

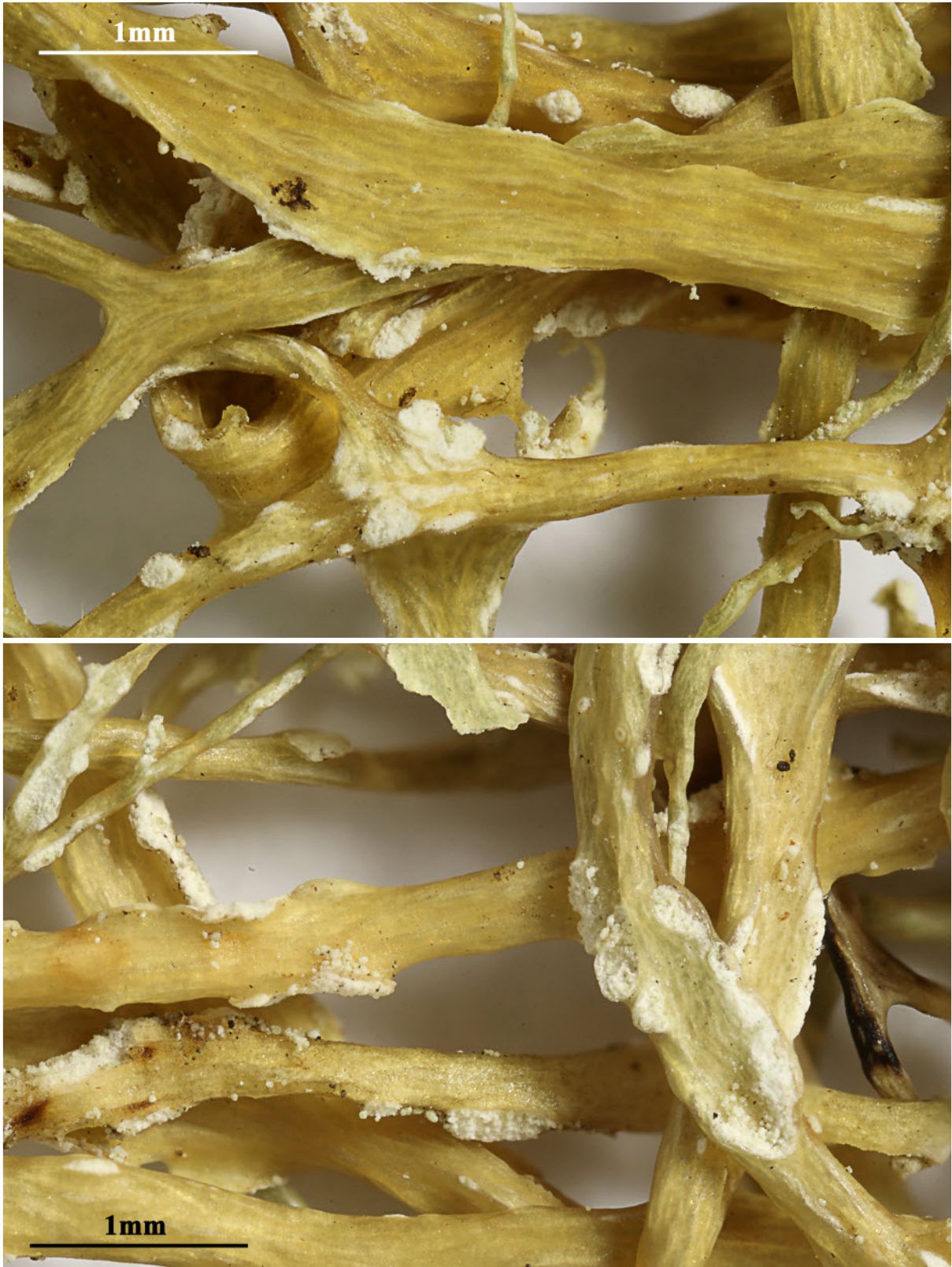
*Ramalina peruviana* Ach.

Thallus corticolous, pale green to grey-green, tufty, resilient, erect to subpendulous, up to 6 cm long; branching subdichotomous to irregular, often intricate with the production of dense fragile branchlets; branch width up to 1 mm, branches flat, compressed becoming angularly subterete to terete distally, branches often slightly twisted, apices sharp to blunt, often broken; surface matt, rarely shiny, smooth to rugose, weakly pseudocyphellate either basally or along the entire length; holdfast delimited or diffuse; soralia punctiform, numerous, marginal or lateral, sometimes apical mounds of soredia often produce small fibrils. Apothecia rare, marginal, lateral, disc 2 mm diam., concave, margin thick, often crenate; spores narrow, fusiform, straight or rarely curved, 14-16(-18) x 3.5-4.5  $\mu\text{m}$ . Chemistry: homosekikaic acid (major), sekikaic acid (maior), ramalinolic acid (minor/trace), 4'-*O*-demethylsekikaic acid (minor/trace), 4'-*O*-methylnorsekikaic acid (minor/trace). Lit. Stevens, G.N. (1987).

