

## NOTES ON LICHENS IN NEW SOUTH WALES;

BY REV. F. R. M. WILSON, KEW, VICTORIA.

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DURING last September, being on a visit to Sydney, I called on the Hon. W. McLeay, the President of the Linnean Society of New South Wales, and by him I was kindly introduced to Mr. Fletcher, the Secretary of the Society and Curator of their Museum. This Museum was burned some time ago, and all its contents utterly destroyed, along with many books lent to the Institution by the President. The records of the Society also perished. The present Museum and Library owe their efficiency to the unwearied energy of the Secretary, and the great liberality and influence of the President, the Hon. Wm. McLeay.

Through the courtesy of the Secretary, I examined a named collection of New Zealand Lichens, sent by Dr. Knight, of Wellington, which I found to be a useful nucleus of a lichen herbarium, containing typical forms; and I trust it may be greatly augmented by the energy of Australian Lichenologists, of which, I am sorry to say, there are so few. When I called at the National Museum in the Botanical Gardens, I found no lichens at all in the herbarium there. I have heard of one or two persons who have collected a few lichens, but have not been able to name them; so that this small collection in the Museum of the Linnean Society is the only named collection in New South Wales, so far as I am aware.

Mr. Fletcher kindly gave me information where I was most likely to find lichens; and by his directions I spent a day at Manly, near Sydney, and a day at the Waterfall in the National Park. I spent also two hours at Newport, near the mouth of the Hawkesbury; and an hour or so in the Botanical Gardens at Sydney. A few notes on the lichens of these localities, as they



appeared to a person acquainted chiefly with the Victorian field, may be of interest.

I was struck with the foreign look of the higher forms of the lichens, even of those which on closer examination were found to be old acquaintances. A slight difference in color or in shape, a fuller development in some and a more stunted growth in others, the absence or rarity of forms which are common in Victoria, the greater frequency of varieties not so often found in the southern colony, and the presence of some kinds quite unknown to me previously, all gave an aspect of strangeness which made me feel that I was in a foreign field. I was much struck by the fact that several lichens which I had found only in East Gippsland, near Lake's Entrance, were found by me also in New South Wales. I understand that it is the same with many phanerogamous plants ; and that, in fact, the botany of East Gippsland assimilates rather to that of New South Wales than to that of Victoria. It also came within my own experience that one at least of the insects of East Gippsland, which I met nowhere else in Victoria, is to be painfully met with in New South Wales. A certain ixodes or tick transfers itself from the scrub to the clothing, and thence to the neck, where its puncture sets up an irritation that lasts for weeks. This wretched animal took away much of the pleasure of lichen-hunting in the scrub in both of these fields.

Owing to the dryness of the climate and the crumbling nature of the sandstone rocks at the places visited, the lichen flora is comparatively poor ; but, although the individual plants are not so numerous, they represent many species.

For *Lichinæ* I searched along the coast in vain. *Collema leucocarpum* and *Synechoblastus nigrescens* I found less luxuriant than in Victoria. *Leptogium tremelloides*, found at Waterfall, is common, and similar to the Victorian form of it, *azureum*. Another *Leptogium* found there I have not yet determined. Of *Myriangia* I was disappointed in not finding any specimen. They are common in Queensland, and not rare in Victoria. One *Sphinctrina*, which I got at Waterfall, is a variety of Nylander's *microcephala*,



