

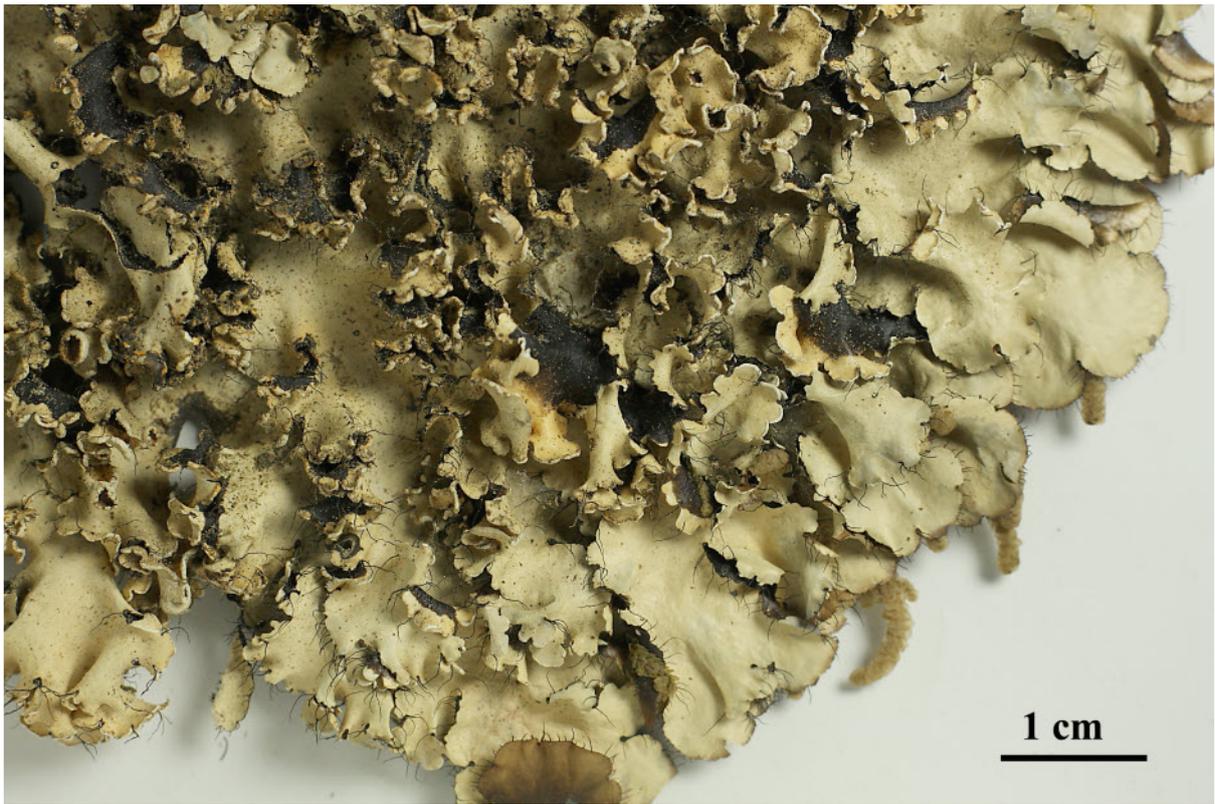
Parmotrema negrosorientalum Elix & Schumm

Thallus corticolous, foliose, loosely adnate, coriaceous, to 8–12 cm wide. Lobes imbricate, subirregular, 5–12 mm wide; margins crenate or irregularly incised-dentate, ascending or revolute; cilia moderately dense, 0.2–5.0 mm long; lobules rare along the lobe margins. Upper surface pale grey to grey-green, flat, ±maculate, irregularly cracked, ±with black discoloured patches, isidia absent; soralia linear on small incised marginal laciniae or on ascending lobe margins, sometimes spreading submarginally, with marginally soresiate lobes becoming involute; soredia farinose, becoming blackened with orange patches on older lobes in the thallus centre. Medulla white, becoming orange-red in older lobes particularly adjacent to lower cortex. Lower surface black, with a white to pale brown erhizinate marginal zone; rhizines unevenly distributed, simple, slender, to 1 mm long. Apothecia rare, submarginal, stipitate to substipitate, 3–10 mm wide; disc perforate or imperforate, becoming undulate distorted; thalline exciple strongly rugose and maculate, becoming soresiate, thalline margin crenate. Ascospores ellipsoid, 26–30 x 10–17 µm. Pycnidia rare, immersed -only immature pycnidia observed. Chemistry: Cortex K⁺ yellow; medulla K⁻, C⁻, KC⁺ red, P⁻; pigmented medulla K⁺ violet; containing atranorin (minor), chloroatranorin (minor), alectoronic acid (major), α-collatolic acid (major), dehydrocollatolic acid (minor), skyrin (minor).

