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BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

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CONTRIBUTION TO KNOWLEDGE ON SLIME MOLDS IN SERBIA

Branislav RANKOVIĆ

Faculty of Science, Institute of Biology, 34000 Kragujevac,
Serbia and Montenegro

Forty species were discovered and investigated in the course of two-year research on fungi of the class Myxomycetes in Serbia, the indicated species belonging to the orders Physarales, Stemonitales, Cribrariales, Enteridiales, Liceales, and Trichiales. The most widely represented order was Physarales, of which 18 species (45.00%) were found, including members of the genera *Fuligo*, *Badhamia*, *Physarum*, *Craterium*, *Didymium*, and *Lepidoderma*. The order Trichiales was represented by 10 species (25.00%) belonging to the genera *Ophiotheca*, *Arcyria*, and *Trichia*. Five species (12.5%) of the order Stemonitales were recorded in the study, including members of the genera *Brefeldia*, *Stemonitis*, and *Lamproderma*. The order Enteridiales was represented by three species (7.5%) belonging to the genera *Tubifera* and *Lycogala*. Two species (5.00%) were registered among representatives of the order Cribrariales, including members of the genera *Linbladia* and *Cribraria*. The order Liceales was represented by two species (5.00%) belonging to the genus *Licea*. Taxonomic characters needed for identification of the found species were studied in the work, the indicated characters including the following: appearance, disposition, color, form, and dimensions of the spore-bearing organs; presence, appearance, and color of the hypothallus; appearance, color, and dimensions of spores; and appearance, size, and color of the plasmodium, capillitium, and other structures. Also studied in the work were ecological characteristics of the found species: the sites where they were discovered were recorded, together with the substrates on which they were found and the frequency of their occurrence. Inasmuch as slime molds have not been studied before in Serbia, this is the first time the found species are described for the region.