

Original Scientific Paper

## New records and noteworthy data of plants, algae and fungi in SE Europe and adjacent regions, 23

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### ABSTRACT:

This paper presents new records and noteworthy data on the following taxa in SE Europe and adjacent regions: green alga *Cosmarium crenulatum*, fungi *Calvatia fragilis*, *Hypoxylon fuscum*, *Myriostoma coliforme* and *Zeus olympius*, mosses *Antitrichia curtispindula*, *Buxbaumia viridis*, *Homalothecium meridionale*, *Physcomitrium arenicola*, *Sphagnum inundatum* and *Syntrichia calcicola*, monocots *Anacamptis* × *nicodemi* nothosubsp. *nicodemi*, *Ornithogalum montanum* and *Parapholis incurva* and dicots *Cardamine waldsteinii* and *Suaeda salsa*.

**Keywords:** new report, *Anacamptis* × *nicodemi* nothosubsp. *nicodemi*, *Antitrichia curtispindula*, *Buxbaumia viridis*, *Cardamine waldsteinii*, *Calvatia fragilis*, *Cosmarium crenulatum*, *Hypoxylon fuscum*, *Homalothecium meridionale*, *Myriostoma coliforme*, *Ornithogalum montanum*, *Parapholis incurva*, *Physcomitrium arenicola*, *Sphagnum inundatum*, *Suaeda salsa*, *Syntrichia calcicola*, *Zeus olympius*, SE Europe

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***Anacamptis* × *nicodemi* (Cirillo ex Ten.) B. Bock nothosubsp. *nicodemi*, fam. Orchidaceae (monocot, vascular plant)**

**Contributors:** Vladan DJORDJEVIĆ and Sara STANKOVIĆ

**Geographical focus:** Serbia

**New records and noteworthy data:** These are the first records of this hybrid in the region of Northeastern Serbia and the first records for the Djerdap National Park. In addition, the finding of this hybrid on Mt. Rudnik represents its first record on this mountain, which is the third known mountain in the Šumadija region where this hybrid has been found. The hybrid is protected by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).

**Specimen data: 1)** Northeastern Serbia, Djerdap National Park, Mt. Miroč, the village of Miroč, Filipovo brdo, N 44.488424°, E 22.244928°, MGRS 34T EQ92, ass. *Festucetum valesiaca* s.l., limestones, marls, clays and sandstones, exp. SW, incl. 10°, 510 m a.s.l.; 30 April 2025; leg. Djordjević V, Stanković S.; det. Djordjević V., 3 individuals; **2)** Northeastern Serbia, Djerdap National Park, Mt. Miroč, the village of Miroč, Gređice, N 44.535382°, E 22.2520879°, MGRS 34T EQ93, ass. *Festucetum valesiaca* s.l., sandstones, clays, limestones and marls, exp. SE, incl. 25°, 440 m a.s.l.; 30 April 2025; leg. Djordjević V, Stanković S.; det. Djordjević V., 2 individuals; **3)** Northeastern Serbia, Djerdap National Park, Tekija, Veliki Pešter – Lepa Glavica, N 44.663672°, E 22.437317°, MGRS 34T FQ14, ass. *Festucetum valesiaca* s.l., gneisses, exp. S, incl. 15°, 480 m a.s.l.; 08 May 2025; leg./det. Djordjević V., 3 individuals; **4)** Northeastern Serbia, Djerdap National Park, Petrovo selo, Djukov breg – Česma, N 44.641168°, E 22.451116°, MGRS 34T FQ14, ass. *Prunetum spinosae* s.l., carbonate clastites, exp. N, incl. 5°, 485 m a.s.l.; 08 May 2025; leg./det. Djordjević V., 2 individuals; **5)** Northeastern Serbia, Djerdap National Park, Mt. Northern Kučaj, Kožica, Strmac, N 44.598901°, E 21.972300°, MGRS 34T EQ73, ass. *Arrhenatheretum elatioris* s.l., conglomerates and sandstones, exp. W, incl. 20°, 292 m a.s.l.; 09 May 2025; leg./det. Djordjević V., 2 individuals; **6)** Šumadija, Mt. Rudnik, Salaši, Vojino brdo, N 44.133333°, E 20.489890°, MGRS 34T DP58, ass. *Danthonio-Chrysopogonetum grylli* prov., quartz latite, exp. SW, incl. 20°, 640 m a.s.l.; 13 May 2025; leg. Djordjević V, Krdžić S.; det. Djordjević V., 35 individuals.

**Vouchers:** Herbarium of the Institute of Botany and Botanical Garden Jevremovac, University of Belgrade, vascular plant collection (BEOU) 72607, 72608, 72609, 72610, 72611, 72612; photo documentation of Djordjević V.

*Anacamptis* × *nicodemi* nothosubsp. *nicodemi* is a natural hybrid between *Anacamptis morio* (L.) R. M. Bateman, Pridgeon & M. W. Chase subsp. *morio* and *Anacamptis papilionacea* (L.) R. M. Bateman, Pridgeon & M. W. Chase subsp. *papilionacea* (KRETZSCHMAR *et al.* 2007; POWO 2025). It was recorded for the first time for Serbia on the Kotlenik and Gledić Mountains in the region of Šumadija (TOMOVIĆ *et al.* 2024), and on Mt. Rtanj in the region of Eastern Serbia (RADAČ *et al.* 2023). The new findings of this hybrid in the Djerdap National Park are the first records of this hybrid in the region of Northeastern Serbia. These are also the first records of this hybrid in the MGRS 34T EQ73, EQ92, EQ93, FQ14 10 × 10 km and also in the EQ and FQ 100 × 100 km UTM grid cells. The locality of Petrovo Selo (Djukov Breg – Česma) is currently the northeastern most limit of the hybrid's distribution in Serbia. The new discovery of this hybrid on Mt. Rudnik is the first record of the hybrid on this mountain. The locality Salaši (Vojino Brdo) is currently the northernmost limit of the hybrid's distribution in the region of Šumadija.

In the Djerdap National Park, the hybrid plants were found at altitudes between 292 m and 510 m, mainly in the xerophilous grassland community of *Festucetum valesiaca* s.l. (*Festucion valesiaca* Klika, 1931), but also in the

mesophilous community of *Arrhenatheretum elatioris* s.l. (*Arrhenatherion elatioris* Luquet 1926) and the scrub community of *Prunetum spinosae* s.l. (*Berberidion vulgaris* Br.-Bl. ex Tx. 1952). The bedrock types of most of the stands were carbonates, whereas the bedrock type of the third stand (locality Tekija, Veliki Pešter – Lepa Glavica) was siliceous (gneisses). In all five stands, hybrid individuals were found where the parental species grow in sympatry and where the population size of *A. morio* is larger than that of *A. papilionacea*. On Mt. Rudnik, 35 hybrid individuals were recorded in the grassland community of *Danthonio-Chrysopogonetum grylli* prov. (*Chrysopogono-Danthonion calyciniae* Kojić 1959), on siliceous substrate (quartz latite), at an altitude of 640 m, where the two parental species grow in sympatry and the population size of *A. morio* was larger than that of *A. papilionacea*.

