

Xanthoparmelia antleriformis (Elix) Elix & J. Johnst.

[= *Parmelia antleriformis* Elix]

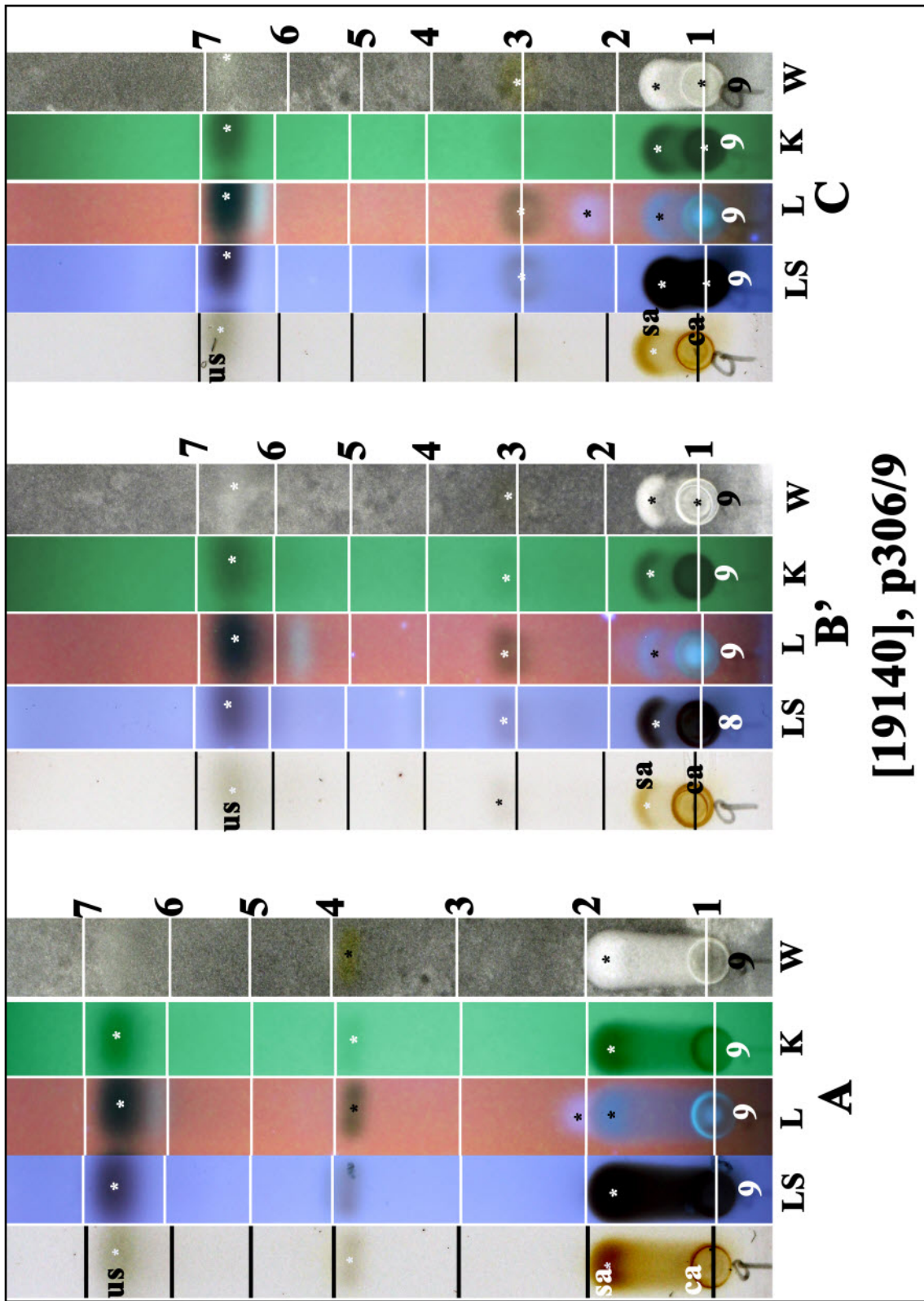
Thallus small-foliose, adnate to tightly adnate. Lobes imbricate or not, sublinear-elongate, irregularly branched, 0.3-1 mm wide. Upper surface yellow-green, occasionally darkening, emaculate, without soredia; isidia dense, cylindrical, becoming extensively branched, coralloid or antler-like, to 0.5-3 mm high and 0.3 mm wide. Medulla white. Lower surface pale brown; rhizines moderately dense, simple, brown. Apothecia 2-5 mm wide. Ascospores 6-8 x 3.5-4.5 μm . Chemistry: cortex K-, UV-; medulla K+ yellow then dark red, C-, P+ intense yellow; usnic acid, salazinic acid (major), consalazinic acid, norstictic acid (trace).

[19140], Australia, New South Wales, Morton National Park, 8 km north-east of Nerriga, 35°07' S, 150°08' E, 760 m, growing on flat, exposed sandstone rocks in open *Eucalyptus* woodland. Leg. J.A. Elix (11381) & H. Streimann, 6.10.1983. LICHENES AUSTRALASICI EXSICCATI NO. 053. Distributed as *Parmelia antleriformis* Elix.





Xanthoparmelia antleriformis



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