

Lichens and allied fungi of two Regional Parks in Vilnius area (Lithuania)

JURGA MOTIEJŪNAITĖ

Laboratory of Mycology, Institute of Botany, Žaliųjų ežerų str. 49
LT-08406 Vilnius 21, mikojm@botanika.lt

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Two Regional Parks – Verkiai and Pavilniai are situated in Vilnius city area comprising territories both of the city itself and Vilnius district and are under strong anthropogenic influence. During the present study 172 species of lichens, lichenicolous and saprobic fungi were revealed in Verkiai RP and 92 species – in Pavilniai RP. Three lichen species – *Absconditella pauxilla*, *Thelenella pertusariella* (in Verkiai RP), *Bacidia caligans* (in Pavilniai RP) and one saprobic fungus – *Chaenothecopsis debilis* (in Verkiai RP) are reported for the first time in Lithuania. Seven lichen species of Lithuanian Red Data Book were recorded, all of them only in Verkiai RP; this indicates less strong anthropogenic impact and better conditions for biodiversity in this Park.

Key words: lichens, lichenicolous fungi, protected areas, biodiversity, Lithuania

INTRODUCTION

Lichens of Vilnius environs, though being closest to the centres of botanical investigations of Lithuania – Vilnius University and Institute of Botany was quite understudied up to present. First data on lichens from Vilnius and environs, albeit very fragmentary, are found already in the first Lithuanian botanical references: B.S. Jundziŝ (1811) and J. Jundziŝ (1822a, b, c), though in truth not a single territory in Vilnius city or its environs were ever lichenologically detailly studied. This refers to the present areas of two Regional Parks situated in Vilnius city territory: Verkiai and Pavilniai RP. None whatever lichenological material was tracked for Pavilniai RP, except single specimen of *Peltigera rufescens* (Weiss) Humb. from WI herbarium cited by Motiejūnaitė and Miądlikowska (1998). First data on lichens from Verkiai RP are found in Mowszowicz (1957–1959). In total he indicates 43 lichen species, though it is not clear whether they are from the exact territory of the RP, the locality

is indicated as Wilno, Werki. Part of this report is dubious, e. g. *Opegrapha atra* Pers., *Bacidia obscurata* (Sommerf.) Zahlbr. (*Mycobilimbia tetramera*), *Cladonia glauca* Flörke, *Ramalina pollinaria* (Westr.) Ach., but none of the herbarium specimens has survived to present time and it is impossible to revise them.

During the last 15 years fragmentary data on lichen finds in Verkiai RP (mainly Žaliejai ežerai Landscape Preserve) were published by several authors: Balevičius (1992), Kukwa & Motiejūnaitė (2005), Miądlkowska & Motiejūnaitė (1994), Motiejūnaitė (1999, 2007a), Motiejūnaitė & Miądlkowska (1998) and Motiejūnaitė & Prigodina (1999).

This paper presents first detailed study of lichen biota in both Verkiai and Pavilniai regional parks.

STUDY AREA

Pavilniai Regional Park is situated at the southeastern edge of Vilnius city (Fig. 1). It occupies 2153 ha area, which includes territories of both Vilnius city and Vilnius district (54°39'–43'N, 25°19'–25'E). This smallest Regional Park in Lithuania was established in 1992 (since 1984 this was territory of the Nature Park) to protect

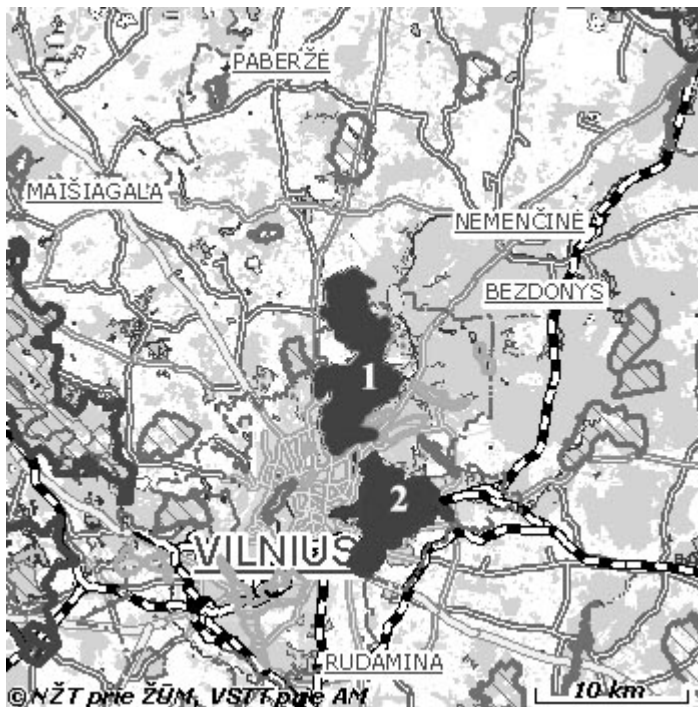


Fig. 1. Location of Verkiai (1) and Pavilniai (2) Regional Parks (map from state cadastre of protected areas: <http://stk.vstt.lt>, modified).

landscape of eroded ravine, hill system and valley of Vilnia river. Though part of the Park is Vilnius city, there are still numerous close-to-natural or seminatural forests with large diversity of vascular plants (forest covers 76,5 % of the Park area). 10 Preserves and one Strict Nature Reserve warrant protection of rare plant species and communities as well as landscape formations. Especially valuable is the area of Kalnai Strict Nature Reserve with diverse forest stand communities occupying relief with hills and ravines.