and is like one found by me at Maffra in Gippsland, and called by me *var. tenella*; only it is rather shorter in the stipe. *Calicia*, *Trachylia* and *Bæomyces*, so common in Victoria, were altogether absent. Of *Cladonia* there were found only *C. verticellata*, *C. furcata*, *C. diffracta* Wilson, another undetermined, and a few small specimens of *Cladonia aggregata* in two varieties. All these are common in Victoria, and more luxuriant there. *Usneae* are by no means so frequent as in the Southern colony. I found a few *U. dasypogonoides* and *U. trichodea*, which are abundant in Victoria; *U. longissima*, which I never met, though I often sought for it, in Victoria. Some specimens of *Eumitria Baileyi* were collected at Waterfall. Perhaps I shall be considered presumptuous if I express my opinion that this is but a senescent form of *U. dasypogonoides*. Of *Ramalinae* I found four species—*R. calicaris*, forms *canaliculata* and *inflata*, *R. scopulorum var. subfarinacea*, and *R. usneoides*; also one undetermined. The last three were new to me. *Alectoria australiensis* I looked for in vain. Of *Peltideae*, so abundant in Victoria, I found very few specimens; only one small patch of *Peltigera dolichorhiza* and one scrap of *P. spuria* (?) both at Waterfall. Three or four *Stictes* were discovered in the deep gorge at Waterfall—*S. dissimulata var. multifida*, *S. filicina* and its *var. marginifera*, *S. Urrillei var. flavescens*, and a narrow form of *S. fragillima*. The Victorian forms of the last are all broader and, in their adult state, thicker, so far as I have seen; and they take the form *dissimilis*. The genus *Parmelia* was better represented than most of the others. One which was new to me, very large and beautiful, the most luxuriant *Parmelia* I have seen, broadly lobate, of a pale glaucescent colour, attracted my attention when at Manly. I discovered it in fruit at Newport. By subsequently testing it with Bichlor. Cal. I find the medulla gives a crimson colour, but not so full a red as *P. olivetorum*. Mr. Shirley, of Brisbane, tells me it is frequent in Queensland, and has been determined by Dr. Knight and by Dr. Stirton to be *P. tinctorum*. I have since received specimens from the New Hebrides, which differ nothing from those obtained in Manly and Newport. I noted the absence of *P. Australiensis*, and the comparative rarity of *P. conspersa*, *P. tilhacea*, *P. Borreri*,



*P. physodes*, *P. placorhodioides*, *P. olivacea*, *P. pertusa*, and *P. angustata*, all of which are so common in Victoria. I was struck with the greater frequency and more developed state of *P. sphærophora* Knight (not Nylander's *sphærophora*, but a form of Nylander's *limbata*). The species *P. perforata*, *P. perlata*, *P. caperata*, *P. tenuirima* (synon (?) *reparata* Stirton), and *P. ulophylla*, are nearly equally common in both countries, but more luxuriant in Victoria. The *Physciæ* are much the same in both fields, although their colours are rather different, especially *P. stellaris*, which, to my surprise, was greener in New South Wales. I found *P. speciosa*, about as common, and one species which is new to me. One *Psoroma* and three *Pannariæ* were obtained. *Lecanora atra* and *L. parella* were not unfrequent. *L. punicea* was found abundantly. Two *Pertusariæ* were found common enough, apparently identical with common sorts in Victoria. I secured a good many specimens of *Biatora Domingensis*, which I never could find in Victoria, except once doubtfully in East Gippsland. Also *B. entodiaphana*, common in Victoria; rather poor specimens of *Blastenia coccinea*, discovered by me in Victoria, and named for me by Dr. Knight; a number of *Lecideæ*, two *Thelotreмата*, apparently identical with Victorian species, *Platygrapha albo-vestita*, which I have found also in East Gippsland, a number of *Opegraphæ*, *Graphides*, *Arthoniæ*, one *Chiodecton*, evidently identical with a species from East Gippsland, a good many *Verrucariæ*, and a *Trypethelium*, which I found also in Gippsland, and which Dr. Knight has named for me *fumoso-cinereum*.

For the guidance of collectors I subjoin a list of New South Wales lichens, complete to date, with the authorities for their occurrence in this field. I mention every record of each Lichen as far as I have been able to ascertain it. Students of lichenology will appreciate the value of such a compilation.

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## LIST OF LICHENS FOUND IN NEW SOUTH WALES,

WITH THE AUTHORITIES FOR EACH.

Nyl. = Nylander, in Synopsis Methodica Lichenum.\*

Cr. = Crombie, in Journal Linn. Soc., Bot., Vol. XVII., 1 p.  
390-401.Kn. = Knight, in Transactions Linn. Soc., Lond., 2nd Series,  
Vol. II., pp. 37-51Krp. = Krempelhuber, in Fragmenta Phycol. Austral., Vol. XI.,  
Suppl. pp. 70-74.\*J.M. = Jean Müller, in Fragmenta Phycol. Austral., Vol. XI.,  
Suppl. pp. 115-118.Al. = Others aggregated in Fragmenta Phycol. Austral., Vol. XI,  
Suppl.—viz., Fries, Hampe, Babbington, and Mitten.

