BRIEF NOTE

ADDITIONS TO THE LICHEN FLORA OF OHIO—II

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Since publication of the first Additions to the lichen flora of Ohio (Showman 1977) more collecting has been done by myself and by Mr. A. H. Claugus. As a result, 11 lichen species not previously reported from Ohio have been found. In addition, one lichen, Collema coccophorum, thought to be extirpated was rediscovered. Specimens were verified by either Mason E. Hale, Jr., Richard C. Harris, or Clifford W. Wetmore. Nomenclature follows Hale (1979). Voucher specimens have been deposited in The Ohio State University Lichen Herbarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Several of the lichens listed below are species of long standing while others have only recently been split from existing taxa. Good examples of the latter are Phaeophyscia adiastola, P. hispidula and Physcia chloantha. These, along with several others, were called Physcia orbicularis by Taylor (1967). This latest revision makes all Ohio P. orbicularis specimens subject to question unless they were determined by an expert, based upon the newest revision. Anyone interested in the taxonomy of the Physciaceae is encouraged to consult Esslinger (1973, 1977, 1978).

Cetraria viridis Schwein.


This lichen is thought to be widespread but rather rare. It is usually found on branches of deciduous trees in the southeastern U.S. (Hale 1979).

Collema coccophorum Tuck.


This species was found in 1913 near Peebles, Adams Co., by Bruce Fink (Taylor 1967) but has not been reported since. Until this recent discovery, it was thought to be extirpated in Ohio. Its presence in the nature preserves illustrates the importance of protecting unusual habitats.

Heterodermia albicans (Pers.) Swinsc. & Krog.


Ohio is near the northern limit of this southeastern U.S. species. Hale (1979) lists it as fairly common on roadside trees and trees in open woods.

Parmotrema subsidiosum (Mull. Arg.) Hale.


This lichen is near the northern extent of its range at this site. It is usually found on deciduous trees in the southeastern U.S. (Dey 1978).

Phaeophyscia adiastola (Essl.) Essl.


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According to Esslinger's recent revision of the family Physciaceae (Esslinger 1978), this species is common in the eastern U.S. while *Phaeophyscia orbicularis* (Neck.) Moberg is generally found in the western U.S. Taylor's (1967) *Physcia orbicularis* undoubtedly included this species plus several others.

*Phaeophyscia hispidula* (Ach.) Moberg.

*Phaeophyscia hispidula* is superficially similar to *P. orbicularis* but differs in its larger size and concave to somewhat channeled lobes. It is found from Canada into Central America (Esslinger 1978).

*Physcia caesia* (Hoffm.) Hampe.

The distribution of this species is the Rocky Mountains, the extreme northern U.S. and Canada (Hale 1979). This Ohio site is near the southern extent of its range. It is reported to be common on exposed rocks.

*Physcia chloanthia* Ach.

This lichen is similar to *P. orbicularis* but has a pale lower surface while *P. orbicularis* has a dark lower surface. It is apparently widespread in the U.S.

*Physcia phaea* (Tuck.) Thoms.

This species is reported to be common on sheltered rocks in open woods (Hale 1979). It is widespread in the U.S.

*Pseudoparmelia baltimorensis* (Gyeln. & For.) Hale.
This lichen is common and abundant on rock outcrops throughout southern and eastern Ohio.

*Pseudoparmelia baltimorensis* is very similar to *Pseudoparmelia caperata* (L.) Hale but grows exclusively on rock while *P. caperata* is almost always found on tree bark. The two species were lumped together by Taylor (1967) in his treatment of the Ohio foliose lichens. According to Hale (1979), *P. baltimorensis* is very common on rocks in the eastern U.S.

*Pseudoparmelia texana* (Tuck.) Hale.

This southeastern U.S. species is probably near its northern extent at this site. Hale (1979) considers it to be rather rare.

*Xanthoparmelia hypomelaena* (Hale)
Hale.

This lichen is found on exposed rocks. According to Hale (1979), it occurs in Arkansas and neighboring states.

**LITERATURE CITED**


Hale, M. E., Jr. 1979 How to Know the Lichens, 2nd ed. Wm. C. Brown Co., Dubuque. 246 pp.
