**Parmelia barrenoae and P. pinnatifida, two lichen species new to Poland**

Emilia Ossowska* & Martin Kukwa

**Abstract:** Ossowska, E. & Kukwa, M. 2016. *Parmelia barrenoae* and *P. pinnatifida*, two lichen species new to Poland. – Herzogia 29: 198–203.

*Parmelia barrenoae* and *P. pinnatifida* are reported as new to Poland. *Parmelia barrenoae* is known from 85 records and is widely distributed throughout Poland. *Parmelia pinnatifida*, by contrast, is a rare species recorded only in mountain areas. The general distribution of both species, their habitat requirements, morphology, secondary chemistry, and differences compared to similar taxa are discussed.


**Key words:** Parmelioid lichens, Lecanoromycetes, Ascomycota, chemotaxonomy.

**Introduction**

Parmelioid lichens have received a lot of attention in lichenological studies during recent years; as a result, both their evolution and geographic distribution are better known, and several species new to science have been discovered (e.g., Feuerer & Thell 2002, Crespo et al. 2010, Hawksworth et al. 2011, Flakus et al. 2012, Divakar et al. 2013, 2015). The genus *Parmelia* Ach. itself has seen many changes: phylogenetic studies combining molecular data with morphology and secondary chemistry has resulted in the recognition of new taxa and has clarified the taxonomic status of synonyms, e.g. *P. barrenoae* Divakar et al., *P. encryptata* A.Crespo et al., *P. ernstiae* Feuerer & A.Thell, *P. mayi* Divakar et al., *P. pinnatifida* Kurok. and *P. serrana* A.Crespo et al. (Molina et al. 2004, 2011a, 2011b, Divakar et al. 2005, 2015, Thell et al. 2008). Two of those species, *P. ernstiae* and *P. serrana*, have been recently reported from Poland (Otte 2003, Ossowska et al. 2014).

During a revision of material from Polish herbaria by the authors, material of two other species, *P. barrenoae* and *P. pinnatifida*, were found. This article presents the first records of those species from Poland with their general morphological, chemical and ecological characteristics.

* Corresponding author