

Pseudocyphellaria cinnamomea

SYNONYMS

Sticta cinnamomea

FAMILY

Peltigeraceae

AUTHORITY

Pseudocyphellaria cinnamomea (A.Rich.) Vain.

FLORA CATEGORY

Lichen – Native

ENDEMIC TAXON

Yes

ENDEMIC GENUS

No

ENDEMIC FAMILY

No

STRUCTURAL CLASS

Lichens - Foliose

CURRENT CONSERVATION STATUS

2018 | Not Threatened

BRIEF DESCRIPTION

Characterised by linear-elongate, strap-like, rather narrow lobes that are subcanaliculate, subdichotomously branching and with entire, non-isidiate margins; a white medulla; a cyanobacterial photobiont; a distinctly costate lower surface; and a two-hopane chemistry. It is a papery, rather brittle species when dry, and in older parts gives the impression of being stalked. On prolonged storage, specimens stain herbarium paper reddish brown.

DISTRIBUTION

North Island: Northland (Puketi Forest to Little Barrier Island), South Auckland (Coromandel Peninsula, Te Aroha), Wellington (Ruahine Ranges to Rimutaka Ranges). **South Island:** Nelson to Southland (Manapouri) mainly W of the Main Divide.

HABITAT

An epiphyte of trees and shrubs and on stones and boulders in lowland and coastal forest habitats of deep shade and high humidity (streamsides and on rocks in waterfall spray), s.l. to 920 m.



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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Thallus laciniate-lobate, loosely attached, to 10 cm diam. Lobes linear-elongate, 2-6(-8) cm long, narrow, 3-5(-8) mm wide, laciniate, strapshaped, subcanaliculate, irregularly to subdichotomously branched, loosely imbricate or discrete, margins entire, thickened below, subascendent. **Upper surface** dark slate-blue or yellowish-blue when wet, minutely maculate ($\times 10$ lens), cinnamon-brown or yellowish when dry, smooth, often with pale brownish or white spots or blotches, matt, without soredia, isidia, phyllidia or pseudocyphellae. **Medulla white**. Photobiont blue-green. **Lower surface** whitish to yellowish-buff, darker centrally, uniformly tomentose to margins, tomentum silky, rather short, pale at margins, darker centrally, conspicuously ribbed, costate centrally. **Pseudocyphellae** small, white, punctiform, scattered, sunk in tomentum, 0.1-0.2 mm diam., flat. **Apothecia** laminal, \pm sessile, 0.4-4.0 mm diam., disc plane or subconvex, dark red-brown or blackening, margins thin, pale, crenulate, obscuring disc when young, excluded with age, thalline exciple granular-verrucose. **Ascospores** brown, oblong-fusiform, 1-3-septate, (22-)24-30(-33) \times 8-11 μm . It may be parasitised by the lichenicolous fungus **Arthonia epiphyscia*.

Chemistry: 7 β -acetoxypopane-22-ol, hopane-15 α ,22-diol, \pm gyrophoric acid.

SIMILAR TAXA

Pseudocyphellaria cinnamomea is a deep-shade species closely related to *P. dissimilis* but distinguished from it by the entire, non-isidiate margins, the canaliculate lobes with well-developed midrib on the lower surface, and the marginal apothecia. It is a papery, rather brittle species and in older parts gives the impression of being stalked. On prolonged storage, specimens stain herbarium paper reddish-brown.

SUBSTRATE

Corticolous

ATTRIBUTION

Fact sheet prepared by Marley Ford (21 September 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/pseudocyphellaria-cinnamomea/>