

LICHENS RECORDED DURING THE AUTUMNAL BRYO-LICHENOLOGICAL MEETING IN NOVOHRADSKÉ HORY MTS IN 2012

Lišejníky zaznamenané během podzimního bryologicko-lichenologického setkání v Novohradských horách 2012

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Abstract: 238 lichenized and 20 lichenicolous and lichen-allied fungi are reported from the autumnal lichenological excursion in the Novohradské hory Mts. Our research was focused mainly on epiphytic lichens. We explored the old-growth private forest Luxensteinwand in Austria, the protected areas Hojná voda and Stodůlecký vrch, screes on Mt. Kraví hora, and some solitary trees and alleys. *Bacidia incompta*, *Cladonia luteoalba*, *Collema* cf. *occultatum*, *Gyalecta truncigena*, *Melaspilea gibberulosa*, and *Pertusaria constricta* represent the most interesting records. *Bacidina adastrata*, *Lecidella albida*, *Rinodina degeliana*, and *Thelocarpon olivaceum* are reported for the first time from Upper Austria.

Key words: epiphytic lichens, lichen diversity, lichenicolous fungi, old-growth forest

Introduction

Novohradské hory Mts are one of the most valuable regions for the occurrence of epiphytic lichens in the Czech Republic. The main reasons are the low impact of air pollution and acid rain in the past, well preserved and extensively farmed landscape characterized by the large numbers of solitary trees, alleys and remnants of old-growth forests. The area seems to be quite poor for saxicolous lichens because of the absence of suitable habitats. The epiphytic lichens of the Novohradské hory Mts were explored by Peksa et al. (2004). A detailed survey of the virgin forest reserve Žofínský prales and the surrounding woodlands will be published by Malíček & Palice (2013), and we include here only records of several lichenicolous fungi collected by J. Kocourková. The former two studies also summarized the history of floristic research in the area.

During the first two days of the lichenological meeting we explored two oldest protected areas in the Czech Republic, the National Nature Monument Hojná voda and the National Nature Reserve Žofínský prales, both virgin forests protected since 1838.

The third day of the meeting was devoted to old-growth forest Luxensteinwand on Austrian side of Novohradské hory Mts. We also visited screes on Mt. Kraví hora, the Stodůlecký vrch peat-bog, solitary trees at the settlements Žofín and Stříbrné Hutě, and we briefly surveyed several other sites.

List of localities

1. Hojná voda National Nature Monument, old-growth beech forest, WGS-84: 48°42'22"N, 14°45'09"E, alt. 800–880 m (3.–4. 10. 2012).
2. Hojná voda, rock on top of Mt. Kraví hora (953 m n.m.), WGS-84: 48°43'48"N, 14°43'11"E, alt. 950 m (4. 10. 2012).
3. Hojná voda, boulder scree on E slope of Mt. Kraví hora (953 m n. m.), WGS-84: 48°43'48"N, 14°43'18"E; **a**) WGS-84: 48°43'49.8"N, 14°43'24.3"E, alt. 850–900 m (4. 10. 2012).
4. Austria, Angelbach, Joachimstal, old-growth private deciduous forest "Luxensteinwand", WGS-84: 48°38'35"N, 14°44'11"E, alt. 800–900 m; **a**) at forestry road just below 'Luxensteinwand', WGS-84: 48°38'29.4"N, 14°43'42.7"E, alt. 790 m (6. 10. 2012).
5. Austria, Angelbach, Joachimstal, in valley of brook Lainsitz, WGS-84: 48°38'15"N, 14°44'10"E, alt. ca 720 m (6. 10. 2012).
6. Pohorská Ves, solitary trees and alleys in former village Stříbrné Hutě, WGS-84: 48°38'16"N, 14°43'06"E, alt. 730 m (6. 10. 2012).
7. Blansko u Kaplice, trees along the road to Kaplice, WGS-84: 48°44'24"N, 14°30'37"E, alt. 575 m; **a**) dry balk along the road to Suchý vrch hill, WGS-84: 48°44'26"N, 14°30'20"E, alt. 575 m (6. 10. 2012).
8. Pohoří na Šumavě, Stodůlecký vrch Nature Monument, boggy pine-spruce forest, ca WGS-84: 48°35'12"N, 14°42'08"E, alt. 950 m (7. 10. 2012).
9. Nové Hrady, Terčino údolí National Nature Monument, trees along race, WGS-84: 48°47'06"N, 14°46'07"E, alt. 485 m (7. 10. 2012).
10. Benešov nad Černou, Scots pine forest on the top of Zaječí vrch hill, WGS-84: 48°43'21"N, 14°38'37"E, alt. 780 m (4. 10. 2012).
11. Benešov nad Černou, Černé údolí, trees along the road in south part of the settlement, WGS-84: 48°41'45"N, 14°40'18"E, alt. 715 m (4. 10. 2012).
12. Děkanské Skaliny, trees along the road near the village, WGS-84: 48°44'44"N, 14°34'09"E, alt. 645 m (6. 10. 2012).
13. Pohorská Ves, Žofínský prales National Nature Reserve, old-growth beech-fir-spruce forest, ca WGS-84: 48°39'57"N, 14°42'21"E, alt. 750–810 m (5. 10. 2013).