Verkiai Regional Park is situated at the northeastern edge of Vilnius city (Fig. 1), it occupies 2673 ha area, which includes territories of both Vilnius city and Vilnius district (54°44'–50'N, 25°17'–22'E). The Park was established in 1992 to protect landscape of Žalieji ežerai lakes' complex and valuable cultural complexes of Verkiai, Kalvarijos and Trinapolis. Forest covers 76 % of the Park area. Southern part of the Park comprises mainly cultural objects; meanwhile northern is rich in nature values. Especially valuable is forest-covered hilly area with five glacial lakes, which are called Žalieji ("Green") due to greenish colour of water with high content of carbonates. Calcareous soils, beneficial microclimate and hilly relief ensure existence of exceptionally rich plant diversity (Kirstukas 2004).

Both Regional Parks are under strong anthropogenic influence: some part of both comprises built-up areas, both parks are popular recreation zones for city people. Besides, Pavilniai Park is strongly influenced by the emissions of Vilnius city transport and industrial objects.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Lichens and allied fungi were collected in 2006 from the whole territory of Verkiai and Pavilniai Regional Parks. All habitats and substrates were considered. Lichens were identified following routine microscopic techniques; sterile corticolous lichens as well as some specimens of *Cladonia* genus were identified employing TLC (methodology following Orange et al. 2001). Critical specimens were compared with the identified collections at the herbaria of the Botanical Museum, University of Copenhagen (C) and of the Botanical Museum Berlin-Dahlem (B). Voucher specimens of the study are deposited in the Herbarium of the Institute of Botany (Vilnius) (BILAS).

LIST OF SPECIES

New species to Lithuania are marked with !, lichenicolous fungi are marked with #, non-lichenized saprobic fungi are marked with +. Nomenclature basically follows Santesson et al. (2004), also further sources such as Blanco et al. (2004), Lücking et al. (2004), Veldkamp (2004) and others.

VERKIAI REGIONAL PARK

- !Absconditella pauxilla** Vězda & Vivant – on dead mosses growing at the edge of pine stand; **A. lignicola** Vězda & Pišut – on wood of fallen, decaying, barkless trunk of *Picea abies*.
- Acarospora fuscata** (Schrad.) Th. Fr. – on a siliceous stone.
- #**Acronium** sp. – on primary squamules of *Cladonia coniocraea*, possibly associated with *Nectriopsis parmeliae* (for the description and notes see Motiejūnaitė (2006)).
- Acrocordia gemmata** (Ach.) A. Massal. – on trunks of *Acer platanoides*, *Quercus robur* and *Populus tremula*.
- Amandinea punctata** (Hoffm.) Coppins & Scheid. – on trunks of *Quercus robur* and *Acer platanoides*.
- Anaptychia ciliaris** (L.) Körb. – on trunks of *Acer platanoides*, *Tilia cordata* and *Quercus robur*; on branches of *Populus tremula*.
- Anisomeridium polypori** (Ellis & Everh.) M. E. Barr – on trunk of *Acer platanoides*.
- Arthonia byssacea** (Weigel) Almq. – on trunks of *Quercus robur* and *Fraxinus excelsior*; **A. radiata** (Pers.) Ach. – on trunks of *Fraxinus excelsior*, on branches of *Corylus avellana*; **A. ruana** A. Massal. – on trunks of *Alnus glutinosa*, *Quercus robur*, *Fraxinus excelsior* and *Acer platanoides*, on branches of *Corylus avellana*; **A. spadicea** Leight. – on trunks of *Alnus glutinosa*, *A. incana*, *Quercus robur* and *Tilia cordata*.
- #**Athelia arachnoidea** (Berk.) Jülich – on thalli of various epiphytic lichens.
- Bacidia rubella** (Hoffm.) A. Massal. – on trunks of *Acer platanoides*; **B. subincompta** (Nyl.) Arnold – on trunks of *Acer platanoides* and *Alnus glutinosa*.
- Bacidina arnoldiana** (Körb.) V. Wirth & Vězda – on trunks of *Alnus glutinosa* and *Alnus incana*; **B. inundata** (Fr.) Vězda – on seasonally submerged roots of *Ulmus* sp. by the stream side.
- Biatora chrysantha** (Zahlbr.) Printzen – on trunk of *Tilia cordata*; **B. ocelliformis** (Nyl.) Arnold – on trunk of *Fraxinus excelsior*.
- Biatoridium monasteriense** J. Lahm ex Körb. – on epiphytic mosses and bark on trunk base of *Acer platanoides*.
- Buellia griseovirens** (Turner & Borrer ex Sm.) Almb. – on trunks and branches of various deciduous trees.
- Calicium glaucellum** Ach. – on wood of living trunk of *Quercus robur*.
- Caloplaca citrina** (Hoffm.) Th. Fr. – on stone wall.
- Candelariella reflexa** (Nyl.) Lettau – on trunk of *Alnus glutinosa*; **C. vitellina** (Hoffm.) Müll. Arg. – on trunks of *Padus avium*, *Quercus robur* and *Populus tremula*, on siliceous stones; **C. xanthostigma** (Ach.) Lettau – on trunks and branches of *Quercus robur*, *Acer platanoides* and *Populus tremula*.
- Catillaria nigroclavata** (Nyl.) Schuler – on trunks of *Acer platanoides* and *Populus tremula*.
- Cetrelia olivetorum** (Nyl.) W. L. Culb. & C. F. Culb. – on trunk of *Tilia cordata*, on branches of *Corylus avellana* and *Acer platanoides*.
- NOTE. The species is given here as *Cetrelia olivetorum* s.l., as it was done so far in Lithuania. Studies aiming to reveal composition of the complex are pending.

