

New and remarkable records of lichenicolous fungi from Ternopil Oblast (Ukraine). II.

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Abstract. Records of 25 species of lichenicolous fungi from Ternopil oblast (Ukraine) are provided. Among them, *Dacampia cyrtellae*, *Didymocyrtis slaptonensis*, *Epithamnolia xanthoriae*, *Lichenotubeufia heterodermae*, *Phoma peltigerae*, *Tremella caloplacae*, *Trichoconis physciicola*, *Unguiculariopsis lucaniae*, *Xenonectriella physciacearum*, and *X. zimmermanni* are reported for the first time for Ukraine. *Lichenotubeufia* is a new genus to Ukraine. Descriptions, localities, ecology and distribution of the recorded species are given.

Key words: biodiversity, *Lichenotubeufia*, *Trichoconis*, *Xenonectriella*

INTRODUCTION

The inventory of biodiversity is the first and important step in creating the basement for future research on ecology, evolution and organism interactions. This is critically necessary in the case of the small specific groups such as lichenicolous fungi which includes species growing on lichens and showing different interaction models with their host. This group is more or less well studied in Western and Central Europe, but still, there are a lot of gaps in the knowledge about the diversity of lichenicolous fungi in this territory (Brackel, 2014; Roux et al., 2020; Westberg et al., 2021; Varga et al., 2021). In the case of Ukraine, active studies of these fungi were started only a few decades ago and now 302 lichenicolous species have been reported for the country (Darmostuk & Khodosovtsev, 2017; Kondratyuk et al., 2021).

This research is the continuation of a series of works aimed to report the diversity of lichenicolous fungi in different regions of Ukraine (Darmostuk & Khodosovtsev, 2020; Darmostuk & Sira, 2020; Darmostuk, 2021a, b; Darmostuk et al., 2021a, b).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Our study is based on material collected by the authors, specimens deposited in the herbarium of Kherson State University (KHER), and in the

private herbarium of the first author (herb. VD). Specimens were examined by the hand lens (magnification 10×) *in situ* and by standard microscope techniques using LOMO microscopes Optica and MICROMED-2. Microscopical examinations were done in water, in 10% KOH (K), and in Lugol's iodine solution, directly (I) or after pretreatment with KOH (K/I), and Brilliant Cresyl Blue (BCr). Measurements were taken in water with an accuracy of 0.5 μm for ascospores, asci, conidia, conidiogenous cells, conidiophores, ascomata, and pycnidial wall cells, and 5 μm for ascomata and pycnidia. The results are given as (min.) \bar{x} -SD - \bar{x} +SD (max.), where \bar{x} is the average and SD is the standard deviation. Photographs were taken with a Levenhuk C510 NG camera. Species new to Ukraine are indicated by an asterisk (*).

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

THE SPECIES

BRYOSTIGMA PARIETINARIUM (Hafellner & Fleischhacker) S.Y. Kondr. & Hur

Bryostigma parietinaria seems to be a common fungus in Ukraine, but without current records (Darmostuk & Khodosovtsev, 2017). All records of this species from Ukraine were published under the name "*Arthonia destruens*" (Kondratyuk & Khodosovtsev, 1997; Kondratyuk et al., 1999). Unfortunately, we were not able to find any ma-

terial cited in previous articles for revision. In Ternopil oblast, this species was reported from Rai village, Berezhans'kyi district (Kondratyuk & Khodosovtsev, 1997).

Specimens examined (all on thallus and apothecia of *Xanthoria parietina*). Ukraine, Ternopil oblast, Berezhans'kyi district, near Posukhiv village, Lysonia Mt., 49.42048°N 24.99032°E, on *Viburnum* twig, 29 August 2021, V. Darmostuk (herb. VD 1131); *ibid.*, 49.42003°N 24.99219°E, on *Prunus* twig, 29 August 2021, V. Darmostuk (herb. VD 1125 sub *Telogalla olivieri*; herb. VD 1127 sub *Epithamnolia xanthoriae*).

CERATOBASIDIUM BULLIFACIENS Diederich & Lawrey

This species was reported from several localities in Southern Ukraine (Khodosovtsev & Darmostuk, 2016; Khodosovtsev et al., 2018). Here, this species is reported as new for Ternopil oblast.