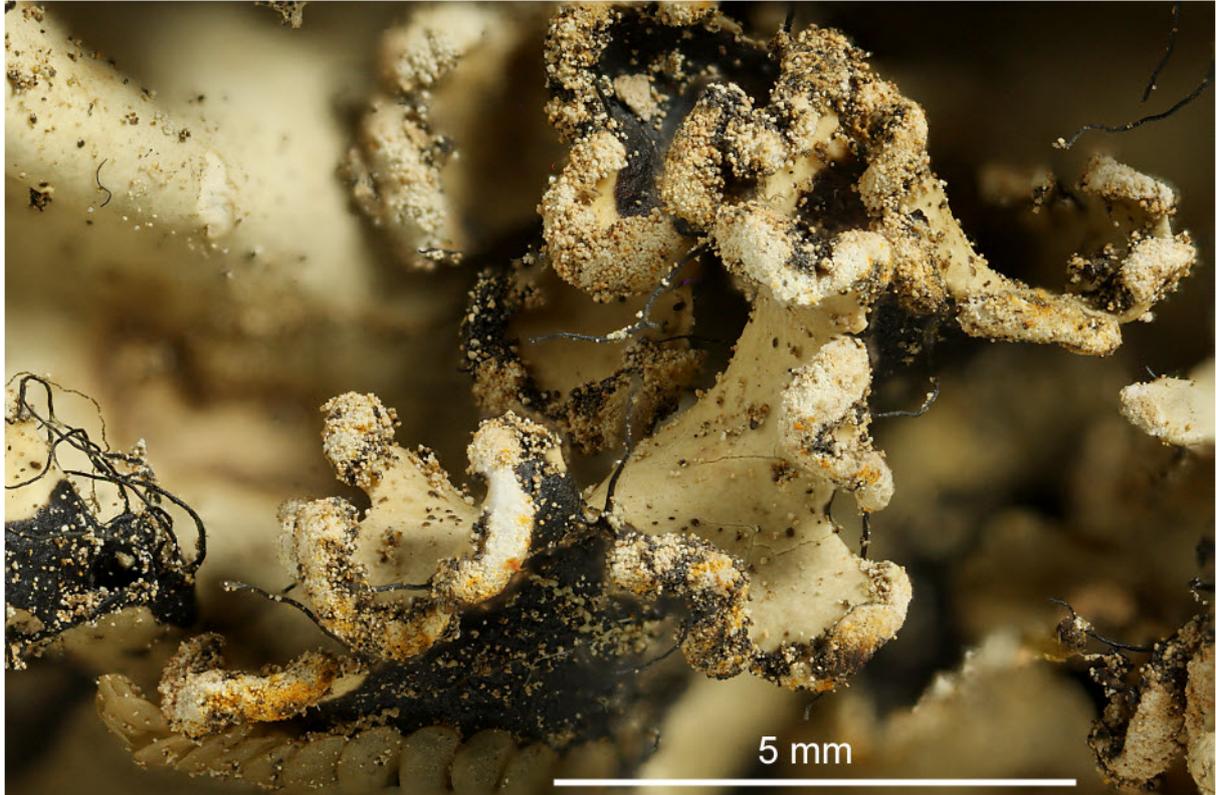
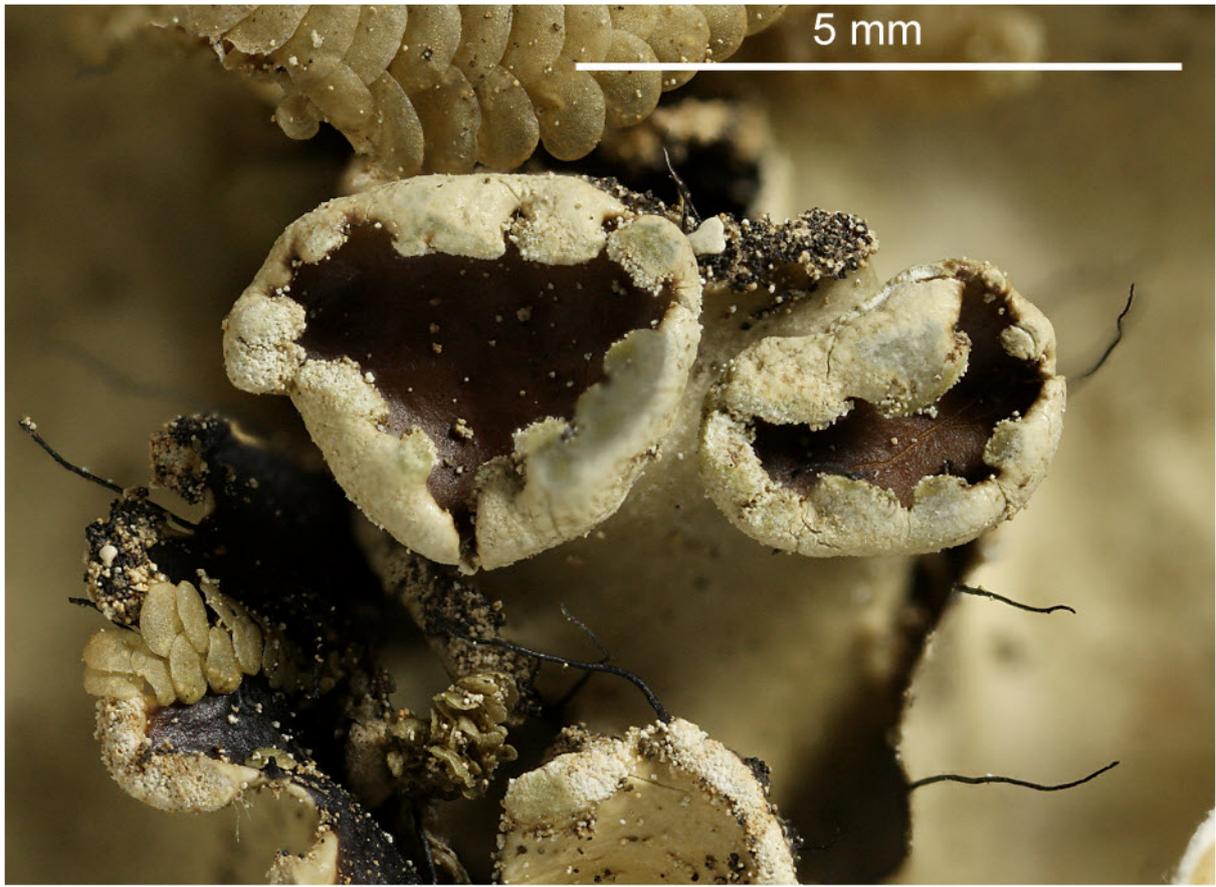
Parmotrema negrosorientalum closely resembles *P. rampoddense* (Nyl.) Hale, as these two species have similar loosely adnate thalli with prominent cilia, marginal soralia and contain alectoronic acid, α-collatolic acid and skyrin in the medulla. However, *P. negrosorientalum* can clearly be separated by the larger, coriaceous thallus (membranaceous in *P. rampoddense*), the