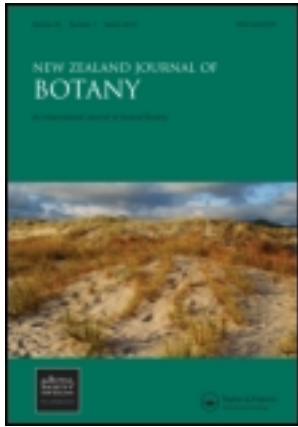


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The first listing of the conservation status of lichens indigenous to the New Zealand Botanical Region (excluding Macquarie Island) is presented. The list comprises 1799 formally accepted taxa placed in the following categories: 'Threatened', 11 taxa (comprising 4 taxa Nationally Critical, 4 Nationally Endangered, 3 Nationally Vulnerable); 'At Risk', 176 taxa (comprising 173 Naturally Uncommon and 4 Declining taxa); and 975 'Data Deficient' taxa. A further 636 taxa were considered 'Not Threatened'. A further five lichens are listed as 'Taxonomically Indeterminate', being lichens which may warrant further conservation attention once their taxonomic status is clarified. A concordance of lichen names is provided. A brief analysis of the patterns of threat and rarity exhibited by New Zealand lichens listed is also presented.

Keywords: New Zealand; lichen mycobiota; threat listing; threatened lichens; uncommon lichens; conservation status; rarity

Introduction

Lichens have an essential, but poorly recognized role in ecosystems, for example, in stabilizing soils (Scott et al. 1997), nitrogen fixation and nitrogen cycling in forest and grassland ecosystems (Green et al. 1980; Galloway 1995, 1988). Also, they are an important part of the water cycle in forests (Scott et al. 1997) and important sources of food for invertebrates such as snails and mites, which in turn are food for birds and reptiles (Pettersson et al. 1995).

New Zealand is particularly rich in lichen species with c. 1799 currently recognized (10% of the world flora; Galloway 2007a), which suggests that if they are missing, there will be ecological consequences.

Because of this ecological significance, and the fact that lichenized fungi have not been previously listed by the fungal threat panel (Hitchmough 2002), it was decided in 2009 to attempt a full conservation threat listing of the New Zealand lichens—an admittedly ambitious project. Although the New Zealand lichen mycobiota is still far from resolved, the country is now well served with literature dealing with an estimated 85% of the total lichen mycobiota (see Galloway 1985, 2007a,b) and, whilst there are new taxa still awaiting formal description, others yet to be discovered, and the distributions for many New Zealand lichens detailed in the *Flora of New Zealand* series are still poorly known, these impediments should not preclude a first

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listing. All threat listings have to start somewhere; if nations elected not to undertake listings for fear that some of their initial assessments may be later changed, we would never have a starting point from which to base future assessments. Accordingly, a lichen panel (comprising DJ Blanchon, PJ de Lange [chair], DJ Galloway and A. Knight) was sponsored by the New Zealand Department of Conservation in consultation with New Zealand lichen specialists to undertake, using the New Zealand Threat Classification System (see Townsend et al. 2008), a full listing of the New Zealand lichen mycobiota.

Methods

As with all other Department of Conservation-sponsored threat listings of New Zealand biota (Miskelly et al. 2008; Allibone et al. 2009; de Lange et al. 2009; Baker et al. 2010; Freeman et al. 2010; Hitchmough et al. 2010; Newman et al. 2010; O'Donnell et al. 2010; Glenny et al. 2011), the panel was required to use the New Zealand Threat Classification System (see Townsend et al. 2008), which is a unique system specially developed by New Zealand conservation biologists to address, in particular, issues of insular rarity and narrow range endemism that New Zealand people feel are not adequately catered for by the IUCN Threat Ranking System (IUCN 2001) and its associated criteria (see comments by de Lange & Norton 1998; Molloy et al. 2002; Townsend et al. 2008). The resulting lists are for lichen taxa (species, subspecies and varieties) accepted in *Flora of New Zealand Lichens* (Galloway 2007a,b) and subsequent electronic updates thereof (see <http://floraseries.landcareresearch.co.nz/pages/index.aspx> [accessed 12 November 2011]) until 30 August 2010 and which are believed to be indigenous to the New Zealand Botanical Region (see Wardle 1991; de Lange & Rolfe 2010), excepting those endemic to or known only from the region on Macquarie Island. Macquarie Island is excluded from this assessment because it is geopolitically part of Australia.

The lichen panel met in November 2009 at the Landcare Research Lincoln campus to undertake the threat listings. For six months prior to the meeting a call for submissions was placed on the New Zealand Department of Conservation Website (<http://www.doc.govt.nz/getting-involved/consultations/>) and professional and amateur New Zealand lichen specialists notified of our intended threat listing in the hope of obtaining potential candidates for the list. We also advertised our meeting in the New Zealand Plant Conservation Network website (www.nzpcn.org.nz). The panel chose the New Zealand Plant Conservation Network to advertise its intended listing because their website is one of the leading sources of information about New Zealand plants (both native and exotic) and the organization has more than 650 members worldwide including many botanists, ecologists, horticulturalists and students. Website visitation commonly exceeds 60,000 visitors per month (P. Crisp, pers. comm.). Despite these measures, the panel received very few submissions, probably because of the limited numbers of people who know New Zealand lichens in sufficient detail to comment on their threat. Nevertheless, a few detailed submissions on such genera as *Menegazzia*, *Pseudocyphellaria*, *Ramalina* and *Teloschistes* were received from members of the New Zealand public. From this data and that already available in the *New Zealand Lichen Floras* (Galloway 1985, 2007a,b, in press), as well as the collective knowledge of lichen panel members, the panel met to undertake the initial threat listing. Data from that meeting were then tabulated and sent for review to the panel members for comment in May 2010, August 2010 and November 2011. A draft of the article was then sent to selected specialists (December 2011). As some indication of the scope of the exercise and the ongoing fluidity of lichen taxonomy in this country, the lag time between the panel meeting and the completion of the manuscript ready for journal submission was 27 months. It is also recognized that, because of the way the New Zealand lichen mycobiota is

still being added to (e.g. Galloway in press), further threat assessments of this nature will be undertaken six-yearly from the date of this article's publication. Accepting these decisions, this article assesses 1799 lichen taxa.

The risk categories used (see Appendices 1 and 2) are those defined in Townsend et al. (2008), p. 11), namely 'Extinct', 'Threatened' (Nationally Critical, Nationally Endangered, Nationally Vulnerable), 'At Risk' (Declining, Recovering, Relict, Naturally Uncommon), 'Vagrant', 'Coloniser', 'Migrant' and 'Data Deficient'.

These categories were preferred by Townsend et al. (2008) over the current IUCN (2001) categories because they reflect more accurately the nature of insular rarity as it occurs in New Zealand (see comments by de Lange & Norton 1998). However, as indicated by Townsend et al. (2008), the New Zealand Threat Classification System does not preclude individuals from using IUCN Threat Categories, and information used for the New Zealand listings presented here and held by the Department of Conservation is available to those wishing to undertake an independent IUCN threat assessment.

Four lists are presented here (Appendices 1–4). Appendix 1 comprises the main New Zealand 'Threatened' and Uncommon Lichen list. Appendix 2 lists those New Zealand lichens regarded as 'Not Threatened', and Appendix 3 deals with Taxonomically Indeterminate lichens that are considered to be threatened. They are assigned a provisional conservation status using the same criteria as in Appendix 1 but recognizing that information on their taxonomic relationships has either not been formally evaluated or remains in doubt. We have not listed Taxonomically Indeterminate lichens that are not considered to be threatened. Appendix 4 provides a concordance of names used by Galloway (2007a,b) and in this publication.

Authority abbreviations of all published lichen names follow those recommended by Brummitt & Powell (1992). Those lichens considered to be Taxonomically Indeterminate (taxa) are listed by showing their probable

affinity (e.g. *Caloplaca* cf. *caesiorufella*) and, where this is not known or there is a suspected aggregate, names are then listed alphabetically (e.g. *Placopsis* (a), (b), et seq.). All lichens accepted in the Taxonomically Indeterminate category are supported with a herbarium voucher. Treatment of families follows Galloway (2007a,b) and updates of that Flora published online (Galloway in press).

A brief analysis of the lists is also presented. For the construction of some tables we have based our assessments as follows.

1. Substratum Preference is based on the categories available and defined in Galloway (1985, 2007a,b). It is important to appreciate that lichens often have several substratum preferences, with many species favouring bark (i.e. corticolous), but which are also commonly found on rock (i.e. saxicolous). For practical reasons we have treated substrata such as concrete, glass, roofing materials, iron railings and asphalt as 'saxicolous'—such taxa, often the 'weedy' element of the New Zealand lichen flora are then further categorized as 'Anthropic' under 'Major Habitats'—a grouping that also includes those lichens characteristically associated with urban plantings.
2. Altitudinal zones are based on Wardle (1991) except that we use 'Lowland' to refer to Wardle's 'Warm Temperate' zone, and include Wardle's 'Penalpine' and 'Nival' zones within our 'Alpine' zone. We also distinguish a coastal zone to refer to those habitats that are exposed to regular influence from the sea as characterized by high saline inputs. The altitudinal zones decrease with increasing latitude so that Campbell Island has only subalpine and alpine zones above the coastal zone.
3. The habitat types used in the analysis were adapted from Wardle (1991) and Galloway (1985, 2007a,b). They usually reflect the major physiognomic cover types dominated by indigenous species. 'Other scrub' includes scrub communities dominated by

Kunzea and *Leptospermum* species, and open seral communities such as gumlands. 'Tall tussock grassland' includes those grassland communities dominated by *Chionochloa* and tall tussock-forming *Poa* species (e.g. *Poa foliosa*). 'Short tussock grassland' includes those grassland communities dominated by *Festuca* species, *Rytidosperma* species and some *Poa* species (e.g. *P. cita* and *P. colensoi*). 'Beach' includes dune systems, and sand, gravel and boulder beaches. 'Aquatic' includes freshwater and saline situations where lichens grow in wholly submerged conditions (or those subject to some tidal influence). This grouping is distinguished from 'Estuary', which refers to lichens that grow on other estuarine plants, and 'Riparian', which covers lichens that commonly grow along the sides of rivers, streams, lake margins and other waterways but in habitats where they are rarely found completely immersed except during flooding.

Individual taxa are assigned to more than one altitude zone, habitat or botanical province (*sensu* Wardle 1991) as appropriate.

Results and discussion

This article assesses the New Zealand lichen mycobiota as documented by Galloway (2007a,b) who detailed 1706 taxa, plus a further 93 taxa that have been added to the New Zealand lichen mycobiota since *Flora of New Zealand Lichens* was printed and which are treated by Galloway (in press). Of the 1799 taxa, 375 (21%) are believed to be endemic to the New Zealand Botanical Region (Table 1). A further five lichens of uncertain taxonomic status or in the process of being formally described are also included in our assessment. However, until their status is resolved we have not included them in our analyses of the lichen flora. Furthermore, because the New Zealand lichen mycobiota is still volatile with new discoveries and taxa being proposed almost

Table 1 New Zealand lichen flora.

	Number of taxa
Total	1,799
Extinct	0
Nationally Critical	4
Nationally Endangered	4
Nationally Vulnerable	3
Naturally Uncommon	173
Declining	4
Data Deficient	975
Not Threatened	636
Endemic	375

weekly, the panel elected to close assessments of new additions to the accepted lichen mycobiota in August 2010. This decision was necessary to ensure final list publication.

Of these, 188 are assessed as 'Threatened' or 'At Risk' (Appendix 1). No lichens are currently believed to be extinct. However, *Cladia muelleri* appears to be extinct in its original known New Zealand localities in the far north of the North Island (Galloway 1985, 2007a), and is otherwise known only from the New Zealand Botanical Region at a recently discovered location on the Chathams Islands (on both Rekohu [Chatham Island] and Rangiauria [Pitt Island]) in seriously degraded habitats where its survival is judged precarious (de Lange 2008). Four taxa are believed by the panel to be sufficiently threatened to justify listing as Nationally Critical. *Lecania rabenhorstii* is known from four locations (three North Island, one South Island [van den Boom & Mayrhofer 2007], three in highly modified coastal and rural settings and one from an active dolomite quarry). This is a very uncommon taxon in New Zealand and it is in serious decline in its sole South Island locality (DJ Galloway, unpublished data). Similarly, a submission received for *Menegazzia inactiva* indicates that this species is also extremely uncommon, with a total population size triggering Nationally Critical, although in this case the listing reflects population size rather than any active threats (BC Myles, pers. comm.). The



Figure 1 *Ramalina pollinaria*—although rated Nationally Critical in New Zealand this species is mostly regarded as widespread and common in the northern hemisphere (image A Knight).

last listed species, *Ramalina pollinaria*, (Fig. 1) is threatened, not only by changes to its habitat, but also by what appears to be a naturally very restricted range and extremely small population size. Four taxa are assessed as Nationally Endangered, mostly through loss of habitat. Two of these, *Austropeltum glareosum* and *Pycnothelia caliginosa* are known from the Denniston Plateau (Fig. 2), where their habitat is threatened by mining. *Buellia epigaea* is a terricolous species only recently recognized for New Zealand which is known only from one inland saline soil site in Central Otago where it is threatened by invasive

salt-tolerant grasses and herbs such as *Plantago coronopus*. One species, *Ramalina pacifica* (Fig. 3) is disappearing, for reasons that are as yet unclear, from the northern North Island mangrove (*Avicennia marina* subsp. *australasica* [Walp.] J.Everett)-dominated habitats where it was common as recently as 1993. Of the three listed Nationally Vulnerable lichens, *Acarospora murorum*, *Icmadophila splachnirima* (Fig. 4A, 4B) and *Siphula coriacea* have all seriously declined through gross modification of their preferred habitats (Fig. 5A, 5B). While *Icmadophila splachnirima* probably retains secure populations on the Chatham and subantarctic islands, *Siphula coriacea*, once a characteristic species of the dry intermontane basins of the eastern South Island, has no such safe refuge. In this species' case, competition from hawkweeds (*Pilosella* spp.) is suggested to have contributed to its decline (Galloway 2007a,b). Similarly, two of the four lichens listed as Declining within the 'At Risk' supercategory, *Xanthoparmelia semiviridis* (Fig. 6A) and *Xanthoparmelia soreliata*, have declined markedly over the last 10–15 years. These taxa also have historical distributions centred on eastern South Island intermontane basins. Fortunately, both these species retain sizeable populations in the more remote valley

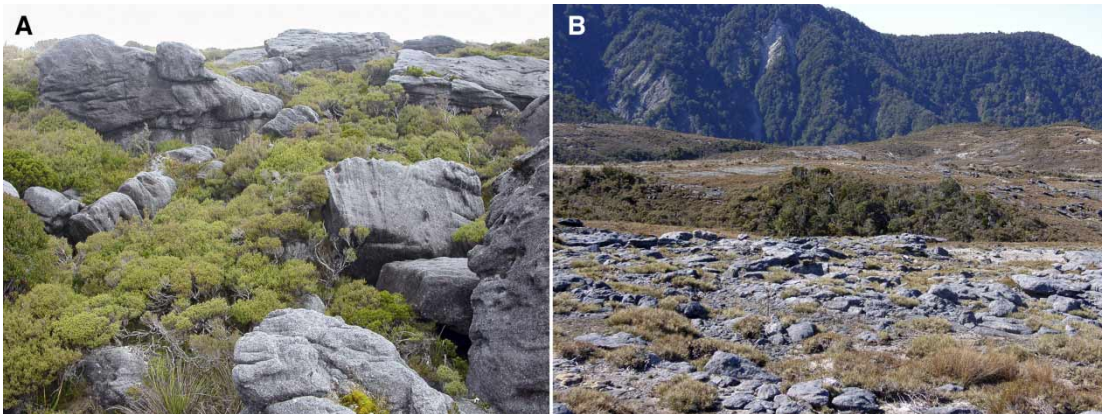


Figure 2 Denniston and Stockton key threatened lichen habitat in New Zealand. **A**, Denniston Sandstone (image DS Glenny). **B**, Stockton sandstone pavement (image J Marshall). The coal measures of Denniston and Stockton support a diversity of habitats rich not only in lichens (including several endemics) but also threatened or uncommon bryophytes and vascular plants.

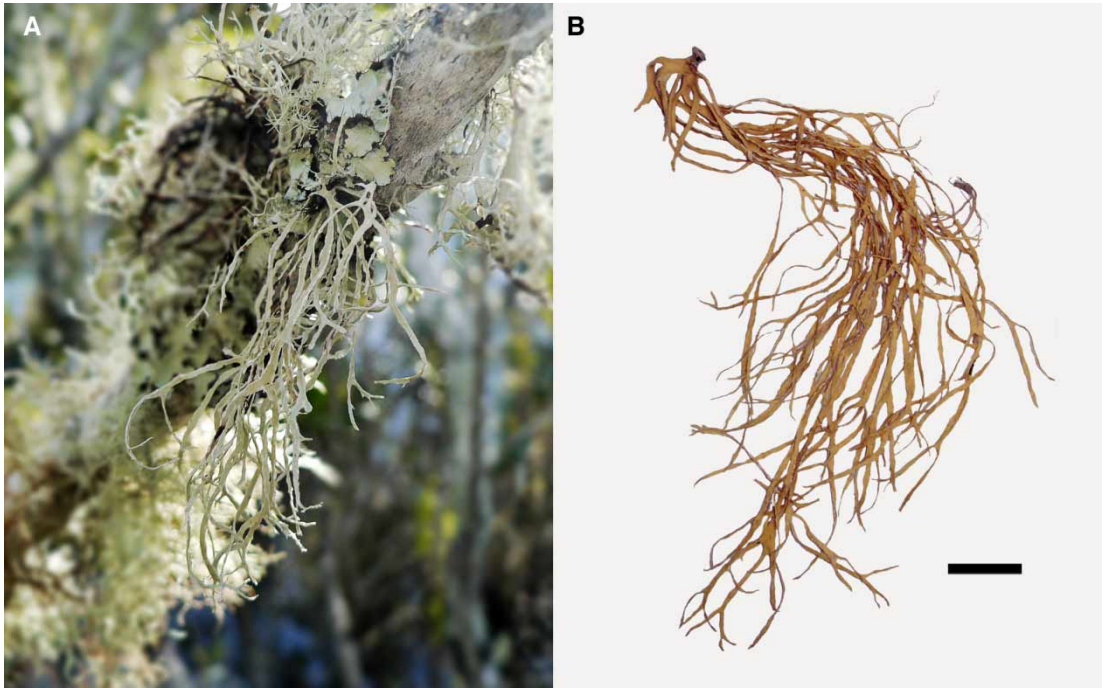


Figure 3 *Ramalina pacifica* a Nationally Endangered lichen. Although still common on some northern offshore islands and on and on the Kermadec Islands group, as this species is not common on Raoul Island but it is common on near shore islands and islets to Raoul and is also found in the Southern Group of that archipelago. *R. pacifica* has vanished from large parts of its northern New Zealand range over the last 19 years. **A**, *Ramalina pacifica* growing on twigs with *Usnea* spp. (image DJ Blanchon). **B**, Herbarium specimen of *Ramalina pacifica* showing growth habit notably the finely divided pendulous thallus (image PJ de Lange).

heads and basins of the eastern South Island (Fig. 6B). Collectively though, the patterns observed for the *Siphula* and *Xanthoparmelia* species mirror that already reported for associated vascular plants by de Lange et al. (2009, 2010), suggesting that New Zealand is at serious risk of losing a once conspicuous component of its dryland flora. If this loss is to be averted, action is needed now to address the widespread use of scarce groundwater resources in these basins for irrigation, which has enabled a proliferation of dairy farms in what are otherwise marginal habitats. It seems likely too that the expansion of the wine industry into these regions has caused much habitat loss, while the continued spread of hawkweeds, aided and abetted by increased stocking levels and changes in land use does not auger well for the future of any of these

ecosystems (Rogers et al. 2005). *Catapyrenium psoromioides* is also threatened by habitat loss, although in this case the species is mostly tied to eastern South Island grey scrub communities (Galloway 2007a). *Teloschistes flavicans* is a conspicuous orange fruticose lichen of mostly northern New Zealand coastal habitats. For reasons that are as yet unclear, it has declined in abundance and vanished from some localities though it remains common on some northern offshore islands (Fig. 7A, 7B).

Of the taxa listed as 'At Risk', aside from the four listed as Declining, the panel assessed a further 173 lichens as Naturally Uncommon (Fig. 8), of which 24 (14%) were qualified as 'Data Poor' (DP) indicating a high level of confidence in the remaining 148 assessments. As with the vascular plant flora, it is likely that

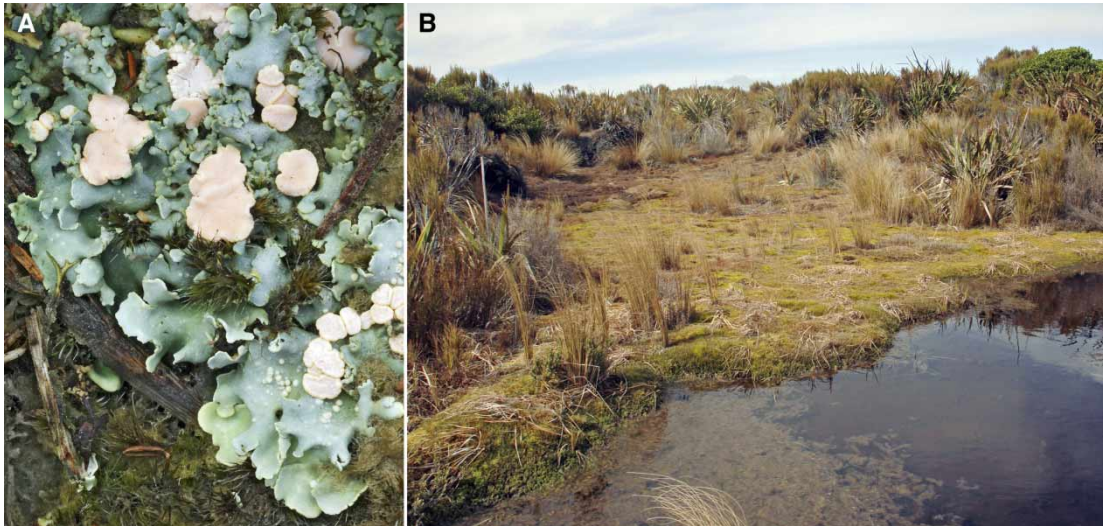


Figure 4 *Icmadophila splachnirima* a wetland lichen rated as Nationally Vulnerable due to loss of habitat through drainage, competition from weeds and the general deterioration of southern New Zealand wetlands (images A Knight). **A**, Wetland habitat of *Icmadophila splachnirima* specimen. **B**, Wetland habitat of *Icmadophila splachnirima*.

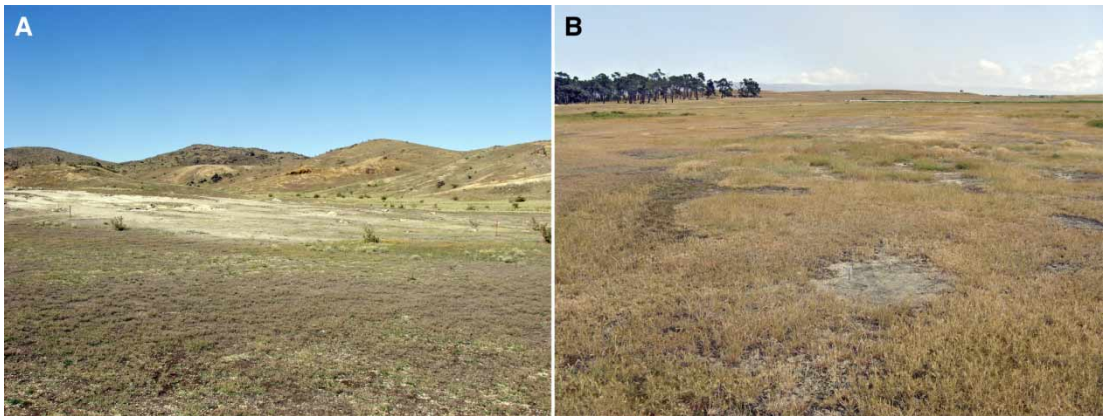


Figure 5 The dry interior of Central Otago once supported large areas of sparsely vegetated short tussock grassland, fields of scabweed (*Raoulia* spp.), salt slicks and pans that were key habitats for a range of mostly terricolous lichens that are now close to extinction in New Zealand. Indeed, it is likely that much of the diversity of these terricolous lichens had already been lost before lichens began to be intensively studied in New Zealand; mostly through conversion of these habitats to vineyards, dairy farms or through competition from a range of naturalized plants. **A**, Galloway Road Salt Pan—one of the key salt pan habitats left in New Zealand (image P Smale). **B**, Wilson's Road Salt Pan. This saline site is now virtually overrun with halophytic weeds such as *Plantago coronopus* (image. C Wilson).

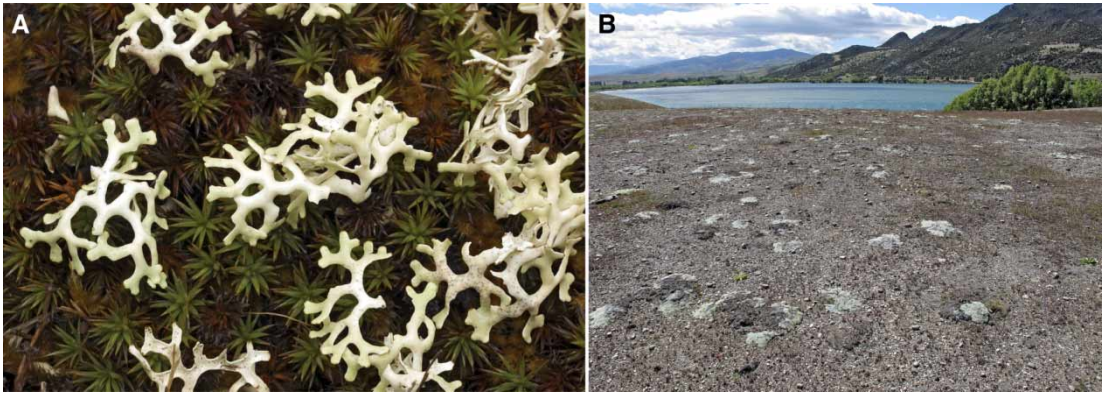


Figure 6 *Xanthoparmelia semiviridis* a formerly common lichen of the intermontane basins and now rated as Declining due to the conversion of its key habitat to dairy farms, vineyards and by the ongoing deterioration of its remaining indigenous habitat from the spread of such weeds as hawkweeds (*Pilosella* spp.). **A**, *Xanthoparmelia semiviridis* (image A Knight). **B**, Mahaka Katia Scientific Reserve (Pisa Flats), one of the few remaining examples of open scabweed (*Raoulia* spp.) dominated vegetation left in New Zealand, and a habitat for *Xanthoparmelia semiviridis* (image JW Barkla).

the majority of New Zealand's lichens will prove to be narrow range, naturally uncommon and/or biologically sparse taxa.

By far the largest listing in Appendix 1, indeed comprising slightly over half of the New Zealand lichen flora, are those taxa assessed as

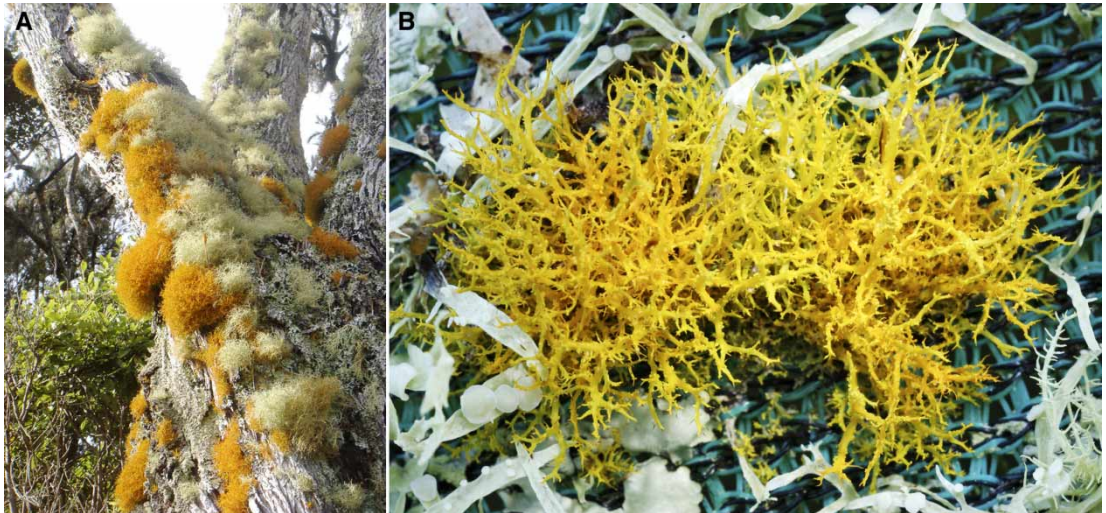


Figure 7 *Teloschistes flavicans* was formerly widespread in coastal parts of mostly the North Island of New Zealand and there is some evidence that suggests it has declined from some parts of Northland and Auckland over the last 40 years. Today its main New Zealand strongholds are northern offshore islands, as well as the Three Kings and Chatham Islands. **A**, *Teloschistes flavicans* and *Ramalina peruviana* festooning the trunk and upper branches of tarahinau (*Dracophyllum arboretum*) on Rangiauria (Pitt Island), Chatham Islands group (image PJ de Lange). **B**, *Teloschistes flavicans* is easily recognized by the bright orange richly branched fruticose growth habit (image A Knight).

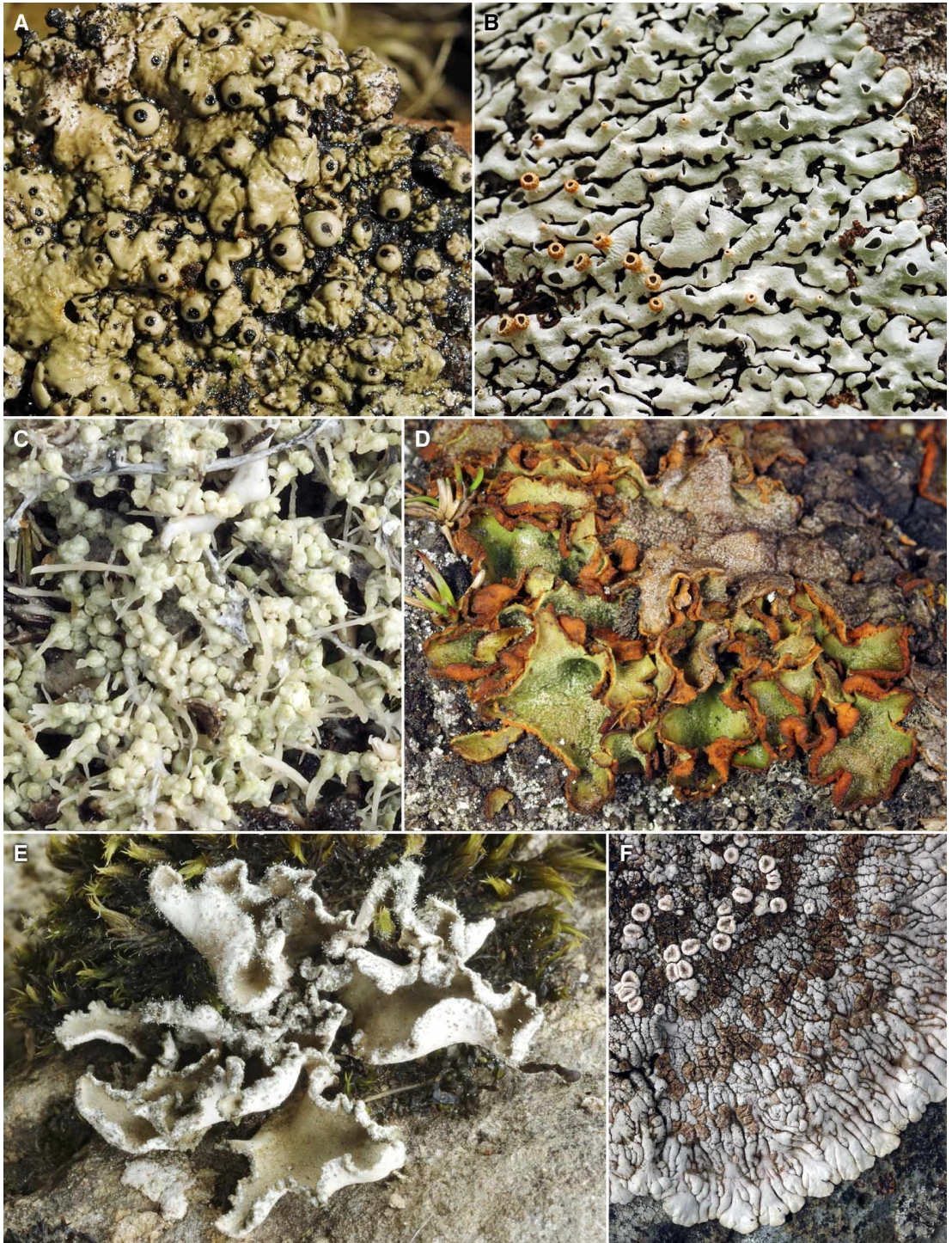


Figure 8 'At Risk'/Naturally Uncommon lichens of New Zealand (Fig. 8B image B Myles, all other images A Knight). A, *Aptrootia elatior*. B, *Menegazzia pulchra*. C, *Ochrolechia frigida*. D, *Solorina crocea*. E, *Peltularia crassa*. F, *Placopsis brevilobata*.

