

PARMELINA

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Parmelina Hale, *Phytologia* 28: 481 (1974); from the Latin *-inae* (a diminutive suffix indicative of a subtribe) with reference to the genus *Parmelia*.

Type: *P. tiliacea* (Hoffm.) Hale

Thallus foliose, adnate to tightly adnate, to 2–10 cm wide. Lobes flat, sublinear to subirregular and apically rounded, irregularly or rarely dichotomously branched, narrow, 0.5–5 mm wide; cilia mainly in lobe axils, sparse to moderately dense, marginal, simple, slender. Upper surface grey to grey-green (atranorin and chloroatranorin), without pseudocyphellae, with maculae, soredia, pustules and isidia often present; upper cortex palisade plectenchymatous, with a pored epicortex. Cell walls containing isolichenan but lacking lichenan. Medulla white or lower medulla yellow-orange. Lower surface very dark brown to black; rhizines simple or, very rarely, squarrosely branched. Ascromata apothecial, laminal, sessile to subpedicellate, to 5 mm wide; disc imperforate, pale to dark brown; thalline exciple smooth. Ascospores broadly ellipsoidal or subglobose, 8 per ascus, 8–14 × 5–9 µm. Conidiomata pycnidial, laminal, immersed, punctiform. Conidia cylindrical or bacilliform to weakly fusiform, 3–8 × 1 µm.

Parmelina, a generic segregate of *Parmelia* s. lat., was first erected in 1974 (Hale 1974). Subsequently, it was considered to comprise several heterogeneous elements, leading to the new, more restrictive circumscription of the genus described above (Hale 1976, Elix & Hale 1987). By and large, *Parmelina* appears to be an Old World genus with centres of speciation in Eurasia and Australasia. It favours cool-temperate to temperate areas and is common on bark, twigs, dead wood and, more rarely, on rock. Seven species are known from Australia.

M.E.Hale, *Bulbothrix*, *Parmelina*, *Relicina* and *Xanthoparmelia*, four new genera in the Parmeliaceae (lichenes), *Phytologia* 28: 479–490 (1974); M.E.Hale, A monograph of the lichen genus *Parmelina* Hale (Parmeliaceae), *Smithsonian Contr. Bot.* 33: 1–60 (1976); J.A.Elix & J.Johnston, New species of *Parmelina* (Lichenised Ascomycotina) from Australia and New Zealand, *Brunonia* 9: 155–161 (1987); J.A.Elix & M.E.Hale, *Canomaculina*, *Myelochroa*, *Parmelinella*, *Parmelinopsis* and *Parmotremopsis*, five new genera in the Parmeliaceae (lichenised Ascomycotina), *Mycotaxon* 29: 233–244 (1987); G.Kantvilas & J.A.Elix, A new species and new records from the Tasmanian lichen flora, *Muelleria* 7: 507–517 (1992); J.A.Elix, New species in the lichen family Parmeliaceae (Ascomycotina) from Australia, *Mycotaxon* 47: 101–129 (1993).

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| 1 | Thallus isidiate or sorediate | 2 |
| 1: | Thallus lacking soredia and isidia | 4 |
| 2 | Thallus isidiate, not sorediate (1) | 3 |
| 2: | Thallus sorediate, not isidiate | 5. P. labrosa |
| 3 | Medulla C+ red; lecanoric acid present (2) | 1. P. conlabrosa |
| 3: | Medulla C-; lichesterinic and protolichesterinic acids present | 4. P. johnstoniae |
| 4 | Lower medulla yellow-orange; euplectin present (1:) | 3. P. euplectina |
| 4: | Lower medulla not pigmented | 5 |
| 5 | Upper surface distinctly maculate (4:) | 7. P. quercina |
| 5: | Upper surface emaculate | 6 |
| 6 | Medulla C+ red; lecanoric acid present (5:) | 6. P. pseudorelicina |
| 6: | Medulla C-; lecanoric acid absent, ±fatty acids present | 2. P. endoleuca |