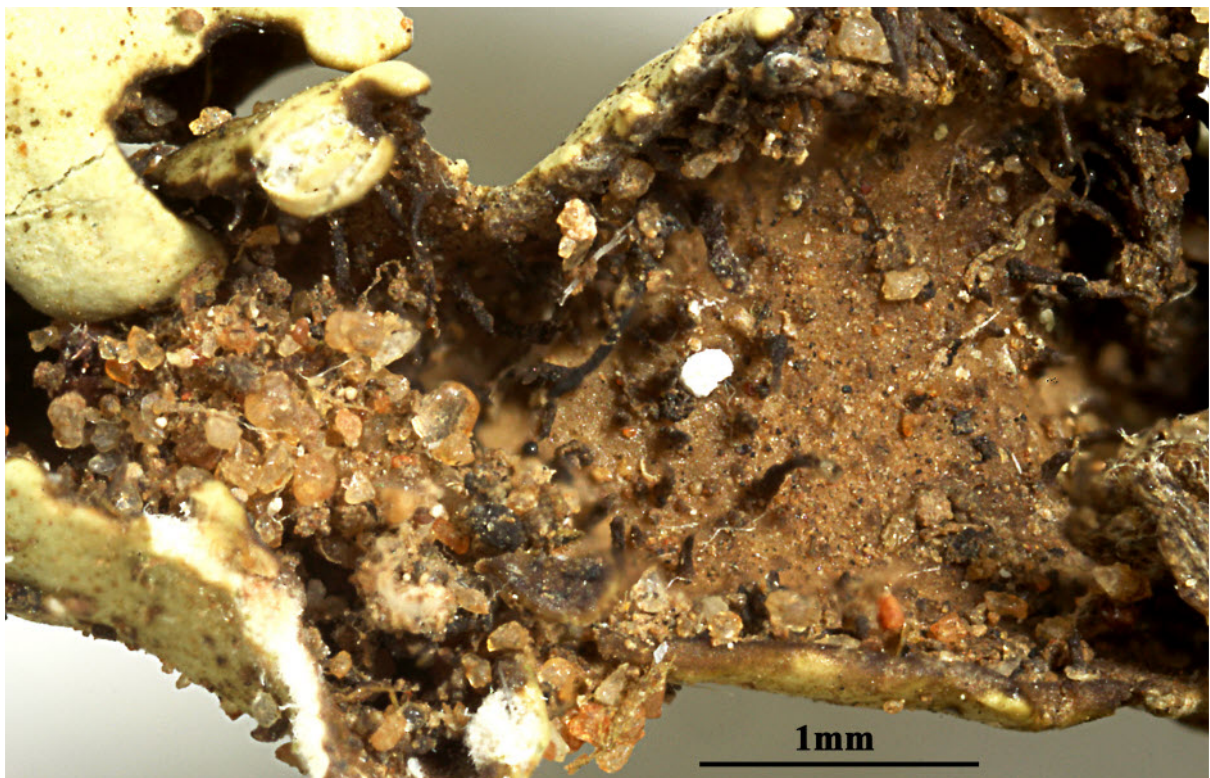


Xanthoparmelia convoluta (Kremp.) Hale
[= *Parmelia convoluta* Kremp.]

