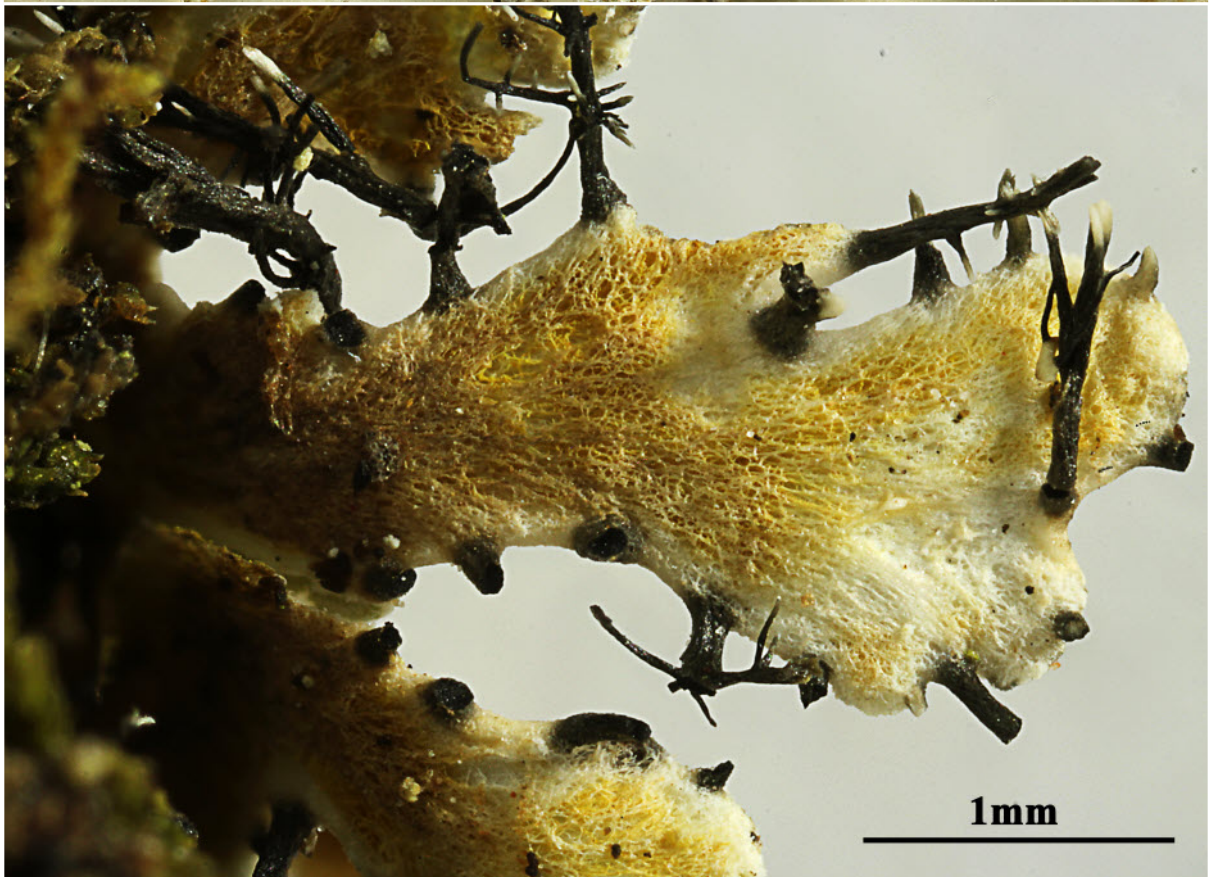