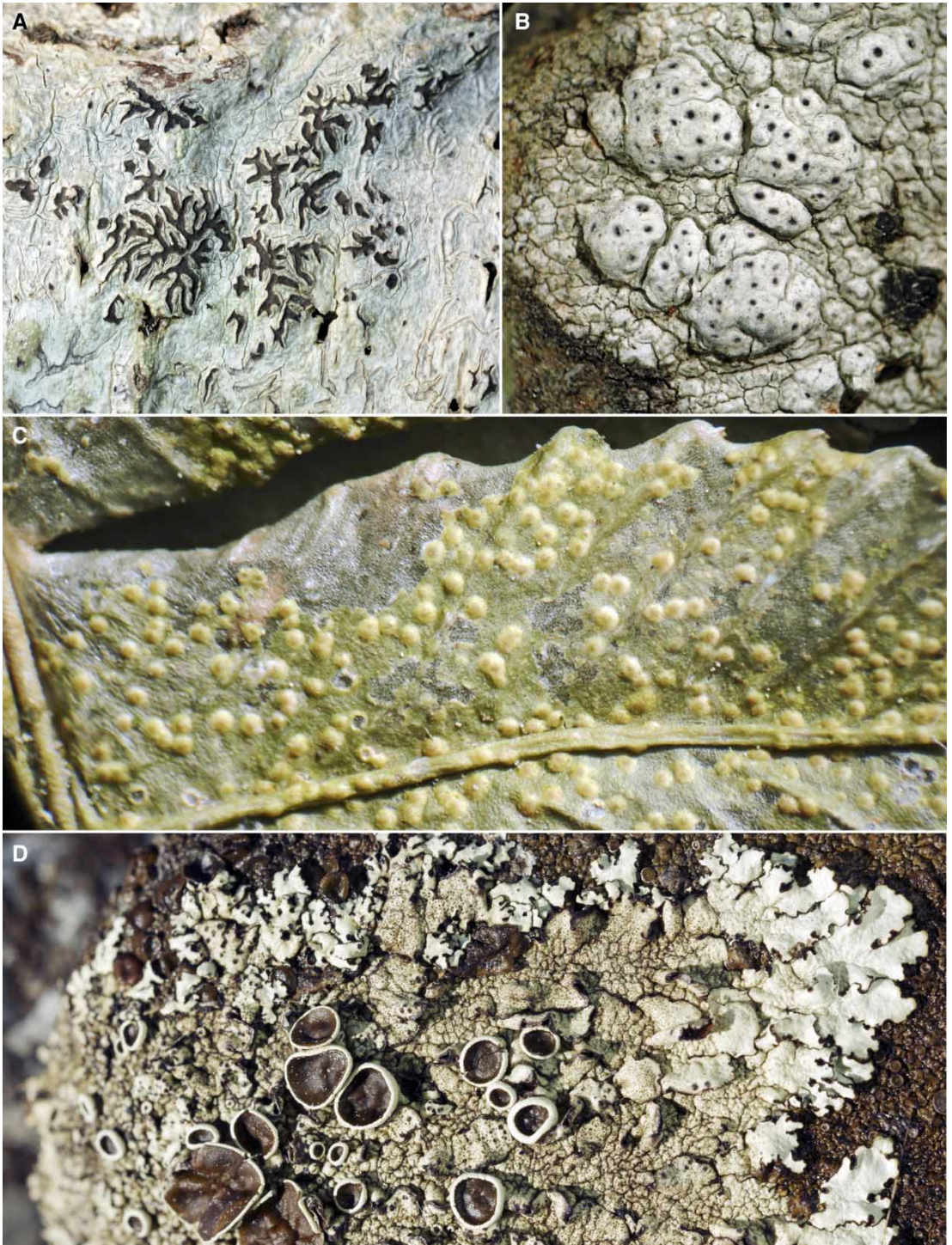


Figure 9 'Data Deficient' lichens of New Zealand (images A Knight). A, *Leiorreuma exaltatum*. B, *Pertusaria otagoana*. C, *Porina cerina*. D, *Xanthoparmelia oleosa*.

'Data Deficient' (i.e. 975 of 1799 taxa, 54%) (Fig. 9). This high listing is hardly surprising considering the dearth of local lichen expertise (reflected strongly by the virtual absence of public submissions to this listing process). It is a fact that, despite being well serviced by a lichen Flora treatment that is estimated to have captured c. 85% of New Zealand's lichen diversity (Galloway 2007a,b), there are simply too few lichen people on the ground. Indeed, with only a few notable exceptions, most of New Zealand's lichen research has been conducted externally by overseas and especially northern hemisphere lichenologists. As such, the New Zealand lichen mycobiota is richly endowed with taxa whose identity may be known but whose abundance and habitat preferences are not. Although the panel thinks it likely that many 'Data Deficient' lichens will over time with sufficient survey shift

into 'Not Threatened' or Naturally Uncommon categories (Fig. 10), it cannot be doubted that some will be threatened. It is the panel's hope that by providing the full listing here, this article will encourage New Zealand botanists to step forward and take a keener interest in our lichen mycobiota. Similar sentiments were expressed by Glenny et al. (2011) in their third review of the threatened and uncommon bryophytes of New Zealand.

Appendix 2 lists 636 lichens considered by the panel 'Not Threatened'. Of these, it is notable that some taxa, such as *Sticta fuliginosa* and *Teloschistes chrysophthalmus*, are regarded as threatened elsewhere in the world (see below). The converse is also true with, for example, the otherwise globally common *Ramalina pollinaria* (Fig. 2) seriously threatened in New Zealand (see Blanchon & Bannister 2004).

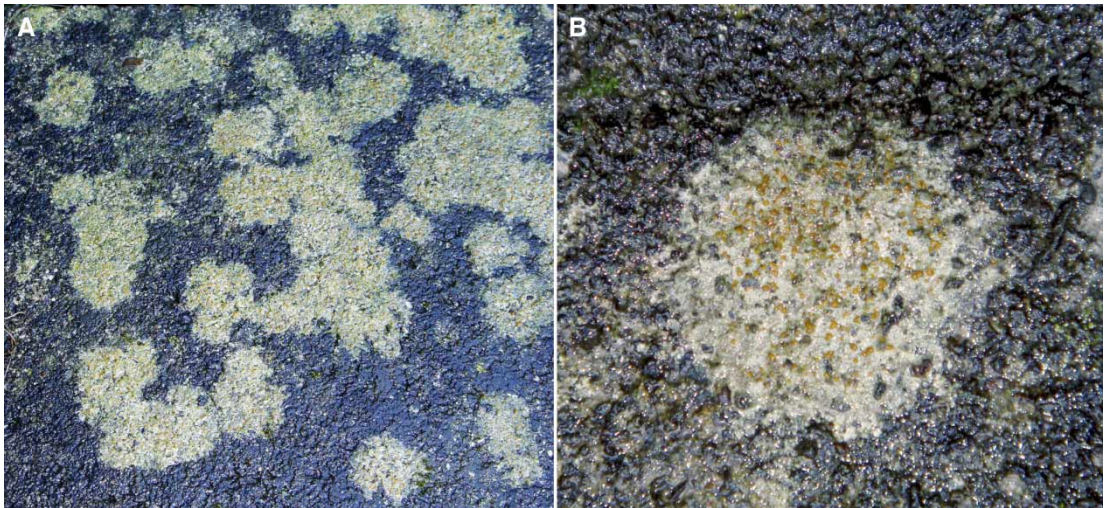


Figure 10 *Protoblastenia rupestris* a basicolous lichen favouring limestone and concrete pavements, pavers, blocks, steps and walls (images PJ de Lange). Initially recorded in New Zealand from the South Island at Castlehill and in several sites in Southland, it was subsequently discovered in western Auckland in 2004. It is now known to be widespread in urban Auckland and has recently (2012) been collected from Tauranga. *Protoblastenia* exemplifies the situation likely to arise for many listed 'Data Deficient' lichens, whereby once the lichen has been recognized by the botanical community dedicated survey often finds that the lichen is much more widespread than had been believed. Based on current data it seems likely that *Protoblastenia* will be removed from the 'Data Deficient' list at the next lichen threat listing meeting. **A**, *Protoblastenia rupestris* covering a damp paver on a wall in Mt Albert, Auckland, North Island, New Zealand. **B**, Close up of the thallus of *Protoblastenia* showing the scurfy greyish-white thallus and dull orange apothecia.

Table 2 Most species-diverse lichen families (≥ 20 taxa) in the New Zealand mycobiota, listed according to the New Zealand Threat Classification System (Townsend et al. 2008).

Family	Number of taxa	New Zealand Threat Classification						
		Nationally Critical	Nationally Endangered	Nationally Vulnerable	Declining	Naturally Uncommon	Data Deficient	Not Threatened
Parmeliaceae	236	1	0	0	2	20	98	115
Physciaceae	110	0	1	0	0	6	52	51
Cladoniaceae	87	0	1	0	0	8	35	43
Lecanoraceae	88	0	0	0	0	8	53	27
Pannariaceae	82	0	0	0	0	14	24	44
Lobariaceae	80	0	0	0	0	24	13	43
Ramalinaceae	64	2	1	0	0	13	28	20
Teloschistaceae	62	0	0	0	1	10	27	24
Pertusariaceae	62	0	0	0	0	4	43	15
Verrucariaceae	62	0	0	0	1	2	53	6
Trapeliaceae	60	0	0	0	0	14	12	34
Roccellaceae	51	0	0	0	0	2	38	11
Arthoniaceae	42	0	0	0	0	2	34	6
Trichotheliaceae	42	0	0	0	0	0	41	1
Collembataceae	41	0	0	0	0	1	28	12
Thelotremaaceae	37	0	0	0	0	1	32	4
Lecideaceae	31	0	0	0	0	1	25	5
Strigulaceae	25	0	0	0	0	0	25	0
Graphidaceae	23	0	0	0	0	0	18	5
Rhizocarpaceae	22	0	0	0	0	3	10	9
Mycocaliciaceae	20	0	0	0	0	2	8	10
Porpidiaceae	20	0	0	0	0	2	10	8
Sphaerophoraceae	20	0	1	0	0	0	5	14

New Zealand lichens—main contributing taxonomic groups

It comes as no surprise that the lichen families (Table 1) and genera (Table 2) that have been the best studied by biosystematists are the main contributing taxa to this threat assessment. Thus, the Parmeliaceae with 236 taxa contribute 1 Nationally Critical lichen (*Menegazzia inactiva*), 2 Declining (*Xanthoparmelia semiviridis* [Fig. 6A] and *X. soredata*) and 20 (12%) Naturally Uncommon taxa to Appendix 1. The Lobariaceae, another exceptionally well-studied family in New Zealand (see Galloway 2007b and references cited therein) contributes 24 (13%) taxa to Naturally Uncommon, and the Ramalinaceae with 64 taxa contribute two to Nationally Critical (*Lecania rabenhorstii*, *Ramalina*

pollinaria), and 13 (8%) to Naturally Uncommon. Again, it seems significant that *Ramalina*, in particular, is well served in New Zealand by detailed monographs and ecological assessments (Blanchon et al. 1996; Bannister & Blanchon 2003; Blanchon & Bannister 2004; Bannister et al. 2004). Nevertheless, the total contribution of lichen families to definitive listing is poor with, as expected, all the largest families contributing more taxa to 'Data Deficient' than any other category (Table 2).

At the level of genus, of those genera contributing 20 or more taxa to the New Zealand lichen flora (Table 3), only *Menegazzia* with 21 contributes to the 'Threatened' categories with one taxon listed as Nationally Critical. Otherwise, within the 'At Risk' subcategories of Declining and Naturally

Uncommon, of those genera contributing 20 or more taxa to the New Zealand lichen flora, *Xanthoparmelia* is the only contributing genus to Declining (see above), whereas Naturally Uncommon is dominated by *Placopsis* (9 taxa) and *Pseudocyphellaria* (18 taxa) (Table 3). These patterns are probably real and, as noted above in the discussion about families, reflect the intense level of field collecting and taxonomic investigation these genera have received to date.

Substratum preference

While appreciating that lichens often occupy more than one substratum, the preferred substrata for those lichens listed as 'Threatened' or 'At Risk' is rock (saxicolous; 97 taxa), bark (corticolous; 66 taxa), soil (terricolous; 35 taxa) and decorticated, lignicolous materials (11 taxa) (Table 4). The majority of threatened lichens are those which are terricolous, with seven taxa having a particular preference for open clay

and/or salt pans (Figs 5, 11). Notably, these species (e.g., *Acarospora murorum*, *Buellia epigaea*, *Siphula coriacea*) are threatened by habitat loss (Figs 5B, 11), as their preferred habitat is converted to vineyards, dairy farms, lost through wetland drainage and/or deterioration due to changing hydrological regimes (e.g. *Icmadophila splachnirima*), or in the case of at least one species, *Austropeltum glareosum*, completely eliminated by open-cast mining for coal. Indeed, the coal measures of Denniston and Stockton (see Fig. 2A, 2B) seem a particular 'hot spot' for substratum-dependent 'Threatened', 'At Risk' and 'Data Deficient' lichens with (aside from *Austropeltum glareosum*) a further eight taxa recorded from there, including *Pertusaria dennistonensis*, which is endemic to the Denniston coal measures and known only from the type gathering from the Denniston Plateau, 3 km south of Denniston (Elix & Archer 2007). Although the *Pertusaria* is listed here as 'Data Deficient' because no dedicated surveys

Table 3 Most species-diverse lichen genera (≥ 20 taxa) in the New Zealand mycobiota, listed according to the New Zealand Threat Classification System (Townsend et al. 2008).

Genus	Number of taxa	New Zealand Threat Classification						
		Nationally Critical	Nationally Endangered	Nationally Vulnerable	Naturally Declining	Naturally Uncommon	Data Deficient	Not Threatened
<i>Xanthoparmelia</i>	81	0	0	0	2	3	39	37
<i>Cladonia</i>	75	0	0	0	0	3	34	38
<i>Pertusaria</i>	55	0	0	0	0	3	40	12
<i>Pseudocyphellaria</i>	54	0	0	0	0	18	7	29
<i>Lecanora</i>	50	0	0	0	0	6	27	17
<i>Caloplaca</i>	46	0	0	0	0	5	24	17
<i>Porina</i>	39	0	0	0	0	0	38	1
<i>Placopsis</i>	36	0	0	0	0	9	2	25
<i>Verrucaria</i>	36	0	0	0	0	2	30	4
<i>Arthonia</i>	32	0	0	0	0	2	24	6
<i>Rinodina</i>	29	0	0	0	0	2	16	11
<i>Lecidea</i>	28	0	0	0	0	0	23	5
<i>Usnea</i>	28	0	0	0	0	4	9	15
<i>Strigula</i>	24	0	0	0	0	0	24	0
<i>Pannaria</i>	22	0	0	0	0	0	3	19
<i>Rhizocarpon</i>	22	0	0	0	0	3	10	9
<i>Menegazzia</i>	21	1	0	0	0	5	4	11
<i>Leptogium</i>	20	0	0	0	0	0	14	6

Table 4 New Zealand lichen flora ranked by substratum preference and listed according to the New Zealand Threat Classification System (Townsend et al. 2008).

Substratum	Number of taxa	New Zealand Threat Classification						
		Nationally Critical	Nationally Endangered	Nationally Vulnerable	Declining	Naturally Uncommon	Data Deficient	Not Threatened
Bryophilous	13	0	0	0	0	2	6	5
Corticolous	731	1	1	0	2	62	363	308
Epiphyllous	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Follicolous	72	0	0	0	0	0	57	15
Graminicolous	22	0	0	0	0	2	4	16
Lichenicolous	137	0	0	0	0	5	119	13
Lignicolous	148	0	0	0	0	11	41	96
Parasitic	8	0	0	0	0	1	6	1
Muscolous	87	0	0	0	0	7	35	45
Saxicolous	755	2	1	0	1	93	351	307
Terricolous	257	1	3	3	2	26	86	136

for it have been made since its formal description in 2007 (Elix & Archer 2007), the location in which it was found has now been strip mined (PI Knightbridge, pers. comm.), and there is the distinct possibility that this species is now extinct. However, it also seems wise to caution

that these observations by and large also reflect those lichen habitats and substrata that have been more intensively studied by lichenologists. Nevertheless, the panel is reasonably confident that the ongoing deterioration of, in particular, the intermontane basins of the eastern South

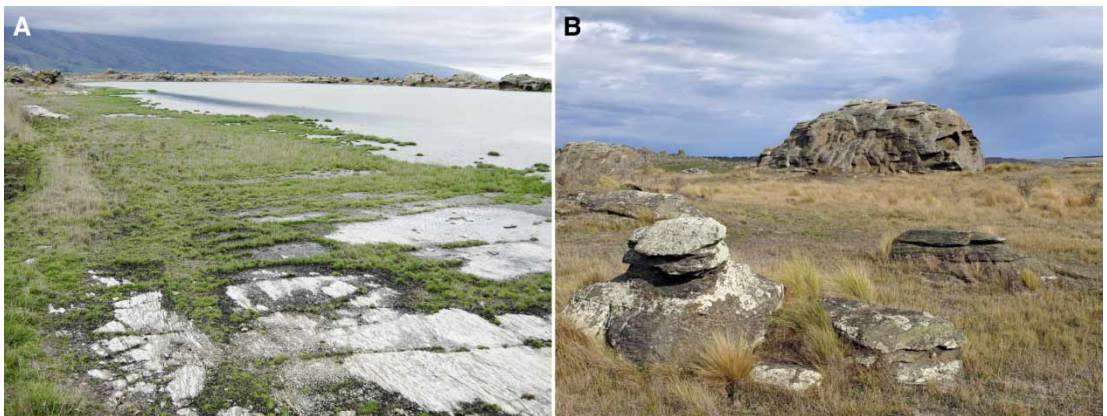


Figure 11 Sutton Salt Lake and surrounding schist tors and tussock grassland are one of the few remaining habitats for such lichens as *Acarospora murorum*, *Buellia epigaea* and *Siphula coriacea* (images JW Barkla). **A**, Sutton Salt Lake is New Zealand's only inland saline lake. As the lake levels recede in summer the exposed lake bed provides an unusual habitat for a range of lichens otherwise unknown (or virtually so) elsewhere in New Zealand. **B**, The schist tors and open tussock grassland surrounding Sutton Salt Lake were once widespread across most of eastern and central Otago. Such habitats formally supported a range of unique plants, animals and fungi, and were the main habitat of *Siphula coriacea*, as these habitats have been lost through farming, viticulture and residential development so have has the remarkable indigenous biodiversity they once supported.

Island is, as with vascular plants (see de Lange et al. 2009, 2010), now a major threat to the graminicolous, saxicolous and terricolous lichens known only from these areas.

Altitudinal zone

Of those lichens designated as ‘Threatened’, our data suggest that the preferred altitudinal zone for threatened lichen taxa is the montane zone (Table 5). This contrasts somewhat to the pattern documented for vascular plants where it is lowland, then montane and coastal altitudinal zones that contain the greatest numbers of threatened plants (de Lange et al. 2009), or for bryophytes where the lowland zone is the most important (Glenny et al. 2011). However, if we consider only ‘At Risk’ lichens, the patterns exhibited by the vascular plant flora are weakly repeated by the lichens with 69, 71 and 65 taxa, respectively occupying coastal, lowland and montane habitats, while 61 are recorded from subalpine and 51 from alpine zones. Overall though, we believe that little can be read into these patterns because our knowledge of the preferred altitudinal preferences of our lichen flora is so rudimentary. Indeed, from our analyses it seems that it is the substratum preference and broad habitat type that provides a more meaningful interpretation of the threatened lichen flora of New Zealand.

Major habitats

Bare earth and cliff faces are critical habitats occupied by four ‘Threatened’ lichens (Table 6), and this pattern roughly accords with what is known about the New Zealand threatened vascular flora (see de Lange et al. 2009). ‘Rock-field’ is the key habitat for 75 lichen taxa in the ‘Threatened’ and ‘At Risk’ categories, which is a pattern that accords with that observed for substratum preference (see Table 4). The only other important habitat (≥ 50) is ‘Closed Forest’ from where 57 lichen taxa are recorded. These are patterns that agree with those observed for the threatened vascular plant flora (de Lange et al. 2009), suggesting that there may be a correlation between the habitats of threatened vascular plants and lichens. Although Glenny et al. (2011) provide no analyses of key habitat types from their listings; 18 of their 43 threatened bryophytes (e.g. *Archidium elatum*, *Lindbergia maritima*, *Petalophyllum hodgsoniae* and *Petalophyllum preisii*) occupy the same bare earth, rock field and cliff face habitats frequented by threatened lichens, suggesting that in areas of high threatened vascular plant and perhaps bryophyte diversity, there may also be critical ‘Threatened’ and ‘At Risk’ lichen diversity. Further study into this pattern is needed. Other main habitat types (≥ 20 taxa each) for ‘Threatened’ and ‘At Risk’ lichens are: ‘Cliff’, ‘Open Forest’ and ‘Fellfield and herb field’.

Table 5 New Zealand lichen flora ranked by altitudinal zone and listed according to the New Zealand Threat Classification System (Townsend et al. 2008).

Altitudinal Zone	Number of taxa	New Zealand Threat Classification						
		Nationally Critical	Nationally Endangered	Nationally Vulnerable	Declining	Naturally Uncommon	Data Deficient	Not Threatened
Coastal	824	1	1	0	70	2	365	385
Lowland	936	1	1	1	71	3	419	440
Montane	794	3	3	3	65	3	308	409
Subalpine	528	1	1	2	61	1	160	302
Alpine	340	1	2	0	51	0	121	165

Table 6 New Zealand lichen flora ranked by habitat preference and listed according to the New Zealand Threat Classification System (Townsend et al. 2008).

Habitat	Number of taxa	New Zealand Threat Classification						
		Nationally Critical	Nationally Endangered	Nationally Vulnerable	Declining	Naturally Uncommon	Data Deficient	Not Threatened
Cliff	208	2	1	0	31	1	90	83
Closed forest	747	1	0	0	55	1	398	292
Open forest	388	0	1	1	26	1	114	245
Rockfield	601	1	1	0	73	1	273	252
Beach	88	0	0	0	7	0	47	34
Fellfield and herb field	104	0	1	0	19	0	33	51
Flush and seepage	20	0	0	0	4	0	3	13
Turf and cushion	36	0	0	0	7	0	7	22
Coastal scrub	155	0	1	0	12	2	33	107
Subalpine scrub	211	0	0	1	16	0	38	156
Grey scrub	139	0	0	0	7	2	21	109
Other scrub	187	0	1	0	16	0	35	135
Geothermal	48	0	0	0	0	0	4	44
Inand saline	6	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Bare earth	137	1	2	1	6	2	56	69
Anthropic	201	0	0	0	10	1	66	124

Distribution of lichens

The distribution of New Zealand lichens (Table 7), when considered from the perspective of Botanical Provinces (BP) (see Wardle 1991), suggests that the Auckland (615 taxa), Southern North Island (702 taxa), Sounds–Nelson (507 taxa), Western Nelson (498), Canterbury (811 taxa) and Otago (915) BPs are the major centres of lichen diversity (Table 7). We suggests that these patterns are not real and that they more likely reflect the activities of New Zealand's small core of past and current lichen collectors, as well as the principal lichen Flora author, many of whom live in the key areas within these main BPs. Consider the Auckland BP, for

example, where such lichen collectors as JK Bartlett (1945–1986), DJ Blanchon, BW Hayward, GC Hayward and AE Wright were or are especially active, whilst the dominance of the Southern North Island reflects the past activities of J Buchanan (1819–1898), C Knight (1808–1891), as well as modern lichen collectors such as B Polly, W Nelson and C West. Similar patterns reported for the genus *Ramalina* by Blanchon et al. (1996), based largely on herbarium records, were found to be misleading once a more complete national field survey was undertaken (Bannister et al. 2004). The paucity of lichens from the Kermadec BP (62) reflects not only the isolation of the islands, but also the fact that

Table 7 New Zealand lichen flora Botanical Province distribution with taxa ranked according to the New Zealand Threat Classification System (Townsend et al. 2008).

Botanical Province	Number of taxa	New Zealand Threat Classification						
		Nationally Critical	Nationally Endangered	Nationally Vulnerable	Declining	Naturally Uncommon	Data Deficient	Not Threatened
Kermadecs	62	0	1	0	9	1	17	34
Three Kings	112	0	0	0	9	1	24	78
Northland	460	1	1	0	36	1	149	272
Auckland	615	0	1	0	48	1	195	370
Volcanic Plateau	480	0	1	0	32	0	104	343
Taranaki	307	0	1	0	17	0	50	239
Gisborne	332	0	0	0	17	0	61	254
Southern North Island	702	1	1	0	47	2	246	405
Western Nelson	498	2	2	1	35	1	113	344
Sounds-Nelson	507	0	1	0	33	0	115	358
Marlborough	366	0	0	0	17	1	61	287
Westland	400	0	1	0	26	0	77	296
Canterbury	811	1	0	1	65	3	242	499
Otago	915	1	1	3	83	3	307	517
Southland	463	0	1	1	26	0	84	351
Fiordland	375	0	0	1	26	0	69	279
Rakiura	334	0	0	1	23	0	48	262
Chatham	279	1	0	1	30	1	48	198
Campbell	242	0	0	1	32	0	58	151

their lichen mycobiota has been scarcely collected, let alone studied. Oddly, the opposite is the case for the equally isolated Campbell BP (242) which was intensively collected, initially by J. Hooker in late 1840 and recently, most notably by HA Imshaug, and by CD Meurk during the 1970s and early 1980s. Our data reflect strongly what is known about the lichen mycobiota, and it is well-recognized that such vascular plant centres of diversity as Northland BP have been scarcely investigated, with perhaps the notable exception of the pioneering collecting efforts of JKBartlett, and the offshore island work of BW Hayward, GC Hayward and AE Wright. The Chatham BP provides another example, as the lichen mycobiota of this island

group was hardly investigated when Galloway (2007a,b) was published. That Flora treats just 48 lichens for the Chatham BP. However, due to the collecting efforts of PJ de Lange, PB Heenan, PN Johnson and A Knight, the lichen flora of that BP has increased to the 242 taxa reported here, a figure which is expected to increase further as additional material gathered from those islands is examined by lichenologists. Consequently, any pattern of threat as reflected by BP distribution in Table 7 is probably of limited value. Consider the Nationally Critical *Cladia muelleri* which is recorded from New Zealand by Galloway (2007a) only from the Northland BP where it was collected from dune slacks and yet was then discovered in 2008 on

the Chatham Islands growing on sandy peat and clay above schist on the margin of salt and wind blasted vegetation on Rekohu (Chatham Island) and within low, windswept fernland on peat overlying trachyte (de Lange 2008). Clearly, until the New Zealand lichen mycobiota is more widely collected and studied, any conservation assessment as to major regions of threat, as has been done for the vascular flora (see de Lange et al. 2009), is impractical.

New Zealand lichens from a global conservation perspective

Worldwide, conservation threat listings for lichens lag behind those for other groups. A review of national red lists found that fungi and lichens were the most poorly represented taxonomic groups (Zamin et al. 2010). The most complete coverage has been achieved in Europe, where habitat loss and air pollution were implicated in the loss of lichen diversity, and red lists in at least 17 countries include lichens. Outside Europe, the red list of Japan includes lichens and conservation listings in Canada and Australia cover lichens to some degree. In some countries, such as Norway (Anonymous 1999, Timdal et al. 2006) the listing process has occurred more than once.

Because many lichens have a bipolar or cosmopolitan distribution, there is a degree of congruence between the lichen mycobiota of New Zealand and those in other parts of the world, so it is useful to investigate if lichen taxa designated as threatened in New Zealand are also considered threatened elsewhere.

A comparison of the New Zealand threat list (this article) with the red lists of Britain (Church et al. 1996), Norway (Timdal et al. 2006), Estonia (Randlane et al. 2008), the Czech Republic (Liška et al. 2008), a conservation assessment for Australia (Scott et al. 1997) and a partial assessment for Tasmania (Kantvilas 2000) revealed that a small number of threatened New Zealand species were also threatened in one or more other countries. Further comparison of the New Zealand

threat list with the general checklists of Britain (<http://www.thebls.org.uk/content/checklist.html> [accessed 2 March 2011]), Norway (<http://www.nhm.uio.no/botanisk/bot-mus/lav/bmlnosj.htm> [accessed 27 January 2011]), Estonia (http://www.biologie.uni-hamburg.de/checklists/lichens/europe/estonia_1.htm [accessed 27 January 2011]), the Czech Republic (Liška et al. 2008) and Australia (http://www.anbg.gov.au/abrs/lichenlist/lichenchecklist_a_d.html [accessed 2 March 2011]) found that most lichen taxa considered threatened in New Zealand are not considered threatened in one or more of the other countries. A summary is given below:

Of the four Nationally Critical species on the New Zealand list, two are found in Australia and apparently not threatened, *Lecania rabenhorstii* is Vulnerable in the Czech Republic, but not the other countries being studied, and *Ramalina pollinaria* is 'Near Threatened' in the Czech Republic, but appears to be common in the other countries. Of the New Zealand Nationally Endangered species, all four are also found in Australia and are apparently not threatened there. Of the three Nationally Vulnerable species in New Zealand, *Acarospora murorum* was not found in the countries being compared. The other two species are found also in Australia and are apparently not threatened there. Of the four New Zealand Declining species, *Catapyrenium psoromoides* is Critically Endangered in Britain, *Teloschistes flavicans* (Fig. 7) is Vulnerable in Britain, *Xanthoparmelia semiviridis* is present in Australia but apparently not considered threatened there and *X. sorediata* is considered to be Endangered in Australia. Of the 173 Naturally Uncommon lichen taxa in New Zealand, 18 are listed as threatened on one or more of the other red lists being compared. Of the 975 NZ 'Data Deficient' lichens, 132 are listed on European red lists or the Australian list. In fact, the lichens listed as threatened by the Australian assessment are well represented amongst New Zealand 'Data Deficient' lichens.

Conclusions

Undertaking a conservation listing of the New Zealand lichen mycobiota proved a demanding task hampered by incomplete knowledge of lichen distribution, trends and also by the rapid rate of discovery of new or novel taxa in between the time the panel met to undertake listing (November 2009) and compiling this article. Despite these issues, the Department of Conservation strongly encouraged this listing because of the need to set a baseline for lichens. This article has achieved this objective, and with its publication we have little doubt that it will stimulate further surveys, collections and data gathering which will contribute to a much better future listing. This is, after all the nature of any threat listing exercise. Nevertheless, the panel elected to be conservative, listing as 'Threatened' or 'At Risk' only those lichens for which hard data existed to show a trend of decline. Many more whose habitats are threatened by mass destruction from open-cast mining and changing land use patterns could have been added there. However, for these we elected to treat them as 'Data Deficient' in the absence of critical information. The fact that the bulk of the New Zealand lichen flora is listed as 'Data Deficient' provides a strong message to New Zealand people to take a bigger interest in their lichens. An analysis of the New Zealand lichen mycobiota from a conservation perspective was advocated by Galloway (2008) and, while our offering is often clouded by the artefact of human collection patterns and those families which are more intensively studied than others, we believe there are some clear conservation patterns that accord with those observed for the much better studied New Zealand threatened vascular flora (de Lange et al. 2009, 2010). As with any conservation undertaking, it is our ignorance that is the biggest factor in extinctions, New Zealand lichens are a significant and important resource for New Zealand, critical to healthy ecosystem functioning, as well as providing key bioindicators of the health or deterioration of

such systems (Galloway 2008). With the publication of this article our time of relegating them to the 'too hard basket' for conservation purposes is now well and truly over.

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- IE, Island Endemic;
- OL, One Location in New Zealand;
- PD, Partial Decline;
- RR, Range Restricted;
- SO, Secure Overseas;
- Sp, Sparse;
- TO, Threatened Overseas.

Threatened (11)

Threatened taxa are those which meet the criteria specified by Townsend et al. (2008) for the categories: 1, Nationally Critical; 2, Nationally Endangered; and 3, Nationally Vulnerable.

1. Nationally Critical (4)

Nationally Critical taxa are those which fit the criteria as defined by Townsend et al. (2008). These include Nationally Critical A—very small population (natural or unnatural); Nationally Critical B—small population (natural or unnatural) with a high ongoing or predicted decline; or Nationally Critical C—population (irrespective of size or number of sub-populations) with a very high ongoing or predicted decline (>70%).

† <i>Cladia muelleri</i> (Hampe) Parmen et Lumbsch. SO	Cladoniaceae
†§ <i>Lecania rabenhorstii</i> (Hepp) Arnold DP, RR, SO	Ramalinaceae
† <i>Menegazzia inactiva</i> P.James et Kantvilas DP, OL, TO	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Ramalina pollinaria</i> (Westr.) Ach. SO	Ramalinaceae

2. Nationally Endangered (4)

Nationally Endangered taxa are those which fit the criteria as defined by Townsend et al. (2008). These include Nationally Endangered A—small population (natural or unnatural) that has a low to high ongoing or predicted decline; Nationally Endangered B—small stable population (unnatural); or Nationally Endangered C—moderate population and high ongoing or predicted decline.

† <i>Austropeltum glareosum</i> Henssen, Döring et Kantvilas TO	Sphaerophoraceae
†§ <i>Buellia epigaea</i> (Pers.) Tuck. RR, SO	Physciaceae
† <i>Pycnothelia caliginosa</i> D.J.Galloway et P.James DP, RR, Sp, TO	Cladoniaceae

Appendix 1 New Zealand threatened and uncommon lichen and lichenicolous list.

