

Peltigera nana

FAMILY

Peltigeraceae

AUTHORITY

Peltigera nana Vain.

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 muscicolous/terricolous/corticolous habit; broadly rounded, thin, papery lobes [about half the thallus thickness of *P. dolichorhiza* (*P. nana* is 100–200 µm thick, while *P. dolichorhiza* is 220–400 µm thick)], a glabrous upper surface, a pale lower surface with broad, flat, diffuse pale-buff to reddish brown veins, and discrete, scattered pale to dark, simple to fasciculate rhizines [3–8(–12) mm long], and a medullary chemistry of tenuiorin and three tripterpenoids.

DISTRIBUTION

North Island: Northland (Three Kings Islands, Little Barrier Island), South Auckland (Maungatawhiri Coromandel Peninsula, Tokoroa), Wellington (Taranaki Ranges). **South Island:** Marlborough (Anakiwa), Westland (Greymouth), Otago (Waitati, Birch Island, Clutha River, Kaka Point), Southland (Argyle Burn near Waikaia).
Known also from the Philippines.

HABITAT

In moist, though fairly open, ±disturbed habitats, on rocks, rotting logs, tree bases, on soil, among mosses and grasses at forest margins, or on roadside banks, where it often occurs with other species of *Peltigera* and with other lichens such as *Cladia inflata* agg. and *Stereocaulon ramulosum*.



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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Thallus rather large, orbicular to spreading 5–10(–15) cm diam. **Lobes** broadly rounded, 1–2(–2.5) cm wide, 2–6(–8) cm long, papery, much thinner in texture (100–200 µm thick) than *P. dolichorhiza* and *P. polydactylon*. **Margins** wavy–undulate, here and there ±inrolled, entire to minutely scalloped, occasionally with small, fuzzy-brown tomentose apothecial initials. **Upper surface** glabrous, dark blue-black when wet, pale-greyish or olivaceous to dark-brown when dry, matt, somewhat coriaceous, papery, smooth to undulate–crumpled, ±bullate or longitudinally ridged. **Lower surface** tomentose, pale. Veins flattened, diffuse, rather broad, 0.5–2.5 mm wide, ±coalescing and continuous at margins, anastomosing towards centre, pale-buff to reddish brown, smooth; interstices white, fibrous, oval to elongate. **Rhizines** discrete, widely scattered, slender, simple to fasciculate, pale-buff to dark-brown or black, 3–8(–12) mm long. **Apothecia** rather small, ±erect, occasional to rare, 3–5 mm diam., saddle-shaped, ±strongly inrolled, on marginal lobules; disc red-brown to dark-brown, matt, epruinose, margins pale-buff or pinkish, verrucose–roughened, ±obscured by disc. **Ascospores** straight or curved, acicular, colourless 5–7-septate, (40–)45–55(–60) × 2.5–4 µm.

Chemistry: Tenuiorin, dolichorrhizin, peltidactylin and zeorin (tr.).

SUBSTRATE

Muscicolous, terricolous, corticolous

ETYMOLOGY

nana: Small

ATTRIBUTION

Fact sheet prepared by Marley Ford (29 August 2021). Brief description, Distribution, Habitat, and Features 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/peltigera-nana/>