

Paraparmelia Elix & Johnst.
(LECANORALES: PARMELIACEAE)

After Hale, and others

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Thallus foliose, saxicolous, adnate to loosely adnate; lobes subirregular, narrow, (0.5)1.03.0(4.0) mm wide, margins eciliate; upper surface gray, often darkening with age, with a pored epicortex (perforate polysaccharide covering); pseudocyphellae absent; upper cortex paraplectenchymatous to palisade plectenchymatous; medulla white; underside pale tan to jet black, moderately to sparsely rhizinate; rhizines simple for the most part, sometimes tufted at the apices. Cell walls containing Xanthoparmeliatype lichenan.

Apothecia adnate, laminal, imperforate; spores 8, ellipsoid, simple, 710 x 46 um. Pycnidia laminal or subapical, immersed; conidia bifusiform, 57 x 1 um. Cortex with atranorin, rarely chloratranorin or traces of usnic acid. Medulla with orcinol depsides, orcinol depsidones, orcinol depsidones as in Pseudoparmelia), and growing in arid, subarid and temperate areas.

Lobes ca. 1 mm wide. Upper surface smooth and plane; soredia farinose, produced in discrete orbicular soralia. Medulla K, P+ orange/red (protocetraric acid). On rock. northern Alabama, Tennessee. Paraparmelia alabamensis

Literature

Elix, J. A. 1993. Genera of Parmeliaceae.

Elix, J. A., J. Johnston and D. Verdon. 1986. Canoparmelia, Paraparmelia and Relicinopsis, three new genera in the Parmeliaceae (lichenized Ascomycotina). Mycotaxon 27: 271-282.
Hale, M. 1979. How to Know the Lichens.

Hale, M. 19 . Pseudoparmelia. [Need to get more info. from this].