Specimen examined. Ukraine, Ternopil oblast, Berezhans'kyi district, near Posukhiv village, 49.39807° N 24.95684° E, on thallus of *Xanthoria parietina*, on *Salix* bark, 25 September 2021, V. Darmostuk & O. Sira (herb. VD 1113).

*DACAMPIA CYRTELLAE Brackel

Dacampia cyrtellae is characterized by globose black ascomata 100–150 µm diam. growing on apothecia and thallus of *Lecania cyrtella*. It has branched and anastomosed pseudoparaphyses, 6–8-spored asci and hyaline muriform ascospores, with 2–5(–6) transsepta and 2–7(–10) longitudinal septa, (15.4–)17.4–22(–23) × (7.8–)8.6–10(–10.2) µm, 1/b (1.6–)1.8–2.4(–2.7) (n=30). Our specimens have somewhat shorter and wider ascospores (21.2–24.9 × 6.8–8.3 µm vs 17.4–22 × 8.6–10 µm in our specimens) than reported in the protologue (Brackel, 2010). Previously, this species was reported from Belgium, Germany, and Luxembourg (Brackel, 2010; Diederich et al., 2012). Here, this species is reported as new to Ukraine.

Specimens examined (all on *Lecania cyrtella*). Ukraine, Ternopil oblast, Berezhans'kyi district, 2 km to the west from Posukhiv village, 49.41032° N 24.94748° E, on *Populus* bark, 5 September 2020, V. Darmostuk & O. Sira (herb. VD 961); 49.40333° N 24.95281° E, on *Sambucus* bark, 4 January 2022, V. Darmostuk (herb. VD 1090).

DIDYMELLOPSIS PULPOSI (Zopf) Grube & Hafellner
This species is frequently collected from habitats with calcareous outcrops in Eastern and Southern Ukraine (Darmostuk & Khodosovtsev, 2017, 2020; Gromakova, 2018). Here, this species is reported as new for Ternopil oblast.

Specimens examined. Ukraine, Ternopil oblast, Berezhans'kyi district, near Vilkhovets village, 49.39487° N 24.94767° E, on *Enchylium tenax*, on soil, 14 January 2020, V. Darmostuk & O. Sira (herb. VD 647, 1181).

DIDYMOCYRTIS CLADONICOLA (Diederich, Kocourk. & Etayo) Ertz & Diederich

This is a common species in Ukraine, but there are no reports from Ternopil oblast (Darmostuk & Khodosovtsev, 2017, 2020; Darmostuk et al., 2021a).

Specimen examined. Ukraine, Ternopil oblast, Husyatyns'kyi district, near Sataniv village, 49.22218° N 26.17583° E, on *Cladonia pocillum*, on soil, 11 August 2018, Yu. Vasheniak (KHER 12126).

DIDYMOCYRTIS EPIPHYSICIA Ertz & Diederich s. lat.
This species was reported from scattered localities in several administrative regions of Ukraine (Darmostuk et al., 2021a). New to Ternopil oblast.

Specimens examined. Ukraine, Ternopil oblast, Berezhans'kyi district, near Posukhiv village, 49.39826° N 24.95713° E, on thallus of *Physcia stellaris*, on *Salix* bark, 25 September 2021, V. Darmostuk (herb. VD 1114, 1116).

*DIDYMOCYRTIS SLAPTONENSIS (D. Hawksw.) Hafellner & Ertz

Our specimen is characterized by black globose conidiomata 80–130 µm diam., covered by a thin layer of host plectenchyma forming pale reddish spots, and ellipsoid hyaline conidia (5.6–)6–7.8(–8.2) × (2.2–)2.6–3(–3.4) µm, 1/b (1.8–)2–2.2(–2.5) (n=30). Ascomata were not found. Characteristics of conidiomata and the visual effect of this fungus fit well with the description provided by Ertz et al. (2015). This species was known from several European countries (e.g., Ertz et al., 2015). Here, this species is reported as new to Ukraine.

Specimen examined. Ukraine, Ternopil oblast, Berezhans'kyi district, near Posukhiv village,

Lysonia Mt., 49.42003° N 24.99219° E, on thallus of *Xanthoria parietina*, on *Prunus* twig, 13 October 2021, V. Darmostuk (herb. VD 1127).

