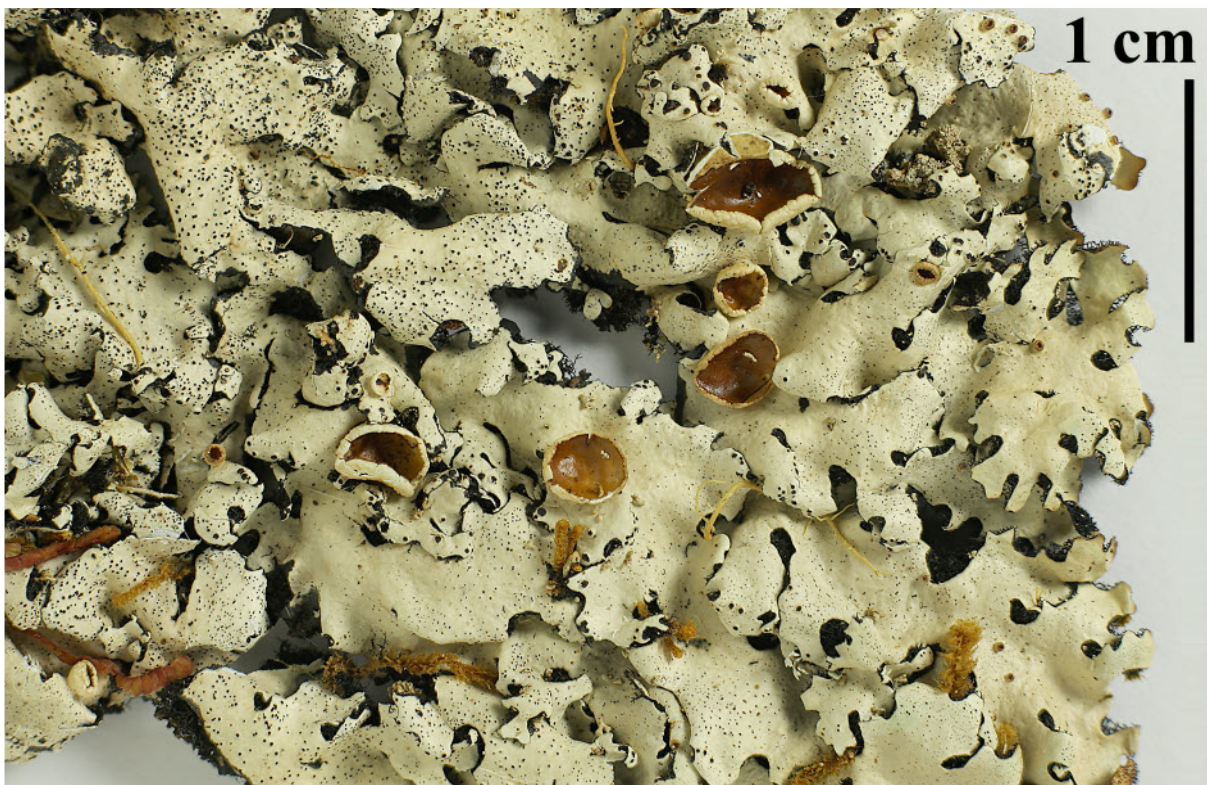
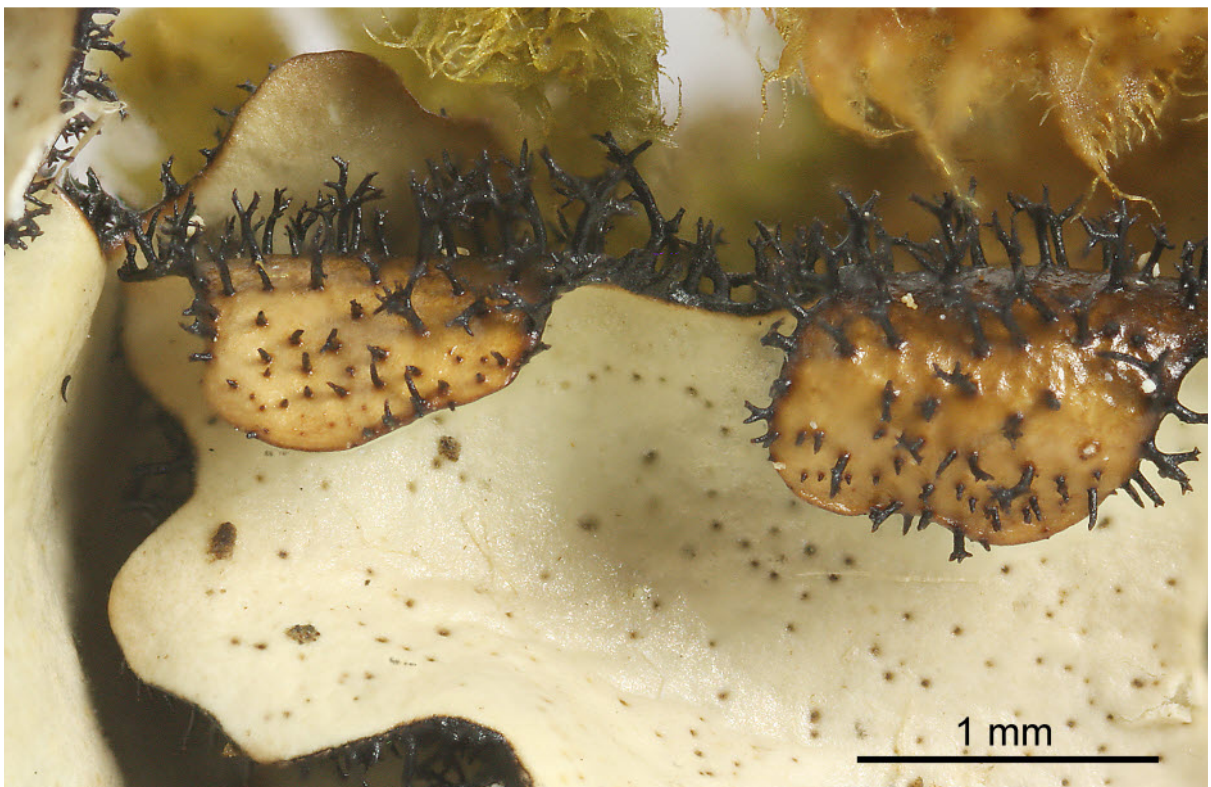


