

Usnea Subg. Usnea Sect. Gonioides

Rev. 1/94

**Branches (at least the main ones)
+ distinctly angulate in crosssection,
or if terete then smooth and + regularly annulate**

Thallus elongate, pendulous but stiff; color + intense, often pure, green, at most somewhat brownish in herbarium; sometimes annulate (only in species with terete branches), but at most rather indistinctly articulate; without pseudocyphellae; branchlets (fibrils) often numerous. Medulla and axis white, K; axis I.

This group has been called Sect. Elongata subsect. Gonioides, but it seems rather different from the other two "subsections", which also differ a lot from each other. The typical members of the group, with a very angular thallus, are quite distinctive, but the species with + terete thallus (not represented in North America) would seem to be easily confused with other sections.

1. Branches bluntly angular, flattened, deformed, ca. 3 mm thick in middle. Thallus 610 cm long. Apothecia abundant. Branchlets many. Texas; Mexico. (see Cladocarpae: U. horrida Mot.)

1. Branches distinctly angulate, thinner. Thallus 27 cm long. Apothecia often absent or few (at least in temperate N. America). Branchlets many. On trees. 2

2. Axis solid. Thallus sharply angular, 5sided in section. CMA 3045:4560:330390. Branchlets about 10 mm long, growing perpendicularly from the ridges, smooth or with large irregular tubercles. Thallus nonannulate; surface becoming subareolate. Thallus dark green or dusky gray green turning brown in herbarium. Tubercles becoming sorediate and isidiate. Medulla K+ yellow then red, P+ yellowish (or K?). Ch: norstictic acid (or usnic only?). Axis solid. Apothecia rare (at least in temperate N. America), sessile, lateral, terminal or subterminal on secondary branches, to 1.5 cm diam. Eastern US. U. angulata

2. Axis + hollow, the branches centrally torn, with an irregular cavity. Thallus with blunt angles, nearly terete above. CMA 50:200:850. Branchlets about 30 mm long. Tubercles very blunt. Thallus very hard, strong. Surface areolate. Thallus 50 cm or more long, pendulous, ashy green; base slightly attenuate; soon

above base and along whole length sparsely dichotomously and sympodially branched; branches often divergent; branches ca. 1.5 mm thick along most of the length, shortly attenuate towards tips, continuous, the lower part always obtusely angulate, distinctly areolatecracked; areoles obtuse margined, the cracks scarcely deep; upper part almost terete but oftenareolate and angularly cracked; with dispersed obtuse tubercles; lateral branches dense, ca. 3 cm long, flexuose or serpentine, thickened at base, somewhat attenuated towards tips, the thicker ones tuberculate. Soredia absent. Axial cavity with many dark hyphae. Apothecia unknown. Medulla K or almost. [shouldn't this go into subg. Eumitra?]. On trees. Florida (but not mentioned by Harris, 1990); Mexico. U.
duriuscula