† Denotes indigenous lichens found naturally outside New Zealand.

‡ Denotes lichenicolous fungi.

§ Denotes new addition to the New Zealand lichen mycobiota.

‡ Denotes those lichens that may yet prove to be naturalized to New Zealand.

Qualifiers

Full definitions are provided for the qualifiers used in this list by Townsend et al. (2008):

- DP, Data Poor;
- EF, Extreme Fluctuations;

†*Ramalina pacifica* Ramalinaceae

Asahina DP, Sp, TO

3. Nationally Vulnerable (3)

Nationally Vulnerable taxa are those which fit the criteria as defined by Townsend et al. (2008) These include: Nationally Vulnerable A—small, increasing population (unnatural); Nationally Vulnerable B—moderate, stable population (unnatural); Nationally Vulnerable C—moderate population, with population trend that is declining; Nationally Vulnerable D—moderate to large population and moderate to high ongoing or predicted decline; or Nationally Vulnerable D—large population and high ongoing or predicted decline.

†*Acarospora murorum* Acarosporaceae

A.Massal. DP, SO

†*Icmadophila splachnirima* Icmadophilaceae

(Hook.f. et Taylor)

D.J.Galloway emend.

L.R.Ludwig DP, RR, Sp, TO

Siphula coriacea Nyl. DP Icmadophilaceae

At Risk (177)

‘At Risk’ taxa are those which meet the criteria specified by Townsend et al. (2008) for: 1, Declining; and 2, Naturally Uncommon.

1. Declining (4)

Declining taxa are those which fit the criteria as defined by Townsend et al. (2008). These include Declining A—moderate to large population and low ongoing or predicted decline; Declining B—large population and low to moderate ongoing or predicted decline; and Declining C—very large population and low to high ongoing or predicted decline.

†*Catapyrenium psoromoides* Verrucariaceae

(Borrer) R.Sant. RR, Sp, SO

†*Teloschistes flavicans* (Sw.) Teloschistaceae

Norman Sp, TO

†*Xanthoparmelia semiviridis* Parmeliaceae

(F.Muell. ex Nyl.) O.Blanco,

A.Crespo, Elix, D.Hawksw.

et Lumbsch EF, SO

†*Xanthoparmelia soreliata* (Elix et Parmeliaceae

P.Child) O.Blanco, A.Crespo,

Elix, D.Hawksw. et

Lumbsch SO, Sp

2. Naturally Uncommon (173)

Taxa whose distribution is naturally confined to specific substrata (e.g. ultramafic rock), habitats

(e.g. high alpine fellfield, hydrothermal vents) or geographic areas (e.g. subantarctic islands), or taxa that occur within naturally small and widely scattered populations. This distribution is not the result of past or recent human disturbance. Populations may be stable or increasing. Note that a naturally uncommon taxon that has fewer than 250 mature individuals qualifies for Nationally Critical. Taxa that have more than 20,000 mature individuals are not considered Naturally Uncommon, unless they occupy an area of less than 100,000 ha (1000 km²).

†*Acarospora glaucocarpa* (Ach.) Acarosporaceae

Körb. RR, SO

†*Acarospora umbilicata* Acarosporaceae

Bagl. RR, SO

Anzia entingiana Elix Sp Anziaceae

Anzia jamesii D.J.Galloway Sp Anziaceae

†*Aptrootia elatior* (Stirt.) Trypetheliaceae

Aptroot SO, Sp

†*Argopsis megalospora* Brigantiaaceae

Th.Fr. RR, Sp, TO

‡*Arthonia glaucomaria* (Nyl.) Nyl. Arthoniaceae

‡*Arthonia haematommatum* Kalb Arthoniaceae

et Hafellner RR, Sp

†*Bacidia bagliettoana* (A.Massal. Ramalinaceae

et De Not) Jatta RR, SO

Bacidia subcerina Zahlbr. RR, Sp Ramalinaceae

†*Bartlettella fragilis* Lecanorales

D.J.Galloway et

P.M.Jørg. SO?, Sp

†*Brigantiaea fuscolutea* (Dicks.) Brigantiaaceae

R.Sant. SO, Sp

†*Bryonora castanea* (Hepp) Lecanoraceae

Poelt DP, OL, SO

†*Bryoria indonesica* (P.M.Jørg.) Parmeliaceae

Brodo et D.Hawksw. DP, SO

†*Calicium victorianum* (F.Wilson) Physciaceae

Tibell SO, Sp

†*Caloplaca biatorina* (A.Massal.) Teloschistaceae

J.Steiner RR, SO, Sp

†*Caloplaca cinnabarina* (Ach.) Teloschistaceae

Zahlbr. DP, SO, Sp

Caloplaca erecta Arup et Teloschistaceae

H.Mayrhofer RR

Caloplaca maculata Teloschistaceae

D.J.Galloway DP, RR, Sp

Caloplaca schisticola Teloschistaceae

D.J.Galloway RR, Sp

† <i>Calycidium cuneatum</i> Stirt.	SO, Sp	Calycidiaceae	<i>Gyalidea lecanorina</i> (C.Knight)	Solorinellaceae
† <i>Calycidium polycarpum</i>		Calycidiaceae	P.James Sp	
Colenso OL, SO			† <i>Haematomma fenzlianum</i>	Haemato-
† <i>Carbonea assentiens</i> (Nyl.)		Lecanoraceae	A.Massal. SO, Sp	mmataceae
Hertel OL, SO			<i>Herteliana australis</i> Fryday OL	Ramalinaceae
<i>Catillaria glaucogrisea</i>		Catillariaceae	† <i>Icmadophila ericetorum</i> (L.)	Icmadophilaceae
Fryday DP, IE, OL			Zahlbr. SO, Sp	
† <i>Cetrariella delisei</i> (Bory ex		Parmeliaceae	†§ <i>Lecania inundata</i> (Hepp ex	Ramalinaceae
Schaer.) Kärnefelt et			Körb.) M.Mayrhofer SO, Sp	
Thell DP, RR, SO			†§ <i>Lecania turicensis</i> (Hepp)	Ramalinaceae
† <i>Chaenotheca degelii</i>		Coniocybaceae	Müll.Arg. var. <i>turicensis</i> SO, Sp	
Tibell RR, TO, Sp			§ <i>Lecania turicensis</i> var.	Ramalinaceae
† <i>Chaenothecopsis lignicola</i>		Mycocaliciaceae	<i>macrocarpa</i> van den Boom et	
(Nád.v.) Alb.Schmidt DP, RR, SO			H.Mayrhofer Sp	
† <i>Cladia fuliginosa</i>		Cladoniaceae	† <i>Lecanora aghardiana</i> Ach. OL, SO	Lecanoraceae
R.Filson DP, RR, SO, Sp			† <i>Lecanora austrooceanica</i> Hertel	Lecanoraceae
† <i>Cladia inflata</i> (F.Wilson)		Cladoniaceae	et Leuckert SO	
D.J.Galloway RR, SO, Sp			† <i>Lecanora capistrata</i> (Darb.)	Lecanoraceae
† <i>Cladia schizopora</i> (Nyl.)		Cladoniaceae	Zahlbr. SO	
Nyl. RR, Sp, TO			† <i>Lecanora cavicola</i>	Lecanoraceae
† <i>Cladonia coccifera</i> (L.)		Cladoniaceae	Creveld RR, SO, Sp	
Willd. DP, SO			<i>Lecanora physcielloides</i> Fryday IE	Lecanoraceae
† <i>Cladonia deformis</i> (L.)		Cladoniaceae	† <i>Lecanora xylophila</i> Hue SO, Sp	Lecanoraceae
Hoffm. DP, SO			† <i>Leioderma erythrocarpum</i>	Pannariaceae
† <i>Cladonia pocillum</i> (Ach.)		Cladoniaceae	(Delise ex Nyl.) D.J.Galloway	
O.J.Rich. RR, SO, Sp			et P.M. Jørg. SO, Sp	
†[<i>Dactylospora australis</i> Triebel et		Dactylo-	[<i>Lichenocodium plectocarpoides</i>	Anamorphic
Hertel SO, Sp		sporaceae	S.Y.Kondr. et D.J.Galloway OL	Ascomycota
† <i>Degelia duplomarginata</i> (P.James		Pannariaceae	† <i>Lithographa olivacea</i> Fryday SO	Trapeliaceae
et Henssen) Arv. et			<i>Lithographa serpentina</i> Coppins et	Trapeliaceae
D.J.Galloway SO, Sp			Fryday OL	
† <i>Degelia durietzii</i> Arv. et		Pannariaceae	<i>Menegazzia aeneofusca</i>	Parmeliaceae
D.J.Galloway SO, Sp			(Müll.Arg.) R.Sant. DP, Sp	
† <i>Degelia periptera</i> (C.Knight)		Pannariaceae	† <i>Menegazzia castanea</i> P.James et	Parmeliaceae
P.M.Jørg. et P.James SO			D.J.Galloway RR, Sp, TO	
† <i>Degeliella rosulata</i> (P.M.Jørg. et		Pannariaceae	† <i>Menegazzia globulifera</i>	Parmeliaceae
D.J.Galloway) P.M.Jørg. SO, Sp			R.Sant. DP, SO, Sp	
†“ <i>Dendrisocaulon</i>		Lobariaceae	<i>Menegazzia inflata</i> (Hillmann)	Parmeliaceae
<i>dendriothamnodes</i> ” Dughi in			P.James et D.J.Galloway Sp	
D. J. Galloway DP, Sp, SO			<i>Menegazzia pulchra</i> P.James et	Parmeliaceae
“ <i>Dendrisocaulon dendroides</i> ” R.		Lobariaceae	D.J.Galloway EF, RR, Sp	
Sant. ex H.Magn DP, Sp			<i>Micarea panarica</i> Fryday IE, OL	Micareaceae
<i>Dirina neozelandica</i> (Redinger)		Roccellaceae	† <i>Nephroma plumbeum</i> (Mont.)	Nephromataceae
Sparrius Sp			Mont. var. <i>plumbeum</i> SO	
† <i>Erioderma leylandii</i> (Taylor)		Pannariaceae	† <i>Notocladonia cochleata</i>	Cladoniaceae
Müll.Arg. SO, Sp			(Müll.Arg.)	
† <i>Erioderma sorediatum</i>		Pannariaceae	S.Hammer DP, SO, Sp, RR	
D.J.Galloway et			† <i>Ochrolechia frigida</i> (Sw.)	Pertusariaceae
P.M.Jørg. SO, Sp			Lyngé SO, Sp	

<i>Parmelia novae-zelandiae</i> Hale <small>sp</small>	Parmeliaceae	† <i>Pseudephebe minuscula</i> (Nyl. ex Arnold) Brodo et D.Hawksw. <small>so, sp</small>	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Parmelia saxatilis</i> (L.) Ach. <small>so, sp</small>	Parmeliaceae	† <i>Pseudocyphellaria ardesiaca</i> D.J.Galloway <small>so, sp</small>	Lobariaceae
† <i>Parmeliella aggregata</i> P.M.Jørg. et D.J.Galloway <small>so, sp</small>	Pannariaceae	† <i>Pseudocyphellaria argyracea</i> (Delise) Vain. <small>so, sp</small>	Lobariaceae
† <i>Parmeliella concinna</i> I.M.Lamb <small>ol, so, sp</small>	Pannariaceae	† <i>Pseudocyphellaria bartlettii</i> D.J.Galloway <small>so, sp</small>	Lobariaceae
† <i>Parmeliella gymnocheila</i> (Nyl.) Müll.Arg. <small>so, sp</small>	Pannariaceae	<i>Pseudocyphellaria cinnamomea</i> (A.Rich.) Vain. <small>sp</small>	Lobariaceae
† <i>Parmotrema subinctorium</i> (Zahlbr.) Hale <small>so, sp</small>	Parmeliaceae	<i>Pseudocyphellaria crassa</i> D.J.Galloway <small>sp</small>	Lobariaceae
† <i>Peltularia crassa</i> P.M.Jørg. et D.J.Galloway <small>rr, so, sp</small>	Coccocarpiaceae	<i>Pseudocyphellaria gretae</i> D.J.Galloway <small>sp</small>	Lobariaceae
<i>Pertusaria alboatra</i> Zahlbr. <small>dp, sp</small>	Pertusariaceae	<i>Pseudocyphellaria halei</i> D.J.Galloway <small>sp</small>	Lobariaceae
† <i>Pertusaria lavata</i> Müll.Arg. <small>dp, so, sp</small>	Pertusariaceae	† <i>Pseudocyphellaria haywardiorum</i> D.J.Galloway <small>so?, sp</small>	Lobariaceae
<i>Pertusaria leucodes</i> C.Knight <small>dp, sp</small>	Pertusariaceae	<i>Pseudocyphellaria hookeri</i> (C.Bab.) D.J.Galloway et P.James <small>sp</small>	Lobariaceae
† <i>Phaeophyscia sciastra</i> (Ach.) Moberg <small>so, sp</small>	Physciaceae	† <i>Pseudocyphellaria jamesii</i> D.J.Galloway <small>so</small>	Lobariaceae
† <i>Physcia integrata</i> Nyl. <small>so, sp</small>	Physciaceae	<i>Pseudocyphellaria lindsayi</i> D.J.Galloway <small>sp</small>	Lobariaceae
† <i>Physma byrsaeum</i> (Ach.) Tuck. <small>so, sp</small>	Collemataceae	<i>Pseudocyphellaria margaretae</i> D.J.Galloway <small>sp</small>	Lobariaceae
<i>Placopsis ampliata</i> (I.M.Lamb) D.J.Galloway <small>sp</small>	Trapeliaceae	† <i>Pseudocyphellaria physciospora</i> (Nyl.) Malme <small>dp, so</small>	Lobariaceae
† <i>Placopsis brevilobata</i> (Zahlbr.) I.M.Lamb <small>rr, so</small>	Trapeliaceae	† <i>Pseudocyphellaria poculifera</i> (Müll.Arg.) D.J.Galloway et P.James <small>so, sp</small>	Lobariaceae
<i>Placopsis centrifuga</i> D.J.Galloway <small>sp</small>	Trapeliaceae	† <i>Pseudocyphellaria punctillaris</i> (Müll.Arg.) D.J.Galloway <small>ol, so</small>	Lobariaceae
<i>Placopsis durietziorum</i> D.J.Galloway <small>sp</small>	Trapeliaceae	†§ <i>Pseudocyphellaria reineckeana</i> (Müll.Arg.) D.J.Galloway <small>ol, so, sp</small>	Lobariaceae
† <i>Placopsis gelidioides</i> Du Rietz <small>rr, so, sp</small>	Trapeliaceae	† <i>Pseudocyphellaria sericeofulva</i> D.J.Galloway <small>so, sp</small>	Lobariaceae
<i>Placopsis macrospora</i> D.J.Galloway <small>dp, sp</small>	Trapeliaceae	<i>Pseudocyphellaria wilkinsii</i> D.J.Galloway <small>sp</small>	Lobariaceae
<i>Placopsis murrayi</i> D.J.Galloway <small>rr</small>	Trapeliaceae	<i>Psora decipiens</i> (Hedw.) Hoffm. <small>rr, sp</small>	Psoraceae
† <i>Placopsis stenophylla</i> (Hue) I.M.Lamb <small>so, sp</small>	Trapeliaceae	<i>Psoroma coralloideum</i> Nyl. <small>sp</small>	Pannariaceae
<i>Placopsis venosa</i> Imshaug ex D.J.Galloway <small>rr</small>	Trapeliaceae	† <i>Psoroma rubromarginatum</i> P.James et Js.Murray <small>so, sp</small>	Pannariaceae
† <i>Placynthium rosulans</i> (Th.Fr.) Zahlbr. <small>dp, so, sp</small>	Placynthiaceae	† <i>Punctelia perreticulata</i> (Räsänen) G.Wilh. et Ladd <small>so, sp</small>	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Poeltidea perusta</i> (Nyl.) Hertel et Hafellner <small>so, sp</small>	Porpidiaceae		
† <i>Polysporina simplex</i> (Davies) Vězda <small>rr, so, sp</small>	Acarosporaceae		
† <i>Porpidia albocaulerulescens</i> (Wulfen) Hertel et Knoph <small>dp, so, sp</small>	Porpidiaceae		

† <i>Punctelia subalbicans</i> (Stirt.) D.J.Galloway et Elix <small>SO, SP</small>	Parmeliaceae	<i>Stereocaulon argus</i> Hook.f. et Taylor <small>RR</small>	Stereocaulaceae
† <i>Ramalina canariensis</i> J.Steiner <small>SO, SP</small>	Ramalinaceae	<i>Stereocaulon lorcatum</i> I.M.Lamb <small>SP</small>	Stereocaulaceae
<i>Ramalina erumpens</i> D.Blanchon, J.Braggins et A.Stewart <small>SP</small>	Ramalinaceae	† <i>Stereocaulon trachyphloeum</i> I.M.Lamb <small>SO, SP</small>	Stereocaulaceae
† <i>Ramalina exiguella</i> Stirt. <small>SO, SP</small>	Ramalinaceae	<i>Sticta colinii</i> D.J.Galloway <small>SP</small>	Lobariaceae
† <i>Ramalina fimbriata</i> Krog et Swinscow <small>RR, SO, SP</small>	Ramalinaceae	<i>Sticta livida</i> Kremp. <small>SP</small>	Lobariaceae
† <i>Ramalina luciae</i> Molho, Bodo, Culb. et C.Culb. <small>SO, SP</small>	Ramalinaceae	†§ <i>Sticta pedunculata</i> Kremp. <small>OL, SO</small>	Lobariaceae
<i>Ramalina meridionalis</i> D.Blanchon et Bannister <small>PD</small>	Ramalinaceae	† <i>Sticta sublimbata</i> (J.Steiner) Swinscow et Krog <small>SO, SP</small>	Lobariaceae
<i>Ramalina riparia</i> D.Blanchon, J.Braggins et A.Stewart <small>SP</small>	Ramalinaceae	† <i>Teloschistes fasciculatus</i> Hillmann <small>SO, SP</small>	Teloschistaceae
† <i>Rhizocarpon lavatum</i> (Fr.) Hanzl. <small>OL, SO</small>	Rhizocarpaceae	† <i>Teloschistes sieberianus</i> (Laurer) Hillmann <small>DP, SO, SP</small>	Teloschistaceae
<i>Rhizocarpon oxydatum</i> Fryday <small>RR</small>	Rhizocarpaceae	† <i>Teloschistes spinosus</i> (Hook.f. et Taylor) Js.Murray <small>SO, SP</small>	Teloschistaceae
† <i>Rhizocarpon petraeum</i> (Wulfen) A.Massal. <small>RR, SO</small>	Rhizocarpaceae	† <i>Teloschistes xanthorioides</i> Js.Murray <small>DP, SO, SP</small>	Teloschistaceae
<i>Rhizolecia hybrida</i> (Zahlbr.) Hertel <small>DP, OL</small>	Lecideaceae	† <i>Tetramelas confusus</i> Nordin <small>SO, SP</small>	Physciaceae
<i>Rimularia maculata</i> Fryday <small>RR, SP</small>	Trapeliaceae	†§ <i>Topeliopsis macrocarpa</i> (C.W.Dodge) Mangold et Lumbsch <small>DP, SO</small>	Thelotre- mataceae
<i>Rinodina nigricans</i> H.Mayrhofer <small>RR, SP</small>	Physciaceae	† <i>Thysanothecium hookeri</i> Mont. et Berk. <small>RR, SO</small>	Cladoniaceae
† <i>Rinodina reagens</i> Matzer et H.Mayrhofer <small>RR, SO</small>	Physciaceae	† <i>Umbilicaria deusta</i> (L.) Baumg. <small>SO, SP</small>	Umbilicariaceae
† <i>Roccellina exspectata</i> Tehler <small>SP, TO</small>	Roccellaceae	† <i>Umbilicaria grisea</i> Hoffm. <small>SO</small>	Umbilicariaceae
† <i>Rusavskia elegans</i> (Link) Kondr. et Kärnefelt. <small>RR, SO, SP</small>	Teloschistaceae	† <i>Umbilicaria krascheninnikovii</i> (Savicz) Zahlbr. <small>SO</small>	Umbilicariaceae
† <i>Siphulastrum mamillatum</i> (Hook.f. et Taylor) D.J.Galloway <small>SO, SP</small>	Pannariaceae	<i>Umbilicaria murihikuana</i> D.J.Galloway et L.G.Sancho <small>SP</small>	Umbilicariaceae
† <i>Siphulastrum triste</i> Müll.Arg. <small>SO, SP</small>	Pannariaceae	<i>Umbilicaria robusta</i> (Llano) D.J.Galloway et L.G.Sancho <small>SP</small>	Umbilicariaceae
<i>Solenopsora sordida</i> (C.W.Dodge) D.J.Galloway <small>IE, OL</small>	Catillariaceae	† <i>Umbilicaria virginis</i> S chaer. <small>SO, SP</small>	Umbilicariaceae
† <i>Solorina crocea</i> (L.) Ach. <small>SO, SP</small>	Peltigeraceae	† <i>Usnea antarctica</i> Du Rietz <small>RR, SO, SP</small>	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Solorina spongiosa</i> (Sm.) Anzi <small>RR, SO, SP</small>	Peltigeraceae	† <i>Usnea nidifica</i> Taylor <small>SO, SP</small>	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Sphinctrina tubaeformis</i> A.Massal. <small>SO, SP</small>	Sphinctrinaceae	<i>Usnea pseudocapillaris</i> F.J.Walker <small>SP</small>	Parmeliaceae
<i>Steinera polymorpha</i> P.James et Henssen <small>RR, SP</small>	Coccocarpiaceae	† <i>Usnea sphacelata</i> R.Br. <small>RR, SO, SP</small>	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Steinera sorediata</i> P.James et Henssen <small>RR, SO, SP</small>	Coccocarpiaceae	† <i>Verrucaria durietzii</i> I.M.Lamb <small>SO</small>	Verrucariaceae
<i>Stenocybe bartlettii</i> Tibell <small>SP</small>	Mycocaliciaceae	† <i>Verrucaria glaucina</i> Ach. <small>RR, SO</small>	Verrucariaceae

† <i>Xanthoparmelia arapilensis</i> (Elix et P.M.Armstr.) Filson ^{SO}	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Xanthoparmelia congesta</i> (Kurok. et Filson) Elix et J.Johnst. ^{DP, SO}	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Xanthoparmelia verdonii</i> Elix et J.Johnst. ^{SO, SP}	Parmeliaceae

Data Deficient (975)

Taxa that are suspected, but not definitely known to belong to any of the above categories due to a lack of current information about their present-day distribution and abundance. It is hoped that listing such taxa will stimulate research to find out the true category or threat. For a fuller definition see Townsend et al. (2008).

†‡ <i>Abrothallus curreyi</i> Linds. ^{SO}	Ascomycota incertae sedis
†‡ <i>Abrothallus microspermus</i> Tul. ^{SO}	Ascomycota incertae sedis
‡§ <i>Abrothallus tulasnei</i> M.S.Cole et D.Hawksw. ^{OL, SO}	Ascomycota incertae sedis
†‡§ <i>Abrothallus usneae</i> Stein ^{SO}	Ascomycota incertae sedis
†‡ <i>Acarospora badiofusca</i> (Nyl.) Th.Fr. ^{SO}	Acarosporaceae
† <i>Acarospora gallica</i> H.Magn. ^{SO}	Acarosporaceae
<i>Acarospora gyrodes</i> H.Magn. ^{RR}	Acarosporaceae
† <i>Acarospora nodulosa</i> (Dufour) Hue ^{SO}	Acarosporaceae
<i>Acarospora otagensis</i> H.Magn. ^{OL}	Acarosporaceae
†§‡ <i>Acarospora sinopica</i> (Wahlenb.) Kōrb. ^{OL, SO}	Acarosporaceae
†‡ <i>Acarospora veronensis</i> A.Massal. ^{SO}	Acarosporaceae
† <i>Aderkomycetes albostrigosus</i> (R.Sant.) Lücking, Sérus. et Vězda ^{OL, SO}	Gomphillaceae
† <i>Agonimia pacifica</i> (H.Harada) Diederich ^{SO}	Verrucariaceae
† <i>Amandinea adjuncta</i> (Th.Fr.) Hafellner ^{OL, SO}	Physciaceae

<i>Amandinea diorista</i> var. <i>hypopelidna</i> (Stirt.) Marbach et Kalb	Physciaceae
† <i>Amandinea insperata</i> (Nyl.) H.Mayrhofer et Ropin ^{RR, SO}	Physciaceae
<i>Anisomeridium carinthiacum</i> (J.Steiner) R.C.Harris ^{SO}	Monoblastiaceae
<i>Anisomeridium laevigatum</i> (P.M.McCarthy) R.C.Harris ^{OL}	Monoblastiaceae
<i>Anisomeridium magnosporum</i> (C.Knight) D.Hawksw. ^{OL}	Monoblastiaceae
<i>Anisomeridium subatomarium</i> (C.Knight) R.C.Harris ^{OL}	Monoblastiaceae
<i>Anisomeridium subbiforme</i> (C.Knight) R.C.Harris ^{OL}	Monoblastiaceae
§ <i>Anzia gallowayi</i> Elix ^{OL}	Anziaceae
†‡ <i>Arthonia anjutiae</i> S.Y.Kondr. et Alstrup ^{OL?, SO}	Arthoniaceae
† <i>Arthonia cinnabarina</i> (DC.) Wallr. ^{SO}	Arthoniaceae
‡ <i>Arthonia clemens</i> (Tul.) Th.Fr. ^{SO}	Arthoniaceae
<i>Arthonia conspicua</i> (C.Bab.) Nyl. ^{OL}	Arthoniaceae
† <i>Arthonia cyanea</i> Müll.Arg. ^{OL, SO}	Arthoniaceae
† <i>Arthonia dispersa</i> (Schrad.) Nyl. ^{SO}	Arthoniaceae
<i>Arthonia epiodes</i> Nyl. ^{OL}	Arthoniaceae
†‡ <i>Arthonia fuscopurpurea</i> (Tul.) R.Sant. ^{SO}	Arthoniaceae
†‡§ <i>Arthonia galactinaria</i> Leight. ^{OL, SO}	Arthoniaceae
<i>Arthonia indistincta</i> C.Knight et Mitt. ^{OL}	Arthoniaceae
<i>Arthonia lapidicola</i> (Taylor) Branth et Rostr. ^{OL}	Arthoniaceae
‡ <i>Arthonia maculiformis</i> Wedin et Hafellner ^{RR, SP}	Arthoniaceae
‡ <i>Arthonia molendoi</i> (Heufl. ex Frauenf.) R.Sant. ^{RR, SP}	Arthoniaceae
<i>Arthonia nigrocincta</i> C.Knight et Mitt. ^{OL}	Arthoniaceae
† <i>Arthonia peraffinis</i> Nyl. ^{SO, SP}	Arthoniaceae
<i>Arthonia perparva</i> (Zahlbr.) Matzer ^{OL}	Arthoniaceae

<i>Arthonia phymatodes</i> C.Knight OL	Arthoniaceae	† <i>Aspidothelium cinerascens</i> Vain. SO	Aspidotheliaceae
† <i>Arthonia polymorpha</i> Ach. OL, SO	Arthoniaceae	† <i>Aulaxina quadrangula</i> (Stirt.) R.Sant. SO	Gomphillaceae
∫ <i>Arthonia santessoniana</i> Wedin et Hafellner OL, SO	Arthoniaceae	<i>Austrella brunnea</i> (P.M.Jørg.) P.M.Jørg. RR	Pannariaceae
∫ <i>Arthonia stictaria</i> Nyl. RR, SP	Arthoniaceae	† <i>Austroblastenia pupa</i> Sipman SO	Megalosporaceae
†∫‡ <i>Arthonia subfuscicola</i> (Linds.) Triebel RR, SO, SP	Arthoniaceae	<i>Bacidia albicerata</i> (Kremp.) Zahlbr. OL	Ramalinaceae
†∫§ <i>Arthonia syntikii</i> S.Y.Kondr. OL, SO	Arthoniaceae	<i>Bacidia albidoprasina</i> C.Knight	Ramalinaceae
† <i>Arthonia tasmanica</i> Kantvilas et Vězda SO	Arthoniaceae	†§ <i>Bacidia curvispora</i> Coppins et Fryday SO	Ramalinaceae
† <i>Arthonia vinosa</i> Leight. SO	Arthoniaceae	§ <i>Bacidia gallowayi</i> Coppins et Fryday OL	Ramalinaceae
† <i>Arthopyrenia cinereopruinosa</i> (Schaer.) A.Massal. OL, SO	Arthopyreniaceae	†∫ <i>Bacidia killiasii</i> (Hepp) D.Hawksw. SO	Ramalinaceae
<i>Arthopyrenia gemellipara</i> (C.Knight) Müll.Arg.	Arthopyreniaceae	† <i>Bacidia leucocarpa</i> C.Knight OL, SO	Ramalinaceae
<i>Arthopyrenia leptiza</i> (Stirt.) Müll.Arg. OL	Arthopyreniaceae	<i>Bacidia leucothalamia</i> (Nyl.) Hellb.	Ramalinaceae
<i>Arthopyrenia peltigerella</i> Zahlbr. OL	Arthopyreniaceae	<i>Bacidia macrospora</i> (C.Knight) Zahlbr.	Ramalinaceae
<i>Arthothelium ampliutum</i> (C.Knight) Müll.Arg. RR, SP	Arthoniaceae	<i>Bacidia minutissima</i> C.Knight OL	Ramalinaceae
<i>Arthothelium endoaurantiacum</i> Makhija et Patw. OL	Arthoniaceae	§ <i>Bacidia placodioides</i> Coppins et Fryday OL	Ramalinaceae
† <i>Arthothelium fusconigrum</i> (Nyl.) Müll.Arg. OL, SO	Arthoniaceae	<i>Bacidia plesia</i> (C.Knight) Zahlbr.	Ramalinaceae
<i>Arthothelium interveniens</i> (Nyl.) Zahlbr. SO	Arthoniaceae	† <i>Bacidia superula</i> (Nyl.) Hellb. SO	Ramalinaceae
<i>Arthothelium obtusulum</i> (Nyl.) Müll.Arg. OL	Arthoniaceae	<i>Bacidia tholera</i> Zahlbr.	Ramalinaceae
<i>Arthothelium pellucidum</i> (C.Knight) Müll.Arg. OL	Arthoniaceae	† <i>Bacidina apiahica</i> (Müll.Arg.) Vězda SO	Ramalinaceae
<i>Arthothelium spadiceum</i> (C.Knight) Müll.Arg. OL	Arthoniaceae	† <i>Bacidina phacodes</i> (Körb.) Vězda SO	Ramalinaceae
<i>Arthothelium stirtianum</i> Müll.Arg. OL	Arthoniaceae	† <i>Bactrospora arthonioides</i> Egea et Torrente OL, SO	Roccellaceae
<i>Arthothelium suffusum</i> (C.Knight) Müll.Arg. OL	Arthoniaceae	† <i>Bactrospora metabola</i> (Nyl.) Egea et Torrente SO	Roccellaceae
† <i>Arthrorhaphis grisea</i> Th.Fr. RR, SO, SP	Arthrorhaphidaceae	<i>Bactrospora</i> <i>pleistophragmoides</i> (Nyl.) Egea et Torrente	Roccellaceae
<i>Aspicilia aquatica</i> Körb. OL, SO	Hymeneliaceae	† <i>Bathelium madreporiforme</i> (Eschw.) Trevis. OL, SO	Trypetheliaceae
† <i>Aspicilia calcarea</i> (L.) Mudd OL, SO	Hymeneliaceae	† <i>Bellemeria alpina</i> (Sommerf.) Clauz. et Cl.Roux SO	Porpidiaceae
† <i>Aspicilia contorta</i> (Hoffm.) Kremp. subsp.	Hymeneliaceae	† <i>Bellemeria subsorediza</i> (Lyngé) R.Sant. SO	Porpidiaceae
<i>contorta</i> OL, SO			
† <i>Aspicilia fruticulosa</i> (Eversm.) Flagey OL, SO	Hymeneliaceae		

