

Pseudevernia Zopf

(LECANORALES: PARMELIACEAE s. l.: HYPOGYMNIACEAE)

After Hale (1968, 1979), and others

Rev. 5/94

Thallus foliiosesubfruticose, prostrate or ascending, with a single point of attachment; lobes strapshaped, narrow, 14 mm wide, dichotomously branched, markedly recurved and channelled below; upper and lower cortices paraplectenchymatous (upper cortex palisade plectenchymatous according to Elix); lower surface often becoming black; rhizines and cilia absent. Isidia sometimes present. Epicortex absent; pseudocyphellae lacking. Cell walls containing Cetrariatype lichenan (I+ blue).

Apothecia marginal, stipitate, eperforate; thalline exciple persistent, concolorous with thallus; discs usually \pm concave, olive to reddark brown, shiny; hypothecium pale; paraphyses simple or little branched; asci clavate (cylindrical according to Rogers), unitunicate, Lecanoratype, I+ blue; tholus I+ blue; spores 8, ellipsoid, simple, hyaline, 710 x 46 μ m.

Pycnidia laminal, immersed; fulcrum ?endobasidial; pycnosporos bifusiform (to bacilliiform?), 5.57 x 0.8 μ m. Cortex with atranorin and sometimes chloratranorin; medulla with orcinold depsides and depsidones (physodic, lecanoric, olivetoric), and tetrhydroxy fatty acids. Photobiont Trebouxia. On acidic substrata (usually bark or wood), temperatemontane, boreal.

Characterized by the dorsiventral lobes with naked, channelled, often black lower surface, and dense medulla.

All species in N. America have a light mineral gray upper cortex that is K+ yellow (atranorin), and a white medulla that is C+ red, KC+ red (lecanoric acid).

1. Upper surface of thallus moderately to densely isidiate.

Thallus subfruticose, loosely attached, 510 cm broad, lower surface white to mottled black. Apothecia very rare. Common on conifers in mountainous areas, AppalachianGreat Lakes region. P. consocians

1. Not isidiate. 2

2. Apothecia rare. Branches narrow (ca. 0.51 mm), regularly dichotomously branched; lower surface white to mottled black; upper surface smooth to pitted. Thallus fruticose, suberect on

twigs, 410 cm broad; branches round above but open and channeled towards the base and somewhat dorsiventral, \pm interwoven. Common on conifers at high elevations (4000-6000 ft), eastern N. America (Appalachian region, N to New England).

..... P. cladonia
2. Apothecia common. Branches coarse (ca. 25 mm), rather irregularly dichotomously branched; lower surface black at center but usually turning mottled buff to white at margin; upper surface smooth to often deeply rugose. Thallus loosely attached, 510 cm broad; lobes strongly dorsiventral, curved downward at the margins. Common on exposed conifers, southwestern (AZ, NM & CO, southward in Mexico). P. intensa

Literature

Elix, J. 1993. Genera of Parmeliaceae.

Hale, M. E. 1968. A synopsis of the lichen genus Pseudevernia. The Bryologist 71: 111.

Hale, M. E. 1979. How to Know the Lichens. Wm. C. Brown, Dubuque.

Purvis, O. W. 1992. Pseudevernia. In: Purvis, et al. Lichen Flora of Great Britain and Ireland.

Rogers, 19 . Genera of Australian Lichens.