List of records

The list includes 238 lichenized and 20 lichenicolous and lichen-allied fungi. Nomenclature follows Liška & Palice (2010) and Kocourková (2000). Lichenicolous fungi, lichen allied fungi, and lichens absent in these works are with author abbreviations. Identification of some of the specimens of *Biatora efflorescens*, *Cetrelia monachorum*, *C. olivetorum*, *Lecanora expallens*, *Lecidella albida*, *Lepraria caesioalba*, *Pertusaria amara*, *P. coronata*, *P. hemisphaerica*, *P. pupillaris*, *Ropalospora viridis*, *Usnea subfloridana*, and *Xanthoparmelia verruculifera* collected by JM, ZP and JS was confirmed by TLC. Lichenicolous and non-lichenized fungi similar to lichens are marked by "#".

Substrate abbreviations: **Abi** – *Abies alba*, **Apl** – *Acer platanoides*, **Apse** – *Acer pseudoplatanus*, **as** – acid soil/humus, **Bet** – *Betula pendula*, **bryo** – bryophytes, **dw** –

dead/decaying wood, **Fag** – *Fagus sylvatica*, **Fra** – *Fraxinus excelsior*, **gr** – granite rock, **gs** – granite stone, **Lar** – *Larix decidua*, **peb** – pebbles, **Pic** – *Picea abies*, **Pin** – *Pinus sylvestris*, **pt** – peat/turf, **Sal** – *Salix caprea*, **Sor** – *Sorbus aucuparia*, **Tco** – *Tilia cordata*, **Tpl** – *Tilia platyphyllos*.

Collectors and herbarium abbreviations: **AM** – A. Müller, **FB** – F. Bouda (PRM), **FBe** – F. Berger, **CE** – R. Cezanne & M. Eichler, **EM** – Eva Mikulášková, **JK** – Jana Kocourková, **JM** – Jiří Malíček (JM, duplicates in PRC), **JS** – J. Šoun (ZMT), **JV** – J. Vondrák (CBFS), **OP** – Ondřej Peksa (PL), and **ZP** – Z. Palice (PRA). Records without voucher specimen were noted in the field.

Absconditella lignicola – 1 (dw), 4 (dw) CE
Acarospora fuscata – 2 (gr), 3 (gs) ZP, 4 (gs) JK
Acarospora gallica – 2 (gr) JK
Acrocordia gemmata – 4 (Apl)
Agonimia repleta – 1 (Apl, Fag) JM
Amandinea punctata – 1 (Apl) JM, 4 (Apse, Fag) ZP, 6 (Fra)
Anisomeridium polypori – 1 (Fag)
Arctoparmelia incurva – 3 (gs)
Arthonia didyma – 4 (Apl, Fag) CE
Arthonia radiata – 1 (Apse), 4 (Fag) ZP
Arthonia spadicea – 1 (Apse)
Aspicilia caesiocinerea – 2 (gr) JK
Aspicilia laevata – 3 (gs) JK, JM
Bacidia incompta – 4 (Apl)
Bacidia rosella – 4 (Apl) FB, JK, JM, JS
Bacidia rubella – 1 (dead Fag), 4 (Apl, Apse) JS
Bacidia subincompta – 4 (Apl), 6 (Apl)
Bacidina adastra – 4 (Apse) JM (fertile!)
Bacidina chlorotricula – 4 (Apl) CE
Bacidina sulphurella – 4 (Apl)
Baeomyces rufus – 3 (gs), 4 (gr)
Biatora chrysantha – 1 (Fag) JM, PRC
Biatora efflorescens – 1 (Fag), 4 (Apse) ZP
Biatora globulosa – 1 (Apl) JM, 4 (Apl) FB, CE, 6 (Fra) JS
Biatora veteranorum – 1 (dw Fag)
Bryoria fuscescens – 6 (Apse) JM, JS, 8
Buellia griseovirens – 1 (Fag), 2 (Bet), 4 (Apse), 6 (Fra)
Buellia schaeereri – 3 (Apse) ZP
Caeruleum heppii (Nägeli ex Körb.) K. Knudsen & L. Arcadia – 4 (peb)
Calicium parvum – 10 (Pin) OP
Calicium pinastri – 3 (Pin), 8 (Pin) JM
Calicium salicinum – 1 (Apse, dw Abi), 4 (Apse)
Calicium viride – 1 (dead Fag)
Caloplaca obscurella – 4 (Apl), 6 (Fra) JK
Candelariella coralliza – 2 (gr)
Candelariella efflorescens s. l. – 4 (Fag)
Candelariella vitellina – 2 (gr)
Candelariella xanthostigma – 4 (Apl), 6 (Fra) JK

