

**Flavoparmelia** Hale  
(LECANORALES: PARMELIACEAE)

After Hale

Rev. 5/94

Thallus foliose; lobes broad, rotund. Upper surface yellowgreen, often with soredia or dactyls. Pored epicortex present. Pseudocyphellae absent. Upper cortex palisade plectenchymatous. Medulla white (sometimes lower part pigmented). Lower surface black. Rhizines moderate to sparse, simple. Cell walls containing isolichenan. Apothecia laminal, eperforate. Spores ellipsoid (1420 x 710 um. Pycnidia laminal, immersed; pycnosporos bifusiform (rarely fusiform or cylindrical), 610 x 1 um. Upper cortex with usnic acid, rarely also atranorin and chloroatranorin. Medulla often with orcinol depsides, orcinol depsidones, fatty acids, anthraquinones, secalonic acids, amino acid derivatives. On bark or rock in temperate to subtropical forests and dry woodlands.

Segregated from Pseudoparmelia, from which it differs especially in having broad lobes, black lower surface, much larger ascospores, shorter pycnosporos, a yellowgreen upper surface, containing usnic acid and lacking secalonic acids in the cortex, and occurring in temperate areas.

**1. Isidiatepustulate (sometimes appearing sorediate)**, the isidia thick and inflated, 0.51 mm thick, often breaking open apically; medulla P+ red (protocetraric acid), K, C+ red (gyrophoric acid) or C. Thallus adnate to loosely attached, 615 cm broad, often fusing to cover large areas; upper surface becoming rugose with age. Lower surface black with narrow bare brown zone at margins. Apothecia rare. Very common on rock in open oak woods, eastern U.S. except coastal plain; southern Arizona to western Texas. .... F. baltimorensis

**1. Not isidiate or pustular.**

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**2. Sorediate (very rarely nonsorediate). Apothecia very rare.** Soralia mostly laminal, becoming diffuse, often granular; medulla P+ red/orange, K, C (protocetraric acid). Thallus adnate to loosely attached, 520 cm broad, often covering large areas; upper surface pale greenish yellow, smooth to wrinkled; lower surface black and rhizinate with a narrow brown bare zone at margin. On

bark. Very common on trees in open woods and along roads, very rarely (except in northern part of range) on rocks. Throughout eastern U.S. except Florida; California to New Mexico, N to S. Dakota. .... F. caperata

**2. Not soorediate. Apothecia very common.** Medulla P+ red(protocetraric acid, without physodalic). Thallus closely adnate, 48 cm broad; upper surface yellowish green; lower surface black, moderately rhizinate with a narrow bare zone at margin. Disc dark brown. Medulla K, C, P+ red (protocetraric acid). On trees in open areas, Texas and S in Mexico. .... F. rutidota

Elix, J. 1993. Genera of Parmeliaceae.

Hale, M. 1979. How to Know the Lichens.

Hale, M. 19 . The genus Pseudoparmelia.