often maculate upper surface (emaculate in *P. rampoddense*), ultimately perforate apothecial discs (imperforate in *P. rampoddense*), and the much larger spores (26–30 x 10–17 µm cf. 10–12 x 6–7 µm). In overall morphology *P. negrosorientalum* closely resembles *P. lobulascens*, but the latter species lacks the orange-red pigmentation of the lower medulla and soralia. This pigmentation is due to substantial concentrations of the bis-anthraquinone, skyrin. Lit. Elix & Schumm (2001, Mycotaxon 79)

[7521], Philippinen, Negros, Prov. Negros Oriental, Mt. Talinis (Cuernos de Negros), Lunga Nature Trail vom Camp Vendiola (09°16.281' N, 123°11.410' E) bis zum Lake Nailig (9°14.882' N,

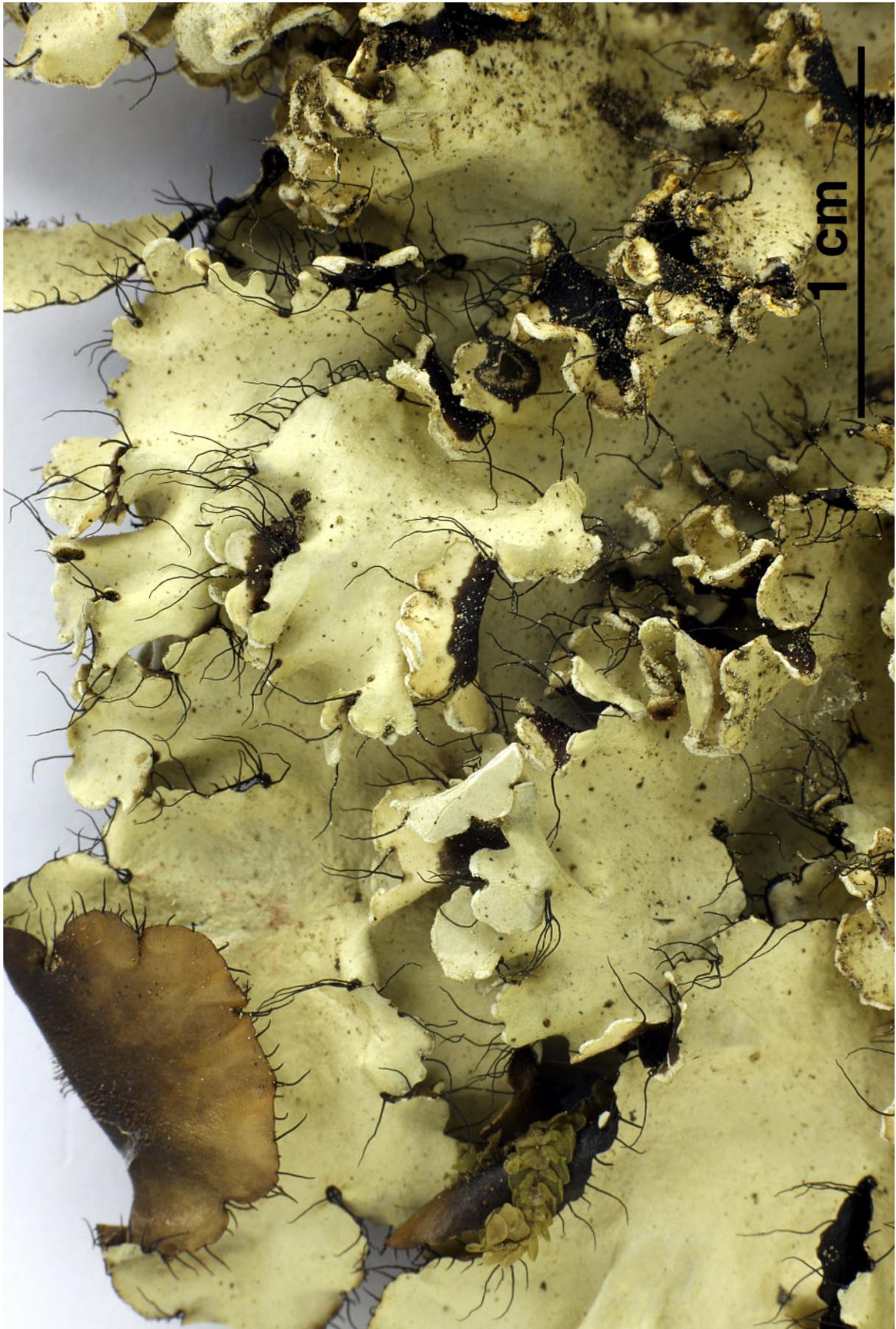
123°10.490' E), zwischen 1100-1600 m, bei 1170 m. Leg. Schumm
10.08.2000, det. JA Elix 2001. HOLOTYPUS.



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