**EPITHAMNOLIA XANTHORIAE* (Brackel) Diederich & Suija (Fig. 1C)

The examined specimen is characterized by globose, shiny black, superficial conidiomata 100–180 μm , septate and branched conidiophores, and filiform, hyaline, 1-5(6)-septate conidia, (38.4–)56.2–72.4(–80.2) \times (1.8–)2.2–3.2(–3.4) μm ($n=30$). *Epithamnolia xanthoriae* is a frequently collected species in Europe that grows mostly on corticolous lichens as well

as on saxicolous *Protoparmeliopsis muralis* (Brackel, 2009, 2014; Zhurbenko & Kobzeva, 2009; Suija et al., 2017). Another species of the genus, *Epithamnolia rangiferinae*, was recently reported from Southern Ukraine on thallus of *Cladonia foliaceae* (Darmostuk & Khodosovtsev, 2019). Here, *Epithamnolia xanthoriae* is reported as new to Ukraine.

Specimen examined. Ukraine, Ternopil oblast, Berezhans'kyi district, near Posukhiv village, Lysonia Mt., 49.42003° N 24.99219° E, on thallus of *Xanthoria parietina*, on *Prunus* twig, 13 October 2021, V. Darmostuk (herb. VD 1127).

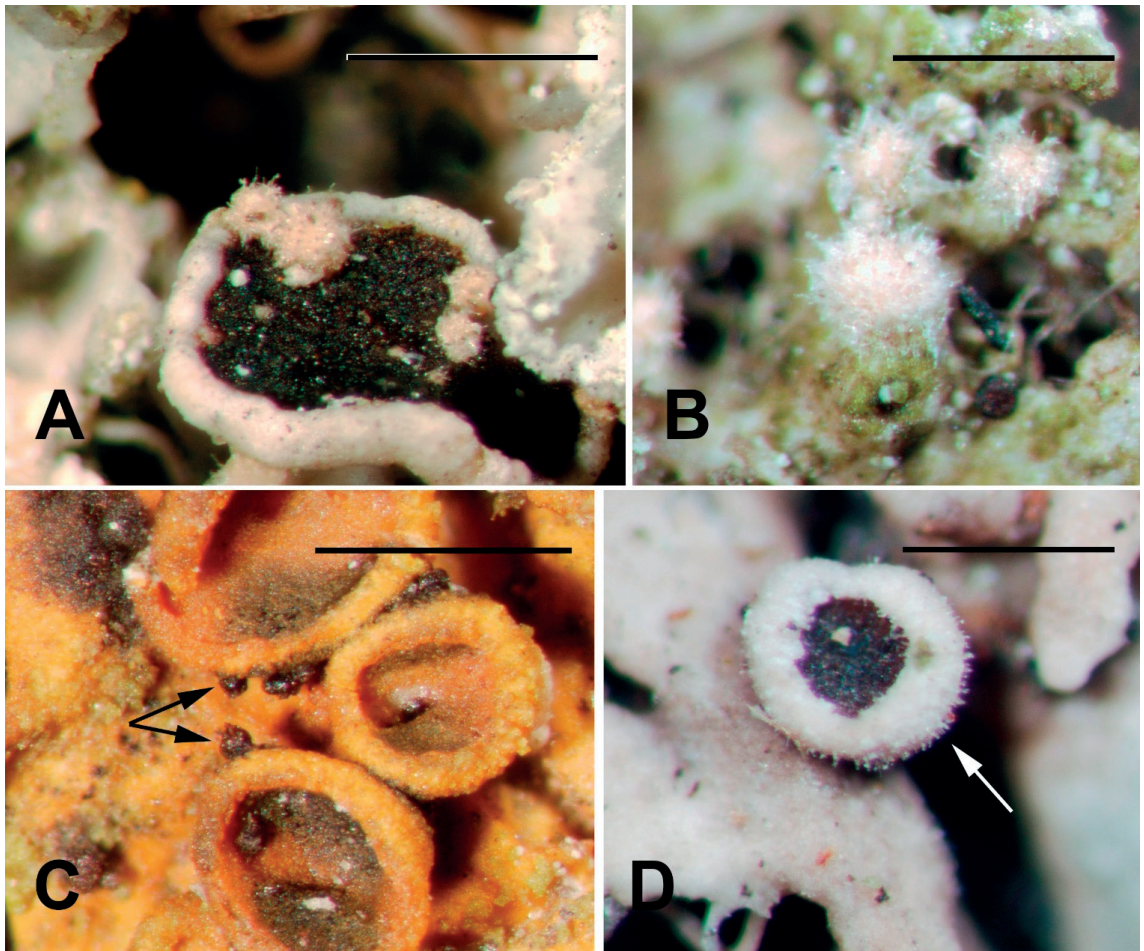


Fig. 1. *Lichenotubeufia heterodermae* (herb. VD 1092): A, B – ascomata on the host apothecia and thallus. *Epithamnolia xanthoriae* (herb. VD 1127): C – conidiomata on apothecial margin (arrows). *Trichoconis physciicola* (herb. VD 1091): D – conidiogenous cells and conidia on apothecial margin (arrow). Scale: A, C – 500 μm , B, D – 300 μm .

HETEROCEPHALACRIA PHYSCIACEARUM (Diederich) Millanes & Wedin

Probably, this species is common but overlooked in the forest-steppe zone of Ukraine (Darmostuk & Khodosovtsev, 2017; Kapets & Kondratyuk, 2019). New to Ternopil oblast.

Specimens examined (all on *Physcia tenella*). Ukraine, Ternopil oblast, Berezhans'kyi district, SW of Posukhiv village, 49.39058° N 24.95597° E, on *Salix* bark, 14 August 2020, V. Darmostuk & O. Sira (herb. VD 975); 49.40295° N 24.95114° E, on *Prunus* twig, 14 November 2021, V. Darmostuk (herb. VD 1105); park near Rai village, 49.42841° N 24.90495° E, on *Fagus* bark, 12 September 2021, V. Darmostuk (herb. VD 1163 sub *Unguiculariopsis lucaniae*)

*LICHENOTUBEUFIA HETERODERMIAE (Etayo) Etayo (Fig. 1A, B)

