

Rimelia Hale & Fletcher
(LECANORALES: PARMELIACEAE)

After Hale & Fletcher (1990)

Nov. 1993

Thallus foliose, loosely appressed; upper surface medium to dark gray, dull, reticulately finely cracked and maculate; true pseudocyphellae absent; lobes plane, broad, 310 mm wide, often marginally laciniate, moderately to densely ciliate (in N. American spp.); cilia black, unbranched. Soredia when present developing laminally or submarginally; medulla white, relatively thick and hard; lower surface usually brown at margins, blackening at center, glossy, moderately to densely rhizinate to margins or papillate to broadly bare in a marginal zone; rhizines simple to irregularly squarrosely branched at maturity. Pored epicortex present. Upper cortex palisade plectenchymatous. Cell walls containing intermediatetype lichenan.

Apothecia substipitate; disc perforate or eperforate; rim eciliate; spores ellipsoid (1018 x 610 um); episore relatively thin. Pycnidia laminal, immersed; pycnospores filiformcylindrical (916 x 1 um). Cortex K+ yellow (atranorin). On rock or bark in open, often secondary or dry forest. Temperate to tropical. Type species: R. cetrata.

Differs from Parmotrema as follows: Upper surface of thallus + uniformly white reticulatemaculate (including the lobe tips); at maturity regular fissureds develop along the maculate lines. Rhizines becoming squarrosely branched at maturity. Conidia cylindrical and rodshaped to filiform, 916 um long.

- 1. Thallus sorediate or isidiate. 2**
1. Thallus lacking isidia and soredia. Medulla K+ yellow turning red, P+ orange (salazinic and consalazinic acids). Lobes well developed; lobe width extremely variable; lower surface rhizinate to the margin. Thallus adnate to loose; lobes rounded to subirregular, contiguous; margins waxy, somewhat dissected; lower surface brownblack, dark brown at tips. Apothecia [sometimes?] rather rare, conspicuously perforate. On bark. Common in the southeastern U.S.; also reported to occur as far north as Ohio, New Hampshire, Alaska and British Columbia, but those records may be incorrect.R. cetrata

2. Isidiate. Medulla K+ yellow turning red (salazinic and consalazinic acids). Thallus adnate, 410 cm broad. Isidia rather irregular, becoming granular, often near the lobe margins. Apothecia lacking. On trees in open woods, rare. Southeastern U.S., to Florida. R. subisidiosa (Mll. Arg.) Hale & Fletcher

2. Sorediate. Soralia submarginal; cilia well developed; lower surface usually rhizinate to the margin..... 3

3. Medulla K+ yellow turning red (salazinic and consalazinic acids). Soralia variable, sublaminar to marginal, capitate or labriform; soredia powdery to subpustular. Cilia simple, of uneven lengths, sparse to dense. Rhizines black, simple or slightly branched, sparse to moderately dense. Lower surface rhizinate to the margin or rarely bare and papillose, brown to variegated whitebrown, or sometimes with a white marginal rim. Thallus 46(10) cm broad, adnate to loosely attached; lobes (1)23(6) mm broad, rounded to sublinear, dissected, crowded; margins often revolute. Apothecia rare, to 5 mm broad, pedicellate; disc brown, concave, margin entire, sorediate. On bark or rock. Through much of eastern U.S. (except northern Great Lakes and northeasternmost states) south to northern Florida. R. reticulata (Taylor) Hale & Fletcher

3. Medulla K, P, C, KC.

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4. Fatty acid (caperatic acid) present; UV. Thallus tending to be strongly laciniate, especially towards center of thallus, the coarse soralia being produced most often on these lacinae rather than on the main lobe margins. Rhizines dense. Tennessee, N. Carolina; Mexico. R. simulans

4. Diffractaic acid and lichexanthone (UV+ yellow) present. Thallus loosely adnate, 514 cm broad; lobes ± rounded; margins somewhat creante; cilia 0.52.5 mm long, not uncommonly branched once or more, often near the base; soredia granular, marginal or subarginal, the sorediabearing lobes tending to become revolute; lower surface balck, ± densely but unevenly rhizinate; margin brown to black, naked or lightly papillatte or with occasional rhizines. Tennessee, N. and S. Carolina. R. diffractaica

Literature

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