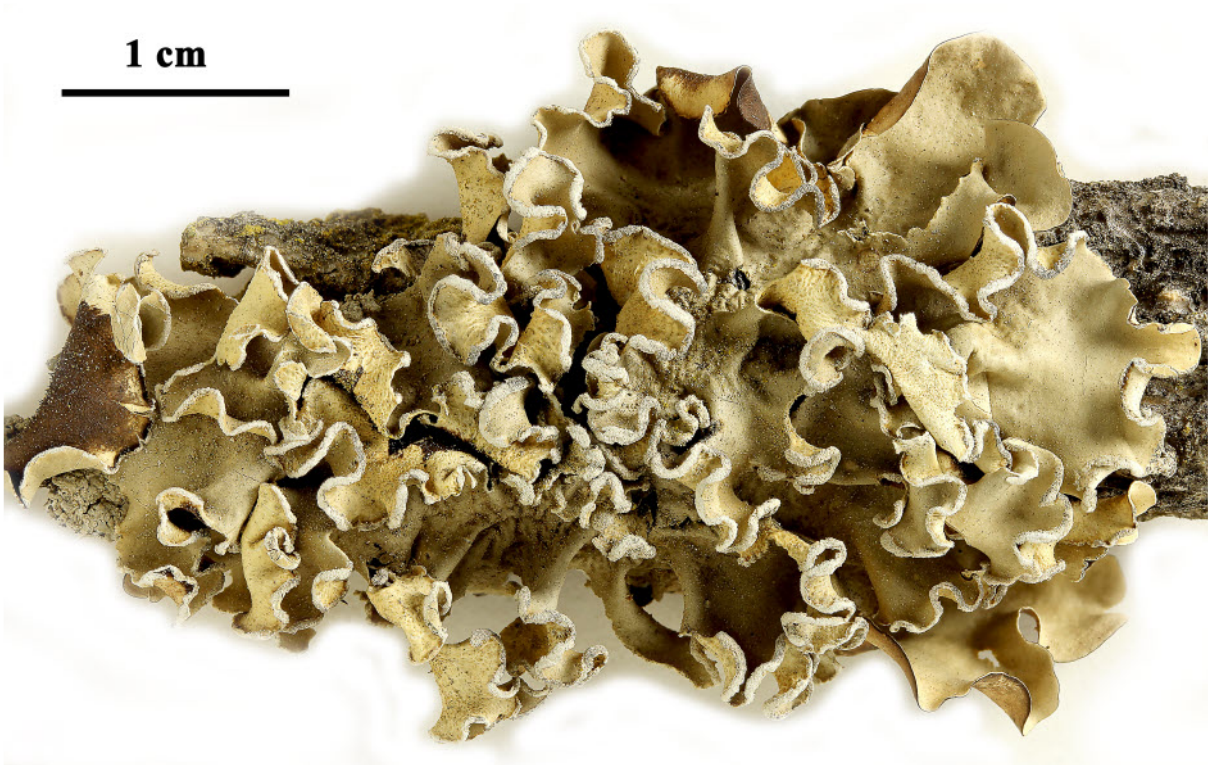
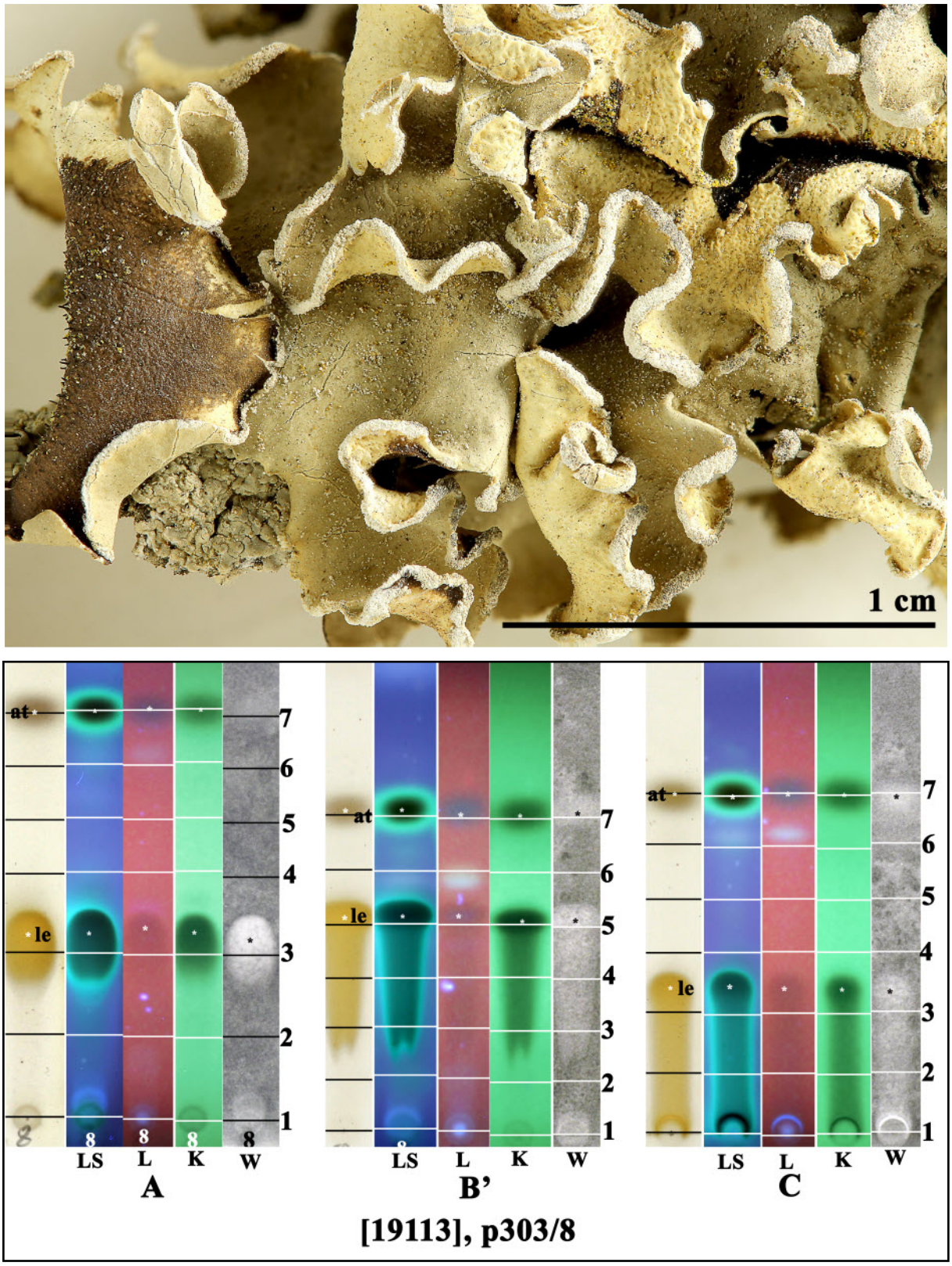
Parmotrema austrosinense (Zahlbr.) Hale
[= ***Parmelia austrosinensis*** Zahlbr.]

Thallus loosely adnate, coriaceous. Lobes rounded, 10-30 mm wide, lacking laciniae; margins entire or crenate, eciliate, sinuate, often ascending. Upper surface pale grey, weakly maculate, without isidia. Soralia marginal and submarginal, linear, soredia granular. Medulla white. Lower surface black, with a white, brown, or mottled erhizinate marginal zone. Rhizines sparse, simple, unevenly distributed, short. Apothecia rare, to 10 mm wide. Ascospores 12-20 x 7-10 µm. Chemistry: cortex K+ yellow; medulla K-, C+ red, KC+ red, P-; atranorin, chloroatranorin, lecanoric acid.

[19113], Australien, Queensland, Mt. Farrenden, 26 km south-southwest of Charters Towers, 20°19' S, 146°13' E, 450 m, growing on *Cassia brewsteri* in open woodland on rocky slope. Leg. J.A. Elix (20602) & H. Streimann 22.06.1986.Chemistry: atranorin, chloroatranorin, lecanoric acid (major), orsellinic acid (trace) by HPLC, anal. G.A. Jenkins. LICHENES AUSTRALASICI EXSICCATI NO. 163.





a: atranorin, le: lecanoric acid

Parmotrema austrosinense