- Catillaria nigroclavata* – 4 (Fra)
Catinaria neuschildii – 4 (Apl) JM
Cetrelia monachorum – 9 (Tco) JS
Cetrelia olivetorum – 9 (Tco) JS
Chaenotheca brunneola – 1 (dw Fag), 4 (dw Pic)
Chaenotheca chrysocephala – 4 (Apse) ZP, JS, 6 (Apl)
Chaenotheca ferruginea – 1 (Pic), 3 (Pic), 4 (dw) ZP, 6 (Tpl) JS, 8
Chaenotheca furfuracea – 1 (dw Fag)
Chaenotheca trichialis – 4 (Apse), 6 (Tpl) JS
Chaenotheca xyloxena – 1 (dw Fag), 4 (dw Pic)
#*Chaenothecopsis pusilla* (Ach.) A. F. W. Schmidt – 4 (dw) CE
Chrysothrix candelaris – 4 (Apl, Apse) ZP
Chrysothrix chlorina – 2 (gr), 3 (gs)
Cladonia borealis – 3 (as) FB, JM, JS, PRC
Cladonia caespiticia – 3 (as) OP
Cladonia carneola – 8 (dw, pea) JM, ZP
Cladonia cenotea – 8 (as) JM
Cladonia coniocraea – 1 (dw, Fag, Pic)
Cladonia cf. *cornuta* – 3 (as) ZP
Cladonia digitata – 1 (dw, Abi), 3 (dw), 4 (dw), 8 (dw) JM
Cladonia fimbriata – 1 (Fag)
Cladonia furcata – 4 (as)
Cladonia luteoalba – 3a (gs) FB, OP
Cladonia macilenta – 2 (gr), 3 (gs) AM, JK, 4, 8 (as) JM
Cladonia metacorallifera – 3a (gs) FB, JK, OP
Cladonia monomorpha – 3 (as)
Cladonia norvegica – 8 (dw) JK
Cladonia phyllophora – 3 (as) ZP
Cladonia rangiferina – 3 (as), 8 (as)
Cladonia squamosa – 3 (as) FB, AM, 4 (bryo)
Cladonia subulata – 3 (gs)
Cladonia verticillata – 3 (as)
#*Clypeococcum hypocenomycis* – 3 (on *Hypocenomyce scalaris*) JK, 8 (on *H. scalaris*)
Coenogonium pineti – 1 (Fag, Pic), 3 (Pic), 4 (Apl)
Collema flaccidum – 4 (Apl) FB, JM
Collema cf. *occultatum* – 5 (Fra) JV
Diploschistes muscorum – 3 (gs)
Diploschistes scruposus – 2 (gr), 3 (gs)
#*Endococcus rugulosus* s. l. – 3 (on *Rhizocarpon lavatum*) ZP
Enterographa zonata – 4 (gr)
Evernia prunastri – 3 (Sor), 4 (Apse), 6 (Fra), 8
Fellhanera subtilis – 8 (Pic) JM, 11 (Pic) CE
Graphis pulverulenta (Pers.) Ach. – 4 (Apse)
Graphis scripta s. l. – 1 (Apse, Fag)
Gyalecta truncigena – 4 (Apl, Fag) FBe, CE
Hypocenomyce scalaris – 1 (Pic), 2 (Lar), 3 (gs, Pic), 4, 8
Hypogymnia physodes – 1 (Apl, Fag, Pic), 2 (gr), 3 (gs), 4, 6 (Fra), 8 (Pic)
Hypogymnia tubulosa – 1 (Fag), 3 (Pic)

