains a cycle of length $k$. Pancyclic graphs, which were first introduced by Bondy in 1971, are a generalization of Hamiltonian graphs, which have a cycle of the maximum possible length.

A bipartite graph with $n$ vertices, $n$ even, is said to be **bipancyclic** if it contains cycles of all even lengths from 4 to $n$. Similarly, a bipartite graph with $n$ vertices, $n$ odd, is said to be **oddly bipancyclic** if it contains cycles of all even lengths from 4 to $n - 1$.

A pancyclic graph is called **uniquely pancyclic** if it contains precisely one cycle of each length. Uniquely bipancyclic graphs and uniquely oddly bipancyclic graphs are defined similarly. In this talk we will learn more about this topic.

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