W. = F. R. M. Wilson, in the foregoing paper.

Cr. *Ephebe pubescens*Cr. „ *Tasmanica*J.M. *Lichina confinis*Al. „ *pygmæa*Krp. *Collema læve*J.M. W. „ *leucocarpum*Al. *Synechoblastus microcarpa*W. „ *nigrescens*Al. *Leptogium byasinum*Krp. „ *bullatum*Al. „ *corrugatum*Krp. „ *phyllocarpum*Krp. „ *tremelloides*W. „ var. *azureum*Krp. „ var. *marginellum*Cr. *Ramalodium succulentum*W. *Sphinctrina microcephala*J.M. *Calicium globosum*J.M. „ *stictarum*Krp. *Sphærophorus compressus*Krp. „ *coralloides*Krp. „ *tenerus*J.M. *Thysanothecium Hookeri*J.M. „ *hyalinum*Al. *Cladonia corymbescens*Krp. „ *cervicornis*Al. „ *ceratophylla*Al. „ *degenerans*W. „ *diffissa*J.M. „ *elegantula*J.M. „ *fimbriata*J.M. „ *Floerkiana*Krp. W. „ *furcata*\* Australia is often mentioned without specifying the province. Such cases  
are omitted.



J.M. <i>Cladonia lepidula</i>	Al. Krp. J.M. <i>Heterodea</i>
Krp. „ <i>macilenta</i>	Muelleri
Al. „ <i>muscigena</i>	Cr. <i>Peltigera canina</i>
J.M. „ <i>neglecta</i>	var. <i>membraracea</i>
Al. „ <i>ochrochlora</i>	W. „ <i>dolichorhiza</i>
J.M. „ <i>pelactina</i>	Krp. „ <i>polydactyla</i>
J.M. „ <i>pityrea</i>	W. „ <i>spuria</i> (?)
Al. „ <i>pyxidata</i>	Cr. <i>Nephromium cellulosum</i>
Krp. „ <i>squamosa</i>	J.M. <i>Stictina brevipes</i>
Al. W. „ <i>verticellata</i>	J.M. „ <i>cinnamonea</i>
Cr. Krp. <i>Cladina aggregata</i>	Krp. „ <i>carpoloma</i>
Cr. Krp. „ <i>retipora</i>	Krp. „ <i>crocata</i>
Al. <i>Stereocaulon exalbidum</i>	J.M. „ <i>dissimilis</i>
J.M. „ <i>proximum</i>	J.M. „ <i>esorediata</i>
Cr. Krp. „ <i>ramulosum</i>	W. „ <i>filicina</i>
Krp. W. <i>Usnea barbata</i>	J.M. W. „ <i>fragillima</i>
Cr. Al. „ <i>ceratina</i>	J.M. „ <i>gilva</i>
J.M. W. „ <i>dasypogoides</i>	J.M. „ <i>macrophylla</i>
Cr. J.M. „ <i>florida</i>	W. „ <i>marginifera</i>
Krp. „ <i>intercalaris</i>	J.M. „ <i>Montagneana</i>
W. „ <i>longissima</i>	J.M. „ <i>scrobiculata</i>
J.M. „ <i>plicata</i>	Krp. <i>Sticta aurata</i>
J.M. „ <i>straminea</i>	Krp. „ <i>aurulenta</i>
Krp. W. „ <i>trichodea</i>	J.M. „ <i>Camarae</i>
W. <i>Eumitria Baileyi</i>	J.M. „ <i>damæcornis</i>
Krp. <i>Ramalina angulosa</i>	J.M. W. „ <i>dissimulata</i>
Kn. Al. „ <i>calicaris</i>	var. <i>multifida</i>
Cr. J.M. „ <i>geniculata</i>	Krp. W. „ <i>Urvillei</i>
J.M. „ <i>gracilis</i>	var. <i>flavicans</i>
Al. „ <i>gracilenta</i>	J.M. „ <i>fossulata</i>
Krp. „ <i>inflata</i>	(syn. <i>Billardieri</i> )
J.M. „ <i>myrioclada</i>	Krp. „ <i>Freycinetii</i>
W. „ <i>scopulorum</i>	J.M. „ <i>poculifera</i>
var. <i>subfarinacea</i>	J.M. „ <i>prolificans</i>
Kn. W. „ <i>subgeniculata</i>	Krp. „ <i>quercizans</i>
W. „ <i>usneoides</i>	Krp. „ <i>retigera</i>
Krp. „ <i>yemenensis</i>	Krp. „ <i>variabilis</i>



