

Pseudocyphellaria glabra

SYNONYMS

Lobaria freycinetii var. *glabrescens*, *Pseudocyphellaria delisea*, *Pseudocyphellaria freycinetii* var. *glabra*, *Pseudocyphellaria freycinetii* var. *isidioloma*, *Sticta freycinetii* var. *glabra*, *Sticta freycinetii* var. *glabrescens*, *Sticta freycinetii* var. *isidioloma*, *Sticta freycinetii* var. *tenuis*, *Sticta glabra*

FAMILY

Lobariaceae

AUTHORITY

Pseudocyphellaria glabra (Hook.f. & Taylor) C.W.Dodge

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 narrowly lacinate to broadly imbricate-complex lobes with entire, sinuous to crenulate or incised and often isidiate margins; an undulate, glossy, shallowly wrinkled but never faveolate upper surface; laminal and marginal, terete isidia; a white medulla; a green photobiont; a pale- to dark-brown or black lower surface with prominent white pseudocyphellae; a two-hopane chemistry with stictic acid metabolites and usnic acid that confers a yellow-green colour to the the upper surface, especially in habitats exposed to full sunlight. It may be parasitised by the lichenicolous fungi **Arthonia maculiformis*, **A. pseudocyphellariae*, **Periglyphia nitida* and **Plectocarpon pseudosticta*.

DISTRIBUTION

North Island: Northland (lat 35 °S) S to Cook Strait. **South Island:** NW Nelson to Southland. **Stewart Island. Snares Islands. Chatham Islands. Antipodes Islands. Auckland Islands. Campbell Island.**

Widespread, coastal to alpine, s.l. to 2000 m.

Also known from E Australia, Tasmania, Lord Howe Island, Macquarie Island, and southern South America.

HABITAT

Throughout, lowland to alpine, on bark and twigs of forest trees and shrubs, and in open subalpine to alpine grasslands on rock and soil.

It has the widest range and ecological tolerance of any species of *Pseudocyphellaria* in New Zealand, being known from all forest types, coastal and subalpine scrub, subalpine to high-alpine grassland and herbfield. It grows luxuriantly in the wettest areas of the country, in forests W of the Main Divide and especially in Fiordland, and it is also found in the very driest areas as well, in Central Otago and eastern parts of South Island.



Tagua Bay, Auckland Island. Photographer: Melissa Hutchison, Date taken: 08/01/2018, Licence: CC BY-NC.



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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Thallus orbicular to spreading, loosely to closely attached, 5-10(-15) cm diam. **Lobes** very variable, thick to delicate and thin or papery, ± rounded, undulate, contiguous to imbricate, margins variously incised, ± ascending, isidiate.

Upper surface coriaceous, yellow-green, often browned or blackened, glossy, smooth, undulate or very shallowly ridged, isidiate, without soredia, maculae or pseudocyphellae. **Isidia** terete, small, simple, mainly marginal, occasionally laminal, rather delicate, often ± eroded at tips. **Medulla** white. **Photobiont** green. **Lower surface** tomentose to margins, apices or lobes with a narrow, glabrous zone, tomentum thick, felted, red-brown to blackish. **Pseudocyphellae** white, numerous, sunk in tomentum. **Apothecia** sparse to occasional, emergent, subpedicellate, marginal and laminal, disc red-brown to blackish, matt, ± shining, epruinose, to 5 mm wide, concave to plane, margins and thalline exciple pale tomentose, warted-corrugate. **Ascospores** brown, oblong-fusiform 1-3-septate, 20-30 × 7-11 µm.

Chemistry: 7β-acetoxypopan-22-ol, hopane-7β, 22-diol (tr.), hopane-15α,22-diol, stictic (major), constictic (major), cryptostictic (tr.), norstictic (tr.), methylstictic (tr.), 9α-acetoxystictic (minor) and usnic acids

SUBSTRATE

Corticolous, saxicolous

ETYMOLOGY

glabra: Hairless

ATTRIBUTION

Fact sheet prepared by Melissa Hutchison (28 March 2022). Brief description, Distribution, Habitat, and Features sections copied from Galloway (1985, 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-glabra/>