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

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 granulose, 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 µm in diam., cortex 40–50 µm, hyphae of medulla loosely interwoven, partly hollow, c. 6–9 µm in diam., verrucose on the surface; photobiont green algae, photobiont layer 25–30 µm thick. Chemistry: Medulla and cortex K ± yellow, P + slowly orange red, C -, KC + yellow, containing usnic acid, virensic acid and protocetraric acid (trace).

Holotype KUN-L 45926.