

IMSHAUGIA

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Imshaugia S.L.F.Mey., *Mycologia* 77: 337 (1985); named in honour of the American lichenologist, H.A.Imshaug.

Type: *I. aleurites* (Ach.) S.L.F.Mey.

Thallus foliose, adnate, to 2–5 cm wide. Lobes sublinear, narrow, 0.8–2.5 mm wide, without cilia. Upper surface grey to whitish grey or grey-green (atranorin and chloroatranorin), without pseudocyphellae and maculae, with or without soredia and isidia; upper cortex paraplectenchymatous with a pored epicortex. Cell walls containing *Cetraria*-type lichenan. Medulla white. Lower surface whitish to light brown; rhizines moderately dense to dense, extending to the margins, simple, tufted or not, concolorous. Ascomata apothecial, mostly laminal, sessile to shortly pedicellate, disc imperforate. Ascospores ellipsoidal, 8 per ascus, 4–6 × 3–4 μm. Conidiomata pycnidial, laminal to marginal, globose, emergent. Conidia borne terminally from joints of conidiogenous hyphae, bifusiform, 3–4 × 1 μm.

Imshaugia was recently segregated from *Parmeliopsis* (Meyer, 1982, 1985) and contains three species, two of which occur in Australia. The genus is particularly common in North America and has been reported from other boreal and temperate regions of the Northern Hemisphere and from montane regions in the Southern Hemisphere. *Imshaugia aleurites* is a cosmopolitan species but *I. evernica* is a rare Australian endemic.

The lichens occur mainly on dead wood in the subalpine and alpine areas of southern mainland Australia and Tasmania.

S.L.F.Meyer, Segregation of the new lichen genus *Foraminella* from *Parmeliopsis*, *Mycologia* 74: 592–598 (1982); D.L.Hawksworth, The application and citation of the generic name *Parmeliopsis* (Lecanorales, Parmeliaceae), *Pl. Syst. Evol.* 149: 303–307 (1985); S.L.F.Meyer, The new lichen genus *Imshaugia* (Ascomycotina, Parmeliaceae), *Mycologia* 77: 336–338 (1985); T.Ahti & P.Isoviita, The typification of the generic name *Parmeliopsis*, *Taxon* 36: 105–106 (1987); J.A.Elix & J.Johnston, New species in the lichen family Parmeliaceae (Ascomycotina) from the Southern Hemisphere, *Mycotaxon* 31: 491–510 (1988); G.Kantvilas & J.A.Elix, A new species and new records from the Tasmanian lichen flora, *Muelleria* 7: 507–517 (1992).

Medulla K+ yellow; thamnolic acid..... **I. aleurites**
Medulla K-; evernic acid..... **I. evernica**