

Parmelia Ach. (s. str.)
(LECANORALES: PARMELIACEAE)

After Hale, and Wong & Brodo, and others

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Thallus foliose, lobed, radiate, appressed to somewhat ascending; upper surface grayish (to brown but not olivaceous or black), K+ yellow; lower surface [usually?] black; both surfaces corticate; upper cortex prosoplectenchymatous, of anticlinal hyphae, reticulately cracked or maculate/pseudocyphellate; medulla wooly; lower cortex pale or dark; rhizines present, [usually?] numerous, simple, rarely sparsely furcate or squarrosely branched, to the margin; with or without marginal cilia [?usually without]. Nonpored epicortex presnet; pseudocyphellae (linear, effigurate, or rarely punctiform) on upper surface. Cell walls containing isolichenan.

Apothecia sessile, laminal, eperforate; disk concave, brown, circular; margin thalloid; hypothecium pale; paraphyses branched; asci clavate, unitunicate, I+ blue; tholus I+ blue; spores 8, ellipsoid, simple, hyaline, thin walled, 1115 x 69 um.

Pycnidia laminal, immersed; fulcrum endobasidial, bayonetlike; pycnospores bacilliformcylindrical or rarely weakly bifusiform (57 x 1 um). Upper cortex with atranorin; medulla with orcinold depsides, orcinol depsidones,