

**Flavopunctelia** (Krog) Hale  
(LECANORALES: PARMELIACEAE)

After Hale

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Thallus foliose; upper surface greenish yellow, containing usnic acid; round punctiform pseudocyphellae usually present on upper surface; rhizines sparse, simple. Soredia often present. Nonpored epicortex present. Upper cortex paraplectenchymatous. Cell walls containing intermediate-type lichenan. Apothecia laminal, eperforate. Spores ellipsoid (11-16 x 5-10 µm). Pycnidia laminal, immersed; pycnosporos bifusiform (6 x 1 µm). Medulla with orcinol depside (lecanoric acid), aliphatic acids. On bark or rock, tropical to temperate.

Differs from Punctelia in having a yellowish upper surface and bifusiform pycnosporos; differs from Flavoparmelia in having a nonpored epicortex and (usually) pseudocyphellae.

All species (at least in N. America) have medulla C+ and KC+ red (lecanoric acid).

- 1. Soralia present. Apothecia (usually) very rare. .... 2**  
**1. Soralia absent. .... 3**

**2. Soralia laminal and punctiform or marginal and linear; pseudocyphellae present.** Thallus loosely attached, 5-10(-20) cm broad; lobes broad and apically rotund; margins crenate, ± ascending; upper surface yellow or yellowish green, sometimes brown tinged on margins; rugose with transverse cracks towards center; pseudocyphellae punctiform to elongate, occasionally developing into effigurate fissures; lower surface black with broad naked black zone along margins; rhizines few, scattered, usually black but towards margin pale brown or tipped with white. Apothecia margin sorediate; spores 15-18 x 6-8 µm. Common on trees in open woods or along roadsides, rarely on rock. Great Lakes to New England and Appalachians; California to western Texas, N to north-central Rockies. .... F. flaventior

**2. Soralia almost entirely marginal and linear, with the appearance of being on the underside of rolled edges, ± crescent-shaped; pseudocyphellae absent.** Thallus adnate, 4-8 cm broad; lobes rather narrow, rounded, contiguous to crowded; margins wavy; upper surface rather wrinkled, yellowish green, matt, sometimes faintly maculate; sorediate lobes in part suberect; lower surface black or dark brown, naked and lighter brown near the margins; rhizines simple, numerous, to edge of lobes. On conifers and deciduous trees in open woods. Great Lakes area; California to western Texas, N to north-central Rockies. .... F. soredica

**3. Underside black.** Thallus adnate, 5-15 cm broad; upper surface greenish yellow, smooth (not ridged), with pseudocyphellae; lower surface sparsely rhizinate. Apothecia common. Common on tree trunks in open woods. Southern Arizona to Texas, S in Mexico. .... F. praesignis

**3. Underside tan.** Thallus rather soft and pliable; upper surface yellow-straw colored, minutely

rugulose and pitted; pseudocyphellae sparse, tiny. On bark (pines). Rare, in dry oak-pine forests, southern Arizona and adjacent Mexico. .... F. darrowii

### **F. praesignis**

Thallus 4-7 cm wide, deeply lobate-incised, lobes broad, irregularly undulate-crenulate; upper surface smooth or becoming reticulate-rugose, glaucous yellow-green, lower surface black, with scarce concolorous rhizines, young parts without rhizines; upper cortex 20 um thick, lower cortex 15 um thick. Apothecia numerous, sessile, round or angular, 2-10 m diam., margin erose, disc concave, smooth, brown; spores 12 um long. Pycnidia numerous, immersed, 180 um diam..

### Literature

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