Xanthopsoroma soccatum

FAMILY

Pannariaceae

AUTHORITY

Xanthopsoroma soccatum (R.Br. ex Cromb.) Elvebakk

FLORA CATEGORY

Lichen - Native

ENDEMIC TAXON

No

ENDEMIC GENUS

No

ENDEMIC FAMILY

No

STRUCTURAL CLASS

Lichens - Squamulose

CURRENT CONSERVATION STATUS

2018 | Not Threatened | Qualifiers: SO

BRIEF DESCRIPTION

Characterised by the corticolous habit; the squamulose thallus developed on a prominent, black, continuous fibrous to byssoid prothallus; thalline squamules small, 0.1–1.0 mm diam., round to irregular, scattered, rarely forming a continuous crust, consistently sorediate, upper surface pale greenish or yellowish (usnic acid), smooth, waxy or matt, with fine, silky, bristling crystals (×10 lens); cephalodia globose to glomerulate, purplish brown, scattered between thalline squamules on prothallus; apothecia rare, 0.1–1.2 mm diam., disc dark red-brown to blackish, margins waxy, crenulate-striate, occasionally granular-sorediate; and ellipsoidal ascospores, 15–17 \times 8–11 μm

DISTRIBUTION

North Island: Northland to South Auckland (Waiotapu Valley), Wellington. South Island: Nelson (Mt Arthur), Marlborough (Pelorus Bridge), Westland (Mt Brewster), Canterbury (Arthur's Pass, Black Birch Stream, Glencoe Stream Mt Cook), Otago (Lake Ohau, Makarora, Maungatua), Southland (Dusky Sound). Stewart Island: (Port Pegasus). Known also from New South Wales and Tasmania.

HABITAT

Mainly West of Main Divide, reaching East coast near Dunedin (Maungatua). Epiphytic on trunks of *Fuscospora*, *Leptospermum* and *Griselinia*, and other trees and shrubs less commonly – also among mosses in rock crevices. In deep shade squamules are fewer and more scattered on a better-developed black prothallus. It tolerates deep shade, but is also common at forest margins in moderate to high-light.





Corticolous on beech, with soredia, Mavora Southland. Photographer: Marley Ford, Date taken: 08/06/2022, Licence: CC BY.



Corticolous on beech, with soredia, Mavora Southland. Photographer: Marley Ford, Date taken: 08/06/2022, Licence: CC BY.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Thallus small, squamulose, often widely scattered, on a prominent black, thin, continuous, fibrous or byssoid **prothallus**, 3-5(-10) cm diam. **Squamules** small, ± discrete, 0.1-1.0 mm diam., round to irregular, plane to subconvex, rarely forming a continuous crust, ± consistently sorediate, especially at centre, esorediate near margins, sometimes forming a diffract-areolate, sorediate crust centrally, some squamules ascending, white tomentose below. **Upper surface** pale greenish or yellowish-white, smooth, waxy or matt, commonly with fine, silky, bristling crystals (×10 lens). **Soredia** white, or yellowish, granular, surrounded by a halo of white, silky crystals. **Cephalodia** common, scattered, between squamules on prothallus, never developing on squamules, simple, globose to glomerulate, smooth, purplish-brown. **Apothecia** not common, scattered, sessile or subpedicellate, 0.1-1.2 mm diam., round to irregular, disc dark red- brown to blackish, matt, epruinose, not gyrose-etched, sometimes ± sorediate, margins crenulate-striate, waxy, occasionally granular-sorediate, thalline exciple wrinkled-striate, ± sorediate. **Ascospores** 15-17 × 11 μm.

Chemistry: Dechloropannarin and usnic acid (visible as minute, silky, bristling crystals on surface – ×10 lens).

SIMILAR TAXA

Similar to Xanthopsoroma contextum but with soredia.

SUBSTRATE

Corticolous

ATTRIBUTION

Fact sheet prepared by Marley Ford (5 December 2023). Brief description, Distribution, Habitat, Features and Similar taxa 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/xanthopsoroma-soccatum/