

Teloschistes sieberianus

FAMILY

Teloschistaceae

AUTHORITY

Teloschistes sieberianus (Laurer) Hillmann

FLORA CATEGORY

Lichen – Native

ENDEMIC TAXON

No

ENDEMIC GENUS

No

ENDEMIC FAMILY

No

STRUCTURAL CLASS

Lichens - Fruticose

CURRENT CONSERVATION STATUS

2018 | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon | Qualifiers: DP, SO, Sp

BRIEF DESCRIPTION

Characterised by the corticolous habit; the caespitose thallus; the flattened, corticate, dorsiventral lobes, sparingly branched to entangled; the abundant marginal, often white-tipped or hyaline cilia (usually also laminal); laminal and marginal, granular to isidia-like structures; the absence of soredia; sessile to pedicellate apothecia, without marginal cilia, but with short cilia present on thalline exciple below disc.

DISTRIBUTION

North Island: Northland (Warkworth), Auckland (Auckland City), South Auckland (Awhitu, Thames, Huntly), Waikato (Pureora). **South Island:** Nelson (Golden Bay), West Coast (Karamea).

HABITAT

On kauri (*Agathis australis*) leaves, twigs of *Plagianthus*, and on *Crataegus**. Associating with *Heterodermia speciosa*, *Parmotrema reticulatum* and *Ramalina celastri*. Still rather poorly known and collected in New Zealand.

Also in Australia.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Thallus loosely to closely attached, forming ±elevated, caespitose clumps, 1–3(–5) cm diam. **Lobes** flattened, dorsiventral, 1–5 mm long, 0.3–0.8 mm wide, sparingly branched to entangled, flat to convex, pale-yellow to orange-red above, white below, corticate on both upper and lower surfaces; with abundant marginal, and occasionally also laminal cilia to 1.5 mm long, concolorous with thallus. Minute granular to isidia-like structures occasionally present at margins and on upper surface. Soredia absent. **Apothecia** common, sessile to distinctly pedicellate, 0.5–2.5(–5) mm diam., marginal cilia rare or absent, but with occasional, scattered, short cilia on thalline exciple below disc. **Ascospores** 12–16 × 7–9 µm. Pycnidia large, protruding. Conidia bifusiform.

Chemistry: Chemosyndrome A with parietin (major), emodin, parietinic acid, fallacinal, teloschistin and erythroglaucon.



Teloschistes sieberianus (right) growing with the similar *T. chrysophthalmus* (left), *Parmotrema perlatum*, *Ramalina celastri* and *Usnea cornuta* forming a diverse lichen community. Photographer: Marley Ford, Date taken: 28/08/2020, Licence: CC BY-NC.



On twig on forest edge, Pureora. Photographer: Marley Ford, Date taken: 06/01/2022, Licence: CC BY-NC.

SIMILAR TAXA

Lobes are less flattened than in *T. spinosus* and *T. xanthorioides*, and are often verrucose (×10 lens). Pycnidia are large and protruding, with bifusiform conidia. It is most similar to *T. xanthoriodes*, but this species does not have cilia on the upper surface, and it also has smaller, less protruding pycnidia, and more distinctly pedicellate apothecia.

SUBSTRATE

Corticolous

ATTRIBUTION

Fact sheet prepared by Marley Ford (17 June 2021). Information in the Brief description, Distribution, Habitat, Features and Similar taxa sections copied from Galloway (2007).

REFERENCES AND FURTHER READING

Galloway D.J. 2007: *Flora of New Zealand: Lichens, including lichen-forming and lichenicolous fungi*. 2nd edition. Lincoln, Manaaki Whenua Press. 2261 pp.

MORE INFORMATION

<https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/teloschistes-sieberianus/>