10.1515/botlit-2016-0007

DE GRUYTER OPEN

BOTANICA LITHUANICA
ISSN 2029-932X

2016, 22(1): 72–77

CONTRIBUTION TO THE LICHEN FLORA OF SOUTH EAST GREENLAND. IV. THE AMMASSALIK AREA

Eric Steen Hansen

Natural History Museum of Denmark, University of Copenhagen, Herbarium, Botanical Garden, Øster Farimagsgade 2 C, Copenhagen K DK-1123, Denmark
E-mail: erich@snm.ku.dk

Abstract

Hansen E. S., 2016: Contribution to the lichen flora of South East Greenland. IV. The Ammassalik area [Papildomi duomenys apie pietryčių Grenlandijos kerpių florą. IV. Ammassalik apylinkės]. – Bot. Lith., 22(1): 72–77.

The paper lists 102 lichen taxa from the Ammassalik area, South East Greenland. *Rinodina egedeana* and *Verrucaria erichsenii* are new to East Greenland. Seven lichen taxa are new to South East Greenland, viz. *Acarospora peliscypha*, *Caloplaca magni-filii*, *Lecanora atromarginata*, *Lecidella euphorea*, *Miriquidica nigroleprosa*, *Peltigera britannica* and *Rhizocarpon atroflavescens*.

Keywords: Arctic region, diversity, lichens.

INTRODUCTION

One hundred and thirty-four lichens collected by the author in the Ammassalik area were previously listed in the paper dealing with the occurrence and distribution of lichens in South East Greenland (Hansen, 1978a). A new revision of the lichen material from Ammassalik Ø and its surroundings have resulted in many additional lichens, which were neglected during the original study more than 40 years ago. The main purposes of the field work in the summers of 1970 and 1971 were to conduct ecological and phytosociological investigations and collect lichens as part of the work implemented by the Greenland Botanical Survey (G. B. U.) in different regions of Greenland. Two hundred taxa of lichens were collected by the author in Tasiilaq in 1985 and 2001 and at the Sermilik station in 2001 (Hansen, 2002). He also reported ninety-seven lichen taxa from five localities in the Sermilik and Ammassalik area as part of a study of the climatic preferences of the lichens in relation to the degree of oceanity or continentality (Hansen, 2012). Extensive botanical investigations were carried out by Dutch phytosociological expeditions in 1966, 1968 and 1969, and numerous lichens are mentioned in the resulting papers, viz. Daniels, 1968, 1975, 1982; Daniels & Ferwerda, 1972; Daniels & Sipman, 1975; Daniels et al., 1985. In the summers of 1970 and 1971, Hansen (1978b) investigated the vertical distribution of 127 lichens on three mountains in Ammassalik Ø and Tugilik, respectively. The present paper aims to contribute further to the knowledge about the lichen flora of the Ammassalik area and to stimulate future lichen research in this area.

Collecting of lichens was carried out by the author in the following nine localities (Hansen, 1978a): 1. Isertoq (65°39´N, 38°24´W) – 20–26 August 1971; 2. Qaartuluk (65°45´N, 37°13´W) – 9 August 1970; 3. Island south of Qeertaulaq (65°54´N, 37°07´W) – 26 July 1970; 4. Seeraq (65°56´N, 37°09´W) – 22–28 July 1970; 5. Ikáteq (65°57´N, 36°40´W) – 11–15 August 1971; 6. Ikaasaulaq (65°59´N, 37°26´W) – 9–16 July 1970; 7. Tasiilaq (65°36´N, 37°38´W) – 29 August – 1 September 1970 & 14–16 July 1971; 8. Paornakajiit (66°04´N, 37°38´W) – 28 August – 1 September 1971; 9. Qíngertuaq (66°06´N, 37°13´W) – 28 July – 7 August 1970. Lichens were studied in the lowland and up to 1150 m a. s. l. in the

