

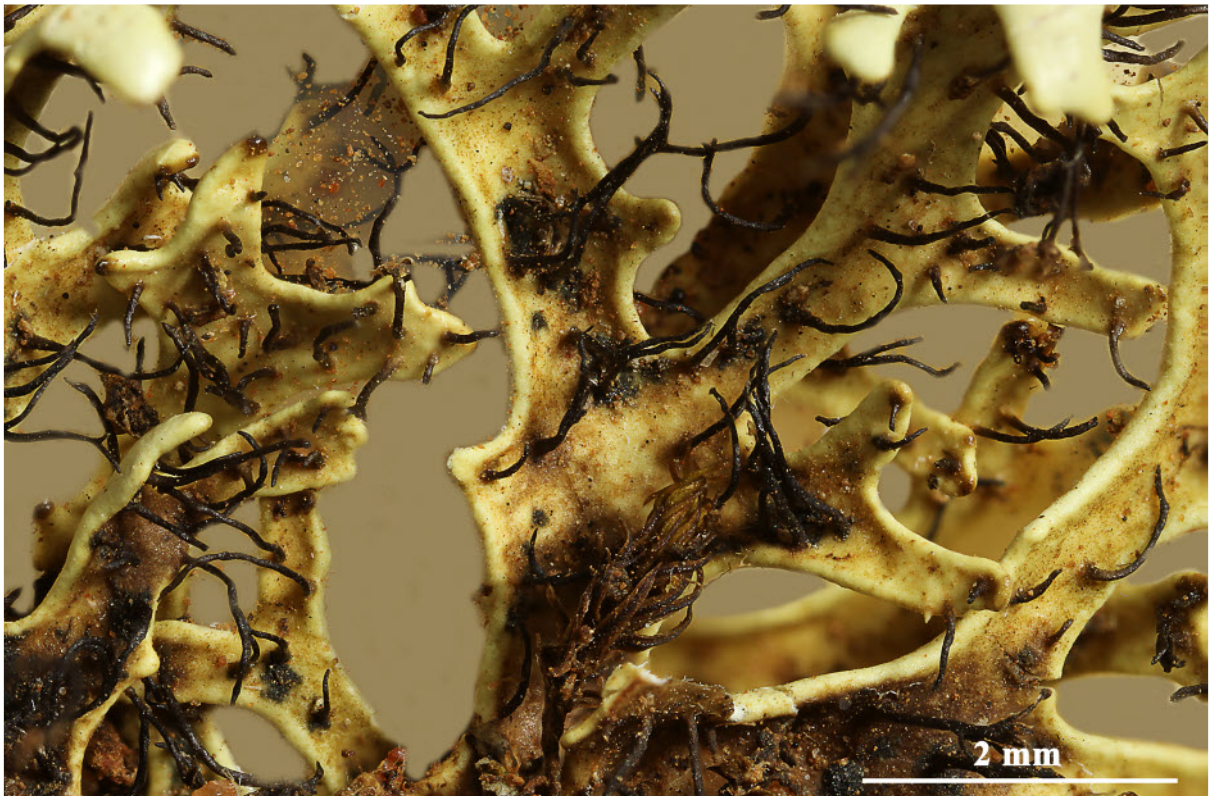
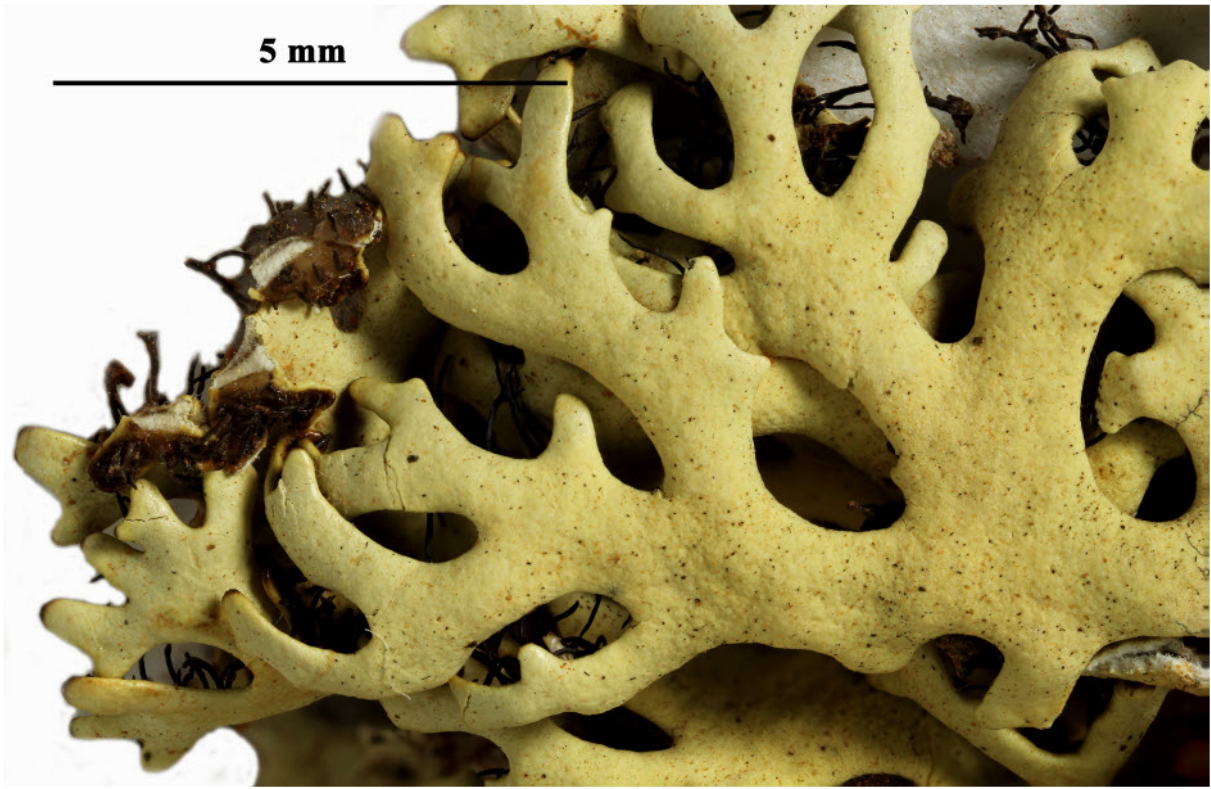
Xanthoparmelia reptans (Kurok.) Elix & J. Johnst.

