

Pannaria durietzii

SYNONYMS

Psoroma durietzii

FAMILY

Pannariaceae

AUTHORITY

Pannaria durietzii (P.James & Henssen) Elvebakk & D.J.Galloway

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 long, marginal lobes; very characteristic, placodioid to subfoliose cephalodia developing numerous bluish soralia; and a secondary chemistry dominated by pannarin. It has a green alga as its major photobiont.

DISTRIBUTION

North Island: Wellington (Kaimanawa Ranges, Ruahine Ranges, Tararua Ranges, Rimutaka Ranges). **South Island:** Nelson (St Arnaud Range, West Bay, Lake Rotoiti), Westland (Stillwater, Haast), Canterbury (Lewis Pass, Arthur's Pass, Governor's Bush), Otago (Haast Pass, Lake Hawea, Olivine Valley, Routeburn Valley), Southland (Milford Sound, Cascade Cove, Dusky Sound, Lake Te Anau, Lake Manapouri, Wilmot Pass). **Stewart Island:** (Butterfield's Beach, Glory Cove, Port Pegasus). **Auckland Islands:** (Laurie Harbour, Ranui Cove, Terror Cove, Rose Island, Ewing Island, Enderby Island). **Campbell Island:** (Mt Lyall, Mt Dumas, Mt Honey). Known also from SE Australia, Tasmania, and southern Chile.

HABITAT

On *Dacrycarpus*, *Kunzea*, *Lepotospermum*, *Fuscospora*, *Phyllocladus* and several other tree and shrub species in high-humidity habitats, s.l. to 1000 m.



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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Thallus foliose-lobate, rosette-forming to irregularly spreading, 2-3(-5) cm diam., closely attached, with a blue-black, byssoid prothallus extending beyond lobe margins. **Lobes** irregularly divided, larger and radiating at margins, 2.0-3.5 mm wide, smaller and ± imbricate centrally, usually contiguous for most of their length but sometimes remaining discrete and widely separated on prothallus. **Upper surface** plane or concave, shining, smooth or rarely slightly roughened, bright lettuce-green when wet, yellowish or golden-brown when dry. **Cephalodia** frequent, laminal, originating at margins, to 1 mm diam., at first ± suborbicular, flattened, often becoming unequally lobed with indented margins, pale brown, yellowish-flesh-coloured or concolorous with thallus, at first with numerous blue-grey, granular soredia on underside and at margins, finally spreading to upper surface, conspicuously dark grey-blue when wet. **Lower surface** pale ochraceous, ± densely rhizinate. **Rhizines** blue-black to black, simple, in a ± uniform felt to the margins. **Apothecia** rare, when present abundant, crowded, ± central, variously contorted-angular through mutual pressure, 0.5-1.5 mm diam., globose, sessile, ± cupuliform, constricted at base, disc pale pink to red-brown, ± white-pruinose, often with faint, pale concentric lines, often fissured, thalline margin well-developed, involute or radially crenate, often ± fissured. **Ascospores** oval or rounded 12-15 × 10-13 µm, epispore roughened or irregularly ridged 2.0-2.5 µm thick.

Chemistry: Medulla K+ yellow, C-, KC+ yellow, Pd+ red. Pannarin, zeorin and two unidentified pigments.

SUBSTRATE

Corticolous

ATTRIBUTION

Fact sheet prepared by Marley Ford (17 May 2021). Information in the Brief description, Distribution, Habitat, Features and Similar taxa sections copied from 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/pannaria-durietzii/>