The examined specimen is characterized by sessile, globose, whitish ascomata covered by excipular hairs up to 100 µm long, 8-spored asci and bacilliform, multiseptate ascospores, (120–)125–160(–165) × (2.5–)3.0–4.2(4.6) µm (n=30). This species was described as *Tubeufia heterodermiae* from Spain on *Heterodermia obscurata* (Etayo, 2002). Later, the fungus was reported on *Physcia* and *Xanthoria* species from several countries in Central and Southern Europe as well as from South America (Brackel, 2014; Etayo, 2017; Zhurbenko, 2022). Here, this genus is reported as new to Ukraine.

Specimen examined. Ukraine, Ternopil oblast, Berezhans'kyi district, near Posukhiv village, 49.40444° N 24.95101° E, on *Physcia tenella*, on *Prunus* twig, 4 January 2022, V. Darmostuk & O. Sira (herb. VD 1092).

PARANECTRIA OROPENSIS (Ces.) D. Hawksw. & Piroz.

Paranectria oropensis is rarely reported species in Ukraine, known only from Ivano-Frankivsk and Zakarpattia regions (Kondratyuk et al., 2003; Khodosovtsev et al., 2016). New to Ternopil oblast.

Specimens examined (all on *Lecania croatica*). Ukraine, Ternopil oblast, Berezhans'kyi district, W of Posukhiv village, 49.41122° N 24.93305° E, on *Fagus* bark, 5 September 2020, V. Darmostuk & O. Sira (herb. VD 957); 49.40348° N 24.95188° E, on *Carpinus* bark, 7 Janu-

ary 2022, V. Darmostuk & O. Sira (herb. VD 1199).

*PHOMA PELTIGERAE (P. Karst.) D. Hawksw.

This lichenicolous fungus was found on the bleaching necrotic parts of the thallus *Peltigera rufescens*. The specimen is characterized by black, globose conidiomata 150–180 µm in diam., ampulliform conidiogenous cells 4–6 µm in diam., and hyaline, narrowly ellipsoid conidia with rounded ends and two guttulae, (3.8–)4.2–5.8(–6.4) × (2.0–)2.2–2.8(–3.2) µm, 1/b = (1.9–)2.0–2.3(–2.5) (n=35). *Phoma peltigerae* was previously reported from many European countries (Brackel, 2014). Until now, the current position of this fungus is unclear due to the recent works showing that *Phoma*-like anamorph stage can be found in different fungal lineages (de Gruyter et al., 2013; Ertz et al., 2015). Here, this species is reported as new to Ukraine.