***Antitrichia curtispindula* (Hedw.) Brid., fam. Leuodontaceae (moss, bryophyte)**

**Contributors:** Marko S. SABOVljević and Aneta D. SABOVljević

**Geographical focus:** Serbia

**New records and noteworthy data:** A new species for Tara National Park, Western Serbia.

**Specimen data:** Western Serbia, Tara National Park, the wider area of the Crveni Potok reserve near Mitrovac, N 43.913806° E 19.420404°, beech forest; 10 July 2025; leg. Sabovljević MS, Sabovljević AD.; det. Sabovljević MS.

**Voucher:** Herbarium of the Institute of Botany and Botanical Garden Jevremovac, University of Belgrade, bryophyte collection Bryo (BEOU), s/n.

This is a pleurocarpous moss with a wide but scattered distribution in Europe. Thus, in Hungary, the Netherlands, Poland, Austria, Slovakia, Ireland, Germany, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania it is red-listed and considered threatened (HODGETTS & LOCKHART 2020). According to CAMPISI *et al.* (2019), it is more severely threatened in central and eastern Europe.

The species is ubiquitous and thus reported from many substrate types. In Serbia, it is rare and known from tree branches. It was reported from Mt. Boranja (PANTOVIĆ & SABOVljević 2013), Mt. Golija (PAPP & ERZBERGER 2005), the Uvac river gorge (VELJIĆ *et al.* 2006), Mt. Stara Planina (PAPP & ERZBERGER 2007), and the Vlasina plateau (PAPP *et al.* 2012). The previous records from Mt. Kopaonik have not been confirmed by more recent results and can be considered historical (PAPP *et al.* 2004; VELJIĆ 2013). Previously, it has not been reported for the Tara National Park despite an extensive survey conducted by PAPP & SABOVljević (2002). The species is not common in the area of the Tara National Park, and also has a nationally scarce distribution. In spite of its transcontinental range across Europe, it is rarely reported from Serbia.

***Buxbaumia viridis* (Moug. ex Lam. & DC.) Brid. ex Moug. & Nestl., fam. Buxbaumiaceae (moss, bryophyte)**

**Contributors:** Sorin ȘTEFĂNUȚ and Ana-Maria MOROȘANU

**Geographical focus:** Romania

**New record and noteworthy data:** The first record for the Cernei Mountains and the southernmost record for Romania, a Bern Convention species

**Specimen data:** The Eastern Carpathians, the Cernei Mountains, Gâsca-Mihoc, Olanu Valley, Cerna-Sat, Gorj County, N 45.147694°, E 22.586556°, 1277 m a.s.l.; 7 May 2025; det. Ștefănuț S, Moroșanu A-M.

**Voucher:** photo documentation by Ștefănuț S.

The report of *Buxbaumia viridis* from the Cernei Mountains is the southernmost record of this species for Romania to date (ȘTEFĂNUȚ *et al.* 2023). The habitat is located in an old beech forest within the legally protected Domogled - Va-

lea Cernei NATURA 2000 Site (ROSCI0069) and the Domogled - Valea Cernei National Park (RONPA0001). A total of 27 green sporophytes of *B. viridis*, along with *Metzgeria furcata* (L.) Corda, *Radula complanata* (L.) Dumort., *Riccardia palmata* (Hedw.) Carruth., *Herzogiella seligeri* (Brid.) Z. Iwats. and *Rhizomnium punctatum* (Hedw.) T.J.Kop were found on a single rotting beech log (*Fagus sylvatica* L.).

The presence of *B. viridis* so far south in Romania confirms our hypothesis that this species is very widespread in this country, while still remaining vulnerable due to anthropogenic pressures and threats. Further reports of this species are also likely below 45° N in Romania. However, climatic models for this species population trends are not promising either in Romania or neighbouring countries (PANTOVIĆ *et al.* 2023; ȘTEFĂNUȚ *et al.* 2023).

***Cardamine waldsteinii* Dyer, fam. Brassicaceae (dicot, vascular plant)**

**Contributor:** Sanja Z. DJUROVIĆ

**Geographical focus:** Serbia

**New records and noteworthy data:** New sites are given for this strictly protected species in Serbia.

**Specimen data:** **1)** Central Serbia, Mt. Jastrebac, stream bank near Sv. Petka church, 34T EP20, N 43.436703° E 21.362731°, 488 m a.s.l., beech forest, 18 April 2025, leg/det. Djurović S.; **2)** Central Serbia, Mt. Jastrebac, Lomnička reka riverbank in the Jastrebac Lake Resort, 34T EP20, N 43.432309° E 21.369847°, 482 m a.s.l., beech forest, 18 April 2025, leg/det. Djurović S.; **3)** Central Serbia, Mt. Goč, Dobra voda, 34T DP82, N 43.561866° E 20.759482°, 961 m a.s.l., beech and fir forest, 2 May 2025, leg/det. Djurović S.; **4)** Central Serbia, Mt. Goč, Dobra voda, 34T DP82, N 43.562884° E 20.757687°, 967 m a.s.l., beech and fir forest, 2 May 2025, leg/det. Djurović S.; **5)** Central Serbia, Mt. Goč, Obla glava, 34T DP82, N 43.545907° E 20.787425°, 1235 m a.s.l., beech and fir forest, 2 May 2025, leg/det. Djurović S.; **6)** Central Serbia, Mt. Goč, Kozile, 34T DP82, N 43.560515° E 20.806876°, 1088 m a.s.l., beech and fir forest, 2 May 2025, leg/det. Djurović S.

**Vouchers:** Herbarium of the Institute of Botany and Botanical Garden Jevremovac, University of Belgrade, vascular plant collection (BEOU) *s.n.*

*Cardamine waldsteinii* occurs only in Europe, from Austria to Serbia. Although it is strictly protected in Serbia (OFFICIAL GAZETTE RS 2010–2016), the distribution of this species is poorly known. Previously known localities are reported for four 10 × 10 km UTM grid cells in northwestern and western Serbia (SABOVLJEVIĆ *et al.* 2022). Mountains Jastrebac and Goč in central Serbia are the southernmost known occurrences of the species. The subpopulation near Sv. Petka Church is very small and comprises fewer than 50 individuals. However, the much larger population of more than 1000 individuals at the Jastrebac Lake Resort is threatened by the expansion of the adventure park within the tourist complex. Groups of different subpopulation sizes are very common on Mt. Goč, and vary from a few individuals at Obla Glava to more than 2500 individuals at Dobra Voda, with no threats currently identified.

