

Supplementary File S8

Identification of the secondary metabolites produced by *Ramalina rosacea*, a species found on rock sea shores in the Western Mediterranean area, and confined to two localities: France, Corsica, Cavallo islet in the Lavezzi archipelago and Spain, Almería, Cabo de Gata.

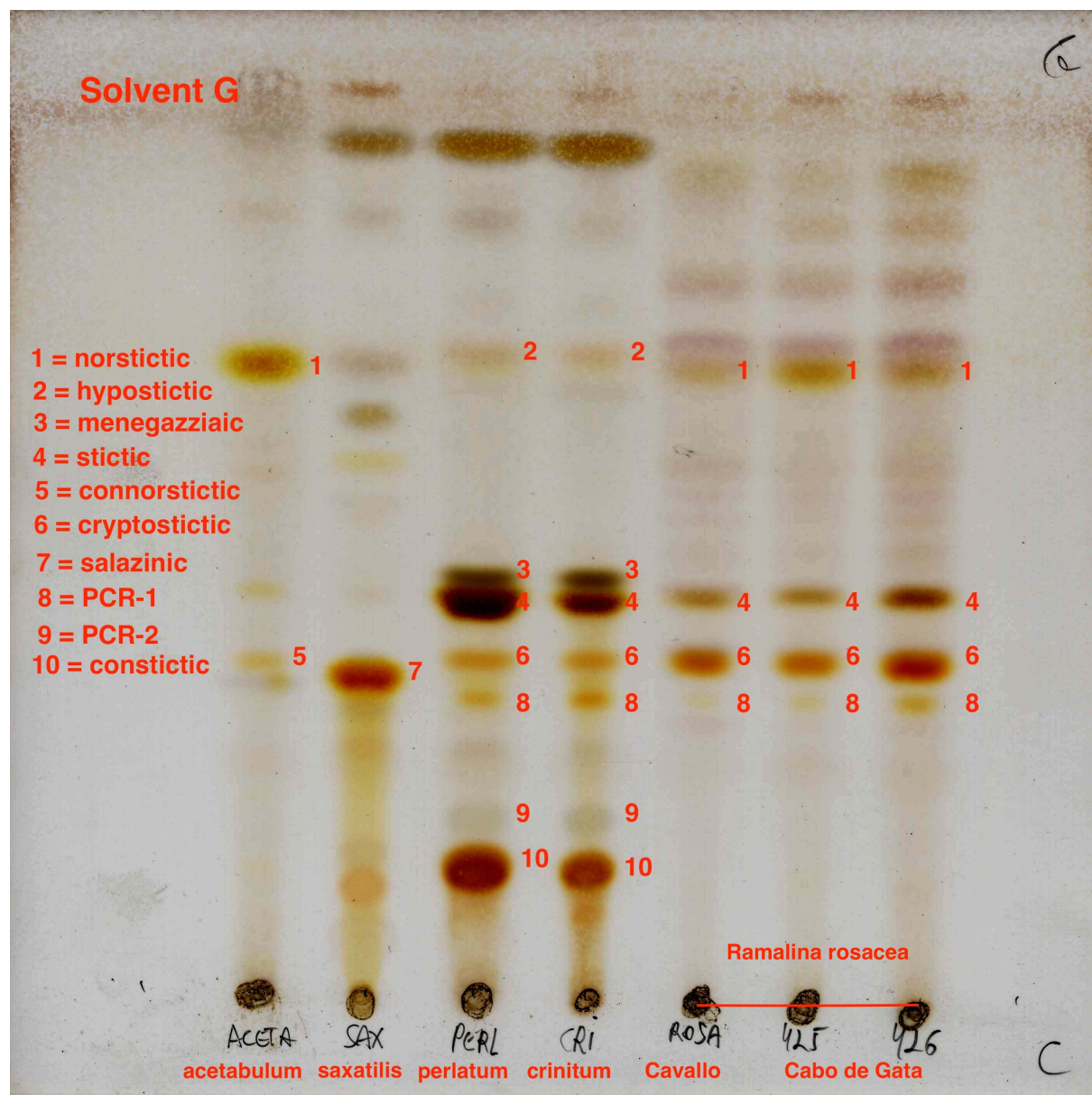
Extraction of the secondary metabolites was made in cold acetone, and TLC were performed in solvent C and G (Culberson et al. 1981; Orange et al. 2010). Both plates were dried and sprayed with a 10% H₂SO₄ solution and eventually heated at c. 120°C in oven.

Samples for comparison were [all specimens preserved in LG]: *Pleurosticta acetabulum* (Belgium, Namur, 1973, coll. E. Sérusiaux 555); *Parmelia saxatilis* (Belgium, Liège, 2020, coll. E. Sérusiaux s.n.); *Parmotrema perlatum* (France, Pas-de-Calais, 1960, coll. J. Lambinon 1013); *Parmotrema crinitum* (France, Pyrénées-Atlantiques, 1989, coll. E. Sérusiaux 10584). Accessions of *Ramalina rosacea*: France, Cavallo, D. & O. Gonnet s.n. (hb, LG DNA 4642); Spain, Almería, Cabo de Gata, P. van den Boom 3835 (hb van den Boom, LG DNA 425 and 426).

Plates are reproduced below. Plate developed in solvent G includes identification of accessions (below) and references to β -depsidones of the stictic ac. group; nomenclature follows Culberson et al. (1981).

References:

- Culberson CF, Culberson WL, Johnson A (1981) A standardized TLC analysis of β -orcinol depsidones. *Bryologist* 84: 16-29.
- Gonnet D, Gonnet O, Gardiennet A, Roux C (2017) Les lichens et champignons lichénicoles de l'île de Cavallo (archipel des Lavezzi, Corse). *Ecologia Mediterranea* 43 : 171-175.
- Orange A, James PW, White FJ (2010) Microchemical methods for the identification of lichens. British Lichen Society, London



Solvent C

