

IIII Subg. Usnea Sect. Laevigatae

Cortex very fragile, scaly and falling off, revealing the medulla in many places; surface ± white to greenish, white, at most somewhat brownish when wet, indistinctly scalyareolate, glabrous or pruinose, never truly distinctly papillate; axis white, I.

Thallus filamentous and cylindrical, at most indistinctly articulated; pseudocyphellae absent; medulla white.

This section (especially subsect. Amabilis) is closest to Sect. Elongatae (especially subsect. Longissimae, from which it differs especially in that the branches are terete, smooth to at most indistinctly tuberculate, and the axis is I).

Subsect. Amabiles

Thallus elongated, pendulous.

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Thallus pendulous, ca. 15 cm long, rather rigid, white, matt, smooth, appearing pruinose. Base almost indistinct, soon above base and along whole length rather frequently, usually dichotomously branched; branches arcuately curved, hanging and almost parallel, uniformly ca. 1 mm thick, somewhat attenuated towards hairlike tips, terete or slightly compressed near branching points; surface ± continuous, smooth; papillae absent; fibrils absent or rare and poorly developed. Medulla rather dense, K+ yellow, not turning red. Apothecia rather rare, sessile, lateral on thicker branches, to 5 mm wide; margin cupuliform, smooth, sparsely ciliate; disc concave. CMA 50:130:280. Medulla K+ sulphur yellow (not red). Florida (but not mentioned by Harris, 1990). U.
amabilis