intrepid lichenologists proceeded to the summit of Mt. Tim Shea (alt. 950 m) where they experienced some real Tasmanian weather for the first c. 30 minutes (hail and sleet). However, the weather soon cleared and all had the opportunity to browse over buttongrass moorland, heathland and many exposed rocks on the summit. Later in the afternoon other stops at lower elevation in remnant mixed Nothofagus - Eucalyptus forest, areas dominated by Leptospermum and riverside habitats provided interesting contrasts. All seemed to enjoy the lichens and camaraderie, culminating in the participants encircling a turd, so establishing a new lichenological tradition. Many thanks to Gintaras for his organisational skills.

Additional Lichen Records from New Zealand. 8
Sarrameana septata Aptroot & Sipman

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In 1990 Aptroot and Sipman described Sarrameana septata from collections made in humid mountain forest in the highlands of Papua New Guinea. The genus and species are recorded here for the first time from New Zealand. A brief description of this lichen (after Aptroot and Sipman) follows:

Thallus crustose, corticolous, 1-3 cm wide, ca. 50 mm thick, with a black prothallus along the margins. Apothecia numerous, round sessile 0.4-0.8 mm diam.; disc black, often with brownish tinge, flat or...
slightly convex; margin black not prominent but persistent; disc and margin epruinose; thallus fragments in the form of warts present on the margin; apothecia originating from 0.2 mm wide thallus warts which burst apically to give way to a brown apothecium whose margin is first thalline, later becoming biatorine; hymenium ca. 60 μm, pale purple, not inspersed, amyloid; asci clavate, with amyloid tholus without ocular chamber but with translucent central zone; spores colourless, bacillar with tapering ends, 8 per ascus, 3-7 septate, spirally contorted in the asci, 32-50 x 4-6 μm.

Specimen examined: New Zealand, South Island, Lake Rotoiti, on bark fallen to forest floor beneath regenerating kanuka and kahikatea, 41°49'S, 172°50'E, 680 m, W.A. Nelson, 14 iv. 1991, WELT L3308.

According to Aptroot and Sipman this species differs from other species of the genus i.e. S. paradoxa Vězda & P. James and S. tasmanica Vězda & Kantvilas, in several ways: the spores are septate and not unicellular, the amyloid tholus is not homogeneous throughout, the hymenium is clear and not inspersed. This species may be confused morphologically with Buellia, however, species of Buellia have brown, 2-celled submuriform spores.

The original collections of this species from Papua New Guinea were found growing epiphytically on the tree bark of thin branches of stunted subalpine forests at 3500 m and also in mountain forest at 2300 m. The sole New Zealand specimen known to date is from regenerating forest of kanuka (Kunzea ericoides) and kahikatea (Dacrycarpus dacrydioides) near the shores of Lake Rotoiti in the northern South Island. The extension of range reported here highlights the austral affinities of this genus which Aptroot and Sipman (1990) commented on.

Reference: