

Menegazzia Massal.

(LECANORALES: HYPOGYMNIACEAE)

After Purvis (1992) and others

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Thallus foliose, deeply and \pm radiately lobed, often forming rosettes or irregularly spreading, rather closely attached throughout, or (in some Southern Hemisphere species?) subfruticose; lobes \pm inflated, tubular, hollow, dorsiventral; corticate on both surfaces; upper surface grayish, K+ yellow, smooth, in most species with rounded perforations; lower surface black, without rhizines or perforations, uneven, attached \pm uniformly by folds in the surface; medulla very lax, normally hollow, the walls white above, black below, or (in some S. Hemisphere spp.) colored; soredia often present.

Apothecia laminal, sessile to \pm stipitate; rounded, often cupshaped; thalloid margin well developed, thin; disc concave to plane, matt or \pm shining, sometimes pruinose, eperforate; hypothecium hyaline, chondroid (of thickwalled, conglutinated hyphae); hymenium colorless, I+ blue; epihymenium brown, nongranular (or sometimes granular according to Galloway); paraphyses richly branched and anastomosed (unbranched according to Rogers), apical cells not capitate (or capitate in some S. Hemisphere spp.), \pm pigmented; asci cylindrical-clavate, unitunicate, I+; tholus I+ blue; spores usually 2 (or 48 in some S. Hemisphere spp.), ellipsoid, simple, hyaline, thick walled, often large (20) 3050 μ m or more long (to 120 μ m in some S. Hemisphere spp.).

Pycnidia immersed, punctiform, laminal; apex pigmented; fulcrum endobasidial, bayonetlike; pycnosporos bacilliform. Cortex with atranorin; medulla with depsidones (especially stictic and constictic acids). Photobiont Trebouxia. On acid bark or (at least in S. Hemisphere species) soil or siliceous rocks. In cooler and wetter, oceanic woodlands.

This genus is unique among foliose lichens in having conspicuous perforations scattered over the upper surface; otherwise it is very similar to Hypogymnia (particularly H. physodes)

M. terebrata (Hoffm.) Massal.

Thallus to 5(15) cm diam., adnate, growing centrifugally, often forming neat, closely adpressed rosettes or sometimes irregularly spreading; lobes 0.5-1.5(2) mm wide, \pm rounded at apices,

indented, ± pinnately branched, radiating, contiguous for most of their length, more rarely partially discrete, sometimes ± overlapping in older parts of thallus; upper surface pale gray to greengray, often with brownish margins, smooth, shiny, with ± regular pattern of scattered, round perforations to ca. 1 mm diam.; soralia scattered or sometimes contiguous, often originating around the holes or in erupting lobe tips or laminal outgrowths, ± convex, occasionally ± elevated; soredia powdery; lower surface black, wrinkled, tearing away when the thallus is removed from bark. Apothecia very rare; disc pale or redbrown. Medulla P+ yelloworange, K+ yellow, KC, C, UV (stictic, constictic, menegazziaic, ± norstictic acids). On leached acid bark of broadleaved trees, such as birch, alder and oak, more rarely conifers, on roadside trees and on swamps and bogs, also on mossy siliceous rocks in humid woodlands, lowland to montane, central California to British Columbia (west of Cascades), and Appalachian and Great Lakes regions. Relatively rare.

Literature

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