NOTES ON SOME DUTCH CLADONIAE (LICHENES)

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Cladonia crispa (Ach.) Flot. var. subcrispa Hennipm., var. nov. is described, which shows the P+ reaction. Cladonia subrangiformis Sandst. is reduced to a varietal state under C. furcata, and C. delicata (Ehrh.) Flörke var. subsquamosa Nyl. ex Leight. is transferred to C. squamosa (Scop.) Hoffm. as C. squamosa var. allosquamosa Hennipm., nom. nov.

While studying the species of Cladonia represented in the ‘Rijksherbarium’, some collections were found, which showed sufficient noteworthy or aberrant features as to justify the following remarks.

Cladonia crispa (Ach.) Flot.
var. subcrispa Hennipm., var. nov.

A forma typica, cui morphologice congrua, paraphenylendiamino colore rubescente diversa, ut videtur, acidum fumarprotocetraricum continens.

Netherlands (prov. Drente), Dwingelo, 1 Aug. 1941, R. A. Maas Geesteranus 1460 (type, L).

Cladonia crispa is a member of the subsection Chasmariae in the subgenus Cenomyce. In this subsection Dahl (1952: 125) proposed two new series, ser. Furcatae E. Dahl and ser. Squamosae E. Dahl (neither of which were validly published), which he based on different morphological and chemical properties. According to him, the lichen substances thamnolic acid and squamatic acid would be characteristic of ser. Squamosae, whereas atronomic acid and fumarprotocetraric acid would be so of ser. Furcatae. However, des Abbayes (1963: 218) described from Vietnam a Cladonia tixieri, which is obviously related to C. squamosa (Scop.) Hoffm., but turns reddish with P.

The unmistakable P+ reaction of the present variety, var. subcrispa, indicating the presence of the depsidion fumarprotocetraric acid, shows that Cladonia tixieri is not an isolated case. Variety subcrispa may be expected to give difficulties in its distinction from certain forms of Cladonia furcata (Huds.) Schrad.

Cladonia furcata (Huds.) Schrad.
var. subrangiformis (Sandst.) Hennipm., comb. nov.


Cladonia furcata can be demonstrated to possess a number of different chemical
constituents. It is proposed to treat the specimens that turn reddish with P and yellow with K, signifying the presence of fumarprotocetraric acid and atronoric acid respectively, as a separate variety. The present variety is a case in point.

Des Abbayes (1937: 160) already regarded Sandstede’s species as an infraspecific taxon under *C. furcata* (“... il ne constitue rigoureusement qu’une bonne variété de *Cl. furcata*”), but failed to make a new combination. I agree with Schade (1966: 304) that the characters of the cortex have no specific value.

The variety occurs on calcareous soil in open vegetations.

**Cladonia squamosa** (Scop.) Hoffm.

var. *allosquamosa* Hennipm., nom. nov.


This variety contains thamnolic acid that gives positive reactions in the presence of both P and K.

**References**


