

Xanthomendoza Kondratyuk & Kaernefelt

After Kondratyuk & Kaernefelt (1997) and Lindblom (1997)

Thallus foliose-umbilicate, erect or suberect, yellowish or orange reddish, with large soredia and forming new lobes on the mother lobes, loosely attached with more aggregated umbilicus hapters. Corticate on both sides, the upper cortical layer composed of a thin layer of anticlinally arranged paraplectenchymatous hyphae, medulla of loosely interwoven hyphae and with compact medullary plectenchyma composed of periclinally arranged hyphae, lower cortex pprosoplectenchymatous, composed of pericalinally arranged conglutinated hyphae.

Apothecia extremely rare, zeorine, sessile; disc plane, yellowish orange to reddish orange; thalline margin concolorous with disc and thallus or slightly brighter than the disc, and with unique anatomical structure, e.g. pseudoproosoplectenchymatous exciple and lacking (or palisade plectenchymatous in places) cortex of thalline margin.

Pycnidia immersed or in small deep orange to dark orange warts. Conidia oblong, bacilliform to narrowly ellipsoid.

Xanthomendoza mendozae (Räsänen) Kondratyuk & Kaernefelt

Thallus small, up to 25 mm, foliose, forming small patches or extensive colonies covering the substrate, attached \pm centrally, by lower parts of lobes, sometimes with supporting rhizines. Lobes \pm wide, 0.8-6.0 mm at widest point, short, \pm revolute, with or without thin terminal branches, apices curled downwards, mature lobes often \pm fan-shaped and wavy. Upper surface yellow to orange, \pm pruinose, often cracked near terminal parts. Lower surface dirty white, dull. Rhizines very rare, short, pointed or somewhat frayed, white. Soredia produced from lower surface, yellow to greenish yellow, large, spherical, with a dull, fuzzy surface ("tennis balls"), 46-70-84 μ m. Photobiont layer discontinuous, \pm spread throughout the medulla. Medulla reticulate, with short irregular hyphae. Lower cortex prosoplectenchymatous, thin.

Apothecia not seen.

Pycnidia common, scattered, \pm immersed, concolorous with upper surface, or dark orange when overripe, c. 0.2-0.3 mm diam. Conidia bacilliform, (3.8-)4.2-4.6-4.9(-5.8) x c. 1.5 μ m.

Parietin (major), fallacinal, emodin, teloschistin, and parietinic acid. (Intermediate chemosyntrome A/A3).

On siliceous rock, sometimes among bryophytes.
California; Mexico.

Literature

Kondratyuk, S. & I. Kaernefelt. 1997. Josefpoeltia and Xanthomendoza, two new genera in the Teloschistaceae (Lichenized Ascomycotina). Bibl. Lichneol. 68: 19-44.

Lindblom, L. 1997. The genus Xanthoria in North America. J. Hattori Bot. Lab. 83: 75-172.