- Chaenotheca brachypoda* (Ach.) Tibell – on snags of *Picea abies*; *Ch. chrysocephala* (Turner ex Ach.) Th. Fr. – on trunks of *Picea abies*; *Ch. ferruginea* (Turner ex Sm.) Mig. – on trunks of *Betula pendula*, *Pinus sylvestris* and *Tilia cordata*; *Ch. furfuracea* (L.) Tibell – on roots of upended *Picea abies*, on wood of *Quercus robur* in a trunk hollow, on snags and stumps of *Picea abies*; *Ch. phaeocephala* (Turner) Th. Fr. – on trunk of *Quercus robur*; *Ch. stemonea* (Ach.) Müll. Arg. – on wood of snags, on trunks of *Picea abies* and *Quercus robur*; *Ch. trichialis* (Ach.) Th. Fr. – on trunks of *Quercus robur*, on snags of *Picea abies*; *Ch. xyloxena* Nád. – on wood of snags.
- !+*Chaenothecopsis debilis* (Sm.) Tibell – on wood of living trunk of *Quercus robur*; +*Ch. pusilla* (Ach.) A. F. W. Schmidt – on roots of upended *Picea abies*.
- Chrysothrix candelaris* (L.) J. R. Laundon – on trunk of *Quercus robur*.
- Cladonia cenotea* (Ach.) Schaer. – on decaying stumps; *C. chlorophaea* (Flörke ex Sommerf.) Spreng. – on trunk bases of *Pinus sylvestris*, *Quercus robur* and *Acer platanoides*, on decaying wood; *C. coniocraea* (Flörke) Spreng. – on decaying wood, on trunk bases of various trees; *C. digitata* (L.) Hoffm. – on decaying stumps, on trunk bases of *Pinus sylvestris*; *C. fimbriata* (L.) Fr. – on decaying stumps, on trunks of *Betula* spp. on soil at the forest edge; *C. grayi* G. Merr. ex Sandst. – on wood of fallen decaying trunks; *C. homosekikaica* Nuno – on trunk of *Tilia cordata*; *C. macilenta* Hoffm. – on trunks of *Betula pendula* and *Pinus sylvestris*; *C. ochrochlora* Flörke – on decaying wood of fallen trunks, snags and stumps; *C. parasitica* (Hoffm.) Hoffm. – on stump of *Quercus robur*.
- #*Clypeococcum hypocenomycis* D. Hawksw. – on thalli of *Hypocenomyce scalaris*.
- Coenogonium pineti* (Ach.) Lücking & Lumbsch – on trunks of *Alnus glutinosa* and *Pinus sylvestris*.
- Evernia prunastri* (L.) Ach. – on trunks and branches of various trees.
- Fellhanera gyrophorica* Sérus., Coppins, Diederich & Scheid. – on trunk of *Quercus robur*.
- Fuscidea pusilla* Tønsberg – on trunks of *Alnus glutinosa* and *Betula pendula*.
- Graphis scripta* (L.) Ach. – on trunks of various deciduous trees.
- Hypocenomyce scalaris* (Ach.) M. Choisy – on decaying stumps and snags, on trunks of *Betula pendula* and *Pinus sylvestris*.
- Hypogymnia physodes* (L.) Nyl. – on trunks and branches of various trees; *H. tubulosa* (Schaer.) Hav. – on trunks of *Tilia cordata*.
- Hypotrachyna revoluta* (Flörke) Hale – on trunk of *Alnus glutinosa*.
- #*Illosporium carneum* Fr. – on thallus of *Peltigera didactyla*.
- Imshaugia aleurites* (Ach.) S. L. F. Meyer – on trunks of *Pinus sylvestris*.
- Lecania cyrtella* (Ach.) Th. Fr. – on trunk of *Salix* sp.; *L. hyalina* (Fr.) R. Sant. – on trunks of *Tilia cordata* and *Alnus incana*; *L. naegelii* (Hepp) Diederich & P. Boom – on branches of *Tilia cordata*.
- Lecanora allophana* Nyl. – on trunks and branches of *Populus tremula*, on trunk of *Acer platanoides*; *L. argentata* (Ach.) Malme – on trunk of *Acer platanoides*; *L. carpinea* (L.) Vain. – on trunks of *Tilia* spp., *Acer platanoides* and *Alnus glutinosa*, on branches of *Populus tremula*; *L. chlorotera* Nyl. – on trunks of *Acer platanoides*, *Tilia cordata* and *Quercus robur*, on branches of *Populus tremula*; *L. conizaeoides* Nyl. ex Cromb. – on trunks of *Pinus sylvestris*, on branches of *Betula* sp.; *L. expal-lens* Ach. – on trunks of *Quercus robur* and *Acer platanoides*; *L. hagenii* (Ach.)

Ach. – on trunk of *Quercus robur*; *L. pulicaris* (Pers.) Ach. – on trunks of *Padus avium*, *Quercus robur* and *Fraxinus excelsior*, on branches of *Picea abies*; *L. saligna* (Schrad.) Zahlbr. – on snag of *Pinus sylvestris*; *L. symmicta* (Ach.) Ach. – on branches of *Quercus robur* and *Betula pendula*; *L. thysanophora* R. C. Harris – on trunks of *Tilia cordata* and *Quercus robur*; *L. varia* (Hoffm.) Ach. – on trunk of *Alnus glutinosa*, on timber fence.

