

Some interesting records of lichens and lichenicolous fungi from The Netherlands 5

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Abstract: Four species of lichens and lichenicolous fungi, *Cladonia subrangiformis*, *Cornutispora ciliata*, *Lecanora persimilis*, and *Lecidella achristotera*, are recorded for the first time for The Netherlands. More data are provided for the rare *Agonimia gelatinosa*, *Lempholemma chalazana*, *Moelleropsis nebulosa*, *Paranectria oropensis*, *Pycnothelia papillaria*, and *Verrucaria xyloxena*. Altogether ten species are listed with notes on morphology, ecology, and sometimes on chemistry.

Zusammenfassung: Vier Arten von Flechten und flechtenbewohnenden Pilzen, *Cladonia subrangiformis*, *Cornutispora ciliata*, *Lecanora persimilis* und *Lecidella achristotera*, werden erstmals für die Niederlande nachgewiesen. Weitere Daten werden für die seltenen *Agonimia gelatinosa*, *Lempholemma chalazana*, *Moelleropsis nebulosa*, *Paranectria oropensis*, *Pycnothelia papillaria* und *Verrucaria xyloxena* mitgeteilt. Insgesamt zehn Arten werden mit Anmerkungen zur Morphologie, Ökologie und manchmal zur Chemie angeführt.

As a result of the large number of private lichenological excursions of the author and his wife BERN throughout The Netherlands, but particular in the southern part of The Netherlands (province Noord-Brabant and province Zuid-Limburg), several new and interesting collections were made. Four lichen species are new to the country of which *Cladonia subrangiformis* is most remarkable. This record represents the very rare "psoromic" strain (in combination with atranorin), which was previously known only from one locality in Spain. Two lichenicolous fungi are mentioned of which *Cornutispora ciliata* is most interesting. This recently described species was previously known in the Benelux only from Luxemburg. It seems to be a rare species. More details about altogether ten new or rare lichens or lichenicolous fungi are given in the annotated list below. Specimens (including undescribed material) are deposited in the author's private herbarium and some duplicates are in the private herbarium (hb.) of M. BRAND.

Annotated list

Agonimia gelatinosa BRAND & DIEDERICH

Previously, this species was known from one locality in northern Netherlands, province Noord-Holland and not province Utrecht as stated in SÉRUSIAUX & al. (1999). It is not known from Belgium and it is very rare in Luxemburg (DIEDERICH & SÉRUSI-

AUX 2000). Accompanying species of the record 25552 are *Collema crispum* (HUDS.) F. H. WIGG. (abundantly) and *Pyrenocollema chlorococcum* APTROOT & V. D. BOOM (scarce) in exposed situation. The record 27876 was growing on shaded soil together with an unknown *Verrucaria* spec.

Localities: Noord-Brabant, Son, near brickworks, on loamy soil, grid-ref. 51-24-55, 9. 12. 2000, B. & P. V. D. BOOM 25551 (hb. V. D. BOOM, hb. BRAND). Zuid-Limburg, Cadier & Keer, on shaded loamy soil, grid-ref. 62-21-43, 18. 8. 2001, B. & P. V. D. BOOM 27876.

Cladonia subrangiformis SANDST.

Our specimen contains psoromic acid and atranorin. The podetia are c. 70 mm tall and up to 3.5 mm broad. It was growing close to *Cladonia furcata* (HUDS.) SCHRADER (chemical strain with atranorin). This species has been mentioned in HENNIPMAN & SIPMAN (1978) as *C. furcata* subsp. *subrangiformis*, but that citation was checked by BURGAZ & AHTI (1992) and was found to be incorrect and illegitimate.

In BURGAZ & AHTI (1992) *C. subrangiformis* is reported mainly from central Spain. However, the chemical strain with psoromic acid in combination with atranorin is mentioned only from one locality in the province of Segovia. BARENDREGT & al. (1982) mention a chemical strain with psoromic acid as a new strain of *C. furcata*, occurring in Portugal, so our find resembles this specimen as well as the Spanish record.

In the field *C. furcata* and *C. subrangiformis* are easily distinguishable. The latter has a more stout habitus and the podetia are differently branched. Other lichens in this community where *Cladonia cariosa* (ACH.) SPRENGEL and *C. humilis* (WITH.) J. R. LAUNDON.

Locality: Zuid-Limburg, Cadier & Keer, on shaded loamy soil, grid-ref. 62-21-43, 18. 8. 2001, B. & P. V. D. BOOM 27876 (hb. BRAND).

Cornutispora ciliata KALB

Previously, no species of this genus have been recorded for The Netherlands. In DIEDERICH & SÉRUSIAUX (2000) three species of *Cornutispora* are reported for the Benelux countries, and *C. ciliata* is only known from Luxemburg where it is very rare and collected from *Cladonia pyxidata* (L.) HOFFM. and *Hypogymnia physodes* (L.) NYL.

The dutch specimen was found in a *Calluna* heathland with a well developed Corynephorum community, on squamules of *Cladonia cervicornis* (ACH.) FLOTOW s. str.

Locality: Noord-Brabant, Oirschot, *Calluna* heathland with scattered trees, grid-ref. 51-33-31, 11. 11. 2001, B. & P. V. D. BOOM 25396.

Lecanora persimilis (TH. FR.) NYL.

This species occurs on subneutral bark of deciduous trees in areas with low air pollution (WIRTH 1995). It is most probably misidentified as for example *L. sambuci* (PERS.) NYL. It is known from central and northern Europe and recently published in several checklists (DIEDERICH & SÉRUSIAUX 2000, HAFELLNER & TÜRK 2001, SCHOLZ 2000, VÉZDA & LIŠKA 1999). It has been found in a coastal area at the rim of a small

woodland. Although this species was known already from The Netherlands (M. BRAND, pers. comm.), here it is first recorded for The Netherlands.