- Icmadophila ericetorum* – 4 (dw)
Imshaugia aleurites – 3 (gs), 8 (Pin)
 #*Intralichen christiansenii* – 4 (on *Bacidia rubella*) JK
Jamesiella anastomosans – 4 (dw) CE, FBe
Lasallia pustulata – 2 (gr), 3 (gs)
Lecania cyrtella – 6 (Fra)
Lecania cyrtellina – 4 (Apl, Fag) JM, ZP
Lecania naegelii – 6 (Fra) JM
Lecanora albella – 1 (Fag) JM
Lecanora argentata – 1 (Apl, Apse, Fag) JM, 4 (Apse, Fag) JS, 6 (Apse, Fra) JM
Lecanora carpinea – 4 (Fra)
Lecanora cenisia – 2 (gr) JK, JM
Lecanora chlarotera – 6 (Fra) JM
Lecanora conizaeoides – 1 (Pic), 2 (Pic) JK, 3 (Sor, Pic), 8 (Pin)
Lecanora expallens – 4 (Apse) ZP, 5 (Apse) JK
Lecanora filamentosa – 8 (Pin) JV
Lecanora intricata – 3 (gs)
Lecanora intumescens – 1 (Fag), 4 (Fag)
Lecanora orosthea – 2 (gr), 3 (gs)
Lecanora polytropa – 2 (gr), 4 (gr)
Lecanora pulicaris – 1 (Fag) JM, 3 (Sor), 8
Lecanora rupicola – 2 (gr) JK, 3 (gs)
Lecanora sambuci – 6 (Fra) JM
Lecanora swartzii – 2 (gr) JM
Lecanora varia – 7 (Bet) OP
Lecidea commaculans – 3 (gs) FB, JM, ZP
Lecidea fuscoatra s. l. – 3 (gs) JK, ZP
Lecidea grisella – 2 (gr) JK
Lecidea lithophila – 3 (gs) JM
Lecidea nylanderii – 1 (Fag), 4, 8 (Pin) JM
Lecidea plana – 3 (gs) ZP
Lecidella achrivotera (Nyl.) Hertel & Leuckert – 4 (Fag) ZP
Lecidella albida Hafellner – 4 (Fag) JM
Lecidella elaeochroma – 1 (Apl, Apse, Fag), 4 (Apse, Fag) FB, 6 (Fra)
Lepraria caesioalba – 3 (gs) JM, OP, ZP
Lepraria incana – 1 (Fag) JM
Lepraria lobificans – 1 (Fag), 4 (Fag)
Lepraria membranacea – 2 (gr), 3 (gs), 4 (gr)
 #*Lichenocodium erodens* – 3 JK, 8 JK, 13 (all on *Hypogymnia physodes*)
 #*Lichenocodium lecanorae* – 2 (on *Lecanora conizaeoides*) JK
 #*Lichenodiplis lecanorae* – 13 (on *Lecanora albella*) JK
Lichenomphalia umbellifera – 8 (dw)
Lopadium disciforme – 1 (Fag) JM
Loxospora elatina – 1 (Fag) JM
 #*Marchandiomyces corallinus* – 3 (dw – on dead lichens) JK
Melanelia disjuncta – 2 (gr), 3 (gs), 4 (gr)
Melanelia hepatizon – 4 (gr) Fbe
Melanelixia fuliginosa – 2 (gr)

