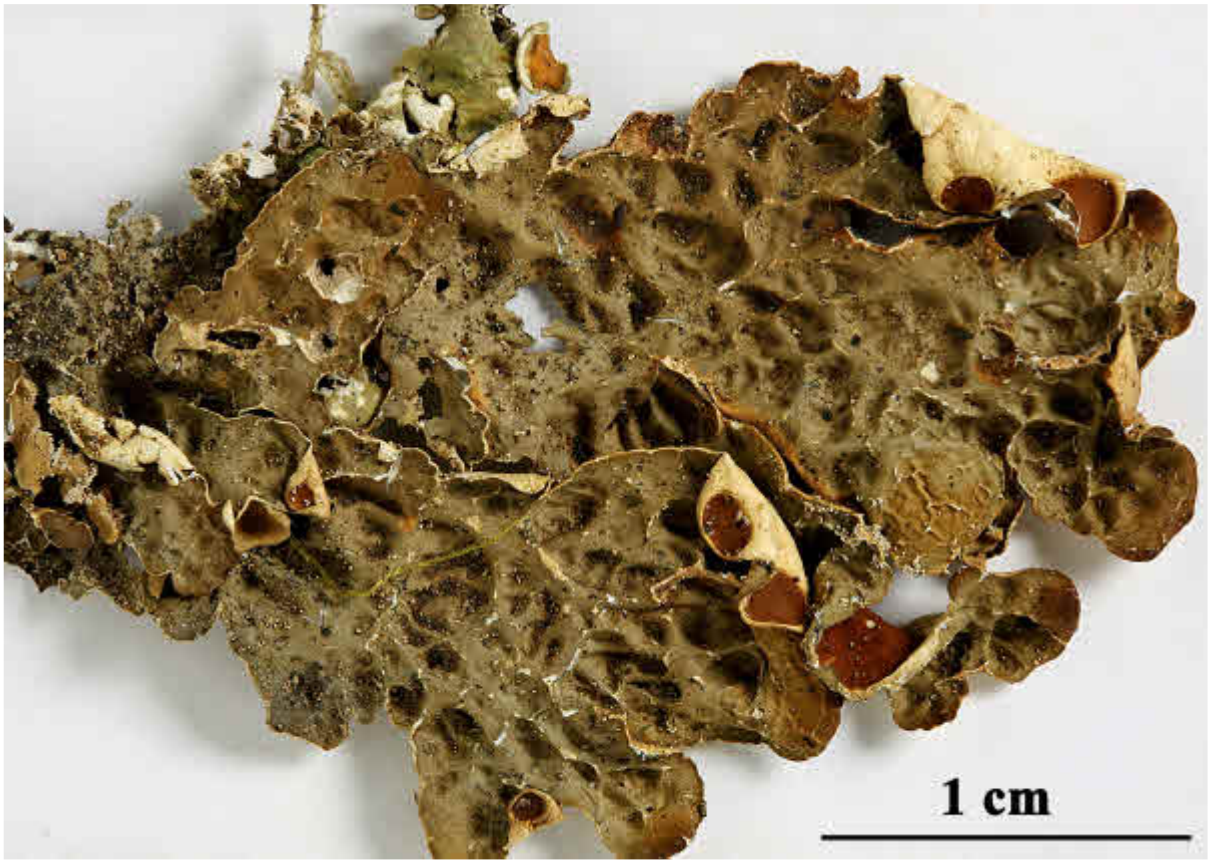
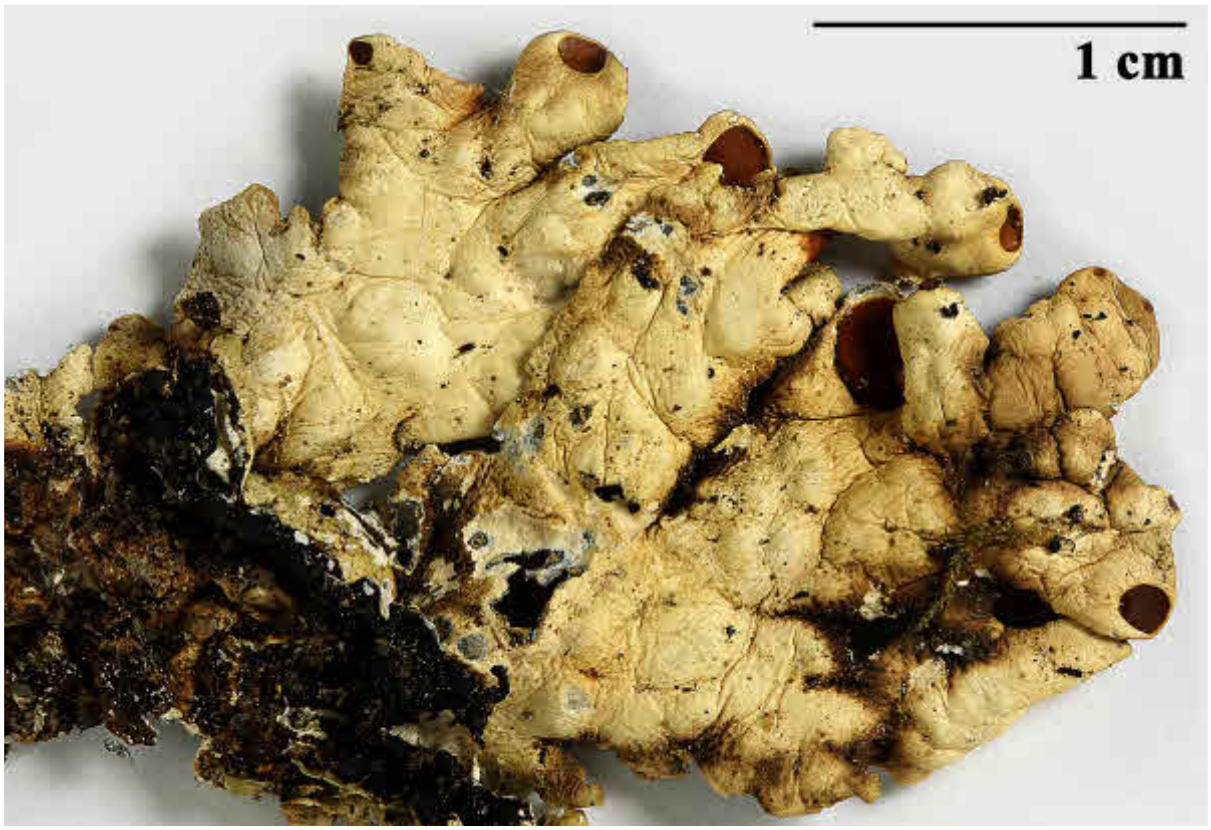
Nephroma cellulosum (J.E. Smith in Ach.) Ach.

Upper surface grey to olive-brown, foveolate-reticulate, isidia absent. Lower surface dark brown centrally, creamish at the margins. Medulla white. Ascospores 3-septate, pale brownish, 8/ascus, 14-25 x 5-8.5 µm. Chemistry: zeorin (= hopane-6α,22-diol, major), perlatolic acid (major), stenosporic acid (minor), glomelliferic acid (major), ±traces of glomellic, anziaic and loxodellic acids.

[19089], Australia, New South Wales, Great Dividing Range, 6 km east of Captains Flat, 2 km north of Parkers Gap, 35°37' S, 149°30' E, 1260 m, growing on dead branches in wet sclerophyll forest. Leg. J.A. Elix (19026) & D. Verdon 22.03.1985. Chemistry: perlatolic acid (major), glomelliferic acid (major), stenosporic acid (minor), loxodellic acid (trace), anziaic acid (trace), zeorin (minor), 6α-acetoxyhopane-16β,22-diol (trace), unknowns (trace) by TLC, HPLC, anal. J. Johnston & G.A. Jenkins. LICHENES AUSTRALASICI EXSICCATI NO. 136.