investigation area, which contains up to c. 1500 m high mountains. The rocks are largely composed of Archaean granodioritic gneisses often with layers of metasediment and basic material with high content of Ca, Fe, Mg and Al. The bedrock of Tasiilaq is mainly composed of charnokite, a basic norite rich in hypersthene (Hansen, 1978a, 2002). Floristically and climatically, the investigation area is located in the low arctic, oceanic region (Jensen, 1999). Mixed dwarf shrub heaths dominated by *Empetrum hermaphroditum*, *Salix glauca* and *Vaccinium uliginosum* play an important role in the Ammassalik area with its predominantly acid soils. Rather dense *Salix* copses up to one m high occur more or less commonly on north exposed slopes on the lower part of the mountains in the area. *Cassiope tetragona* forms comparatively small patches on more or less steep slopes with mainly northern exposure above c. 250 m a. s. l. (Daniels, 1982). Otherwise north exposed places are often covered by species such as *Salix herbacea*, *Harrimanella hypnoides* and *Sibbaldia procumbens*. Steppe-like slopes occur scattered on slightly acid to neutral soil in south and east facing places. Fell fields with grasses and sedges are widely distributed in the whole area and are often very rich in terricolous and saxicolous lichens (Hansen, 1978a). Dwarf shrubs apart from *Vaccinium uliginosum* are rare in the mires. They are comparatively poor in lichens, but rich in mosses and sedges such as *Carex rariflora*. Well-developed herb slopes are occasionally found at south exposed sites. According to the measurements made by Asiaq/Grønlands Forundersøgelser, the mean temperature of the warmest month, July, is 10°C in Tasiilaq, while the mean temperature of the coldest month, February, is -20°C. The mean annual precipitation is 951 mm (Hansen, 2002).

A total of 400 lichen specimens were studied using Zeiss light microscopes, and identified by the author. The nomenclature in the list is presented after Nordin et al. (2011). The specimens are deposited at the Botanical Museum of the University of Copenhagen (C).

Lichens new to South East Greenland are marked with one asterisk (*). Two asterisks (**) indicate taxa new to East Greenland; "ap." and "pe." mean presence of apothecia and perithecia, respectively; "st." means that the specimen is sterile. Annotations are given regarding substrate of the lichens, and information about the distribution in Greenland is given for selected species of particular interest. General information about the total distribution of the lichens in Greenland is presented after Hansen (1995), Thomson (1984, 1997) and Kristinsson et al. (2010).

The present paper provides abundant new information about the distribution of numerous lichens in the Ammassalik area. Many species, which were considered rare prior to the new revision of the lichens collected in 1970 and 1971, now appear to be fairly common and widely distributed in the area. Two species, *Rinodina egedeana* and *Verrucaria erichsenii*, are new to East Greenland, and seven lichen taxa were reported for the first time from South East Greenland. Lichens such as *Biatora vernalis*, *Bryonora castanea*, *Buellia papillata*, *Caloplaca jungermanniae*, *Peltigera extenuata*, *Psoroma tenue* var. *boreale* and *Trapeliopsis granulosa* grow more or less abundantly over plant remains in open places in dwarf shrub heaths. *Myxobilimbia lobulata* and *Pyrenopsis furfurea* both occur on clayey soil. *Cladonia stygia* and *C. trassii* are very common in moist places in the heaths. *Lecanora fuscescens* and *Rinodina archaea* are occasionally found growing on dead twigs. *Calvitimela aglaea* and *C. armeniaca* occur more or less abundantly on siliceous rocks in places exposed to strong winds. *Acarospora sinopica*, *Miriquidica atrofulva* and *Porpidia flavocaerulescens* have a distinct preference for rocks rich in iron. Lichens such as *Acarospora peliscypha*, *A. smaragdula*, *Amandinea cacuminum*, *Rhizocarpon bolanderi* and *Xanthoria sorediata* grow on rocks influenced by guano. Temporarily moist rocks support species such as *Aspicilia aquatica*, *Ephebe hispidula*, *Ionaspis suaveolens*, *Placynthium pannariellum*, *Rhizocarpon badioatrum*, *Staurothele fissa* and *Vestergrenopsis isidiata*. *Verrucaria ceuthocarpa*, *V. erichsenii*, *V. maura* and *V. mucosa* occur on seashore rocks. Generally, the lichen flora reflects the moist, oceanic climatic conditions that characterize the Ammassalik area, and it is in good accordance with that of Kangerlussuaq, Tugtilik and the region south of Ammassalik Ø (Dahl et al., 1937; Daniels, 1982; Hansen, 2002, 2012, 2014, 2015a, b).

List of species

***** *Acarospora peliscypha* Th.Fr. – on manured siliceous rocks; 6, 8; st. – *A. peliscypha* is widely distributed in Greenland (Lynge, 1940; Thomson, 1997).

Acarospora sinopica (Wahlenb.) Körb. – on siliceous rock rich in iron together with *Rhizocarpon grande*; 4; st.

Acarospora smaragdula (Wahlenb.) A.Massal. – on manured siliceous rocks together with *Xanthoria elegans* and *Rhizocarpon geminatum*; 1, 6; st.