- Melanelixia glabratula* (Lamy) Sandler & Arup – 1 (Apl, Apse, Fag), 3 (Pic), 4 (Fag), 6 (Fra)
Melanelixia subargentifera – 6 (Fra) JM, JS
Melanohalea exasperatula – 3 (Pic), 6 (Fra)
Melaspilea gibberulosa (Ach.) Zwackh – 1 (dead Fag) JM
Micarea lithinella – 4 (gr)
Micarea micrococca – 1 (Apse, Fag)
Micarea prasina s. l. – 1 (Fag), 3 (Pic) JK, 4 (dw)
Micarea sylvicola – 4 (gr)
 #*Microcalicium arenarium* – 3 (on *Psilolechia lucida*)
 #*Milospium lacoizquetae* Etayo & Diederich – 13 (dw – on *Cladonia digitata*) JK
Miriquidica leucophaea – 3 (gs) FB, JM, ZP
 #*Muellerella hospitans* – 13 (on *Bacidia rubella*) JK
 #*Muellerella ventosicola* – 2 (on *Rhizocarpon lecanorinum*) JK
Multiclavula mucida – 4 (dw)
Mycoblastus fucatus – 1 (Fag), 4 (Apse), 8 (Pin)
 #*Mycocalicium subtile* (Pers.) Szatala – 4 (dw), 8 (dw)
Normandina pulchella – 9 (Tco) EM, JS
Ochrolechia androgyna var. *saxorum* (Oeder) Verseghy – 4 (gr)
Ochrolechia arborea – 6 (Apse) JM, JS, PRC
Opegrapha gyrocarpa – 4 (gr)
Opegrapha niveoatra – 1 (Apl, Apse, Fag) JM
Opegrapha rufescens – 1 (dead Fag) JM, 4 (Apse, Fag) ZP
Opegrapha varia – 1 (Apse, Fag) JM, 4 (Fag) ZP
Opegrapha vermicellifera – 1 (dead Fag) JM
Opegrapha viridis – 1 (Apse, Fag) JM
Opegrapha vulgata s. l. – 4 (Apse) JK
Pachyphiale fagicola – 6 (Fra) JK, JM, JS
Parmelia saxatilis – 1 (Fag), 2 (gr, Pic), 3 (gs) JK, 4, 6 (Fra), 8 (Bet)
Parmelia submontana – 4 (Apl)
Parmelia sulcata – 1 (Fag), 4 (Fag), 6 (Fra) FB
Parmeliopsis ambigua – 1 (Fag), 3 (gs), 4 (Apse), 8 (Pin)
Parmeliopsis hyperopta – 8 (Pin) JM
Peltigera praetextata – 4 (Fag)
Pertusaria albescens – 4 (Fra), 6 (Apse, Fra) JK
Pertusaria amara – 1 (Fag), 3 (Sor) ZP, 4, 6 (Fra)
Pertusaria constricta – 4 (Fag) ZP
Pertusaria corallina – 3 (gs) AM, JK, JM, ZP
Pertusaria coronata – 1 (Fag) JM, 4 (Apse) FB, JS, ZP, 6 (Fra) JM
Pertusaria hemisphaerica – 1 (Fag) JM, 4 (Apse, Fag) JM, ZP
Pertusaria lactea – 2 (gr) JK, JM
Pertusaria leioplaca – 1 (Apse, Fag) JM, 4 (Apse)
Pertusaria pupillaris – 4 (Apse) JM
Phaeophyscia endophoenicea – 1 (Fag) JM, 4 (Fag), 6 (Apl) JK
Phaeophyscia orbicularis – 4 (Fra), 6 (Fra)
Phlyctis argena – 1 (Apl, Apse, Fag), 4 (Fag), 6 (Fra)
Physcia adscendens – 6 (Fra)
Physcia dubia – 4 (Fag) ZP
Physcia stellaris – 6 (Apl)

