

Myelochroa Elix & Hale
(LECANORALES: PARMELIACEAE)

After Hale, and Elix

Rev. 5/94

Thallus foliose; cilia simple; medulla yelloworange; rhizines squarrose or simple. Pored epicortex present; pseudocyphellae absent. Upper cortex palisade plectenchymatous. Upper surface gray, K+ yellow (atranorin). Cell walls containing isolichenan.

Apothecia laminal, eperforate; spores ellipsoid (815 x 510 um).

Pycnidia laminal, immersed; pycnosporangia cylindricalbifusiform (57 x 1 um). Medulla with orcinol depsidones, and occurring in warm to tropical areas. Parmelinopsis has simple and dichotomously branched rhizines, a white medulla, and lacks secalonic acid derivatives and hopane triterpenes.

1. Without isidia, soredia and pustules. Medulla yellow to yelloworange, at least under apothecia, or sometimes white. Upper surface ± plane; upper cortex entire and continuous; lobes narrow and sublinear, 12 mm wide. Thallus closely adnate, 310 cm broad; upper surface greenish mineral gray, becoming finely wrinkled, with numerous small black dots (pycnidia); margins shortceilaite, especially in the axils. Rhizines simple. Medulla K+ yellow then red, P+ orange (galbinic acid). Very common on trunks and branches of deciduous trees in open forests. Widespread through temperate eastern N. America, except Florida.M. galbina

1. Thallus isidiate, lobulateisidiate, or lobulate, or pustulate or sorediate. 2

2. Thallus isidiate. Medulla yellow to pale orangeyellow. Upper surface greenish mineral gray, becoming densely isidiate, with cylindrical erect isidia; lobes sublinear, 12 mm wide. Margins with very short cilia, especially in the axils. Lower surface densely rhizinate. Apothecia rare. Cortex K+ yellow (atranorin); medulla K+, C+, KC+ yellow, P+ orange (galbinic acid and terpenes). Thallus closely adnate, 36 cm broad. Common on large rock outcrops in open woods, often on broad flat surfaces of hard rocks and therefore difficult to collect. Appalachian and Ozark regions.Myelochroa obsessa

2. **Thallus pustulate, becoming sorediate.**3

3. **Medulla P, K+, C+ (terpenes, and if pigmented, entothecin).**

Lobes 24 mm wide. Thallus adnate, 410 cm broad; upper surface greenish to bluish minderal gray; soredia sometimes arising from coarse pustules, but becoming powdery; soralia broad and diffuse. Margins and/or lobe axils with short cilia; lower surface densely rhizinate to the margin. Medulla often with pale pigment especially under soralia (lens). Very common on trees and rocks in woodlots and along roads, throughout temperate eastern N. America, S to Florida. Myelochroa aurulenta (Tuck.) Elix & Hale

3. **Medulla P+ orange, K+ reddish, C, KC (galbinic acid, rarely constictic acid, trace of salazinic acid, zeorin, leucotylin and associated terpenes, and secalononic acid A).** Lobes 12 mm wide (to 4 mm wide according to Hale's monograph). Thallus adnate, 26 cm diam.; lobes dichotomously branched, sublinearelongate, + ascending at the tips; lobules sometimes present on older lobes; margins + crenate, narrowly black rimmed, ciliate; cilia black, shiny, simple, 0.20.5 mm long; upper surface pale olivebuff, smooth and shiny, not maculate, + rugose on older lobes; soralia subterminal, capitate; medulla pale orange below soralia; lower surface black, densely rhizinate; rhizines black, shiny, simple, ca. 0.5 mm long. Apothecia very rare, adnate, 15 mm diam.; rim + crenate, sorediate; disc dark brown. On bark or rock. Eastern U.S. (Ohio, Tennessee), extremely rare in N. America.
.....Myelochroa metarevoluta

Literature

Elix, J. A. 1993. Genera of Parmeliaceae.

Elix, J. A. and M. E. Hale. 1987. Canomaculina, Myelochroa, Parmelinella, Parmelinopsis and Parmotremopsis, five new genera in the Parmeliaceae (lichenized Ascomycotina). Mycotaxon 29: 233244.

Hale, M. 19 . Monograph of Parmelina.