***Calvatia fragilis* (Vittad.) Morgan, fam. Lycoperdaceae Chevall. (fungus, saprotrophic)**

**Contributors:** Gordana KASOM and Sead HADŽIABLAHOVIĆ

**Geographical focus:** Montenegro

**New records and noteworthy data:** *Calvatia fragilis* is recorded for the first time in the territory of Montenegro. In the neighbouring countries of Montenegro, it is recorded only in Croatia (THE GLOBAL FUNGAL RED LIST INITIATIVE 2023a).

**Specimen data:** Vrmac Peninsula, Tivat Municipality; the species was found in two localities, on the edges of a macadam road and on a hiking trail: **1)** N

42.45416944°, E 18.71353889°, 382 m a.s.l., 28 September 2019; 2) N 42.456133°, E 18.709102°, 411 m a.s.l.; 19 November 2021. Both sites are located in the zone of Amphiadriatic low-altitude calcareous thermophilous oak and oriental hornbeam forests (*Carpinion orientalis* Horvat 1958) and more precisely within the community of *Rusco-Carpinetum orientalis* Blečić et Lakušić 1966 with the dominance of oriental hornbeam (*Carpinus orientalis* Mill.) and butcher's broom (*Ruscus aculeatus* L.) and with a significant participation of thermophilic pubescent oak (*Quercus pubescens* Willd.); leg./det. Kasom G.; 3) Šas (close to the archeological site Svač - Šas), Ulcinj Municipality; N 41.99006944°, E 19.31665833°, 33 m a.s.l.; on an open xerothermic habitat on dry pastures; 11 November 2019; leg./det. Kasom G.

**Vouchers:** photo documentation of G. Kasom.

*Calvatia fragilis* was long considered as a synonym of *C. cyathiformis* (Bosc) Morgan (CALONGE 1998). However, according to BATES *et al.* (2009), KREISEL (1992, 2001), MOREN *et al.* (2010), JEPSON (2018) and DŘEVOJAN *et al.* (2021), these are two separate species with different distributions; *C. cyathiformis* is a non-European species, recorded from Asia, tropical Africa and the Americas. However, KREISEL (2001) lists the species for France where it is probably introduced. Among European countries, it is also listed for North Macedonia (KARADELEV *et al.* 2018). On the other hand, *C. fragilis* is recorded from Asia, Europe, North America, South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand (JEPSON 2018). In Europe, *C. fragilis* is found in the Iberian Peninsula, Corsica, Italy, southwestern Germany, Austria, the Czech Republic, Poland, Slovakia and Hungary. Its northernmost range reaches Lithuania, in the east of the continent it grows in Ukraine and Russia, and in the southeast it extends to Romania and further to the Balkan Peninsula (KREISEL 2001; JEPSON 2018; DŘEVOJAN *et al.* 2021).

Both species (*C. fragilis* and *C. cyathiformis*) are distinguished from other species of the genus *Calvatia* Fr. by the violaceous colour of the mature basidiocarps. *C. fragilis* is easily recognised by the subgleba, which is absent or reduced, and if present is composed of compact or small cells (compact subgleba), and the exoperidium lacks pigments in the spherocysts. In contrast, *C. cyathiformis* has a present and prominent subgleba, which encompasses the lower 1/3 to 1/2 of the basidiocarp, consisting of medium to large cells (locular subgleba), and the exoperidium has several spherocysts containing pigments. Moreover, *C. cyathiformis* produces slightly smaller spores than *C. fragilis* (BATES *et al.* 2009; MOREN *et al.* 2010; JEPSON 2018; DŘEVOJAN *et al.* 2021).

*Calvatia fragilis* is a species of open xerothermic habitats, dry pastures, sandy steppe vegetation and halophytic steppes; sometimes found along roadsides in Mediterranean oak and pine forests. It appears to be quite common in Mediterranean vegetation and extends into the subcontinental-continental region of central and eastern Europe from where it appears to have a continuous eastward distribution throughout Eurasia (JEPSON 2018). According to DŘEVOJAN *et al.* (2021), *C. fragilis* mainly occurs in open narrow-leaved dry grasslands on substrates of various hard rocks with sandy or gravelly soil, mainly in thermophilic areas in the Czech Republic.

It is recorded for the first time for Montenegro at three localities. Approximately twenty basidiocarps of the species were found on Vrmac peninsula (loc. 1. and loc. 2., covering an area of approximately 2000 m<sup>2</sup>). In the third locality (Šas, Municipality of Ulcinj), two basidiocarps were found on an area of about 100 m<sup>2</sup>. Considering the ecology of *C. fragilis* and the plant communities in which it occurs the species can be expected in other similar habitats, especially in the Mediterranean region of Montenegro.

*Calvatia fragilis* is proposed for global threat assessment (THE GLOBAL FUNGAL RED LIST INITIATIVE 2023a).

***Cosmarium crenulatum* Nägeli, fam. Desmidiaceae (green algae)****Contributors:** Ermin MAŠIĆ and Ismir SMAJIĆ**Geographical focus:** Bosnia and Herzegovina**New record and noteworthy data:** The first record for Bosnia and Herzegovina.**Specimen data:** Mt. Treskavica, Zmijsko Jezero, N 43.6258056°, E 18.381583°, 1640 m a.s.l.; May 2025; leg./det. Mašić, E. & Smajić, I.**Voucher:** Private collection (Mašić, E.) s/n, University of Sarajevo, Faculty of Science, Department of Biology, laboratory for the systematics and ecology of algae, fungi and lichens.

Research on the diversity of cyanobacteria and algae in the mountain lakes of Bosnia and Herzegovina has a long tradition (MAŠIĆ 2020). Unfortunately, newer and more complex research is scarce (MAŠIĆ *et al.* 2019; GNJATO *et al.* 2022). During the preliminary research of the small mountain glacial lake, also called Zmijsko Jezero, the species *Cosmarium crenulatum* Nägeli was identified. This is the first finding of this type of algae in the freshwater ecosystems of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The species has a very characteristic appearance and can be easily determined and differentiated microscopically from other similar species from the family Desmidiaceae. The cells are quadrate-semicircular, 20–24 µm wide, 29–33 µm long, with a deep constriction, and a linear, closed sinus. The semicell margins are undulate, featuring two undulations at the apex, and three along the lateral margins including basal angles.