<i>Belonia pellucida</i> Coppins et Malcolm <small>OL</small>	Gyalectaceae	<i>Caloplaca acheila</i> Zahlbr.	Teloschistaceae
<i>Belonia vezdana</i> Malcolm et Coppins <small>OL</small>	Gyalectaceae	<i>Caloplaca allanii</i> Zahlbr. <small>OL</small>	Teloschistaceae
<i>Biatora albipraetextata</i> (C.Knight) Hellb. <small>OL</small>	Ramalinaceae	† <i>Caloplaca ammiospila</i> (Wahlenb.) H.Olivier <small>RR, SO, Sp</small>	Teloschistaceae
<i>Biatorella desmaspora</i> (C.Knight) Hellb. <small>OL, TO</small>	Biatorrellaceae	†§ <i>Caloplaca bartlettii</i> S.Y.Kondr. et Kärnefelt <small>OL, SO</small>	Teloschistaceae
<i>Biatorrella epiphysa</i> (Stirt.) Hellb. <small>OL</small>	Biatorrellaceae	† <i>Caloplaca cerina</i> (Ehrh. ex Hedwig) Th.Fr. var. <i>cerina</i> <small>RR, SO Sp</small>	Teloschistaceae
† <i>Biatoridium delitescens</i> (Arnold) Hafellner <small>SO</small>	Lecanorales genera incertae sedis	† <i>Caloplaca chrysodeta</i> (Vain. ex Räsänen) Dombr. <small>RR, SO</small>	Teloschistaceae
<i>Bilimbia lobulata</i> (Sommerf.) Hafellner et Coppins <small>OL</small>	Lecanorales incertae sedis	† <i>Caloplaca chrysophthalma</i> Degel. <small>OL, SO</small>	Teloschistaceae
† <i>Bilimbia sabuletorum</i> (Schreb.) Arnold <small>SO</small>	Lecanorales incertae sedis	<i>Caloplaca concilians</i> (Nyl.) H.Olivier <small>TO</small>	Teloschistaceae
† <i>Buellia aethalea</i> (Ach.) Th.Fr. <small>OL, SO</small>	Physciaceae	<i>Caloplaca crenulatella</i> (Nyl.) H.Olivier <small>OL, RR, TO</small>	Teloschistaceae
<i>Buellia alutacea</i> Zahlbr. <small>OL</small>	Physciaceae	† <i>Caloplaca decipiens</i> (Arnold) Blomb. et Forss. <small>RR, SO</small>	Teloschistaceae
<i>Buellia cranwelleae</i> Zahlbr.	Physciaceae	†‡ <i>Caloplaca ferruginea</i> (Huds.) Th.Fr. <small>SO</small>	Teloschistaceae
† <i>Buellia demutans</i> (Stirt.) Zahlbr. <small>OL, SO</small>	Physciaceae	† <i>Caloplaca flavovirescens</i> (Wulfen) Dalla Torre et Sarnth. <small>RR, SO</small>	Teloschistaceae
<i>Buellia ferax</i> Müll.Arg.	Physciaceae	†§ <i>Caloplaca hnatikii</i> S.Y.Kondr. et Kärnefelt <small>OL, SO</small>	Teloschistaceae
† <i>Buellia fuscostratula</i> Zahlbr. <small>SO?</small>	Physciaceae	† <i>Caloplaca irubescens</i> (Nyl.) Zahlbr. <small>OL, SO</small>	Teloschistaceae
† <i>Buellia subradioatra</i> (C.Knight) Müll.Arg. <small>RR, SO</small>	Physciaceae	†‡§ <i>Caloplaca macCarthyi</i> S.Y.Kondr., Kärnefelt et Elix <small>OL, SO</small>	Teloschistaceae
† <i>Buellia tetrapla</i> (Nyl.) Müll.Arg. <small>OL, SO</small>	Physciaceae	† <i>Caloplaca ochracea</i> (Schaer.) Flagey <small>OL, RR, SO</small>	Teloschistaceae
† <i>Bunodophoron flaccidum</i> (Kantvilas et Wedin) Wedin <small>SO</small>	Sphaerophoraceae	<i>Caloplaca papanui</i> D.J.Galloway	Teloschistaceae
† <i>Bunodophoron imshaugii</i> (Ohlsson) Wedin <small>SO</small>	Sphaerophoraceae	<i>Caloplaca perileuca</i> Zahlbr. <small>OL</small>	Teloschistaceae
<i>Bunodophoron ohlssonii</i> (Wedin) Wedin	Sphaerophoraceae	†§ <i>Caloplaca pulcherrima</i> (Müll.Arg.) S.Y.Kondr. et Kärnefelt <small>SO</small>	Teloschistaceae
<i>Bunodophoron tibellii</i> (Wedin) Wedin <small>SO</small>	Sphaerophoraceae	<i>Caloplaca rubentior</i> (Zahlbr.) D.J.Galloway <small>OL</small>	Teloschistaceae
† <i>Bunodophoron whakapapaense</i> (Wedin) Wedin <small>SO</small>	Sphaerophoraceae	§ <i>Caloplaca subsaxicola</i> S.Y.Kondr., Elix et Kärnefelt <small>RR</small>	Teloschistaceae
<i>Byssoloma adpersum</i> Malcolm et Vězda <small>OL</small>	Pilocarpaceae	† <i>Caloplaca tornoënsis</i> H.Magn. <small>RR, SO, Sp</small>	Teloschistaceae
<i>Byssoloma octomerum</i> Malcom et Vězda	Pilocarpaceae		
† <i>Calenia microcarpa</i> Vězda <small>SO</small>	Gomphillaceae		
† <i>Calicium chlorosporum</i> F.Wilson <small>OL, SO</small>	Physciaceae		
<i>Calicium robustellum</i> Nyl. <small>OL, SO</small>	Physciaceae		

† <i>Caloplaca xantholyta</i> (Nyl.) Jatta _{SO}	Teloschistaceae	† <i>Chaenothecopsis tasmanica</i> Tibell _{SO}	Mycocaliciaceae
† <i>Candelariella aurella</i> (Hoffm.) Zahlbr. _{SO}	Lecanoraceae	†§ <i>Chapsa asteliae</i> (Kantvilas et Vězda) Mangold _{SO}	Thelotremataceae
† <i>Candelariella subdeflexa</i> (Nyl.) Lettau _{OL, SO}	Lecanoraceae	† <i>Chapsa lamellifera</i> (Kantvilas et Vězda) Mangold _{SO}	Thelotremataceae
† <i>Candelariella xanthostigma</i> (Pers.) Lettau _{OL, SO}	Lecanoraceae	†§ <i>Chapsa minor</i> (Kantvilas et Vězda) Mangold et Lumbsch _{SO}	Thelotremataceae
† <i>Canoparmelia norpruinata</i> Elix et J.Johnst. _{SO}	Parmeliaceae	† <i>Chiodecton montanum</i> G.Thor _{SO}	Roccellaceae
† <i>Canoparmelia pustulescens</i> (Kurok.) Elix _{OL, SO}	Parmeliaceae	†§ <i>Chrysothrix granulosa</i> G.Thor _{SO}	Chrysotricaceae
† <i>Canoparmelia subtiliacea</i> (Nyl.) Elix et Hale _{SO}	Parmeliaceae	†§ <i>Chrysothrix xanthina</i> (Vain.) Kalb _{OL, SO}	Chrysotricaceae
† <i>Canoparmelia texana</i> (Tuck.) Elix et Hale _{OL, SO}	Parmeliaceae	† <i>Cladonia aspera</i> Ahti et Kashiw. _{SO}	Cladoniaceae
† <i>Caprettia setifera</i> (Malcolm et Vězda) Sérus. et Lücking _{SO}	Dothideomycetes incertae sedis	† <i>Cladonia capitellata</i> var. <i>interhiascens</i> (Nyl.) Sandst. _{SO}	Cladoniaceae
†§ <i>Carbonea intrudens</i> (H.Magn.) Hafellner _{SO}	Lecanoraceae	† <i>Cladonia capitellata</i> var. <i>squamatica</i> A.W.Archer _{SO}	Cladoniaceae
† <i>Carbonea vitellinaria</i> (Nyl.) Hertel _{OL, SO}	Lecanoraceae	† <i>Cladonia carneola</i> (Fr.) Fr. _{SO}	Cladoniaceae
† <i>Carbonea vorticosa</i> (Flörke) Hertel _{RR, SO}	Lecanoraceae	† <i>Cladonia corymbescens</i> Nyl. ex Leight. _{SO}	Cladoniaceae
† <i>Catapyrenium cinereum</i> (Pers.) Körb. _{RR, SO}	Verrucariaceae	† <i>Cladonia crispata</i> (Ach.) Flot. var. <i>crispata</i> _{SO}	Cladoniaceae
† <i>Catapyrenium daedaleum</i> (Kremp.) B.Stein _{RR, SO}	Verrucariaceae	† <i>Cladonia crispata</i> var. <i>ceptrariiformis</i> (Delise) Vain. _{SO}	Cladoniaceae
† <i>Catillaria chalybeia</i> (Borrer) A.Massal. _{SO}	Catillariaceae	† <i>Cladonia cryptochlorophaea</i> Ashina _{SO}	Cladoniaceae
† <i>Catillaria contristans</i> (Nyl.) Zahlbr. _{SO}	Catillariaceae	† <i>Cladonia cucullata</i> S.Hammer _{SO}	Cladoniaceae
† <i>Cercidospora trypteliza</i> (Nyl.) Hafellner et Obermayer _{RR, SO}	Dothideomycetes incertae sedis	† <i>Cladonia cyanopora</i> S.Hammer _{SO}	Cladoniaceae
†§ <i>Cercidospora verrucosaria</i> (Linds.) Arnold _{OL, SO}	Dothideomycetes incertae sedis	<i>Cladonia elixii</i> Ahti et V.Wirth	Cladoniaceae
† <i>Cetraria muricata</i> (Ach.) Eckfeldt _{OL, SO}	Parmeliaceae	† <i>Cladonia fruticulosa</i> Kremp. _{SO}	Cladoniaceae
† <i>Cetrelia braunsiana</i> (Müll.Arg.) W.L. Culb. et C.F.Culb. _{SO}	Parmeliaceae	† <i>Cladonia fuscofunda</i> S.Hammer _{SO}	Cladoniaceae
† <i>Chaenothecopsis nana</i> Tibell _{RR, SO}	Mycocaliciaceae	<i>Cladonia gallowayi</i> S.Hammer	Cladoniaceae
† <i>Chaenothecopsis sagenidii</i> Tibell _{RR, SO, SP}	Mycocaliciaceae	† <i>Cladonia gracilis</i> subsp. <i>turbinata</i> (Ach.) Ahti _{SO}	Cladoniaceae
<i>Chaenothecopsis schefflerae</i> (Samuels et D.E.Buchanan) Tibell _{OL}	Mycocaliciaceae	† <i>Cladonia gracilis</i> subsp. <i>vulnerata</i> Ahti _{SO}	Cladoniaceae
		† <i>Cladonia grayi</i> G.Merr. ex Sandst. _{SO}	Cladoniaceae
		† <i>Cladonia humilis</i> var. <i>bourgeanica</i> A.W.Archer _{OL, SO}	Cladoniaceae

† <i>Cladonia krempelhuberi</i> (Vain.) Zahlbr. <small>SO</small>	Cladoniaceae	<i>Coenogonium lutescens</i> (Vězda et Malcolm) Malcolm <small>OL</small>	Coenogoniaceae
†§ <i>Cladonia neozelandica</i> var. <i>lewis-smithii</i> Ahti, Elix et Øvstedal <small>OL, SO</small>	Cladoniaceae	† <i>Coenogonium queenslandicum</i> (Kalb et Vězda) Lücking <small>SO</small>	Coenogoniaceae
<i>Cladonia nitidella</i> S.Hammer	Cladoniaceae	<i>Coenogonium rubrifusum</i> (Vězda et Malcolm) Malcolm <small>OL</small>	Coenogoniaceae
† <i>Cladonia novochlorophaea</i> (Sipman) Brodo et Ahti <small>SO</small>	Cladoniaceae	† <i>Coenogonium zonatum</i> (Müll.Arg.) Kalb et Lücking <small>SO</small>	Coenogoniaceae
† <i>Cladonia polycarpoides</i> Nyl. <small>SO</small>	Cladoniaceae	† <i>Collema coccophorum</i> Tuck. <small>SO</small>	Collemataceae
† <i>Cladonia praetermissa</i> A.W.Archer <small>SO</small>	Cladoniaceae	† <i>Collema crispum</i> (Huds.) Weber ex F.H.Wigg. <small>SO</small>	Collemataceae
<i>Cladonia pulchra</i> S.Hammer	Cladoniaceae	† <i>Collema fasciculare</i> (L.) Weber ex F.H.Wigg. var. <i>fasciculare</i> <small>SO</small>	Collemataceae
† <i>Cladonia rei</i> Schaer. <small>SO</small>	Cladoniaceae	† <i>Collema fasciculare</i> var. <i>colensoi</i> C.Bab. <small>SO</small>	Collemataceae
† <i>Cladonia sarmentosa</i> (Hook.f. et Taylor) C.W.Dodge <small>SO</small>	Cladoniaceae	† <i>Collema fasciculare</i> var. <i>microcarpum</i> (Müll.Arg.) Degel. <small>SO</small>	Collemataceae
<i>Cladonia strangulata</i> S.Hammer	Cladoniaceae	<i>Collema fragrans</i> var. <i>contiguum</i> (C.Knight et Mitt.) Degel.	Collemataceae
† <i>Cladonia sulcata</i> A.W.Archer var. <i>sulcata</i> <small>SO</small>	Cladoniaceae	† <i>Collema glaucophthalmum</i> Nyl. <small>SO</small>	Collemataceae
† <i>Cladonia sulcata</i> var. <i>striata</i> A.W.Archer <small>SO</small>	Cladoniaceae	† <i>Collema japonicum</i> (Müll.Arg.) Hue <small>SO</small>	Collemataceae
† <i>Cladonia sulcata</i> var. <i>wilsonii</i> (A.W.Archer) A.W.Archer <small>SO</small>	Cladoniaceae	† <i>Collema leptaleum</i> Tuck. <small>SO</small>	Collemataceae
† <i>Cladonia sulphurina</i> (Michx.) Fr. <small>SO</small>	Cladoniaceae	† <i>Collema novozelandicum</i> Degel. <small>SO</small>	Collemataceae
† <i>Cladonia uncialis</i> (L.) F.H.Wigg. <small>SO</small>	Cladoniaceae	† <i>Collema quadriloculare</i> var. <i>tasmaniae</i> F.Wilson <small>SO</small>	Collemataceae
† <i>Cladonia weymouthii</i> A.W.Archer <small>SO</small>	Cladoniaceae	† <i>Collema subflaccidum</i> Degel. <small>SO</small>	Collemataceae
† <i>Clauzadea monticola</i> (Ach.) Hafellner et Bellem. <small>RR, SO</small>	Porpidiaceae	† <i>Collema subfragrans</i> Degel. <small>SO</small>	Collemataceae
† <i>Clauzadeana macula</i> (Taylor) Coppins et Rambold <small>SO</small>	Lecanoraceae	<i>Collema subundulatum</i> Degel. <small>OL</small>	Collemataceae
† <i>Cliostomum griffithii</i> (Sm.) Coppins <small>SO</small>	Ramalinaceae	† <i>Conotremopsis weberiana</i> Vězda <small>OL, SO</small>	Sticidaceae
† <i>Coccocarpia pellita</i> (Ach.) Müll.Arg. <small>SO</small>	Coccocarpiaceae	†§ <i>Cornutispora ciliata</i> Kalb <small>SO</small>	Anamorphic Ascomycota
† <i>Coccotrema porinopsis</i> (Nyl.) Imshaug <small>SO</small>	Coccotremataceae	†§ <i>Cornutispora lichenicola</i> D.Hawksw. et B.Suttoni <small>OL, SO</small>	Anamorphic Ascomycota
† <i>Coenogonium fallaciosum</i> (Müll.Arg.) Kalb et Lücking <small>SO</small>	Coenogoniaceae	†§ <i>Corticifraga fuckelii</i> (Rehmn) D.Hawksw. et R.Sant. <small>SO</small>	Lecanorales genera incertae sedis
† <i>Coenogonium flavum</i> (Malcolm et Vězda) Malcolm <small>SO</small>	Coenogoniaceae		
<i>Coenogonium fuscescens</i> (Vězda et Malcolm) Malcolm	Coenogoniaceae		

† <i>Cresponea plurilocularis</i> (Nyl.) Egea et Torrente _{SO}	Roccellaceae	† <i>Diploschistes ocellatus</i> (Vill.) Norman _{SO}	Thelotremataceae
<i>Cryptolechia myriadella</i> (Nyl.) D.Hawksw. et Dibben	Gyalectaceae	† <i>Diploschistes sticticus</i> (Körb.) Müll.Arg. _{SO}	Thelotremataceae
<i>Cryptothecia bartlettii</i> G.Thor	Arthoniaceae	† <i>Diplotomma alboatrum</i> (Hoffm.) Flot. _{SO}	Physciaceae
† <i>Cyphelium inquinans</i> (Sm.) Trevis. _{OL, SO}	Caliciaceae	† <i>Diplotomma canescens</i> (Dicks.) Flotow subsp. <i>canescens</i> _{SO}	Physciaceae
† <i>Cystocoleus ebeneus</i> (Dillwyn) Thwaites _{SO}	Anamorphic Ascomycota	† <i>Diplotomma canescens</i> subsp. <i>australasica</i> (Elix et Lumbsch) D.J.Galloway _{SO}	Physciaceae
†‡ <i>Dactylospora acarosporae</i> (H.Magn.) Hafellner _{OL, SO}	Dactylosporaceae	† <i>Diplotomma chlorophaeum</i> (Hepp ex Leight.) Szatala _{OL, SO}	Physciaceae
‡§ <i>Dactylospora davidii</i> Hafellner et H.Mayrhofer _{OL}	Dactylosporaceae	†§ <i>Diplotomma nivale</i> (Bagl. et Carestia) Hafellner _{OL, SO}	Physciaceae
†‡ <i>Dactylospora frigida</i> Hafellner _{SO}	Dactylosporaceae	† <i>Dirinaria aegialitia</i> (Afz.) B.J.Moore _{SO}	Physciaceae
†‡ <i>Dactylospora lobariella</i> (Hyl.) Hafellner _{SO}	Dactylosporaceae	† <i>Dirinaria picta</i> (Sw.) Clem. et Shear _{SO}	Physciaceae
†‡ <i>Dactylospora parasitica</i> (Flörke) Zopf _{OL, SO}	Dactylosporaceae	<i>Enterographa otagensis</i> (Linds.) Müll.Arg. _{OL}	Melaspilaceae
† <i>Degelia crustacea</i> P.M.Jørg. et D.J.Galloway _{SO}	Pannariaceae	† <i>Endocarpon adscendens</i> (Anzi) Müll.Arg. _{OL, SO}	Verrucariaceae
†§ <i>Degelia symptychia</i> (Tuck.) P.M.Jørg. _{OL, SO}	Pannariaceae	† <i>Endocarpon pusillum</i> Hedw. _{SO}	Verrucariaceae
† <i>Degeliella versicolor</i> (Hook.f. et Taylor) P.M.Jørg. _{SO, SP}	Pannariaceae	† <i>Endocarpon simplicatum</i> (Nyl.) Nyl. _{SO}	Verrucariaceae
† <i>Dermatocarpon miniatum</i> var. <i>complicatum</i> (Lighf.) Th.Fr. _{RR, SO, SP}	Verrucariaceae	†‡ <i>Endococcus macrosporus</i> (Arnold) Nyl. _{SO}	Dothideomycetes incertae sedis
† <i>Dibaeis absoluta</i> (Tuck) Kalb et Gierl _{SO}	Imadophilaceae	†‡ <i>Endococcus parietinarius</i> (Linds.) Clauzade et C.l.Roux _{SO}	Dothideomycetes incertae sedis
† <i>Dictyonema moorei</i> (Nyl.) Henssen _{SO}	Atheliaceae	‡ <i>Endococcus ramalinarius</i> (Linds) D.Hawksw. _{OL}	Dothideomycetes incertae sedis
† <i>Dictyonema sericeum</i> (Sw.) Berk. _{SO}	Atheliaceae	†‡ <i>Endococcus rugulosus</i> Nyl. _{SO}	Dothideomycetes incertae sedis
† <i>Digitothyrea rotundata</i> (Büdel, Henssen et Wessels) Moreno et Egea _{SO}	Lichinaceae	<i>Enterographa bartlettii</i> Sérus. _{OL}	Roccellaceae
† <i>Diploschistes actinostomus</i> (Ach.) Zahlbr. _{OL, SO}	Thelotremataceae	† <i>Enterographa pallidella</i> (Nyl.) Redinger _{SO}	Roccellaceae
† <i>Diploschistes euganeus</i> (A.Massal.) J.Steiner _{SO}	Thelotremataceae	<i>Enterographa subgelatinosa</i> (Stirt.) Redinger	Roccellaceae
† <i>Diploschistes gypsaceus</i> (Ach.) Zahlbr. _{SO}	Thelotremataceae	† <i>Enterographa subserialis</i> (Nyl.) Redinger _{SO}	Roccellaceae
† <i>Diploschistes gyrophoricus</i> Lumbsch et Elix _{SO}	Thelotremataceae	† <i>Ephebe fruticosa</i> Henssen _{OL, SO}	Lichinaceae
† <i>Diploschistes hensseniae</i> Lumbsch et Elix _{SO}	Thelotremataceae	† <i>Ephebe ocellata</i> Henssen _{SO}	Lichinaceae
† <i>Diploschistes muscorum</i> (Scop.) R.Sant. subsp. <i>muscorum</i> _{SO}	Thelotremataceae		

† <i>Epigloea soleiformis</i> Döbbeler OL, SO	Epigloeaceae	† <i>Graphis elegans</i> (Sm.) Ach. OL, SO	Graphidaceae
†§ <i>Euopsis granatina</i> (Sommerf.) Nyl. SO, SP	Lichinaceae	† <i>Graphis tenella</i> Ach. OL, SO	Graphidaceae
† <i>Fellhanera semecarpi</i> (Vain.) Vězda SO	Pilocarpaceae	† <i>Gyalecta truncigena</i> (Ach.) Hepp SO	Gyalectaceae
†§ <i>Feltgeniomyces physciae</i> Etayo et Breuss SO	Ascomycota incertae sedis	† <i>Gyalectidium caucasicum</i> (Elenkin et Woronin) Vězda	Gomphillaceae
<i>Fissurina confraga</i> Kremp. OL	Graphidaceae	<i>Gyalidea cerina</i> Malcolm et Vězda	Solorinellaceae
† <i>Fissurina incrustans</i> Fée OL, SO	Graphidaceae	† <i>Gyalidea hensseniae</i> Hafellner, Poelt et Vězda SO	Solorinellaceae
† <i>Fissurina inquinata</i> C.Knight et Mitt. OL, SO	Graphidaceae	† <i>Gyalidea hyalinescens</i> (Nyl.) Vězda SO	Solorinellaceae
† <i>Fissurina insidiosa</i> C.Knight et Mitt. OL, SO	Graphidaceae	† <i>Haematomma nothofagi</i> Kalb et Staiger	
<i>Fissurina novae-zelandiae</i> C.Knight	Graphidaceae	Haematommataceae	
† <i>Fissurina subcontexta</i> (Nyl.) Nyl. SO	Graphidaceae	† <i>Haematomma sorediatum</i> R.W.Rogers SO	
† <i>Fissurina triticea</i> (Nyl.) Staiger OL, SO	Graphidaceae	Haematommataceae	
† <i>Frutidella caesia</i> (Schaer.) Kalb SO	Lecanoraceae	† <i>Halecania ralfsii</i> (Salwey) M.Mayrhofer OL, SO	Catillariaceae
† <i>Fulgensia bracteata</i> (Hoffm.) Räsänen OL, SO	Teloschistaceae	† <i>Halecania subsquamosa</i> (Müll.Arg.) van den Boom et H.Mayrhofer OL, SO	Catillariaceae
† <i>Fulgensia fulgens</i> (Sw.) Elenkin RR, SO	Teloschistaceae	† <i>Hemigrapha asteriscus</i> (Müll.Arg.) D.Hawksw. SO	Parmulariaceae
† <i>Fuscidea asbolodes</i> (Nyl.) Hertel et V.Wirth SO	Fuscideaceae	† <i>Hemigrapha nephromatis</i> Wedin et Diederich SO	Parmulariaceae
† <i>Fuscidea cyathodes</i> (Ach.) V.Wirth et Vězda SO, OL	Fuscideaceae	<i>Hertella neozelandica</i>	Placynthiaceae
† <i>Fuscidea impolita</i> (Müll.Arg.) Hertel SO	Fuscideaceae	† <i>Heterodermia appendiculata</i> (Kurok.) Swinscow et Krog SO	Physciaceae
† <i>Fuscidea subasbolodes</i> Kantvilas SO	Fuscideaceae	† <i>Heterodermia casarettiana</i> (A.Massal.) Trevis. SO	Physciaceae
† <i>Fuscoderma limbatum</i> P.M.Jørg. et D.J.Galloway SO	Pannariaceae	† <i>Heterodermia chilensis</i> (Kurok.) Swinscow et Krog OL, SO	Physciaceae
† <i>Fuscoderma pyxinoides</i> P.M.Jørg. SO	Pannariaceae	† <i>Heterodermia isidiophora</i> (Nyl.) D.D.Awasthi OL, SO	Physciaceae
† <i>Fuscopannaria granulans</i> P.M.Jørg. SO	Pannariaceae	† <i>Heterodermia lutescens</i> (Kurok.) Follmann SO	Physciaceae
† <i>Fuscopannaria minor</i> (Darb.) P.M.Jørg. SO	Pannariaceae	† <i>Heterodermia microphylla</i> (Kurok.) Swinscow et Krog SO	Physciaceae
† <i>Globosphaeria jamesii</i> D.Hawksw. OL, SO?	Sordariales incertae sedis	† <i>Heterodermia podocarpa</i> (Bél.) D.D.Awasthi SO	Physciaceae
† <i>Glyphis cicatricosa</i> Ach. SO	Graphidaceae	† <i>Heterodermia spathulifera</i> Moberg et Purvis OL, SO	Physciaceae
† <i>Graphis anfractuosa</i> (Eschw.) Eschw. OL, SO	Graphidaceae		

† <i>Heteroplacidium podolepis</i> (Breuss) Breuss SO	Verrucariaceae	† <i>Lauderlindsaya borreri</i> (Tul.) J.C.David et D.Hawksw. SO	Verrucariaceae
† <i>Hypocenyomyce australis</i> Timdal SO	Lecideaceae	† <i>Laurera cumingii</i> (Mont.) Zahlbr. SO	Trypetheliaceae
† <i>Hypocenyomyce scalaris</i> (Ach.) Ex Lilj.) M.Choisy SO	Lecideaceae	† <i>Lecanactis abietina</i> (Ach.) Körb. SO	Roccellaceae
† <i>Hypogymnia pulchrilobata</i> (Bitter) Elix OL, SO	Parmeliaceae	<i>Lecanactis exigua</i> Egea et Torrente OL	Roccellaceae
† <i>Hypotrachyna costaricensis</i> (Nyl.) Hale SO	Parmeliaceae	<i>Lecanactis tibelliana</i> Egea et Torrente	Roccellaceae
† <i>Hypotrachyna dactylifera</i> (Vain.) Hale SO	Parmeliaceae	<i>Lecanactis totarae</i> Zahlbr.	Roccellaceae
† <i>Hypotrachyna ensifolia</i> (Kurok.) Hale OL, SO	Parmeliaceae	†§ <i>Lecania fructigena</i> Zahlbr. OL, SO	Ramalinaceae
† <i>Hypotrachyna exsecta</i> (Taylor) Hale SO	Parmeliaceae	† <i>Lecania naegelii</i> (Hepp) Diederich et P.Boom OL, SO	Ramalinaceae
† <i>Hypotrachyna imbricatula</i> (Zahlbr.) Hale SO	Parmeliaceae	†§ <i>Lecania nylanderiana</i> A.Massal. OL, SO	Ramalinaceae
† <i>Hypotrachyna immaculata</i> (Kurok.) Hale OL, SO	Parmeliaceae	† <i>Lecanographa abscondita</i> (Th.Fr.) Egea et Torrente OL, SO	Roccellaceae
† <i>Hypotrachyna neodissecta</i> (Hale) Hale SO	Parmeliaceae	†‡ <i>Lecanora achroa</i> Nyl. SO	Lecanoraceae
† <i>Hypotrachyna osealoalba</i> (Vain.) Y.S.Park et Hale SO	Parmeliaceae	† <i>Lecanora argentata</i> (Ach.) Degel. SO	Lecanoraceae
† <i>Hypotrachyna producta</i> Hale OL, SO	Parmeliaceae	<i>Lecanora bicincta</i> Ramond	Lecanoraceae
† <i>Hypotrachyna pseudosinuosa</i> (Asahina) Hale SO	Parmeliaceae	† <i>Lecanora cenisioides</i> Lumbsch SO	Lecanoraceae
† <i>Hypotrachyna revoluta</i> (Flörke) Hale SO	Parmeliaceae	†‡ <i>Lecanora conizaeoides</i> Nyl. ex Cromb. SO	Lecanoraceae
† <i>Hypotrachyna rockii</i> (Zahlbr.) Hale SO	Parmeliaceae	† <i>Lecanora crenulata</i> Hook. SO	Lecanoraceae
† <i>Hypotrachyna thysanota</i> (Kurok.) Hale OL, SO	Parmeliaceae	† <i>Lecanora elatinoides</i> Räsänen SO	Lecanoraceae
† <i>Immersaria athroocarpa</i> (Ach.) Rambold et Pietschm. SO	Porpidiaceae	†§‡ <i>Lecanora epanora</i> (Ach.) Ach.	Lecanoraceae
† <i>Ingvariella bispora</i> (Bagl.) Guderley et Lumbsch SO	Stictidaceae	† <i>Lecanora fertilissima</i> Zahlbr. SO	Lecanoraceae
†§ <i>Intralichen christiansenii</i> (D.Hawksw.) D.Hawksw. et M.S.Cole OL, SO	Anamorphic Ascomycota	†‡ <i>Lecanora flavidofusca</i> Müll.Arg. SO	Lecanoraceae
† <i>Ionaspis lacustris</i> (With.) Lutzoni SO	Hymeneliaceae	† <i>Lecanora flavidomarginata</i> de Lesd. SO	Lecanoraceae
<i>Jackelxia incavata</i> (Stirton) S.Y.Kondr., Fedorenko, S.Stenroos, Kärnefelt et A.Thell.	Teloschistaceae	†§‡ <i>Lecanora handelii</i> J.Steiner SO	Lecanoraceae
† <i>Jamesiella anastomosans</i> (Vězda et P.James) Lücking, Sérus. et Vězda SO	Gomphillaceae	† <i>Lecanora helva</i> Stizenb. SO	Lecanoraceae
		† <i>Lecanora interjecta</i> Müll.Arg. SO	Lecanoraceae
		† <i>Lecanora intricata</i> (Ach.) Ach. OL, SO	Lecanoraceae
		† <i>Lecanora intumescens</i> (Rebent.) Rabenh. OL, SO	Lecanoraceae

† <i>Lecanora novaehollandiae</i> Lumbsch SO, SP	Lecanoraceae	<i>Lecidea subsericea</i> Zahlbr. OL	Lecideaceae
† <i>Lecanora oreinoides</i> (Körb.) Hertel et Rambold SO	Lecanoraceae	† <i>Lecidea swartzioidea</i> Nyl. SO	Lecideaceae
† <i>Lecanora plumosa</i> Müll.Arg. SO	Lecanoraceae	<i>Lecidea thomsonii</i> Zahlbr. OL	Lecideaceae
† <i>Lecanora queenslandica</i> C.Knight SO	Lecanoraceae	† <i>Lecidea verruca</i> Poelt OL, SO	Lecideaceae
† <i>Lecanora rupicola</i> (L.) Zahlbr. SO	Lecanoraceae	† <i>Lecidella carpathica</i> Körb. SO	Lecanoraceae
† <i>Lecanora subcoarctata</i> (C.Knight) Hertel OL, SO	Lecanoraceae	† <i>Lecidella commutata</i> Knoph et Leuckert OL, SO	Lecanoraceae
† <i>Lecanora subimmersens</i> Vain. OL, SO	Lecanoraceae	† <i>Lecidella effugiens</i> (Nilson) Knoph et Hertel SO	Lecanoraceae
† <i>Lecanora subumbrina</i> Müll.Arg. RR, SO, SP	Lecanoraceae	† <i>Lecidella granulosa</i> (Nyl.) Knoph et Leuckert OL, SO	Lecanoraceae
† <i>Lecanora swartzii</i> (Ach.) Ach. SO	Lecanoraceae	†§ <i>Lecidella patavina</i> (A.Massal.) Knoph et Leuckert OL, SO	Lecanoraceae
<i>Lecanora umbrina</i> (Ach.) A.Massal. OL	Lecanoraceae	†§ <i>Lecidella scabra</i> (Taylor) Hertel et Leuckert OL, SO	Lecanoraceae
† <i>Lecidea auklandica</i> Zahlbr. SO	Lecideaceae	<i>Lecidella schistiseda</i> (Zahlbr.) Hertel	Lecanoraceae
† <i>Lecidea canorufescens</i> Kremp. OL, SO	Lecideaceae	† <i>Lecidella sublapicida</i> (C.Knight) Hertel SO	Lecanoraceae
<i>Lecidea capensis</i> Zahlbr. OL	Lecideaceae	† <i>Lecidella wulfenii</i> (Hepp) Körb. SO	Lecanoraceae
<i>Lecidea cerinocarpa</i> C.Knight	Lecideaceae	† <i>Lecidoma demissum</i> (Rutstr.) Gotth. Schneid. et Hertel SO	Psoraceae
<i>Lecidea coccodes sensu</i> C.Knight	Lecideaceae	† <i>Leiorreuma exaltatum</i> (Mont et Bosch) Staiger SO	Graphidaceae
<i>Lecidea conisalea</i> C.Knight	Lecideaceae	† <i>Lempholemma cladodes</i> (Tuck.) Zahlbr. SO	Lichinaceae
† <i>Lecidea dacrydii</i> Müll.Arg. SO	Lecideaceae	† <i>Lepraria eburnea</i> J.R.Laundon SO	Stereocaulaceae
† <i>Lecidea diducens</i> Nyl. SO	Lecideaceae	† <i>Lepraria membranacea</i> (Dicks.) Vain. OL, SO	Stereocaulaceae
† <i>Lecidea endochlora</i> (Hook.f. et Taylor) Tuck. SO	Lecideaceae	† <i>Lepraria vouauxii</i> (Hue) R.C.Harris SO	Stereocaulaceae
<i>Lecidea fuscocincta</i> Stirt. OL	Lecideaceae	† <i>Leprocaulon arbuscula</i> (Nyl.) Nyl. SO	Lecanorales genera incertae sedis
<i>Lecidea lapicida</i> var. <i>maungahukae</i> Hertel	Lecideaceae	† <i>Leptogium australe</i> (Hook.f. et Taylor) Müll.Arg. OL, SO	Collemataceae
† <i>Lecidea lapicida</i> var. <i>pantherina</i> Ach. SO	Lecideaceae	† <i>Leptogium austroamericanum</i> (Malme) C.W.Dodge SO	Collemataceae
† <i>Lecidea lygomma</i> var. <i>crassilabra</i> (Müll.Arg.) Hertel et Rambold SO	Lecideaceae	† <i>Leptogium biloculare</i> F.Wilson SO	Collemataceae
<i>Lecidea miscescens</i> Nyl. OL	Lecideaceae	† <i>Leptogium burgessii</i> (L.) Mont. SO	Collemataceae
<i>Lecidea nigratula</i> Müll.Arg. OL	Lecideaceae	† <i>Leptogium coralloideum</i> (Meyen et Flot.) Vain. SO	Collemataceae
† <i>Lecidea ochroleuca</i> Pers. SO	Lecideaceae	† <i>Leptogium cyanizum</i> Nyl. SO	Collemataceae
† <i>Lecidea plana</i> (J.Lahm) Nyl. SO	Lecideaceae	† <i>Leptogium laceroides</i> de Lesd. SO	Collemataceae
† <i>Lecidea sarcogynoides</i> Körb. SO	Lecideaceae		
† <i>Lecidea spheniscidarum</i> Hertel SO	Lecideaceae		

