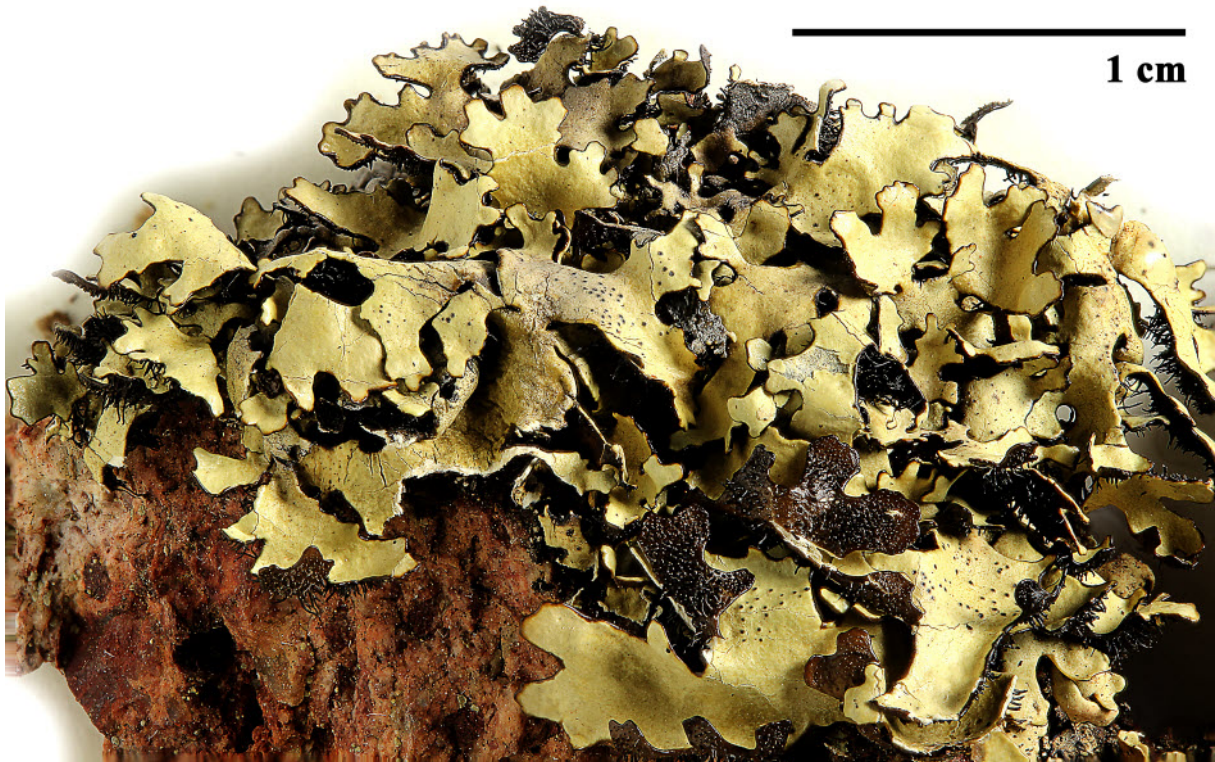
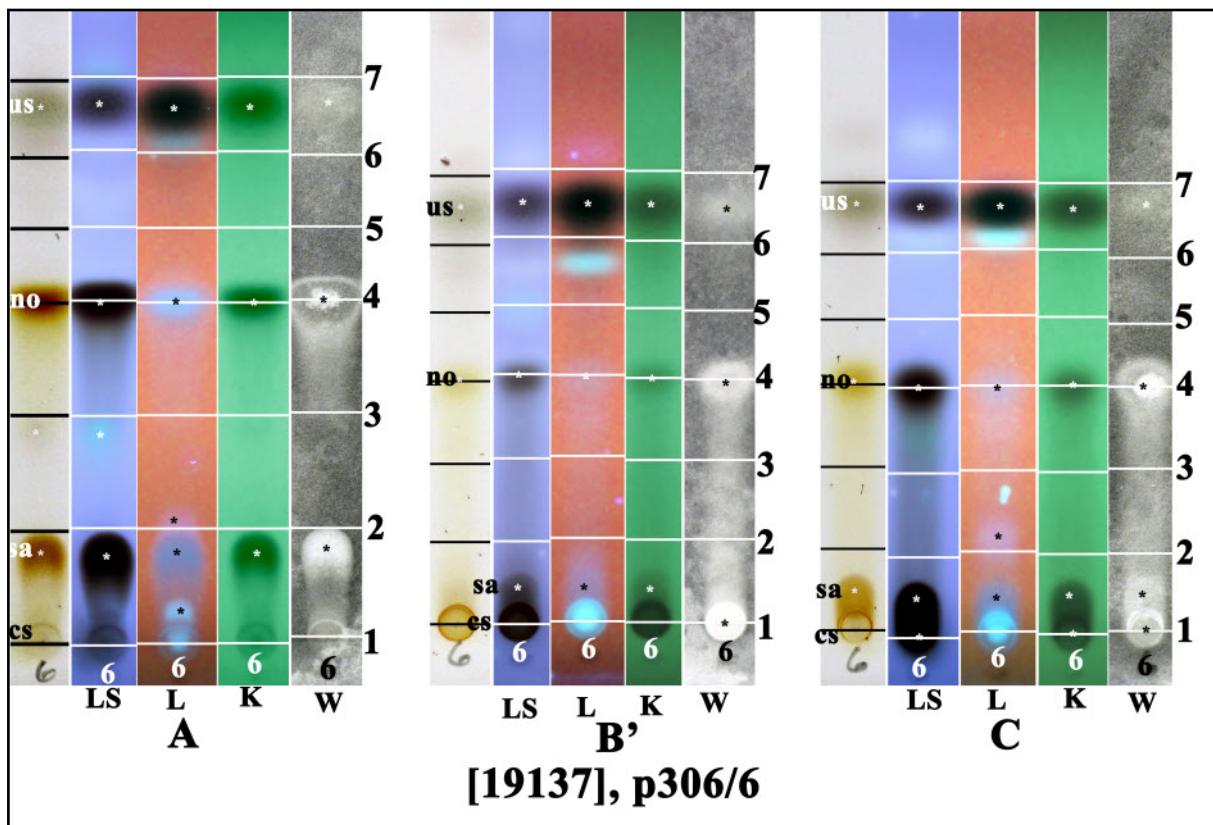


