

Xanthoparmelia (Vainio) Hale
(LECANORALES: PARMELIACEAE)

After Thomson (1993),
originally and eventually from Hale (1987)

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Thallus foliose (to subcrustose), heteromerous, dorsiventral, lobated, \pm narrowly lobed, usually radiate, appressed to somewhat ascending, tightly to loosely attached, sometimes becoming fruticose (detached and vagrant); lobes broad and rounded to narrowelongate, laciniate, sometimes becoming covered by imbricate lobules and forming matts; upper surface smooth, occasionally wrinkled, matt, shining or effigurate maculate; both surfaces corticate; upper cortex paraplectenchymatous to palisade plectenchymous, or with vaults; pored epicortex present; pseudocyphellae absent; lobes narrow, eciliate; attached to substrate by simple rhizines, or growing loose on soil; rhizines rather sparse, simple, concolorous with lower surface, or black; upper surface yellowgreenish to yellowishgrayish; lower surface pale to dark brown or black, smooth or wrinkled, matt or shining. Cell walls containing Xanthoparmelia type lichexanthone. Isidia often present; soredia mostly rare (at least in N. America).

Apothecia, when present, adnate to sessile or substipitate, laminal, eprforate; disc concave, brown to chestnut brown, circular; margin thalloid, persistent, concolorous with thallus, entire or crenulate, \pm prominent; hypothecium hyaline; epihymenium brown; paraphyses branched; asci clavate, unitunicate, I+ blue; tholus I+ blue; spores 8, \pm uniseriate, ellipsoid, simple, hyaline, thin walled, (5)610(12) x (3)46 μ m.

Pycnidia frequent in some fertile species, rare or absent in sterile species, laminal, immersed, punctiform, black or redbrown, minute; fulcrum endobasidial, bayonetlike; pycnospores bifusiform (57 x 1 μ m). Upper cortex with usnic acid (without atranorin); medulla with orcinol depsides or depsidones,