† <i>Leptogium malmei</i> P.M.Jørg. SO	Collemataceae	†§ <i>Llimoniella ramalinae</i> (Müll.Arg.) Etayo et Diederich SO	Helotiales incertae sedis
† <i>Leptogium pecten</i> F.Wilson SO	Collemataceae	† <i>Lobaria dictyophora</i> (Müll.Arg.) D.J.Galloway OL	Lobariaceae
† <i>Leptogium philorheuma</i> F.Wilson SO	Collemataceae	† <i>Lobaria retigera</i> (Bory) Trevis. SO	Lobariaceae
† <i>Leptogium phyllocarpum</i> (Pers.) Mont. SO	Collemataceae	† <i>Lobothallia melanaspis</i> (Ach.) Hafellner SO	Hymeneliaceae
† <i>Leptogium plicatile</i> (Ach.) Leight. RR, SO	Collemataceae	† <i>Lopadium monosporum</i> (C.Knight) Hellb. SO	Ectolechiaceae
† <i>Leptogium propaguliferum</i> Vain. SO	Collemataceae	† <i>Loxospora septata</i> (Sipman et Aptroot) Kantvilas SO	Sarrameanaceae
† <i>Leptogium victorianum</i> F.Wilson SO	Collemataceae	† <i>Loxospora solenospora</i> (Müll.Arg.) Kantvilas SO	Sarrameanaceae
† <i>Leptorhaphis</i> <i>haematommatum</i> Hafellner et Kalb SO	Naetrocymbaceae	† <i>Macentina stigonemoides</i> A.Orange SO	Verrucariaceae
†‡ <i>Lichenochora xanthoriae</i> Treibel et Rambold OL, SO	Phyllachoraceae	<i>Malcolmiella cinereovirens</i> Vězda	Bacidiaceae
†‡ <i>Lichenocodium cargillianum</i> (Linds.) D.Hawksw. OL, SO	Anamorphic Ascomycota	†‡ <i>Maronea constans</i> (Nyl.) Hepp SO	Fuscideaceae
†‡§ <i>Lichenocodium usneae</i> (Anzi) D.Hawksw. SO	Anamorphic Ascomycota	† <i>Mazosia melanophthalma</i> (Müll.Arg.) R.Sant. SO	Roccellaceae
†‡ <i>Lichenodiplis lecanorae</i> (Vouaux) Dyko et D.Hawksw. SO	Anamorphic Ascomycota	† <i>Mazosia phyllosema</i> (Nyl.) Zahlbr. SO	Roccellaceae
†‡§ <i>Lichenodiplis pertusariicola</i> (Nyl.) Diederich SO	Anamorphic Ascomycota	<i>Megalaria imshaugii</i> Fryday	Megalariaceae
†‡§ <i>Lichenodiplis poeltii</i> S.Y.Kondr. et D.Hawksw. SO	Anamorphic Ascomycota	<i>Megalaria macrospora</i> Fryday OL	Megalariaceae
†‡ <i>Lichenopeltella epiphylla</i> R.Sant. SO	Microthyriaceae	<i>Megalaria maculosa</i> (Stirt.) D.J.Galloway	Megalariaceae
†‡ <i>Lichenostigma cosmopolites</i> Hafellner et Calatayud OL, SO	Lichenotheliaceae	† <i>Megalaria pulverea</i> (Borrer) Hafellner et Schreiner SO	Megalariaceae
†‡§ <i>Lichenostigma rugosa</i> G.Thor SO	Lichenotheliaceae	<i>Megalaria semipallida</i> (C.Knight) D.J.Galloway	Megalariaceae
† <i>Lichina minutissima</i> Henssen SO	Lichinaceae	<i>Megalaria spodophana</i> (Nyl.) D.J.Galloway OL	Megalariaceae
† <i>Lithographa graphidioides</i> (Cromb.) Imshaug ex Coppins et Fryday SO	Trapeliaceae	<i>Megalaria subcarnea</i> (Müll.Arg.) D.J.Galloway OL	Megalariaceae
<i>Lithogyalideopsis zeylandica</i> (Vězda et Malcolm) Lücking, Sérus. et Vězda OL	Gomphillaceae	<i>Megalaria sublivens</i> (Nyl.) D.J.Galloway	Megalariaceae
<i>Lithothelium australe</i> Aptroot et Mayrhofer	Pyrenulaceae	<i>Megalaria variegata</i> (Müll.Arg.) D.J.Galloway OL	Megalariaceae
§ <i>Llimoniella placopsidis</i> Diederich et Fryday DP	Helotiales incertae sedis	† <i>Megaloblastenia flavidoatra</i> (Nyl.) Sipman SO	Megalosporaceae
		† <i>Megalospora bartlettii</i> Sipman SO	Megalosporaceae

† <i>Megalospora disjuncta</i> Sipman <small>SO</small>	Megalosporaceae	§ <i>Miriquidica effigurata</i> Fryday <small>RR</small>	Lecanoraceae
† <i>Megalospora gompholoma</i> subsp. <i>fuscolineata</i> Sipman <small>OL, SO</small>	Megalosporaceae	† <i>Miriquidica nigroleprosa</i> (Vain.) Hertel et Rambold <small>SO</small>	Lecanoraceae
<i>Megalospora knightii</i> Sipman	Megalosporaceae	§ <i>Miriquidica squamulosa</i> Fryday <small>IE, OL</small>	Lecanoraceae
† <i>Megalospora lopadioides</i> Sipman <small>OL, SO</small>	Megalosporaceae	† <i>Monerolechia badia</i> (Fr.) Kalb <small>SO</small>	Physciaceae
† <i>Megalospora subtuberculosa</i> (C.Knight) Sipman <small>SO</small>	Megalosporaceae	† <i>Muellerella lichenicola</i> (Sommerf.) D.Hawksw. <small>SO</small>	Verrucariaceae
† <i>Megaspora verrucosa</i> (Ach.) Hafellner et V.Wirth <small>SO</small>	Pertusariaceae	† <i>Muellerella pygmaea</i> (Körb.) D.Hawksw. <small>SO</small>	Verrucariaceae
<i>Melanelixia calva</i> (Essl.) A.Crespo, Divakar et Elix	Parmeliaceae	† <i>Multiclavula coronilla</i> (Martin) R.H.Petersen <small>SO</small>	Clavariaceae
<i>Melanelixia glabratuloides</i> (Essl.) A.Crespo, Divakar et Elix	Parmeliaceae	† <i>Multiclavula corynoides</i> (Peck) R.H.Petersen <small>SO</small>	Clavariaceae
† <i>Melanelixia subglabra</i> (Räsänen) A.Crespo, Divakar et Elix <small>SO</small>	Parmeliaceae	† <i>Multiclavula mucida</i> (Pers: Fr.) R.H.Petersen <small>SO</small>	Clavariaceae
† <i>Melanohalea zopheroa</i> (Essl.) O.Blanco, A.Crespo, Divakar, Essl., D.Hawksw. et Lumbsch <small>SO</small>	Parmeliaceae	†§ <i>Mycoblastus bryophilus</i> Imshaug ex Kantvilas <small>OL, SO</small>	Mycoblastaceae
†§ <i>Melanotopelia rugosa</i> (Kantvilas et Vězda) Lumbsch et Mangold <small>SO</small>	Graphidaceae	† <i>Mycoblastus campbellianus</i> (Nyl.) Zahlbr. <small>SO</small>	Mycoblastaceae
<i>Melaspilea subeffigurans</i> (Nyl.) Müll.Arg.	Melaspilaceae	†§ <i>Mycoblastus coniophorus</i> (Elix et A.W.Archer) Kantvilas et Elix <small>OL, SO</small>	Mycoblastaceae
<i>Menegazzia hypernota</i> Bjerke	Parmeliaceae	†§ <i>Mycoblastus disporus</i> (C.Knight) Kantvilas <small>OL, SO</small>	Mycoblastaceae
†§ <i>Menegazzia kantvilasii</i> P.James <small>SO</small>	Parmeliaceae	† <i>Mycoblastus dissimulans</i> (Nyl.) Zahlbr. <small>SO</small>	Mycoblastaceae
<i>Menegazzia stirtonii</i> (Zahlbr.) Kantvilas et Louwhoff	Parmeliaceae	† <i>Mycocalicium albonigrum</i> (Nyl.) Tibell <small>SO</small>	Mycocaliciaceae
† <i>Menegazzia ultralucens</i> P.James et D.J.Galloway <small>SO</small>	Parmeliaceae	† <i>Mycocalicium subtile</i> (Pers.) Szatala <small>SO</small>	Mycocaliciaceae
† <i>Micarea flagellispora</i> Coppins et Kantvilas <small>OL, SO</small>	Micareaceae	† <i>Mycocalicium victoriae</i> (C.Knight ex F.Wilson) Tibell <small>SO</small>	Mycocaliciaceae
† <i>Micarea isabellina</i> Coppins et Kantvilas <small>SO</small>	Micareaceae	<i>Mycomicrothelia minutissima</i> (C.Knight) D.Hawksw. <small>OL</small>	Arthopyreniaceae
† <i>Micarea nitschkeana</i> (Lahm ex Rabenh.) Harm. <small>SO</small>	Micareaceae	<i>Mycomicrothelia striguloides</i> Sérus. et Aptroot <small>OL</small>	Arthopyreniaceae
† <i>Micarea peliocarpa</i> (Anzi) Coppins et R.Sant. <small>SO</small>	Micareaceae	‡ <i>Myxophora apotheciicola</i> Nik. Hoffm. et Hafellner <small>OL</small>	Pseudoperisporiaceae
† <i>Micarea prasina</i> Fr. <small>SO</small>	Micareaceae	† <i>Naetrocymbe punctiformis</i> (Pers.) R.C.Harris <small>SO</small>	Naetrocymbaceae
† <i>Microcalicium arenarium</i> (Hampe ex A.Massal.) Tibell <small>SO</small>	Microcaliciaceae	† <i>Nectria byssophila</i> Rossman <small>OL, SO</small>	Nectriaceae
† <i>Miriquidica deusta</i> (Stenh.) Hertel et Rambold <small>SO</small>	Lecanoraceae	† <i>Nephroma helveticum</i> Ach. <small>SO</small>	Nephromataceae
		†§ <i>Nigropuncta rugulosa</i> D.Hawksw. <small>OL, SO</small>	Anamorphic Ascomycota

† <i>Notocladonia undulata</i> S.Hammer OL, SO, RR	Cladoniaceae	† <i>Pannaria dichroa</i> (Hook.f. et Taylor) Cromb. SO	Pannariaceae
† <i>Ocellularia allosporoides</i> (Nyl.) Patw. et C.R.Kulkarni OL, SO, RR	Thelotremataceae	† <i>Pannaria subcrustacea</i> (Räsänen) P.M.Jørg. SO	Pannariaceae
§ <i>Ocellularia bicuspidata</i> (Müll.Arg.) Mangold, Elix et Lumbsch SO	Thelotremataceae	† <i>Pannoparmelia wilsonii</i> (Räsänen) D.J.Galloway SO	Parmeliaceae
<i>Ocellularia concentricum</i> (Stirt.) Sherwood OL	Thelotremataceae	† <i>Parasiphula elixii</i> (Kantvilas) Kantvilas et Grube OL, SO	Icmadophilaceae
† <i>Ocellularia monosporoides</i> (Nyl.) Hale SO	Thelotremataceae	† <i>Parasiphula georginae</i> (Kantvilas) Kantvilas et Grube SO	Icmadophilaceae
§ <i>Ocellularia profunda</i> (Stirt.) Mangold, Elix et Lumbsch SO	Thelotremataceae	† <i>Parasiphula jamesii</i> (Kantvilas) Kantvilas et Grube OL, SO	Icmadophilaceae
† <i>Ochrolechia tartarea</i> (L.) A.Massal. OL, SO	Pertusariaceae	† <i>Parmelia kerguelensis</i> F.Wilson SO	Parmeliaceae
<i>Ochrolechia thelotremoides</i> (Nyl.) Zahlbr.	Pertusariaceae	§ <i>Parmelia nortestacea</i> Elix	Parmeliaceae
†‡ <i>Opegrapha atra</i> Pers. SO	Roccellaceae	† <i>Parmelia protosignifera</i> Elix et J.Johnst. OL, SO	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Opegrapha bonplandii</i> Fée OL, SO	Roccellaceae	† <i>Parmelia salcrambidiocarpa</i> Hale SO	Parmeliaceae
‡ <i>Opegrapha brevissima</i> Kalb et Hafellner OL	Roccellaceae	<i>Parmeliella crassa</i> P.M.Jørg. et D.J.Galloway	Pannariaceae
<i>Opegrapha concrucians</i> Kremp. OL	Roccellaceae	† <i>Parmeliella granulata</i> I.M.Lamb SO	Pannariaceae
<i>Opegrapha devia</i> (C.Knight et Mitt.) Nyl.	Roccellaceae	† <i>Parmeliella nigrata</i> (Müll.Arg.) P.M.Jørg. et D.J.Galloway SO	Pannariaceae
†‡ <i>Opegrapha foreauii</i> (Moreau) Hafellner et R.Sant. SO	Roccellaceae	† <i>Parmeliella parvula</i> P.M.Jørg. OL, SO	Pannariaceae
†‡§ <i>Opegrapha geographicola</i> (Arnold) Hafellner OL, SO	Roccellaceae	<i>Parmeliella rakiurae</i> P.M.Jørg. et D.J.Galloway OL	Pannariaceae
†‡ <i>Opegrapha maligna</i> Triebel SO	Roccellaceae	† <i>Parmeliella thysanota</i> (Stirt.) Zahlbr. SO	Pannariaceae
†‡§ <i>Opegrapha melanospila</i> Müll.Arg. SO	Roccellaceae	<i>Parmeliella variegata</i> (Stirt.) Müll.Arg. OL	Pannariaceae
<i>Opegrapha murina</i> Kremp. OL	Roccellaceae	† <i>Parmelina pseudorelicina</i> (Jatta) Kantvilas et Elix SO	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Opegrapha puiggarii</i> Müll.Arg. OL, SO	Roccellaceae	† <i>Parmelina quercina</i> (Willd.) Hale OL, SO	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Opegrapha rupestris</i> Pers. OL, SO	Roccellaceae	† <i>Parmelinopsis horrescens</i> (Taylor) Elix et Hale SO	Parmeliaceae
<i>Opegrapha spodopolia</i> Nyl.	Roccellaceae	† <i>Parmelinopsis jamesii</i> (Hale) Elix et Hale SO	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Opegrapha stellata</i> C.Knight SO	Roccellaceae	† <i>Parmelinopsis minarum</i> (Vain.) Elix et Hale SO	Parmeliaceae
†‡§ <i>Opegrapha thelotrematis</i> Coppins OL, SO	Roccellaceae	† <i>Parmelinopsis spathulata</i> (Kurok.) Elix et Hale SO	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Pachyphiale carneola</i> (Ach.) Arnold OL, SO	Gyalectaceae		
† <i>Pannaria centrifuga</i> P.M.Jørg. SO	Pannariaceae		

† <i>Parmelinopsis swinscowii</i> (Hale) Elix et Hale ^{SO}	Parmeliaceae	† <i>Pertusaria hypoxantha</i> Malme ^{SO}	Pertusariaceae
† <i>Parmotrema gardneri</i> (C.W.Dodge) Sérus. ^{SO}	Parmeliaceae	† <i>Pertusaria jamesii</i> Kantvilas ^{SO}	Pertusariaceae
† <i>Parmotrema grayanum</i> (Hue) Hale ^{SO}	Parmeliaceae	† <i>Pertusaria knightiana</i> Müll.Arg. ^{OL, SO}	Pertusariaceae
† <i>Parmotrema lophogenum</i> (Abbayes) Hale ^{SO}	Parmeliaceae	<i>Pertusaria laevis</i> C.Knight	Pertusariaceae
† <i>Parmotrema reparatum</i> (Stirt.) O.Blanco, A.Crespo, Divakar, Elix et Lumbsch ^{SO}	Parmeliaceae	† <i>Pertusaria leucoplaca</i> Müll.Arg. ^{SO}	Pertusariaceae
† <i>Parmotrema robustum</i> (Degel.) Hale ^{SO}	Parmeliaceae	† <i>Pertusaria melaleucoides</i> Müll.Arg. ^{SO}	Pertusariaceae
† <i>Parmotrema zollingeri</i> (Hepp) Hale ^{SO}	Parmeliaceae	<i>Pertusaria micropora</i> Kremp. ^{OL}	Pertusariaceae
† <i>Peltigera canina</i> (L.) Willd. ^{SO, SP}	Peltigeraceae	† <i>Pertusaria monticola</i> Messuti ^{SO}	Pertusariaceae
† <i>Peltigera hymenina</i> (Ach.) Delise ^{SO, SP}	Peltigeraceae	† <i>Pertusaria muricata</i> J.C.David ^{OL, SO}	Pertusariaceae
† <i>Peltigera lepidophora</i> (Vain.) Bitter ^{SO}	Peltigeraceae	<i>Pertusaria murrayi</i> Elix et A.W.Archer ^{OL}	Pertusariaceae
† <i>Peltigera malacea</i> (Ach.) Funck ^{SO}	Peltigeraceae	<i>Pertusaria otagoana</i> D.J.Galloway ^{OL}	Pertusariaceae
† <i>Peltigera membranacea</i> (Ach.) Nyl. ^{SO}	Peltigeraceae	<i>Pertusaria paratropa</i> Müll.Arg. ^{OL}	Pertusariaceae
† <i>Peltigera praetextata</i> (Flörke ex Sommerf.) Zopf ^{SO}	Peltigeraceae	<i>Pertusaria parvula</i> A.W.Archer et Elix ^{OL}	Pertusariaceae
† <i>Perigrapta nitida</i> Ertz, Diederich, Christnach et Wedin ^{RR, SO}	Roccellaceae	† <i>Pertusaria perrimosa</i> Nyl. ^{SO}	Pertusariaceae
<i>Pertusaria albissima</i> Müll.Arg.	Pertusariaceae	† <i>Pertusaria petrophyes</i> C.Knight ^{OL, SO}	Pertusariaceae
<i>Pertusaria allanii</i> Zahlbr. ^{RR}	Pertusariaceae	<i>Pertusaria scottii</i> Elix et A.W.Archer ^{OL}	Pertusariaceae
<i>Pertusaria barbatica</i> A.W.Archer et Elix ^{RR}	Pertusariaceae	<i>Pertusaria spilota</i> A.W.Archer et Malcolm	Pertusariaceae
<i>Pertusaria bartlettii</i> A.W.Archer et Elix ^{OL}	Pertusariaceae	<i>Pertusaria sporellula</i> A.W.Archer et Elix ^{OL}	Pertusariaceae
<i>Pertusaria celata</i> A.W.Archer et Elix	Pertusariaceae	† <i>Pertusaria stellata</i> Fryday ^{TO?}	Pertusariaceae
<i>Pertusaria circumcincta</i> Stirt.	Pertusariaceae	† <i>Pertusaria subsidiosa</i> A.W.Archer ^{OL, SO}	Pertusariaceae
§ <i>Pertusaria dennistonensis</i> Elix et A.W.Archer ^{OL}	Pertusariaceae	† <i>Pertusaria subplanaica</i> A.W.Archer et Elix ^{SO}	Pertusariaceae
<i>Pertusaria duppensis</i> A.W.Archer et Malcolm ^{OL}	Pertusariaceae	† <i>Pertusaria subventosa</i> Malme ^{OL, SO}	Pertusariaceae
† <i>Pertusaria erubescens</i> (Taylor) Nyl. ^{SO}	Pertusariaceae	† <i>Pertusaria thammolica</i> A.W.Archer ^{SO}	Pertusariaceae
<i>Pertusaria erumpescens</i> Nyl. ^{OL}	Pertusariaceae	<i>Pertusaria theochroa</i> Kremp. ^{OL}	Pertusariaceae
<i>Pertusaria flavovelata</i> Elix et Malcolm ^{OL}	Pertusariaceae	† <i>Pertusaria thiospoda</i> C.Knight ^{SO}	Pertusariaceae
<i>Pertusaria hadrospora</i> A.W.Archer et Elix	Pertusariaceae	<i>Pertusaria tyloplaca</i> Nyl.	Pertusariaceae
		<i>Pertusaria vallicola</i> Elix et Malcolm ^{OL}	Pertusariaceae

† <i>Pertusaria xanthoplaca</i> Müll.Arg. SO	Pertusariaceae	† <i>Physcia atrostriata</i> Moberg SO	Physciaceae
†§ <i>Peterjamesia circumscripta</i> (Taylor) D.Hawksw. SO	Verrucariaceae	† <i>Physcia crispa</i> Nyl. SO	Physciaceae
†§ <i>Phacopsis fusca</i> (Triebel et Rambold) Diederich SO	Parmeliaceae	† <i>Physcia tribacoides</i> Nyl. SO	Physciaceae
† <i>Phacopsis oxyspora</i> (Tul.) Triebel et Rambold SO	Parmeliaceae	† <i>Placidium squamulosum</i> (Ach.) Breuss RR, SO	Verrucariaceae
<i>Phaeocalicium asciiforme</i> Tibell OL	Mycocaliciaceae	† <i>Placopsis bicolor</i> (Tuck.) de Lesd. SO	Trapeliaceae
† <i>Phaeographis intricans</i> (Nyl.) Staiger SO	Graphidaceae	† <i>Placopsis dusenii</i> I.M.Lamb SO	Trapeliaceae
† <i>Phaeophyscia adiastrata</i> (Essl.) Essl. SO	Physciaceae	† <i>Placynthiella oligotropa</i> (J.R.Laundon) Coppins et P.James OL, SO	Trapeliaceae
† <i>Phaeophyscia endococcina</i> var. <i>endococcinoides</i> (Poelt) Moberg SO	Physciaceae	†§ <i>Placynthium subradiatum</i> (Nyl.) Arnold SO	Placynthiaceae
† <i>Phaeopyxis punctum</i> (A.Massal.) Rambold, Triebel et Coppins OL, SO	Helotiales incertae sedis	† <i>Platygramme arechavaletae</i> (Müll.Arg.) A.W.Archer SO	Graphidaceae
† <i>Phaeospora perrugosaria</i> (Linds.) R.Sant. SO	Verrucariaceae	† <i>Plectocarpon bumodophori</i> Wedin, Ertz et Diederich SO	Roccellaceae
§ <i>Phaeosporobolus alpinus</i> R.Sant., Alstrup et D. Hawksw. SO	Anamorphic Dothideales	† <i>Plectocarpon concentricum</i> Ertz, Diederich et Wedin OL	Roccellaceae
§ <i>Phaeosporobolus usneae</i> D.Hawksw. et Hafellner SO	Anamorphic Dothideales	† <i>Plectocarpon gallowayi</i> (S.Kondr.) Ertz et Diederich SO	Roccellaceae
<i>Phlyctis longifera</i> (Nyl.) D.J.Galloway et G.Guzmán	Phlyctidaceae	† <i>Plectocarpon opegraphoideum</i> Christnach, Ertz, Diederich et Wedin	Roccellaceae
<i>Phlyctis megalospora</i> (P.James) D.J.Galloway et G.Guzmán	Phlyctidaceae	† <i>Plectocarpon tibellii</i> Ertz et Diederich OL	Roccellaceae
<i>Phlyctis oleosa</i> Stirt.	Phlyctidaceae	† <i>Pocsia dispersa</i> Vězda OL, SO	Ascomycota incertae sedis
† <i>Phoma cytospora</i> (Vouaux) D.Hawksw. SO	Anamorphic Ascomycota	<i>Podotara pilophoriformis</i> Malcolm et Vězda	Lecanorales genera incertae sedis
† <i>Phoma dubia</i> (Linds.) Sacc. et A.Trotter OL	Anamorphic Ascomycota	† <i>Polyblastia cruenta</i> (Körb.) P.James et Swinscow OL, SO	Verrucariaceae
<i>Phyllisciella aotearoa</i> Henssen et J.K.Bartlett OL	Lichinaceae	† <i>Polyblastia melaspora</i> (Taylor) Zahlbr. OL, SO	Verrucariaceae
† <i>Phylloporis viridis</i> Lucking OL, SO	Strigulaceae	<i>Polyblastia trachyspora</i> (C.Knight) Müll.Arg. OL	Verrucariaceae
† <i>Phyllopsora buettneri</i> var. <i>glauca</i> (de Lesd.) Brako SO	Ramalinaceae	† <i>Polycoccum crespoae</i> Váczi et D.Hawksw. SO	Dacampiaceae
† <i>Phyllopsora corallina</i> (Eschw.) Müll.Arg. OL, SO	Ramalinaceae	† <i>Polycoccum jamesii</i> D.Hawksw. OL, TO	Dacampiaceae
† <i>Phyllopsora furfuracea</i> (Pers.) Zahlbr. SO	Ramalinaceae	† <i>Polycoccum rugulosarium</i> (Linds.) D.Hawksw. SO	Dacampiaceae
<i>Phyllopsora malcolmii</i> Vězda et Kalb OL	Ramalinaceae	† <i>Polycoccum squamarioides</i> (Mudd) Arnold SO	Dacampiaceae
		† <i>Polycoccum stictaria</i> (Linds.) D.J.Galloway IE, OL	Dacampiaceae

†‡ <i>Polycoccum vermicularium</i> (Linds.) D.Hawksw. SO	Dacampiaceae	† <i>Porina leptosperma</i> Müll.Arg. OL, SO	Trichotheliaceae
† <i>Polymeridium catapastum</i> (Nyl.) R.C.Harris OL, SO	Trypetheliaceae	<i>Porina leptostegia</i> (C.Knight) Müll.Arg. OL	Trichotheliaceae
† <i>Porina ahlesiana</i> (Körb.) Zahlbr. SO, SP	Trichotheliaceae	† <i>Porina mastoidea</i> (Ach.) Müll.Arg. OL, SO	Trichotheliaceae
† <i>Porina aptrootii</i> P.M.McCarthy SO	Trichotheliaceae	† <i>Porina nucula</i> Ach. OL, SO	Trichotheliaceae
† <i>Porina atrocoerulea</i> Müll.Arg. SO	Trichotheliaceae	<i>Porina otagensis</i> P.M.McCarthy OL	Trichotheliaceae
† <i>Porina cerina</i> (Zahlbr.) R.Sant. SO	Trichotheliaceae	† <i>Porina palmicola</i> Malcolm et Vězda OL, SO	Trichotheliaceae
† <i>Porina chlorotica</i> (Ach.) Müll.Arg. SO	Trichotheliaceae	<i>Porina partita</i> P.M.McCarthy	Trichotheliaceae
<i>Porina chrysophora</i> (Stirt.) R.Sant. OL	Trichotheliaceae	<i>Porina psilocarpa</i> P.M.McCarthy OL	Trichotheliaceae
<i>Porina cinereonigrescens</i> (Stirt.) Müll.Arg. OL	Trichotheliaceae	† <i>Porina raphidiophora</i> (Nyl.) Müll.Arg. SO	Trichotheliaceae
† <i>Porina constrictospora</i> P.M.McCarthy et Kantvilas OL, SO	Trichotheliaceae	<i>Porina rubella</i> (Malcolm et Vězda) Lücking OL	Trichotheliaceae
† <i>Porina corrugata</i> Müll.Arg. OL, SO	Trichotheliaceae	<i>Porina rubrofusca</i> (Malcom et Vězda) Lücking	Trichotheliaceae
† <i>Porina decrescens</i> P.M.McCarthy et Kantvilas SO	Trichotheliaceae	† <i>Porina rufula</i> (Kremp.) Vain. OL, SO	Trichotheliaceae
<i>Porina diffluens</i> Malcolm et Vězda OL	Trichotheliaceae	† <i>Porina semecarpi</i> Vain. SO	Trichotheliaceae
† <i>Porina elegantula</i> Müll.Arg. OL, SO	Trichotheliaceae	† <i>Porina silvatica</i> P.M.McCarthy et Kantvilas SO	Trichotheliaceae
<i>Porina emiscens</i> (Nyl.) Müll.Arg. OL	Trichotheliaceae	<i>Porina speciosa</i> P.M.McCarthy et Malcolm OL	Trichotheliaceae
† <i>Porina epiphylla</i> (Fée) Fée OL, SO	Trichotheliaceae	† <i>Porina subapplanata</i> Malcom, Vězda, P.M.McCarthy et Kantvilas SO	Trichotheliaceae
† <i>Porina exacta</i> Malcolm, P.M.McCarthy et Kantvilas OL, SO	Trichotheliaceae	† <i>Porina tetramera</i> (Malme) R.Sant. SO	Trichotheliaceae
† <i>Porina fluminea</i> P.M.McCarthy et P.N.Johnson SO	Trichotheliaceae	† <i>Porpidia platycarpoides</i> (Bagl.) Hertel SO	Porpidiaceae
† <i>Porina guentheri</i> (Flot.) Zahlbr. SO	Trichotheliaceae	† <i>Porpidia skottsbergiana</i> Hertel OL, SO	Porpidiaceae
† <i>Porina kantvilasii</i> P.M.McCarthy SO	Trichotheliaceae	† <i>Porpidia speirea</i> (Ach.) Kremp. RR, SO	Porpidiaceae
<i>Porina lamprocarpa</i> (Stirt.) Müll.Arg. OL	Trichotheliaceae	† <i>Porpidia superba</i> (Körb.) Hertel et Knoph SO	Porpidiaceae
† <i>Porina leptalea</i> (Durieu et Mont.) A.L.Sm. SO	Trichotheliaceae	†‡ <i>Porpidia tuberculosa</i> (Sm.) Hertel et Knoph SO	Porpidiaceae
<i>Porina leptaleina</i> (Nyl.) Müll.Arg. OL	Trichotheliaceae	‡§ <i>Pronectria subimperspicua</i> (Speg.) Lowen SO	Bionectriaceae
		† <i>Protoblastenia rupestris</i> (Scop.) J.Steiner RR, SO	Psoraceae
		† <i>Pseudocyphellaria crocatoides</i> D.J.Galloway SO	Lobariaceae

