

Bunodophoron scrobiculatum

SYNONYMS

Sphaerophorus australis var. *scrobiculatus* C.Bab., *Sphaerophorus melanocarpus* var. *scrobiculatus* (C.Bab.) Js.Murray, *Sphaerophorus scrobiculatus* (C.Bab.) M.Sâto, *Sphaerophorus australis* var. *macrophyllus* Zahlbr., *Sphaerophorus melanocarpus* var. *scrobiculatus* f. *macrophyllus* (Zahlbr.) Js.Murray, *Sphaerophorus scrobiculatus* f. *macrophyllus* (Zahlbr.) M.Sâto

FAMILY

Sphaerophoraceae

AUTHORITY

Bunodophoron scrobiculatum (C.Bab.) Wedin

FLORA CATEGORY

Lichen – Native

ENDEMIC TAXON

No

ENDEMIC GENUS

No

ENDEMIC FAMILY

No

STRUCTURAL CLASS

Lichens - Foliose

CURRENT CONSERVATION STATUS

2018 | Not Threatened | Qualifiers: SO

BRIEF DESCRIPTION

Characterised by the corticolous habit; the broad flattened thallus branches that are “waisted” below the coarsely scrobiculate, often broadly flaring apothecia. The chemistry is also distinctive with 4-O-methylhypoprotocetraric acid as a major compound.

DISTRIBUTION

North Island: Northland (Waima State Forest Park) to Wellington (Tararua Range). **South Island:** Nelson to Southland (Lake Hauroko). **Stewart Island. Auckland Islands. Campbell Island.**

Also in eastern Australia, Tasmania, Juan Fernandez, southern Chile, Argentina, and the Falkland Islands.

HABITAT

On bark, decaying stumps, rarely among mosses on rocks, s.l. to 1200 m.



In cloud forest, Te Aroha Kaimai Range.
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In cloud forest, Te Aroha Kaimai Range.
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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Thallus corticolous, rarely muscicolous over rocks, of one to several primary branches, at first broadly flattened, then dividing palmately into several smaller, usually fertile branches. **Primary branches** horizontal, to 3 cm long and 4-11 mm wide, commonly with small, irregular, marginal secondary branches. **Upper surface** green-grey, smooth to wrinkled, becoming ± scrobiculate towards apices especially over apothecia, **lower surface** white, irregularly wrinkled, particularly round base of apothecia, upper cortex 65-100 µm thick, lower cortex 40-70 µm thick. **Algal layer** 20-40 µm thick, continuous beneath upper cortex only. **Apothecia** common, 2-9 mm diam., subterminal, with broadly flaring margins, **mazaedium** ventral, exposed at an early stage of development, receptacle corticate, with small isidia-like structures along margins. **Asci** 45-55 × 5-11 µm. **Ascospores** spherical, grey-brown, 9-12(-13.5) µm, walls with external deposit of black, carbonaceous material.

Chemistry: Medulla K-, Pd-; containing 4-O-methylhypoprotocetraric acid (major), isousnic acid, placodiolic acid (tr.), isousnic acid (tr.), "UN-notatus" (tr.).

SUBSTRATE

Corticolous

ATTRIBUTION

Fact sheet prepared by Marley Ford (16 February 2024). Brief description, Distribution, Habitat, and Features sections copied from Galloway (1985) & Galloway (2007).

REFERENCES AND FURTHER READING

- Galloway D.J. 1985: *Flora of New Zealand: Lichens*. Wellington: PD Hasselberg, Government Printer. 662 pp.
Galloway D.J. 2007: *Flora of New Zealand: Lichens, including lichen-forming and lichenicolous fungi*. 2nd edition. Lincoln, Manaaki Whenua Press. 2261 pp.

MORE INFORMATION

<https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/bunodophoron-scrobiculatum/>