

LICHEN FLORA OF A SANDSTONE RAVINE
IN MACOUPIN COUNTY, ILLINOIS

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Fifty-two species of lichens, representing 14 families and 24 genera, were collected from the Panther Creek area near Scottville in Macoupin County, Illinois. Three of these species, Lecidea lurida (Dill) Ach., Leptogium dactylinum Tuck. and Parmelia plittii Gyelm., are uncommon or rare in the state. The lichen flora of this area, although not unique for the state, is unusual for this highly agricultural region of central Illinois.

The area two miles northeast of Scottville in Macoupin County (Sect. 11 T12N R8W) is known to local residents as "Rockhouse". This area has been dissected by the down-cutting of Panther Creek, and now exhibits steep-sided ravines and deep valleys. Along Panther Creek, there are numerous sandstone outcroppings, steep hillsides, and dry sandy hill-tops which support oak-hickory forests in which white oak, red oak, black oak, and shagbark hickory predominate. The outcroppings, trees, and sandy soil provide favorable habitats for many species of lichens.

As a result of this study, 52 species of lichens representing 14 families and 24 genera were collected. Although none of these represent new additions to the lichen flora of the state, all species were not previously reported for Macoupin County. Three species, Leptogium dactylinum Tuck., Parmelia plittii Gyelm., and Lecidea lurida (Dill) Ach., are rare in Illinois (Skorepa 1973). Two others, Cladonia parasitica and C. strepsilis, represent significant range extensions in Illinois. Both were previously known only from the extreme southern portion of the state (Skorepa 1973).

Specimens were identified using Hale (1969), Fink (1935), and Skorepa (1973) while nomenclature follows Hale and Culberson (1970). Of the 52 species of lichens collected, 12 were corticolous, 25 were saxicolous, 8 were terricolous, and 6 were found on a variety of substrates. In the following list, the name of each species is followed by a brief note concerning the habitat in which it was collected, its abundance, and the collector's field numbers. All specimens were deposited in the herbarium of Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, Illinois.

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ANNOTATED LIST OF SPECIES

COLLEMATACEAE

Leptogium dactylinum Tuck. On sandstone with mosses; common. 94, 119, 138, 140.

PLACYNTHIACEAE

Placynthium nigrum (Huds.) S. Gray. On sandstone; abundant. 120, 123, 141.

PELTIGERACEAE

Peltigera canina (L.) Willd. On Soil; abundant. 99, 137.
Peltigera polydactyla (Neck.) Hoffm. On soil; abundant. 99, 134, 137.
Peltigera praetextata (Florke ex. Somm.) Vain. On soil; infrequent.

LECIDEACEAE

Bacidea schweinitzii (Tuck.) Schneid. On black oak; infrequent. 192.
Bacidea trachona (Ach.) Lett. On sandstone; common. 125, 200.
Bacidea umbrina (Ach.) Bausch. On sandstone; common. 125.
Lecidea albocaerulescens (Wulf) Ach. On sandstone; abundant. 139, 198.
Lecidea crustulata (Ach.) Spring. On sandstone; common. 131.
Lecidea cyrtidia Tuck. On sandstone; common. 213.
Lecidea lurida (Dill.) Ach. On sandstone pebbles; abundant. 226.
Lecidea macrocarpa (DC.) Steud. On sandstone; abundant. 200, 202.
Rhizocarpon distinctum Th. Fr. On sandstone; abundant. 125.
Trapelia coarctata (Turn. ex Sm.) Choisy. On sandstone; common. 128, 213.

CLADONIACEAE

Cladina subtenuis (Abb.) Hale and W. Culb. On soil; abundant. 92.
Cladonia apodocarpa Robb. On soil; abundant. 97.
Cladonia bacillaris (Ach.) Nyl. On rotten log; common. 205.
Cladonia capitata (Michx.) Spreng. On sandstone with soil; infrequent. 229.
Cladonia chlorophaea (Florke ex Somm.) Spreng. On soil and rotten log; abundant. 102, 104, 110, 111.
Cladonia cristatella Tuck. On soil; common. 90.
Cladonia cylindrica (Evans) Evans. On rotten log; infrequent. 100.
Cladonia furcata (Huds.) Schrad. On soil; abundant. 101, 110, 112.
Cladonia parasitica (Hoffm.) Hoffm. On rotten log; common. 89, 190, 204.
Cladonia strepsilis (Ach.) Vain. On soil; abundant. 91.

PHYSICIACEAE

- Heterodermia tremulans. On black oak and white oak; common 103, 135.
Physcia millegrana Degel. On most trees and sandstone; abundant. 114, 117, 195, 212.
Physcia orbicularis (Neck.) Poetsch. On sandstone; common. 96, 98, 124, 131.
Physcia stellaris (L.) Nyl. On black oak and shagbark hickory; common. 131, 197.
Physcia tribacoides Nyl. On white oak; infrequent. 93, 191, 207.
Physoconia grisea (Lam.) Poett. On sandstone with mosses; common. 98.
Pyxine caesiopruinosa (Nyl.) Imsh. On white oak; infrequent. 214.
Pyxine sorediata (Ach.) Mont. On white oak; infrequent. 107, 201, 206.

TELOSCHISTACEAE

- Caloplaca cerina (Ehrh.) Th. Fr. On sandstone; common. 96, 200.
Caloplaca flavovirescens (Wulf.) Dalla Torre and Sarnth. On sandstone; common. 128, 199.
Xanthoria fallax (Hepp.) Arn. On concrete; infrequent. 133.

PERTUSARIACEAE

- Pertusaria pertusa (L.) Tuck. On sandstone; common. 141, 195, 202.
Pertusaria valata (Turn.) Nyl. On red oak; infrequent. 115.

LECANORACEAE

- Lecanora dispersa (Pers.) Somn. On sandstone; common. 200.
Lecanora versicolor (Pers.) Ach. On sandstone; common. 226.

CANDELARIACEAE

- Candelaria concolor (Dicks.) B. Stein. On trees and sandstone; common. 141, 191, 196.

PARMELIACEAE

- Parmelia aurulenta Tuck. On white oak; common. 194.
Parmelia bolliana Mull. Arg. On black walnut; infrequent. 214.
Parmelia caperata (L.) Ach. On trees and sandstone; abundant. 108, 195, 209.
Parmelia plittii Gyeln. On sandstone; one colony. 127.
Parmelia rupecta. Ach. On white oak; abundant. 95.

GRAPHIDACEAE

- Graphis scripta (L.) Ach. On sugar maple, blue beech; common. 129, 217.

VERRUCARIACEAE

- Dermatocarpon miniatum (L.) Mann. On sandstone; common. 106.
Endocarpon pusillum Hdw. On sandstone; common. 96, 120, 121.
Verrucaria fuscella (Turn.) Ach. On sandstone pebbles; abundant. 231.
Verrucaria virens Nyl. On sandstone pebbles; abundant. 227.

CLASS FUNGI IMPERFECTI

- Lepraria aeruginosa (Wigg.) Sm. On sandstone and base of trees; abundant. 193, 202.

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