

A FEW LICHENS FROM MADEIRA

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Abstract: A short list of lichens collected recently in Madeira is given. The species *Absconditella pauxilla*, *Candelaria crawfordii*, *Diploschistes muscorum*, *Leptogium intermedium*, *Ochrolechia szatalaensis*, *Pertusaria pertusa* and *Squamarina conrescens* are probably new for this Island.

Key words: Lichens, Madeira, Portugal

Madeira – a Portuguese island in Atlantic ocean, 900 km SW from Portugal and 660 km NNW from Canary Islands is extraordinary rich in local flora (a comprehensive characteristic see Tavares 1965). Moreover a brief geographic and climatic characteristic is given e. g. by Arwidsson & Wall (1985). Concerning mentioned madeiran lichens see especially Tavares (1952), James and White (1987), Henssen (1995), Hafellner (1995, 1999). In Winter 2002 and 2003 during my short holidays in Madeira I had opportunity to study lichens on some localities of this splendid country. The collected material is kept in my own herbarium and in herbarium of Slovak National Museum, Bratislava (BRA). Species probably new for the island are marked with asterisks. I am indebted to Mgr. A. Guttová, PhD for the determination or revision of *Leptogium* species and revision of English, to Mgr. V. Slezáková for revision of *Xanthoparmelia* species and chemical analyses.

A list of visited localities:

- 1 Levada between Curral das Freiras and Pico dos Barcelos, W and SW slopes of Eira do Serrado, 2002, 2003.
2. Eira do Serrado, 2002.
3. Poiso, 2003.
4. Road Poiso–Roteiro das Carreiras, 2003.
5. Caniço de Baixo, 2003.
6. Encumeada de S. Vicente, 2002.
7. Funchal, Monte, 2002.
8. Funchal, Botanical Garden, 2002.
9. Rabacaul, south slope, 2002.

Absconditella pauxilla Vězda & Vivant (2) On mosses in a basalt wall (N slope bellow the top), alt. 1050 m 2002. It differs from *A. annexa* in having small (\varnothing 0.15 – 0.25 mm) gyalectoid apothecia with yellowish margin and slightly concave yellowish-brown discus, simple paraphyses and smaller narrowly fusiform or subfiliform 3-septate ascospores ($22 - 32 \times 1.5 - 2 \mu\text{m}$). *A. pauxilla* is up till now recorded from the type locality in France (Vězda & Vivant 1975), Great Britain, Netherlands and Czech Republic (see Palice 1999).

Buellia griseovirens (Turn. & Borr. ex Sm.) Almb. (7) On smooth bark of a deciduous tree, alt. 550 m, 2002.

**Candelaria crawfordii* (Müll. Arg.) P. M. Jørg. & D. Galloway (1) A few small thalli on sunny basaltic rocks, alt. ca 550 m, 2002.

According to Jørgensen & Galloway (1992) *Candelaria crawfordii* seems to be a paleotropical taxon. In Macaronesia it is known from Cape Verde Islands and from La Palma Island in Canaries (Hafellner 1996).

Cladonia furcata (Huds.) Schrad. (6) On basaltic soil, alt. ca 1000 m, 2002.

Cladonia rangiformis Hoffm. (1) Among mosses on moist basaltic rocks, alt. ca 550 m, 2002. (6) On basaltic soil, alt. 1000 m, 2002.

Degelia atlantica (Degel.) Jørg. & James (1) On mossy moist basaltic rocks, alt. 550 m, 2002. Together with *Collema flaccidum* (Ach.) Ach. and *Sticta dufourei* Del.

Dermatocarpon miniatum (L.) Mann (1) On basaltic rocks, alt. 500 m., 2002.

**Diploschistes muscorum* (Scop.) R. Sant. (4) On *Cladonia* squamules on naked eruptive soil, alt. ca 1100 m, 2003.

Diploschistes scruposus (Schreb.) Norman (2) On sunny basaltic rocks, alt. 1000 m, 2002.

Dirinaria applanata (Feé) Awasthi (5) On exposed basaltic rocks on seashore, alt. 15-20 m, 2003. Together with *Diploicia canescens* (Dicks.) A. Massal.

In Madeira known from the exposed rocks by the road Machico–Canical, near Cabo da Portela (Arwidsson & Wall 1985).

Gyalecta schisticola Werner (1) On damp basaltic overhangs, alt. 550 m, 2002 and (4), alt. ca 1000 m, 2003.

Heterodermia leucomelos (L.) Poelt (1) Over mosses on basaltic rocks, alt. ca 500 m, 2003.

Lecidella subincogrua Nyl. (1). On rocks, alt. 550 m, 2002.

Leprocaulon microscopicum (Vill.) Gams (1) On crevices of sunny rocks, alt. 550 m, 2002.

