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MARITIME LICHENS FROM MAR DEL PLATA, BUENOS AIRES PROVINCE.

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In this paper the authors present the results obtained during a recent field work carried out in the locality of Mar del Plata, Buenos Aires Province.

The main objective was the study of the maritime lichens which may occur in this locality as a part of the "Plan de Ciencias del Mar" (URU/82/009, PNUD/UNESCO).

The collection sites chosen were the rocky outcrops located in the oceanic coast along the urbanized area of Mar del Plata City. Arranged from N to S they are: Punta Piedras, Cabo Corrientes, Parque San Martín and Punta Cantera. Punta Mogotes placed to the south from Punta Cantera could not be visited because it is under military jurisdiction.

The specimens collected are deposited in the private herbarium of the senior author and duplicatas will be sent by the junior author to (BACF) and (H).

Buellia montevidensis MALME

CABO CORRIENTES: on perpendicular rocks, scarce (MP/2);
on boulders (MP/3 pr.p.).

PUNTA CANTERA: top of rocks in beach, scarce (MP/9).

Recorded for Argentina for the first time. All the collections listed were gathered in the hygrohaline zone.

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Until a very recent date this species was known only from the type locality: Isla de Flores, Río de la Plata, Uruguay (MALME 1928:31, MAGNUSSON 1950:236). During the present "Plan de Ciencias del Mar" it was collected in different parts along the Uruguayan coast (OSORIO 1983:280, 1985: in press, OSORIO, SILVA, HAREAU 1984:2).

Caloplaca felipponei ZAHLBR.

PUNTA PIEDRAS: rocks along the Coast Avenue (MP/1).

CABO CORRIENTES: on boulders, very common (MP/3 pr.p.); rocks of a wall, locally common (MP/4); perpendicular rocks, common (MP/5).

PUNTA CANTERA: top of rocks in beach, scarce (MP/10).

Recorded for Argentine for the first time. All the collections were gathered in the hygrohaline zone.

Before starting with the "Plan de Ciencias del Mar" this species was only known from the type locality: Isla de Flores, a small Río de la Plata island (ZAHLEBRUCKNER 1912:382). At present its range in Uruguay comprises the Department of Montevideo (OSORIO 1985: in press), Canelones (OSORIO 1985: in press) and Maldonado (OSORIO, SILVA, HAREAU 1984:2). In the Argentine collection sites visited by the authors this *Caloplaca* is, undoubtedly, the most abundant lichen species observed covering large parts of the rocks and boulders. This species was also observed but not collected in Parque General San Martín. In this Public Park only foliaceous species easily separable from the substratum were gathered.

Caloplaca sublobulata (NYL.) ZAHLBR. was reported from Cabo Corrientes by the senior author (OSORIO 1980:219). That is a misidentification and the collection was renamed as *C. felipponei*. An identical error occurs with some Uruguayan collections studied by the senior author (OSORIO 1983:280; 1985: in press).

Phycia caesia (HOFFM.) FÜRNRÖHR.

PARQUE GRAL. SAN MARTIN: on perpendicular oceanfaced rocks, scarce, aerohalin (MP/6).

This species is recorded within the limits of the Marsden Square 413 (30°40'S and 50°-60°W) for the first time.

Pseudoparmelia papillosa (LYNGE ex GYELN.) HALE

PARQUE GRAL. SAN MARTIN: on perpendicular oceanfaced rocks, only specimen seen, aerohalin (MP/8).

We have found only one Argentine record of this species: Province of Buenos Aires (HALE 1976:41) but the collection site is not precised. Formerly reported from maritime habitats from Uruguay (OSORIO 1967:6, 1983: 281, 1985: in press).

Xanthoparmelia sp.

PARQUE GRAL. SAN MARTIN: on perpendicular oceanfaced rocks, very scarce, aerohalin (MP/6).

This *Xanthoparmelia* with laminal soralia, lower side brown and with norstictic and stictic acids in the medulla is also collected in Uruguay (Montevideo: Puerto del Buceo, Osorio, unpublished record) is a very similar habitat. The Uruguayan collection is under study by Dr. THOMAS H. NASH, III.

CONCLUSIONS.

As a result of the field work in Mar del Plata City we have identified five maritime lichen species. It is necessary to add two crustose species (perhaps *Buellia*) observed but not collected in Parque General San Martín. The low number of species found is a very remarkable fact due to the very large extension of the habitats suitable for the lichen growth. In Punta Cantera, the southernmost placed collection site with rocky outcrops several hundreds of square meters large, only a rock placed in the beach supported a *Caloplaca felipponei*-*Buellia montevidensis* community. In many collection sites *Caloplaca felipponei* was the only species found and constitutes nearly the 95% of the lichen vegetation. With the exception of *Buellia montevidensis* the remaining species are represented by a few number of specimens.

The paucity of lichen species and the uniform monotony of the lichen vegetation are the most conspicuous facts which result from the present field work.

SUMMARY

Five maritime lichen species are reported from Mar del Plata, Buenos Aires Province, Argentina. *Caloplaca felipponei* and *Buellia montevidensis* are added to the known Argentine lichen flora.

SUMARIO

Cinco especies de líquenes marítimos se citan para Mar del Plata, Provincia de Buenos Aires, Argentina. *Caloplaca felipponei* y *Buellia montevidensis* se citan por primera vez para la Argentina.

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