This species is common in mountain areas, within the *Sphagnum* bogs and peaty pools characterised by acidic water (pH < 7.0) (JOHN *et al.* 2002). In addition to *C. crenulatum*, the biocenosis of this lake also includes representatives from the genera *Achnantheidium*, *Ankistrodesmus*, *Characiopsis*, *Euglena*, *Pandorina*, *Phormidium*, *Planktolyngbya*, *Spirogyra*, *Staurastrum*, *Stauroidesmus* and *Tribonema*. In order to assess the diversity and seasonal dynamics of cyanobacteria and algae in the Zmijsko Jezero, more detailed research is needed.

***Hypoxylon fuscum* (Pers.) Fr., fam. Hypoxylaceae (fungus, saprotrophic)****Contributor:** Dimitar STOYKOV**Geographic focus:** Turkey**New records and noteworthy data:** The third report of *Hypoxylon fuscum* from this country, a morphologically and ecologically diverse, complex species (according to SESLI & TÜZEN 1999; SESLI & DENCHEV 2005; ALLI *et al.* 2017).**Specimen data:** Mt. Strandzha, Demirköy district, Kirklareli vilayet, 5–6 km SW of Sarpdere village, in the vicinity of the Dupnisa Mağarası natural landmark, N 41.840739°, E 27.555656°, on fallen twigs of *Corylus avellana* L., alt. ca 356 m a.s.l., 10 April 2007, leg./det. Stoykov D.**Voucher:** Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Mycological Collection of the Institute of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Research (SOMF), 31895.

The first report of *H. fuscum* in Turkey was made from the East Black Sea region by SESLI & TÜZEN (1999), without any details of its host-tree. Later it was found in the Marmara region, in Bolu province on wooden material (SESLI & DENCHEV 2005), and in the village of Güney on a hazel branch (ALLI *et al.* 2017). The identification of the present collection was confirmed following JU & ROGERS (1996). The stromata, asci and ascospores were examined in water, and in 5% KOH, under LM. *Hypoxylon fuscum* can be distinguished from similar species *H. fragiforme* (Pers.) J. Kickx f., *H. howeanum* Peck, and *Hypoxylon pseudo-fuscum* Pourmoghaddam, Khodap. & Krisai-Greilhuber by the colouration of the stroma, the olive-green KOH-extractable pigments, the size of the asci and ascospores, its host preference, secondary metabolites, and specific nrITS DNA sequence (LAMBERT *et al.* 2021; STOYKOV & ALVARADO 2023).

*Hypoxylon fuscum* has been reported four times from North Macedonia (according to KARADELEV *et al.* 2019), but is still not known from Greece (ZERVAKIS *et al.* 1999). It is known in Bulgaria from seven floristic regions (STOYKOV & ALVARADO 2023), however, some reports on *Alnus glutinosa* (L.) Gaertn. could represent *Hypoxylon pseudofuscum*.

Five xylarialean fungi from the Turkish part of Mt. Strandzha inhabiting fallen dead branches or old trunks were reported in STOYKOV & DENCHEV (2007): *Daldinia concentrica* (Bolton) Ces. & De Not., *Diatrype disciformis* (Hoffm.) Fr., *D. stigma* (Hoffm.) Fr., *Jackrogersella multiformis* (Fr.) L. Wendt, Kuhnert & M. Stadler, and *Ustulina deusta* (Hoffm.) Lind.

***Homalothecium meridionale* (M.Fleisch. & Warnst) Hedenäs, fam. Brachytheciaceae (moss, bryophyte)**

**Contributors:** Marko S. SABOVLJEVIĆ and Martin BAČKOR

**Geographical focus:** Greece

**New records and noteworthy data:** A new species for Crete, Greece.

**Specimen data:** Crete, around the entrance to the Psychro cave area, N 35.162823° E 25.445214°, on shaded rocks, 17 May 2024; leg. Bačkor M.; det. Sabovljević MS.

**Voucher:** Herbarium of the Institute of Botany and Botanical Garden Jevremovac, University of Belgrade, bryophyte collection Bryo (BEOU), s/n.

*Homalothecium meridionale* is a pleurocarp moss from the *Homalothecium sericeum* complex. HEDENÄS *et al.* (2014) and SÉRGIO *et al.* (2017) clearly segregate it both molecularly and morphologically from the complex. The species is known to have Mediterranean preferences and to date it has been reported from Portugal, Spain incl. the Balearic and Canary Islands, Cyprus, Greece (mainland), Montenegro and Croatia (SÉRGIO 2019). According to HODGETTS & LOCKHART (2020), it is not reported from Crete.

The sporophytic character is its main morphological distinctive feature i.e. generally smooth seta sometimes weakly rough in the upper fourth. Other gametophytic parameters are not informative and thus only sporophyte-bearing plants can be distinguished from *H. sericeum* (Hedw.) Schimp. The specimen was accompanied by other mosses: *Scleropodium touretti* (Brid.) L. F. Koch, *Grimmia dissimulata* E. Maier and *Nogopterum gracile* (Hedw.) Crosby & W. R. Buck.

***Myriostoma coliforme* (Dicks.) Corda, fam. Geastraceae Corda (fungus, saprotrophic)**

**Contributors:** Gordana KASOM and Sead HADŽIABLAHOVIĆ

**Geographical focus:** Montenegro

**New records and noteworthy data:** The genus *Myriostoma* (Geastraceae, Basidiomycota) represented by the species *M. coliforme* is recorded for the first time for the territory of Montenegro. This species is a candidate for inclusion in Appendix II of the Bern Convention (DAHLBERG & CRONEBORG 2003). Although it is widespread, it is considered rare and threatened in many European countries (THE GLOBAL FUNGAL RED LIST INITIATIVE 2023b).

**Specimen data:** Central part of Montenegro, Municipality of Nikšić, near limnocrenic stream Oko Oboštičko, N 42.666509°, E 18.989639°, on leaf-litter-rich soil, in a community dominated by hornbeam (*Carpinus orientalis* Mill.), 76 m a.s.l.; 19 November 2021; leg. Nikolić R., Kasom G., Hadžiablahović S.; det. Kasom G.

