

PUNCTELIA

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Punctelia Krog, *Nordic J. Bot.* 2: 290 (1982); from the Latin *punctum* (small spot or dot), in reference to the pseudocyphellae.

Type: *P. borrieri* (Sm.) Krog

Thallus foliose, adnate to commonly loosely adnate, to 4–20 cm wide. Lobes subirregular to irregular, 2–15 mm wide; margins entire or incised, often sinuous and \pm ascending, lacking cilia; apices rotund. Upper surface grey to grey-green (\pm atranorin and \pm chloroatranorin), pseudocyphellate, emaculate, with or without soredia and isidia; pseudocyphellae punctiform or suborbicular, scattered, not arranged in lines or in a ridged reticulum; upper cortex paraplechtenchymatous, with a non-pored epicortex. Cell walls containing isolichenan. Medulla white. Lower surface pale tan or whitish, brown or black, rhizinate, often with erhizinate marginal zone; rhizines simple, \pm fasciculate, pale buff to black. Ascomata apothecial, laminal, subpedicellate to pedicellate; disc entire, rarely perforate, concave or becoming undulating and \pm flat and cracked, pale brown to dark brown. Ascospores subglobose to broadly ellipsoidal, 8 per ascus, 10–27 \times 6–18 μ m. Conidiomata pycnidial, immersed, laminal or rarely marginal, punctiform, subglobose. Conidia unciform (5–7 \times 1 μ m) or filiform (7–12 \times 0.8–1 μ m).

Punctelia, a segregate genus of *Parmelia s. lat.*, is a cosmopolitan genus of c. 30 species, with centres of speciation in Africa and South America. It grows on bark, wood or rock. Two cosmopolitan sorediate species occur in Australia and are characteristic of both natural and disturbed environments, being found on the bark of trees and on rock in moister areas of southern Australia. In addition, two Australasian species are characteristic of drier hinterland areas, being particularly common on the bark of *Callitris*, *Casuarina* and *Allocasuarina* species. The fifth species is common in coastal and hinterland forests.

M.E.Hale, Studies on the *Parmelia borrieri* group, *Svensk Bot. Tidskr.* 59: 37–48 (1965); H.Krog & T.D.V.Swinscow, The *Parmelia borrieri* group in East Africa, *Norweg. J. Bot.* 24: 167–177 (1977); H.Krog, *Punctelia*, a new lichen genus in the Parmeliaceae, *Nordic J. Bot.* 2: 287–292 (1982); D.J.Galloway & J.A.Elix, The lichen genera *Parmelia* Ach. and *Punctelia* Krog in Australasia, *New Zealand J. Bot.* 21: 397–420 (1983); D.J.Galloway & J.A.Elix, Additional notes on *Parmelia* and *Punctelia* (lichenised Ascomycotina) in Australasia, *New Zealand J. Bot.* 22: 441–445 (1984); J.A.Elix & J.Johnston, New species in the lichen family Parmeliaceae (Ascomycotina) from the Southern Hemisphere, *Mycotaxon* 31: 491–510 (1988).

1	Lower surface black	P. borrieri
1:	Lower surface pale ivory to tan	2
2	Thallus lobulate-isidiate (1:)	P. subflava
2:	Thallus lacking lobules or isidia	3
3	Thallus sorediate (2:)	P. subrudecta
3:	Thallus lacking soredia	4
4	Medulla C+ red (lecanoric acid) (3:)	P. subalbicans
4:	Medulla C-; lacking lecanoric acid	P. nebulata