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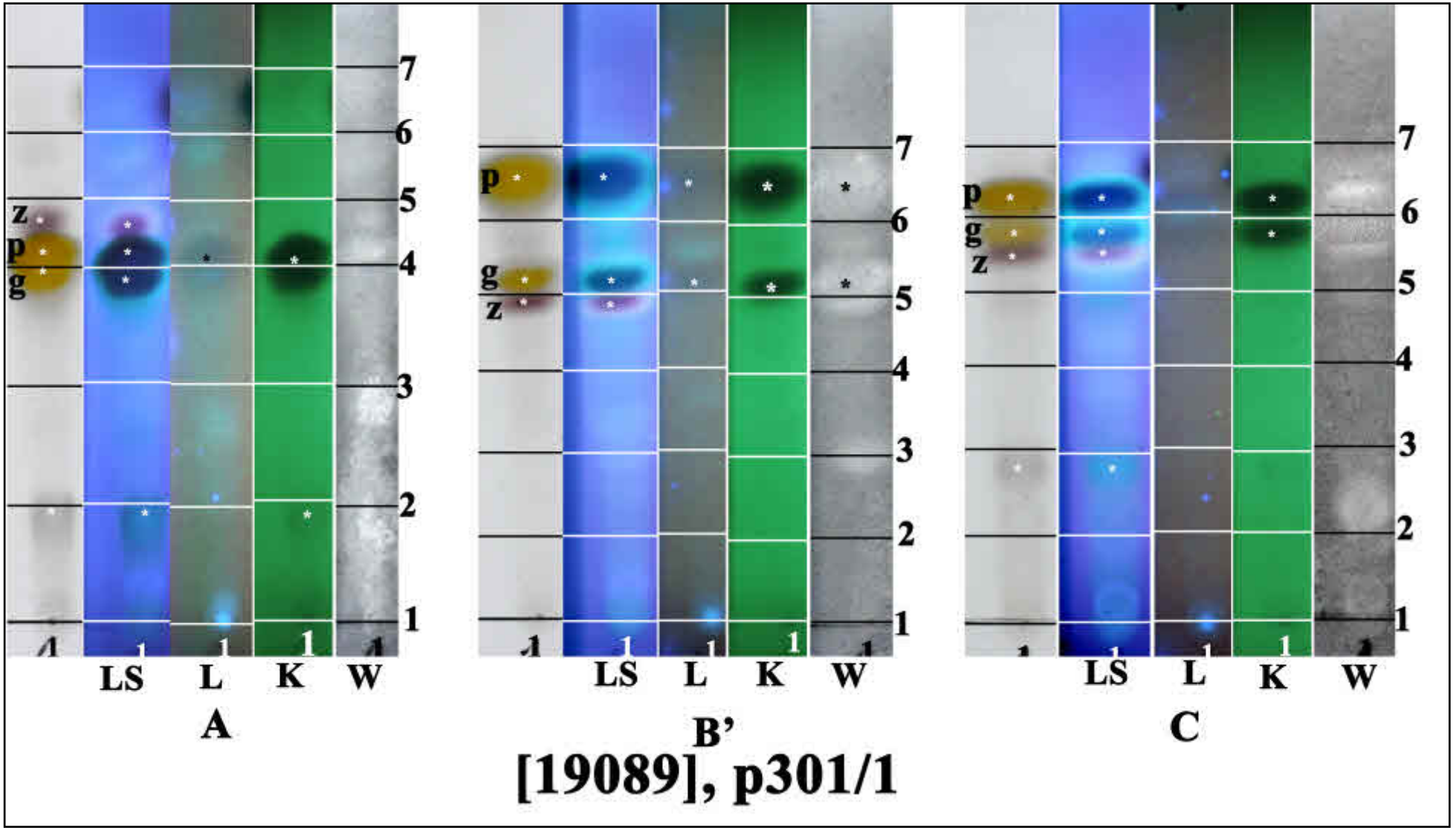

z: zeorin, p: perlatolic acid, g: glomelliferic acid