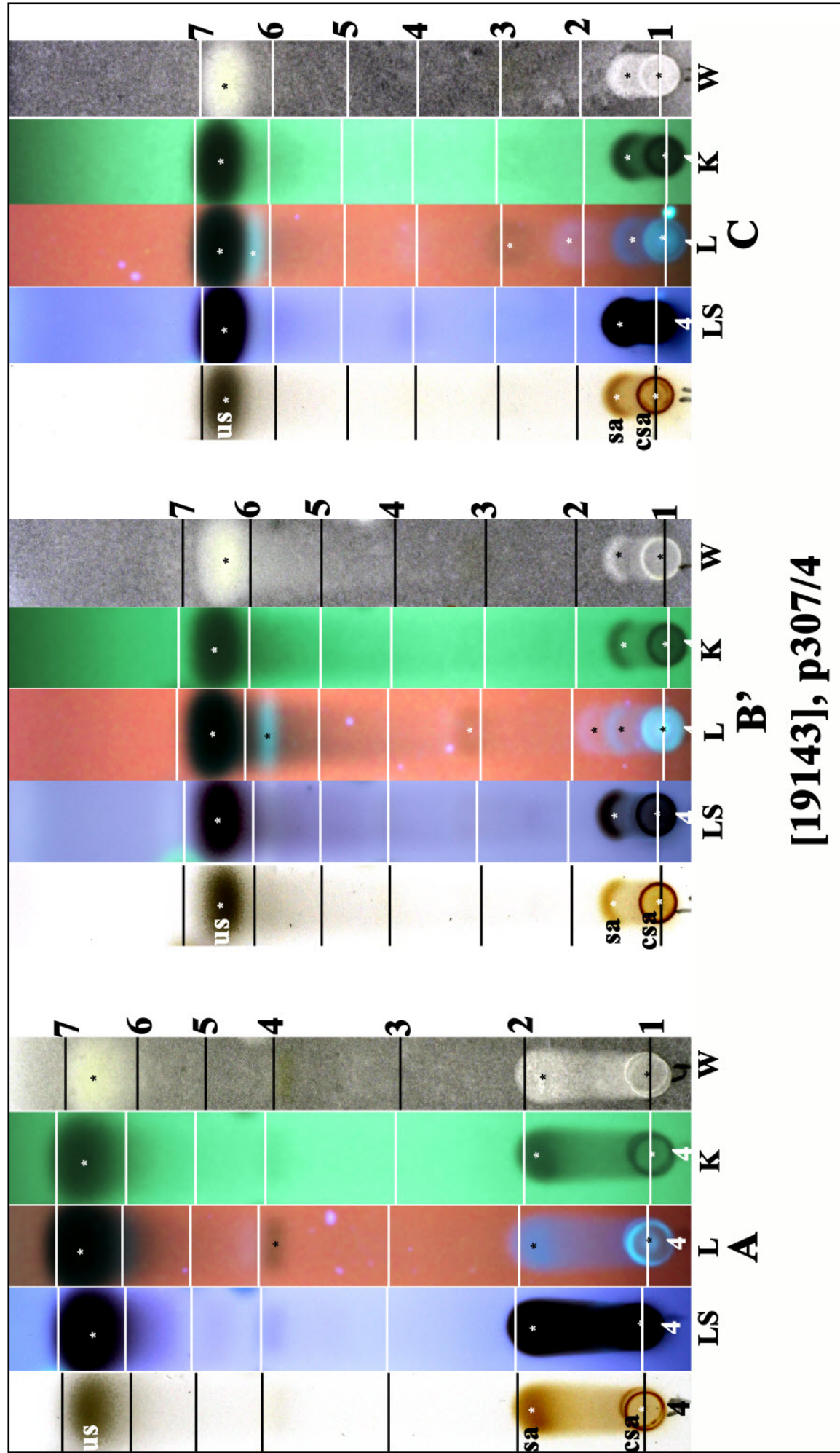
Thallus foliose, unattached. Lobes strongly convolute, contorted, elongate, sublinear, sparsely dichotomously branched, 3.5-8 mm wide when flattened, 1-4 mm wide when dry and convoluted. Upper surface pale yellow-green, emaculate, becoming rugulose and cracked in older lobes, without soredia and isidia. Medulla white. Lower surface pale brown to dark brown; rhizines very sparse, simple. Apothecia rare, to 4 mm wide. Ascospores 10-11 x 6 μm . Chemistry: cortex K-, UV-; medulla K+ yellow then red, C-, P+ orange; usnic acid, salazinic acid, consalazinic acid.

[19143], Australia, South Australia, Ridley National Park, 18 km south of Swan Reach, 34°39' S, 139°34' E, 30 m, growing on soil in mallee scrub. Leg. J.A. Elix (10913) & L.H. Elix, 12.05.1983. LICHENES AUSTRALASICI EXSICCATI NO. 057. Distributed as *Parmelia convoluta* Kremp.





Xanthoparmelia convoluta



[19143], p307/4

Xanthoparmelia convoluta

us: usnic acid, sa: salazinic acid, csa: consalazinic acid