

Relicina (Hale & Kurok.) Hale
(LECANORALES: PARMELIACEAE)

After Hale, and others

Rev. 5/94

Thallus foliose; attached to substrate by rhizines; cortices well developed; upper cortex palisade plectenchymatous; lower surface brown to black; rhizines simple or sparsely branched to squarrose or agglutinate (bushy and forming a tomentum, according to Rogers); margins of lobes with bulbate cilia. Pored epicortex present; pseudocyphellae absent. Upper surface yellowgreen. Cell walls containing isolichenan.

Apothecia laminal, sessile, eperforate; margin thalloid, with or without a corona of sessile pycnidia, with or without bulbate cilia on lower surface; disk round, flat or concave; hypothecium pale; paraphyses unbranched, capitate; asci cylindrical-clavate, unitunicate, I+ blue; spores 8, simple, ovoid to bicornute (68 x 35 μ m), thickwalled.

Pycnidia laminal (immersed in thallus) or emergent on apothecial margins; fulcrum endobasidial, bayonetlike; pycnosporangia bifusiform (610 x 1 μ m) (bacilliform according to Rogers). Upper cortex with unsicc acid, sometimes also atranorin; medulla with orcinol depsides, orcinol depsidones, orcinol depidones, aliphatic acids. Photobiont Trebouxia. On rock or bark in humid forests, tropical to temperate.

A segregate from Parmelia, characterized by bulbate cilia, yellowgreen upper cortex, and bifusiform conidia. The related Bulbothrix differs in having a gray upper cortex (atranorin) and cylindrical conidia.

(In N. American species) thallus closely adnate, with sublinear lobes, black lower surface, simple rhizines; apothecial adnate, the margin coronate.

1. Thallus isidiate. Medulla K+ yellow then red, P+ orange, C, KC, containing norstictic acid, with or without salazinic acid and very rarely with diffractaic acid and a trace of barbatric acid and 4-O-demethylbarbatric acid; a "quintaria" unknown, also sometimes occurs. Thallus 610 cm diam.; lobes 12 mm wide; upper surface pale chartreuse yellow, plane to convex, continuous or faintly maculate, moderately isidiate; isidia short, mostly simple; bulbate cilia moderately inflated; lower surface rhizinate; rhizines shiny. Apothecia 14 mm diam.; base

retrorsely rhizinate; margin isidiate; disc carob brown; spores 45 x 56 um. On bark or rocks. Florida; Mexico. Very common. R. abstrusa

1. Thallus lacking isidia and lobules (some adventitious marginal lobules may be present). Medulla K, C, KC, P+ brick red, containing fumarprotocetraric and succinprotocetraric acids. Thallus 35 cm diam. Lobes 0.7-1.5 mm wide; upper surface plane and continuous; lower surface densely rhizinate. Apothecia very common, 0.5-1.5 mm diam.; base often retrorsely rhizinate; spores 45 x 69 um. On twigs or bark, usually in disturbed secondary forest, Florida. Apparently rather rare. R. eximbricata

Literature

Elix, J. 1993. Genera of Parmeliaceae.

Hale, M. 19 . Relicina

Harris, R. C. 1990. Some Florida Lichens.

Rogers, 19 . Genera of Australian Lichens.