- Physcia tenella* – 6 (Fra)
Physconia distorta – 6 (Fra) FB, JS, 7 (Apl) JK
Physconia enteroxantha – 6 (Fra)
Physconia perisidiosa – 4 (Apl), 6 (Fra) JM, JS
Placynthiella dasaea – 4 (bryo)
Placynthiella icmalea – 1 (dw), 3 (dw, Pic), 4 (dw), 8 (as)
Platismatia glauca – 1 (Fag), 2 (gr), 3 (Bet), 4, 6 (Fra), 8
Pleurosticta acetabulum – 6 (Fra)
#Polycoccum minutulum – 3 (gs – on *Trapelia placodioides*) JK
Porina aenea – 1 (Fag) JM, 3 (Pic), 4 (Apse, Fag) ZP
Porina chlorotica – 1 (gs), 2 (gs), 3 (gs) AM, JK, 4 (gr)
Porpidia soledizodes – 1 (gs)
Porpidia tuberculosa – 3 (gs) ZP, 4 (gr)
#Pronectria anisospora (Lowen) Lowen – 3 (JK), 4, 8 JK (all on *Hypogymnia physodes*)
Protoparmelia badia var. *cinerascens* Flotow – 2 (gr) JM
Protothelenella corrosa – 3 (gs)
Pseudevernia furfuracea – 1 (Fag), 2 (Pic), 4, 6 (Fra), 8 (Pic)
Psilolechia lucida – 1 (gs), 3 (gs), 4 (gr)
Punctelia jeckeri – 4 (Apse) ZP, 12 (Sal) OP
Punctelia subrudecta – 12 (Sal) OP
Pycnora sorophora – 8 (Pin) JM
Pyrenula nitida – 1 (Apse, Fag), 4 (Apse)
Ramalina farinacea – 4 (Apse), 6 (Fra)
Ramalina fastigiata – 4 (Apse) JM, 6 (Fra)
Ramalina fraxinea – 6 (Fra)
Ramalina pollinaria – 1 (Fag)
Rhizocarpon badioatrum – 3 (gs) ZP
Rhizocarpon cinereovirens – 3 (gs) ZP
Rhizocarpon geographicum – 2 (gr), 3 (gs)
Rhizocarpon lavatum – 3 (gs) OP, ZP
Rhizocarpon lecanorinum – 2 (gr) JK, 3 (gs)
Rhizocarpon polycarpum – 4 (gr) CE
Rhizocarpon reductum – 3 (gs) OP, ZP
Rinodina degeliana Coppins – 4 (Apse) ZP, 6 (Fra) JK, JM, JS
Rinodina efflorescens – 4 (Apl) JM, 5 (Fra) JV, 6 (Apse) JM, JS, PRC
Ropalospora viridis – 1 (Fag) JM, 4 (Apse, Fag) ZP
Sarcogyne clavus – 5 (gs) JK
#Sclerococcum sphaerale – 3 (on *Pertusaria corallina*) JK, ZP
Scoliciosporum chlorococcum – 2 (Bet)
Scoliciosporum sarothamni – 1 (Fag)
Scoliciosporum umbrinum – 4 (Fag)
Schaereria fuscocinerea – 3 (gs) JM, OP, ZP
Stereocaulon dactylophyllum – 3 (gs) OP
#Stigmatidium fuscatae – 2 (on *Acarospora fuscata*) JK, 3 (on *A. fuscata*) ZP
Strangospora moriformis – 3 (Pin)
Tephromela atra – 3 (gs)
Tephromela grumosa – 3 (gs) FB
Thelocarpon olivaceum – 4a (peb) ZP

Thelotrema lepadinum – 1 (Apse, Fag), 4 (Apse)
Trapelia coarctata – 1 (peb), 4 (gr)
Trapelia corticola – 1 (Fag) JM
Trapelia glebulosa – 4 (gr)
Trapelia obtogens – 3 (gs)
Trapelia placodioides – 3 (gs) JK
Trapeliopsis flexuosa – 3 (dw), 4 (dw)
Trapeliopsis glaucolepidea – 8 (dw, pt) JK, JV, ZP
Trapeliopsis granulosa – 3 (as), 4, 8 (dw)
Trapeliopsis pseudogranulosa – 4 (bryo, dw) CE, JK
Trapeliopsis viridescens – 1 (dw) JM, 4 FBe
 #*Tremella hypogymniae* – 13 (on *Hypogymnia vittata*) JK
Tuckermannopsis chlorophylla – 3 (Pic)
Umbilicaria deusta – 3 (gs) FB, OP (fertile!)
Umbilicaria hirsuta – 2 (gr) JK, 3 (gs)
Umbilicaria polyphylla – 2 (gr) JK, 3 (gs)
Usnea dasypoga – 6 (Apse) JM
Usnea hirta – 3 (Bet) JM, 6 (Apse) JS
Usnea subfloridana – 6 (Apse) JM, JS
Verrucaria memnonia (Körb.) Arnold – 4a (peb) ZP
 #*Vouauxiella lichenicola* – 4 (on *Lecanora argentata*) CE, JK
 #*Vouauxiomyces santessonii* – 11 (on *Platismatia glauca*) CE
Vulpicida pinastri – 3 (Pic), 8 (Bet)
Xanthoparmelia conspersa – 2 (gr), 3 (gs) JK, ZP
Xanthoparmelia loxodes – 2 (gr)
Xanthoparmelia stenophylla – 2 (gr), 7a (gr) OP
Xanthoparmelia verruculifera – 2 (gr) JK, 3 (gs) JM, OP, ZP
Xanthoria parietina – 6 (Fra)

Comments on noteworthy taxa

Cladonia luteoalba

A rare mountain lichen, which is well characterized by large basal squamules with distinctly yellow lower surface and very rare presence of podetia (Stenroos 1990). It is usually closely associated or sometimes probably parasitic on red-fruited *Cladonia* species. In the Czech Republic, it has been known from three localities in Šumava and Krkonoše Mts so far (Liška et al. 1999, Halda et al. 2010). The specimen collected on scree slopes of Mt. Kraví hora was lichenicolous on *Cladonia metacorallifera*.

