

Leioderma solediatum

FAMILY

Pannariaceae

AUTHORITY

Leioderma solediatum D.J.Galloway & P.M.Jørg.

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

Leioderma solediatum is the solediate counterpart of *L. erythrocarpum*.

DISTRIBUTION

North Island: Northland (Three Kings Islands, Radar Bush, Te Huka, Waipoua State Forest, Poor Knights Islands, Carpenter Bay, Tapu Bush N. Kaipara, Tutukaka, Little Barrier Island), Auckland (Waitakere Ranges), South Auckland (Cuvier Island, Ngamotukarara Island, Shoe Island, near Te Awamutu, Te Kauri Reserve near Otorohanga, Snake Gully near Taupo), Wellington (Kapiti Island). **South Island:** Nelson (Granity to Westport), Westland (Bruce Bay), Marlborough (Blue Duck Scientific Reserve Seaward Valley).

Known also from India, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Indonesia, Japan, the Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Australia, Tasmania, Hawai'i, Society Is, Tahiti, Western Samoa, Canada (British Columbia), United States (Oregon, Washington), Costa Rica, Ecuador, and Parque Nacional Torres del Paine in southern Chile.

HABITAT

A species of damp, humid habitats (often among bryophytes) found on a range of phorophytes including *Cyathea*, *Avicennia*, *Coprosma*, *Dacrydium*, *Dicksonia*, *Leptospermum*, *Fuscospora* and also on cultivated *Pinus** and *Salix** species. It also occurs on pumice, clay banks and/or mossy rocks.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Thallus foliose, lobate, ±orbicular to irregularly spreading, 1–3(–4) cm diam., rather loosely attached. **Lobes** to 6 mm wide, discrete to subimbricate. **Margins** slightly thickened, sinuous, subscandent, entire, delicately incised or crenulate, solediate. **Soralia** marginal, often ±sinuous, linear to limbiform, occasionally round, and spreading onto upper (or lower) surface; soledia coarsely granular, bluish. **Upper surface** ±uniformly arachnoid–tomentose, dark blue-green when wet, pale greyish or olivaceous-grey when dry, often with pale, brown-pink apothecial initials. **Lower surface** white, ecorticate, arachnoid, especially at margins, pale-buff towards centre, rhizinate; rhizohyphae white, buff to bluish, rarely blackened, in fascicles tufted at apices, in scattered groups or ±densely developed.

Apothecia not seen. **Pycnidia** rare.

Chemistry: TLC–, all reactions negative.



Terricolous on clay bank, Stoney Bay Coromandel. Photographer: Marley Ford, Date taken: 05/09/2020, Licence: CC BY-NC.



Terricolous on clay bank, Stoney Bay Coromandel. Photographer: Marley Ford, Date taken: 05/09/2020, Licence: CC BY-NC.

SIMILAR TAXA

It is easily distinguished from other species in *Leioderma* by a combination of soralia and an arachnoid-hairy upper surface. It is often confused with *Erioderma solediatum*, a species with which it is commonly sympatric; however, *E. solediatum* is more narrow-lobed and has distinctive laminal arachnoid hairs and is PD+ orange (pannarin).

SUBSTRATE

Corticolous, terricolous (clay banks, pumice), saxicolous (mossy rocks)

ATTRIBUTION

Fact sheet prepared by Marley Ford (18 December 2021). Brief description, Distribution, Habitat, Features and Similar taxa 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/leioderma-solediatum/>