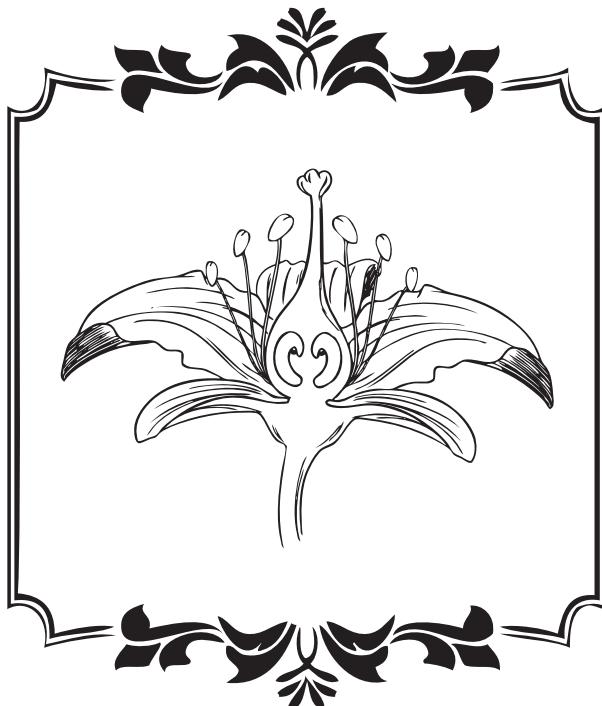


National academy of science of Ukraine
M.G. Kholodny institute of botany
Lesya Ukrainska eastern european national university



Advances in botany and ecology



Ukraine, Lutsk ~ 2017

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCE OF UKRAINE
M.G. KHOLODNY INSTITUTE OF BOTANY
LESYA UKRAININKA EASTERN EUROPEAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

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- 1. Phycology, briology, lichenology and mycology**
- 2. Taxonomy and floristics of vascular plants**
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Найчастіше серед епіфітних мохів трапляються *Orthotrichum speciosum* Nees, *O. pumilum* Sw., *O. pallens* Bruch ex Brid., *Leskeia poiycarpa* Hedw., *Pylaisia polyantha* (Hedw.) Schimp., *Leskeia polycarpa* Hedw., а серед епігейів – *Amblystegium serpens* (Hedw.) Schimp. *Brachythecium salebrosum* (Hoffm. ex F. Weber & Mohr) Schimp., *Oxyrrhynchium hians* (Hedw.) Loeske.

FIRST RECORDS OF CERCIDOSPORA MACROSPORA (ULOTH) HAFELLNER & NAV.-ROS. ANAMORPH STAGE

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The data about first record of Cercidospora macrospora anamorph stage are given. It characterized by globose pycnidia 120–150 × 160–200 µm, dark blue pycnidial wall, monoblastic cylindrical conidiogenous cells and simple, hyaline, bacilliform conidia 4.75–7.5 × 0.75–2.0 µm.

Genus *Cercidospora* Körb. comprises only lichenicolous fungi which characterized by immersed perithecioid ascomata, blue-green to violet-brown peridial wall, septate and anastomoses paraphysoids, fissitunicate, cylindrical ascii and colorless 1-septate (simple in some species) ellipsoid or fusiform ascospores (Grube, Hafellner, 1990). Currently, 33 species of genus *Cercidospora* are known (Lawrey, Diederich, 2017). Only five of them were reported in anamorph stage (Navarro-Rosinés et al., 2004; Etayo, 2010; Calatayud et al., 2013). It characterized by immersed globose pycnidia, blue-green to violet-brown pycnidial wall, monoblastic cylindrical conidiogenous cells and simple hyaline bacilliform conidia (Navarro-Rosinés et al. 2004).

Our specimen was collected on apothecia of *Protoparmeliosia muralis* on limestone near village Tiagynka (Berislav district, Kherson region). This lichen is the typical host for *C. macrospora* which are widely distributed in the Southern Ukraine in teleomorph stage (Darmostuk 2016).

Conidiomata pycnidia, globose to ellipsoid, immersed into apothecia of the host, (120–)140 ± 10(–150) × (160–)180 ± 15 (–200) µm [n=10]; pycnidial wall of 5–6 layers (*textura angularis*), (10.75–)14.75 ± 2.0(–18.75) µm [n=20] thick, cells (5.5–)7.0 ± 1.0(–8.25) × (3.0–)3.25 ± 0.25(3.75) µm [n=20], dark blue in upper part, light brown in lower part, pigment amorphous in cellular walls. Conidiophores reduced to conidiogenous cells or with a single supporting cell. Conidiogenous cells cylindrical, hyaline, smooth, monoblastic with phyalida (6.5–)11.75 ± 4.25(–17.5) × (1.75–)2.5 ± 0.75(–4.0) µm [n=15]. Conidia simple, hyaline, smooth, bacilliform, (4.75–)6.0 ± 0.75(–7.5) × (0.75–)1.25 ± 0.25(–2.0) µm [n=25], ratio 1/b (3.27) 4.4–5.6 (6.1) [n=25].

Probably it weakly parasitic, causing slight decolorization part in apothecial disk of host. The determination of the correspondence of the anamorph-teleomorphs requires need further confirmation, because they have so far never been found growing intermixed on the same thallus.