

Parmotrema crinitum

COMMON NAME

Salted ruffle lichen

SYNONYMS

Parmelia crinita

FAMILY

Parmeliaceae

AUTHORITY

Parmotrema crinitum (Ach.) M.Choisy

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/saxicolous habit; the adnate thallus; ciliate lobe margins; laminal isidia which are often ciliate; and the presence of stictic acid metabolites in the medulla.

DISTRIBUTION

North Island: Northland (Three Kings Islands), South Auckland (Kaimanawa Ranges) **South Island:** Nelson (Puponga).

A cosmopolitan species, widespread in humid habitats in temperate and tropical regions and in the Southern Hemisphere known from Chile, South Africa, Australia, Tristan da Cunha, and Gough Island.

HABITAT

On bark and rock, most common in northern coastal vegetation (*Avicennia marina* subsp. *australasica*, *Leptospermum* agg., *Vitex lucens*).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Thallus orbicular to spreading, loosely attached, to 10 cm diam., corticolous. **Lobes** rounded, to 8 mm wide, margins sinuous, brown, moderately ciliate, cilia fine, black, to 4 mm long. **Upper surface** smooth, matt, pale greenish-grey to whitish, becoming reticulate-cracked centrally, moderately to densely isidiate. **Isidia** marginal and laminal, small, protuberant, to 1 mm tall, terete, brown-tipped, simple, becoming coralloid-branched and eventually sublobulate, often with small (1 mm), black cilia at base. **Lower surface** black with a smooth, shining, wrinkled, pale brown, naked marginal zone. **Rhizines** central, dense, black, simple. **Apothecia** not seen.

Chemistry: Cortex K+ yellow; medulla K+ yellow, C-, Pd+ orange; containing atranorin, chloroatranorin, stictic acid (major), constictic acid (minor), cryptostictic acid (tr.), nortstictic acid (tr.), ± menegazziaic acid (tr.) and connorstictic acid (tr.).



Corticolous in urban reserve, Arch Hill Auckland. Photographer: Marley Ford, Date taken: 04/08/2020, Licence: CC BY-NC.



Ciliate isidia. Photographer: Marley Ford, Date taken: 17/10/2019, Licence: CC BY-NC.

SIMILAR TAXA

It is distinguished from *Parmotrema mellissii* by differences in chemistry, more numerous rhizines, and isidia that are never sorediate.

SUBSTRATE

Corticolous, saxicolous

ATTRIBUTION

Fact sheet prepared by Marley Ford (13 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/parmotrema-crinitum/>