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A NEW SPECIES OF *Parmotremopsis* (PARMELIACEAE) FROM URUGUAY

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ABSTRACT: *A new species of Parmotremopsis (Parmeliaceae) from Uruguay.*– A new species of *Parmotremopsis* is described from East Uruguay. This record points out an extension southwards of the previously known distributional range of the genus in South America.

RESUMEN: *Una nueva especie de Parmotremopsis [Parmeliaceae] de Uruguay.*– Una nueva especie de *Parmotremopsis* se describe del Este de Uruguay. Este registro representa una importante extensión hacia el Sur de este género en América del Sur.

Key words: Uruguay - Lichen - *Parmotremopsis.*
Palabras clave: Uruguay - Liquen - *Parmotremopsis*

Introduction

The genus *Parmotremopsis* comprises only two species (ELIX & HALE, 1987:243), a pair of species, *P. phlyctina* (HALE) ELIX & HALE without vegetative propagules and an isidiate species , *P. antillensis* (NYL.) ELIX & HALE. They both are distributed in neotropics and contain norstictic acid in the medulla.

The new species,described here, known from Uruguay, is the third species of the genus and contains salazinic acid, another beta orcinol

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depsidone, in the medulla.

Description

Parmotremopsis uruguayensis KUROKAWA & OSORIO, sp. nov.

Diagnosis: Similis *Parmotremopsis phlyctina*, sed lobis sublineare elongatis et acidum salazinicum continenti differt.

Thallus mineral gray, loosely adnate and divaricate, 5-6.5 cm broad, lobes elongate, sublinear, truncate at the apices, usually imbricate, 2-7 mm wide, cilia simple, mostly axillary, 0.2 - 0.8 mm long, upper surface plane, continuous, emaculate, lacking soredia and isidia, lower surface black, moderately to densely rhizinate, the rhizines simple but very rarely furcate, 0.5-l.2 mm long. Thallus l30-l60 u thick, upper cortex l3-l8 u thick, gonidial layer subcontinuous, 26-39 u thick, medulla 60-85 u thick, lower cortex dark brown, about l5 u thick. Apothecia not seen.

Chemistry: Atranorin, chloroatranorin, salazinic acid and consalazinic acid.(minor).

Type: Uruguay: Rocha, Castillos, Cerro Lechiguana (9 km N from Castillos City: 34º l2'S-53º50'W) alt. ca. l 00 m, on bark, G. GEYMONAT s.n. (Herb. Osorio 9459).
Holotype in Herb.Osorio, isotype in TNS.

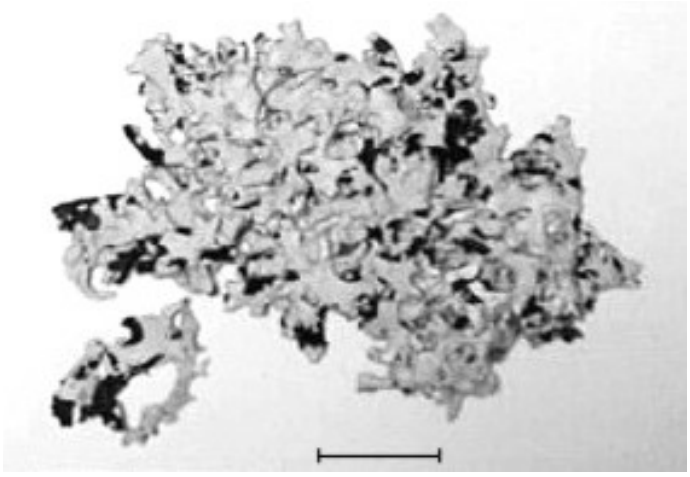

Figure 1. Type specimen of *Parmotremopsis uruguayensis* KUROKAWA & OSORIO sp. nov. Scale: 20 mm.

Results

The present new species is related to *P. phlyctina* (HALE) ELIX & HALE, which is known from Mexico, Jamaica, Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico (HALE, l976:40).

However, it is clearly distinguished from the latter by the sublinear elongate lobes with truncate apices and the production of salazinic acid rather than norstictic acid. In addition, cilia of the present species are moderate and simple, whereas they are very sparse and sometimes dichotomously branches in *P. phlyctina.*

Because of the sublinear elongate lobes with truncate apices, the present species might be considered to belong to *Hypotrachyna*, which is characterized by having dichotomous rhizines and the lack of cilia. In fact, it may be easily confused with *Hypotrachyna gigas* (KUROK.) HALE in having sublinear lobes with truncate apices.

However, simple rhizines and sparse cilia indicates that this species should be classified under *Parmotremopsis.*

On the other hand, the present new species resembles *Parmeliella simplicior* (HALE) ELIX & HALE, an Indian species, which also produces salazinic acid in the medulla. However, the new species forms sublinear lobes with truncate apices, while lobes are subirregular and rotund at the apices in *P. simplicior.*

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