Lecideia nylanderii (Anzi) Th.Fr. – on trunks of *Picea abies*.

Lecidella elaeochroma (Ach.) Choisy – on trunks and branches of various deciduous trees; *L. euphorea* (Flörke) Hertel – on trunks of *Salix* sp., *Acer platanoides* and *Populus tremula*, on branches of *Corylus avellana*; *L. flavosorediata* (Vězda) Hertel & Leuckert – on trunk of *Tilia cordata*; *L. stigmatea* (Ach.) Hertel & Leuckert – on stone wall; *L. subviridis* Tønsberg – on trunk of *Quercus robur*.

Lepraria incana (L.) Ach. – on trunks of *Picea abies*, *Alnus glutinosa*, *Pinus sylvestris* and *Betula* spp., on decaying wood; *L. jackii* Tønsberg – on trunk of *Pinus sylvestris*; *L. lobificans* Nyl. – on trunks of various deciduous trees.

+*Leptorhaphis epidermidis* (Ach.) Th. Fr. – on trunk of *Betula pendula*.

#*Lichenonium lecanorae* (Jaap) D. Hawksw. – on apothecia of *Lecanora carpinea*; #*L. erodens* M. S. Christ. & D. Hawksw. – on thalli of *Melanohalea exasperatula*, *Ramalina farinacea* and *Parmelia sulcata*; #*L. usneae* (Anzi) D. Hawksw. – on thallus of *Melanohalea exasperatula*.

Lobaria pulmonaria (L.) Hoffm. – on trunks of *Acer platanoides* and *Tilia cordata*.

#*Marchandiomyces aurantiacus* (Lasch) Diederich & Etayo – on thalli of *Physcia tenella*, *Physcia stellaris*, *Xanthoria parietina* and *X. polycarpa*.

Melanelixia fuliginosa (Fr. ex Duby) O. Blanco et al. – on trunks of *Alnus glutinosa*, *Acer platanoides* and *Tilia cordata*; *M. subargentifera* (Nyl.) O. Blanco et al. – on trunk of *Tilia cordata*; *M. subaurifera* (Nyl.) O. Blanco et al. – on branches of *Picea abies*, on trunk of *Acer platanoides*.

Melanohalea exasperatula (Nyl.) O. Blanco et al. – on trunks and branches of various trees.

Micarea denigrata (Fr.) Hedl. – on timber fence; *M. hedlundii* Coppins – on decaying stump of *Quercus robur*; *M. melaena* (Nyl.) Hedl. – on trunks of *Pinus sylvestris*; *M. micrococca* (Körb.) Gams ex Coppins – on decaying stumps, on trunks of *Populus tremula* and *Pinus sylvestris*; *M. misella* (Nyl.) Hedl. – on decaying stumps and wood of fallen trees; *M. prasina* Fr. – on wood of fallen trees, on trunks of *Tilia cordata*, *Pinus sylvestris*, *Alnus glutinosa* and *Acer platanoides*.

+*Microcalicium ahlneri* Tibell – on soft decaying wood in a hollow of *Quercus robur* trunk. #*M. disseminatum* (Ach.) Vain. – on trunks of *Quercus robur*, apparently on dead thalli of *Chaenotheca* spp.

Mycoblastus fucatus (Stirt.) Zahlbr. – on trunks of *Betula pendula*, on twigs of *Picea abies*.

+*Mycocalicium subtile* (Pers.) Szatala – on snag of *Pinus sylvestris*.

#*Nectriopsis parmeliae* (Berk & M. A. Curtis) M. S. Cole & D. Hawksw. – on primary squamules of *Cladonia* sp.

Nephroma parile (Ach.) Ach. – on epiphytic mosses on trunk of old *Acer platanoides*.

Ochrolechia androgyna (Hoffm.) Arnold s.l. – on trunks of *Populus tremula* and *Quercus robur*.

NOTE. Detailed discussion on *Ochrolechia* genus in Lithuania see in Kukwa (2009).

