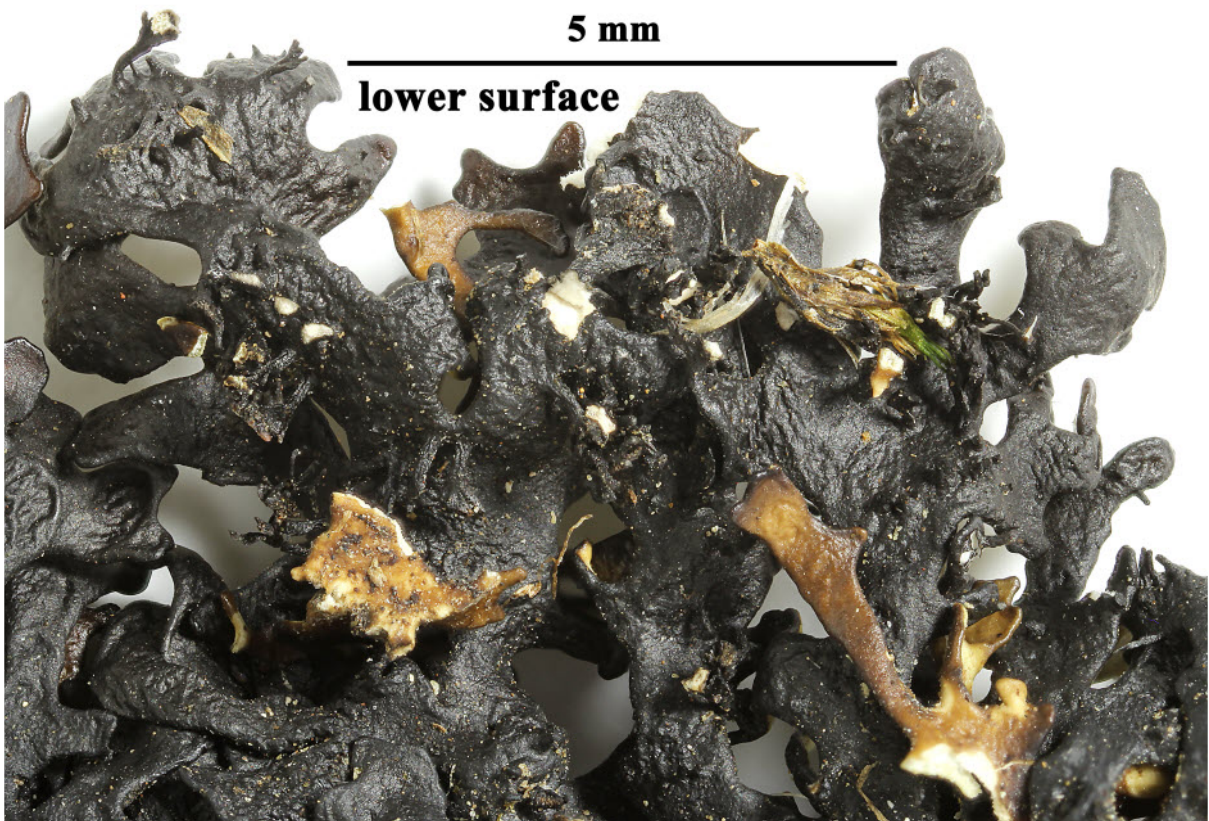


Xanthoparmelia pseudohypoleia (Elix) Elix & J. Johnst.
[= *Parmelia pseudohypoleia* Elix]

