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Lepraria lesdainii, a lichen species new to Poland

From April 29th to May 2nd, 2000, the author collected lichens in the Wyżyna Częstochowska Upland, during which time Lepraria lesdainii (Hue) R. C. Harris, new to Poland (cf. Faltynowicz 1993), was discovered. The specimens were analyzed by thin layer chromatography (TLC) according to White and James (1985). All records of the examined specimens are located in the 10 × 10 km ATPOL grid square system (Ciesliński & Falty-
nowicz 1993). Herbarium specimens are deposited in the Lichen Herbarium of the University of Gdańsk (UGDA-L).

**Lepraria lesdainii** (Hue) R. C. Harris

Thallus verdigris green, leprose, with mass of powdery small granules, to 0.1 mm in diameter, with numerous projecting hyphae which tend to form a weft over the surface, not lobate, with undifferentiated medulla. Thallus C –, K –, P –. Chemistry: triterpenoid lesdainin (= 6 α-Acetoxyhopan-22-ol) detected by TLC.

**Lepraria lesdainii** can be distinguished from other species of the genus by its verdigris color and the hyphae forming a weft over the surface of the thallus as well as by its chemistry (Laundon 1992a; Kümmerling & Leuckert 1993). A new genus *Botryolepraria* Canals, Hermández-Mariné, Gómez-Bolea & Llimona and new combination *Botryolepraria lesdainii* (Hue) Canals, Hermández-Mariné, Gómez-Bolea & Llimona have recently been established for this species (Canals et al. 1997), but in my opinion the discriminating features are not sufficient to establish a new genus.

**Ecology** – In Poland *Lepraria lesdainii* is confined to damp and very shaded habitats where it grows on calcareous rocks and on mosses on limestone cliffs shaded by trees. Outside Poland it also has been collected from limestone buildings and walls (Laundon 1992b). It has been reported from noncalcareous rocky substrate (Lohtander 1994) as well as from bark of *Quercus canariensis* (Canals et al. 1997).

**General distribution** – The species is known from scattered localities in Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Holland (Kümmerling & Leuckert 1993), Finland (Lohtander 1994), the British Isles (Laundon 1992a–b; Kümmerling & Leuckert 1993), Luxembourg (Kümmerling & Leuckert 1993; Boom et al. 1994), Portugal (Boom & Giralt 1996), Slovakia (Guttová & Palice 1999; Kukwa 2001), Spain (Canals et al. 1997), Sweden (Muhr 1993; Santesson 1993) Ukraine (Kondratyuk et al. 1998) and North America (Laundon 1992a; Kümmerling & Leuckert 1993; Esslinger & Egan 1995).

**Distribution in Poland** – Known from three localities, but probably more widespread.

**Specimens examined.** [Fd–06] – Wyzyna Częstochowska Upland, 2 km W of Kostkowice, on heavily shaded limestone rocks in beech forest, 29 April 2000, *leg.* M. Kukwa (UGDA-L); Zdów Młyny, on shaded limestone and mosses in beech forest, 29 April 2000, *leg.* M. Kukwa (UGDA-L); 1 km NE of Mirów, on very shaded limestone and saxicolous mosses in beech forest, 30 April 2000, *leg.* M. Kukwa (UGDA-L).

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Botryobasidium aureum (Fungi, Stereales) in the Tatra Mts 
and review of its distribution in Poland

The Tatra Mts are the highest part of the Carpathians, and the highest mountains in Poland. All of the Tatra Mts area is within the Tatra National Park – partly in Slovakia and partly in Poland. The great variety of decaying wood there provides a suitable habitat for numerous lignicolous fungi, including Botryobasidium Donk emend. G. Langer, but of the