

IIIA. Usnea Subg. Usnea Sect. Stramineae

Rev. 1/94

Thallus ± elongated, usually pendent, soft, often (but not always!) distinctly articulate; pseudocyphellae absent; usually strawcolor (to pale green or whitish, but not deep or dark green, nor reddish), unchanged in herbarium or more often turning distinctly brown or sometimes reddish brown; cortex almost always thin and papery, rarely thick, but usually smooth and without papillae.

This section, like Sect. Glabratae, is characterized primarily by the color of the thallus when fresh or at least in the herbarium, and by the usual lack of true or distinct papillae.

IIIA1. Straminea Subsect. Amoenae

Thallus pendulous, prostrate or sometimes tufted and suberect, terete or rather distinctly foveolate, ± articulate; surface at most indistinctly papillate; pale straw colored, pale yellowish, or whitish, rarely dull green; color scarcely changed in herbarium; lateral branchlets (fibrils) usually absent or almost so, when present thin. Cortex thin and soft or at least not very elastic; medulla thick, lax; axis thin.

Thallus about 15 cm long, pendulous, hairlike, greenish strawcolored, very smooth. Apothecia only 24 mm. CMA 60:170:100. Surface smooth. Base short, indistinct, with narrow dark zone. Primary branches ca. 0.50.7 mm diam., often slightly obute anulate and foveolate, usually short, soon repeatedly dichotomously branched; secondary branches terete, ca 0.40.5 mm diam., somewhat attenuate towards tips, rarely articulate. Soredia absent or few and poorly developed, farinose, developing from tubercles, on subapical parts of branches. Fibrils usually absent. Medulla K+ brown, I-. Apothecia not rare, lateral then terminal, 24 mm diam., plane; margin with few, short fibrils. Southeastern US (but not mentioned by Harris, 1990); Mexico. U. trichinella Mot.

IIIA2. Sect. Stramineae Subsect. Stramineae

Thallus usually large, often elongated, pendulous, often soft; surface usually smooth, at most indistinctly papillate; pale straw color or pale greenish; color turning intense brown in herbarium; lateral branchlets (fibrils) usually present; branches

terete but often foveolate and uneven, almost always distinctly articulate; cortex almost always thin; medulla thick and loose; axis rather thin.

Thallus with large (at first punctiform?) farinose soralia on numerous, large, very noticeable, crooked, deformed, coralloid branchlets (fibrils?). Thallus 1215 cm long, pendent but comparatively thick. Deep dark green in Florida specimens, becoming dark olive to fuscous or dark red in herbarium, smooth and polished, shiny. Branches ± pitted or deformed. Medulla lax, K+ dark red, P+ yellow (norstictic acid) and/or K, P? (galbinic acid aggregate according to Harris, 1990) CMA 4060:200300:90120. On trees. Southeastern US. U.
dimorpha