Specimen examined. Ukraine, Ternopil oblast, Kremenets'kyi district, near Kremenets city, 50.09473° N 25.73151° E, on *Peltigera rufescens*, on soil, 28 June 2018, Yu. Vasheniak (KHER 12161).

PRONECTRIA DIPLOCOCCA Kocourk., Khodos., Naumovich, Vondrák & Motiej.

This species is rarely collected in Ukraine (Khodosovtsev et al., 2012; Darmostuk & Khodosovtsev, 2017; Darmostuk, 2021b). In Europe, this fungus is known from scattered localities in Austria, the Czech Republic, Germany, Greece and Lithuania (Khodosovtsev et al., 2012; Brackel & Döbbeler, 2020). New to Ternopil oblast.

Specimen examined. Ukraine, Ternopil oblast, Berezhans'kyi district, N of Posukhiv village, 49.41743° N 24.94839° E, on *Enchylium tenax*, on soil, 16 August 2020, V. Darmostuk & O. Sira (herb. VD 971).

PRONECTRIA LEPTALEAE (J. Steiner) Lowen

Pronectria leptaleae grows exclusively on the apothecial discs of *Physcia stellaris* according to the latest taxonomic revision of *Pronectria* and *Xenonectriella* on Physciaceae (Berger et al., 2020). Moreover, Darmostuk & Sira (2020) reported *Xenonectriella leptalea* on *Physconia grisea* (KHER 12527) from Ternopil oblast. Those specimen was revised and found to belong to *Xenonectriella physciacearum*.

Specimen examined. Ukraine, Ternopil oblast, Berezhans'kyi district, near Posukhiv village, 49.40444° N 24.95101° E, on *Physcia stellaris*, on *Prunus* twig, 4 January 2022, V. Darmostuk & O. Sira (herb. VD 1095).

STIGMIDIUM CLAUZADEI Cl. Roux & Nav.-Ros.

Previously, this fungus was reported from several localities in Southern Ukraine growing on *Verrucaria viridula* (Darmostuk, 2021a). Here, this species is reported as new Ternopil oblast.

Specimen examined. Ukraine, Ternopil oblast, Berezhans'kyi district, N of Posukhiv village, 49.41743° N 24.94839° E, on *Verrucaria viridula*, on limestone, 23 August 2020, V. Darmostuk & O. Sira (herb. VD 951).

SPHAERELLOTHECIUM PROPINQUELLUM (Nyl.) Cl. Roux & Triebel

Sphaerellothecium propinquellum is a rarely collected species in Ukraine, reported only from the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, Vinnytsia and Zhytomyr regions (Darmostuk & Khodosovtsev, 2017; Kapets & Kondratyuk, 2019). New to Ternopil oblast.

Specimen examined. Ukraine, Ternopil oblast, Berezhans'kyi district, near Lisnyky village, 49.40625° N 24.94163° E, on *Lecanora carpinea*, on *Prunus* twig, 12 January 2020, V. Darmostuk & O. Sira (herb. VD 935).

TALPAPELLIS BESCHIANA (Diederich) Zhurb., U. Braun, Diederich & Heuchert

This species was recently reported as new to Ukraine from Zhytomyr region (Kapets & Kondratyuk, 2019). New to Ternopil oblast.

Specimen examined. Ukraine, Ternopil oblast, Husyatyns'kyi district, near Sataniv village, 49.22218° N 26.17583° E, on *Cladonia pocillum*, on soil, 11 August 2018, Yu. Vasheniak (KHER 12136).

*TREMELLA CALOPLACAE (Zahlbr.) Diederich s. lat.

The specimen is characterized by forming inconspicuous galls on the hymenium of the host, basidia with one transverse septum, 15.4–23.2 × 6.8–10.2 μm (n=7), and globose basidiospores with distinct apiculum 6.4–7.8 μm in diam. (n=10). *Tremella caloplacae* s. lat. was reported on different species of Teloschistaceae from many countries of Europe, as well as from a few

localities in North America, Africa and Asia (e.g. Brackel, 2014; Halici, 2015). Here, this species is reported as new to Ukraine.