Locality: Zeeland, Zeeuws-Vlaanderen, W of Cadzand-Bad, dune area, on *Sambucus*, grid-ref. 47-57-25, 21. 4. 2000, P. V. D. BOOM 24215.

***Lecidella achrivotera* (NYL.) HERTEL & LEUCKERT**

In some literature this taxon is regarded as a correct species (SANTESSON 1993, HAFELLNER & TÜRK 2001). This species, with the inpers hymenium as main character has a hyaline hypothecium and a red brown excipulum. It is widely distributed throughout The Netherlands and collected from several different porophytes. New to The Netherlands.

Localities: Groningen, N of Oosteinde, on roadside *Ulmus*, grid-ref. 3-56-14, 20. 10. 1993, P. V. D. BOOM 15167. Noord-Brabant, E of Leende, Bosvliet, on roadside *Quercus*, grid-ref. 51-16-24, 23. 2. 1996, P. V. D. BOOM 17583; - NW of Wintelre, Oostelbeersche Heide, *Quercus* in heathland, grid-ref. 51-32-45, 12. 8. 2000, P. V. D. BOOM 24668; - Beek en Donk, along road to Gemert, on mature *Populus*, grid-ref. 51-27-15, 24. 5. 2001, P. V. D. BOOM 26670.

***Lempholemma chalazanum* (ACH.) B. DE LESD.**

Previously, this species was known only from one locality in The Netherlands (BRAND & al. 1988). This older record, accomodated in L, is also from the province Zuid-Limburg but there is not more information about the locality (M. BRAND, pers. comm.). Our record is from the most southern part of prov. Zuid-Limburg, where it was found abundantly, on loamy soil with accompanying species like *Collema crispum* and *Peltigera rufescens* (WEISS) HUMB. abundantly infected by *Polycoccum peltigerae* (FUCKEL) VÉZDA.

Localities: Zuid-Limburg, Cadier & Keer, on shaded loamy soil, under *Betula* trees, grid-ref. 62-21-43, 7. 10. 2000, B. & P. V. D. BOOM (24739); - - on W exposed sloping soil, 18. 8. 2001, B. & P. V. D. BOOM (27903).

***Moelleropsis nebulosa* (HOFFM.) GYELNIK**

Only one collection is known from The Netherlands from the mid-20th century and some collections are from the 19th century (specimens in L). This species was thought to be extinct in The Netherlands, but it has recently been found on loamy soil of an earthy wall in a shaded situation on N slope along a path in a mixed woodland. According to DIEDERICH & SÉRUSIAUX (2000), this species is extinct in Belgium since 1902. In the British Islands it is a local species which is decreasing (PURVIS & al. 1992). Therefore, this is an important record for a species which is widely distributed in Europe.

Locality: Zuid-Limburg, Cadier & Keer, grid-ref. 62-21-43, 18. 8. 2001, B. & P. V. D. BOOM 27906.

***Paranectria oropensis* (CES.) D. HAWKSW. & PIROZ.**

In SERUSIAUX & al. (1999), this species is recorded for the first time for the Benelux countries (Luxemburg), based on sterile material from only one locality and from several hosts like *Amandinea punctata* (HOFFM.) COPPINS & SCHEID., *Parmelina tiliacea*

(HOFFM.) ACH., and *Xanthoria candelaria* (L.) TH. FR. Our specimen is richly fertile with well developed ascospores, abundantly on *Physcia* spec. and on *Candelariella reflexa* (NYL.) LETTAU, on a dead branch of *Salix*. Second record for The Netherlands.

Locality: Noord-Brabant, Son, near brickworks, grid-ref. 51-24-55, 7. 4. 2001, P. v. D. BOOM 26296.

Pycnothelia papillaria DUFOUR

This species is very rare in The Netherlands. Previously known only from the province Drente and not collected there since more than ten years. It is a red list species and it was thought to be extinct (APTROOT & al. 1998), but has been discovered during a weekend excursion to northern part of The Netherlands. It was found in a *Calluna* heathland, rather poor in lichen species. Collections were made from accompanying species like *Micarea leprosula* (TH. FR.) COPPINS & A. FLETCHER and *Cladonia callosa* DELISE ex HARM. and the recently described *Cladoniicola staurospora* DIEDERICH, v. D. BOOM & APTROOT which was growing on squamules of *C. callosa*. *Pycnothelia papillaria* is a first record for the province of Friesland.

Locality: prov. Friesland, near Appelscha, *Calluna* heathland on sandy soil, grid-ref. 16-18-11, 17. 10. 2000, B. & P. v. D. BOOM 25353 (hb. BRAND).

Verrucaria xyloxena NORMAN

This species is rare in E England (PURVIS & al. 1992) and not mentioned from Belgium or Luxemburg before. However, SCHOLZ (2000) mentioned several reports of this species for Germany. It is very inconspicuous because of the dark (almost black) thallus and small black perithecia (up to 0.25 mm diam.). It has been found growing together with *Agonimia tristicula* (NYL.) ZAHLBR., *Myxobilimbia sabuletorum* (SCHREB.) HAFELLNER and an undescribed pyrenocarp, among moss on soil over flint. Second record for The Netherlands.

Locality: Zuid-Limburg, Cadier & Keer, on shaded loamy soil under *Betula* trees, grid-ref. 62-21-43, 18. 8. 2001, B. & P. v. D. BOOM (27905).

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