†§ <i>Pseudocyphellaria godeffroyi</i> (Kremp.) D.J.Galloway OL, SO	Lobariaceae	† <i>Pyrenula ravenelii</i> (Tuck.) R.C.Harris SO	Pyrenulaceae
† <i>Pseudocyphellaria mallota</i> (Tuck.) H.Magn. OL, SO	Lobariaceae	† <i>Pyxine cocoes</i> (Sw.) Nyl. SO	Physciaceae
† <i>Pseudocyphellaria nermula</i> D.J.Galloway TO?	Lobariaceae	† <i>Racodium rupestre</i> Pers. SO	Anamorphic Ascomycota
†§ <i>Pseudocyphellaria prolificans</i> (Nyl.) Vain. OL, SO	Lobariaceae	<i>Ramalodium dumosum</i> Henssen OL	Pannariaceae
†§ <i>Pseudocyphellaria semilanata</i> (Müll.Arg.) D.J.Galloway OL, SO	Lobariaceae	<i>Ramalodium fecundissimum</i> Henssen	Pannariaceae
†§ <i>Pseudocyphellaria sulphurea</i> (Schaer.) D.J.Galloway OL, SO	Lobariaceae	† <i>Ramboldia sanguinolenta</i> (Kremp.) Kalb, Lumbsch et Elix SO	Lecanoraceae
† <i>Psilolechia clavulifera</i> (Nyl.) Coppins OL, SO	Pilocarpaceae	† <i>Ramboldia stuartii</i> (Hampe) Kantvilas et Elix OL, SO	Lecanoraceae
† <i>Psilolechia lucida</i> (Ach.) M.Choisy SO	Pilocarpaceae	†§ <i>Refractohilum galligenum</i> D.Hawksw. OL, SO	Moniliaceae
† <i>Psora crenata</i> (Taylor) Reinke OL, SO	Psoraceae	† <i>Rhizocarpon copelandii</i> (Körb.) Th.Fr. SO	Rhizocarpaceae
† <i>Psora crystallifera</i> (Taylor) Müll.Arg. OL, SO	Psoraceae	† <i>Rhizocarpon disporum</i> (Nägeli ex Hepp) Müll.Arg. OL, SO	Rhizocarpaceae
† <i>Psoroma angustisectum</i> Zahlbr. OL, SO	Pannariaceae	† <i>Rhizocarpon geographicum</i> subsp. <i>arcticum</i> (Runemark) Hertel OL, SO	Rhizocarpaceae
<i>Psoroma cyanosorediatum</i> P.M.Jørg. OL	Pannariaceae	† <i>Rhizocarpon hochstetteri</i> (Körb.) Vain. SO	Rhizocarpaceae
† <i>Psoroma geminatum</i> P.M.Jørg. SO	Pannariaceae	† <i>Rhizocarpon polycarpum</i> (Hepp) Th.Fr. SO	Rhizocarpaceae
<i>Punctelia novozelandica</i> Elix et J.Johnst.	Parmeliaceae	† <i>Rhizocarpon postumum</i> (Nyl.) Arnold SO	Rhizocarpaceae
† <i>Pyrenidium actinellum</i> Nyl. SO	Dacampiaceae	† <i>Rhizocarpon purpurescens</i> Fryday SO	Rhizocarpaceae
† <i>Pyrenopsis tasmanica</i> Nyl. SO	Lichinaceae	† <i>Rhizocarpon pusillum</i> Runemark SO	Rhizocarpaceae
† <i>Pyrenothrix nigra</i> Riddle SO	Pyrenotrichaceae	† <i>Rhizocarpon subpostumum</i> (Nyl.) Arnold OL, SO	Rhizocarpaceae
† <i>Pyrenotrichum splitgerberi</i> Mont. OL, SO	Ectolechiaceae	† <i>Rhizocarpon viridiatrum</i> (Wulfen) Körb. SO	Rhizocarpaceae
<i>Pyrenula chlorospila</i> (Nyl.) Arnold OL	Pyrenulaceae	<i>Rhytidiella beloniza</i> (Stirt.) M.B.Aguirre OL	Cucurbitariaceae
† <i>Pyrenula dermatodes</i> (Borrer) Schaer. SO	Pyrenulaceae	† <i>Rimularia hepaticola</i> Kantvilas et Coppins OL, SO	Trapeliaceae
<i>Pyrenula moniliformis</i> (C.Knight) Müll.Arg. OL	Pyrenulaceae	†§ <i>Rinodina brattii</i> H.Mayrhofer SO	Physciaceae
<i>Pyrenula nitidula</i> (Bres.) R.C.Harris	Pyrenulaceae	† <i>Rinodina capensis</i> Hampe SO	Physciaceae
<i>Pyrenula quassiaecola</i> (Fée) Fée	Pyrenulaceae	† <i>Rinodina confragosula</i> (Nyl.) Müll.Arg. OL, SO	Physciaceae
<i>Pyrenula sexocularis</i> (Nyl.) Müll.Arg.	Pyrenulaceae	† <i>Rinodina exigua</i> (Ach.) Gray OL, SO	Physciaceae
<i>Pyrenula thelomorpha</i> Tuck OL	Pyrenulaceae		

<i>Rinodina gallowayi</i> H.Mayrhofer <small>OL</small>	Physciaceae	† <i>Sclerophora amabilis</i> (Tibell) Tibell <small>SO</small>	Coniocybaceae
§ <i>Rinodina herteliana</i> Kaschik	Physciaceae	† <i>Sclerophora sanguinea</i> (Tibell) Tibell <small>SO</small>	Coniocybaceae
† <i>Rinodina immersa</i> (Körb.) Arnold <small>RR, SO</small>	Physciaceae	<i>Scoliosporum lividum</i> Malcolm et Vězda	Lecanoraceae
†‡ <i>Rinodina inflata</i> Kalb <small>OL, SO</small>	Physciaceae	† <i>Scoliosporum umbrinum</i> (Ach.) Arnold <small>SO</small>	Lecanoraceae
†‡ <i>Rinodina insularis</i> (Arnold) Hafellner <small>RR, SO</small>	Physciaceae	†‡ <i>Scutula miliaris</i> (Wallr.) Trevis. <small>RR, SO</small>	Pilocarpaceae
<i>Rinodina jamesii</i> H.Mayrhofer	Physciaceae	† <i>Siphula pickeringii</i> Tuck. <small>SO</small>	Icmadophilaceae
†§ <i>Rinodina moziana</i> (Nyl.) Zahlbr. var. <i>moziana</i> <small>SO</small>	Physciaceae	†‡ <i>Skyttea mayrhoferi</i> Diederich et Etayo <small>RR, SO</small>	Helotiales incertae sedis
§ <i>Rinodina moziana</i> var. <i>parasitica</i> Kaschik et H.Mayrhofer <small>OL</small>	Physciaceae	† <i>Spilonema dendroides</i> Henssen <small>SO</small>	Coccocarpiaceae
† <i>Rinodina murrayi</i> H.Mayrhofer <small>RR, SO</small>	Physciaceae	† <i>Sporopodium phyllocharis</i> (Mont.) A.Massal. <small>SO</small>	Pilocarpaceae
§ <i>Rinodina oxydata</i> (A.Massal.) A.Massal.	Physciaceae	† <i>Staurothele fissa</i> (Taylor) Zwackh <small>RR, SO</small>	Verrucariaceae
†‡ <i>Rinodina septentrionalis</i> Malme <small>OL, SO</small>	Physciaceae	<i>Steinera radiata</i> P.James et Henssen subsp. <i>radiata</i> <small>OL</small>	Coccocarpiaceae
<i>Rinodina subtubulata</i> (C.Knight) Zahlbr.	Physciaceae	<i>Steinera radiata</i> subsp. <i>aucklandica</i> P.James et Henssen <small>OL, IE</small>	Coccocarpiaceae
† <i>Roccellinastrum flavescens</i> Kantvilas <small>OL, SO</small>	Micareaeae	† <i>Stereocaulon delisei</i> Bory ex Duby <small>SO</small>	Stereocaulaceae
†‡ <i>Roselliniella coccocarpiae</i> (Pat.) Matzer et R.Sant. <small>RR, SO</small>	Sordariales incertae sedis	<i>Stereocaulon wadei</i> I.M.Lamb <small>OL</small>	Stereocaulaceae
†‡ <i>Rosellinula lopadii</i> (Vouaux) D.J.Galloway <small>RR, SO</small>	Dothideales incertae sedia	†§ <i>Sticta brevipes</i> (Mull.Arg.) Zahlbr. <small>OL, SO</small>	Lobariaceae
†§ <i>Sagediopsis campsteriana</i> (Linds.) D.Hawksw. et R.Sant. <small>SO</small>	Adelococcaceae	†§ <i>Sticta caperata</i> (Nyl.) Nyl. <small>OL, SO</small>	Lobariaceae
† <i>Santessoniella pulchella</i> P.M.Jørg. <small>SO</small>	Pannariaceae	†§ <i>Sticta cyphellulata</i> (Müll. Arg.) Hue <small>SO</small>	Lobariaceae
† <i>Sarcographa labyrinthica</i> (Ach.) Müll.Arg. <small>SO</small>	Graphidaceae	†§ <i>Sticta wiegelii</i> (Ach.) Vain. <small>OL, SO</small>	Lobariaceae
†§ <i>Schaereria bullata</i> Kantvilas <small>SO</small>	Trapeliaceae	†‡ <i>Stigmatidium congestum</i> (Körb.) Triebel <small>RR, SO</small>	Mycosphaerellaceae
†§ <i>Schaereria fabispora</i> Hertel et Zürn <small>OL, SO</small>	Trapeliaceae	†‡ <i>Stigmatidium frigidum</i> (Sacc.) Alstrup et D.Hawksw. <small>SO</small>	Mycosphaerellaceae
† <i>Schaereria fuscocinerea</i> (Nyl.) Clauzade et Cl.Roux <small>OL, SO</small>	Trapeliaceae	†‡ <i>Stigmatidium peltideae</i> (Vain.) R.Sant. <small>SO</small>	Mycosphaerellaceae
† <i>Schismatomma occultum</i> (C.Knight et Mitt.) Zahlbr. <small>SO</small>	Roccellaceae	†‡ <i>Stigmatidium pumilum</i> (Lettau) Matzer et J.Hafellner <small>SO</small>	Mycosphaerellaceae
†§ <i>Schizotrema schizolomum</i> (Müll.Arg.) Mangold et Lumbsch <small>SO</small>	Graphidaceae	†‡ <i>Stigmatidium schaeereri</i> (A.Massal.) Trevis. <small>SO</small>	Mycosphaerellaceae
†§ <i>Schizotrema zebrinum</i> Mangold <small>SO</small>	Graphidaceae	†‡ <i>Stigmatidium</i> <i>xanthoparmeliarum</i> Hafellner <small>OL, SO</small>	Mycosphaerellaceae

†‡ <i>Strangospora deplanata</i> (Almq.) Clauzade et Cl.Roux OL, SO	Lecanoraceae	† <i>Tapellaria phyllophila</i> (Stirt.) R.Sant. SO	Ectolechiaceae
† <i>Strigula affinis</i> (A.Massal.) R.C.Harris OL, SO	Strigulaceae	† <i>Thamnogalla crombei</i> (Mudd) D.Hawksw. SO	Odontotremataceae
† <i>Strigula albicascens</i> (Nyl.) R.C.Harris OL, SO	Strigulaceae	† <i>Thelenella luridella</i> (Nyl.) H.Mayrhofer OL, SO	Thelenellaceae
† <i>Strigula australiensis</i> P.M.McCarthy SO	Strigulaceae	<i>Thelidium maurospilum</i> (Nyl.) Hellb. OL	Verrucariaceae
† <i>Strigula decipiens</i> (Malme) P.M.McCarthy SO	Strigulaceae	<i>Thelidium neozelandicum</i> Zahlbr.	Verrucariaceae
<i>Strigula delicata</i> Sérus.	Strigulaceae	† <i>Thelidium papulare</i> (Fr.) Arnold SO	Verrucariaceae
† <i>Strigula fossulicola</i> P.M.McCarthy, Streimann et Elix SO	Strigulaceae	† <i>Thelidium pluvium</i> A.Orange SO	Verrucariaceae
<i>Strigula fracticonidia</i> R.C.Harris OL	Strigulaceae	†‡ <i>Thelomma ocellatum</i> (Körb.) Tibell SO	Physciaceae
† <i>Strigula indutula</i> (Nyl.) R.C.Harris OL, SO	Strigulaceae	<i>Thelotrema circumscriptum</i> C.Knight	Thelotremataceae
<i>Strigula johnsonii</i> P.M.McCarthy	Strigulaceae	<i>Thelotrema farinaceum</i> C.Knight OL	Thelotremataceae
<i>Strigula kaitokensis</i> Sérus. et Polly	Strigulaceae	<i>Thelotrema hians</i> Stirt.	Thelotremataceae
† <i>Strigula melanobapha</i> (Kremp.) R.Sant. OL, SO	Strigulaceae	† <i>Thelotrema porinoides</i> Mont. et Bosch. OL, SO	Thelotremataceae
† <i>Strigula minutula</i> P.M.McCarthy OL, SO	Strigulaceae	†§ <i>Thelotrema rugulatum</i> Nyl. OL, SO	Thelotremataceae
† <i>Strigula nemathora</i> Mont. OL, SO	Strigulaceae	<i>Thelotrema saxatile</i> C.Knight	Thelotremataceae
† <i>Strigula nitidula</i> Mont. OL, SO	Strigulaceae	† <i>Thelotrema subtile</i> Tuck. OL, SO	Thelotremataceae
<i>Strigula novae-zelandiae</i> (Nag.Raj.) Sérus.	Strigulaceae	†§ <i>Thelotrema suecicum</i> (H.Magn.) P.James SO	Thelotremataceae
<i>Strigula occulta</i> P.M.McCarthy et Malcolm OL	Strigulaceae	† <i>Thelotrema weberi</i> Hale SO	Thelotremataceae
† <i>Strigula oceanica</i> P.M.McCarthy, Streimann et Elix SO	Strigulaceae	<i>Thrombium epigaeum</i> (Pers.) Wallr. EF, SO	Protothelenellaceae
† <i>Strigula orbicularis</i> Fr.:Fr. OL, SO	Strigulaceae	† <i>Toninia australis</i> Timdal RR, SO	Ramalinaceae
† <i>Strigula prasina</i> Müll.Arg. SO	Strigulaceae	† <i>Toninia glaucocarpa</i> Timdal SO	Ramalinaceae
† <i>Strigula schizopora</i> R.Sant. OL, SO	Strigulaceae	† <i>Toninia sedifolia</i> (Scop.) Timdal SO	Ramalinaceae
† <i>Strigula smaragdula</i> Fr.:Fr. SO	Strigulaceae	† <i>Toninia tumidula</i> (Sm.) Zahlbr. SO	Ramalinaceae
† <i>Strigula subelegans</i> Vain. SO	Strigulaceae	† <i>Topelia rosea</i> (Servit) P.M.Jørg. OL, SO	Stictidaceae
<i>Strigula subsimplicans</i> (Nyl.) R.C.Harris	Strigulaceae	§ <i>Topeliopsis athallina</i> Lumbsch et Mangold	Thelotremataceae
† <i>Strigula subtilissima</i> (Fée) Müll.Arg. OL, SO	Strigulaceae	† <i>Topeliopsis decorticans</i> (Müll.Arg.) A.Frisch et Kalb SO	Thelotremataceae
		† <i>Topeliopsis muscigena</i> (Stizenb.) Kalb. SO	Thelotremataceae

† <i>Topeliopsis novae-zelandiae</i> (Szatala) Lumbsch et Mangold ^{SO}	Thelotremataceae	† <i>Usnea undulata</i> Stirt. ^{OL, SO}	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Topeliopsis subdenticulata</i> (Zahlbr.) A.Frisch et Kalb ^{SO}	Thelotremataceae	† <i>Usnea wirthii</i> P.Clerc. ^{SO}	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Trapelia corticola</i> Coppins et P.James ^{SO}	Trapeliaceae	<i>Verrucaria adguttata</i> Zahlbr. ^{IE, OL}	Verrucariaceae
†§ <i>Trapelia glebulosa</i> (Sm.) J.R.Laundon ^{RR, SO}	Trapeliaceae	<i>Verrucaria amnica</i> P.M.McCarthy et P.N.Johnson	Verrucariaceae
<i>Trapelia herteliana</i> Fryday ^{IE}	Trapeliaceae	† <i>Verrucaria aquatilis</i> Mudd ^{SO}	Verrucariaceae
†§ <i>Trapelia lilacea</i> Kantvilas et Elix ^{SO}	Trapeliaceae	† <i>Verrucaria aucklandica</i> Zahlbr. ^{SO}	Verrucariaceae
<i>Trapelia macrospora</i> Fryday	Trapeliaceae	<i>Verrucaria austroschisticola</i> P.M.McCarthy et P.N.Johnson	Verrucariaceae
† <i>Trapelia placodioides</i> Coppins et P.James ^{RR, SO}	Trapeliaceae	† <i>Verrucaria bubalina</i> P.M.McCarthy ^{OL, SO}	Verrucariaceae
† <i>Trapeliopsis pseudogranulosa</i> Coppins et P.James ^{SO}	Trapeliaceae	† <i>Verrucaria calciseda</i> DC. ^{OL, SO}	Verrucariaceae
†§ <i>Tremella lobariacearum</i> Diederich et M.S.Christ ^{OL, SO}	Tremellaceae	† <i>Verrucaria calciseda</i> DC. ^{OL, SO}	Verrucariaceae
† <i>Tremella ramalinae</i> Diederich ^{SO}	Tremellaceae	† <i>Verrucaria ceuthocarpa</i> Wahlenb. ^{SO}	Verrucariaceae
<i>Tremotylium occultum</i> Stirt. ^{OL}	Thelotremataceae	† <i>Verrucaria compacta</i> (A.Massal.) Jatta ^{OL, SO}	Verrucariaceae
<i>Tremotylium suboccultum</i> Stirt. ^{OL}	Thelotremataceae	† <i>Verrucaria cramba</i> Stirt. ^{OL}	Verrucariaceae
† <i>Trichothelium alboatrum</i> Vain. ^{SO}	Trichotheliaceae	† <i>Verrucaria dolosa</i> Hepp ^{SO}	Verrucariaceae
† <i>Trichothelium assurgens</i> (Cooke) Aptroot et Lücking ^{SO}	Trichotheliaceae	† <i>Verrucaria dufourii</i> DC. ^{SO}	Verrucariaceae
† <i>Trichothelium javanicum</i> (F.Schill.) Vězda ^{SO}	Trichotheliaceae	<i>Verrucaria fiordlandica</i> P.M.McCarthy et P.N.Johnson ^{OL}	Verrucariaceae
† <i>Trypethelium variolosum</i> Ach. ^{SO}	Trypetheliaceae	† <i>Verrucaria halizoa</i> Leight. ^{SO}	Verrucariaceae
† <i>Tuckermannopsis chlorophylla</i> (Willd.) Hale ^{SO}	Parmeliaceae	† <i>Verrucaria hydrela</i> Ach. ^{SO}	Verrucariaceae
<i>Unguiculariopsis triregia</i> S.Y.Kondr. et D.J.Galloway ^{IE}	Helotiaceae	† <i>Verrucaria inconstans</i> P.M.McCarthy ^{OL, SO}	Verrucariaceae
† <i>Usnea baileyi</i> (Stirt.) Zahlbr. ^{SO}	Parmeliaceae	† <i>Verrucaria macrostoma</i> Dufour ex DC. ^{RR, SO}	Verrucariaceae
† <i>Usnea maculata</i> Stirt. ^{OL, SO}	Parmeliaceae	† <i>Verrucaria microsporoides</i> Nyl. ^{OL, SO}	Verrucariaceae
† <i>Usnea rubrotincta</i> Stirt. ^{SO}	Parmeliaceae	† <i>Verrucaria muralis</i> Ach. ^{OL, SO}	Verrucariaceae
† <i>Usnea simplex</i> Motyka ^{SO?}	Parmeliaceae	† <i>Verrucaria nigrescens</i> Pers. ^{OL, SO}	Verrucariaceae
† <i>Usnea subciliata</i> (Motyka) Swinscow ^{OL, SO}	Parmeliaceae	† <i>Verrucaria phaeoderma</i> P.M.McCarthy ^{RR, SO}	Verrucariaceae
<i>Usnea tenerior</i> (Nyl.) Hue	Parmeliaceae	† <i>Verrucaria praetermissa</i> (Trevis.) Anzi ^{OL, SO}	Verrucariaceae
† <i>Usnea trichodeoides</i> Motyka ^{OL, SO}	Parmeliaceae	† <i>Verrucaria prominula</i> Nyl. ^{OL, SO}	Verrucariaceae
		<i>Verrucaria rheitrophila</i> Zschacke ^{RR, SO}	Verrucariaceae
		<i>Verrucaria serpuloides</i> I.M.Lamb ^{OL, SO}	Verrucariaceae
		<i>Verrucaria sessilis</i> P.M.McCarthy	Verrucariaceae

<i>Verrucaria striatula</i> subsp. <i>australis</i> R.Sant. <small>SO</small>	Verrucariaceae	† <i>Xanthoparmelia flindersiana</i> (Elix et P.M.Armstr.) Elix et J.Johnst. <small>SO</small>	Parmeliaceae
<i>Verrucaria striatula</i> Wahlenb. subsp. <i>striatula</i> <small>SO</small>	Verrucariaceae	† <i>Xanthoparmelia isidiotegeta</i> Elix et Kantvilas <small>OL, SO</small>	Parmeliaceae
<i>Verrucaria subdiscereta</i> P.M.McCarthy <small>SO</small>	Verrucariaceae	† <i>Xanthoparmelia lineola</i> (E.C.Berry) Hale <small>SO</small>	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Verrucaria tessellatula</i> Nyl. <small>OL, SO</small>	Verrucariaceae	† <i>Xanthoparmelia luteonotata</i> (J.Steiner) O.Blanco, A.Crespo, Elix, D.Hawksw. et Lumbsch <small>OL, SO</small>	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Vouauxiomyces santessonii</i> D.Hawksw. <small>RR, SO</small>	Anamorphic Ascomycota	<i>Xanthoparmelia malcolmii</i> (Elix) O.Blanco, A.Crespo, Elix, D.Hawksw. et Lumbsch	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Waweia fruticulosa</i> Henssen et Kantvilas <small>SO</small>	Arctomiaceae	<i>Xanthoparmelia melanobarbatica</i> (Essl.) O.Blanco, A.Crespo, Elix, D.Hawksw. et Lumbsch <small>OL</small>	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Wedellomyces aspiciliicola</i> Alstrup <small>OL, SO</small>	Dacampiaceae	† <i>Xanthoparmelia metamorphosa</i> (Gyeln.) Hale <small>OL, SO</small>	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Wentomyces tatjanae</i> S.Kondratyuk	Pseudo-perisporaceae	<i>Xanthoparmelia minutella</i> (Essl.) O.Blanco, A.Crespo, Elix, D.Hawksw. et Lumbsch	Parmeliaceae
<i>Xanthoparmelia adpicta</i> (Zahlbr.) O.Blanco, A.Crespo, Elix, D.Hawksw. et Lumbsch	Parmeliaceae	† <i>Xanthoparmelia murina</i> (Kurok.) Elix <small>SO</small>	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Xanthoparmelia alexandrensis</i> Elix et J.Johnst. <small>OL, SO</small>	Parmeliaceae	† <i>Xanthoparmelia nebulosa</i> (Kurok. et Filson) Elix et J.Johnst. <small>SO</small>	Parmeliaceae
<i>Xanthoparmelia atrobarbatica</i> (Elix) O.Blanco, A.Crespo, Elix, D.Hawksw. †et Lumbsch <small>OL, SO</small>	Parmeliaceae	† <i>Xanthoparmelia norcapnodes</i> (Elix et J.Johnst.) Elix <small>OL, SO</small>	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Xanthoparmelia atrocarnodes</i> (Elix et J.Johnst.) Elix <small>OL, SO</small>	Parmeliaceae	† <i>Xanthoparmelia notata</i> (Kurok.) Hale <small>OL, SO</small>	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Xanthoparmelia barbellata</i> (Kurok.) Hale <small>OL, SO</small>	Parmeliaceae	† <i>Xanthoparmelia oleosa</i> (Elix et P.M.Armstr.) Elix et T.H.Nash <small>OL, SO</small>	Parmeliaceae
<i>Xanthoparmelia bulfiniana</i> (Elix) O.Blanco, A.Crespo, Elix, D.Hawksw. et Lumbsch <small>OL</small>	Parmeliaceae	<i>Xanthoparmelia olivetoricella</i> O.Blanco, A.Crespo, Elix, D.Hawksw. et Lumbsch <small>OL</small>	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Xanthoparmelia cheelii</i> (Gyeln.) Hale <small>SO</small>	Parmeliaceae	<i>Xanthoparmelia peloloba</i> (Essl.) O.Blanco, A.Crespo, Elix, D.Hawksw. et Lumbsch	Parmeliaceae
<i>Xanthoparmelia depsidella</i> (Elix) O.Blanco, A.Crespo, Elix, D.Hawksw. et Lumbsch	Parmeliaceae	† <i>Xanthoparmelia philippiana</i> (Filson) Elix et J.Johnst. <small>OL, SO</small>	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Xanthoparmelia epheboides</i> (Zahlbr.) O.Blanco, A.Crespo, Elix, D.Hawksw. et Lumbsch <small>OL, SO</small>	Parmeliaceae		
† <i>Xanthoparmelia exillima</i> (Elix) Elix et J.Johnst. <small>OL, SO</small>	Parmeliaceae		
† <i>Xanthoparmelia filarszkyana</i> (Gyeln.) Hale <small>SO</small>	Parmeliaceae		

<i>Xanthoparmelia plana</i> (Essl.) O.Blanco, A.Crespo, Elix, D.Hawksw. et Lumbsch ^{OL}	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Xanthoparmelia pustuliza</i> (Elix) Elix et J.Johnst. ^{SO}	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Xanthoparmelia rubrireagens</i> (Gyeln.) Hale ^{OL, SO}	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Xanthoparmelia scotophylla</i> (Kurok.) Elix ^{SO}	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Xanthoparmelia squamans</i> (Stizenb.) O.Blanco, A.Crespo, Elix, D.Hawksw. et Lumbsch. ^{SO}	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Xanthoparmelia squamariatella</i> (Elix) O.Blanco, A.Crespo, Elix, D.Hawksw. et Lumbsch ^{SO}	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Xanthoparmelia suberadicata</i> (des Abb.) Hale ^{SO}	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Xanthoparmelia subhosseana</i> (Essl.) O.Blanco, A.Crespo, Elix, D.Hawksw. et Lumbsch ^{OL, SO}	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Xanthoparmelia subimitatrix</i> (Essl.) O.Blanco, A.Crespo, Elix, D.Hawksw. et Lumbsch ^{SO}	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Xanthoparmelia taractica</i> (Kremp.) Hale ^{SO}	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Xanthoparmelia thamnoides</i> (Kurok.) Hale ^{SO}	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Xanthoparmelia ustulata</i> (Kurok. et Filson) Elix et J.Johnst. ^{SO}	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Xylographa parallela</i> (Ach:Fr.) Behlen et Desberg ^{SO}	Trapeliaceae
† <i>Xylographa perangusta</i> (Stirt.) Müll.Arg. ^{OL, SO}	Trapeliaceae
<i>Zahlbrucknerella compacta</i> Henssen ^{OL}	Lichinaceae
†‡ <i>Zwackhiomyces dispersus</i> (Lahm ex Körb.) Triebel et Grube ^{OL, SO}	Xanthopyreniaceae
†‡ <i>Zwackhiomyces lecanorae</i> (Stein) Nik. Hoffm., et Haffelner ^{OL, SO}	Xanthopyreniaceae

Appendix 2 Not Threatened (636)

Listed here are those lichens that are accepted for New Zealand (see Galloway 2007), including those that have been recognized from the New Zealand Botanical Region since that publication (DJ Galloway, unpublished data) and which are not considered to be threatened.

†Denotes indigenous taxa found naturally outside New Zealand.

§Denotes new additions to the New Zealand lichen mycobiota.

‡Denotes those taxa which may yet prove to be naturalized to New Zealand

Qualifiers

Full definitions are provided for the qualifiers used in this list by Townsend et al. (2008):

- EF, Extreme Fluctuations;
- IE, Island Endemic;
- Inc, Increasing;
- OL, One Location in New Zealand;
- RR, Range Restricted;
- SO, Secure Overseas;
- TO, Threatened Overseas.

†‡ <i>Abrothallus parmiliarum</i> (Sommerf.) Arnold ^{SO}	Ascomycota incertae sedis
‡ <i>Acarospora fuscata</i> (Nyl.) Arnold ^{SO}	Acarosporaceae
† <i>Acarospora schleicheri</i> (Ach.) A.Massal. ^{SO}	Acarosporaceae
†‡ <i>Acrocordia gemmata</i> (Ach.) A.Massal. ^{SO}	Monoblastiaceae
† <i>Amandinea decedens</i> (Nyl.) Blaha et H. Mayrhofer ^{SO}	Physciaceae
† <i>Amandinea lecideina</i> (H.Mayrhofer et Poelt) Scheid. et H.Mayrhofer ^{SO}	Physciaceae
† <i>Amandinea otagensis</i> (Zahlbr.) Blaha et H.Mayrhofer ^{SO}	Physciaceae
‡ <i>Amandinea punctata</i> (Hoffm.) Coppins et Scheid.	Physciaceae
† <i>Anisomeridium biforme</i> (Borrer) R.C.Harris ^{SO}	Monoblastiaceae

† <i>Arthonia cinereopruinosa</i> Schaer. <small>SO</small>	Arthoniaceae	† <i>Brigantiaea phaeomma</i> (Nyl.) Hafellner <small>SO</small>	Brigantiaeeaceae
<i>Arthonia diaphora</i> Stirt.	Arthoniaceae	† <i>Bryoria austromontana</i> P.M.Jørg. et	Parmeliaceae
†‡ <i>Arthonia epiphyscia</i> Nyl. <small>SO</small>	Arthoniaceae	D.J.Galloway <small>SO</small>	
<i>Arthonia platygraphella</i> Nyl.	Arthoniaceae	† <i>Buellia albula</i> (Nyl.) Müll.Arg. <small>RR, SO</small>	Physciaceae
† <i>Arthonia pseudocyphellariae</i> Wedin <small>SO</small>	Arthoniaceae	† <i>Buellia disciformis</i> (Fr.) Mudd <small>SO</small>	Physciaceae
†‡ <i>Arthonia radiata</i> (Pers.) Ach. <small>SO</small>	Arthoniaceae	<i>Buellia dunedina</i> Zahlbr.	Physciaceae
<i>Arthopyrenia minutella</i> (C.Knight) Müll.Arg.	Arthopyreniaceae	†‡ <i>Buellia griseovirens</i> (Turner et Borrer ex Sm.) Almb. <small>Inc, SO</small>	Physciaceae
† <i>Arthrorhaphis alpina</i> (Schaer.) R.Sant. <small>SO</small>	Arthrorhaphidaceae	<i>Buellia macularis</i> Zahlbr.	Physciaceae
† <i>Arthrorhaphis citrinella</i> (Ach.) Poelt var. <i>citrinella</i> <small>SO</small>	Arthrorhaphidaceae	<i>Buellia porulosa</i> Müll.Arg.	Physciaceae
† <i>Arthrorhaphis citrinella</i> var. <i>catolechioides</i> Obermayer <small>SO</small>	Arthrorhaphidaceae	† <i>Buellia spuria</i> (Schaer.) Anzi <small>SO</small>	Physciaceae
† <i>Aspicilia caesiocinerea</i> (Nyl.) Arnold <small>SO</small>	Hymeneliaceae	† <i>Buellia stellulata</i> (Taylor) Mudd <small>SO</small>	Physciaceae
† <i>Aspicilia cinerea</i> (L.) Körb. <small>SO</small>	Hymeneliaceae	† <i>Bunodophoron agnetae</i> Wedin <small>SO</small>	Sphaerophoraceae
† <i>Aspiciliopsis macrophthalma</i> (Hook.f. et Taylor) de Lesd. <small>SO</small>	Trapeliaceae	† <i>Bunodophoron australe</i> (Laurer) A.Massal. <small>SO</small>	Sphaerophoraceae
†‡ <i>Athelia arachnoidea</i> (Berk.) Jülich <small>SO</small>	Atheliaceae	† <i>Bunodophoron insigne</i> (Laurer) Wedin <small>SO</small>	Sphaerophoraceae
<i>Austroblastenia pauciseptata</i> (Shirley) Sipman <small>SO</small>	Megalosporaceae	† <i>Bunodophoron macrocarpum</i> (Ohlsson) Wedin <small>SO</small>	Sphaerophoraceae
<i>Bacidia allotropa</i> (Nyl.) Zahlbr.	Ramalinaceae	<i>Bunodophoron microsporium</i> (Ohlsson) Wedin	Sphaerophoraceae
<i>Bacidia glomerulosa</i> C.Knight	Ramalinaceae	† <i>Bunodophoron murrayi</i> (Ohlsson) Wedin <small>SO</small>	Sphaerophoraceae
† <i>Bacidia laurocerasi</i> (Delise ex Duby) Vain. <small>SO</small>	Ramalinaceae	† <i>Bunodophoron notatum</i> (Tibell) Wedin <small>SO</small>	Sphaerophoraceae
<i>Bacidia wellingtonii</i> (Stirt.) D.J.Galloway	Ramalinaceae	<i>Bunodophoron palmatum</i> (Js.Murray) Wedin	Sphaerophoraceae
† <i>Badimiella pteridophila</i> (Sacc.) Garn.-Jones et Malcolm <small>SO</small>	Pilocarpaceae	† <i>Bunodophoron patagonicum</i> (C.W.Dodge) Wedin <small>SO</small>	Sphaerophoraceae
† <i>Baeomyces heteromorphus</i> Nyl. ex C.Bab. et Mitt. <small>SO</small>	Baeomycetaceae	† <i>Bunodophoron ramuliferum</i> (I.M.Lamb) Wedin <small>SO</small>	Sphaerophoraceae
† <i>Bagliettoa baldensis</i> (A.Massal.) Vězda <small>RR, SO</small>	Verrucariaceae	† <i>Bunodophoron scrobiculatum</i> (C.Bab.) Wedin <small>SO</small>	Sphaerophoraceae
† <i>Bapalmiua buchananii</i> (Stirt.) Kalb. et Lücking <small>SO</small>	Pilocarpaceae	† <i>Byssoloma leucoblepharum</i> (Nyl.) Vain. <small>SO</small>	Pilocarpaceae
† <i>Biatoropsis usnearum</i> Räsänen <small>SO</small>	Tremellales incertae sedis	† <i>Byssoloma subdiscordans</i> (Nyl.) P.James <small>SO</small>	Pilocarpaceae
† <i>Brigantiaea chrysosticta</i> (Hook.f. et Taylor) Hafellner et Bellem. <small>SO</small>	Brigantiaeeaceae	† <i>Byssoloma subundulatum</i> (Stirt.) Vězda <small>SO</small>	Pilocarpaceae
† <i>Brigantiaea lobulata</i> F.J.Walker et Hafellner <small>SO</small>	Brigantiaeeaceae	† <i>Calicium abietinum</i> Pers. <small>SO</small>	Physciaceae
		† <i>Calicium adpersum</i> subsp. <i>australe</i> Tibell <small>SO</small>	Physciaceae

