



NOTEWORTHY BRYOPHYTE RECORDS COLLECTED IN THE BIODIVERSITY DAYS
A Biodiverzitás Napokon gyűjtött jelentős mohaadatok

Beáta Papp^{1*}, József Nagy² & Tibor Kovács³

¹Hungarian National Museum Public Collection Centre, Hungarian Natural History Museum, Baross u. 13, 1088 Budapest, Hungary; ²Museum and Library of Hungarian Agriculture, H-1146 Budapest, Vajdahunyadvár, Hungary; ³Hungarian Biodiversity Research Society, Hunyadvár u. 43/A 1165 Budapest, Hungary;
*E-mail: papp.beata@nhmus.hu

Since 2006, the Hungarian Biodiversity Research Society has organized annual "Biodiversity Days" – weekend-long events held in designated areas within various Hungarian national parks. Typically, 50 to 80 experts of different groups of organisms in these surveys. The data collection aims to compile the most comprehensive species list as much as possible. These surveys generally result in recordings of between 1,500 and 2,500 species. One of the key advantages of simultaneous multi-taxon surveys is that, during each event, species of particular interest are encountered: protected or strictly protected species previously unknown in the studied area, species new to the region or to the Hungarian flora, mycota, or fauna, and very rarely even species new to science.

The poster presents some of the most valuable bryological findings from the Biodiversity Days. Bryophytes account for 1.6%–4.3% of the recorded biodiversity, with an average proportion of 2.7%. The most valuable finding is *Lewinskya acuminata* (H. Philib.) F. Lara, Garilleti & Goffinet, which was found for the first time in Hungary on the 25th Biodiversity Days in 2025. It is a sub-Mediterranean, montane epiphyte. It was collected on the Great Hungarian Plain at Túrkeve in a dry oak forest. This record significantly extends the distribution range of this sub-Mediterranean element northwards. Numerous rare and protected bryophyte species were recorded during the Biodiversity Days. One of the most notable areas in this regard was Nagy Hideg Hill in the Börzsöny Mts – the venue for the 20th Biodiversity Days – where the protected *Brachythecium geheebii* Milde and *Taxiphyllum densifolium* (Lindb. ex Broth.) Reimers occur, alongside species that are rare in Hungary and red-listed, such as *Anomodon rugelii* (Müll. Hal.) Keissl., *Lescurea saviana* (De Not.) E. Lawton, *Orthotrichum urnigerum* Myrin, *Sciurohypnum flotowianum* (Sendtn.) Ignatov & Huttunen, and *Brachytheciastrum olympicum* (Jur.) Vanderp. et al., which is known from only a few locations. Among the lowland areas, the surrounding of Hajdúszoboszló – where fieldwork was conducted during the 22nd Biodiversity Days – deserves special mention; here, we discovered populations of the protected species *Entosthodon hungaricus* (Boros) Loeske and *Microbryum floerkeanum* (F. Weber & D. Mohr) Schimp. in saline habitats. Later, we identified *Physcomitrium arenicola* Laz. – a species new to Hungary – from this collection, and the specimen was included as a voucher in the published report.