

Pannaria sphinctrina

SYNONYMS

Pannaria beata, *Pannaria laciniata*, *Pannaria sphinctrina* var. *discreta*, *Parmelia rubiginosa* var. *sphinctrina*, *Parmelia sphinctrina*, *Psoroma discretum*, *Psoroma sphinctrinum*, *Psoroma sphinctrinum* var. *discretum*

FAMILY

Pannariaceae

AUTHORITY

Pannaria sphinctrina (Mont.) Hue

FLORA CATEGORY

Lichen – Native

ENDEMIC TAXON

No

ENDEMIC GENUS

No

ENDEMIC FAMILY

No

STRUCTURAL CLASS

Lichens - Foliose

CURRENT CONSERVATION STATUS

2018 | Not Threatened

BRIEF DESCRIPTION

Characterised by the corticolous habit; the variable, foliose–lobate, orbicular to spreading thallus developed on a black, fibrous prothallus; rather narrow lobes (to 2 mm wide and 6–20 mm long) that are discrete or imbricate centrally, without marginal or laminal phyllidia or soredia; the bright-green to olive-green upper surface when freshly gathered (cinnamon-brown on storage), that is neither scabrid nor tomentose; flattened, placodioid, marginal and laminal cephalodia, to 2 mm diam.; frequent apothecia, to 5 mm diam., the disc red-brown or orange, often gyrose-etched and with concentric rings or ridges, but without pruina; ellipsoid–fusiform ascospores, 11–20 × 8–11 µm; and vicanicin as the major secondary compound. It has a green alga as major photobiont.

DISTRIBUTION

North Island: Northland (Three Kings Is, Radar Bush, Kawerua, Tutamoe, Tapu Bush, Little Barrier I., Great Barrier I.), Auckland (Waitakere Ra.), South Auckland (Mt Maungatawhiri Coromandel Peninsula, Cuvier I., Kaimai Ra.), Wellington (Kapiti I., Wellington, Tararua Ra.). **South Island:** Nelson (Lake Rotoiti, St Arnaud Ra., Travers Valley), Marlborough (Queen Charlotte Sound, d'Urville I.), Otago (Leith Valley, Flagstaff, Akatore), Southland (Lake Thompson, Cascade Cove Dusky Sound). **Stewart Island:** (Magog Fraser Peaks, Islet Cove Port Pegasus).

Auckland Islands.

Known also from Australia and southern South America.

HABITAT

On bark of forest trees and shrubs, and occasionally on rocks, coastal and lowland to subalpine, s.l. to 1000 m. A common and widespread species in areas of moderate to high rainfall.



Photographer: Marley Ford, Licence: CC BY-NC.



Photographer: Marley Ford, Licence: CC BY-NC.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Thallus foliose-lobate, closely attached, ± rosette-forming, to 20 cm diam., with a black, fibrous prothallus visible at margins. **Lobes** rather narrow, to 2 mm wide and 6-10 mm long, discrete or imbricate centrally, margins entire, ± narrowly tapering or ± bifurcate at apices, flat or slightly undulating, thickened below. **Upper surface** bright lettuce-green, becoming cinnamon-brown on storage, smooth, matt, margins slightly darker, shining, epruinose, not scabrid or tomentose, sometimes ± cracked, ± coriaceous. **Lower surface** pale buff-brown, with dense, buff or brown tomentum and rhizines almost to margins. **Cephalodia** flattened, placodioid, to 2 mm diam., marginal and laminal, simple, globose at first, becoming wrinkled-plicate. **Apothecia** frequent, often crowded, sessile or subpedicellate, round to irregular, to 5 mm diam., disc red- brown or orange, often gyrose-etched, darker centrally, often with concentric rings or ridges, epruinose, margins thick, crenulate-striate. **Ascospores** ellipsoid- fusiform, 11-20 × 8-11 µm.

SUBSTRATE

Corticolous

ATTRIBUTION

Fact sheet prepared by Marley Ford (5 July 2021). Information in the Brief description, Distribution, Habitat, Features and Similar taxa sections copied from Galloway (1985; 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-sphinctrina/>