**Voucher:** photo documentation of G. Kasom.

Until recently the genus *Myriostoma* was considered as monotypic, represented by species *M. coliforme*. However, recent studies (SOUSA *et al.* 2017, 2019; GUZMÁN-DÁVALOS *et al.* 2021) have shown that this genus forms a complex of

six species with *M. coliforme* as the type species. *Myriostoma coliforme* seems to be restricted to Europe, North America and Oceania (Hawai'i) (SOUSA *et al.* 2017; PERINI *et al.* 2021), while *M. areolatum* (Calonge & M. Mata) M.P. Martín, J.O. Sousa & Baseia to Costa Rica (SOUSA *et al.* 2017), Brazil and the USA (New Mexico) (SOUSA *et al.* 2019), *M. australianum* J.O. Sousa, Baseia & M.P. Martín to Australia (SOUSA *et al.* 2019), *M. calongei* Baseia, J.O. Sousa & M.P. Martín to Argentina and Brazil (SOUSA *et al.* 2017; CAMILO-COTRIM *et al.* 2020), *M. capillisporum* (V.J. Stane k) L.M. Suz, A.M. Ainsw., Baseia & M.P. Martín to South Africa (SOUSA *et al.* 2017) and *M. herrerae* Guzm.-Dáv., Ram.-Cruz & Cabarroi-Hern to Mexico (GUZMÁN-DÁVALOS *et al.* 2021).

According to SOUSA *et al.* (2017), *M. coliforme* is closely related to *M. areolatum*, but they clearly differ in some characteristics. In *M. coliforme* the stomata are flattened, while in *M. areolatum* the stomata are areolate and tubular. In addition, *M. areolatum* has smaller sized basidiospores. The morphological characteristics of our samples correspond to the description of the species *M. coliforme*, given by SOUSA *et al.* (2017) and PERINI *et al.* (2021).

*Myriostoma coliforme* lives as a saprotroph in forests, parks, shrubs, gardens and sandy habitats and prefers more thermophilic habitats (TKALČEC *et al.* 2008; SOUSA *et al.* 2017; VUKOJEVIĆ & HADŽIĆ 2017; PERINI *et al.* 2021).

In Montenegro, *M. coliforme* has been recorded in the Amphidiatic thermophilous low-altitude calcareous forests of oak and oriental hornbeam (alliance *Carpinion orientalis*), specifically in the community of *Rusco aculeati-Carpinetum orientalis* Blečić et Lakušić 1967. This association consists of closed to semi-open scrub representing the secondary succession stage of *Quercus-Carpinetum orientalis* prov.. Unlike *Quercus-Carpinetum orientalis*, it completely lacks mesophilous forest species (STUPAR *et al.* 2015). In this locality, the upper layer of trees and shrubs of the community is dominated by *Carpinus orientalis* Mill. accompanied by *Fraxinus ornus* L. followed by *Paliurus spina-christii* Mill., *Cornus mas* L., *Punica granatum* L., *Celtis australis* L., *Hedera helix* L., *Clematis vitalba* L.

Due to the proximity of the species collection site to the limnocrenic stream Oko Oboštičko (a small and comparatively still, deep part of a larger water body) and the slightly higher humidity, some mesophilic plant species such as *Juglans regia* L., *Tilia platyphyllos* Scop., *Ficus carica* L. also occur individually. In the lower herbaceous layer *Sesleria autumnalis* (Scop.) F.W. Schultz, *Asplenium ceterach* L., *A. trichomanes* L., *Cyclamen hederifolium* Aiton, *Viola odorata* L., *Clinopodium grandiflorum* (L.) Kuntze, and *Galanthus nivalis* L. are present. During the field research, about thirty (30) basidiocarps of *M. coliforme* were recorded at a single location (an area of about 100 m<sup>2</sup>). Given the ecology of *M. coliforme* and the communities in which it occurs, the species is likely to occur in other similar habitats in the central and southern parts of Montenegro.

*Myriostoma coliforme* has long been considered rare and is included in the list of 33 fungal species proposed for protection within Annex II of the Bern Convention by the European Council for the Conservation of Fungi (ECCF) (DAHLBERG & CRONEBORG 2003). It is included on the Red Lists of 20 European countries, and its IUCN endangered status is currently being assessed globally (THE GLOBAL FUNGAL RED LIST INITIATIVE 2023b).

The species has been recorded in the neighbouring countries of Croatia (TKALČEC *et al.* 2005), North Macedonia (KARADELEV *et al.* 2018) and Serbia (VUKOJEVIĆ & HADŽIĆ 2017). An IUCN threat assessment was also made for these countries: Croatia – Vulnerable (VU) (TKALČEC *et al.* 2008), North Macedonia – Vulnerable (VU) (RUSEVSKA *et al.* 2020), and Serbia – Critically Endangered (CR) (THE GLOBAL FUNGAL RED LIST INITIATIVE 2023b).

***Ornithogalum montanum* Cirillo, fam. Asparagaceae (monocot, vascular plant)****Contributors:** Sanja Z. DJUROVIĆ and Milica RAT**Geographical focus:** Serbia**New records and noteworthy data:** New sites are given for this species protected in Serbia.**Specimen data:** **1)** Eastern Serbia, Niš, Niška tvrđava, 34T EN79, N 43.325828°, E 21.895373°; 1 May 2007; leg./det. Milić D.; conf. Rat M.; **2)** Southeastern Serbia, Pčinja river valley, Manastir Prohor Pčinjski, 34T EM78, N 42.332400°, E 21.895365°, 452 m; 2 May 2009; leg./det. Rat M.; **3)** Southeastern Serbia, Mt. Rudina, Izvor, 34T FN20, N 42.508766° E 22.522616°, 1000 m; 26 May 2025; leg./det. Djurović S.; conf. Rat M..**Vouchers:** Herbarium of the University of Novi Sad, vascular plant collection (BUNS) 25064, 25068, *s.n.*

*Ornithogalum montanum* occurs in the temperate biome, ranging through the Balkan Peninsula and the Apennine Peninsula to Transcaucasia, with a chorotype classified as Mediterranean–Irano-Turanian (RAAB-STRAUBE 2022; GOVAERTS 2024). Although the epithet "*montanum*" suggests a montane distribution, the etymology of the species name reflects its original description from the mountainous areas above Naples, Italy (TENORE 1811). Populations are scattered throughout the range, reflecting the distribution of suitable habitats: mainly dry, rocky and open steppe-like habitats, often on shallow soils with sparse vegetation. In the continental Balkans, it is also found in wet alluvial meadows along rivers, lakes and springs, including periodically flooded, nutrient-rich, mesotrophic or eutrophic grasslands on silty or clayey soils. Additionally, it has colonised habitats which mimic natural conditions in urban environments (DIKLIĆ 1975; pers. obs.).

