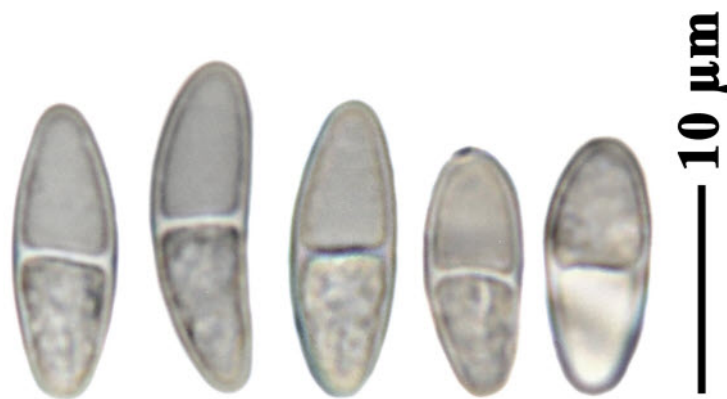


*Ramalina tropica* G.N.Stevens

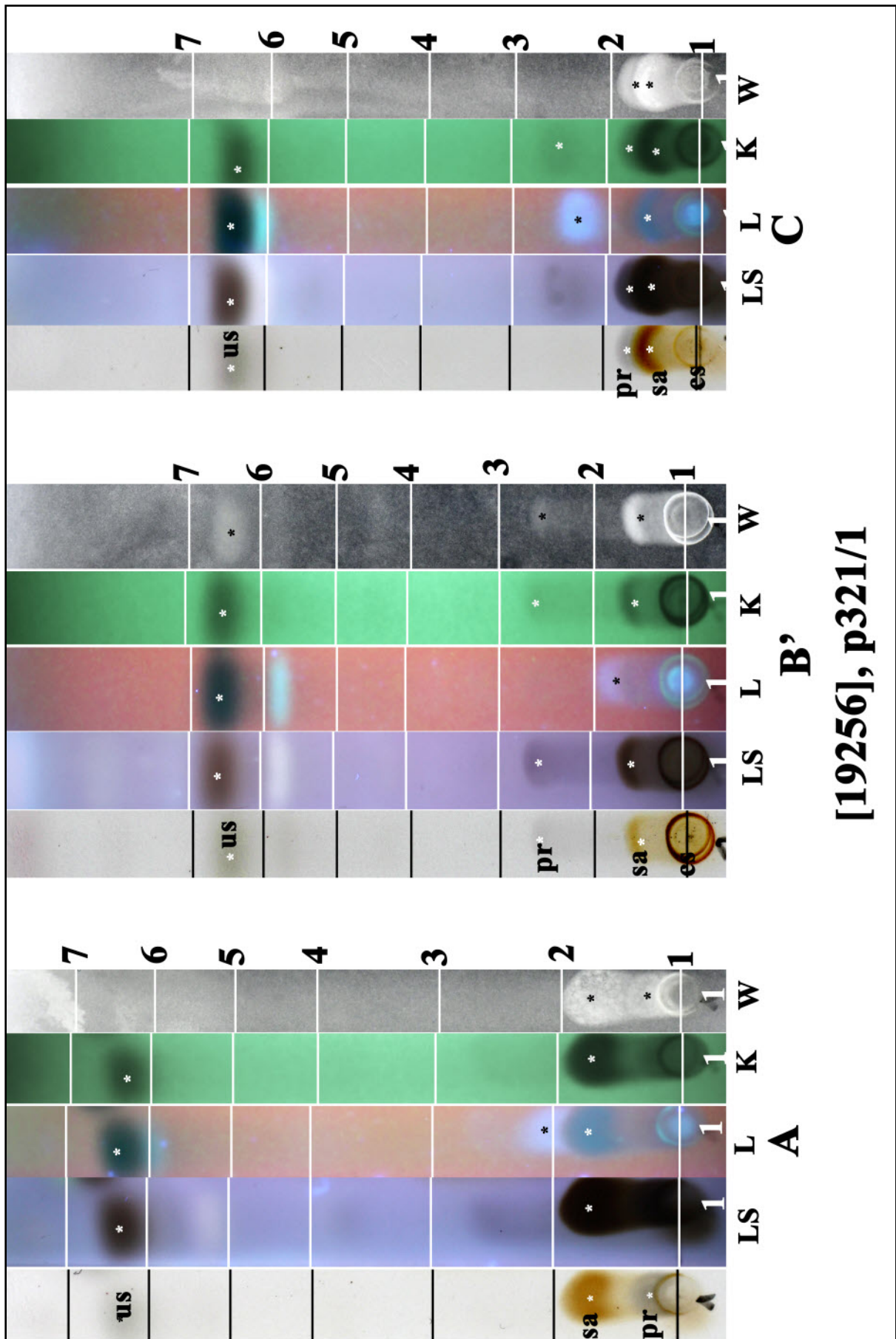
Thallus corticolous, or saxicolous, pale green, caespitose, rigid, erect, usually to 2 cm high, exceptionally to 4 cm; branching subdichotomous, sparse to moderate, branches arising from the base with lateral branchlets common; branch width 0.5-1.0 mm, subterete to almost terete, rarely flat, never canaliculate, some marginal splitting of the branches between the upper and lower surfaces, apices tapering distally, often recurved; surface matt or shiny, smooth to rugose, fine linear pseudocyphellae and tuberculate pseudocyphellae sometimes present; holdfast delimited; soralia absent. Apothecia rare to common, marginal on flexuous branches or subterminal with the branch continuing to grow forming a long curved spur up to 10 mm, disc (1-)1.5-3.0 mm diam., plane to convex, some assuming a helmet shape; margin entire; spores fusiform, rarely ellipsoid, straight, rarely bent, some appearing as 3-celled; 12-18(-22) x 3.8-5(-6)  $\mu\text{m}$ . Chemistry: salazinic acid, protocetraric acid, usnic acid. Lit. Stevens, G.N.(1987).

[19256], Australia, Queensland, Mourilan Harbour, 13 km south-east of Innisfail, 17°36' S, 146°08' E, sea level, growing on *Avicennia marina* in mangrove swamp. Leg. J.A. Elix (16710) & H. Streimann, 28.06.1984. Chemistry: usnic acid, salazinic acid (major), consalazinic acid (minor), protocetraric acid (minor/trace) by TLC, HPLC, anal. J. Johnston & G.A. Jenkins. LICHENES AUSTRALASICI EXSICCATI NO. 195





*Ramalina tropicalis*



[19256], p321/1

us: usnic acid, sa: salazinic acid, cs: consalazinic acid,  
pr: protocetraric acid

*Ramalina tropica*