

Normandina Nyl.

(DEUTEROMYCOTINA, possibly BASIDIOMYCOTINA: TRICHOLOMATACEAE)

After Purvis (1992)

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Thallus squamulose to foliose; round to somewhat lobed; internally layered; appressed or a little ascending; upper surface glaucous to pale gray or greenish gray; soredia often present; upper cortex poorly developed, pseudoparenchymatous or evanescent; lower cortex absent; medulla with mostly globose or ellipsoid hyphal cells arranged in a netlike structure surrounding groups of algal cells; attached by hyphal rhizoids. Ascocarps and pycnidia unknown (the reports of perithecia are based on what are presently interpreted by most authors as those of lichenicolous fungi). No identified substances. Photobiont chlorococcoid. On other lichens or bryophytes in localities with somewhat oceanic conditions.

N. pulchella (Borrer) Nyl.

Thallus squamulose, glaucous gray to pale gray or greenish gray; squamules 12 mm diam., shell or earlike, concentrically ridged with raised paler margins, scattered or aggregated to form colonies; soredia often present on surface and margins, green or concolorous; lower surface white tomentose. Ascocarps absent, but the perithecia of Lauderlindsaya borrieri, a lichenicolous fungus are not uncommon on the squamules; at times individual squamules may be reduced to a sorediate cuff around single perithecia of the fungus; they have been erroneously interpreted as the fruiting bodies of the lichen. On mossy deciduous trees or rocks in woodland and parkland, where it is epiphytic on other lichens (especially Pannaria, Parmeliella or Degelia) or bryophytes, rarely on bare bark. New England to South Carolina, and California to Washington.

Literature

Fink, B. 1935. Lichen Flora of the United States.

Galloway, D. 1985. Flora of New Zealand Lichens.

Poelt, J. 1969. Bestimmungsschlüssel europischer Flechten.

Purvis, O. W. 1992. Normandina. In: Purvis, et al., Lichen

Flora of Great Britain and Ireland.

Rogers, 19 . Genera of Australian Lichens.