

# Notoparmelia subtestacea

## SYNONYMS

*Parmelia subtestacea* Hale, Smiths.

## FAMILY

Parmeliaceae

## AUTHORITY

*Notoparmelia subtestacea* (Hale) A.Crespo, Ferencova & Divakar

## FLORA CATEGORY

Lichen – Native

## ENDEMIC TAXON

Yes

## ENDEMIC GENUS

No

## ENDEMIC FAMILY

No

## STRUCTURAL CLASS

Lichens - Foliose

## CURRENT CONSERVATION STATUS

2018 | Not Threatened

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION

Characterised by the corticolous habit; the adnate to closely adnate thallus, irregularly lobed with frequent production of roundish to flaring, marginal secondary lobes; by the relatively sparse, mostly marginal pseudocyphellae; the sparse to moderately dense rhizines; and echinocarpic acid and  $\pm$ unidentified compound #27 in the medulla.

## DISTRIBUTION

**North Island:** Wellington (Tongariro National Park). **South Island:** Nelson (Lake Rotoiti, Mt Rochfort) to Southland (Tuatapere). **Stewart Island:** (Port Pegasus). Both west but mainly east of the Main Divide.

## HABITAT

Common on roadside *Fuscospora*, and other trees (*Griselinia lucida*, *Kunzea*, *Metrosideros umbellata*) in forested areas; mainly on canopy twigs, s.l. to 600 m. Above this height, species of the *N. crambidiocarpa* group occur.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

**Thallus** adnate, usually thin and rather brittle, pale greenish grey, 5–12 cm diam. **Lobes** sublinear to mostly subirregular, short, imbricate, 1–5 mm wide, usually with marginal secondary lobes, 1–2 mm wide, flaring to rounded, developing with age. **Upper surface** glossy, plane to distinctly wrinkled–faveolate, continuous, without soredia or isidia. **Pseudocyphellae** forming a nearly continuous white rim 0.1–0.2 mm wide around main and secondary lobes, also laminal on main or older lobes, discrete, sparse, 0.2–0.4 mm long, usually not fissuring with age. **Lower surface** black, sparsely to moderately rhizinate, but with a distinct naked to papillate brown marginal zone. **Rhizines** simple to furcate to sparsely squarrosely branched, 0.5–1.5 mm long. **Apothecia** common, subpedicellate, generally remaining flat, but sometimes cupuliform, 4–20 mm diam., the disc very pale brown, rarely darkening, splitting radially at maturity; the exciple wrinkled and effigurate–pseudocyphellate. **Hymenium** 60–65  $\mu$ m tall. **Ascospores** 11–15  $\times$  7–10  $\mu$ m; perispore 1–1.5  $\mu$ m thick. **Pycnidia** numerous, 90–100  $\mu$ m diam. **Conidia** cylindrical, bacillar to weakly bifusiform, 5.5–6.5  $\mu$ m long.

**Chemistry:** Cortex K+ yellow; medulla K+ yellow, C–, Pd+ yellow; containing atranorin, chloroatranorin, echinocarpic acid, with or without unidentified compound #27, or rarely with compound #27 alone,  $\pm$ fatty acids.



Corticolous in beech forest, Queenstown Otago. Photographer: Marley Ford, Date taken: 05/07/2020, Licence: CC BY.



Corticolous in beech forest, Queenstown Otago. Photographer: Marley Ford, Date taken: 05/07/2020, Licence: CC BY.

### **SIMILAR TAXA**

Morphologically it is indistinguishable from *N. testacea*, but this latter species has salazinic acid in the medulla.

### **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.

### **MORE INFORMATION**

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