

**Esslingeriana** Hale & Lai  
(LECANORALES: PARMELIACEAE)

After Hale (1979), Esslinger, and others

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Thallus foliose; upper surface greengray to gray, without soredia or isidia, not pseudocyphellate; rhizines sparse, simple, in center of thallus; upper cortex parplectenchymatous; nonpored epicortex present; cell wall polysaccharides not yet determined; lower surface black, rugose; rhizines few. Apothecia marginal or becoming lateral, to 10 mm diam., eperforate; asci 8 spored; spores simple, hylaine, ovoid to subglobose (67 x 56 um). Pycnidia marginal to lateral, emergent or immersed; pycnosporos bacilliform (bifusiform according to Elix), 57 x 1 um. Cortex K+ yellow, with atranorin. Medulla with aliphatic acids, anthraquinones. On bark or rarely soil, montane, western N. America. Monotypic. Type species: E. idahoensis.

**E. idahoensis** (Essl.) Hale & Lai

Thallus loosely attached to suberect, branched, leathery and firm, 47 cm broad; lobes 14 mm wide, deeply dissected and black rimmed; upper surface greenish mineral gray, with numerous pycnidia (visible with hand lens); lower surface deeply wrinkled, black to dark brown, very sparsely rhizinate. Apothecia common, shortstalked, the disc brown. Medulla K, C, P (fatty acids). Common on branches of exposed conifers or in canopy of trees in dense forests. Pacific NW (mostly east of the Cascades), south to northcentral California.

**Literature:** Lai, 1980. Elix, J. 1993. Genera of Parmeliaceae. The Bryologist.