Collema cf. *occultatum*

A large population of sterile thalli, deemed to be the rare *Collema occultatum*, was found on a single road-side ash tree at Austrian side of Novohradské hory Mts. Unfortunately, sterile thalli can hardly be identified with certainty.

Lecidella albida

Lecidella albida strongly resembles *Lecanora expallens*, but differs in chemistry, distinctly developed non-sorediate border part of thallus, and forming discrete soralia, at least in young stage of development. Soralia are usually yellow-grey, paler than in

Lecanora expallens. The collected sample had a yellow-green and mostly confluent soralia. It was identified as *Lecidella subviridis*, however the xanthone *expallens*-unknown was not confirmed by TLC. The specimen contained substances typical for *Lecidella albida*: atranorin, thiophanic acid, capistratone, and arthothelin (Dietrich 2007).

Melaspilea gibberulosa

It macroscopically resembles *Opegrapha trochodes* or some species of *Arthonia* with thick true exciple, but its 1-septate ascospores and specific apothecial pigments are diagnostic. Collected sample has a purple brown epithecium (olive in KOH), well developed brown exciple (black in KOH), and colourless hymenium (yellow in I solution). In contrast to Redinger (1938) and Wirth (1995), the colour of hypothecium was not yellow-brown, but colourless (in thin sections) to pale brownish-yellow. *Melaspilea gibberulosa* is absent from the list of Czech lichens (Liška & Palice 2010) because it was regarded as a non-lichenized saprophytic fungus (Vězda & Liška 1999). Similarly it is absent or dealt as a saprophytic fungus in other European checklists (e.g. Pišút et al. 1998, Hafellner & Türk 2001, Fałtynowicz 2003, Santesson et al. 2004). On the other hand, it is included as a lichen in the German checklist (Wirth et al. 2011). Our collection has a distinct, whitish grey thallus containing *Trentepohlia* and we are inclined to believe it is lichenized. However, the state of lichenisation requires further studies. There are numerous old records of the species from the Czech Republic and Slovakia (Vězda 1980), but we have not found any recent report.

Noteworthy observations in visited sites

Kraví hora Mt.

Siliceous screes in Mt. Kraví hora are probably the most valuable screes in the Novohradské hory Mts. However, they are small and mostly forested. Several less common lichens including *Acarospora gallica*, *Calicium pinastri*, *Cladonia luteoalba*, *C. metacorallifera*, *Lecidea commaculans*, *Rhizocarpon badioatrum*, and *R. cinereovirens* were found in two opened screes on east slope.

Hojná voda

The fragment of old-growth beech forest 'Hojná voda' was visited only by the first author before the meeting. The reserve is quite poor in lichens contrasting with richness of species in Žofínský prales (cf. Malíček & Palice 2013). Most of beeches harbour only common lichens. The rare species are concentrated mostly on several old trees. The total area of the reserve covers 9.09 ha (Albrecht et al. 2003), the core area of well preserved virgin forest is much smaller – approximately 1 or 2 ha. The most interesting records from beech bark are *Biatora chrysantha*, *Lecanora albella*, *Lopadium disciforme*, *Loxospora elatina*, *Opegrapha viridis*, *Pertusaria coronata*, *P. hemisphaerica*, *Thelotrema lepadinum*, and *Trapelia corticola*. Only several stubs and snags of *Fagus* are present in the area and they are covered by *Calicium viride*, *Melaspilea gibberulosa* and *Opegrapha vermicellifera*. Decaying wood is quite rare in the forest. It was very probably removed from the locality. *Biatora veteranorum* and *Trapeliopsis viridescens* are examples of less common lignicolous lichens in the

reservation Hojná voda. Peksa et al. (2004) reported 12 mostly widespread taxa in the locality; one of them, *Scoliciosporum chlorococcum*, we have not confirmed. 72 species of lichenized fungi are currently known from the protected area.