Specimen examined. Ukraine, Ternopil oblast, Berezhans'kyi district, near Posukhiv village, 49.39856° N 24.95821° E, on *Rusavskia elegans*, on limestone, 30 April 2019, V. Darmostuk & O. Sira (herb. VD 110).

TRICHOCONIS HAFELLNERI U. Braun, Khodos., Darmostuk & Diederich

This lichenicolous hyphomycete was reported from several scattered localities in Ukraine (Braun et al., 2016; Darmostuk, 2021b). New to Ternopil oblast.

Specimen examined. Ukraine, Ternopil oblast, Berezhans'kyi district, W of Posukhiv village, 49.41032° N 24.94748° E, on *Xanthoria parietina*, on *Populus* bark, 5 September 2020, V. Darmostuk & O. Sira (herb. VD 959).

*TRICHOCONIS PHYSCIICOLA Brackel (Fig. 1D)

The examined specimen is characterized by hyaline, cylindrical, 0–4-septate conidiophores in dimensions of 40–55 × 3.5–6 μm, having terminal conidiogenous cells with typical scars, conidia mainly 0-septate, only a few 1-septate, ellipsoid, hyaline, with distinct rostrum, (20.8–)23.4–28.8(–41.5) × (7.0–)7.2–8.8(–11.0) μm, 1/b = (2.1–)2.6–3.8(–4.5) (n=30; only mature conidia unconnected to conidiogenous cell were measured).

The fungus was found on the apothecium margin of *Physcia stellaris*. The infected parts of lichen thalli were characteristically discolored. *Trichoconis physciicola* was described from Germany on thalli of *Physcia adscendens* and *P. tenella* (Brackel, 2014). Morphologically, both species *Trichoconis hafellneri* and *T. physciicola* are very similar and *T. physciicola* can be distinguished by longer and sometimes distinctly rostrate 0–1-septate conidia. However, those differences can be detected only in the case of mature specimens. Eckstein et al. (2021) reported the fungus on *Physcia* sp. with 0-septate conidia without a distinct rostrum as *T. physciicola*. Further research of more rich materials from different host and molecular data can help to resolve this taxonomic question. *Physcia stellaris* is a new host species. Here, this species is reported as new to Ukraine.

Specimen examined. Ukraine, Ternopil oblast, Berezhans'kyi district, near Posukhiv village, 49.40444° N 24.95101° E, on *Physcia stellaris*, on *Prunus* bark, 4 January 2022, V. Darmostuk & O. Sira (herb. VD 1091).

TRICHONECTRIA RUBEFACIENS (Ellis & Everh.) Diedrich & Schroers

This species was reported only from Kherson and Lviv regions (Pirogov, 2011; Khodosovtsev & Darmostuk, 2017; Khodosovtsev et al., 2018). New to Ternopil oblast.

Specimen examined. Ukraine, Ternopil oblast, Berezhans'kyi district, Posukhiv village, 49.41186° N 24.96781° E, on thallus of *Parmelia sulcata*, on bark of deciduous tree, 4 January 2022, V. Darmostuk (herb. VD 1088).

**UNGUICULARIOPSIS LUCANIAE* Brackel (Fig. 2A–D)
The examined specimen is characterized by sessile, brownish apothecia 150–200 µm in diam. with curved excipular hairs, 8-spored asci and 0-septate, ellipsoid, hyaline ascospores (5.2–)5.8–7.4(–7.6) × (1.8–)2.0–2.2(–2.8) µm,