Al.	Ricasolia sublaevis	Kn. W.	„ sphærospora (Kn.)
Nyl. Cr.	} Parmelia angustata	J.M.	„ spinosa
Al. J.M.		Krp.	„ subprolixa
W.		W.	„ tenuirima
J.M.	Parmelia Borreri	Cr. W.	„ tiliacea
W.	„ caperata	W.	„ tinctorum
Krp.	„ circinnata	W.	„ ulophylla
Cr. W.	„ conspersa	J.M.	„ urceolata
Cr. W.	„ „ var. stenophylla	Krp.	Physcia crispa
Cr.	„ „ var. multipartita	Krp.	„ flavicans
J.M.	„ corallinea	J.M.	„ Hamiltonii
J.M.	„ crinita	Kn.	„ melanenta
J.M.	„ dichotoma	Kn.	„ melanoclina
J.M.	„ ferox	J.M.	„ obscura
J.M.	„ furcata	Krp.	„ parietina
J.M.	„ hospitans	Al.	„ picta
J.M.	„ hypoxantha	Kn. W.	„ speciosa
Al.	„ imitatrix	W.	„ stellaris
Krp.	„ isabellina	J.M.	„ sublurida
J.M.	„ laceratula	Al.	Gyrophora cylindrica
Krp.	„ latissima	J.M.	Psoroma caesium
Cr.	„ limbata	J.M.	„ Crawfordi
Kn. W.	„ meizospora	Krp.	Pannaria fulvescens
Kn.	„ Mougeotii	J.M.	„ hypolenca
Krp.	„ mundata	J.M.	„ leucosticta
J.M.	„ ochroleuca	J.M.	„ melantha
J.M.	„ perlata	Krp.	„ pannosa
Krp. W.	„ perforata	J.M.	„ pholidota
Kn.	„ „ var. isidiosa	Nyl. Krp.	„ rubiginosa
Kn.	„ „ var. sorediifera	Krp.	Coccocarpia smaragdina
Krp.	„ physodes	J.M.	Placodium duplicatum
Cr. J.M.	„ placorhodioides	J.M.	Calloposma aurantiacum
J.M.	„ platytrema	J.M.	Candellaria concolor
J.M.	„ prætervisa	Kn. J.M.	Lecanora angulosa
J.M.	„ proboscidea	Kn. J.M. W.	„ atra
J.M.	„ rudecta	Kn. J.M.	„ corysta
J.M.	„ rutidota	J.M.	„ hyalescens