† <i>Calicium glaucellum</i> Ach. _{SO}	Physciaceae	†‡ <i>Candelariella vitellina</i>	Lecanoraceae
† <i>Calicium hyperelloides</i> Nyl. _{SO}	Physciaceae	(Ehrh.) Müll.Arg. _{SO}	
† <i>Calicium lenticulare</i> Ach. _{SO}	Physciaceae	† <i>Carbonea phaeostoma</i> (Nyl.)	Lecanoraceae
† <i>Calicium salicinum</i> Pers. _{SO}	Physciaceae	Hertel _{SO}	
† <i>Calicium trabinellum</i> (Ach.) Ach. _{SO}	Physciaceae	† <i>Cetraria aculeata</i> (Schreb.)	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Calicium tricolor</i> F.Wilson _{SO}	Physciaceae	Fr. _{SO}	
† <i>Calopadia puiggarii</i>	Ectolechiaceae	† <i>Cetraria islandica</i> subsp.	Parmeliaceae
(Müll.Arg.) Vězda _{SO}		<i>antarctica</i> Kärnef. _{SO}	
† <i>Calopadia subcoerulescens</i>	Ectolechiaceae	† <i>Chaenotheca brunneola</i> (Ach.)	Coniocybaceae
(Zahlbr.) Vězda _{SO}		Müll.Arg. _{SO}	
†‡ <i>Caloplaca cerinella</i> (Nyl.)	Teloschistaceae	† <i>Chaenotheca chlorella</i> (Ach.)	Coniocybaceae
Flagey _{SO}		Müll.Arg. _{SO}	
<i>Caloplaca circumlutosa</i> Zahlbr.	Teloschistaceae	† <i>Chaenotheca chrysocephala</i>	Coniocybaceae
† <i>Caloplaca cirrochrooides</i>	Teloschistaceae	(Turner ex Ach.) Th.Fr. _{SO}	
(Vain.) Zahlbr. _{SO}		† <i>Chaenotheca citriocephala</i>	Coniocybaceae
† <i>Caloplaca citrina</i> (Hoffm.)	Teloschistaceae	(F.Wilson) Tibell _{SO}	
Th.Fr. _{SO}		† <i>Chaenotheca confusa</i>	Coniocybaceae
† <i>Caloplaca cribrosa</i> (Hue)	Teloschistaceae	Tibell _{SO}	
Zahlbr. _{SO}		† <i>Chaenotheca deludens</i>	Coniocybaceae
†‡ <i>Caloplaca flavorubescens</i>	Teloschistaceae	Tibell _{SO}	
(Huds.) J.R.Laundon _{SO}		† <i>Chaenotheca ferruginea</i>	Coniocybaceae
† <i>Caloplaca holocarpa</i> (Hoffm.)	Teloschistaceae	(Turner ex Sm.) Migula _{SO}	
A.E.Wade _{SO}		† <i>Chaenotheca gracillima</i>	Coniocybaceae
† <i>Caloplaca homologa</i> (Nyl.)	Teloschistaceae	(Vain.) Tibell _{SO}	
Hellb. _{SO}		† <i>Chaenotheca hispidula</i> (Ach.)	Coniocybaceae
† <i>Caloplaca lactea</i> (A.Massal.)	Teloschistaceae	Zahlbr. _{SO}	
Zahlbr. _{SO}		† <i>Chaenotheca stemonea</i> (Ach.)	Coniocybaceae
† <i>Caloplaca litoralis</i> Zahlbr. _{SO}	Teloschistaceae	Müll.Arg. _{SO}	
<i>Caloplaca lutea</i> (J.R.Laundon)	Teloschistaceae	† <i>Chaenotheca trichialis</i> (Ach.)	Coniocybaceae
D.J.Galloway		Th.Fr. _{SO}	
† <i>Caloplaca mooreae</i>	Teloschistaceae	† <i>Chaenotheca xyloxena</i>	Coniocybaceae
D.J.Galloway _{SO}		Nádv. _{SO}	
<i>Caloplaca murrayi</i>	Teloschistaceae	† <i>Chaenothecopsis brevipes</i>	Mycocaliciaceae
D.J.Galloway		Tibell _{SO}	
† <i>Caloplaca rubelliana</i> (Ach.)	Teloschistaceae	† <i>Chaenothecopsis debilis</i>	Mycocaliciaceae
Lojka _{SO}		(Turner et Borrer ex Sm.)	
† <i>Caloplaca saxicola</i> (Hoffm.)	Teloschistaceae	Tibell _{SO}	
Nordin _{SO}		† <i>Chaenothecopsis haematopus</i>	Mycocaliciaceae
† <i>Caloplaca sublobulata</i> (Nyl.)	Teloschistaceae	Tibell _{SO}	
Zahlbr. _{SO}		† <i>Chaenothecopsis nigra</i>	Mycocaliciaceae
<i>Caloplaca subpyracea</i> (Nyl.)	Teloschistaceae	Tibell _{SO}	
Zahlbr.		† <i>Chaenothecopsis nigropedata</i>	Mycocaliciaceae
†‡ <i>Candelaria concolor</i> (Dicks.)	Lecanoraceae	Tibell _{SO}	
Arnold _{SO}		† <i>Chaenothecopsis nivea</i>	Mycocaliciaceae
† <i>Candelariella coralliza</i> (Nyl.)	Lecanoraceae	(F.Wilson) Tibell _{TO}	
H.Magn. _{SO}		† <i>Chaenothecopsis pusilla</i>	Mycocaliciaceae
†‡ <i>Candelariella reflexa</i> (Nyl.)	Lecanoraceae	(Ach.) Alb.Schmidt _{SO}	
Lettau _{SO}		† <i>Chaenothecopsis sanguinea</i>	Mycocaliciaceae
		Tibell _{SO}	

† <i>Chaenothecopsis savonica</i> (Räsänen) Tibell <small>SO</small>	Mycocaliciaceae	† <i>Cladonia melanopoda</i> Ahti <small>SO</small>	Cladoniaceae
† <i>Chaenothecopsis viridireagens</i> (Nádv.) Alb.Schmidt <small>SO</small>	Mycocaliciaceae	† <i>Cladonia merochlorophaea</i> Asahina <small>SO</small>	Cladoniaceae
† <i>Chapsa megalophthalma</i> (Müll.Arg.) Mangold <small>SO</small>	Thelotremataceae	† <i>Cladonia mitis</i> Sandst. <small>SO</small>	Cladoniaceae
† <i>Chiodecton colensoi</i> (A.Massal.) Müll.Arg. <small>SO</small>	Roccellaceae	† <i>Cladonia murrayi</i> W.Martin <small>SO</small>	Cladoniaceae
† <i>Chrysothrix candelaris</i> (L.) J.R.Laundon <small>SO</small>	Chrysotricaceae	† <i>Cladonia neozelandica</i> Vain. var. <i>neozelandica</i> <small>SO</small>	Cladoniaceae
† <i>Cladia aggregata</i> (Sw.) Nyl. <small>SO</small>	Cladoniaceae	† <i>Cladonia nudicaulis</i> S.Hammer <small>SO</small>	Cladoniaceae
† <i>Cladia retipora</i> (Labill.) Nyl. <small>SO</small>	Cladoniaceae	† <i>Cladonia ochrochlora</i> Flörke <small>SO</small>	Cladoniaceae
† <i>Cladia sullivanii</i> (Müll.Arg.) W.Martin <small>SO</small>	Cladoniaceae	† <i>Cladonia pertriosa</i> Kremp. <small>SO</small>	Cladoniaceae
† <i>Cladonia archeri</i> S.Stenroos <small>SO</small>	Cladoniaceae	† <i>Cladonia pleurota</i> (Flörke) Schaer. <small>SO</small>	Cladoniaceae
† <i>Cladonia auri</i> Räsänen <small>SO</small>	Cladoniaceae	† <i>Cladonia pyxidata</i> (L.) Hoffm. <small>SO</small>	Cladoniaceae
† <i>Cladonia bimberiensis</i> A.W.Archer <small>SO</small>	Cladoniaceae	† <i>Cladonia rigida</i> (Hook.f.et Taylor) Hampe <small>SO</small>	Cladoniaceae
† <i>Cladonia capitellata</i> (Hook.f. et Taylor) C.Bab. var. <i>capitellata</i> <small>SO</small>	Cladoniaceae	† <i>Cladonia scabriuscula</i> (Delise) Nyl. <small>SO</small>	Cladoniaceae
† <i>Cladonia cervicornis</i> (Ach.) Flot. var. <i>cervicornis</i> <small>SO</small>	Cladoniaceae	† <i>Cladonia southlandica</i> W.Martin <small>SO</small>	Cladoniaceae
† <i>Cladonia cervicornis</i> subsp. <i>verticillata</i> (Hoffm.) Ahti <small>SO</small>	Cladoniaceae	† <i>Cladonia subsubulata</i> Nyl. <small>SO</small>	Cladoniaceae
† <i>Cladonia chlorophaea</i> (Flörke ex Sommerf.) Spreng. <small>SO</small>	Cladoniaceae	† <i>Cladonia subulata</i> (L.) F.H.Wigg. <small>SO</small>	Cladoniaceae
† <i>Cladonia confusa</i> R.Sant. <small>SO</small>	Cladoniaceae	† <i>Cladonia tenerrima</i> (Ahti) S.Hammer <small>SO</small>	Cladoniaceae
† <i>Cladonia corniculata</i> Ahti et Kashiw. <small>SO</small>	Cladoniaceae	† <i>Cladonia tessellata</i> Ahti et Kashiw. <small>SO</small>	Cladoniaceae
† <i>Cladonia darwinii</i> S.Hammer <small>SO</small>	Cladoniaceae	† <i>Cladonia ustulata</i> (Hook.f. et Taylor) Leight. <small>SO</small>	Cladoniaceae
† <i>Cladonia ecmocyna</i> Leight. <small>SO</small>	Cladoniaceae	† <i>Clypeococcum grossum</i> (Körb.) D.Hawksw. <small>RR, SO</small>	Dacampiaceae
† <i>Cladonia enantia</i> Nyl. <small>SO</small>	Cladoniaceae	† <i>Coccocarpia erythroxyli</i> (Spreng.) Swinscow et Krog <small>SO</small>	Coccocarpiaceae
† <i>Cladonia fimbriata</i> (L.) Fr. <small>SO</small>	Cladoniaceae	† <i>Coccocarpia palmicola</i> (Spreng.) Arv. et D.J.Galloway <small>SO</small>	Coccocarpiaceae
† <i>Cladonia floerkeana</i> (Fr.) Flörke <small>SO</small>	Cladoniaceae	† <i>Coccotrema cucurbitula</i> (Mont.) Müll.Arg. <small>SO</small>	Coccotremataceae
† <i>Cladonia furcata</i> (Huds.) Schrad. <small>SO</small>	Cladoniaceae	† <i>Coenogonium implexum</i> Nyl. <small>SO</small>	Coenogoniaceae
† <i>Cladonia glebosa</i> S.Hammer <small>SO</small>	Cladoniaceae	† <i>Coenogonium luteum</i> (Dicks.) Kalb et Lücking <small>SO</small>	Coenogoniaceae
† <i>Cladonia humilis</i> (With.) J.R.Laundon var. <i>humilis</i> <small>SO</small>	Cladoniaceae	† <i>Collema durietzii</i> Degel. <small>SO</small>	Collemataceae
† <i>Cladonia imbricata</i> S.Hammer <small>SO</small>	Cladoniaceae	† <i>Collema kauaiense</i> H.Magn. <small>SO</small>	Collemataceae
<i>Cladonia incerta</i> S.Hammer <small>SO</small>	Cladoniaceae		
† <i>Cladonia macilenta</i> Hoffm. <small>SO</small>	Cladoniaceae		

† <i>Collema laeve</i> Hook.f. et Taylor <small>SO</small>	Collemataceae	<i>Haematomma babingtonii</i> A.Massal.	Haematommataceae
† <i>Collema leucocarpum</i> Hook.f. et Taylor <small>SO</small>	Collemataceae	<i>Haematomma hilare</i> Zahlbr. <small>SO</small>	Haematommataceae
† <i>Collema subconveniens</i> Nyl. <small>SO</small>	Collemataceae	<i>Hemithecium contortum</i> (Müll.Arg.) A.W.Archer <small>SO</small>	Graphidaceae
† <i>Collemopsisidium sublitoralis</i> (Leight.) Grube et B.D.Ryan <small>SO</small>	Xanthopyreniaceae	<i>Heterodermia japonica</i> (M.Satô) Swinscow et Krog <small>SO</small>	Physciaceae
† <i>Degelia gayana</i> (Mont.) Arv. et D.J.Galloway <small>SO</small>	Pannariaceae	<i>Heterodermia leucomela</i> (L.) Poelt <small>SO</small>	Physciaceae
† <i>Dibaeis arcuata</i> (Stirt.) Kalb et Gierl <small>SO</small>	Imadophilaceae	<i>Heterodermia obscurata</i> (Nyl.) Trevis. <small>SO</small>	Physciaceae
† <i>Dictyographa cinerea</i> (C.Knight et Mitt.) Müll.Arg. <small>SO</small>	Roccellaceae	<i>Heterodermia speciosa</i> (Wulf.) Trevis. <small>SO</small>	Physciaceae
† <i>Diploschistes muscorum</i> subsp. <i>bartlettii</i> Lumbsch <small>SO</small>	Thelotremataceae	†‡ <i>Hyperphyscia adglutinata</i> (Flörke) H.Mayrhofer et Poelt. <small>SO</small>	Physciaceae
† <i>Diploschistes scruposus</i> (Schreb.) Norman <small>SO</small>	Thelotremataceae	<i>Hyperphyscia plinthiza</i> (Nyl.) Müll.Arg.	Physciaceae
† <i>Dirinaria applanata</i> (Fée) Awasthi <small>SO</small>	Physciaceae	† <i>Hypogymnia billardierei</i> (Mont.) Filson <small>SO</small>	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Enterographa bella</i> R.Sant. <small>SO</small>	Roccellaceae	† <i>Hypogymnia kosciuskoensis</i> Elix <small>SO</small>	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Everniastrum sorocheilum</i> (Vain.) Hale ex Sipman <small>SO</small>	Parmeliaceae	† <i>Hypogymnia lugubris</i> (Pers.) Krog var. <i>lugubris</i> <small>SO</small>	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Fellhanera bouteillei</i> (Desm.) Vězda <small>SO</small>	Pilocarpaceae	† <i>Hypogymnia lugubris</i> var. <i>compactior</i> (Zahlbr.) Elix <small>SO</small>	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Flavoparmelia haysomii</i> (C.W.Dodge) Hale <small>SO</small>	Parmeliaceae	† <i>Hypogymnia lugubris</i> var. <i>sublugubris</i> (Müll.Arg.) Elix <small>SO</small>	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Flavoparmelia haywardiana</i> Elix et J.Johnst. <small>SO</small>	Parmeliaceae	† <i>Hypogymnia mundata</i> (Nyl.) Oxner ex Rassad. <small>SO</small>	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Flavoparmelia soredians</i> (Nyl.) Hale <small>SO</small>	Parmeliaceae	† <i>Hypogymnia pulverata</i> (Nyl. ex Cromb.) Elix <small>SO</small>	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Fuscoderma amphibolum</i> (C.Knight) P.M.Jørg. et D.J.Galloway <small>SO</small>	Pannariaceae	† <i>Hypogymnia subphysodes</i> (Kremp.) Filson var. <i>subphysodes</i> <small>SO</small>	Parmeliaceae
<i>Fuscoderma applanatum</i> (D.J.Galloway et P.M.Jørg.) P.M.Jørg. et D.J.Galloway	Pannariaceae	† <i>Hypogymnia subphysodes</i> var. <i>austerodioides</i> Elix <small>SO</small>	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Fuscopannaria crustata</i> (Stirt.) P.M.Jørg. <small>SO</small>	Pannariaceae	† <i>Hypogymnia turgidula</i> (Bitter) Elix <small>SO</small>	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Fuscopannaria subimmixta</i> (C.Knight) P.M.Jørg. <small>SO</small>	Pannariaceae	† <i>Hypotrachyna laevigata</i> (Sm.) Hale <small>SO</small>	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Gowardia nigricans</i> (Ach.) P.Halonen, L.Myllys, S.Velmala et H. Hyvärinen <small>SO</small>	Parmeliaceae	† <i>Hypotrachyna sinuosa</i> (Sm.) Hale <small>SO</small>	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Graphis librata</i> C.Knight <small>SO</small>	Graphidaceae	† <i>Illosporium carneum</i> Fr. <small>SO</small>	Anamorphic Ascomycota
<i>Haematomma alpinum</i> R.W.Rogers	Haematommataceae		

† <i>Jackelixia ligulata</i> (Körb.) S.Y.Kondr., Fedorenko, S.Stenroos, Kärnefelt et A.Thell. <small>SO</small>	Teloschistaceae	† <i>Lecidea lygomma</i> Nyl. var. <i>lygomma</i> <small>SO</small>	Lecideaceae
<i>Labyrinthina implexa</i> Malcolm, Elix et Owe-Larsson	Porpidiaceae	† <i>Lecidella elaeochroma</i> (Ach.) Hazsl. <small>SO</small>	Lecanoraceae
† <i>Lecanactis neozelandica</i> Egea et Torrente <small>TO</small>	Roccellaceae	† <i>Lecidella stigmatea</i> (Ach.) Hertel et Leuckert <small>SO</small>	Lecanoraceae
<i>Lecanactis subfarinosa</i> (C.Knight) Hellb.	Roccellaceae	† <i>Lefidium tenerum</i> (Laurer) Wedin <small>SO</small>	Sphaerophoraceae
† <i>Lecania cyrtella</i> (Ach.) Th.Fr. <small>SO</small>	Ramalinaceae	† <i>Leioderma duplicatum</i> (Müll.Arg.) D.J.Galloway et P.M.Jørg. <small>SO</small>	Pannariaceae
† <i>Lecania erysibe</i> (Ach.) Mudd <small>SO</small>	Ramalinaceae	† <i>Leioderma pycnophorum</i> Nyl. <small>SO</small>	Pannariaceae
<i>Lecania vallata</i> (Stirt.) Müll.Arg.	Ramalinaceae	† <i>Leioderma soreliatum</i> D.J.Galloway et P.M.Jørg. <small>SO</small>	Pannariaceae
<i>Lecanora albescens</i> (Hoffm.) Branth et Rostr. <small>SO</small>	Lecanoraceae	† <i>Lepraria incana</i> (L.) Ach. <small>SO</small>	Stereocaulaceae
<i>Lecanora caesiorubella</i> Ach. <small>SO</small>	Lecanoraceae	† <i>Lepraria lobificans</i> Nyl. <small>SO</small>	Stereocaulaceae
‡ <i>Lecanora carpinea</i> (L.) Vain. <small>SO</small>	Lecanoraceae	† <i>Lepraria neglecta</i> (Nyl.) Lettau <small>SO</small>	Stereocaulaceae
† <i>Lecanora demersa</i> (Kremp.) Hertel et Rambold <small>SO</small>	Lecanoraceae	† <i>Leptogidium contortum</i> (Henssen) T.Sprib. et Muggia <small>SO</small>	Massalongiaceae
† <i>Lecanora dispersa</i> (Pers.) Sommerf. <small>SO</small>	Lecanoraceae	† <i>Leptogium aucklandicum</i> Zahlbr.	Collemataceae
† <i>Lecanora epibryon</i> subsp. <i>broccha</i> (Nyl.) Lumbsch <small>SO</small>	Lecanoraceae	† <i>Leptogium crispatellum</i> Nyl. <small>SO</small>	Collemataceae
† <i>Lecanora epibryon</i> subsp. <i>xanthophora</i> Lumbsch <small>SO</small>	Lecanoraceae	† <i>Leptogium cyanescens</i> (Rabenh.) Körb. <small>SO</small>	Collemataceae
† <i>Lecanora expallens</i> Ach. <small>SO</small>	Lecanoraceae	† <i>Leptogium denticulatum</i> Nyl. <small>SO</small>	Collemataceae
† <i>Lecanora farinacea</i> Fée <small>SO</small>	Lecanoraceae	† <i>Leptogium limbatum</i> F.Wilson <small>SO</small>	Collemataceae
† <i>Lecanora flavopallida</i> Stirt. <small>SO</small>	Lecanoraceae	† <i>Leptogium menziesii</i> (Ach.) Mont. <small>SO</small>	Collemataceae
† <i>Lecanora galactiniza</i> Nyl. <small>SO</small>	Lecanoraceae	† <i>Lichenomphalia alpina</i> (Britzelm.) Redhead, Lutzoni, Moncalvo et Vilgalys <small>SO</small>	Tricholomataceae
† <i>Lecanora lugubris</i> (C.W.Dodge) D.J.Galloway et P.M.Jørg. <small>SO</small>	Lecanoraceae	† <i>Lichenomphalia umbellifera</i> (L.:Fr.) Redhead, Lutzoni, Moncalvo et Vilgalys <small>SO</small>	Tricholomataceae
† <i>Lecanora melacarpella</i> Müll.Arg. <small>SO</small>	Lecanoraceae	† <i>Lichina pygmaea</i> (Lightf.) C.Agardh <small>SO</small>	Lichinaceae
† <i>Lecanora polytropa</i> (Hoffm.) Rabenh. <small>SO</small>	Lecanoraceae	† <i>Lobaria adscripta</i> (Nyl.) Hue <small>SO</small>	Lobariaceae
† <i>Lecanora pseudistera</i> Nyl. <small>SO</small>	Lecanoraceae	† <i>Lobaria asperula</i> (Stirt.) Yoshim. <small>SO</small>	Lobariaceae
† <i>Lecanora semipallida</i> H.Magn. <small>SO</small>	Lecanoraceae	† <i>Lobarina scrobiculata</i> (Scop.) Nyl. <small>SO</small>	Lobariaceae
† <i>Lecanora symmicta</i> (Ach.) Ach. <small>SO</small>	Lecanoraceae		
† <i>Lecidea atomorio</i> C.Knight <small>SO</small>	Lecideaceae		
<i>Lecidea dracophylli</i> Zahlbr.	Lecideaceae		
† <i>Lecidea fuscoatrula</i> Nyl. <small>SO</small>	Lecideaceae		
† <i>Lecidea lapicida</i> (Ach.) Ach. var. <i>lapicida</i> <small>SO</small>	Lecideaceae		

† <i>Lobothallia radiosa</i> (Hoffm.) Hafellner <small>SO</small>	Hymeneliaceae	† <i>Menegazzia testacea</i> P.James et D.J.Galloway <small>SO</small>	Parmeliaceae
<i>Loxospora cyamidia</i> (Stir.) Kantvilas	Sarrameanaceae	† <i>Metus conglomeratus</i> (F.Wilson) D.J.Galloway et P.James <small>SO</small>	Cladoniaceae
† <i>Massalonia carnosa</i> (Dicks.) Körb. <small>SO</small>	Massalongiaceae	† <i>Micarea erratica</i> (Körb.) Hertel, Rambold et Pietschm. <small>SO</small>	Micareaceae
† <i>Mastodia tessellata</i> (Hook.f. et Harv.) Hook.f. et Harv. <small>SO</small>	Mastodiaceae	† <i>Micarea magellanica</i> (Müll.Arg.) Fryday <small>SO</small>	Micareaceae
† <i>Megalaria grossa</i> (Pers. ex Nyl.) Hafellner <small>SO</small>	Megalariaceae	† <i>Microcalicium conversum</i> Tibell <small>SO</small>	Microcaliciaceae
<i>Megalaria melanotropa</i> (Nyl.) D.J.Galloway	Megalariaceae	† <i>Miltidea ceroplasta</i> (C.Bab.) D.J.Galloway et Hafellner <small>SO</small>	Miltideaceae
† <i>Megaloblastenia marginiflexa</i> (Hook.f. et Taylor) Sipman <small>SO</small>	Megalosporaceae	† <i>Mycobilimbia australis</i> Kantvilas et Messuti <small>SO</small>	Porpidiaceae
† <i>Megalospora atrorubicans</i> subsp. <i>australis</i> Sipman <small>SO</small>	Megalosporaceae	† <i>Neophyllis melacarpa</i> (F.Wilson) F.Wilson <small>SO</small>	Sphaerophoraceae
† <i>Megalospora campylospora</i> (Stir.) Sipman <small>SO</small>	Megalosporaceae	† <i>Nephroma australe</i> A.Rich. <small>SO</small>	Nephromataceae
<i>Megalospora gompholoma</i> (Müll.Arg.) C.W.Dodge subsp. <i>gompholoma</i>	Megalosporaceae	† <i>Nephroma cellulosum</i> (Ach.) Ach. var. <i>cellulosum</i> <small>SO</small>	Nephromataceae
† <i>Melanohalea inactiva</i> (P.M.Jørg.) O.Blanco, A.Crespo, Divakar, Essl., D.Hawksw. et Lumbsch <small>SO</small>	Parmeliaceae	† <i>Nephroma cellulosum</i> var. <i>isidioferum</i> Js.Murray <small>SO</small>	Nephromataceae
<i>Menegazzia aucklandica</i> (Zahlbr.) P.James et D.J.Galloway	Parmeliaceae	† <i>Nephroma plumbeum</i> var. <i>isidiatum</i> (Js.Murray) F.J.White et P.James <small>SO</small>	Nephromataceae
† <i>Menegazzia caliginosa</i> P.James et D.J.Galloway <small>TO</small>	Parmeliaceae	† <i>Nephroma rufum</i> (C.Bab.) P.James <small>SO</small>	Nephromataceae
<i>Menegazzia dielsii</i> (Hillmann) R.Sant.	Parmeliaceae	† <i>Normandina pulchella</i> (Borrer) Nyl. <small>SO</small>	Ascomycota incertae sedis
† <i>Menegazzia eperforata</i> P.James et D.J.Galloway <small>SO</small>	Parmeliaceae	† <i>Ochrolechia pallescens</i> (L.) A.Massal. <small>SO</small>	Pertusariaceae
<i>Menegazzia foraminulosa</i> (Kremp.) Bitter	Parmeliaceae	† <i>Ochrolechia parella</i> (L.) A.Massal. <small>SO</small>	Pertusariaceae
<i>Menegazzia lucens</i> P.James et D.J.Galloway	Parmeliaceae	† <i>Ochrolechia xanthostoma</i> (Sommerf.) K.Schmitz et Lumbsch <small>SO</small>	Pertusariaceae
† <i>Menegazzia neozelandica</i> (Zahlbr.) P.James <small>SO</small>	Parmeliaceae	† <i>Opegrapha agelaeoides</i> Nyl. <small>SO</small>	Roccellaceae
† <i>Menegazzia nothofagi</i> (Zahlbr.) P.James et D.J.Galloway <small>SO</small>	Parmeliaceae	<i>Opegrapha diaphoriza</i> Nyl.	Roccellaceae
† <i>Menegazzia pertransita</i> (Stirt.) R.Sant. <small>SO</small>	Parmeliaceae	<i>Opegrapha intertexta</i> C.Knight	Roccellaceae
† <i>Menegazzia subpertusa</i> P.James et D.J.Galloway <small>SO</small>	Parmeliaceae	<i>Pannaria allorhiza</i> (Nyl.) Elvebakk et D.J.Galloway	Pannariaceae
		<i>Pannaria araneosa</i> (C.Bab.) Hue	Pannariaceae
		<i>Pannaria athrophylla</i> (Stirt.) Elvebakk et D.J.Galloway	Pannariaceae

† <i>Pannaria crenulata</i> P.M.Jørg. <small>SO</small>	Pannariaceae	† <i>Parmelia erumpens</i> Kurok. <small>SO</small>	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Pannaria delicata</i> P.M.Jørg. <small>SO</small>	Pannariaceae	† <i>Parmelia norcrambidiocarpa</i> Hale <small>SO</small>	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Pannaria durietzii</i> (P.James et Henssen) Elvebakk et D.J.Galloway <small>SO</small>	Pannariaceae	† <i>Parmelia protosulcata</i> Hale <small>SO</small>	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Pannaria elixii</i> P.M.Jørg.et D.J.Galloway <small>SO</small>	Pannariaceae	† <i>Parmelia signifera</i> Nyl. <small>SO</small>	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Pannaria euphylla</i> (Nyl.) Elvebakk et D.J.Galloway <small>SO</small>	Pannariaceae	<i>Parmelia subtestacea</i> Hale	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Pannaria farinosa</i> Elvebakk et Fritt-Rasm. <small>SO</small>	Pannariaceae	† <i>Parmelia sulcata</i> Taylor <small>SO</small>	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Pannaria fulvescens</i> (Mont.) Nyl. <small>SO</small>	Pannariaceae	† <i>Parmelia tenuirima</i> Hook.f. et Taylor <small>SO</small>	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Pannaria globuligera</i> Hue <small>SO</small>	Pannariaceae	† <i>Parmelia testacea</i> Stirt. <small>SO</small>	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Pannaria hookeri</i> (Borrer ex Sm.) Nyl. <small>SO</small>	Pannariaceae	† <i>Parmeliella ligulata</i> P.M.Jørg. et D.J.Galloway <small>SO</small>	Pannariaceae
† <i>Pannaria immixta</i> Nyl. <small>SO</small>	Pannariaceae	† <i>Parmeliella nigrocincta</i> (Mont.) Müll.Arg. <small>SO</small>	Pannariaceae
†§ <i>Pannaria isidiosa</i> Elvebakk et Elix <small>SO</small>	Pannariaceae	<i>Parmeliella subgranulata</i> D.J.Galloway et P.M.Jørg.	Pannariaceae
† <i>Pannaria leproloma</i> (Nyl.) P.M.Jørg. <small>SO</small>	Pannariaceae	† <i>Parmeliella subtilis</i> P.M.Jørg. et P.W.James <small>SO</small>	Pannariaceae
† <i>Pannaria microphyllizans</i> (Nyl.) P.M.Jørg. <small>SO</small>	Pannariaceae	† <i>Parmelina conlabrosa</i> (Hale) Elix et J.Johnst. <small>SO</small>	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Pannaria pallida</i> (Nyl.) Hue <small>SO?</small>	Pannariaceae	† <i>Parmelina labrosa</i> (Zahlbr.) Elix et J.Johnst. <small>SO</small>	Parmeliaceae
<i>Pannaria sphinctrina</i> (Mont.) Hue	Pannariaceae	† <i>Parmelinopsis afrorevoluta</i> (Krog et Swinscow) Elix et Hale <small>SO</small>	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Pannaria xanthomelana</i> (Nyl.) Hue <small>SO</small>	Pannariaceae	† <i>Parmelinopsis spumosa</i> (Asahina) Elix et Hale <small>SO</small>	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Pannoparmelia angustata</i> (Pers.) Zahlbr. <small>SO</small>	Parmeliaceae	† <i>Parmelinopsis subfatiscens</i> (Kurok.) Elix et Hale <small>SO</small>	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Paraporpidia leptocarpa</i> (Nyl. ex C.Bab. et Mitt.) Rambold et Hertel <small>SO</small>	Porpidiaceae	† <i>Parmotrema arnoldii</i> (Du Rietz) Hale <small>SO</small>	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Parasiphula complanata</i> (Hook.f. et Taylor) Kantvilas et Grube <small>SO</small>	Icmadophilaceae	† <i>Parmotrema austrocetratum</i> Elix et J.Johnst. <small>SO</small>	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Parasiphula foliacea</i> (D.J.Galloway) Kantvilas et Grube <small>SO</small>	Icmadophilaceae	† <i>Parmotrema cetratum</i> (Ach.) Hale <small>SO</small>	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Parasiphula fragilis</i> (Hook.f. et Taylor) Kantvilas et Grube <small>SO</small>	Icmadophilaceae	† <i>Parmotrema crinitum</i> (Ach.) M.Choisy <small>SO</small>	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Parmelia crambidiocarpa</i> Zahlbr. <small>SO</small>	Parmeliaceae	<i>Parmotrema cristiferum</i> (Taylor) Hale	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Parmelia cunninghamii</i> Cromb. <small>SO</small>	Parmeliaceae	† <i>Parmotrema dilatatum</i> (Vain.) Hale <small>SO</small>	Parmeliaceae
		† <i>Parmotrema mellissii</i> (C.W.Dodge) Hale <small>SO</small>	Parmeliaceae
		† <i>Parmotrema perlatum</i> (Huds.) M.Choisy <small>SO</small>	Parmeliaceae
		† <i>Parmotrema reticulatum</i> (Taylor) M.Choisy <small>SO</small>	Parmeliaceae