Xanthoparmelia substrigosa (Hale) Hale
[= *Parmelia substrigosa* Hale]

Thallus foliose, loosely adnate. Lobes rarely imbricate, irregular to linear-elongate, subdichotomously or irregularly branched, ascending or not, 1.5-4 mm wide, lacking lobules; margins broadly sinuate. Upper surface yellow-green, emaculate, lacking soredia and isidia; lobe margins commonly black. Medulla white. Lower surface pale brown to dark blackish brown; rhizines very dense, fasciculate to simple or often dichotomously branched, dark brown. Apothecia 8-12 mm wide. Ascospores 8-10 x 4-6 μm . Chemistry: cortex K-, UV-; medulla K+ yellow then dark red, C-, P+ orange; usnic acid, norstictic acid (major), connorstictic acid, \pm salazinic acid, \pm consalazinic acid.

[19137], Australia, New South Wales, Blue Range, 29 km west of Canberra, 35°13' S, 148°51' E, 1220 m, growing on granite rocks on exposed, open summit. Leg. J.A. Elix (10160) 21.03.1982. LICHENES AUSTRALASICI EXSICCATI NO. 022. Distributed as *Parmelia substrigosa* Hale.





us: usnic acid, no: norstictic acid, sa: salazinic acid,
 cs: consalazinic acid

Xanthoparmelia substrigosa