Leptogium cochleatum (Dicks.) P. M. Jørg. & P. James (3) On bark of a deciduous tree, alt. 1400 m, 2003. Together with *Lobaria pulmonaria* f. *papillaris* (Del.) Hue, *Dimerella luteola* K. Kalb, *Degelia plumbea* (Lightf.) P. M. Jørg., *Parmotrema chinense* (Osbeck) Hale et Ahti.

Leptogium cyanescens (Rabenh.) Körb. (1) On damp mossy basaltic rocks, alt. 550 m, 2002.

**Leptogium intermedium* (Arnold) Arnold (1) On damp mossy basaltic rocks, alt. ca 550 m, 2002. Det. A. Guttová. Together with *Leptogium lichenoides* (L.) Zahlbr.

Leptogium intermedium has been recorded in many European countries and North America. For the distribution see e. g. Jørgensen (1994), Czarnota (1997).

Nephroma foliolatum P. James & P. J. White (3) On bark of a deciduous tree, alt. 1400 m, 2003.

Ochrolechia parella (L.) Massal. (1) On basaltic rocks, alt. ca 550 m, 2002.

**Ochrolechia szatalaensis* Vers. (4) On bark of a fir tree, alt. 1350 m, 2003.

Pannaria rubiginosa (Ach.) Bory (4) On bark of a deciduous tree, alt. 1350 m, 2003. Together with *Degelia plumbea* (Lightf.) P. M. Jørg.

Parmotrema chinense (Osbeck) Hale & Ahti (1) On rocks, alt. 500 m, 2002. (7) On bark of a deciduous tree, alt. 500 m, 2002. (4) On bark of a pine tree in a distance about 2 km from Poiso, alt. 1250 m, 2003.

Parmotrema crinitum (Ach.) Choisy (9) On eruptive soil, alt. ca 1000 m, 2002.

Parmotrema reticulatum (Tayl.) Choisy (1) On damp mossy rocks, alt. ca 550 m, 2002. (8) On bark of a deciduous tree, alt. 200 m, 2002.

**Pertusaria pertusa* (Weigel) Tuck. (1) On vertical rock – faces, alt. ca 500-550 m, 2002, 2003. According to analyses by V. Slezáková, the specimens contained constictic acid, norstictic acid was not found.

Phaeophyscia endococcinoides (Poelt) Essl. (1) Over mosses on damp basaltic rocks, alt. ca 550 m, 2002.

Ramalina farinacea (L.) Ach. (4) On twigs of a pine tree, alt. 1250 m, 2003.

Ramalina subgeniculata Nyl. (4) On twigs of a pine tree, alt. 1250 m and oak trees, alt. 1000 m, 2003.

Sagiolechia atlantica Henssen (1) On perpendicular faces of moist basaltic conglomerates, alt. 500 m, 2003. Together with *Roccella fuciformis* (L.) Del.

**Squamarina concrescens* (Müll. Arg.) Poelt (1) On earth about basaltic rocks, alt. ca 500 m, 2003. Together with *Xanthoparmelia conspersa* (Ehrh. ex Ach.) Hale.

Squamarina oleosa (Zahlbr.) Poelt (1) On sunny basaltic rocks, alt. 500 m, 2002.

On Madeira up till now known from a single locality: On sunny basaltic rocks by footpath from Boca da Corrida to Curral das Freiras, alt. 1250 m (Kalb & Hafellner 1992).

Stereocaulon azureum (Schaer.) Nyl. (2) On N vertical rock- faces, alt. 1050 m, 2002. (3) On vertical rocks-faces, alt. 1400 m, 2003. (6) On basaltic rocks, alt. 1000 m, 2002.

Trapelia coarctata (Sm.) Choisy (4) On basaltic rocks, alt. ca 1000 m, 2003.

Xanthoparmelia tinctoria (Maheu & Gillet) Hale (2) On sunny rocks, alt. 1000 m, 2002. Rev. V. Slezáková.

Xanthoria calcicola Oxner (1) On basaltic rocks, alt. 550 m, 2002.

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NIEKOĽKO LIŠAJNÍKOV Z MADEIRY

Súhrn

Autor uverejňuje krátky zoznam lišajníkov nazbieraných na portugalskom ostrove Madeira v rokoch 2002-2003. Druhy *Absconditella pauxilla*, *Candelaria crawfordii*, *Diploschistes muscorum*, *Leptogium intermedium*, *Ochrolechia szatalaensis*, *Pertusaria pertusa* a *Squamarina conrescens* sú pravdepodobne nové pre lichenoflóru ostrova. Nazbieraný materiál sa nachádza v herbári Prírodovedného múzea SNM (BRA) a v súkromnej zbierke autora.

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