

Notoparmelia norcrambidiocarpa

SYNONYMS

Parmelia norcrambidiocarpa Hale, Smiths.

FAMILY

Parmeliaceae

AUTHORITY

Notoparmelia norcrambidiocarpa (Hale) A. Crespo, Ferencova & Divakar

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 sublinear to subirregular lobes; mainly marginal pseudocyphellae; absence of soredia or isidia; black rhizines present in a dense mat and projecting beyond the lobe margins; small ascospores, 12–15 × 7–10 µm; and echinocarpic acid as the major medullary constituent.

DISTRIBUTION

South Island: Nelson (Lake Rotoiti) to Southland (Tuatapere and Longwood Range).

Also known from Australia (Bass Strait Islands, Tasmania).

HABITAT

On trees and shrubs in forested areas, both east and west of the Main Divide, coastal and inland, though predominantly subalpine.

Hale (1987: 31) notes “...*Parmelia norcrambidiocarpa* is by far the most common foliose lichen in the subalpine scrub zone on the major mountain chains running the length of the South Island. I collected 161 specimens at 32 localities, the bulk (85%) between 300 m and 910 m elevation.”



Corticolous in scrub, Mt Arthur Nelson.
Photographer: Marley Ford, Date taken:
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Corticolous in scrub, Mt Arthur Nelson.
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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Thallus adnate to loosely attached, firm, whitish grey, 6–12 cm diam. **Lobes** subirregular to sublinear, little-branched, becoming divaricate, browning at apices, 1–4 mm wide. **Upper surface** shining, continuous to transversely cracked with age, plane, pseudocyphellate, without isidia or soredia. **Pseudocyphellae** forming a very narrow, nearly continuous marginal rim, 0.1–0.2 mm wide, also laminal and effigurate, 0.2–0.6 mm long, discrete, fissuring with age. Lower surface black, densely rhizinate. **Rhizines** simple to markedly squarrosely branched, 0.5–2 mm long, projecting as a mat beyond lobe margins. **Apothecia** common, subpedicellate, cupuliform, splitting radially with age, to 20 mm diam., the disc brown to dark-brown; exciple rugose and effigurate-pseudocyphellate. **Hymenium** 60–70 µm tall. **Ascospores** 10–15 × 7–10 µm; perispore 1 µm thick. **Pycnidia** common, 90–110 µm diam. **Conidia** cylindrical, bacillar, 5.5–6 µm long.

Chemistry: Cortex K+ yellow; medulla K+ yellow, C–, Pd+ yellow; containing atranorin, chloroatranorin, echinocarpic acid (major) and conechinocarpic acid (minor).

SUBSTRATE

Corticolous

ATTRIBUTION

Fact sheet prepared by Marley Ford (1 February 2023). Brief description, Distribution, Habitat, Features, and Extra information sections copied from Galloway (2007).

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.
- Hale M.E. 1987: A monograph of the lichen genus *Parmelia* Acharius sensu stricto (Ascomycotina: Parmeliaceae). *Smithsonian Contributions to Botany* 66: 1-54.

MORE INFORMATION

<https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/notoparmelia-norcrambidiocarpa/>