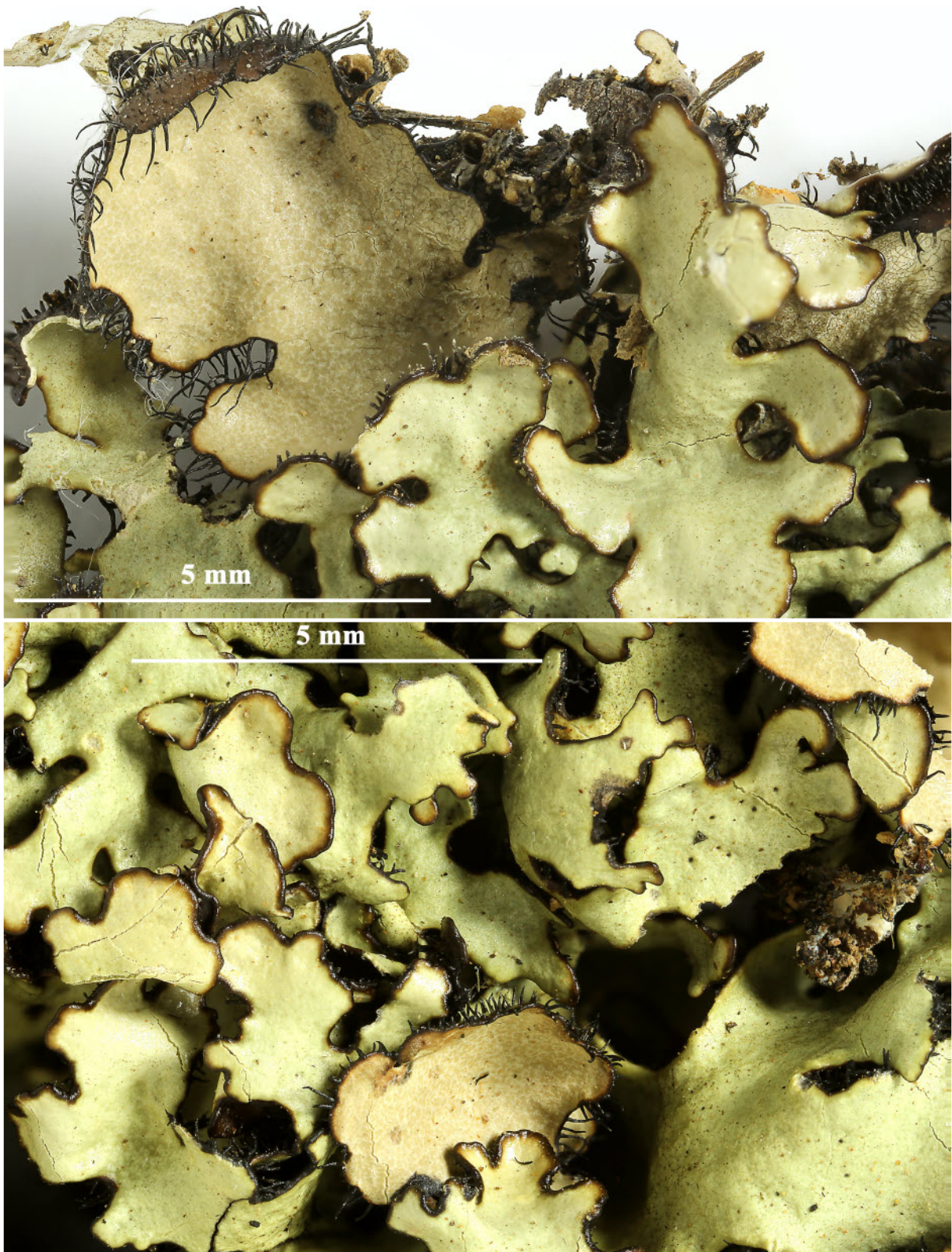


*Xanthoparmelia barbellata* (Kurok.) Hale  
[= *Parmelia barbellata* Kurok.]

Thallus foliose, loosely adnate to adnate or subpulvinate. Lobes imbricate or not, flat, irregularly branched, becoming lacinate, 1-3 mm wide, lacking lobules; laciniae 0.7-1.5 mm wide; apices subrotund. Upper surface yellow-green, darkening, emaculate, lacking soredia and isidia; lobe margins commonly blackened. Medulla white, intermittently yellow or orange adjacent to lower cortex. Lower surface pale brown to brown-black, occasionally orange; rhizines sparse to moderately dense, simple or dichotomously branched, 0.5-1.5 mm long. Apothecia 2-8 mm wide. Ascospores 6-7 x 3.5-5.5  $\mu\text{m}$ . Chemistry: cortex K-, UV-; white medulla K+ yellow then dark red, C-, P+ intense orange; pigmented medulla K+ violet; usnic acid, norstictic acid, salazinic acid, connorstictic acid, consalazinic acid, skyrin (in pigmented medulla).

[19130], Australia, New South Wales, Rock Flat Creek, Cooma-Numeralla road, 10 km north-east of Cooma, 36°12' S, 149°13' E, 840 m, growing on rocks, pebbles and spreading on to soil in pasture land. Leg. J.A. Elix (11440) & H. Streimann, 15.11.1983. LICHENES AUSTRALASICI EXSICCATI NO. 055. Distributed as *Parmelia barbellata* Kurok.





*Xanthoparmelia barbellata*

