

Spier, L., van Dort, K. & Fritz, Ö. 2008. A contribution to the lichen mycota of old beech forests in Bulgaria. – *Mycologia Balcanica* **5**: 141-146.

Abstract. In 2007 the epiphytic and epixylic lichen mycota of old beech forests in Bulgaria was investigated: 138 lichen species were found, of which 30 are reported as new to Bulgaria: *Acrocordia cavata*, *Bacidia arceutina*, *B. incompta*, *B. neosquamulosa*, *Biatoridium monasteriense*, *Caloplaca lucifuga*, *Cetrelia monachorum*, *Chaenotheca brachypoda*, *C. chlorella*, *C. hispidula*, *Cladonia parasitica*, *Flavoparmelia soledians*, *Hypotrachyna afrorevoluta*, *Lopadium disciforme*, *Megalaria grossa*, *Menegazzia terebrata*, *Micarea micrococca*, *M. prasina*, *Omphalina ericetorum*, *Opegrapha rufescens*, *O. vermicellifera*, *Pertusaria pustulata*, *Phaeocalicium polyporaeum*, *Placynthiella icmalea*, *Ramalina baltica*, *Rinodina efflorescens*, *Schismatomma decolorans*, *S. pericleum*, *Strigula stigmatella* and *Usnea esperantiana*; several of these are rare in Europe: *Caloplaca lucifuga*, *Cladonia parasitica*, *Megalaria grossa*, *Pertusaria pustulata* and *Strigula stigmatella*.

Key words: ancient woodland, beech forest, dead wood, lichen diversity