Luxensteinwand (Austria)

Luxensteinwand is a nice private forest reservation, which is dominated by *Fagus sylvatica*, *Acer pseudoplatanus*, *A. platanoides*, and *Picea abies*. Rare lichens were found mostly on *Acer platanoides*. Most of other trees were relatively poor in occurrence of 'old-growth forest' species, possibly owing to intensive managing of the forest in the past. *Acrocordia gemmata*, *Bacidia incompta*, *B. rosella*, *Catinaria neuschildii*, *Gyalecta truncigena*, *Icmadophila ericetorum*, *Lecania cyrtellina*, *Lecidella albida*, *Multiclavula mucida*, *Parmelia submontana*, *Pertusaria constricta* and *Thelotrema lepadinum* were noted as the most important species. Several less common microlichens (e.g. *Thelocarpon olivaceum* and *Verrucaria memnonia*) were collected on small pebbles on the forest path. Four species (*Bacidina adastrata*, *Lecidella albida*, *Rinodina degeliana*, and *Thelocarpon olivaceum*) recorded at this site are new to Upper Austria (cf. Berger et al. 2009).

Solitary trees

Solitary trees around Žofín settlement and trees in the former village Stříbrné Hutě are both localities rich in epiphytic lichens. The former locality was studied by Peksa et al. (2004) and by Malíček & Palice (2013). Noteworthy lichens from Stříbrné Hutě are *Ochrolechia arborea*, *Pachyphiale fagicola*, *Ramalina fraxinea*, *Rinodina degeliana*, and *R. efflorescens*.

Stodůlecký vrch

In the last day, several lichenologists visited the Stodůlecký vrch peat bog. Typical lichens (e.g. *Calicium pinastri*, *Cladonia carneola*, *C. norvegica*, *Lecanora filamentosa*, *Lecidea nylanderii*, *Pycnora sorophora*, and *Trapeliopsis glaucolepidea*) were recorded on decaying wood or bark and twigs of pines.

Terčino údolí

J. Šoun briefly explored epiphytic flora in Terčino údolí near Nové Hrady, where he discovered *Cetrelia monachorum*, *C. olivetorum* and *Normandina pulchella*.

Souhrn

Během podzimního setkání bylo zaznamenáno celkem 238 druhů lišejníků a 20 taxonů lichenikolních hub a hub tradičně studovaných lichenology. Průzkum byl zaměřen především na sutě na Kraví hoře, soukromý les „Luxensteinwand“ v Rakousku, solitérní stromy v bývalé osadě Stříbrné Hutě, PP Stodůlecký vrch a NPP Hojná voda. Navštíveny byly také Žofínský prales a stromy v osadě Žofín, ale tyto nálezy budou publikovány v jiném příspěvku. Drobné sutě na Kraví hoře hostí několik poměrně vzácných lišejníků, např. *Cladonia luteoalba* a *C. metacorallifera*. Lokalita Luxensteinwand je starý les ponechaný vlastnímu vývoji na rakouské straně Novohradských hor. Z lichenologického hlediska se jedná o významnou lokalitu, kde roste celá řada vzácných druhů (např. *Bacidia incompta*, *B. rosella*, *Catinaria*

neuschildii, *Gyalecta truncigena*, *Icmadophila ericetorum*, *Lecania cyrtellina*, *Multiclavula mucida*, *Pertusaria constricta*, *Thelotrema lepadinum*). Velkou část lišejníků jsme zaznamenali na starších mlčích, kterých se zde vyskytuje velké množství. Složení lichenoflóry se však nápadně liší od blízkého Žofínského pralesa. Čtyři zde zaznamenané taxony (*Bacidina adastrata*, *Lecidella albida*, *Rinodina degeliana* a *Thelocarpon olivaceum*) jsou uváděny poprvé z Horního Rakouska. Za cenné lokality lze považovat také solitérní stromy ve Stříbrných Hutích a rašelinný les na Stodůleckém vrchu, kde jsme zaznamenali především některé méně nápadné a přehlížené druhy. V pralesovitém porostu Hojná voda bylo celkem zjištěno 72 druhů lišejníků včetně řady vzácných taxonů víceméně vázaných na staré lesy s dlouhou kontinuitou vývoje (*Biatora veteranorum*, *Lecanora albella*, *Lopadium disciforme*, *Melaspilea gibberulosa*, *Opegrapha viridis*, *Pertusaria hemisphaerica*, *Thelotrema lepadinum* a *Trapelia corticola*). Celkově je ale složení epifytických společenstev v porovnání s Žofínským pralesem velmi ochuzené a vzácné druhy rostou na jediném nebo několika málo stromech.

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