New and additional records of cyanolichens from Turkey

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Seven species of the cyanolichen family Lichinaceae are recorded as new for Turkey, and additional records are presented for another seven species.


Sieben Arten der Cyanoflechten-Familie Lichinaceae werden erstmals für die Türkei nachgewiesen und für weitere sieben Arten werden neue Fundangaben präsentiert.

Key words: Biodiversity, cyanolichens, Turkey.

Introduction

Although many papers have been recently appeared on the lichens of Turkey, there are only few records of cyanolichens. While larger and more conspicuous species of genera such as Collema or Leptogium (Collemataceae) generally appear in the studies, small and inconspicuous species of the Lichinaceae are largely neglected, mostly because of difficulties in their identification. Therefore, the present paper aims to provide information on some recently recorded cyanolichens (mostly Lichinaceae), thereby increasing our knowledge on a highly problematic and poorly studied group of lichens.

The cyanolichens recorded here were collected in the eastern and southeastern provinces of Adıyaman, Elazığ and Malatya where 315 taxa (including cyanolichens) have previously been reported (Candan & Özdemir Türk 2000, 2008). The climate of Adıyaman, Elazığ and Malatya (Akman 1999) is Mediterranean (Tab. 1), and hence an increased presence of Lichinaceae was expected since many members of that family and their close relatives have centres of diversity in arid and semi-arid areas as well as in the Mediterranean (Moreno & Egea 1991, Schultz et al. 2000, Schultz & Büdel 2002). Since climatic data such as average precipitation and temperature as well as rain-thermal quotient (Q) and drought index (S) vary considerably among the three provinces (Tab. 1), the general diversity of cyanolichens was expected to be relatively high.

Material and methods

The samples were collected between 2004 and 2005 from Adıyaman, Elazığ and Malatya provinces. Geographic coordinates and altitude were measured by GPS. Colour pictures (Figs 1–8) are provided for some of the species since they are very rarely illustrated.

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