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## RECENT PROGRESS IN THE STUDY OF LICHENS IN KENYA AND TANZANIA (EAST AFRICA)

A zuzmókutatás legújabb eredményei a kelet-afrikai Kenyában és Tanzániában

## Arthur M. Muhoro<sup>1</sup> & Edit Farkas<sup>2\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Doctoral School of Biological Sciences, Hungarian University of Agriculture and Life Sciences, H–2100 Gödöllő, Páter K. u. 1, Hungary; <sup>2</sup>Institute of Ecology and Botany, Centre for Ecological Research, H–2163 Vácrátót, Hungary; \*E-mail: farkas.edit@ecolres.hu

Hungarian collections of lichens from Kenya and Tanzania were studied recently analysing morphological and anatomical characters, as well as secondary chemistry by hih performance thin layer chromatography. Altogether 39 species of lichen-forming fungi have been recognized and deposited in VBI. The lichens *Bulbothrix kenyana* Kirika, Divakar & Lumbsch, *Chrysothrix xanthina* (Vain.) Kalb, *Lobaria discolor* (Bory ex Delise) Hue, *Parmotrema durumae* (Krog & Swinscow) Krog & Swinscow and *P. taitae* (Krog & Swinscow) Krog & Swinscow were discovered as new for Tanzania; *Usnea abissinica* Motyka and *U. sanguinea* Swinscow & Krog are new for Kenya.

Of the c. 900 lichen species known from Kenya, 178 belong to the parmelioid clade including the genera – number of representing species in brackets – *Bulborrhizina* (1), *Bulbothrix* (9), *Canoparmelia* (9), *Cetrelia* (1), *Crespoa* (1), *Flavoparmelia* (4), *Flavopunctelia* (2), *Hypotrachyna* (37), *Melanelixia* (1), *Myelochroa* (1), *Parmelia* (2), *Parmelinella* (1), *Parmotrema* (64), *Pseudoparmelia* (2), *Punctelia* (9), *Relicina* (4), *Remototrachyna* (1) and *Xanthoparmelia* (29). Several of these parmelioid taxa require further revisionary studies. An identification key to the species of the parmelioid clade, based on updated nomenclature, is produced to support the practical work in collecting and selecting certain parmelioid lichens for further research.

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