

ANZIA

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Anzia Stizenb., *Flora* 44: 390–393 (1861), *nom. cons.*; name honouring the Italian lichenologist Anzi (1812–1883).

Type: *A. colpodes* (Ach.) Stizenb.

Thallus foliose, loosely to closely adnate, orbicular to irregularly spreading, to 2–30 cm wide. Lobes flat to ±convex, rather small, lacinate and often somewhat articulated, narrow, eciliate. Upper surface pale grey-white to green-grey or bluish grey (atranorin), without pseudocyphellae and maculae, with or without soredia and isidia; upper cortex paraplectenchymatous with non-pored epicortex. Cell walls containing *Cetraria*-type lichenan. Medulla white, with or without a central chondroid strand. Lower surface with continuous or discontinuous, prominent, dense, brown-black spongiostratum (spongy hypothallus), with or without rhizines; rhizines simple or sparingly branched, stout, anchored to substratum by an apical squarrose tuft. Ascomata apothecial, laminal, sessile, subpedicellate or pedicellate; disc imperforate. Asci with a large amyloid tholus. Ascospores numerous, curved. Conidiomata pycnidial, globose or saucer-shaped, laminal, immersed; ostiole punctiform, brown-black. Conidia bacilliform.

A genus found in both Hemispheres. Most common in the Northern Hemisphere, where it is recorded from Japan, Taiwan and mainland China through to the Malesian archipelago. Two endemic species occur in Australia, growing on rock outcrops. Both species are rare.

V.Räsänen, Lichenes novi I. *Ann. Bot. Soc. Zool.-Bot. Fenn. 'Vanamo'* 20(3): 1–34 (1944); S.Kurokawa & Y.Jinzeji, Chemistry and nomenclature of Japanese *Anzia*, *Bull. Natl Sci. Mus.* 8: 369–374 (1965); G.C.Bratt, A.J.Blackman & J.A.Cashin, The genus *Anzia* in Tasmania, *Lichenologist* 8: 69–77 (1976); D.J.Galloway, *Anzia* and *Pannoparmelia* (Lichenes) in New Zealand, *New Zealand J. Bot.* 16: 261–270 (1978); A.Henssen & A.Dobelmann, Development of the spongiostratum in *Anzia* and *Pannoparmelia*, *Biblioth. Lichenol.* 25: 103–108 (1987); I.Yoshimura, Taxonomy and speciation in *Anzia* and *Pannoparmelia*, *Biblioth. Lichenol.* 25: 185–195 (1987); I.Yoshimura & J.A.Elix, The Lichen genera *Anzia* and *Pannoparmelia* in Australia, *J. Hattori Bot. Lab.* 74: 287–298 (1993).

Spongiostratum discontinuous; medulla KC- **A. minor**
Spongiostratum continuous; medulla KC+ rose or red **A. tianjarana**