



SOME LICHENICOLOUS FUNGI FROM EAST AFRICA (KENYA AND TANZANIA)
Néhány zuzmólakó gomba a kelet-afrikai Kenyából és Tanzániából

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Lichenological investigations in Africa are rather intense in some regions mainly in the equatorial and mountain regions. Despite this, we still have a limited knowledge on the number and host range of lichenicolous fungi. Drastic land use and transformations of natural habitats increase the importance of natural history collections from a nature conservation point of view. Our aim is to incorporate so far undetermined collections to our herbaria that our knowledge on past and present biodiversity could be analysed in various geographical regions. During the investigation and identification of parmelioid lichen material from East Africa – collected mainly by Tamás Pócs and Edit Farkas in the 1980s – deposited in VBI, lichenicolous fungi were observed relatively frequently. These species often cause obvious change in the colour of the host thalli for easier detection. Among them *Didymocyrtis melanelixiae*, *Lichenocodium erodens* and *Spirographa lichenicola* are the most widespread species. These lichenicolous fungi were found on various *Parmotrema* host species, thus presenting a moderate host specificity. However, some recent taxonomist specialists are becoming more and more convinced about that the *Spirographa* species complex is more host-specific than it was thought earlier. Investigations of our relatively old collections represent an important contribution in answering such research questions. Our research was supported by the National Research Development and Innovation Fund, grant number NKFI K 124341.