

Cavernularia Degel.
(LECANORALES)

After Hale (1979) and Purvis (1992)

Rev. 5/94

Thallus foliose, dorsiventrally flattened, or almost tubular, corticate on both sides, directly attached by parts of lower surface, lacking rhizines; lower surface with numerous, small depressions formed by indentation of lower cortex. Cortex pseudoparenchymatous. Photobiont trebouxiioid. Soralia sometimes present. Apothecia with thalline exciple. Spores 8, globose, simple, colorless, 34 μ m diam. Cortex with atranorin; medulla with physodic acid. On bark or wood.

The genus is superficially similar to whitish species of Parmeliopsis and Foraminella, but is easily recognized by the inflated lobes with holes on the underside.

1. Thallus without soredia. Apothecia common, 27 mm diam.; disk brown. Thallus adnate, 24 cm broad; lobes 11.5 mm wide, linear, branched and dissected, somewhat inflated (especially when seen from below) to \pm flattened; upper surface greenish mineral gray (sometimes turning buff in herbarium), shiny, with black pycnidia; lower surface shiny, dark brown to blackening, almost sponglike, perforated with small to rather large holes or pits. Medulla K, C, P, KC+ rose (physodic acid). On conifers (especially Douglas fir, pine, spruce) and fenceposts. Pacific coastal forests, lowland, California to British Columbia, occasional. C. lophyrea (Ach.) Degel.

1. Thallus with soredia. Apothecia very rare, shortly stalked, with a thick thalline margin; disc brown. Thallus to 2 cm broad, forming \pm orbicular rosettes or fragmentary; lobes to 1 mm wide, \pm palmate, radiating, contiguous or overlapping towards center, \pm discrete and horizontally spreading; upper surface somewhat roughened, gray, becoming greengray when wet. Soralia frequent, on or near lobe ends, convex, occasionally becoming confluent; soredia finely granular, pale greenish white. Lower surface dark brownblack, without rhizines, with numerous, almost contiguous depressions 0.10.2 mm diam. Medulla K, C, P, KC+ rose (physodic acid). On Pinus contorta, shrubs (Myrica, Vaccinium) and fenceposts, west coast (California to Alaska) and on Abies balsamea and various broadleaved plants, northeast coast (Newfoundland), in humid, oceanic areas, occasional. C. hultenii Degel.

Literature

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