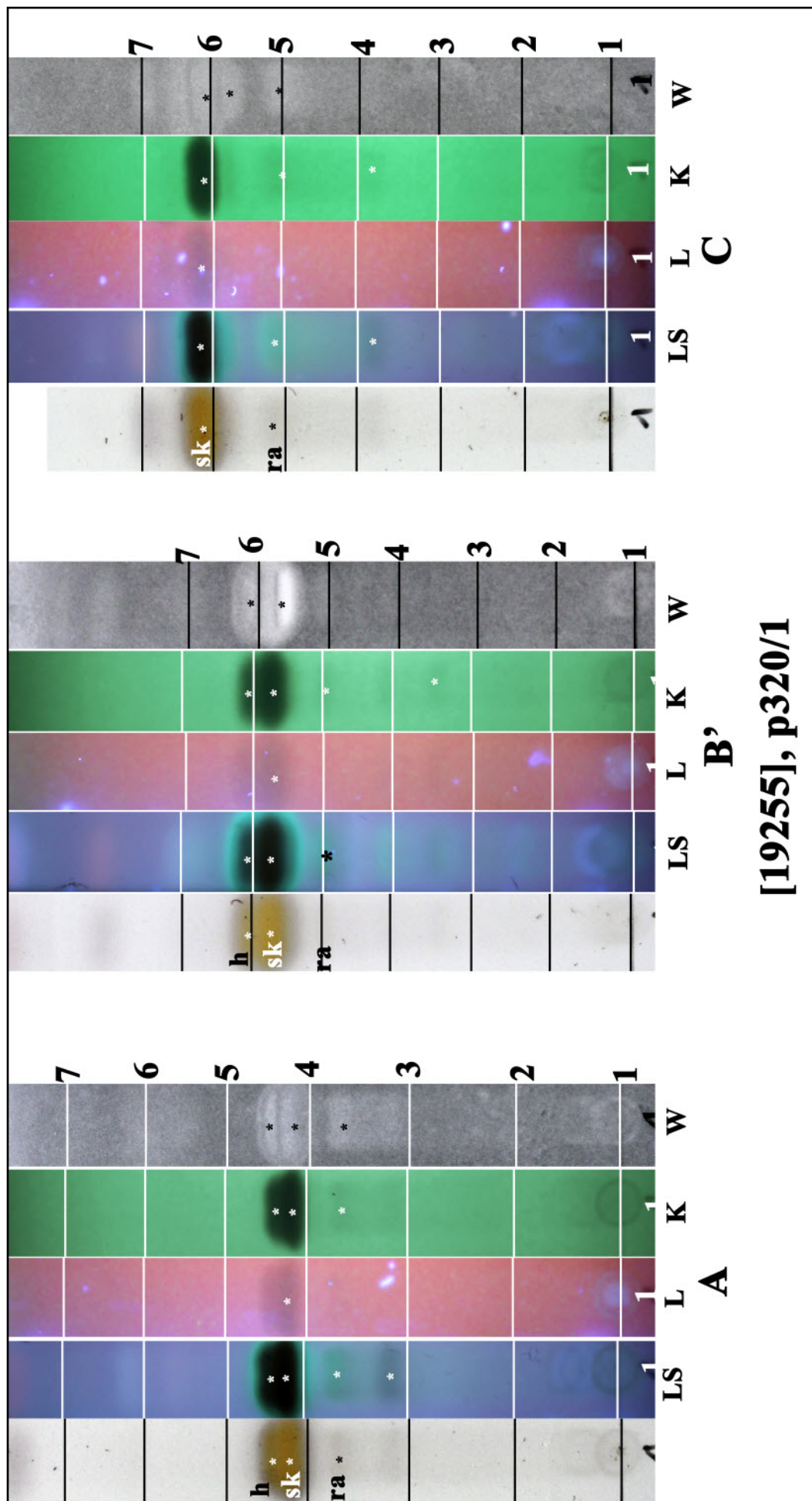
[19255], Norfolk Island, Rocky Point Reserve, 29°03' S, 167°55' E, 60 m, growing on *Pinus* tree in mixed *Araucaria* and exotic woodland. Leg. J.A.Elix (18252) & H. Streimann, 02.12.1984. Chemistry: seki-kaic acid (major), homosekikaic acid (minor), 4'-*O*-demethylsekikaic (trace), ramalinolic acid (minor), unknown (trace) by HPLC, anal. G.A. Jenkins. LICHENES AUSTRALASICI EXSICCATI No. 099.







*Ramalina peruviana*



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h: homosekikaic acid, sk: sekikaic acid, ra: ramalinic acid