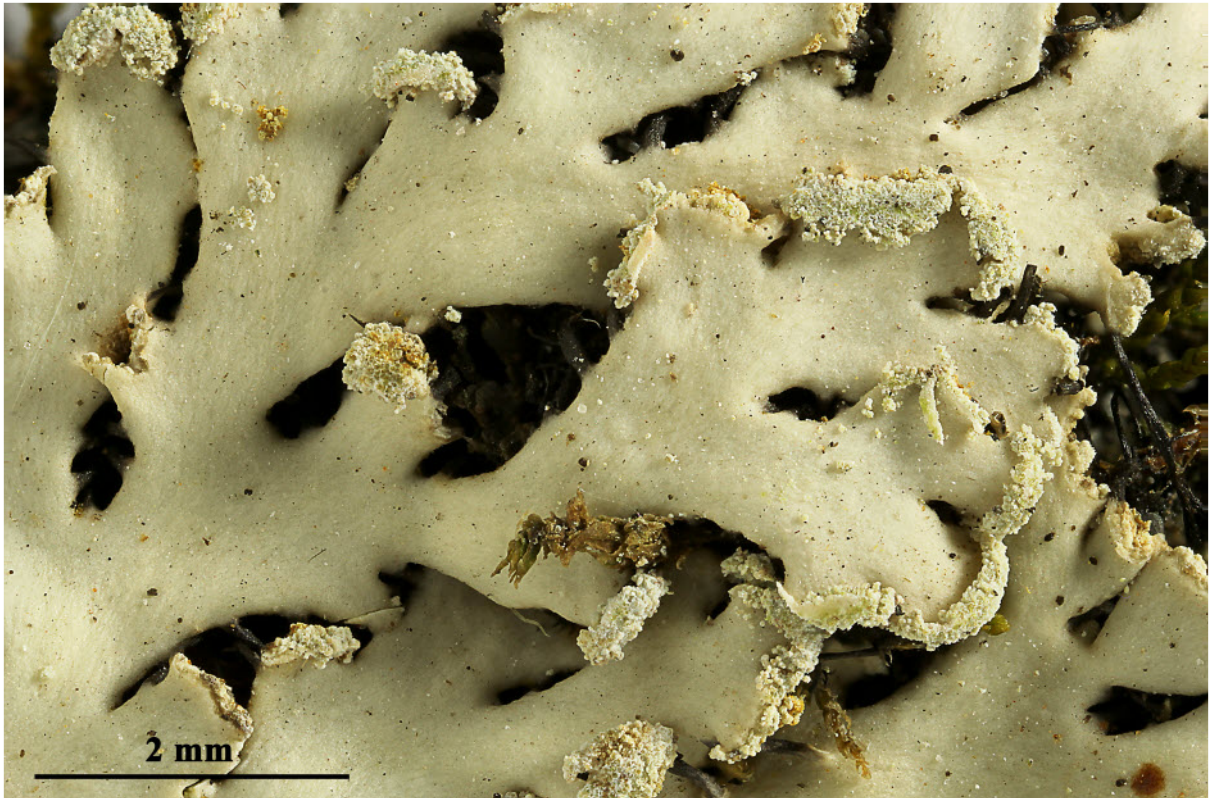