- Ochrolechia microstictoides* Räsänen – on trunks of *Quercus robur*.
Opegrapha rufescens Pers. – on trunks of *Acer platanoides* and *Fraxinus excelsior*;
O. varia Pers. – on trunks of *Acer platanoides*, *Quercus robur* and *Ulmus* sp.
Parmelia submontana Nád. ex Hale – on branches of *Corylus avellana*; *P. sulcata* Taylor – on trunks and branches of various trees.
Parmelina tiliacea (Hoffm.) Hale – on branches of *Quercus robur* and *Populus tremula*, on trunks of *Tilia* spp.
Parmeliopsis ambigua (Wulfen) Nyl. – on trunks of *Betula pendula*, *Pinus sylvestris* and *Alnus glutinosa*.
Peltigera didactyla (With.) J. R. Laundon – on soil at forest edges and road scarps, on mosses growing on stone wall; *P. praetextata* (Flörke ex Sommerf.) Zopf – on soil at the forest edge, on bases of deciduous trees, on moss-covered fallen trees and stumps; *P. rufescens* (Weiss) Humb. – on soil at the edge of *Pinus sylvestris* stand.
Pertusaria albescens (Huds.) M. Choisy et Werner – on trunks of various deciduous trees; *P. amara* (Ach.) Nyl. – on trunks of various deciduous trees; *P. coccodes* (Ach.) Nyl. – on trunks of *Tilia cordata*, *Acer platanoides* and *Populus tremula*; *P. leioplaca* DC. – on trunks of *Fraxinus excelsior* and *Tilia cordata*, on branches of *Corylus avellana*.
Phaeophyscia endophoenicea (Harm.) Moberg – on trunk of *Acer platanoides*; *Ph. orbicularis* (Neck.) Moberg – on trunks and branches of various deciduous trees, on concrete.
Phlyctis agelaea (Ach.) Flot. – on trunks of *Acer platanoides*; *Ph. argena* (Spreng.) Flot. – on trunks of various trees.
#*Phoma cytospora* (Vouaux) D. Hawksw. – on thallus of *Hypogymnia physodes*.
Physcia adscendens H. Olivier – on trunks and branches of various deciduous trees; *Ph. stellaris* (L.) Nyl. – on branches of various deciduous trees; *Ph. tenella* (Scop.) DC. – on trunks and branches of various deciduous trees.
Physconia distorta (With.) J. R. Laundon – on trunks of *Acer platanoides*, on branches of *Populus tremula*; *Ph. enteroxantha* (Nyl.) Poelt – on trunks of *Tilia* spp. and *Alnus glutinosa*, on mosses growing on stone wall; *Ph. perisidiosa* (Erichsen) Moberg – on trunks of *Quercus robur*, *Acer platanoides* and *Salix* spp.
Placynthiella icmalea (Ach.) Coppins & P. James – on decaying stumps and wood of fallen trees.
Platismatia glauca (L.) W. L. Culb. & C. F. Culb. – on branches of various trees.
Pleurosticta acetabulum (Neck.) Elix & Lumbsch – on trunks of *Acer platanoides*.
Protoparmeliopsis muralis (Schreb.) M. Choisy – on siliceous stones.
Pseudevernia furfuracea (L.) Zopf – on trunks and branches of various trees.
Pseudosagedia aenea (Wallr.) Hafellner & Kalb – on trunks of *Populus tremula* and *Fraxinus excelsior*.
Pyrenula nitidella (Flörke ex Schaer.) Müll. Arg. – on trunk of *Acer platanoides*.
Ramalina baltica Lettau – on trunks of *Acer platanoides* and *Quercus robur*; *R. farinacea* (L.) Ach. – on trunks of various trees; *R. fastigiata* (Pers.) Ach. – on trunks of *Acer platanoides* and *Quercus robur*, on branches of *Populus tremula*; *R. fraxinea* (L.) Ach. – on branches of *Populus tremula*.

- Reichlingia leopoldii* Diederich & Scheid. – on trunks of *Tilia cordata* and *Quercus robur*.
- Rinodina pyrina* (Ach.) Arnold – on branches of *Tilia cordata*.
- Rinodina exigua* (Ach.) Gray – on trunk of *Acer platanoides*.
- Ropalospora viridis* (Tønsberg) Tønsberg – on trunks of *Acer platanoides*, *Quercus robur*, *Padus avium*, *Populus tremula*, *Alnus glutinosa* and *Betula* spp., on branches of *Corylus avellana*.
- #*Roseliniella cladoniae* (Anzi) Matzer & Hafellner – on thallus of *Cladonia chlorophaea*.
- Scoliciosporum umbrinum* (Ach.) Arnold – on a siliceous stone.
- Strangospora moriformis* (Ach.) Stein – on timber fence.
- #*Syzygospora physciacearum* Diederich – on thallus of *Physcia stellaris*.
- #*Taeniola beschiana* Diederich – on thallus of *Cladonia chlorophaea*.
- !*Thelenella pertusariella* (Nyl.) Vain. – on base of old *Lonicera xylosteum* branches, on branches of *Corylus avellana*.
- Trapelia placodioides* Coppins et P. James – on a siliceous stone.
- Trapeliopsis flexuosa* (Fr.) Coppins & P. James – on various decaying wood; *T. granulosa* (Hoffm.) Lumbsch – on decaying stumps, on trunks of *Pinus sylvestris*.
- #*Tremella cladoniae* Diederich et M.S.Christ. – on thalli of *Cladonia coniocraea*; #*T. lichenicola* Diederich – on thalli of *Mycoblastus fucatus*.
- Tuckermanopsis chlorophylla* (Willd.) Hale – on trunk of *Tilia cordata*.
- Usnea subfloridana* Stirt. – on branches of *Tilia cordata*.
- Verrucaria dolosa* Hepp – on calcareous pebbles; *V. hydrela* Ach. – on siliceous stones in a stream bed, on seasonally submerged roots of *Ulmus* sp. by the stream side; *V. muralis* Ach. – on calcareous pebbles; *V. nigrescens* Pers. – on stone wall; *V. praetermissa* (Trevis.) Anzi – on siliceous stones in a stream bed.
- Veizdaea aestivalis* (Ohlert) Tscherm.-Woess & Poelt – on epiphytic mosses on trunks of *Tilia cordata* and *Acer platanoides*.
- Xanthoparmelia conspersa* (Ach.) Hale – on siliceous stones; *X. stenophylla* (Ach.) Hale – on siliceous stones.
- Xanthoria parietina* (L.) Th. Fr. – on trunks and branches of various deciduous trees, on concrete; *X. polycarpa* (Hoffm.) Th. Fr. ex Rieber – on branches, rarely on trunks of various deciduous trees.
- #*Xanthoriicola physciae* (Kalchbr.) D. Hawksw. – on thallus and apothecia of *Xanthoria parietina*.

