**SPECIES DELIMITATION AND INTEGRATIVE TAXONOMY IN THE CYANOLICHEN GENUS *Rostania* s. str. (*Collemataceae*, *Peltigerales*).**

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Applying two coalescent-based species delimitation methods based on fungal mitochondrial and nuclear markers (mtSSU rDNA, β-tubulin, MCM7, RPB2) and a cyanobacterial marker (16S rDNA), we studied the recently resurrected cyanolichen genus *Rostania* (*Collemataceae*), and found an earlier overlooked species diversity. *Rostania s. str.* included three European species (*R. ceranisca, R. multipunctata* and *R. occultata*), but now we recognise four species in the *R. occultata* complex in Europe, resulting in six *Rostania* species in the region. We show that all three *Nostoc* morphotypes (one forming single cells to short chains in clusters, one forming short chains and one forming long chains of cells) earlier known from cyanobionts in *Collemataceae* occur in *Rostania* with a substantial correlation between thallus morphology and *Nostoc* morphotypes. We tested if *Nostoc* morphology is modified by the structure of the mycobiont-medulla (phenotypic plasticity), or if the morphotypes represent several genetically distinct species. Here, we present the taxonomy of the *R. occultata* complex and discuss the correlation between mycobiont and cyanobiont species in *Rostania*.