Kn. J.M. <i>Lecanora pallescens</i>	Kn. J.M. <i>Lecidea conspicua</i>
Cr. J.W. W. „ <i>punicea</i>	Kn. J.M. „ <i>diaphænenta</i>
J.M. „ <i>phaeocarpa</i>	Cr. „ <i>disciformis</i>
J.M. „ <i>sarcopsis</i>	W. „ <i>Domingensis</i>
J.M. „ <i>sordida</i>	Kn. J.M. „ <i>enterophæa</i>
Kn. J.M. „ <i>subpallida</i>	Kn. „ <i>enteroxantha</i>
Kn. „ <i>subpiniperda</i>	Kn. „ <i>enterocosmesis</i>
J.M. „ <i>symmicta</i>	Kn. J.M. „ } <i>entodiaphana</i>
Kn. J.M. „ <i>umbrina</i>	W. „ }
J.M. „ <i>xanthostigmoides</i>	Cr. J.M. „ <i>immarginata</i>
J.M. <i>Rinodina confragulosa</i>	Krp. „ <i>Hodgkinsonii</i>
J.M. <i>Pertusaria choidectonoides</i>	Kn. J.M. „ <i>homophylla</i>
J.M. „ <i>communis</i>	Kn. „ <i>var. emphytocarpa</i>
J.M. „ <i>Hartmannii</i>	Kn. „ <i>var. amphibola</i>
J.M. „ <i>leioplacodes</i>	Kn. J.M. „ <i>melaloma</i>
Kn. „ <i>leioplaca</i>	Kn. J.M. „ <i>microspora</i>
J.M. „ <i>melaleuca</i>	Kn. J.M. „ <i>metaphragmia</i>
J.M. „ <i>multipunctata</i>	J.M. „ <i>mundula</i>
J.M. „ <i>pallescens</i>	Cr. „ <i>parmeliarum</i>
Kn. „ <i>petrophyes</i>	Cr. J.M. „ <i>parvifolia</i>
J.M. „ <i>quassiae</i>	Kn. „ <i>phaeoloma</i>
Kn. J.M. „ <i>thiospoda</i>	J.M. „ <i>plana</i>
J.M. „ <i>velata</i>	J.M. „ <i>pruniosula</i>
J.M. „ <i>Virginica</i>	Kn. „ <i>porphyria</i>
J.M. „ <i>Woollsiana</i>	J.M. „ <i>russula</i>
Cr. J.M. <i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Cr. J.M. „ <i>septosior</i>
Krp. „ <i>microporellum</i>	Krp. „ <i>stellulata</i>
Krp. „ <i>olivaceum</i>	Kn. J.M. „ <i>tenuilimbata</i>
J.M. <i>Psora elegans</i>	Cr. J.M. „ <i>versicolor</i>
J.M. <i>Patellaria Bauerleni</i>	J.M. <i>Buellia modesta</i>
J.M. „ <i>convexa</i>	J.M. „ <i>recobarina</i>
Kn. „ <i>conspicua</i>	J.M. <i>Cænogonium rigidulum</i>
J.M. „ <i>effugiens</i>	J.M. <i>Thalloidinia tabacinum</i>
J.M. „ <i>scleroplaca</i>	Kn. } <i>Platygrapha albovestita</i>
W. <i>Blastenia coccinea</i>	W. }
J.M. <i>Lecidea bulliastrum</i>	Kn. } <i>Opegrapha megagonidea</i>
Kn. J.M. „ <i>callispora</i>	J.M. }



J.M.	„	plurilocularis	J.M.	„	subcompulsa
Kn. J.M.		Graphis aulothecia	J.M.		Melanographis asteriscus
Kn. J.M.	„	elæina	J.M.	„	microcarpa
Cr. J.M.	„	intricata	Kn.		Arthonia nymphæoides
Krp.	„	polyclades	J.M.		Chiodecton farinaceum
Cr. J.M.	„	sophistica	Kn.	„	stromaticum
Kn. J.M.	„	subintricata	J.M.		Glyphis Kirtoniana
Kn. J.M.	„	subtricosa	Kn. }		Mycoporum sorenocar-
Kn. }		Stigmatidium hetero-	J.M. }		pum
J.M. }		geneum	J.M.		Endocarpon rodatum
Kn. J.M.	„	maculatum	Kn.		Verrucaria raphispora
Kn. J.M.	„	nanocarpum	Kn.	„	tichospora
Kn. J.M.	„	stictathecium	Kn.	„	zostra
Kn. J.M.	„	velatum	Krp.		Pyrenula pertusariacea
J.M.		Phaeographis Australiana	J.M.		Trypethelium cruentum
J.M.	„	cinerascens	W.	„	fumoso-cinereum
J.M.	„	inscripta	Total	...	275

## ON MEGALANIA AND ITS ALLIES;

BY C. W. DE VIS.

THE systematic place ultimately assigned to this great lizard by its describer is a matter craving reconsideration.\* It appears not to have been deduced from the characters of the vertebræ on which the genus was established; it is certainly discredited by remains which prefer a very substantial claim to relationship with them. Originally pronounced by Sir R. Owen to be relics of a lizard closely allied to the Monitors (now termed Varanidæ); these vertebræ were subsequently associated with a skull which was regarded by him as related to that of *Moloch horridus*, and were consequently transferred to the Agamidæ. It is not necessary to discuss the reasons

\* When this was read, Mr. Woodward's paper on the subject (A. & M. of N. H. Feb. 1888), had not become known to the writer.





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