PAVILNIAI REGIONAL PARK

- Absconditella lignicola* Vězda et Pišut – on wood of decaying fallen *Picea abies* trunk.
- Amandinea punctata* (Hoffm.) Coppins et Scheid. – on trunks of *Tilia cordata* and *Acer platanoides*.
- Anisomeridium polypori* (Ellis et Everh.) M. E. Barr – on trunks of *Acer platanoides* and *Ulmus* sp.

- Arthonia byssacea* (Weigel) Almq. – on trunk of *Acer platanoides*; *A. ruana* A. Massal. – on trunks of *Ulmus* sp. and *Alnus incana*.
- #*Athelia arachnoidea* (Berk.) Jülich – on thalli of various epiphytic lichens.
- Bacidia brandii* Coppins & P. Boom – on twigs of *Vaccinium myrtillus*; *Bacidia caligans* (Nyl.) A. L. Sm. – on branches of old *Sambucus racemosa*.
- Bacidina arnoldiana* (Körb.) V. Wirth & Vězda – on decaying wood of fallen trees, on trunks of *Ulmus* sp. and *Alnus incana*.
- “*Biatora*” sp. – on branches of old *Sambucus racemosa*, on trunks of *Ulmus* sp., *Alnus incana* and *Acer platanoides*.
- Note.** this sterile sorediate species lacking any secondary metabolites was tentatively ascribed to *Biatora* genus (for further notes on “*Biatora*” sp. see Motiejūnaitė (2007b), Motiejūnaitė and Jucevičienė (2005)).
- Buellia badia* (Fr.) A. Massal. – on a siliceous stone; *B. griseovirens* (Turner & Borrer ex Sm.) Almb. – on branches of *Corylus avellana* and *Quercus robur*, on trunks of *Tilia cordata* and *Populus tremula*, on wood of decaying fallen trunk of *Picea abies*.
- Calicium viride* Pers. – on trunks of *Quercus robur*.
- Caloplaca saxicola* (Hoffm.) Nordin – on stone wall.
- Candelariella reflexa* (Nyl.) Lettau – on trunks of *Populus tremula*; *C. vitellina* (Hoffm.) Müll. Arg. – on a siliceous stone; *C. xanthostigma* (Ach.) Lettau – on trunks of *Quercus robur* and *Ulmus* sp.
- Chaenotheca brachypoda* (Ach.) Tibell – on wood of *Acer platanoides* in trunk hollow; *Ch. chrysocephala* (Turner ex Ach.) Th. Fr. – on trunk of *Tilia cordata*; *Ch. ferruginea* (Turner ex Sm.) Mig. – on trunks of *Quercus robur*, *Picea abies* and *Pinus sylvestris*; *Ch. phaeocephala* (Turner) Th. Fr. – on trunks of *Quercus robur*; *Ch. stemonea* (Ach.) Müll. Arg. – on trunks of *Picea abies*; *Ch. trichialis* (Ach.) Th. Fr. – on trunks of *Quercus robur* and *Acer platanoides*.
- Cladonia coniocraea* (Flörke) Spreng. – on bases of various deciduous trees, on decaying wood of stumps and fallen trees; *C. fimbriata* (L.) Fr. – on bases of various deciduous trees, on decaying wood of stumps and fallen trees; *C. furcata* (Huds.) Schrader – on soil at the edge of pine stand; *C. homosekikaica* Nuno – on stump of *Picea abies*; *C. macilenta* Hoffm. – on decaying stumps.
- #*Clypeococcum hypocenomycis* D. Hawksw. – on thalli of *Hypocenomyce scalaris*.
- Coenogonium pineti* (Ach.) Lücking & Lumbsch – on trunks of *Quercus robur* and *Picea abies*.
- Evernia prunastri* (L.) Ach. – on trunks and branches of *Quercus robur* and *Tilia cordata*.
- Fuscidea pusilla* Tønsberg – on trunks of *Populus tremula*.
- Graphis scripta* (L.) Ach. – on trunks of *Ulmus* sp., *Alnus incana* and *Quercus robur*.
- Hypocenomyce scalaris* (Ach.) M. Choisy – on trunks of *Picea abies*, *Pinus sylvestris*, *Quercus robur* and *Betula pendula*.
- Hypogymnia physodes* (L.) Nyl. – on trunks and branches of various trees; *H. tubulosa* (Schaer.) Hav. – on trunks of *Betula pendula*.
- #*Illosporopsis christiansenii* (B. L. Brady & D. Hawksw.) D. Hawksw. – on thalli of *Physcia tenella*.

