

*Menegazzia malesiana* Elix, Bawingan & Schumm

Thallus corticolous. Lobes hollow, sublinear-elongate, fragile, 1-2 mm wide. Upper surface grey or grey-green, perforate, dactylate; dactyls inflated, isidioid, globose or cylindrical, not branched, 0.5-1.5 mm high, apices soon eroding and becoming pustulate, pustules expanding and becoming efflorescent, funnel-shaped or lacerate, densely sorediate, soredia granular; soralia more rarely developing at lobe apices, labriform to gaping with  $\pm$ lacerate margins. Medulla white or pale yellow in part, darkening with age, lower side of internal cavity black. Lower surface black, shiny, wrinkled, erhizinate. Chemistry: Cortex K+ yellow; medulla K+ yellow, C-, KC-; P+ yellow-orange; atranorin (min), chloroatranorin (min), stictic acid (maj), constictic acid (min), peristictic acid (min/trace), norstictic acid (trace),  $\pm$ vioxanthin (min/trace),  $\pm$ pigmentosin A (min/trace),  $\pm$ gyrophoric acid (min). Known from Papua New Guinea and the Philippines. Lit. Elix et al., 2006, Australasian Lichenology 56: 20-24. Note: It might well be a synonym of *Menegazzia subsimilis* (H.Magn.) R.Sant., which in the sense it is used recently, is the most widespread species of *Menegazzia* in Asia and worldwide, but the type of which has not been examined recently.

[5435], Philippinen, Mindanao, Provinz Cotabato, Mt. Apo, Ostufer des Lake Venado, Waldrand des Bergregenwaldes, halbschattig, 2210 m, 7°00.155' N, 125°16.179' E, an Rinde. Leg. U. Schwarz 20.03.1999, det. Elix 2005.

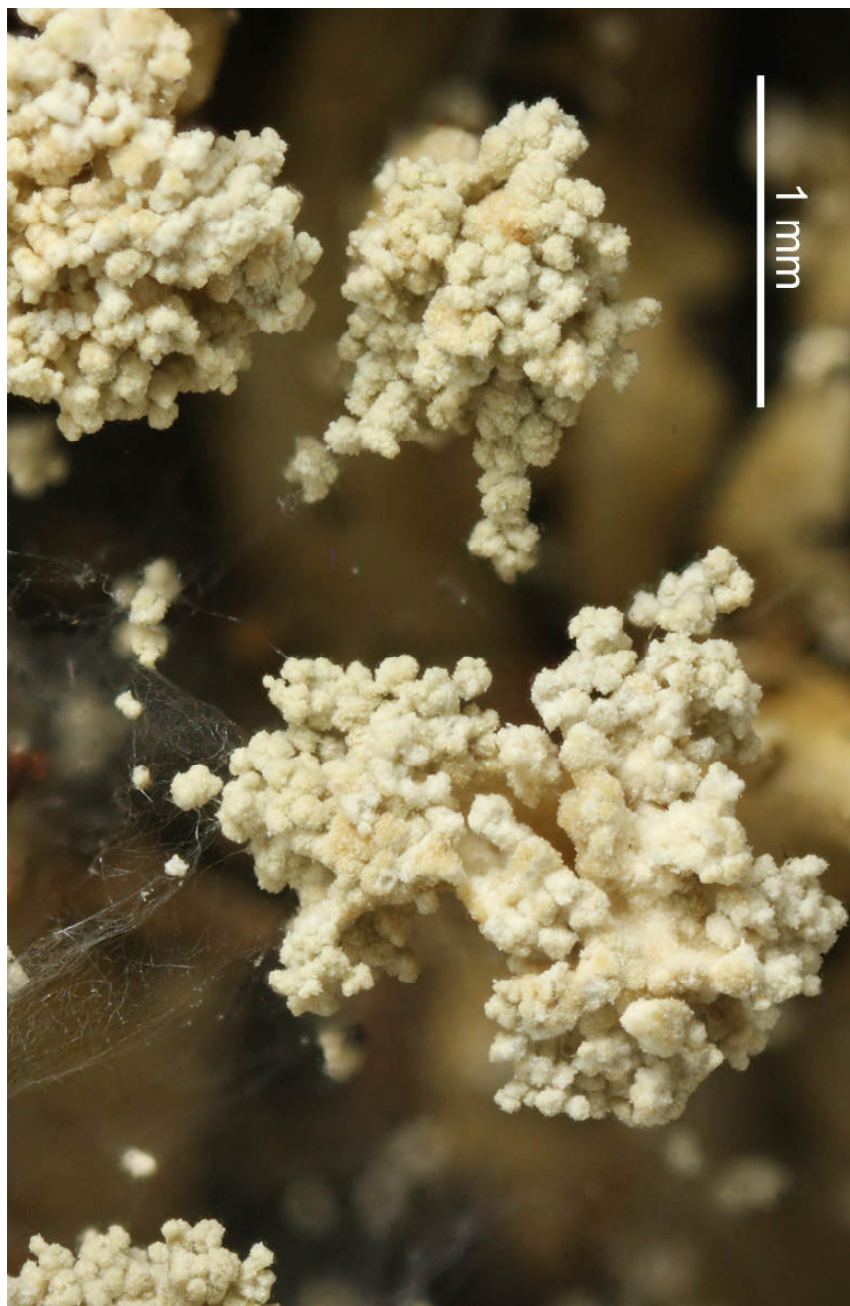




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