**Heterodermia incana** (Physciaceae), a new record for Russia

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We report a new finding of *Heterodermia incana*, a rare lichen with an otherwise tropical distribution, from Sakhalin Island in the Russian Far East. It is the northernmost record for *Heterodermia incana* to date. We provide illustrations of its morphological features, an occurrence map and results of HPTLC.


**Key words:** Physciaceae, Podocarpaceae, rare lichen, Sakhalin.

**Introduction**

During research on the lichen mycobiota on southern Sakhalin Island (southern part of the Russian Far East), we found *Heterodermia incana* (Stirt.) D.D.Awasthi, a rare lichen species. It was the first record of this species for Russia. Even though the region is considered as a boreal zone with dark coniferous and mixed coniferous – deciduous forests, it is rich for species of tropical and subtropical elements mostly in communities with high humidity such as, *Heterodermia microphylla* (Kurok.) Skorepa and *Myelochroa subaurulenta* (Nyl.) Elix & Hale (Ezhkin & Galanina 2014).

Almost all *Heterodermia* species known from Russia (23 of 24 species including the new one) occur in the southern part of the Russian Far East (Urbanavichus & Andreev 2010). The genus *Heterodermia* Trevis. s. lat. consists of approximately 165 mainly pantropical to subtropical species (http://www.mycobank.org, accessed: 01 January 2017) with a few species extending into temperate or oceanic regions. Our new finding of *H. incana* represents the northernmost point registered for the species. Its distributional range displays a wide disjunction at present. It could be hypothesized that this disjunction resulted from a joint dispersal of the species to Sakhalin with broad-leaved trees in one of the warm climatic period in the early Pleistocene when Sakhalin Island was connected with Japan, the Kuriles and the Asian continent (Bogatov et al. 2006).

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