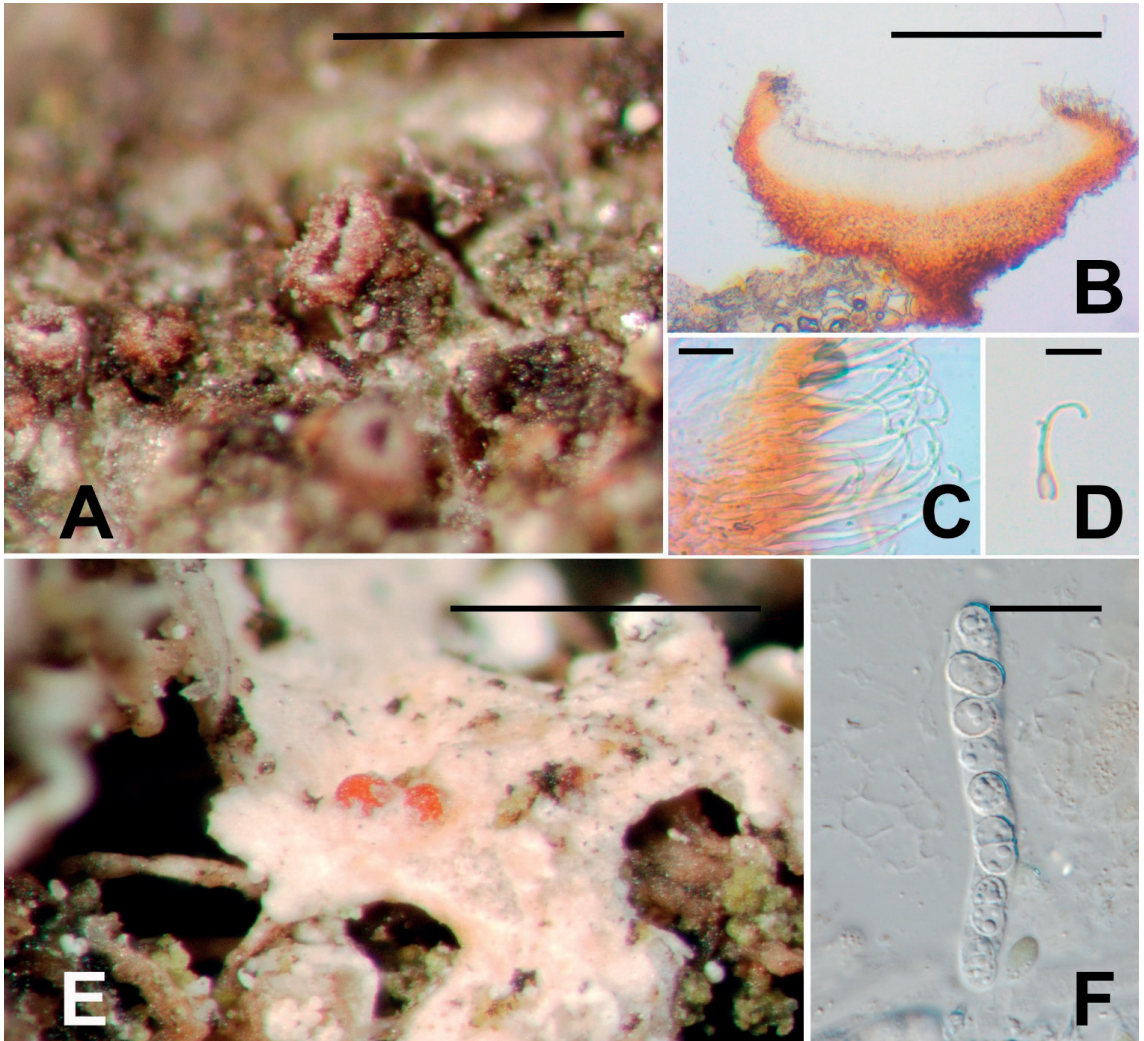


Fig. 2. *Unguiculariopsis lucaniae* (herb. VD 1163): A – apothecia on the host thallus; B – cross-section of apothecium; C, D – excipular hairs. *Xenonectriella zimmermanni* (herb. VD 1115): E – ascomata on the host thallus; F – ascus with ascospores. Scale: A, E – 500 µm, B – 150 µm, C, D, F – 10 µm.

1/b = (2.9–)3.1–3.5(–3.8) (n=30). This fungus was described on the thallus of *Lecidella elaeochroma* from Italy and Spain (Brackel, 2011). Here, this species is reported as new to Ukraine.

Specimen examined. Ukraine, Ternopil oblast, Berezhans'kyi district, Rai village, 49.42841° N 24.90495° E, on thallus of *Lecidella elaeochroma*, on *Fagus* bark, 12 September 2021, V. Darmostuk & O. Sira (herb. VD 1163).