Amandinea cacuminum (Th.Fr.) H.Mayrhofer & Sheard – on manured siliceous rocks together with *Xanthoria candelaria*; 1, 5; ap.

Amygdalaria panaeola (Ach.) Hertel & Brodo – on siliceous rocks; 4–9; ap.

Aspicilia aquatica Körb. – on moist siliceous rock; 7; ap.

Aspicilia mastoidea (Lynge) Thomson – on siliceous rocks together with *Pseudephebe minuscula*; 1, 4–7, 9; ap.

Aspicilia mastrucata (Wahlenb.) Th.Fr. – on siliceous rocks; 3, 5, 6, 9; ap.

Bellemerea alpina (Sommerf.) Clauzade & C.Roux – on siliceous rocks together with *Rhizocarpon badioatrum*; 3–9; ap.

Bellemerea cinereorufescens (Ach.) Clauzade & Cl.Roux – on siliceous rocks together with *Umbilicaria deusta*; 1, 4; ap.

Bellemerea subsorediza (Lynge) R.Sant. – on moist siliceous rocks; 6–9; st.

Biatora cuprea (Sommerf.) Fr. – on soil; 4, 6, 7, 9; ap.

Biatora vernalis (L.) Fr. – on plant remains including dead twigs; 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 9; ap.

Bryonora castanea (Hepp) Poelt – on soil rich in humus; 1, 4–7, 9; ap.

Buellia papillata (Sommerf.) Tuck. – on soil rich in humus; 2, 4, 6, 7, 9; ap.

Caloplaca ammiospila (Wahlenb.) H.Olivier – on mosses together with *Buellia papillata*; 9; ap.

Caloplaca jungermanniae (Vahl) Th.Fr. – on soil rich in humus; 8, 9; ap.

* *Caloplaca magni-filii* Poelt – on *Miriquidica nigroleprosa* on siliceous rock; 8; ap. *C. magni-filii* is widely distributed in West Greenland, but more sparsely occurring in East Greenland (Hansen et al., 1987).

Caloplaca tetraspora (Nyl.) H.Olivier – on mosses; 4, 6, 7; ap.

Calvitimela aglaea (Sommerf.) Hafellner – on manured siliceous rocks together with *Lecanora straminea*; 1, 4, 6–9; ap.

Calvitimela armeniaca (DC.) Hafellner – on siliceous rock; 9; st.

Candelariella dispersa (Räsänen) Hakul. – on *Placynthium asperellum* on siliceous rocks; 7, 9; ap.

Cladonia borealis S.Stenroos – on soil; 3, 6, 9; st.

Cladonia cornuta (L.) Hoffm. – on soil; 1; st.

Cladonia crispata (Ach.) Flot. – on soil rich in humus; 3, 4; ap.

Cladonia fimbriata (L.) Fr. – on soil rich in humus; 4, 6; st.

Cladonia luteoalba Wheldon & A.Wilson – on soil rich in humus; 2; st.

Cladonia macroceras (Delise) Hav. – on soil; 1, 2, 4, 6–9; ap.

Cladonia pocillum (Ach.) Grognot – among mosses on soil; 6; st.

Cladonia stygia (Fr.) Ruoss – on soil together with *Peltigera malacea*; 3, 4, 9; st.

Cladonia sulphurina (Michx.) Fr. – on soil; 6; st.

Cladonia trassii Ahti – on soil; 1, 2, 4, 6–9; ap.

Diploschistes scruposus (Schreb.) Norman – on siliceous rocks; 5, 7; ap.

Ephebe hispidula (Ach.) Horw. – on moist siliceous rocks; 1, 8; st.

Euopsis pulvinata (Schaer.) Vain. – on siliceous rocks together with *Lecanora polytropa*; 1, 5, 6, 9; st.

Frutidella caesioatra (Schaer.) Kalb – on dead mosses and soil together with *Biatora vernalis*; 6, 7; ap.

Ionaspis suaveolens (Fr.) Th.Fr. ex Stein. – on moist siliceous rock together with *Staurothele fissa*; 5; ap.

Lecanora argopholis (Ach.) Ach. – on manured siliceous rocks; 1, 4–9; ap.

* *Lecanora atromarginata* (H.Magn.) Hertel & Rambold – on siliceous rocks; 6, 9; ap. – *L. atromarginata* has previously been reported from a few localities in North East Greenland (Hansen, 2009).

