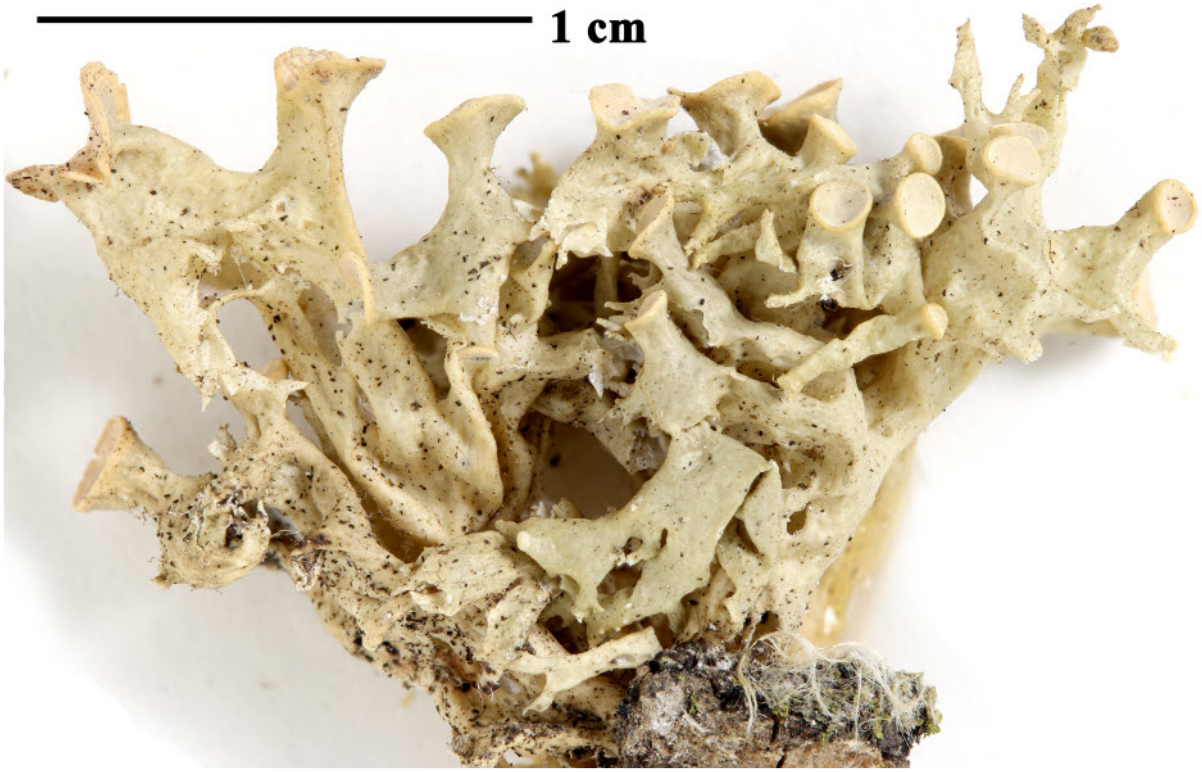
Ramalina inflata (J.D.Hook. & Taylor) J.D.Hook. & Taylor

Thallus corticolous, green to pale green, caespitose, erect l-2(-3) cm high; branching subdichotomous or irregular; branch width 1-3 mm, branches hollow, terete, inflated and perforate; perforations round to elongate, medullary hyphae continuous, loosely woven across central cavity or compressed against the inner cortex wall either loosely or densely; surface matt to shiny, smooth, rarely pseudocyphellate; holdfast delimited; soralia absent. Apothecia common, terminal on main branches and on short subapical lateral branches, often spurred; disc 2-5 mm diam. , always concave initially, innate at branch apices, becoming plane at maturity; margin entire, thin often indistinct; spores broadly ellipsoid, straight or curved, 12-16 x 4-5 (-6) µm. Chemistry: divaricatic acid, nordivaricatic acid, sekikaic acid, and usnic acid. Remarks. Sterile specimens of this taxon are usually larger than fertile thalli, occurring either as greatly inflated, pulvinate, thalli or having elongate branches with perforations evenly distributed along the lower surface and extending to the attenuate apices. Lit. Stevens, G.N.(1987).

