

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



**Advances  
in botany and ecology**



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## CONFERENCE SECTIONS

1. Phycology, briology, lichenology and mycology
2. Taxonomy and floristics of vascular plants
3. Plant ecology and phytosociology
4. Experimental botany and mycology
5. Dendrology, introduction of plants and landscape architecture

Working languages of the conference are Ukrainian, Russian and English

Modes of participation: oral presentation, poster presentation or abstract publishing only

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Найчастіше серед епіфітних мохів трапляються *Orthotrichum speciosum* Nees, *O. pumilum* Sw., *O. pallens* Bruch ex Brid., *Leskea poiycarpa* Hedw., *Pyloisia polyantha* (Hedw.) Schimp., *Leskea polycarpa* Hedw., а серед епігеїв – *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 asci 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 *Protoparmeliosis 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.