

**Parmelina** Hale

(LECANORALES: PARMELIACEAE)

Thallus foliose; lobes narrow (16 mm), rotund to subirregular; apices of lobes subrotund; upper side gray, often slightly maculate. Cilia mainly in lobe axils (sometimes very tiny and scant), simple; rhizines simple. Pored epicortex present; pseudocyphellae absent. Upper cortex palisade plectenchymatous. Medulla white. Cell walls containing isolichenan.

Apothecia laminal, eperforate. Spores ellipsoid (812 x 57 um).

Pycnidia laminal, immersed. Conidia cylindricfusiform (or sublageniform?), 47 x 1 um. Cortex with usnic acid. Medulla often C+ red (lecanoric acidan orcinol depside) or aliphatic acids. On bark, rarely rock, temperate. Type species: P. tiliacaea.

Parmelinopsis differs in having apically truncate, emaculate lobes, simple to dichotomously branched rhizines, larger spores and shorter conidia.

After Hale

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Without isidia, lobules, pustules or soredia. Medulla entirely white. Underside black. Medulla K, C+, KC red (lecanoric acid). Cortex distinctly white maculate. Thallus adnate, 310 cm broad; upper surface light mineral gray; lower surface black and densely rhizinate; with some cilia in lobe axiles. Rhizines simple to sparsely branched. Apothecia common. Common on oak trees, California. ....Parmelina quercina

Elix, J. 1993. Genera of Parmeliaceae.