[19246], Australia, New South Wales, Burri Heights, 1 km west of Tomakin, 35°51' S, 150°11 E, 20 m, growing on Acacia in coastal forest dominated by Eucalyptus maculata. Leg. J.A. Elix (22744), 21.01.1989. Chemistry: usnic acid, divaricatic acid (major) by TLC, anal. J. Johnston. LICHENES AUSTRALASICI EXSICCATI NO. 194.



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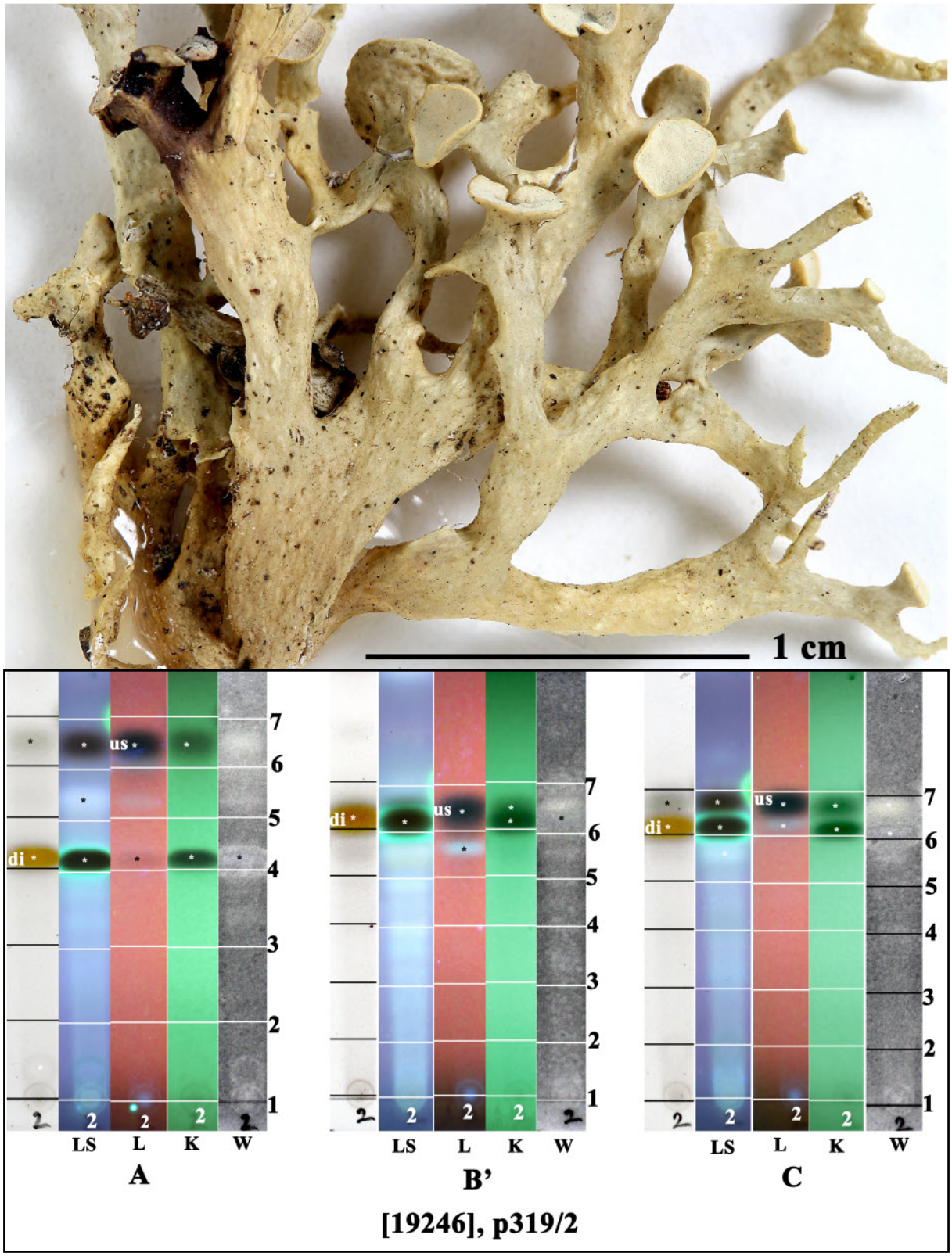

us: usnic acid, di: divaricatic acid

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