Hypotrachyna physcioides (Nyl.) Hale

Thallus grey smooth to rugulose, often white maculate, 5-15 cm wide, corticolous, lacking soredia, isidia, pustules, and dactyls. Lobes 2-6 mm wide. Lower surface black. Medulla white. Apothecia common, 2-10 mm wide. Ascospores 12-16 x 6-9 μm . Chemistry: upper cortex K+ yellow, C-, KC-, P+ yellow, UV-; medulla K-, C+ yellow-orange, KC+ yellow-orange, P-; atranorin (minor), chloroatranorin (minor), barbatic acid (major), 4-O-demethylbarbatic acid (major/minor), and of no taxonomic importance obtusatic acid (trace), \pm norobtusatic acid (trace), \pm evernic acid (trace/minor), \pm gyrophoric acid (trace/minor), \pm pigmentosin A (trace/minor), \pm pigmentosin D (trace/minor). Widespread in the Neotropics and SE Asia. *Hypotrachyna physcioides* is the fertile counterpart of *Hypotrachyna laevigata* (sorediate) and *Hypotrachyna imbricatula* (isidiate)

[6194], Philippinen, Mindanao, Provinz Cotabato, Gipfelregion des Mt. Apo, 06°59.272' N, 125°16.195' E, 2900 m. Leg. Orville L. Bernabe 12.08.1999, det. J.A. Elix 11.05.2000.





Hypotrachyna physcioides