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## Parmelia Ach. s. str. in the southern Baltic region

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The distinguishing morphological and chemical characters of nine species of Parmelia Ach. s. str. occurring in the southern Baltic region, namely P. barrenoae Divakar et al., P. ernstiae Feuerer & A. Thell, P. fraudans (Nyl.) Nyl., P. omphalodes (L.) Ach. (including subsp. discordans (Nyl.) Skult and subsp. omphalodes), P. pinnatifida Kurok., P. saxatilis (L.) Ach., P. serrana A. Crespo et al., P. submontana Nádv. ex Hale and P. sulcata Taylor, are presented. Four of the species are cryptic or semi-cryptic, being recent segregates from *P. saxatilis* and *P.* sulcata based primarily on evidence derived from molecular analyses. P. ernstiae was formerly believed to be chemically distinct from P. serrana by the presence of lobaric acid, but recently this has been reported in both species. Furthermore, three chemotypes of *P. serrana* have been found by TLC in solvents A, C and G: 1) atranorin, consalazinic, salazinic and lichesterinic acids; 2) atranorin, consalazinic, salazinic, protolichesterinic and lichesterinic acids; 3) atranorin, consalazinic, salazinic, protolichesterinic, lichesterinic and lobaric acids. The first chemotype is rarely found while the other two appear to be common. At least three of the species, P. ernstiae, P. serrana and P. submontana are increasing in frequency in the region and spreading northwards.

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