

KEY SAX1A

**Bright YellowOrange to OrangeRed, K+ purple, Sorediate
Saxicolous**

Thallus uniformly brilliant orangeyellow, composed of discontinuous or contiguous verrucae that either bear marginal soredia or are quite dissolved into soredia. Usually on basic rocks. Caloplaca citrina

Thallus consisting entirely of sorediumlike granules. On limestone. Leproplaca chrysodeta

Leproplaca xantholyta

KEY SAX1B

**Rusty orange or ochraceous, K;
Saxicolous**

Porpidia

1. Thallus areolate, ochre to dull orangeyellow or rusty yellowbrown, the areoles mainly 0.21 mm diam., often dispersed, uneven to strongly convex; medulla I; prothallus gray or black, with craterform to tuberculate, dark bluegray to blackish shoralia, 0.10.2 mm diam. Conidia 822 x 0.51 um. Thallus, medulla and soralia P± yellow, K+ yellow, KC, C (stictic, cryptostictic, ± norstictic acids; ± atranorin and ± confluent acids). In the shade the soralia can predominate and the thallus is paler yellow. On metalrich, siliceous rocks.

Miriquidica atrofulva

1. Thallus continuous to rimose, mostly orange, rarely with minor gray patches. 2

2. Thallus very thin (to 0.2 mm); soralia irregular and often confluent, 0.21.0 mm diameter. Eastern

boreal. cf. Porpidia
soredizodes

2. Thallus thicker (0.20.8 mm); soralia regular, roundish and mostly remaining discrete.3

3. Soralia 0.31.0 mm diameter; soredia white or flecked with gray; lacking confluent acid; thallus more or less continuous, often finely cracked but rarely subrimose to rimose. Mainly western alpine; rare in arctic and eastern temperate mountainous regions. Porpidia

pseudomelinodes

3. Soredia 0.20.8 mm diameter, greengrey to bluegrey, flecked with black; containing confluent acid; thallus subrimose to rimose. Arctic. Porpidia flavocaerulescens

KEY SAX 1C

**Thallus Bright GreenYellow to Yellow, K,
Saxicolous**

1. Thallus vibrant lemonyellow to yellowgreen, K, weakly to strongly longwave UV+ (rhizocarpic acid). Thallus usually extensive, completely leprose, containing rhizocarpic and vulpinic acids. 2

1. Pale to deep yellow, K, sometimes bright yellow, always longwave UV, without rhizocarpic acid. 3

2. Without atranorin. Common and widespread on acidic soil. Chaenotheca furfuracea

2. With atranorin (use TLC or microcrystal tests, not K test). Usually on rock; reported from soil in Michigan. Psilolecia lucida

3. Thallus pale yellow, containing usnic acid. (some Lecanora spp.; depauperate or juvenile specimens of Squamarina and Lecanora subg. Placodium may also key here)

3. Thallus yellow to deep yellow; usnic acid lacking. 4

4. Thallus entirely leprose and noneffigurate. Containing calycin and vulpinic acid. Chrysothrix chlorina

4. Thallus granular; margins sometimes becoming effiguratecrenate; color yellow, dull yellow, or deep yellow. Candelariella (especially C. vitellina or C. rosulans)