



**LICHENS AND LICHENICOLOUS FUNGI FROM *OLEA EUROPAEA*
IN MONTENEGRO**

Montenegrói olajfások zuzmói és zuzmólakó gombái

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Olea europaea is one of the main crops in the Mediterranean countries. Traditionally managed extensive olive groves represent a special agricultural area, i.e. a kind of semi-natural habitat of high biodiversity, where a remarkable number of animal and plant species can survive, like orchids, bryophytes or lichens. The bark of olive tree is regarded to be acidic to neutral, basically a suitable substrate for acidofrequent cryptogams.

Several oceanic lichen species like *Collema furfuraceum*, *Fuscopannaria olivacea*, *Leptogium teretiusculum*, *Nephroma laevigatum*, *Normandina pulchella*, and *Pectenia plumbea* were found, and approximately 40 other lichens and lichenicolous fungi were detected from four olive groves in the coastal region of Montenegro.

Lichenicolous fungi are less studied and known from Montenegro than lichen-forming fungi. At least six species were identified from our collection from *Olea* bark, among them a new distribution record for the country. The most interesting lichenicolous fungi species was *Sclerococcum parasiticum* growing on *Pertusaria*. One of the apothecia contained two-celled, brown ascospores and another one had only four-celled, similarly ripe ascospores side by side. Further records of lichens and lichenicolous fungi are expected from the area.

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