

New Estonian records: Lichenicolous fungi

Ave Suija

Institute of Ecology and Earth Sciences, University of
Tartu, Lai 40, Tartu, 51005, Estonia.
E-mail: ave.suija@ut.ee.

LICHENODIPLIS LICHENICOLA Dyko & D. Hawksw
– SW*: Pärnu Co., Lääneranna comm., Varbla
Islets Landscape reserve, Selglaid (58.45842°N
23.64213°E), on *Rinodina* sp. growing on *Sorbus
aucuparia*, 20 Sep 2019, leg. & det. A. Suija.
Freq.*: rr (TU-87009).

This is the third *Lichenodiplis* (Chaetothyriales, Eurotiomycetes) species found from Estonia besides *L. lecanorae* (Vouaux) Dyko & D. Hawksw. and *L. pertusariicola* (Nyl.) Diederich (syn. *Laeviomyces pertusariicola* (Nyl.) D. Hawksw.). This coelomycetous fungus is similar to *L. lecanorae* by having 2-celled light brown conidia, but the conidia are bigger – $9.5\text{--}13 \times 4\text{--}4.5 \mu\text{m}$ vs. $4\text{--}7.5 \times 2\text{--}3 \mu\text{m}$ in *L. lecanorae* (Hawksworth & Dyko, 1979; Diederich, 2003). The conidia of *L. pertusariicola* are of the same type and colour, but 1-celled and smaller (Hawksworth, 1981). *Lichenodiplis lichenicola* is scatterly known from Europe, reported from Norway (Hawksworth & Dyko, 1979), United Kingdom (Crittenden, 1996), Spain (Calatayud et al., 1995) etc., mostly as growing on various *Rinodina* species. Another *Lichenodiplis* species inhabiting *Rinodina* species, *L. rinodinicola* Kocourk. & K. Knudsen, is known only from the type locality in California, USA (Knudsen & Kocourkova, 2009). This species has somewhat shorter conidia, i.e. $7.5\text{--}9 \times 3\text{--}4(\text{--}4.5) \mu\text{m}$.

*The used abbreviations are according to Randlane & Saag (1999), (1) for the country region: SW – south-western part of Estonia, and (2) for frequency classes (Freq.): rr – very rare, 1–2 localities in Estonia.

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