Heterodermia obscurata (Nyl.) Trevis.

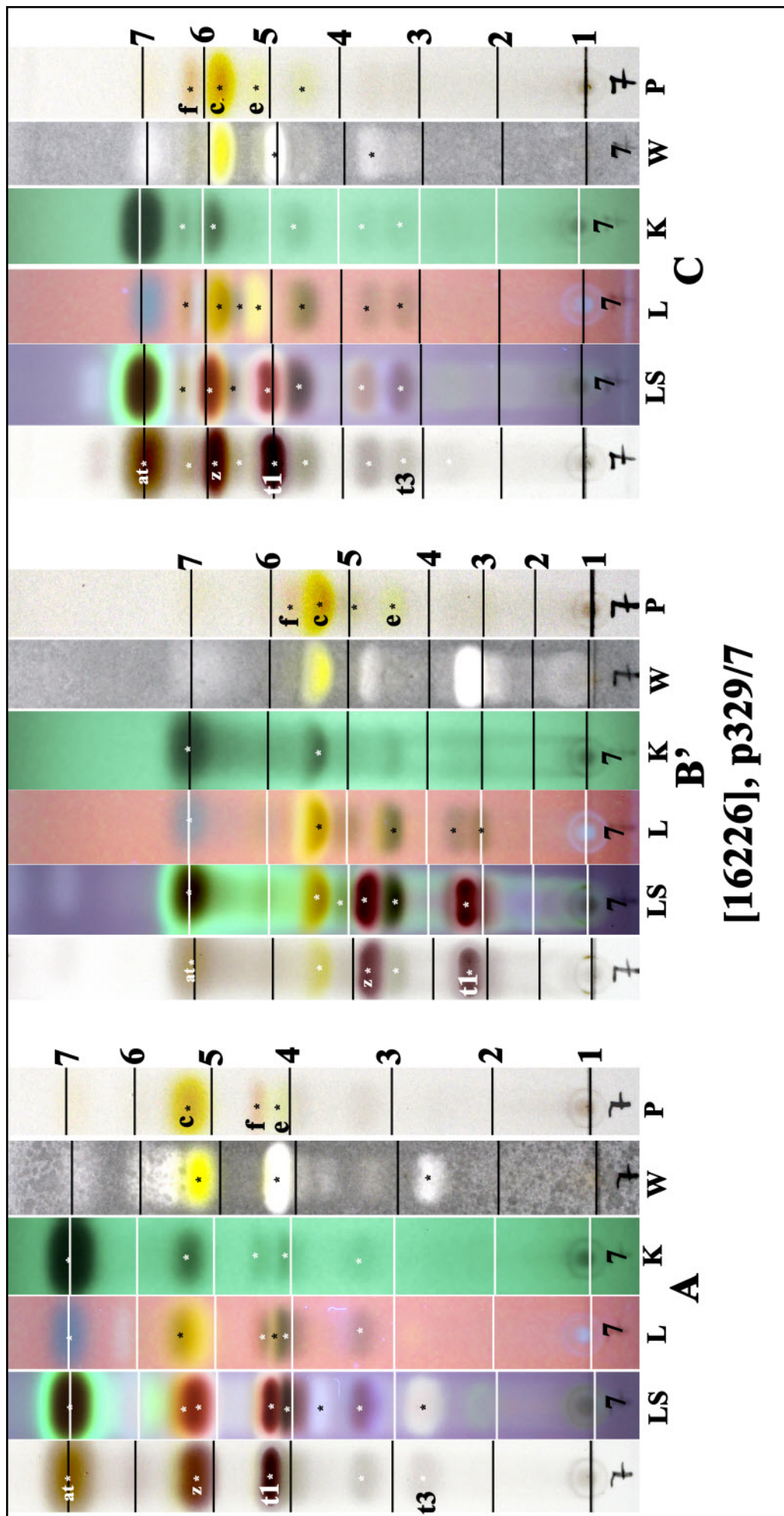
Lobes 0.7-2 mm wide, dichotomously to irregularly branched, apices not ascending, eciliate. Soredia farinose to granular, in labriform to capitate soralia at the apices of lateral and terminal lobes. Medulla white. Lower surface ecorticate, arachnoid, with a layer of orange hyphae (K+ violet). Rhizines black, simple or squarrosely branched, 1-2 mm long. Chemistry atranorin (major), zeorin (major), 16 β -acetoxyhopane-6 α ,22-diol (major), leucotylin (minor), 7-chloroemodin (minor), flavoobscurins A, B1, B2 (minor), 5,7-dichloroemodin (trace), AO-1 anthrone (trace), AO-2 anthrone (trace), emodin (minor). (Elix, 2011).

[16226], Australia, New South Wales, between Bermagui and Tathra, way from Aragunnu Beach to Mimosa Rocks, 36.585° S, 150,056° E, 10 m. Leg. F. Schumm & E. Stocker-Wörgötter, 12.11.2009. Chemistry: atranorin, zeorin (major), 16 β -acetoxyhopane-6 α ,22-diol (major), leucotylin (trace), 7-chloroemodin, emodin, flavoobscurins by HPTLC anal. F. Schumm.





Heterodermia obscurata



at: atranorin, z: zeorin, t1: 16β-acetoxyhopane-6α,22-diol, t3: leucotylin,
 c: 7-chloroemodin, e: emodin, f: flavoobscurin, conf. J.A. Elix