

## V. Foliosae

After Thomson, 1968

**1. Thallus of broad lobes (squamules) 34 mm wide, branching dichotomously and also palmately, with irregular branches also along the sides, K+ yellow, P+ yellow to redorange (test underside); containing atranorin and fumarprotocetraric acid.**

Squamules appressed, growing in loose patches, curled into balls when dry, to 20 mm long; tips curving upward when dry, exposing underside; upper side greenishglaucescent or with olive tints, sometimes with brownish patches; underside chalky white with few scattered rhizines which may also occur on the margins; esorediate. Podetia rare, poorly developed, to 2 mm tall, unbranched or sparingly divided into short blunt branches.

Apothecia abortive on upper side of primary squamules and on podetia. On white sand in scrub vegetation. Alabama, Georgia, Florida. .... C. prostrata Evans

**1. Thallus of narrower lobes, up to 2.5 mm broad, not as intricately branched; K, P+ yellow or P, without atranorin and fumarprotocetraric acid.** Podetia rare, ca. 1 cm tall, irregularly cupshaped. Apothecia rare, dark

brown. ....2

**2. Thallus KC+ verdigris (coppery) green, P+ yellow; containing strepsilin, baeomycesic and squamatic acids. Squamules greenish mineral gray to slightly yellowish or brownish above, white or yellowish white or cream colored on lower surface; lower surface creamy to brownish. Squamules 320 mm long, irregularly or partly dichotomously laciniate, forming compact matted tufts 46 cm broad, which sometimes develop into balls and become dislodged and roll in the wind; quite fragile, the tips breaking off readily; reflexed when dry; esorediate except in one form.**

Widespread on soil in open areas and between boulders. Podetia cupless, usually less than 25 mm tall, irregularly subcylindrical, broadening toward the apices, branching irregularly with short, close branching, sometimes forming compact heads of branches, usually esorediate, squamulose or not, corticate; cortex subcontinuous or areolate verruculose; axils closed or fissured; sides sometimes fissured. Apothecia small, single or clustered; flat or convex, brown or rustbrown to pale brown. Pycnidia on margins of primary squamules. Usually on sandy soils in full sunlight. Eastern N. America (SE Canada, Great Lakes area, Appalachians and Ozarks, to Kansas and Iowa). .... C. strepsilis

**2. Thallus K, KC+ yellowish, P; containing usnic and barbatic**

**acids and substance F. Squamules with a yellowish cast above and on lower surface, olivegreen above, cream colored below.**

Squamules strapshaped, ca. 0.5 cm long, forming rounded mats 3-6 cm broad, branched, rounded; margins entire or slightly crenulate, lacking marginal rhizines, loosely appressed when moist but when dry the apical parts reflexed to expose the underside. Podetia cupless, cylindrical, simple or branching and becoming dilated above, 5-15 mm tall, ± tipped with apothecia; cortex continuous or with vaguely defined areoles with shallow grooves separated by whitish lines; esorediate; with or without squamules. Apothecia terminal, brown. Pycnidia on upper side of primary squamules. On earth in open fields and also over rock outcrops in woods, usually on sandy soils. Widespread in eastern U.S. (Appalachian and Ozark regions, and southern Great Lakes area, west to Saskatchewan and Kansas). ..... C. robbinsii