**THE GENERA *Relicina* AND *Bulbothrix* (Parmeliaceae) FROM VIETNAM**

Dong Liu1,2\*; Run-Dong Liu1; Jae-Seoun Hur1; Võ Thị Phi Giao3

1 Korean Lichen Research Institute (KoLRI), Sunchon National University, South Korea; 2 Central South University of Forestry and Technology, China; 3 National University-Hochiminh City, Vietnam; \* E-mail: liudong143@gmail.com

The genera *Relicina* (Hale & Kurok.) Hale and *Bulbothrix* Hale were segregated from *Parmelia* on the basis of their marginal bulbate cilia. These two genera differ in the secondary metabolites of their upper cortex, that *Relicina* contain usnic acid and *Bulbothrix* have atranorin. During the field excursion in the southern part of Vietnam, some specimens of Parmeliaceae with bulbate cilia were collected. Morphological examination and description were made according to the Vietnamese specimens, secondary compounds were confirmed by TLC and HPLC, and phylogenetic relationship were reconstructed based on three loci including the internal transcribed spacer (ITS) regions, the large subunit nuclear ribosomal RNA gene (nLSU), the small subunit mitochondrial rRNA gene sequences (mtSSU). Consequently, these specimens of Parmeliaceae with bulbate cilia belong to two genera: *Relicina* and *Bulbothrix*, of which the genus *Relicina* was firstly reported from Vietnam, one species *Relicina albicans* D. Liu & J.S. Hur is newly described, four species: *Bulbothrix asiatica* Y. Y. Zhang & Li S. Wang, *Relicina abstrusa* (Vain.) Hale, *R.* *amphithrix* Hale, *R. gemmulosa* (Kurok.) Streimann were newly reported from Vietnam. In addition, the illustration and key to genera *Relicina* and *Bulbothrix* in Vietnam were provided in this study.