

Thamnolia Ach. ex Schaerer
(DEUTEROMYCOTINA)

After Thomson (1984)

Rev. 5/94

Thallus fruticose, wormlike, upright or prostrate, ± cylindrical to flattened and twisted, not or little branched with short lateral pointed branches, inflated, tapering to the ends, 14(12) cm long, 12(8) mm wide; surface smooth, matt; usually dying at the base, corticate on all surfaces; cortex paraplectenchymatous, of longitudinally oriented hyphae (anticlinal according to Rogers); unattached. Medulla thin, of longitudinally oriented hyphae, the interior hollow. Ascocarps and pycnidia unknown. Atranorin, various depsidones (baeomycesic, squamatic, thamnolic, decarboxylthamnolic). Photobiont Trebouxia. Medulla C, KC. On soil or among decumbent vegetation or grass, in exposed heaths, mostly arcticalpine. Type species: T. vermicularis.

1. Thallus UV, K+ yellow, P+ yellow to orangered, containing thamnolic acid. Podetia white or grayish white, becoming pinkish and staining paper brown on long standing in herbarium, sometimes prostrate or decumbent, sometimes tufted. On bare, open gravels and frost boils to rich, moist, mossy thickets among the willows and thickets, arcticalpine, spreading south into Washington, central Rocky Mountains, and New England.
T. vermicularis

1. Thallus UV+ yellow, K or K+ weakly yellowish, P+ yellow, containing squamatic and baeomycesic acids. Podetia chalkwhite, not changing color or staining paper in herbarium, more erect, simple or sparingly branched. Especially in more sheltered localities, arcticalpine, spreading south only to Oregon. T. subuliformis

Literature

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