

Cladonia glebosa

FAMILY

Cladoniaceae

AUTHORITY

Cladonia glebosa S.Hammer

FLORA CATEGORY

Lichen – Native

ENDEMIC TAXON

No

ENDEMIC GENUS

No

ENDEMIC FAMILY

No

STRUCTURAL CLASS

Lichens - Fruticose

CURRENT CONSERVATION STATUS

2018 | Not Threatened | Qualifiers: SO

BRIEF DESCRIPTION

Characterised by tallish, mainly simple podetia topped with conspicuous convex brown apothecia, podetia patchily sorediate, or squamulose, occasionally branched and with distinctive eroding-sorediate patches under the apothecia – podetia tall and thin 2–5–8 cm tall. It is generally recognised by the abundant, crowded bundles of brownish fungal tissue along the cup margins.

DISTRIBUTION

North Island: Auckland (Western Springs), Gisborne (Parekiri Ridge Urewera), Wellington (National Park, Otaki River Tararua Ranges) **South Island:** Nelson (Lake Rotoiti), Westland (Runanga, Greymouth, Kumara, Lake Moana), Canterbury (Huxley Range, Lake Ohau), Otago (Haast Pass, Hunter Valley Lake Hawea, Maungatua, Taieri Mouth), Southland (Doubtful Sound, Cascade Cove Dusky Sound, Cascade Creek, Lake Hauroko, Forest Hill, Awarua Bay, Greenhills). **Chatham Islands. Campbell Island:** (Tucker Cove).

Known also from Western Australia and in Eastern Australia from Queensland to Victoria.

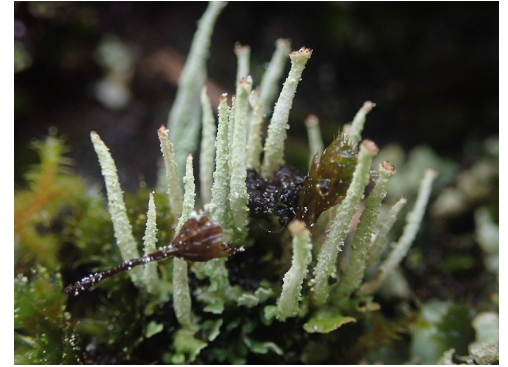
HABITAT

On peat.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Basal squamules persistent or soon disappearing, 1–5 mm long, 1–3 mm wide, sorediate or lobulate along margins, involute, entire to incised. **Podetia** narrowly cup-forming, 1–2 mm wide and to 5.5 cm tall, corticate towards base, sorediate above, soredia granular, enlarging and developing into squamules, sometimes squamules slough off exposing white to brownish hyphae, cups narrow barely exceeding width of supporting podetium, corticate or sorediate inside, margins with abundant, crowded, glebose, pale-brown bundles of meristematic tissue, bundles enlarging outwards and resembling pouting lips, sometimes producing pycnidia, sometimes producing proliferations that are elongate, subulate to acicular or with several tiers of proliferations that are terete to dramatically flattened, sorediate or corticate. **Apothecia** brown, solitary or in clusters on cup margins or on tips of proliferations.

Chemistry: Medulla K–, Pd+ orange→red; containing fumarprotocetraric acid.



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On basalt rocks of Western Springs, Auckland. Photographer: Marley Ford, Licence: CC BY-NC.

SIMILAR TAXA

It is characterized by glebose meristem formations around the narrow, cup-like apex. This feature distinguishes it from *C. darwinii*, which is generally subulate. The presence of multiple meristem bundles at the podetial apex generally precludes the formation of a single large, inflated proliferation, which is characteristic for *C. nudicaulis*, to which this species can also be compared. Instead, several narrow proliferations may form around the cups of *C. glebosa*. Certain specimens of this species may be indistinguishable from *C. nudicaulis*, but the podetia and proliferations of *C. glebosa* are generally narrower. Both species contain fumarprotocetraric acid.

SUBSTRATE

Terricolous

ATTRIBUTION

Fact sheet prepared by Marley Ford (18 September 2021). Brief description, Distribution, Habitat, Features and Similar taxa sections copied from Galloway (2007) & Hammer (2003)

REFERENCES AND FURTHER READING

- Galloway D.J. 2007: *Flora of New Zealand: Lichens, including lichen-forming and lichenicolous fungi*. 2nd edition. Lincoln, Manaaki Whenua Press. 2261 pp.
- Hammer S. 2001: Additions to the lichen family Cladoniaceae in Australia. *The Bryologist* 104(4): 560-575.
- Hammer S. 2003: Notes on Cladoniaceae in New Zealand. *Bryologist* 106(3): 410-430.

MORE INFORMATION

<https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/cladonia-glebosa/>