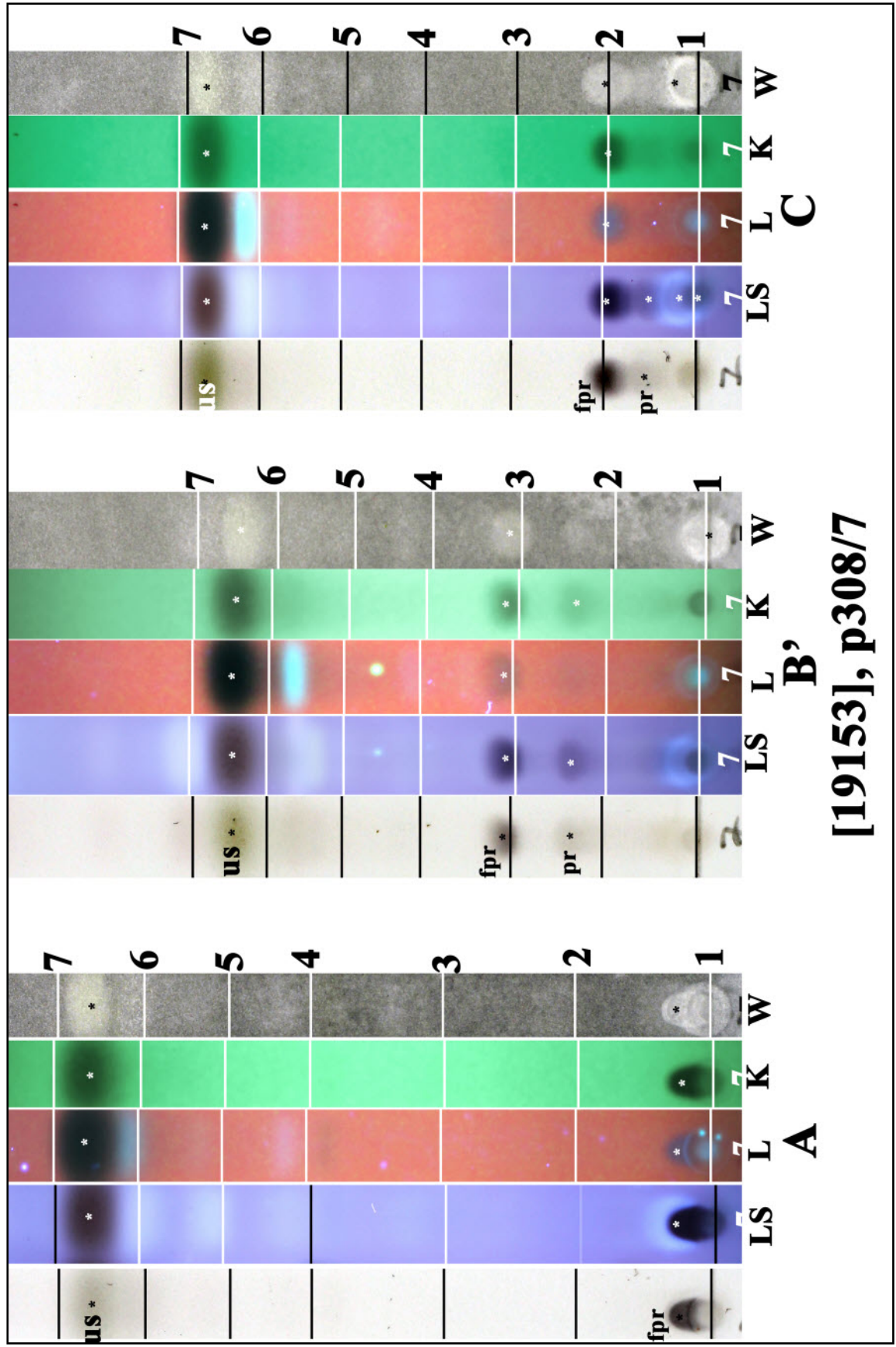
Thallus foliose, loosely adnate. Lobes often imbricate, sublinear-elongate, di- or trichotomously branched, 0.5-1(-2) mm wide. Upper surface yellow-green, with distinct or effigurate maculae, lacking isidia and soredia. Medulla white. Lower surface rugulose or not, black; rhizines sparse to moderately dense, simple, robust. Apothecia 3-6 mm wide. Ascospores 6-8 x 4-5 μm . Chemistry: cortex K-, UV-; medulla K+ pale yellow then brownish, C-, P+ orange-red; usnic acid, fumarprotocetraric acid, \pm protocetraric acid (trace), \pm succinprotocetraric acid (trace).

[19153], Australia, Victoria, Bullock Creek, 16 km south of Bendigo along Calder Highway, 37°52' S, 144°13'E, 270 m, growing on large granite boulders with a southerly aspect, on creek bank in light shade, in remnant eucalypt woodland. Leg. J. Johnston (1169), 12.12.1983. LICHENES AUSTRALASICI EXSICCATI No. 063. Distributed as *Parmelia pseudohypoleia* Elix.





Xanthoparmelia pseudohypoleia



us: usnic acid, fpr: fumarprotocetraric acid, pr: protocetraric acid.