*XENONECTRIELLA PHYSCIACEARUM F. Berger, E. Zimm. & Brackel

Xenonectriella physciacearum was recently described from Central and South Europe on several Physciaceae species (Berger et al., 2020). Our specimens fits well with the protologue and they are characterized by pyriform, semi-immersed, dark red ascomata 150–200 µm, 8-spored asci and pale brown, broadly ellipsoid, 1-septate ascospores with distinct tubercles, (9.8–)11.4–13.8(–14.6) × (6.2–)6.8–9.2(–10.8) µm, 1/b = (1.4–)1.6–1.7(–1.9) (n=30). Examined specimens were found on bleached and destroyed host thalli. This species is reported as new to Ukraine.

Specimens examined. Ukraine, Ternopil oblast, Berezhans'kyi district, near Berezhany town, 49.43113° N 24.92342° E, on thallus of *Physoconia grisea*, on *Salix* bark, 23 January 2019, V. Darmostuk & O. Sira (KHER 12527); near Posukhiv village, 49.39826° N 24.95713° E, on thallus of *Physcia* sp., on *Salix* bark, 25 September 2021, V. Darmostuk & O. Sira (herb. VD 1094);

XENONECTRIELLA SUBIMPERSPICUA (Speg.) Etayo

This species was recently reported as new to Ukraine from Zakarpattia region (Darmostuk et al., 2021b). New to Ternopil oblast.

Specimen examined. Ukraine, Ternopil oblast, Berezhans'kyi district, Posukhiv village, 49.41186° N 24.96781° E, on thallus of *Melanelixia glabrata*, on bark of deciduous tree, 4 January 2022, V. Darmostuk (herb. VD 1089).

*XENONECTRIELLA ZIMMERMANNI F. Berger & Brackel (Fig. 2E, F)

This recently described species is characterized by globose, orange-red ascomata 150–200 µm in diam., K⁺ purpur ascomata wall, 8-spored asci and broadly ellipsoid, constricted at the septa,

hyaline granulose (0-)1-septate ascospores, (7.0–)7.8–8.4(–9.8) × (4.2–)4.6–5.0(–5.8) µm, 1/b = (1.4–)1.5–1.8(–2.0) (n=30). This fungus was found on discolored thallus of *Physcia stellaris*. *Xenonectriella zimmermanni* was reported on a few *Physcia* spp. from Austria, Germany, Switzerland as well as Bermuda island (Berger et al., 2020). This species is reported as new to Ukraine.

Specimens examined (all on thallus of *Physcia stellaris*). Ukraine, Ternopil oblast, Berezhans'kyi district, near Posukhiv village, 49.41068° N 24.94722° E, 19 January 2021, V. Darmostuk (herb. VD 979); 49.39807° N 24.95684° E, on *Salix* bark, 25 September 2021, V. Darmostuk (herb. VD 1115); 49.40333° N 24.95281° E, on *Prunus* bark, 4 January 2022, V. Darmostuk & O. Sira (herb. VD 1093).

In this research we report data about 25 new or rare species of lichenicolous fungi from Ternopil oblast based on the revision of 34 herbarium specimens. Among them, 10 species are newly reported to Ukraine. There are *Dacampia cyrtellae*, *Didymocyrtis slaptonensis*, *Epithamnolia xanthoriae*, *Lichenotubeufia heterodermiae*, *Phoma peltigeriae*, *Tremella caloplacae*, *Trichoconis physciicola*, *Unguiculariopsis lucaniae*, *Xenonectriella physciacearum*, and *X. zimmermanni*. *Lichenotubeufia* is a new genus to Ukraine. Reported lichenicolous fungi were found on common lichen hosts like *Physcia* spp. and *Xanthoria* spp. Within this research, we were able to confirm an old record of *Bryostigma parietinaria* from Ternopil oblast. Simultaneously, the record of *Phacothecium varium* by Boberski (1886) was not confirmed despite our focused searches during the field research and wide distribution of *Xanthoria parietina*. We can assume that further detailed screening of common host lichens will reveal more diversity of lichenicolous fungi in the region.

Now, Ternopil oblast remains as one of the most diverse regions in Western Ukraine in term of lichenicolous fungi and comprise 78 species. Furthermore the neighboring administrative regions have significantly fewer records of lichenicolous fungi, e.g., Ivano-Frankivsk oblast (41 species), Lviv oblast (24 species), Khmelnytska oblast (17 species). Including newly reported data, the total number of lichenicolous fungi in Ukraine is 312 species.

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