# Lecanora melacarpella

## **SYNONYMS**

Lecanora haywardiorum

#### **FAMILY**

Lecanoraceae

#### **AUTHORITY**

Lecanora melacarpella Müll.Arg.

#### **FLORA CATEGORY**

Lichen - Native

#### **ENDEMIC TAXON**

No

### **ENDEMIC GENUS**

Nο

#### **ENDEMIC FAMILY**

Nο

#### STRUCTURAL CLASS

Lichens - Crustose

## **CURRENT CONSERVATION STATUS**

2018 | Not Threatened | Qualifiers: SO

#### **BRIEF DESCRIPTION**

Characterised by the saxicolous habit (coastal rocks); the dark-brown apothecial discs, the large and small crystals in the amphithecium, the L. glabrata-type epithecium.

## **DISTRIBUTION**

**North Island**: Northland (Bay of Islands, Ririwha Island, Poor Knights Islands, Hen & Chickens Islands, Great Barrier Island, Little Barrier Island), South Auckland (Coromandel Peninsula, Rabbit Island, Penguin Island). Also known from New South Wales and Queensland.





Rare lichen on basalt rock wall, Cornwall Park Auckland. Photographer: Marley Ford, Date taken: 03/01/2022, Licence: CC BY.



Rare lichen on basalt rock wall, Cornwall Park Auckland. Photographer: Marley Ford, Date taken: 03/01/2022, Licence: CC BY.

## **HABITAT**

On coastal rocks.

#### **DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

**Thallus** crustose, uniform, whitish to yellowish white or greyish white, continuous or dispersed verrucose to verruculose, epruinose. **Margins** indefinite or definite, sometimes with a whitish prothallus. Apothecia sessile, constricted at base, 0.6–1.8 mm diam.; discs very dark brown to brown-black, epruinose; margins smooth to verruculose or verrucose, prominent. **Amphithecium** with large crystals, but also small K-soluble crystals abundant. **Parathecium** hyaline with small, K-soluble crystals, bright whitish in polarised light, to 10 μm thick. **Epithecium** glabrata-type, without crystals, with a 2-μm-high hyaline layer above; dark in polarised light, pigmented dark-brown to brown. **Cortex** 25 μm thick. **Hymenium** hyaline, 65–85 μm tall. **Hypothecium** hyaline. **Paraphyses** septate, c. 1.5–2 μm thick, only slightly swollen at apices. **Asci** clavate, 50–70 × 10–18 μm. **Ascospores** ellipsoidal, (9–)10.5–13.5(–15.5) × (5.5–)7.5–8.5(–9.5) μm.

**Chemistry**: Thallus and apothecial margins K+ yellow, C-, KC-, Pd+ yellow-orange; containing atranorin (major), zeorin (major), unidentified triterpenoid (minor) and chloroatranorin (minor).

#### **SIMILAR TAXA**

Superficially it resembles *Tephromela atra* but differs in having a hyaline hymenium, a different ascus type, and a different chemistry.

#### **SUBSTRATE**

Saxicolous

# **ATTRIBUTION**

Fact sheet prepared by Marley Ford (3 August 2022). Brief description, Distribution, Habitat, Features, Similar Taxa and Extra information sections copied from Galloway (2007).

# REFERENCES AND FURTHER READING

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# **MORE INFORMATION**

https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/lecanora-melacarpella/