

CANDELARIELLA

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[From *Flora of Australia* volume 54 (1992)]

Candelariella Müll. Arg., *Bull. Herb. Boissier* 2, app. 1: 11 (1894); from the diminutive of the lichen genus *Candelaria*.

T: *C. vitellina* (Hoffm.) A.Massal.

Thallus crustose, areolate, smooth and sometimes lobed at margins, or often granular and dispersed, attached to substratum by hyphae, pale or deep yellow, not turning purple on addition of KOH. Phycobiont *Protococcus*. Ascomata apothecial, sessile; disc pale yellow to pale yellow-green; thalline exciple present. Asci clavate, unitunicate, thick-walled. Ascospores 8 to many per ascus, elongate to ellipsoidal, simple or 1-septate, thin-walled, hyaline. Conidiomata pycnidial, immersed. Conidia rod-like.

Chemistry: pulvinic acid derivatives.

A genus of 40 species of which 6 are found in Australia.

R.Hakulinen, Die Flechtengattung *Candelariella* Müll. Arg. *Ann. Bot. Soc. 'Vanamo'* 27(3): 1–127 (1954).

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| 1 | Thallus growing on bark | |
| 2 | Thallus absent; apothecia scattered on bare bark or, if thallus present, then only as one or two scattered granules | |
| 2: | Thallus present; apothecia immersed in thalline granules | |
| 3 | Asci 8-spored | 6. <i>C. xanthostigmoides</i> |
| 3: | Asci more than 8-spored | 5. <i>C. xanthostigma</i> |
| 1: | Thallus growing on rock | |
| 4 | Asci 8-spored | |
| 5 | Thallus granular, dispersed or evanescent | 2. <i>C. aurella</i> |
| 5: | Thallus of continuous or scattered small, lobulate, imbricate areolae | 3. <i>C. spraguei</i> |
| 4: | Asci more than 8-spored | 4. <i>C. vitellina</i> |