

# Peltigera neckeri

## FAMILY

Peltigeraceae

## AUTHORITY

Peltigera neckeri Hepp ex Müll.Arg.

## 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 terricolous/muscicolous habit; the presence of white, glistening, irregular patches of laminal pruina (×10 lens) that give thalli a pale celadon-green colour when wet.

## DISTRIBUTION

**North Island:** Northland (Waipoua Forest, Great Barrier Island), Auckland (Anawhata), South Auckland (Te Aroha, Pio Pio), Gisborne (Lake Waikaremoana), Wellington (Ohakune, Tararua Ranges). **South Island:** Canterbury (Arthur's Pass, Mt Cook), Westland (Moeraki, Lichen Creek, Waiatoto Valley), Otago (Matukituki Valley, Pigeon I. Lake Wakatipu, Swampy Summit, Maungatua, Blue Mountains), Southland (Milford Sound, Bluecliffs). **Stewart Island:** (Moturau Moana, Wilson Bay).

Bipolar. Known also from temperate and boreal regions of North America, Europe and Asia.

## HABITAT

On sandy soil, among mosses in humid sites, often at streamsides or riverbanks (where it is occasionally ±inundated), or alongside shaded paths and on damp, mossy roadside banks.



Muscicolous on concrete curb, Hunua Auckland. Photographer: Marley Ford, Licence: CC BY.



Muscicolous on concrete curb, Hunua Auckland. Photographer: Marley Ford, Licence: CC BY.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

**Thallus** in rosettes to irregularly spreading, 2–6(–8) cm diam. **Lobes** irregular, 0.5–1.5 cm wide, 1–3(–4) cm long. **Margins** irregularly scalloped or incised, slightly ascending, suffused red-brown, sometimes white-pruinose, sometimes ragged–eroded and regenerating small, irregular lobules or phyllidia. **Upper surface** celadon-green to steel-grey when wet, pale greyish green to ±olivaceous, tinged red-brownish when dry, matt or shining, ±maculate at margins and apices (×10 lens), with small to large patches of glistening, transparent to white pruina (×10 lens) developing mainly centrally. **Lower surface** pale, tomentose between veins. Veins, 0.5–1 mm wide, flat to ±raised, conspicuous at margins, anastomosing, pale-buff (at margins) to dark-brown or black centrally or ±uniformly black from margins to centre; interstices oval or lenticular, white or pale-buff. **Rhizines** fasciculate, dark-brown to black, 2–4(–6) mm long, rather sparse at margins, more common centrally. **Apothecia** erect, saddle-shaped to ±cylindrical or finger-like, 4–8 mm long, on short (3–5 mm), involute marginal lobes; disc dark red-brown to brown-black, epruinose; margins very thin, pale, often obscured by inrolled disc, dark-brown-tomentose below. **Ascospores** 3–7-septate, elongate–fusiform, colourless, (35–)45–62(–70) × 2.5–5 µm.

**Chemistry:** Tenuiorin, methyl gyrophorate, gyrophoric acid, dolichorrhizin, zeorin and several unidentified triterpenoids.

## SIMILAR TAXA

The only other species having white pruina on the lobes is *P. tereziana*, but that is much less densely pruinose, the pruina being mainly confined to the lobe margins and marginal phyllidia, it also has horizontal, round apothecia that are quite different to the erect, saddle-shaped to ±cylindrical apothecia of *P. neckeri*.

## SUBSTRATE

Terricolous

## 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-neckeri/>