- Lecania cyrtella* (Ach.) Th. Fr. – on branches of *Corylus avellana*, *Quercus robur* and *Sambucus racemosa*; *L. naegeli* (Hepp) Diederich & P. Boom – on branches of *Sambucus racemosa*.
- Lecanora carpinea* (L.) Vain. – on trunks of *Quercus robur* and *Acer platanoides*; *L. chlarotera* Nyl. – on trunks of *Quercus robur* and *Acer platanoides*; *L. conizaeoides* Nyl. ex Cromb. – on trunks of *Picea abies* and *Betula pendula*; *L. expallens* Ach. – on trunks of *Quercus robur* and *Tilia cordata*; *L. hagenii* (Ach.) Ach. – on branches of *Fraxinus excelsior*; *L. polytropa* (Ehrh. ex Hoffm.) Rabenh. – on a siliceous stone; *L. pulicaris* (Pers.) Ach. – on trunks of *Picea abies* and *Alnus incana*, on branches of *Alnus incana* and *Tilia cordata*; *L. symmicta* (Ach.) Ach. – on trunks of *Quercus robur* and *Acer platanoides*.
- Lecidella elaeochroma* (Ach.) Choisy – on trunks and branches of various deciduous trees.
- Lepraria incana* (L.) Ach. – on trunks of various trees; *L. lobificans* Nyl. – on trunks of *Ulmus* sp.
- +*Leptorhaphis epidermidis* (Ach.) Th. Fr. – on trunk of *Betula pendula*.
- #*Lichenonium erodens* M. S. Christ. & D. Hawksw. – on thalli of *Hypogymnia physodes*.
- #*Marchandiomyces aurantiacus* (Lasch) Diederich & Etayo – on thalli of *Physcia tenella*, *Xanthoria parietina* and *X. polycarpa*.
- Melanohalea exasperatula* (Nyl.) O. Blanco et al. – on branches of *Quercus robur*, *Corylus avellana*, *Malus domestica* and *Picea abies*.
- Melanelixia fuliginosa* (Fr. ex Duby) O. Blanco et al. – on branches of *Corylus avellana*, on trunks of *Tilia cordata*, *Alnus incana*, *Acer platanoides* and *Quercus robur*.
- Micarea prasina* Fr. – on wood of decaying fallen trees.
- Mycoblastus fucatus* (Stirt.) Zahlbr. – on branches of *Corylus avellana*.
- +*Mycocalicium subtile* (Pers.) Szatala – on snag of *Picea abies*.
- Parmelia sulcata* Taylor – on trunks and branches of various deciduous trees, on siliceous stones.
- Parmelina tiliacea* (Hoffm.) Hale – on trunks of *Tilia cordata*, *Quercus robur* and *Acer platanoides*, on branches of *Malus domestica* and *Quercus robur*.
- Parmeliopsis ambigua* (Wulfen) Nyl. – on trunks of *Betula pendula*.
- Peltigera praetextata* (Flörke ex Sommerf.) Zopf – on decaying fallen tree, laying in a stream bed.
- Pertusaria albescens* (Huds.) M.Choisy et Werner – on trunks of *Quercus robur* and *Tilia cordata*.
- Phaeophyscia nigricans* (Flörke) Moberg – on trunks of *Populus tremula*; *Ph. orbicularis* (Neck.) Moberg – on trunks and branches of various deciduous trees, on siliceous stones.
- Phlyctis argena* (Spreng.) Flot. – on trunks of various deciduous trees.
- Physcia adscendens* H. Olivier – on branches of various deciduous trees, on siliceous stones; *Ph. caesia* (Hoffm.) Fürnr. – on a siliceous stone; *Ph. stellaris* (L.) Nyl. – on branches of *Corylus avellana*, *Malus domestica*, *Alnus incana* and *Fraxinus excelsior*; *Ph. tenella* (Scop.) DC. – on branches of various deciduous trees, on siliceous stones.
- Physconia enteroxantha* (Nyl.) Poelt – on trunks of *Tilia cordata* and *Alnus incana*.

- Placynthiella icmalea* (Ach.) Coppins & P.James – on decaying wood of stumps and fallen trees.
- Platismatia glauca* (L.) W. L. Culb. & C. F. Culb. – on branches of *Picea abies*.
- Porpidia crustulata* (Ach.) Hertel & Knoph – on a siliceous stone.
- Protoparmeliopsis muralis* (Schreb.) M. Choisy – on a siliceous stone.
- Pseudevernia furfuracea* (L.) Zopf – on branches of *Alnus incana*, *Quercus robur* and *Picea abies*.
- Pseudosagedia aenea* (Wallr.) Hafellner & Kalb – on trunk of *Alnus incana*.
+*Pycnidiella resiniae* (Ehrenb.) Höhn. – on resinous exudates of *Picea abies*.
- Ramalina farinacea* (L.) Ach. – on trunks of *Quercus robur*; *R. fastigiata* (Pers.) Ach. – on trunks of *Alnus incana*; *R. fraxinea* (L.) Ach. – on trunks of *Quercus robur* and *Ulmus* sp.
- Reichlingia leopoldii* Diederich & Scheid. – on trunk of *Quercus robur*.
- Ropalospora viridis* (Tønsberg) Tønsberg – on trunks of *Alnus incana* and *Quercus robur*.
+*Stenocybe pullatula* (Ach.) Stein – on trunks of *Alnus incana*.
- Trapeliopsis granulosa* (Hoffm.) Lumbsch – on decaying wood of stumps and fallen trees.
- Tuckermanopsis chlorophylla* (Willd.) Hale – on branches of *Picea abies*.
- Verrucaria hydrela* Ach. – on siliceous stones in a stream bed; *V. praetermissa* (Trev.) Anzi – on siliceous stones in a stream bed.
- Vulpicida pinastri* (Scop.) J.-E.Mattsson & M. J. Lai – on trunks of *Quercus robur* and *Betula pendula*.
- Xanthoparmelia conspersa* (Ach.) Hale – on a siliceous stone.
- Xanthoria parietina* (L.) Th. Fr. – on trunks and branches of various deciduous trees;
X. polycarpa (Hoffm.) Th. Fr. ex Rieber – on branches of various deciduous trees.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Altogether 172 species of lichens and allied fungi were recorded in Verkiai RP and 92 species in Pavilniai RP. Three lichen species – *Absconditella pauxilla*, *Thelenella pertusariella* (from Verkiai RP), *Bacidia caligans* (from Pavilniai RP) and one saprobic fungus – *Chaenothecopsis debilis* (in Verkiai RP) were recorded for the first time in Lithuania.