Lecanora atrosulphurea (Wahlenb.) Ach. – on siliceous rock together with *Protoparmelia badia* and *Rhizocarpon geminatum*; 4; ap.

Lecanora contractula Nyl. – on siliceous rock; 5; ap.

Lecanora fuscescens (Sommerf.) Nyl. – on dead twig of *Salix glauca*; 1; ap.

Lecanora intricata (Ach.) Ach. – on siliceous rocks; 1, 6, 9; ap.

Lecanora leptacina Sommerf. – on plant remains and mosses; 5, 7; ap.

Lecanora leucococca Sommerf. – on moist gneissic rocks together with *Rhizocarpon badioatrum*; 1, 2; ap.

Lecidea atrobrunnea (Ramond ex Lam. & DC.) Schaer. – on siliceous rocks; 2–4, 6, 8; st.

Lecidea auriculata Th.Fr. – on siliceous rocks; 4–6; ap.

Lecidea lapicida (Ach.) Ach. var. *pantherina* Ach. – on siliceous rocks; 4, 6, 9; st.

Lecidea tesselata Flörke – on siliceous rocks; 1, 3–5, 9; ap.

* *Lecidella euphorea* (Flörke) Hertel – on dead twigs together with *Nephroma parile*; 1; ap. *L. euphorea* is widely distributed in West and East Greenland (Thomson, 1997).

Lecidella wulfenii (Hepp) Körb. – on plant remains; 9; ap.

Lepraria vouauxii (Hue) R.C. Harris – on moist soil together with *Protoparmelia pezizoides*; 4, 9.

Lopadium coralloideum (Nyl.) Lynge – on plant remains together with *Cladonia macrophyllodes*; 5, 6, 9; ap.

Melanohalea elegantula (Zahlbr.) O.Blanco, A.Crespo, Divakar, Essl., D.Hawksw. & Lumbsch – on manured siliceous rock together with *Physca dubia* and *Xanthoria candelaria*; 5; st.

Miriquidica atrofulva (Sommerf.) A.J. Schwab & Rambold – on siliceous rocks together with *M. leucophaea*; 1, 4, 6–8; ap.

Miriquidica leucophaea (Flörke ex Rabenh.) Hertel & Rambold – on siliceous rock; 1; ap.

** *Miriquidica nigroleprosa* (Vain.) Hertel & Rambold – on siliceous rocks; 4–8; st. *M. nigroleprosa* is widely distributed in West Greenland, but is rare in East Greenland (Hansen, 1983; Kristinsson et al., 2010).

Myxobilimbia lobulata (Sommerf.) Hafellner – on clayey soil; 4, 6, 7, 9; ap.

Nephroma parile (Ach.) Ach. – on dead twig; 1; ap.

Ochrolechia alaskana (Verseghy) Kukwa – on soil and plant remains; 1–9; ap.

Orphniospora moriopsis (A.Massal.) D.Hawksw. – on siliceous rock; 2; ap.

** *Peltigera britannica* (Gyeln.) Holt.-Hartw. & Tønsberg – among mosses on soil together with *Cladonia macroceras*; 7; ap. – *P. britannica* is a rare Greenland lichen known so far from the western and northern part of the island (Kristinsson et al., 2010).

Peltigera extenuata (Nyl. ex Vain.) Lojka – among mosses on soil; 1, 4, 6, 9; st.

Peltigera leucophlebia (Nyl.) Gyeln. – on soil; 7, 9; ap.

Peltigera membranacea (Ach.) Nyl. – among mosses on soil; 1; st.

Peltigera polydactylon (Neck.) Hoffm. – among mosses on soil; 4; st.

Peltigera ponojensis Gyeln. – among mosses on soil; 9; st.

Pertusaria geminipara (Th.Fr.) C.Knight ex Brodo – on plant remains; 4, 6, 7, 9; st.

Phylliscum demangeonii (Moug. & Mont.) Nyl. – on siliceous rock; 9; ap.

Placynthiella uliginosa (Schrad.) Coppins & P.James – on peat and dead mosses; 5, 9; st.

Placynthium asperellum (Ach.) Trevis. – on siliceous rock; 7; st.

Placynthium pannariellum (Nyl.) H.Magn. – on moist siliceous rocks; 1, 4–6, 9; st.

Porpidia flavocaerulescens (Hornem.) Hertel & A.J. Schwab – on siliceous rocks; 4, 9; ap.

Pseudephebe minuscula (Nyl. ex Arnold) Brodo & D.Hawksw. – on siliceous rocks; 4, 7; st.

