

from five localities, by using pitfall traps placed along a transect. As a result, 75 species of Coleopterans belonging to 20 families, 29 subfamilies and 37 genera were registered, with highest species richness (42) of ground-beetle representatives (Carabidae).

**Keywords:** taxonomy, Coleoptera, Skopje Valley, Vodno Mt.

## Medicinal fungi in Macedonia and its use

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Throughout the years, fungi made an enormous progress in medicine, despite still being a unsearched territory in Macedonia. The medicinal properties are compiled on the basis of information gathered by literature reviews. More than 50 medicinal fungi have been recorded in Macedonia. Using literature review it was established that different species have different medicinal functions and uses, such as antitumor, antibacterial, antibiotic, antiviral, cytostatic, antihyperglycemic, anticoagulant, antioxidant, antifungal and antimicrobial ones. The substrates of the fungus are lignicolous (33) and terricolous(33). According to the literature, it has been showed that medicinal fungi play a very important role in medicine.

**Keywords:** Medicine fungus, Macedonia, Antitumor

## Diversity of macrofungi in beech forests in Ovčar-Kablar Gorge

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Ovčar-Kablar Gorge is located in western part of the Republic of Serbia where beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) forests are dominant, which have a very important role in fungal diversity. Due to anthropological impacts these forests are being faced with degradation which is reflected on biodiversity. The aim of this research was to gather data on diversity of macro fungi in beech forests of Ovčar-Kablar Gorge in order to have better insight into further research regarding forest conservation. Material collected during fieldwork was identified by macroscopic characteristics of macro fungi. Research was carried out occasionally from 2013 to 2016, during which 8 different sites with beech forests were visited. Total number of recorded species on these sites was 178, out of which 57 were mycorrhizal, 117 saprotrophs, 1 saproparasitic and 3 parasitic. By the Legislation of the Republic of Serbia there were 4 strictly protected species and 3 protected species. Under the Regulation on putting the use and wildlife under control there were 2 species. Preliminary results show significant diversity of macromycetes, however it is necessary to continue research on fungal diversity of the researched area in order to obtain more reliable data which can be valuable in putting habitats under protection.

**Keywords:** checklist, *Fagus sylvatica*, macromycetes, protected species