In Serbia, the species is protected by the law and included in Annex II of the Regulation on Protected Wild Species of Plants, Animals and Fungi (OFFICIAL GAZETTE RS 2010–2016). However, due to the limited knowledge of the species' distribution, no effective protection measures can be taken. Previously published floristic records of *O. montanum* in Serbia are from the vicinity of Niš, Vranje, Mt. Kopaonik and Gnjilane (DIKLIĆ 1975). PETROVIĆ (1882) described *O. nyssanum* based on the specimens collected in Moralije – Ploča near the city of Niš, which was later synonymised with *O. montanum*. While studying the herbarium collections, we found several historical specimens from Serbia: the surroundings of Bosilegrad, collected in 1901 by Urumoff, D. (SOM 12798), Bujanovac, collected on 15 May 1960 by Jordanović (MKNH *s.n.*), and Nova Varoš, Kokin Brod collected on 12 June 1929 by Ilić, S. (BEOU *s.n.*).

Here we present unpublished floristic records for this species protected in Serbia, based on field surveys and herbarium specimens collected in eastern (Niš) and south-eastern Serbia (Pčinja river valley and Mt. Rudina) with more detailed information on localities in three 10 × 10 km UTM squares, population sizes and potential threat factors. The populations in Niš and Pčinja are relatively large, with more than 250 individuals, whereas the population on Mt. Rudina is very numerous, comprising more than 1000 individuals. No potential threats were identified for the population in the Pčinja river valley, whereas the population in Niš could be threatened by urbanisation, recreation and tourism. The bulbs of more than 10 individuals on Mt. Rudina have been dug out of the ground and the shoots left in place. It is not known whether this was done by humans or other animals. Additionally, habitat succession presents low risk for the loss of habitat.

***Parapholis incurva* (L.) C.E. Hubb., fam. Poaceae (monocot, vascular plants)**

**Contributors:** Dávid SCHMIDT and Norbert BAUER

**Geographical focus:** Slovenia

**New records and noteworthy data:** These are the first data from the continental part of Slovenia.

**Specimen data:** 1) Central Slovenia, Vransko, in the middle lane of the A1 motorway near Vransko, N 46.230056°, E 14.948583°; 16 June 2022; leg./det. Bauer N.; 2) Central Slovenia, Kmpolje, the main road 5, near the 7-kilometer marker, N 46.037852°, E 15.259514°, a larger stand on the road verge, forming a monodominant band; 23 June 2024; leg./det. Schmidt D.; 3) Central Slovenia, Krtina, in the middle lane of the A2 motorway near the Krtina exit, N 46.154326°, E 14.653576°, en masse, forming a monodominant band over a stretch of several hundred metres; 28 June 2024; leg./det. Schmidt D.; 4) Eastern Slovenia, Krško, southeast of the town, along the road 220, N 45.950324°, E 15.506955°, several smaller populations over a few meters of the road bank; 15 June 2023; leg./det. Schmidt D.; 5) Eastern Slovenia, Vrbina, a public road between the Vrbina supermarket centre and Krsko, N 45.942884°, E 15.505466°, several smaller populations over a few meters of the road bank; 15 June 2023; leg./det. Schmidt D.; 6) Prekmurje region, Dolga Vas, in the middle lane of the A5 motorway, N 46.581544°, E 16.435282°, dense populations over several tens of metres on the road verge; 22 June 2024; leg./det. Schmidt D.

**Vouchers:** Photo documentation of D. Schmidt.

A remarkable invasion wave of certain coastal plant species of Mediterranean origin has recently started advancing towards the continental regions of Europe. This strong influx has been triggered by the expansion of the international transport network (continuous habitat corridors, increased road traffic) and climate change trends providing a favourable context for their establishment. *Parapholis incurva* was firstly detected in the continental part of Croatia in 2019, where it was recorded in large numbers along several motorways (SCHMIDT *et al.* 2023). In the meantime, a similar process has started on the Slovenian motorways, and the species has also begun to spread from this direction. The first record was made in 2022 along the A2 motorway, and the species was subsequently also collected from main roads, indicating that it is already spreading away from its primary distribution vector.

***Physcomitrium arenicola* Laz, fam. Funariaceae (moss, bryophyte)**

**Contributor:** Beáta PAPP

**Geographical focus:** Greece, Romania, Serbia

**New record and noteworthy data:** A new species for the bryophyte floras of Greece, Romania and Serbia, marking a significant range extension of this species to the west.

**Specimen data:** 1) **Greece:** North-Greece, East Macedonia. In the Vromolimnes basin between the villages of Mavrouda and Xiropotamos on the northwestern bank of the former Lantza sea, on alkali soil, on a *Puccinellia* and *Agropyron* predominated semicultivated area, 340 m a.s.l., 24 March 1999; leg./det. Papp B.; rev. Papp B. (Apr 2025 sub *Entosthodon hungaricus* (Boros) Loeske); 2) **Romania:** Aus den Salzwiesen von Gradistea-Comana. Bezirken Vlasca-Ilfov, Muntenia, Romania, 18 May 1941; leg./det. Ștefureac TI.; rev. Papp B. (Apr 2025 sub *Entosthodon hungaricus* (Boros) Loeske); 3) **Serbia:** Vojvodina, in Tresnjevac (Oromhegyes) near Senta, N 45.988583°, E 20.008944°, in saline grassland, 85 m a.s.l.; 6 Apr 2010; leg./det. Papp B. (separated from *Entosthodon hungaricus* (Boros) Loeske specimen (BP 180983) in Apr 2025 by Papp B.).

**Vouchers:** Hungarian National Museum Public Collection Centre, Budapest, Hungarian Natural History Museum, Department of Botany, Bryophyte Collection (Greece: BP 165060, BP 165061; Romania: BP 114359; Serbia: BP 198700).

During the revision of specimens collected in saline grasslands, *Physcomitrium arenicola* was identified in several specimens labelled *Entosthodon hungaricus*. In some cases entire specimens were revised, while in others a few patches of *P. arenicola* were separated from large *E. hungaricus* specimens. The two species are very similar at first glance and they seem to frequently occur together in the same localities. *Physcomitrium arenicola* was described by LAZARENKO (1928) from sandy and saline areas of Ukraine. The main distinguishing characters, according to the author's measurements on the type materials of both species, are following: in *P. arenicola* the exothecial cells of the capsule are quadrate, short rectangular, 34–65 × 19–26 µm in size, with non- or slightly thickened walls, while *E. hungaricus* exhibits rectangular exothecial cells, measuring 65–75 × 12–18 µm, with strongly thickened walls. The spores of *P. arenicola* are reniform, coarsely verrucose, and (34) 38–42 µm, while in *E. hungaricus* they are spherical, slightly papillose, and 26–30.4 (32) µm.

*Physcomitrium arenicola* is a continental element (DÜLL 1985) known from Ukraine, Central and Southeast Russia and the Caucasus (HODGETTS & LOCKHART 2020). According to BAISHEVA *et al.* (2019) and HODGETTS *et al.* (2019) it is red listed in Europe as endangered (EN). These records from SE Europe represent a significant expansion of its distribution range westwards.

