

# Pseudocyphellaria lindsayi

## FAMILY

Peltigeraceae

## AUTHORITY

Pseudocyphellaria lindsayi D.J.Galloway

## FLORA CATEGORY

Lichen – Native

## ENDEMIC TAXON

Yes

## STRUCTURAL CLASS

Lichens - Foliose

## CURRENT CONSERVATION STATUS

2018 | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon | Qualifiers: Sp

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION

Characterised by linear-elongate to elongate-flabellate lobes with entire, rounded margins; scattered, white pseudocyphellae on the upper and lower surfaces; a white medulla; a green photobiont; submarginal to laminal apothecia with a red-brown to black, epruinose disc; a densely granular, red-brown epithecium (rose-pink in K); and a chemistry of two hopanoic acids.

## DISTRIBUTION

**North Island:** Taranaki (Mt Taranaki). **South Island:** Nelson (Denniston Plateau, Paparoa Range), Westland (Kelly Range, Jackson Bay), Southland (Dusky Sound).

## HABITAT

In high-rainfall areas on shrubs and tree bark among mosses, s.l. to 900 m.



Corticolous on silver beech amongst liverworts, Wainuiomata, Wellington. Photographer: Marley Ford, Date taken: 01/07/2022, Licence: CC BY.



Corticolous on silver beech amongst liverworts, Wainuiomata, Wellington. Photographer: Marley Ford, Date taken: 01/07/2022, Licence: CC BY.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

**Thallus** orbicular to irregularly spreading, corticolous, 5–12(–20) cm diam., closely attached centrally, margins free and often ascending. **Lobes** linear-elongate to elongate-flabellate, apices rounded, discrete, occasionally contiguous to centre or more commonly complex-imbricate centrally, sinuses rounded. **Margins** entire, sinuous, occasionally delicately and shallowly notched or incised, slightly thickened below. **Upper surface** bright lettuce-green suffused red-brown or brown in parts and at margins, with occasional to frequent, minute, white to pale yellow-brown or red-brown papillae when moist, pale grey-green to pale-fawn, suffused red-brown in parts when dry, undulate, plane or shallowly ridged or wrinkled, not faveolate, matt or glossy, smooth, coriaceous, without soredia, isidia, maculae or phyllidia. **Pseudocyphellae** occasional to frequent, white, conspicuous, 0.3 mm diam., generally much less, flat, fleck-like, shallowly to deeply punctate, ±verruciform, margins raised, prominent. **Medulla** white. **Photobiont** green. **Lower surface** smooth to wrinkled-plicate, tomentose from margins to centre or occasionally with a narrow, glabrous, marginal zone, tomentum pale whitish buff to chocolate-brown centrally, thin, scattered, to thick and woolly-entangled centrally. **Pseudocyphellae** numerous, prominent, small at margins, larger centrally, round to irregular, 0.05–1.2 mm diam., shallowly verruciform or papillate, margins distinct, concolorous with lower cortex, free of tomentum, decorticate area flat, convex or concave, white. **Apothecia** sessile, occasional to frequent, submarginal to laminal, rounded, 0.5–3 mm diam., concave at first then plane to shallowly convex, disc red-brown to dark-brown or black, matt, epruinose, margins crenate-stellate or dentate, obscuring disc when young, exciple pale pinkish or whitish, translucent when moist, conspicuously scabrid-areolate. **Epithecium** densely granular, dark red-brown, rose-pink in K. **Ascospores** brown, fusiform, 1–3-septate, apices pointed, straight or curved, contents distinctly vacuolate, 32–41 × 7–9 µm. **Pycnidia** sparse to frequent, often in clustered groups at margins or scattered over lamina, 0.1 mm diam. or less, slightly raised, red-brown to black.

**Chemistry:** 15 $\alpha$ ,22-dihydroxy-24-hopanoic acid and 15 $\alpha$ -acetoxy-22-hydroxyhopan-24-oic acid (±).

## SIMILAR TAXA

*Pseudocyphellaria lindsayi* is similar to *P. lividofusca* but has a pale-buff or whitish lower surface, a granular epithecium, and K+ rose-pink chemistry, whereas *P. lividofusca* has a dark-brown lower surface; epithecium is opaque, yellow-brown, and unchanged in K.

## SUBSTRATE

Corticolous

## ATTRIBUTION

Fact sheet prepared by Marley Ford (2 August 2022). 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/pseudocyphellaria-lindsayi/>