

Alectoria spiculatosa Li S. Wang & Xin Y. Wang, sp.nov.

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Thallus fruticose, forming clusters, tufted, 1.5–3.0 cm tall, yellowish brown to brown, dark brown towards the apices, the basal part black, carbonized; main branches 0.3–0.5 (–1) mm in diam., cylindrical to flattened, densely branched with dichotomous branching; spinules rare, 0.1–0.5 mm long, branched at maturity, concolorous with the thallus; soredia granulate, isidia-like spinules growing on the soralia, 0.1–0.5 mm long; pseudocyphellae abundant, fissure-shaped, grayish white to light brown, 0.2–1.2 mm long, surface raised and sorediate when mature; apothecia and pycnidia not seen. Branches roundish to ellipsoid in section, hollow in the center, 200–300 μ m in diam., cortex 40–50 μ m, hyphae of medulla loosely interwoven, partly hollow, c. 6–9 μ m in diam., verrucose on the surface; photobiont green algae, photobiont layer 25–30 μ m thick. Chemistry: Medulla and cortex K \pm yellow, P + slowly orange red, C -, KC + yellow, containing usnic acid, virensic acid and protocetraric acid (trace).

Holotype KUN-L 45926.