### ***Sphagnum inundatum* Russow, fam. Sphagnaceae (moss, bryophyte)**

**Contributor:** Miruna-Maria ŞTEFĂNUŢ

**Geographical focus:** Romania, species included in the EU Habitats Directive

**New record and noteworthy data:** New records for the Retezat and Făgăraş Mountains (Southern Carpathians, Romania).

**Specimen data:** 1) The Southern Carpathians, the Retezat Mountains, Lăpuşnicul Mare Valley, Poiana Pelegii, N 45.339999°, E 22.893346°, 1617 m a.s.l.; 21 August 2024; leg. Ştefănuţ S.; det. Ştefănuţ M-M.; 2) The Southern Carpathians, the Făgăraş Mountains, Capra Valley, below Capra Lake, N 45.594047°, E 24.628639°, 1969 m a.s.l.; 7 November 2024; leg. Ştefănuţ S.; det. Ştefănuţ M-M.

**Vouchers:** Bryophyte collection of the Herbarium of the Institute of Biology – Bucharest, Romanian Academy (BUCA), B12301, B12341.

*Sphagnum inundatum* is a vulnerable moss species in Romania – VU B2ab(ii,iii,iv) (ŞTEFĂNUŢ & GOIA 2012) and was not previously reported from the Făgăraş and Retezat Mountains (PLĂMADĂ 1998; ŞTEFĂNUŢ 2010).

In Romania, *S. inundatum* were found in pools of peat bogs or in mountain streams, alongside other bryophytes such as *Sphagnum subsecundum* Nees and *S. girgensohnii* Russow in the Făgăraş Mountains and *S. platyphylum* (Lindb. ex Braithw.) Warnst. and *S. fallax* (H. Klinggr.) H. Klinggr. in the Retezat Mountains.

*Sphagnum inundatum* is distributed throughout most of Europe and it is difficult to distinguish from *S. auriculatum* Schimp. This species has been reported from Denmark, the Faroe Islands, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Great Britain, Ireland, Northern Ireland, the Azores, France, Italy, Madeira, Portugal, Sicily, Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Germany, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Poland, Switzerland, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Hungary, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, Belarus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Russia and Ukraine (HODGETTS & LOCKHART 2020), Spain (GARCÍA MURILLO & SOUSA 1995) and Turkey, the Asian part (KIRMACI & KÜRSCHNER 2013).

***Suaeda salsa* (L.) Pall., fam. Chenopodiaceae (dicot, vascular plant)****Contributors:** Zuzana DÍTĚ and Orsolya MILE**Geographical focus:** Serbia**New record and noteworthy data:** A confirmed species for Serbia; records made almost 115 years (2024) since the previous one (PRODÁN 1910).**Specimen data:** **1)** Banat, Novi Bečej, the northern bank of the Slano Kopovo soda pan, N 45.634000°, E 20.202000°, 22. September 2024; leg./det. Dítě D, Mile O.; **2)** Banat, Melenci, the northern bank of the Rusanda soda pan, N 45.529381°, E 20.290242°, 15. November 2024; leg./det. Mile O.; **3)** Banat, Melenci, the southern bank of the Rusanda soda pan („Mala Rusanda“), N 45.512356°, E 20.295318°, 31. August 2012. leg./det. Dítě D, Mile O.**Vouchers:** Photo documentation 2024 of D. Dítě and O. Mile.

*Suaeda salsa* (L.) Pall. is a Eurasian species with its main distribution centre in Central and Eastern Asia, including North-Central China, Southeast China, Iran, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan, with its range extending to the Pacific coast (Manchuria). In Europe, its native distribution includes Central and Eastern European Russia, the North Caucasus, Ukraine (including Crimea), Romania, and Hungary (FREITAG & LOMONOSOVA 2006). Its non-native occurrence has been recorded in Estonia, Latvia, Germany (UOTILA 2025), and the Czech Republic (KAPLAN *et al.* 2017). GRIGORE & COJOCARIU (2021) reported the species in eastern Romania (the Danube Delta, Black Sea coast, and Moldova), and in Transylvania its occurrence was confirmed in the 2000s after field observation and the revision of historical herbarium collections from the Turda salt mines (MILE & WALTER 2003). *Suaeda salsa* reaches its westernmost native range in Hungary, where its main distribution is in the eastern part of the country (BARTHA *et al.* 2015). Current studies involving the *Suaeda* genus in Hungary (MILE & WALTER 2003) confirmed its presence further west, particularly in the Danube basin near the Újsolt settlement. In Serbia, two species of the genus *Suaeda* have been reported to date: *S. pannonica* (Beck) Graebn. and *S. prostrata* Pall. (DÍTĚ *et al.* 2015). Earlier studies referred to *S. prostrata* under the names *S. maritima* (L.) Dumort. or *S. maritima* subsp. *prostrata* Pall. (e.g., BOŽA & VASIĆ 1986; KNEŽEVIĆ & BOŽA 1987, 1990; KNEŽEVIĆ *et al.* 2002). There is only a single mention of *Suaeda salsa* by PRODÁN (1910), where the author reports this taxon from two salt ponds in northern Bačka. However, in his subsequent studies (PRODÁN 1914, 1915), he reports the taxon *S. maritima*. We did not find any other studies referring to *S. salsa* in Serbia.

*Suaeda salsa* is an obligate halophyte (DÍTĚ *et al.* 2023), and an indicator species of saline (NaCl) environments (INELOVA *et al.* 2024). *Suaeda salsa* seems to have broader ecological preferences within inland and coastal salt-affected habitats (FREITAG *et al.* 2001). It is a component of periodically flooded hypersaline depressions and saline grasslands, while its optimum habitat appears to be in the littoral zone of soda pans in the short grass *Puccinellia*-swards. We confirmed the occurrence of *S. salsa* in Serbia in three locations in the Central Banat district: in the Slano Kopovo soda pan and in two widely separated sites within the Rusanda soda pan. A small population comprising a few clumps was found along the bank of the Slano Kopovo soda pan in September, 2024. The species was growing in the transition between two vegetation zones: the dried lakebed of succulent annual vegetation of the *Salicornion prostratae* prov. alliance and the littoral zone dominated by vegetation of the *Puccinellion limosae* prov. alliance. *Suaeda salsa* was accompanied by other annual halophytes such as *S. pannonica* and *Crypsis aculeata* (L.) Aiton, and several perennial halophytes such as *Puccinellia distans* agg., *Tripolium pannonicum* (Jacq.) Dobrocz. subsp. *pannonicum*, and occasionally *Limonium gmelinii* (Willd.) Kuntze. In the same period, we observed a second location of