Absconditella pauxilla is a rare species, so far mainly reported from western Europe, also known from Sweden (Santesson et al. 2004), Czech Republic (Palice 1999) and northern Poland (Czarnota, Kukwa 2008). Apparently it is mainly confined to dead bryophytes and more rarely to wood in humid situations. Present find in Lithuania confirms ecological requirements of this species earlier mentioned by other authors: the lichen inhabited patch of dead mosses growing on the lake shore.

Thelenella pertusariella is another rarely collected species, previously thought to be arctic-alpine. It is characterised by corticolous habit, pale, immersed perithecia, submuriform ascospores and asci with unthickened apex. In Eurasia it is known so

far from Austrian Alps (Mayrhofer 1987), Fennoscandia – Sweden, Norway and Finland (Santesson et al. 2004), Russia (Novgorod and Murmansk regions, northern Urals and western Siberia) (Kataeva et al. 2005), Latvia (Piterāns 1982) and Germany (Cezanne, Eichler 2002). The ecology of the lichen in temperate lowlands is little known, but apparently it favours shady humid habitats in old forests (e.g. description in Cezanne, Eichler 2002). *T. pertusariella* is doubtfully separated from a similar species *Thelenella vezdae* (H. Mayrhofer et Poelt) Coppins et Fryday which differs in half-immersed to sessile perithecia, thin, richly branched and anastomosing paraphysoids, asci with thickened apex and predominantly lignicolous habit (Mayrhofer, Poelt 1985). Recently, however, it is discussed that both taxa might be conspecific (Cezanne, Eichler 2002; Palice 1999).

Bacidia caligans is being reported during the last 20 years with increasing frequency: it was found in a number of countries of northern, central and southern Europe. Very often it is recorded from anthropogenic substrates or habitats under strong anthropogenic influence, e. g. trees and shrubs in cities and towns (Aptroot et al. 2005; Diederich 1989; Kowalewska, Kukwa 2003), stone buildings and urban wasteland (Coppins 1992; Gilbert 1990; Larsen 1995), therefore it is quite possible to assume that the lichen is spreading recently. In our case *B. caligans* was found on branches of *Sambucus racemosa* in a suburban forest with low lichen diversity, apparently influenced by transport and industrial emissions of the city.

Chaenothecopsis debilis is a widely distributed saprobic calicioid fungus found on lignum of various trees (Tibell 1999). Of all species of the genus, which were recorded in Lithuania, it is distinguished mainly by chemical reactions with K and HNO₃. *C. debilis* apparently is not common in Lithuania, as it becomes more rare southwards of the boreal zone and, though not uncommon in Fennoscandia, it was recorded only in few countries of Central and Southern Europe (Tibell 1999; Titov 2006 and literature cited therein).

During the present study 7 lichen species of Lithuanian Red Data Book (LRDB) were registered (all only in Verkiai RP) (Tab. 1): 2 species of category 1 (E): *Nephroma parile* (1 locality), *Cladonia parasitica* (1 locality); 3 species of category 2 (V): *Cetrelia olivetorum* (2 localities), *Lobaria pulmonaria* (2 localities), *Phaeophyscia endophoenicea* (1 locality) and 2 species of category 3 (R): *Hypotrachyna revoluta* (1 locality), *Ramalina baltica* (2 localities). Almost all their localities (except *Cladonia parasitica*, one locality of *Cetrelia olivetorum* and one locality of *Ramalina baltica*) were situated in Žaliejų ežerai Landscape Preserve where fragments of old hardwood and hardwood-spruce forests are still present. A decade earlier three more LRDB species were found in Verkiai RP, which were not registered during present study, maybe overlooked: *Arthonia didyma* Körb., *Chaenotheca chlorella* (Ach.) Müll. Arg. and *Lecanora albella* (Pers.) Ach. (Motiejūnaitė 1999, 2007a).

Table 1
Data of diversity of lichens and allied fungi in Verkiai and Pavilniai Regional Parks

Regional Park	Total number of species	Number of LRDB species	Number of indicators of Biologically valuable species (excluding LRDB species)
Verkiai RP	172	7	16
Pavilniai RP	92	–	4

16 species of lichens, indicators of biologically rich forests (Andersson et al. 2002; Motiejūnaitė et al. 2004) were registered, meanwhile only four indicators were found in Pavilniai RP (Tab. 1). Notably, the latter park not only bore lower numbers of rare and vulnerable species, but their abundance was visibly lower than in Verkiai RP: e.g., *Arthonia byssacea* was common in Verkiai RP, meanwhile in Pavilniai it was found only on one phorophyte; *Pseudosagedia aenea* and *Chaenotheca brachypoda* were also quite common in Verkiai RP, but both were found only on one phorophyte every in Pavilniai RP. *Chaenotheca phaeocephala*, however, was uncommon in both parks.

CONCLUSIONS

Evaluation of diversity of lichen biota of Verkiai and Pavilniai Regional Parks shows strong differences due to different anthropogenic pressure induced on both territories. Verkiai RP, at least in parts, has still preserved qualities of biocentre of lichens characteristic of old-growth forests, meanwhile Pavilniai RP bear nothing more than common lichen biota of suburban areas. Verkiai RP, especially Žaliejų Ežerai Landscape Preserve is still a refugium for several very rare and vulnerable species in Lithuania, such as *Nephroma parile* and *Cladonia parasitica*. Vulnerable and rapidly declining lichen *Lobaria pulmonaria* is still found in large and viable populations. The gravest dangers for the habitats of these lichens are transport and related air pollution as well as increasing stress of recreational activities.

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