# Parmotrema mellissii

## **SYNONYMS**

Parmelia mellissii

#### **FAMILY**

Parmeliaceae

#### **AUTHORITY**

Parmotrema mellissii (C.W.Dodge) Hale

#### **FLORA CATEGORY**

Lichen - Native

#### **ENDEMIC TAXON**

No

## **ENDEMIC GENUS**

No

### **ENDEMIC FAMILY**

Νo

#### STRUCTURAL CLASS

Lichens - Foliose

## **CURRENT CONSERVATION STATUS**

2018 | At Risk - Naturally Uncommon | Qualifiers: DP, SO

#### **BRIEF DESCRIPTION**

Characterised by the corticolous habit; the loosely adnate, membranaceous thallus; the long, abundant marginal cilia; the crenate to dissected-isidiate lobe margins; the terete, brown-tipped, isidia which become granular-sorediate and ciliate; and the presence of alectoronic acid and  $\alpha$ -collatolic acid in the medulla (UV+ blue-white).

### **DISTRIBUTION**

**North Island**: Northland (Three Kings Islands Hokianga, Whangarei), Auckland (Piha, Karekare, Waitakere Ranges).

Pantropical. Known also from Australia, Africa, Macaronesia, St Helena,

Pantropical. Known also from Australia, Africa, Macaronesia, St Helena, India, Taiwan, Japan, Thailand, and North, Central and South America.

#### **HABITAT**

On trees and shrubs in northern coastal forest.

# **DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

**Thallus** orbicular to spreading, loosely attached, 6-15 cm diam., corticolous, rarely saxicolous. **Lobes** rounded, 5-12 mm wide, margins crenate to dissected-isidiate, ciliate, cilia numerous, black, 1-3 mm long. **Upper surface** smooth, pale grey to whitish, matt, slightly reticulate-cracked, isidiate, especially at or near margins, or sorediate-isidiate, isidia soon becoming granular and sorediate. Isidia at first small, simple, terete, delicate, brown-tipped, becoming granular-sorediate and ciliate, cilia black, to 3 mm tall. Soralia marginal, derived from isidia, capitate or glomerulate, eventually becoming recurved. **Lower surface** black, with a naked, tan or whitish, marginal zone. Rhizines central, black, simple. **Apothecia** not seen.

**Chemistry**: Cortex K+ yellow; medulla K-, C-, KC+ red, Pd-, UV+ blue-white; containing atranorin, chloroatranorin, alectoronic acid and  $\alpha$ -collatolic acid.

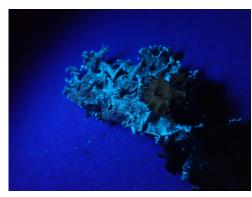
## SUBSTRATE

Corticolous





Photographer: Peter J. de Lange, Licence: CC BY-NC.



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

## **ATTRIBUTION**

Fact sheet prepared by Marley Ford (5 August 2021). Brief description, Distribution, Habitat, Features and Similar taxa sections copied from Galloway (1985) and 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-mellissii/