Psoroma tenue Henssen var. *boreale* Henssen – among mosses on soil together with *Rinodina mniaraea*; 1, 2, 4–9; ap.

Pyrenopsis furfurea (Nyl.) Leight. – on clayey soil together with *Myxobilimbia lobulata*; 4, 6, 9; ap.

* *Rhizocarpon atroflavescens* Lynge – on siliceous rock; 9; ap. *R. atroflavescens* is a rare Greenland lichen (Kristinsson, 2010).

Rhizocarpon badioatrum (Flörke ex Spreng.) Th.Fr. – on moist gneissic rocks together with *Umbilicaria deusta* and *Vestergrenopsis isidiata*; 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 9; ap.

Rhizocarpon bolanderi (Tuck.) Herre – on manured siliceous rocks; 1; st.

Rhizocarpon copelandii (Körb.) Th.Fr. – on siliceous rocks; 1, 6, 7, 9; ap.

Rhizocarpon eupetraeum (Nyl.) Arnold – on siliceous rocks together with *Lecanora polytropa*; 2, 9; ap.

Rhizocarpon geminatum Körb. – on siliceous rocks together with *Lecanora polytropa* and *Protoparmelia badia*; 2, 4, 6, 7, 9; ap.

Rhizocarpon grande (Flörke) Arnold – on siliceous rocks together with *Tremolecia atrata*; 1, 4, 5, 7, 9; ap.

Rhizocarpon inarense (Vain.) Vain. – on siliceous rocks together with *Pseudephebe minuscula*; 4, 6, 9; ap.

Rhizocarpon jemtlandicum (Malme) Malme – on siliceous rocks; 4, 6, 7, 9; ap.

Rinodina archaea (Ach.) Arnold – on dead twigs; 1; ap.

** *Rinodina egedeana* (Lindsay) Alstrup & D.Hawksw. – on *Peltigera malacea*; 9; ap. *R. egedeana* has previously been reported from Central West Greenland (Alstrup & Hawksworth, 1990).

Rinodina mniaraea (Ach.) Körb. – on soil rich in humus; 6, 7, 9; ap.

Sporastatia polyspora (Nyl.) Grummann – on siliceous rocks; 1, 5, 6; ap.

Staurothele fissa (Taylor) Zwackh – on moist siliceous rocks; 1, 4, 5, 7, 9; pe.

Stereocaulon arcticum Lynge – on soil; 2, 4, 6, 7, 9; st.

Stereocaulon arenarium (L.I. Savicz) I.M. Lamb – on gravelly soil; 2–4, 6, 7, 9; st.

Stereocaulon botryosum Ach. – on siliceous rocks; 5, 6, 8, 9; st.

Stereocaulon glareosum (L.I. Savicz) H.Magn. – on soil; 2, 4, 6, 7, 9; ap.

Trapeliopsis granulosa (Hoffm.) Lumbsch – on soil rich in humus together with *Cladonia macrophylla* and C. *sulphurina*; 4, 6, 7; st.

Umbilicaria virginis Schaer. – on gneissic rocks; 2–4, 6, 7; ap.

Verrucaria ceuthocarpa Wahlenb. – on siliceous seashore rock together with *Verrucaria erichsenii*; 5; pe.

** *Verrucaria erichsenii* Zschacke – on siliceous seashore rock; 5; pe. *V. erichsenii* is common in Central West Greenland (Thomson, 1997).

Verrucaria maura Wahlenb. – on siliceous seashore rocks; 1, 4, 6, 7; pe.

Verrucaria mucosa Wahlenb. – on siliceous seashore rock; 3; pe.

Vestergrenopsis isidiata (Degel.) E.Dahl – on moist gneissic rocks; 2, 7, 9; st.

Xanthoria sorediata (Vain.) Poelt – on manured siliceous rocks; 4, 9; st.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I thank Peer Corfixen for technical assistance.

REFERENCES

Alstrup V., Hawksworth D.L., 1990: The lichenicolous fungi of Greenland. – Meddelelser om Grønland. – Bioscience, 31: 1–90.

Dahl E., Lynge B., Scholander P.F., 1937: Lichens from Southeast Greenland. – Skrifter om Svalbard og Ishavet, 70: 1–76.

Daniels F.J.A., 1968: Lichens collected during a Dutch botanical East Greenland expedition to the Angmagssalik area in 1966. – Acta Botanica Neerlandica, 17(5): 345–348.

