# **Tuckermannopsis chlorophylla**

## **SYNONYMS**

Cetraria chlorophylla, Lichen chlorophyllus, Nephromopsis chlorophylla, Tuckermanopsis chlorophylla

#### **FAMILY**

Parmeliaceae

#### **AUTHORITY**

Tuckermannopsis chlorophylla (Willd.) Hale

#### **FLORA CATEGORY**

Lichen - Native

# **ENDEMIC TAXON**

No

# **ENDEMIC GENUS**

No

# **ENDEMIC FAMILY**

No

# STRUCTURAL CLASS

Lichens - Foliose

## **CURRENT CONSERVATION STATUS**

2018 | Data Deficient | Qualifiers: SO

# **BRIEF DESCRIPTION**

Thallus foliose, lobes narrow, with a pale-brown to greenish, weakly wrinkled or smooth upper surface, and a pale, brownish or blackish lower surface, with sparse rhizhines.

# **DISTRIBUTION**

**North Island**: Northland (Hihitahi State Forest). **South Island**: recently discovered in Canterbury (Banks Peninsula). Apparently rare but very little is known about this species in New Zealand.

# **HABITAT**

Found on *Dacrydium cupressinum* in Hihitahi State Forest. Recently found in red beech (*Fuscospora fusca*) forest on Banks Peninsula (Hutchison 2019).





Stony Bay, Hinewai Reserve, Banks Peninsula. Photographer: Melissa Hutchison, Date taken: 11/11/2019, Licence: CC BY-NC.



Stony Bay, Hinewai Reserve, Banks Peninsula. Photographer: Melissa Hutchison, Date taken: 11/11/2019, Licence: CC BY-NC.

#### **DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

**Thallus** foliose to subfoliose, loosely adnate on bark. Lobes moderately broad, c.1–4 mm wide, slightly canaliculate, with scattered marginal cilia. **Upper surface** pale-brown to greenish, weakly wrinkled or ±smooth, with scattered pseudocyphellae, upper cortex of paraplectenchymatous hyphae. **Lower surface** pale-tan, brownish or blackish, with sparse rhizines. **Ascomata apothecia**, developed at margins. **Asci** small, uniseriate, cylindrical, c. 30 × 8  $\mu$ m; tholus small, ocular chamber cylindrical and broad, axial body rather distinctive and broad. **Ascospores** globose to subglobose, c.4–8 × 4–8  $\mu$ m. **Conidiomata pycnidia**, marginal, raised, wall one-layered, pigmented, no cortical tissue beneath, conidia bifusiform, rarely filiform, c. 5–6 × 1–2  $\mu$ m.

**Chemistry**: Atranorin in the cortex and alectoronic,  $\alpha$ -collatolic, microphyllic, physodic and protolichesterinic acids in the medulla (Kärnefelt & Thell 2001).

Tuckermanopsis is a genus of small-lobed foliose taxa in the family Parmeliaceae, often classified with Cetraria. The genus is best developed in the Northern Hemisphere (North America, Japan, E Asia), where it has a boreal-montane distribution, and comprises c.10 taxa worldwide, being known from North America; eastern Asia, Japan, Southern South America and Tasmania. The systematic position of the genus is disussed by Kärnefelt et al. (1992, 1993), Thell (1998) and Kärnefelt & Thell (2001). On the basis of ITS sequence data, Tuckermanopsis is regarded as polyphyletic, composed of three or more groups of different origins (Thell et al. 2004). It was recently monographed (Kärnefelt & Thell 2001).

# **SIMILAR TAXA**

Cetraria

# **SUBSTRATE**

Corticolous

## **ATTRIBUTION**

Fact sheet prepared by Melissa Hutchison (25 June 2021). Information in the 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.

Hutchison M. 2019: iNaturalist observation of *Tuckermanopsis chlorophylla*.

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Kärnefelt I., Mattsson J.-E. and Thell A. 1992: Evolution and phylogeny of cetrarioid lichens. *Plant Systematics and Evolution 183*: 113–160.

Kärnefelt I., Mattsson J.-E. and Thell A. 1993: The lichen genera *Arctocetraria*, *Cetraria*, and *Cetrariella* (Parmeliaceae) and their presumed evolutionary affinities. *Bryologist* 96: 394–404.

Kärnefelt E.I. and Thell A. 2001: Delimitation of the lichen genus *Tuckermannopsis* Gyeln. (Ascomycotina,

Parmeliaceae) based on morphology and DNA sequences. *Bibliotheca Lichenologica 78*: 193–209.

Thell A. 1998: Phylogenetic relationships of some cetrarioid species in British Columbia with notes on *Tuckermannopsis*. *Folia Cryptogamica Estonia 32*: 113–122.

# **MORE INFORMATION**

https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/tuckermannopsis-chlorophylla/