

Gymnoderma Nyl.

(LECANORALES: CLADONIACEAE)

After Thomson, Hale, and Galloway

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Thallus ("primary thallus") foliose to squamulose; lobes linear or flabellate; upper surface corticate; lower surface of medullary hyphae, without rhizines.

Apothecia sessile on tips of very short "podetia", which are marginal on the lobes, solid, lacking a central canal and internal cartilaginous layer, and also lacking an algal layer; apothecia capitate to barrel shaped; paraphyses reticulate, agglutinated; asci unitunicate, clavate; tholus I; spores 8, simple, hyaline, thin walled.

Pycnidia immersed; fulcrum exobasidial. Atranorin, didymic, grayanic, protolichesterinic; fumarprotocetraric and melacarpic have also been reported (from a non N. American species). Photobiont Trebouxia. On bark in humid forests.

Differs from Cladonia in the structure of the podetia (when present).

More info. could be added to the species description, from Thomson, and from Yoshimura and Sharp.

G. lineare (Evans) Yoshim. & Sharp

Primary squamules long and linear, 1015(20) x 0.51 mm, crowded, flattened, somewhat branched towards tips, corticate both above and below (but cortex weakly developed on lower side); upper surface dark greenish mineral gray, blackened towards the base; lower surface white to brownish towards the tips. Distinct podetia lacking. Apothecia sessile or subsessile at the tips of the primary squamules, small, clustered. Thallus K+ yellow; containing atranorin and protolichesterinic acid. Growing ± attached to soil or rock. Rare; should not be collected. Great Smoky Mountains.

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

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

Thomson, J. W. 19 . The genus Cladonia in North America.