*S. salsa* along the northern edge of the Rusanda soda pan. In the wide upper littoral zone the species, numbering several thousand individuals, appeared as constant, accompanied by *S. pannonica* exhibiting a similar high cover, along with other halophytes like *Puccinellia distans* agg., and sporadically *Camphorosma annua* Pall. In the southern part of the Rusanda soda pan („Mala Rusanda“), in August 2012 a few dozen *S. salsa* individuals were found on the exposed lakebed, determined that time as *S. prostrata* (DÍTĚ *et al.* 2015). Based on the revision of our photographical material the previous identification was found to be incorrect and we retrospectively determined those plants to be *S. salsa* (leg. Mile O.). This observation can be considered the first unambiguous record of *S. salsa* in Serbia. The plants were growing in similar transition vegetation and species composition to the previously described sites with other annual halophytes (*Atriplex littoralis* L. and *Oxybasis chenopodioides* (L.) S. Fuentes, Uotila & Borsch).

***Syntrichia calcicola* J. J. Amann, fam. Pottiaceae (moss, bryophyte)**

**Contributors:** Marko S. SABOVljević and Nenad JASPRICA

**Geographical focus:** Croatia

**New records and noteworthy data:** A new record of the rarely reported species in Croatia.

**Specimen data:** Southern Croatia, the Prevlaka peninsula, N 42.396497° E 18.524733°, open rocky ground; 03. May 2025, leg. Sabovljević MS and Jasprica N, det. Sabovljević MS.

**Voucher:** Herbarium of the University of Belgrade (BEOU), bryophyte collection *s.n.*

*Syntrichia calcicola* has previously been rarely reported in Croatia (ALEGRO & ŠEGOTA 2018). It is probably overlooked and often included in the *Syntrichia ruralis* complex. However, it has a thicker stereid layer in leaf cross sections (KRAMER 1980; VANDERPOORTEN 2001; GALLEGO *et al.* 2002). It is often found in similar habitats to those of *Syntrichia ruralis*, growing on rocky, basic, exposed and dry habitats. It was accompanied by *Tortella squarrosa* (Brid.) Limpr. and other xeric moss elements. According to ALEGRO & ŠEGOTA (2018), this species has not been previously recorded in southern part of Croatia. The species is dioecious, thus the absence of a sporophyte and sex organs in the collected sample was not unexpected.

***Zeus olympius* Minter & Diamandis, fam. Rhytismataceae (fungus, hemibiotrophic)**

**Contributor:** DIMITAR STOYKOV

**Geographic focus:** Bulgaria

**New records and noteworthy data:** the second report of *Zeus olympius* from Bulgaria and the western-most find of this red-listed species known in this country (according to STOYKOV *et al.* 2014; MINTER 2025).

**Specimen data:** Mts. West Frontier, Mt Konyavska, Viden peak, below the TV tower, N 42.345983°, E 22.838592°, alt. *ca* 1487 m, on dry twigs from *Pinus heldreichii* Christ. (old ascomata); 1 May 2018; leg. Hristov G; det. Stoykov D.

**Voucher:** Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Mycological Collection of the Institute of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Research (SOMF), 31364.

The yellowish discs of the ascomata from *Zeus olympius* are known to grow on the dry or decaying twigs of *Pinus heldreichii*. The examined Bulgarian specimen consists of dried ascomata, visible as small circular openings on the bark surface of twigs. Prior to the present find, *Z. olympius* has been known in Bulgaria only from some regional localities in Mts. Pirin (altitudes 1755–2480 m), Mts. Slavyanka (altitudes 1076–1847 m), and from one station with artifi-

cially planted Bosnian pine trees in Mt. Vitosha, alt. ca 1679 m (STOYKOV *et al.* 2014; numerous old ascomata on fallen dead branches from Bosnian pine, 29 October 2016, collected by D. Stoykov, SOMF 31911).

In the adjacent Balkan countries, *Zeus olympius* is known from the original locality in Mt. Olympus, alt. ca 1065 m, and in Mt. Pindus, alt. ca 1355–1390 m – from Greece (MINTER *et al.* 1987; STOYKOV *et al.* 2014), in the Galičica Nature Park, above Ohrid Lake, N 41.058333°, E 20.80975°, alt. ca 978 m, SOMF 31904 – from North Macedonia (STOYKOV 2020), and Mt. Oshlak, alt. ca 1600 m – from Kosovo (RAMSHAJ *et al.* 2022).

A single survey on the distribution of *Z. olympius* was performed at the National Park of Mount Olympus in Greece. It was undertaken by the Olympus National Park Management Agency during 2012–2015, with the aim of investigating its current presence and distribution. A short abstract from the congress paper in 2017 was made available by Stephanos Diamandis through the website of the Global Fungal Red List Initiative ([https://redlist.info/iucn/species\\_view/129118](https://redlist.info/iucn/species_view/129118), in discussion). There, this species was declared as found in 38 localities on the lower branches and twigs of *Pinus heldreichii*, thus extending its occurrences and the total number of registered *Z. olympius* ascomata from Greece, based on the studied area.

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## REZIME

### Novi i značajni podaci o biljkama, algama i gljivama iz JI Evrope i susednih regiona, 23

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U radu su dati novi i značajni podaci sa područja JI Evrope i susednih regiona za sledeće takson: zelenu algu *Cosmarium crenulatum*, gljive *Calvatia fragilis*, *Hypoxylon fuscum*, *Myriostoma coliforme* i *Zeus olympius*, mahovine *Antitrichia curtipendula*, *Buxbaumia viridis*, *Homalothecium meridionale*, *Physcomitrium arenicola*, *Sphagnum inundatum* i *Syntrichia calcicola*, monokotile *Anacamptis* × *nicodemi* nothosubsp. *nicodemi*, *Ornithogalum montanum*, *Parapholis incurva* i dikotile *Cardamine waldsteinii* i *Suaeda salsa*.

**Ključne reči:** novi nalaz, *Anacamptis* × *nicodemi* nothosubsp. *nicodemi*, *Antitrichia curtipendula*, *Buxbaumia viridis*, *Cardamine waldsteinii*, *Calvatia fragilis*, *Cosmarium crenulatum*, *Hypoxylon fuscum*, *Homalothecium meridionale*, *Myriostoma coliforme*, *Ornithogalum montanum*, *Parapholis incurva*, *Physcomitrium arenicola*, *Sphagnum inundatum*, *Suaeda salsa*, *Syntrichia calcicola*, *Zeus olympius*, JI Evropa