

Lasallia Mrat
(UMBILICARIACEAE)

After Llano (1950), Thomson (1984), and Purvis (1992)

Rev. 5/94

Thallus foliose, monophyllous, platelike, dorsiventral, attached by a stout, \pm central umbilicus; upper surface densely pustulate, with raised, rounded or oval, \pm convex pustules; isidia sometimes present; lower surface with broad, excavate depressions corresponding to pustules on the upper surface, without rhizines. Upper cortex paraplectenchymatous. Lower cortex scleroplectenchymatous. Photobiont chlorococcoid.

Apothecia sessile or \pm stalked; thallin exciple absent; true exciple persistent; disk black, flat, smooth to roughened. Asci Umbilicariatype. Spores 1(2), muriform, pale to dark brown, large. Pycnidia immersed, with \pm pale brown wall; conidia bacilliform. Gyrophoric acid. On rock.

Separated from Umbilicaria which differs in having a nonpustulate thallus, 8spored asci, and smaller, simple or sparingly muriform spores.

1. Thallus with blackbrownish coralloid isidia on upper side, which often aggregate into cushions. Thallus 36(15) cm diam., monophyllous; upper surface dull blackbrown, often densely white, \pm scabrid pruinose when dry, greenbrown when wet; pustules conspicuous, convex, oval, numerous and crowded, especially towards center, flattening towards the margins, which become \pm eroded and lacerated, rarely fenestrate; lower surface gray, brown or black, roughened. Apothecia very rare. On nutrientrich and often mineralrich, siliceous rocks, often in seepage tracks on steep rock faces. L. pustulata

1. Thallus without coralloid isidia; sometimes with lobules or squamules. Apothecia usually common. 2

2. Underside deep black, strongly and coarsely papillate (verrucoseareolate), the margin sometimes grayish; upper side brown to olive brown; thallus 250300 μ m thick. Spores 3660 x 1529 μ m. On sandstones, granites, and other acidic rocks. Eastern North America and Arctic, and occasional in the Southwest. L. pensylvanica

2. Underside yellowish to reddish brown, pale to dark but not black, sometimes pruinose, smooth to mamilliform (minutely papillose); upper side gray to brownish or reddish, \pm pruinose;

thallus 165250 um thick. Spores 50100 x 1540 um. On sandstones, granites, gneisses, etc. Eastern N. America (south to Florida), occasional in the southern Arctic, Pacific Northwest and Southwest (to Mexico). L. papulosa

Literature

Llano, G. A. 1950. A Monograph of the Lichen family Umbilicariaceae in the Western Hemisphere. 281 pp. Washington: Office of Naval Research

Purvis, O. W. 1992. Lasallia. In: Purvis, et al., Lichen Flora of Great Britain and Ireland. British Museum (Natural History).

Thomson, J. W. 1984. American Arctic Lichens I. The Macrolichens. Columbia University Press, New York.