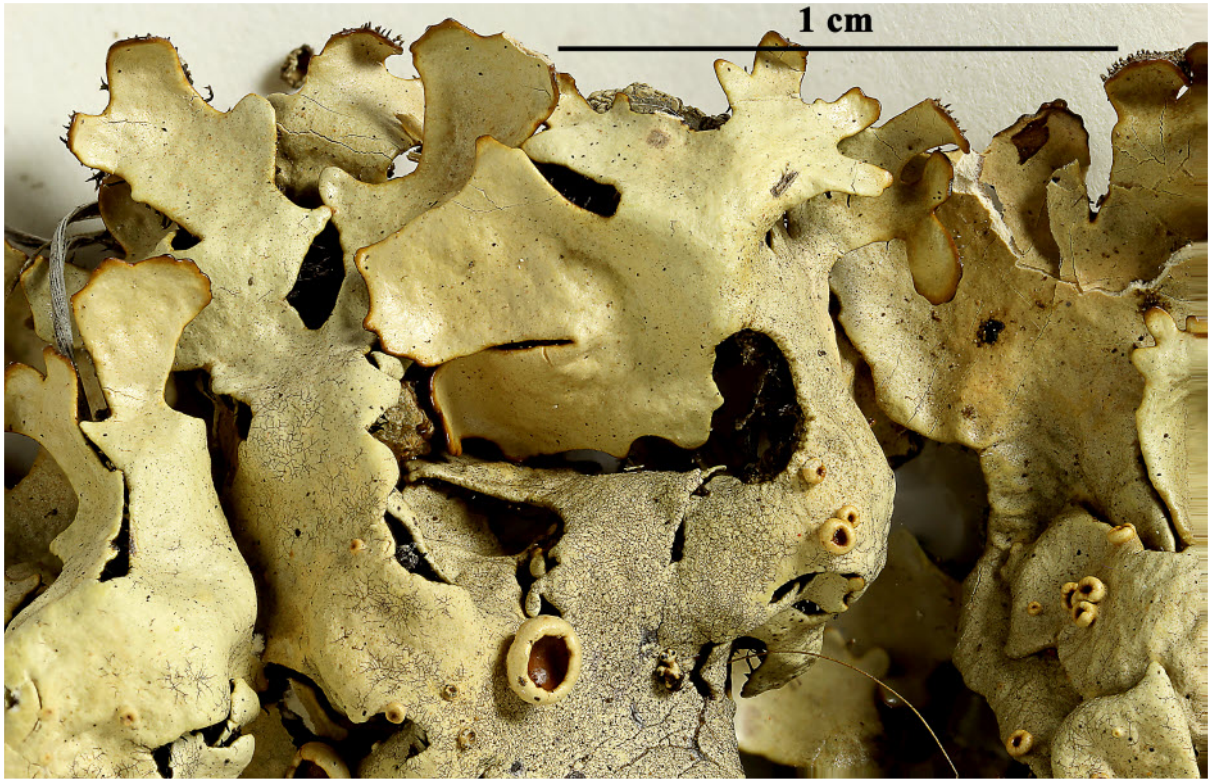


Xanthoparmelia taractica (Kremp.) Hale
[*Parmelia taractica* Kremp.]

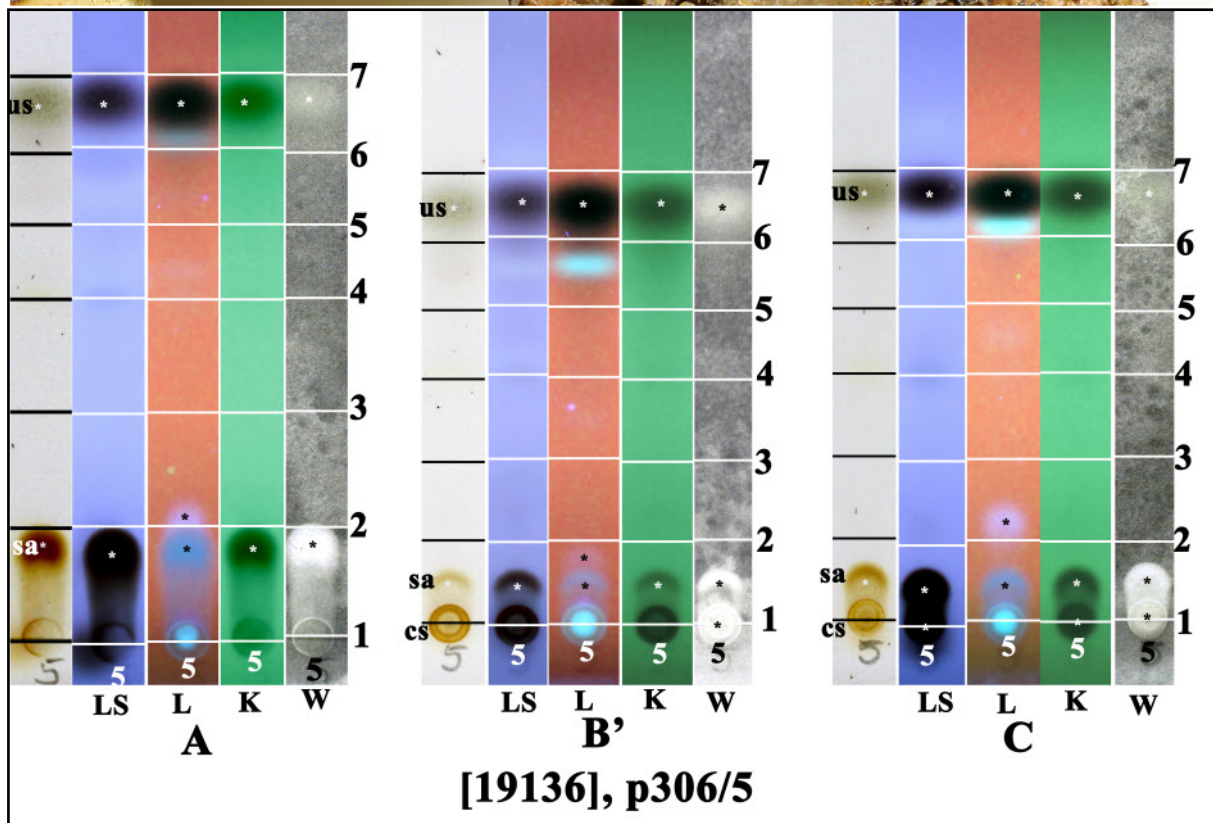
Thallus foliose, loosely to moderately adnate. Lobes variable, often forming a dense, imbricate mat, subirregular to linear elongate; primary and marginal lobes subdichotomously branched, 2-4(-8) mm wide. Upper surface yellow-green, emaculate, becoming \pm rugose and developing traverse cracks in older lobes, lacking soredia and isidia. Medulla white. Lower surface rugose, papillate, pale brown to brown; rhizines moderately dense, especially near lobe margins. Apothecia 3-6 mm wide. Ascospores 8-10 x 6 μ m. Chemistry: cortex K-, UV-; medulla K+ yellow then dark red, C-, KC+ dark red, P+ orange; usnic acid, salazinic acid, consalazinic acid.

[19136], Australia, Australian Capital Territory, 0.8 km west of Coppins Crossing, 8 km west of Canberra, 35°15' S, 149°03' E, 520 m, growing over porphyry rocks and onto soil in open grassland. Leg. J.A. Elix (10161) 28.03.1982. LICHENES AUSTRALASICI EXSICCATI No. 023. Distributed as *Parmelia taractica* Kremp.





Xanthoparmelia taractica



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