Daniels F.J.A., 1975: Vegetation of the Angmagssalik District, Southeast Greenland. III. Epilithic macrolichen communities. – Meddelelser om Grønland, 198(3): 1–32.

Daniels F.J.A., 1982: Vegetation of the Angmagssalik District, Southeast Greenland, IV. Shrub, dwarf shrub and terricolous lichens. – Meddelelser om Grønland. – Bioscience, 10: 1–78.

Daniels F.J.A., Ferwerda H.F., 1972: Three interesting finds from Southeast Greenland. – Acta Botanica Neerlandica, 21(2): 166–168.

Daniels F.J.A., Sipman H.J.M., 1975: *Cladonia cenotea* (Ach.) Schaer. also found in Southeast Greenland. – Acta Botanica Neerlandica, 24(5–6): 481–483.

Daniels F.J.A., Hansen E.S., Sipman H.J.M., 1985: New records of terricolous microlichens from Southeast Greenland. – Acta Botanica Neerlandica, 34(1): 49–58.

Hansen E.S., 1978a: Notes on occurrence and distribution of lichens in South East Greenland. – Meddelelser om Grønland, 204(4): 1–71.

Hansen E.S., 1978b: Notes on vertical distribution of lichens on three mountains in the Angmagssalik District, South East Greenland. – Botanisk Tidsskrift, 73: 55–61.

Hansen E.S., 1983: Additions to the lichen flora of Greenland. – Mycotaxon, 18(2): 483–494.

Hansen E.S., 1995: Greenland Lichens. – Copenhagen.

Hansen E.S., 2002: Lichens from Ammassalik Ø,

Southeast Greenland. – Folia Cryptogamica Estonica, 39: 3–12.

Hansen E.S., 2009: A contribution to the lichen flora of Hold with Hope and Hudson Land, North East Greenland. – Cryptogamie, Mycologie, 30(3): 269–278.

Hansen E.S., 2012: Lichens from five localities in south-east Greenland and their exposure to climate change. – Bibliotheca Lichenologica, 108: 123–134.

Hansen E.S., 2014: Contribution to the lichen flora of South East Greenland. I. The Kangerlussuaq area. – Botanica Lithuanica, 20(2): 153–158.

Hansen E.S., 2015a: Contribution to the lichen flora of South East Greenland. II. The Tugtilik area. – Botanica Lithuanica, 21(1): 68–73.

Hansen E.S., 2015b: Contribution to the lichen flora of South East Greenland. III. The coastal area between 63° and 65° N. – Botanica Lithuanica, 21(2): 119–124.

Hansen E.S., Poelt J., Søchting U., 1987: Die Flechtengattung *Caloplaca* in Grönland. – Meddelelser om Grønland. – Bioscience, 25: 1–52.

Jensen D.B., 1999: Grønlands biodiversitet – et landestudie. Teknisk Rapport, 27. – Nuuk.

Kristinsson H., Zhurbenko M., Hansen E.S., 2010: Panarctic checklist of lichens and lichenicolous fungi. Technical Report, 20. – Akureyri.

Lynge B., 1940: Lichens from North East Greenland. II. Microlichens. – Skrifter om Svalbard og Ishavet, 41: 1–116.

Nordin A., Moberg R., Tønsberg T., Vitikainen O., Dalsätt Å., Myrdal M., Snitting D., Ekman S., 2011: Santesson's Checklist of Lichen-forming and Lichenicolous Fungi. Museum of Evolution, Uppsala University, (http://130.238.83.220/santesson/home.php).

Thomson J.W., 1984: American Arctic lichens. I. The macrolichens. – New York.

Thomson J.W., 1997: American Arctic lichens. II. The microlichens. – Wisconsin.

PAPILDOMI DUOMENYS APIE PIETRYČIŲ GRENLANDIJOS KERPIŲ FLORĄ. IV. AMMASSALIK APYLINKĖS

Eric Steen Hansen

Santrauka

Straipsnyje pateikiamas 102 kerpių taksonų sąrašas iš Ammassalik vietovės pietrytinėje Grenlandijoje. Iš jų dvi rūšys – *Rinodina egedeana* ir *Verrucaria erichsenii* yra naujos rytinei Grenlandijai, o septynios pirmą kartą užregistruotos pietrytinėje salos dalyje: *Acarospora peliscypha*, *Caloplaca magni-filii*, *Lecanora atromarginata*, *Lecidella euphorea*, *Miriquidica nigroleprosa*, *Peltigera britannica* ir *Rhizocarpon atroflavescens*.