

Degelia Arvidsson & D. Galloway
(PANNARIACEAE)

After various authors

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Thallus foliose, lobate or placodioid, dorsiventral, heteromerous, \pm round to irregular, to 12 cm diam., \pm loosely attached by a dense felt of rhizines; lobes to 1 cm wide, mostly contiguous, laterally sometimes \pm imbricate, the apices rounded, entire or notched, sometimes secondarily lobate, schizidiate or isidiate; upper surface grayblue to pale gray when dry, smooth or with distinct longitudinal ridges, occasionally minutely scabrid; lower surface pale, with dense, simple, entangled, blueblack rhizines, rarely extended as a prothallus. Upper cortex of compacted, periclinal or anticlinal hyphae; lower cortex \pm apparent or lax and merging into the rhizines. Photobiont Nostoc (Scytonema in Southern Hemisphere). Medulla of parallel, horizontally oriented hyphae.

Apothecia laminal, sessile, biatorine with a pale margin; disc concave at first, becoming flat or \pm convex, matt, nonpruinose, \pm redbrown, occasionally \pm blackened; true exciple well developed, of radiating isodiametric paraplectenchymatous cells. Hymenium yellowbrown above, I+ deep blue. Paraphyses simple, not or slightly enlarged at apex. Asci elongateclavate, clavate to subcylindrical, thickened at apex with a distinct I+ blue plug and occasionally an external amyloid cap. Spores 8, simple, ellipsoid, colorless.

Pycnidia laminal to marginal, wartlike, blackish. No substances. On bark or mossy rocks in oceanic environments.

D. plumbea (Lightf.) P. Jorg. & P. James
(syn. Parmeliella plumbea)

Thallus usually placodioidmonophyllous, platelike, appearing very thick and rigid, usually in \pm orbicular patches to 5(10) cm diam.; in extreme habitats sometimes composed of small lobes and with numerous thick, flattened, marginal accessory lobules. Upper surface bluegray (dark gray when wet), more rarely tinged brown, with prominent longitudinal ridges as well as concentric lateral crescentshaped ridges towards the circumference, giving an appearance somewhat resembling the shells of a scallop (Pecten bivalve mollusc). Lobes mostly contiguous for entire length, 35 mm broad, notably rounded with a thickened, ascending margin, scarcely indented, the margin often blueblack, like the thick,

prominent, beardlike hypothallus. Soredia, isidia and schizidia absent, though occasionally ± knoblike lobules may develop. Thallus P, K, C, KC (no substances). Medulla to 150 µm thick, of compacted, parallel, horizontally oriented hyphae. Apothecia usually numerous, especially toward center, 0.5-1.0 mm diam.; disc usually redbrown, becoming convex and darkening with age; proper margin paler; thalline margin absent. Spores ellipsoid, 16-24 x 6-9 µm, smoothwalled, colorless; perispore absent. Pycnidia 0.1-0.2 mm diam. On mossy, broadleaved trees or on rock, usually in shaded, moist habitats, in ± open relict woodlands, and on maritime rocks. Maine to Labrador and Newfoundland, rare.

Literature

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