[= *Parmelia reptans* Kurok.]

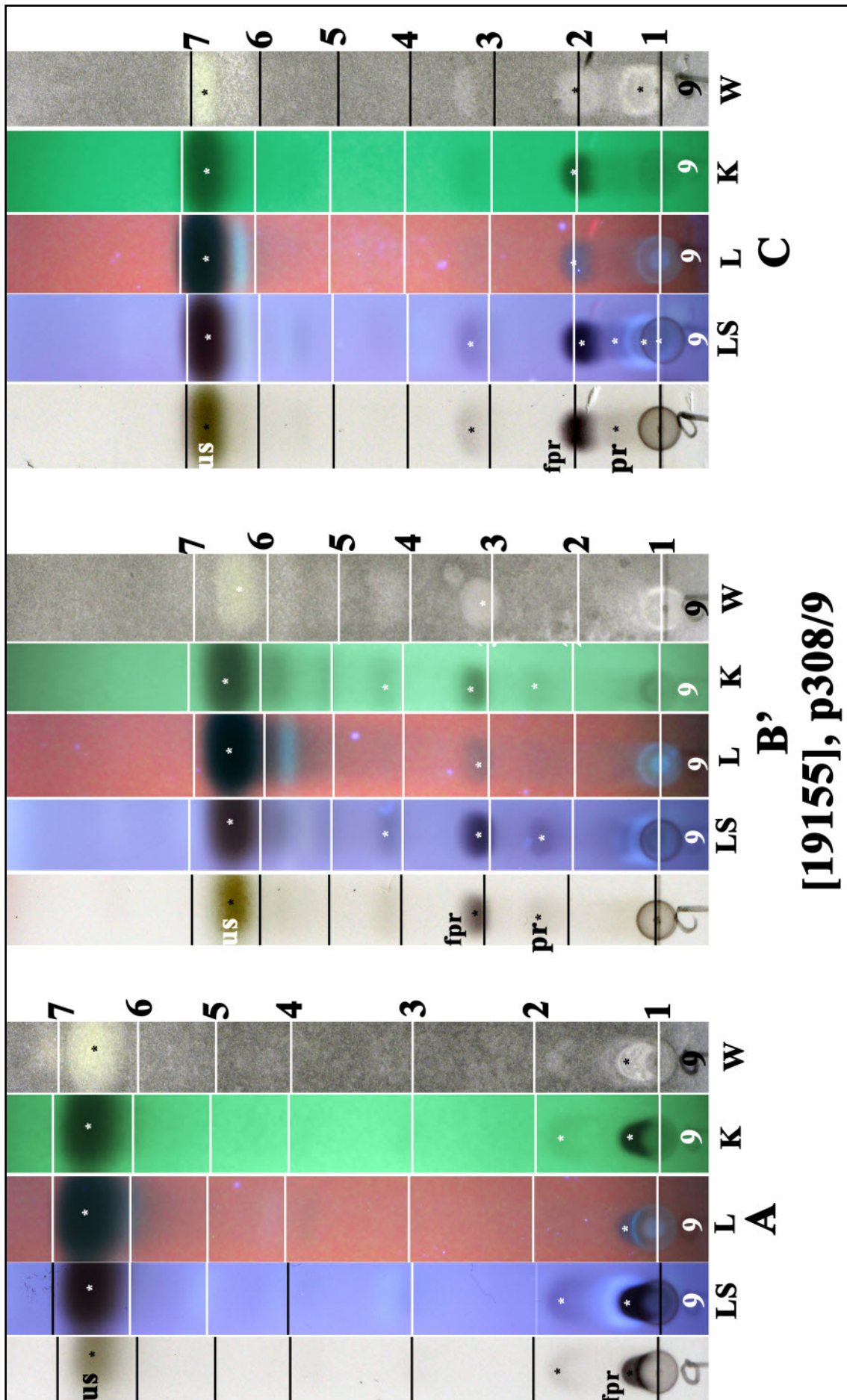
Thallus foliose, loosely adnate. Lobes often imbricate, \pm separate near thallus margin, sublinear-elongate, dichotomously branched, 0.7-2 mm wide, without lobules. Upper surface pale yellow, maculate, particularly towards lobe apices, lacking isidia and soredia. Medulla white. Lower surface partly canaliculate, brownish yellow or grey-brown; rhizines simple or sparsely branched, 1-2 mm long, black. Apothecia 0.5-1.5 mm wide. Ascospores 6-7 x 4-5 μ m. Chemistry: cortex K-, UV-; medulla K+ brown, C-, P+ orange-red; usnic acid, fumarprotocetraric acid, \pm succinprotocetraric acid, \pm protocetraric acid (trace), \pm physodalic acid (trace).

[19155], Australia, New South Wales, 11 km east of Mildura along Sturt Highway, 34°17' S, 142°15' E, 40 m, growing on soil in mallee scrub. Leg. J.A. Elix (11482) & S.A. Elix, 22.12.1983. LICHENES AUSTRALASICI EXSICCATI NO. 065. Distributed as *Parmelia reptans* Kurok.





Xanthoparmelia reptans



us: usnic acid, fpr: fumarprotocetraric acid, pr: protocetraric acid.