† <i>Parmotrema tinctorum</i> (Despr. ex Nyl.) Hale <small>SO</small>	Parmeliaceae	†‡ <i>Phaeophyscia orbicularis</i> (Neck.) Moberg <small>SO</small>	Physciaceae
† <i>Peltigera didactyla</i> (With.) J.R.Laundon <small>SO</small>	Peltigeraceae	<i>Phlyctis sordida</i> C.Knight	Phlyctidaceae
<i>Peltigera dilacerata</i> (Gyeln.) Gyeln.	Peltigeraceae	† <i>Phlyctis subuncinata</i> Stirt. <small>SO</small>	Phlyctidaceae
† <i>Peltigera dolichorhiza</i> (Nyl.) Nyl. <small>SO</small>	Peltigeraceae	† <i>Phlyctis uncinata</i> Stirt. <small>SO</small>	Phlyctidaceae
† <i>Peltigera nana</i> Vain. <small>SO</small>	Peltigeraceae	<i>Phyllopsora microdactyla</i> (C.Knight) D.J.Galloway	Ramalinaceae
† <i>Peltigera neckeri</i> Hepp ex Müll.Arg. <small>SO</small>	Peltigeraceae	† <i>Physcia adscendens</i> H.Olivier <small>SO</small>	Physciaceae
† <i>Peltigera neopolydactyla</i> (Gyeln.) Gyeln. <small>SO</small>	Peltigeraceae	† <i>Physcia albata</i> (F.Wilson) Hale <small>SO</small>	Physciaceae
† <i>Peltigera polydactylon</i> (Neck.) Hoffm. <small>SO</small>	Peltigeraceae	† <i>Physcia caesia</i> (Hoffm.) Fürnr. <small>SO</small>	Physciaceae
† <i>Peltigera rufescens</i> (Weiss) Humb. <small>SO</small>	Peltigeraceae	† <i>Physcia dubia</i> (Hoffm.) Lettau <small>SO</small>	Physciaceae
† <i>Peltigera tereziana</i> Gyeln. <small>SO</small>	Peltigeraceae	† <i>Physcia erumpens</i> Moberg <small>SO</small>	Physciaceae
† <i>Peltigera ulcerata</i> Müll.Arg. <small>SO</small>	Peltigeraceae	† <i>Physcia jackii</i> Moberg <small>SO</small>	Physciaceae
† <i>Peltula euploca</i> (Ach.) Ozenda et Clauzade <small>RR, SO</small>	Peltulaceae	† <i>Physcia nubila</i> Moberg <small>SO</small>	Physciaceae
† <i>Pertusaria dactylina</i> (Ach.) Nyl. <small>SO</small>	Pertusariaceae	† <i>Physcia poncinsii</i> Hue <small>SO</small>	Physciaceae
<i>Pertusaria graphica</i> C.Knight	Pertusariaceae	† <i>Physcia tribacia</i> (Ach.) Nyl. <small>SO</small>	Physciaceae
† <i>Pertusaria gymnospora</i> Kantvilas <small>SO</small>	Pertusariaceae	† <i>Physcia undulata</i> Moberg <small>SO</small>	Physciaceae
† <i>Pertusaria lophocarpa</i> Körb. <small>SO</small>	Pertusariaceae	† <i>Physma chilense</i> Hue <small>SO</small>	Collemataceae
† <i>Pertusaria melanospora</i> Nyl. <small>SO</small>	Pertusariaceae	<i>Placopsis argillacea</i> (C.Knight) Malcolm et Vězda <small>EF</small>	Trapeliaceae
† <i>Pertusaria novaezealandiae</i> Szatala <small>SO</small>	Pertusariaceae	<i>Placopsis aspicilioides</i> D.J.Galloway	Trapeliaceae
† <i>Pertusaria psoromica</i> A.W.Archer et Elix <small>SO</small>	Pertusariaceae	† <i>Placopsis clavifera</i> (I.M.Lamb) D.J.Galloway	Trapeliaceae
<i>Pertusaria scutellifera</i> A.W.Archer et Elix	Pertusariaceae	<small>EF, SO</small>	
<i>Pertusaria sorodes</i> Stirt.	Pertusariaceae	† <i>Placopsis cribellans</i> (Nyl.) Räsänen <small>SO</small>	Trapeliaceae
<i>Pertusaria subverrucosa</i> Nyl.	Pertusariaceae	<i>Placopsis dennanensis</i> (Zahlbr.) I.M.Lamb ex D.J.Galloway	Trapeliaceae
† <i>Pertusaria truncata</i> Kremp. <small>SO</small>	Pertusariaceae	<i>Placopsis elixii</i> D.J.Galloway	Trapeliaceae
† <i>Pertusaria velata</i> (Turner) Nyl. <small>SO</small>	Pertusariaceae	† <i>Placopsis fuscidula</i> I.M.Lamb	Trapeliaceae
† <i>Phaeographis inusta</i> (Ach.) Müll.Arg. <small>SO</small>	Graphidaceae	ex Räsänen <small>SO</small>	
† <i>Phaeographis mucronata</i> (Stirt.) Zahlbr. <small>SO</small>	Graphidaceae	† <i>Placopsis fusciduloides</i> D.J.Galloway <small>SO</small>	Trapeliaceae
† <i>Phaeophyscia hispidula</i> (Ach.) Essl. <small>SO</small>	Physciaceae	† <i>Placopsis gelida</i> (L.) Linds. <small>SO</small>	Trapeliaceae
		† <i>Placopsis hertelii</i> D.J.Galloway <small>SO</small>	Trapeliaceae
		† <i>Placopsis illita</i> (C.Knight) I.M.Lamb <small>SO</small>	Trapeliaceae
		† <i>Placopsis lambii</i> Hertel et V.Wirth <small>SO</small>	Trapeliaceae
		† <i>Placopsis lateritioides</i> I.M.Lamb <small>SO</small>	Trapeliaceae

† <i>Placopsis microphylla</i> (I.M.Lamb) D.J.Galloway ^{EF, SO}	Trapeliaceae	† <i>Pseudephebe pubescens</i> (L.) M.Choisy ^{SO}	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Placopsis perrugosa</i> (Nyl.) Nyl. ^{SO}	Trapeliaceae	† <i>Pseudocyphellaria aurata</i> (Ach.) Vain. ^{SO}	Lobariaceae
<i>Placopsis polycarpa</i> D.J.Galloway	Trapeliaceae	† <i>Pseudocyphellaria billardierei</i> (Delise) Räsänen ^{SO}	Lobariaceae
<i>Placopsis pruinosa</i> D.J.Galloway	Trapeliaceae	† <i>Pseudocyphellaria carpoloma</i> (Delise) Vain. ^{SO}	Lobariaceae
† <i>Placopsis rhodocarpa</i> (Nyl.) Nyl. ^{SO}	Trapeliaceae	† <i>Pseudocyphellaria chloroleuca</i> (Hook.f. et Taylor) Du Rietz ^{SO}	Lobariaceae
<i>Placopsis rhodophthalma</i> (Müll.Arg.) Räsänen	Trapeliaceae	† <i>Pseudocyphellaria colensoi</i> (C.Bab.) Vain. ^{SO}	Lobariaceae
<i>Placopsis salazina</i> I.M.Lamb	Trapeliaceae	† <i>Pseudocyphellaria corbettii</i> D.J.Galloway ^{SO}	Lobariaceae
† <i>Placopsis subcribellans</i> (I.M.Lamb) D.J.Galloway ^{SO}	Trapeliaceae	<i>Pseudocyphellaria coriacea</i> (Hook.f. et Taylor) D.J.Galloway et P.James	Lobariaceae
<i>Placopsis subgelida</i> (Nyl.) Nyl.	Trapeliaceae	† <i>Pseudocyphellaria coronata</i> (Müll.Arg.) Malme ^{SO}	Lobariaceae
<i>Placopsis subparellina</i> Nyl. ^{EF}	Trapeliaceae	† <i>Pseudocyphellaria crocata</i> (L.) Vain. ^{SO}	Lobariaceae
<i>Placopsis tararuana</i> (Zahlbr.) D.J.Galloway	Trapeliaceae	<i>Pseudocyphellaria degelii</i> D.J.Galloway et P.James	Lobariaceae
† <i>Placopsis trachyderma</i> (Kremp.) P.James ^{SO}	Trapeliaceae	† <i>Pseudocyphellaria dissimilis</i> (Nyl.) D.J.Galloway et P.James ^{SO}	Lobariaceae
† <i>Placynthiella uliginosa</i> (Schrad.) Coppins et P.James ^{EF, SO}	Trapeliaceae	<i>Pseudocyphellaria durietzii</i> D.J.Galloway	Lobariaceae
† <i>Placynthium nigrum</i> (Huds.) Gray ^{SO}	Placynthiaceae	<i>Pseudocyphellaria episticta</i> (Nyl.) Vain.	Lobariaceae
†‡ <i>Plectocarpon pseudosticta</i> (Fée) Fée ^{SO}	Roccellaceae	† <i>Pseudocyphellaria faveolata</i> (Delise) Malme ^{SO}	Lobariaceae
‡ <i>Plectocarpon sticticola</i> Ertz, Wedin et Diederich	Roccellaceae	<i>Pseudocyphellaria fimbriata</i> D.J.Galloway et P.James	Lobariaceae
† <i>Poeltiaria coromandelica</i> (Zahlbr.) Rambold et Hertel ^{SO}	Porpidiaceae	<i>Pseudocyphellaria</i> <i>fimbriatoides</i> D.J.Galloway et P.James	Lobariaceae
† <i>Poeltiaria corralensis</i> (Räsänen) Hertel ^{SO}	Porpidiaceae	† <i>Pseudocyphellaria glabra</i> (Hook.f. et Taylor) C.W.Dodge ^{SO}	Lobariaceae
† <i>Poeltiaria turgescens</i> (Körb.) Hertel ^{SO}	Porpidiaceae	† <i>Pseudocyphellaria granulata</i> (C.Bab.) Malme ^{SO}	Lobariaceae
†‡ <i>Polycoccum pulvinatum</i> (Eitner) R.Sant. ^{SO}	Dacampiaceae	<i>Pseudocyphellaria</i> <i>homoeophylla</i> (Nyl.) C.W.Dodge	Lobariaceae
† <i>Porina exocha</i> (Nyl.) P.M.McCarthy ^{SO}	Trichotheliaceae	† <i>Pseudocyphellaria intricata</i> (Delise) Vain. ^{SO}	Lobariaceae
† <i>Porpidia crustulata</i> (Ach.) Hertel et Knoph ^{SO}	Porpidiaceae		
† <i>Porpidia macrocarpa</i> (DC.) Hertel et A.J.Schwab ^{SO}	Porpidiaceae		
† <i>Protoparmelia badia</i> (Hoffm.) Haffelner ^{SO}	Parmeliaceae		

<i>Pseudocyphellaria lividofusca</i> (Kremp.) D.J.Galloway et P.James	Lobariaceae	† <i>Pyxine subcinerea</i> Stirt. <small>SO</small>	Physciaceae
† <i>Pseudocyphellaria maculata</i> D.J.Galloway <small>SO</small>	Lobariaceae	<i>Ramalina australiensis</i> Nyl.	Ramalinaceae
<i>Pseudocyphellaria montagnei</i> (C.Bab.) D.J.Galloway et P.James	Lobariaceae	<i>Ramalina celsi</i> (Spreng.) Krog et Swinscow	Ramalinaceae
† <i>Pseudocyphellaria multifida</i> (Nyl.) D.J.Galloway et P.James <small>SO</small>	Lobariaceae	<i>Ramalina geniculata</i> Hook.f. et Taylor	Ramalinaceae
† <i>Pseudocyphellaria neglecta</i> (Müll.Arg.) H.Magn. <small>SO</small>	Lobariaceae	† <i>Ramalina glaucescens</i> Kremp. <small>SO</small>	Ramalinaceae
† <i>Pseudocyphellaria pickeringii</i> (Tuck.) D.J.Galloway <small>SO</small>	Lobariaceae	† <i>Ramalina inflata</i> (Hook.f. et Taylor) Hook.f. et Taylor <small>SO</small>	Ramalinaceae
<i>Pseudocyphellaria pubescens</i> (Müll.Arg.) D.J.Galloway et P.James	Lobariaceae	<i>Ramalina inflexa</i> D.Blanchon, J.Braggins et A.Stewart	Ramalinaceae
† <i>Pseudocyphellaria rubella</i> (Hook.f. et Taylor) D.J.Galloway et P.James <small>SO</small>	Lobariaceae	† <i>Ramalina peruviana</i> Ach. <small>SO</small>	Ramalinaceae
<i>Pseudocyphellaria</i> <i>rufovirescens</i> (C.Bab.) D.J.Galloway	Lobariaceae	† <i>Ramalina unilateralis</i> F.Wilson <small>SO</small>	Ramalinaceae
† <i>Psoroma asperellum</i> Nyl. <small>SO</small>	Pannariaceae	† <i>Ramboldia laeta</i> (Stirt.) Kalb, Lumbsch et Elix <small>SO</small>	Lecanoraceae
† <i>Psoroma buchananii</i> (C.Knight) Nyl. <small>SO</small>	Pannariaceae	† <i>Ramboldia petraeoides</i> (Nyl. ex C.Bab. et Mitt.) Kantvilas et Elix <small>SO</small>	Lecanoraceae
† <i>Psoroma caliginosum</i> Stirt. <small>SO</small>	Pannariaceae	† <i>Rhizocarpon distinctum</i> Th.Fr. <small>SO</small>	Rhizocarpaceae
† <i>Psoroma contextum</i> Stirt. <small>SO</small>	Pannariaceae	† <i>Rhizocarpon eupetraeum</i> (Nyl.) Arnold <small>SO</small>	Rhizocarpaceae
† <i>Psoroma fruticosum</i> P.James et Henssen <small>SO</small>	Pannariaceae	† <i>Rhizocarpon geminatum</i> Körb. <small>SO</small>	Rhizocarpaceae
† <i>Psoroma hypnorum</i> (Vahl) S.F.Gray <small>SO</small>	Pannariaceae	† <i>Rhizocarpon geographicum</i> (L.) DC. subsp. <i>geographicum</i> <small>SO</small>	Rhizocarpaceae
† <i>Psoroma implexum</i> Stirt. <small>SO</small>	Pannariaceae	† <i>Rhizocarpon grande</i> (Flörke) Arnold <small>SO</small>	Rhizocarpaceae
<i>Psoroma melanizum</i> Zahlbr.	Pannariaceae	† <i>Rhizocarpon lecanorinum</i> Anders <small>SO</small>	Rhizocarpaceae
† <i>Psoroma paleaceum</i> (Fr.) Timdal et Tønsberg <small>SO</small>	Pannariaceae	† <i>Rhizocarpon reductum</i> Th.Fr. <small>SO</small>	Rhizocarpaceae
† <i>Psoroma pholidotoides</i> (Nyl.) Trevis. <small>SO</small>	Pannariaceae	† <i>Rhizocarpon submodestum</i> (Vain.) Vain. <small>SO</small>	Rhizocarpaceae
† <i>Psoroma soccatum</i> R.Br. <small>SO</small>	Pannariaceae	† <i>Rhizocarpon superficiale</i> (Schaer.) Malme <small>SO</small>	Rhizocarpaceae
† <i>Psoromidium aleuroides</i> (Stirt.) D.J.Galloway <small>SO</small>	Pannariaceae	† <i>Rimularia insularis</i> (Nyl.) Rambold et Hertel <small>SO</small>	Trapeliaceae
† <i>Punctelia borreeri</i> (Sm.) Krog <small>SO</small>	Parmeliaceae	† <i>Rimularia psephota</i> (Tuck.) Hertel et Rambold <small>SO</small>	Trapeliaceae
† <i>Punctelia subflava</i> (Taylor) Elix et J.Johnst. <small>SO</small>	Parmeliaceae	† <i>Rinodina bischoffii</i> (Hepp) A.Massal. <small>SO</small>	Physciaceae
† <i>Punctelia subrudecta</i> (Nyl.) Krog <small>SO</small>	Parmeliaceae	† <i>Rinodina blastidiata</i> Matzer et H.Mayrhofer <small>SO</small>	Physciaceae
<i>Pyrenula deliquescens</i> (C.Knight) Müll.Arg.	Pyrenulaceae	† <i>Rinodina boleana</i> Giralt et H.Mayrhofer <small>SO</small>	Physciaceae
		† <i>Rinodina cacaotina</i> Zahlbr. <small>SO</small>	Physciaceae

† <i>Rinodina conradii</i> Körb. SO	Physciaceae	† <i>Sticta filix</i> (Sw.) Nyl. SO	Lobariaceae
† <i>Rinodina luridata</i> (Körb.) H.Mayrhofer, Scheid. et Sheard RR, SO	Physciaceae	† <i>Sticta fuliginosa</i> (Hoffm.) Ach. SO	Lobariaceae
† <i>Rinodina oleae</i> Bagl. SO	Physciaceae	<i>Sticta lacera</i> (Hook.f. et Taylor) Müll.Arg.	Lobariaceae
† <i>Rinodina olivaceobrunnea</i> C.W.Dodge et G.E.Baker SO	Physciaceae	† <i>Sticta latifrons</i> A.Rich. SO	Lobariaceae
† <i>Rinodina peloleuca</i> (Nyl.) Müll.Arg. SO	Physciaceae	† <i>Sticta limbata</i> (Sm.) Ach. SO	Lobariaceae
† <i>Rinodina pyrina</i> (Ach.) Arnold SO	Physciaceae	† <i>Sticta martinii</i> D.J.Galloway SO	Lobariaceae
† <i>Rinodina thiomela</i> (Nyl.) Müll.Arg. SO	Physciaceae	<i>Sticta squamata</i> D.J.Galloway	Lobariaceae
† <i>Roccellinastrum neglectum</i> Henssen et Vobis SO	Micareaeae	† <i>Sticta subcaperata</i> (Nyl.) Nyl. SO	Lobariaceae
† <i>Sagenidium molle</i> Stirt. SO	Roccellaceae	† <i>Stirtoniella kelica</i> (Stirt.) D.J.Galloway, Hafellner et Elix SO	Ramalinaceae
† <i>Sarcogyne regularis</i> Körb. RR, SO	Acarosporaceae	† <i>Teloschistes chrysophthalmus</i> (L.) Th.Fr. Inc, TO	Teloschistaceae
† <i>Sarrameana albidoplumbea</i> (Hook.f. et Taylor) Farkas SO	Fuscideaeae	† <i>Teloschistes velifer</i> F.Wilson SO	Teloschistaceae
† <i>Siphula decumbens</i> Nyl. SO	Icmadophilaceae	† <i>Tephromela atra</i> (Huds.) Hafellner SO	Ramalinaceae
† <i>Siphula dissoluta</i> Nyl. SO	Icmadophilaceae	† <i>Thalloloma subvelata</i> (Stirt.) D.J.Galloway SO	Graphidaceae
† <i>Siphula fastigiata</i> (Nyl.) Nyl. SO	Icmadophilaceae	† <i>Thamnolia vermicularis</i> (Sw.) Ach. ex Schaer. subsp. <i>vermicularis</i> SO	Icmadophilaceae
† <i>Siphula gracilis</i> Kantvilas SO	Icmadophilaceae	† <i>Thelidium calcareum</i> (C.Knight) Hellb.	Verrucariaceae
† <i>Sphaerophorus</i> <i>stereocauloides</i> Nyl. SO	Sphaerophoraceae	† <i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i> (Ach.) Ach. SO	Thelotremataceae
† <i>Sporastatia testudinea</i> (Ach.) A.Massal. SO	Catillariaceae	† <i>Thysanothecium scutellatum</i> (Fr.) D.J.Galloway RR, SO	Cladoniaceae
† <i>Steinera neozelandica</i> C.W.Dodge SO	Coccocarpiaceae	† <i>Toninia aromatica</i> (Sm.) A.Massal. RR, SO	Ramalinaceae
† <i>Stereocaulon caespitosum</i> Redinger SO	Stereocaulaceae	† <i>Toninia bullata</i> (Meyen et Flot.) Zahlbr. SO	Ramalinaceae
<i>Stereocaulon colensoi</i> C.Bab.	Stereocaulaceae	† <i>Trapelia coarctata</i> (Turner ex Sm.) M.Choisy SO	Trapeliaceae
† <i>Stereocaulon corticatulum</i> Nyl. SO	Stereocaulaceae	† <i>Trapeliopsis colensoi</i> (C.Bab.) Gotth.Schneid. SO	Trapeliaceae
<i>Stereocaulon fronduliferum</i> I.M.Lamb	Stereocaulaceae	† <i>Trapeliopsis congregans</i> (Zahlbr.) Brako SO	Trapeliaceae
† <i>Stereocaulon gregarium</i> Redinger SO	Stereocaulaceae	† <i>Trapeliopsis flexuosa</i> (Fr.) Coppins et P.James SO	Trapeliaceae
† <i>Stereocaulon ramulosum</i> Räuschel SO	Stereocaulaceae	† <i>Trapeliopsis granulosa</i> (Hoffm.) Lumbsch SO	Trapeliaceae
† <i>Stereocaulon vesuvianum</i> Pers. SO	Stereocaulaceae	† <i>Tremolecia atrata</i> (Ach.) Hertel SO	Hymeneliaceae
<i>Sticta babingtonii</i> D.J.Galloway	Lobariaceae	† <i>Tylothallia pahiensis</i> (Zahlbr.) Hertel et H.Kilias SO	Lecanoraceae
<i>Sticta caliginosa</i> D.J.Galloway	Lobariaceae		
<i>Sticta cinereoglauca</i> Hook.f. et Taylor	Lobariaceae		

† <i>Umbilicaria cylindrica</i> (L.) Delise ex Duby <small>so</small>	Umbilicariaceae	<i>Verrucaria mucosa</i> Wahlenb.	Verrucariaceae
† <i>Umbilicaria decussata</i> (Vill.) Zahlbr. <small>so</small>	Umbilicariaceae	<i>Xanthomendoza novozelandica</i> (Hillmann) Søching, Kärnefelt et S.Y.Kondr.	Teloschistaceae
† <i>Umbilicaria durietzii</i> Frey	Umbilicariaceae	† <i>Xanthoparmelia amplexula</i> (Stirt.) Elix et J.Johnst. <small>so</small>	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Umbilicaria hyperborea</i> (Ach.) Hoffm. <small>so</small>	Umbilicariaceae	† <i>Xanthoparmelia australasica</i> D.J.Galloway <small>so</small>	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Umbilicaria nylanderiana</i> (Zahlbr.) Zahlbr. <small>so</small>	Umbilicariaceae	† <i>Xanthoparmelia brattii</i> (Essl.) O.Blanco, A.Crespo, Elix, D.Hawksw. et Lumbsch <small>so</small>	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Umbilicaria polyphylla</i> (L.) Baumg. <small>so</small>	Umbilicariaceae	† <i>Xanthoparmelia concomitans</i> Elix et J.Johnst. <small>so</small>	Parmeliaceae
†§ <i>Umbilicaria proboscidea</i> (L.) Schräd. <small>so</small>	Umbilicariaceae	† <i>Xanthoparmelia cordillerana</i> (Gyeln.) Hale <small>so</small>	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Umbilicaria subaprina</i> Frey <small>so</small>	Umbilicariaceae	† <i>Xanthoparmelia dichotoma</i> (Müll.Arg.) Hale <small>so</small>	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Umbilicaria subglabra</i> (Nyl.) Harm. <small>so</small>	Umbilicariaceae	† <i>Xanthoparmelia digitiformis</i> (Elix et P.M.Armstr.) Filson <small>so</small>	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Umbilicaria umbilicarioides</i> (B.Stein) Krog et Swinscow <small>so</small>	Umbilicariaceae	† <i>Xanthoparmelia elixii</i> Filson <small>so</small>	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Umbilicaria vellea</i> (L.) Ach. <small>so</small>	Umbilicariaceae	† <i>Xanthoparmelia</i> <i>flavescentireagens</i> (Gyeln.) D.J.Galloway <small>so</small>	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Umbilicaria zahlbruckneri</i> Frey <small>so</small>	Umbilicariaceae	† <i>Xanthoparmelia furcata</i> (Müll.Arg.) Hale <small>so</small>	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Usnea acromelana</i> Stirt. <small>so</small>	Parmeliaceae	† <i>Xanthoparmelia glabrans</i> (Nyl.) O.Blanco, A.Crespo, Elix, D.Hawksw. et Lumbsch <small>so</small>	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Usnea angulata</i> Ach. <small>so</small>	Parmeliaceae	<i>Xanthoparmelia glareosa</i> (Kurok. Et Filson) Elix et J.Johnst. <small>so</small>	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Usnea articulata</i> (L.) Hoffm. <small>so</small>	Parmeliaceae	† <i>Xanthoparmelia imitatrix</i> (Taylor) O.Blanco, A.Crespo, Elix, D.Hawksw. et Lumbsch <small>so</small>	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Usnea ciliata</i> (Nyl.) Du Rietz <small>so</small>	Parmeliaceae	† <i>Xanthoparmelia incerta</i> (Kurok. et Filson) Elix et J.Johnst. <small>so</small>	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Usnea ciliifera</i> Motyka <small>so</small>	Parmeliaceae	† <i>Xanthoparmelia isidiigera</i> (Müll.Arg.) Elix et J.Johnst. <small>so</small>	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Usnea contexta</i> Motyka <small>so</small>	Parmeliaceae	† <i>Xanthoparmelia loxodella</i> (Essl.) O.Blanco, A.Crespo, Elix, D.Hawksw. et Lumbsch	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Usnea cornuta</i> Körb. <small>so</small>	Parmeliaceae		
† <i>Usnea inermis</i> Motyka <small>so</small>	Parmeliaceae		
† <i>Usnea molliuscula</i> Stirt. <small>so</small>	Parmeliaceae		
† <i>Usnea oncodes</i> Stirt. <small>so</small>	Parmeliaceae		
† <i>Usnea pusilla</i> (Räsänen) Räsänen <small>so</small>	Parmeliaceae		
† <i>Usnea rubicunda</i> Stirt. <small>so</small>	Parmeliaceae		
† <i>Usnea subcapillaris</i> (D.J.Galloway) F.J.Walker <small>so</small>	Parmeliaceae		
† <i>Usnea torulosa</i> (Müll.Arg.) Zahlbr. <small>so</small>	Parmeliaceae		
† <i>Usnea xanthopoga</i> Nyl. <small>so</small>	Parmeliaceae		
† <i>Verrucaria fusconigrescens</i> Nyl. <small>so</small>	Verrucariaceae		
† <i>Verrucaria margacea</i> (Wahlenb.) Wahlenb. <small>so</small>	Verrucariaceae		
† <i>Verrucaria maura</i> Wahlenb. <small>so</small>	Verrucariaceae		

† <i>Xanthoparmelia martinii</i> (Essl.) O.Blanco, A.Crespo, Elix, D.Hawksw. et Lumbsch _{SO}	Parmeliaceae	† <i>Xanthoparmelia verrucella</i> (Essl.) O.Blanco, A.Crespo, Elix, D.Hawksw. et Lumbsch _{SO}	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Xanthoparmelia metaclystoides</i> (Kurok. et Filson) Elix et J.Johnst. _{SO}	Parmeliaceae	† <i>Xanthoparmelia waiporiensis</i> (Hillmann) O.Blanco, A.Crespo, Elix, D.Hawksw. et Lumbsch _{SO}	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Xanthoparmelia mexicana</i> (Gyeln.) Hale _{SO}	Parmeliaceae	† <i>Xanthoparmelia xanthomelaena</i> (Müll.Arg.) Hale _{SO}	Parmeliaceae
† <i>Xanthoparmelia molliuscula</i> (Ach.) Hale _{SO}	Parmeliaceae	†‡ <i>Xanthoria candelaria</i> (L.) Th.Fr. _{SO}	Teloschistaceae
† <i>Xanthoparmelia mougeotina</i> (Nyl.) D.J.Galloway _{Inc, SO}	Parmeliaceae	†‡ <i>Xanthoria parietina</i> (L.) Th.Fr. _{SO}	Teloschistaceae
† <i>Xanthoparmelia neotinctina</i> (Elix) Elix et J.Johnst. _{SO}	Parmeliaceae	†‡ <i>Xanthoria polycarpa</i> (Hoffm.) Th.Fr. ex Rieber _{SO}	Teloschistaceae
† <i>Xanthoparmelia petriseda</i> (Zahlbr.) O.Blanco, A.Crespo, Elix, D.Hawksw. et Lumbsch _{SO}	Parmeliaceae	†‡ <i>Xanthoriicola physciae</i> (Kalchbr.) D.Hawksw. _{SO}	Anamorphic Ascomycota
† <i>Xanthoparmelia pictada</i> (Essl.) O.Blanco, A.Crespo, Elix, D.Hawksw. et Lumbsch	Parmeliaceae	† <i>Zahlbrucknerella calcarea</i> (Herre) Herre _{SO}	Lichinaceae
† <i>Xanthoparmelia pulla</i> (Ach.) O.Blanco, A.Crespo, Elix, D.Hawksw. et Lumbsch _{SO}	Parmeliaceae		
† <i>Xanthoparmelia reptans</i> (Kurok.) Elix et J.Johnst. _{SO}	Parmeliaceae		
† <i>Xanthoparmelia scabrosa</i> (Taylor) Hale _{Inc, SO}	Parmeliaceae		
† <i>Xanthoparmelia streimannii</i> (Elix et P.M.Armstr.) Elix et J.Johnst. _{SO}	Parmeliaceae		
† <i>Xanthoparmelia stygiodes</i> (Nyl. ex Cromb.) O.Blanco, A.Crespo, Elix, D.Hawksw. et Lumbsch _{SO}	Parmeliaceae		
† <i>Xanthoparmelia subnuda</i> (Kurok.) Hale _{SO}	Parmeliaceae		
† <i>Xanthoparmelia substrigosa</i> (Hale) Hale _{SO}	Parmeliaceae		
† <i>Xanthoparmelia tasmanica</i> (Hook.f. et Taylor) Hale _{SO}	Parmeliaceae		
† <i>Xanthoparmelia tegeta</i> Elix et J.Johnst. _{SO}	Parmeliaceae		
† <i>Xanthoparmelia verisidiosa</i> (Essl.) O.Blanco, A.Crespo, Elix, D.Hawksw. et Lumbsch _{Inc, SO}	Parmeliaceae		

Appendix 3 Taxonomically Indeterminate listings

This Appendix comprises potentially distinct plants whose taxonomic status has yet to be determined or is in the process of being formalised. Definitions of categories follow those given in Appendix 1.

†Denotes indigenous taxa found naturally outside New Zealand.

§Denotes new additions to the New Zealand lichen mycobiota

Qualifiers

Full definitions are provided for the qualifiers used in this list by Townsend et al. (2008).

- IE, Island Endemic;
- OL, One Location in New Zealand;
- RR, Range Restricted;
- SO, Secure Overseas;
- TO, Threatened Overseas;

At Risk (1)*I. Naturally Uncommon (1)*

§*Placopsis* (a) (MSC 126923; Campbell Island) ^{IE, OL} Trapeliaceae

Data Deficient (1)

†*Caloplaca* cf. *caesiorufella* (CHR 533610; New Zealand) ^{RR, SO} Teloschistaceae

Not Threatened (3)

Caloplaca cf. *vitellinula* (AK 313029; New Zealand) Teloschistaceae

†§*Placopsis* (b) (CHR 528402; Stewart Island) ^{TO} Trapeliaceae

†*Pannaria* aff. *patagonica* (CHR 455017; New Zealand) ^{SO?} Pannariaceae

Appendix 4 Nomenclature changes affecting taxa treated by Galloway (2007)

Galloway (2007)	This Article
<i>Alectoria nigricans</i> (Ach.) Nyl.	<i>Gowardia nigricans</i> (Ach.) P.Halonen, L.Myllys, S.Velmala et Hyvärinen
<i>Anthracotheceum cellulosum</i> (C.Knight) Müll.Arg.	<i>Pyrenula thelomorpha</i> Tuck.
<i>Buellia subcoronata</i> (Müll.Arg.) Malme	<i>Buellia epigaea</i> (Pers.) Tuck
<i>Caloplaca cerinelloides</i> (Erichsen) Poelt	<i>Caloplaca maccarthyi</i> S.Y.Kondr., Kärnefelt et Elix
<i>Caloplaca rosei</i> Hasse	<i>Caloplaca litoralis</i> Zahlbr.
<i>Caloplaca vitellinula</i> auct. non. (Nyl.) H.Olivier	<i>Caloplaca</i> cf. <i>vitellinula</i> (AK 313029; New Zealand)
<i>Chroodiscus lamelliferus</i> Kantvilas et Vězda	<i>Chapsa lamellifera</i> (Kantvilas et Vězda) Mangold
<i>Chroodiscus macrocarpus</i> (C.W.Dodge) D.J.Galloway	<i>Topeliopsis macrocarpa</i> (C.W.Dodge) Mangold et Lumbsch

Chroodiscus megalophthalmus (Müll.Arg.) Vězda et Kantvilas

Fissurina monospora C.Knight

Fuscidea cf. *cyathodes*

Gyalectidium cf. *caucasicum*

Halecania australis Lumbsch

Heterodea muelleri (Hampe) Nyl.

Laurera elatior (Stirt.) D.J.Galloway

Laurera madreporiformis (Eschw.) Riddle

Lecanora flotoviana Spreng.

Lecidea senescens Zahlbr.

Lempholemma cf. *cladodes*

Lichinia confinis (O.F.Müll.) C.Agardh

Melanelia calva (Essl.) Essl.

Melanelia glabratuloides (Essl.) Essl.

Melanelia subglabra (Räsänen) Essl.

Mycoblastus hypomelinus (Stirt.) Müll.Arg.

Nesolechia oxyspora (Tul.) A.Massal.

Ocellularia hians (Stirt.) Müll.Arg.

Chapsa megalophthalma (Müll.Arg.) Mangold

Hemithecium contortum (Müll.Arg.) A.W. Archer

Fuscidea cyathodes (Ach.) V.Wirth et Vězda

Gyalectidium caucasicum (Elenkin et Woronin) Vězda

Halecania subsquamosa (Müll.Arg.) van den Boom et H.Mayrhofer

Cladia muelleri (Hampe) Parnmen et Lumbsch

Aptrootia elatior (Stirt.) Aptroot

Bathelium madreporiforme (Eschw.) Trevis.

Lecanora semipallida H.Magn.

Tylothallia pahiensis (Zahlbr.) Hertel et H.Kilias

Lempholemma cladodes (Tuck.) Zahlbr.

Lichina pygmaea (Lightf.) C.Agardh

Melanelixia calva (Essl.) A.Crespo, Divakar et Elix

Melanelixia glabratuloides (Essl.) Essl.

Melanelixia subglabra (Räsänen) A.Crespo, Divakar et Elix

Melanelixia subglabra (Räsänen) A.Crespo, Divakar et Elix

Mycoblastus dissimulans (Nyl.) Zahlbr.

Phacopsis oxyspora (Tul.) Triebel et Rambold

Thelotrema hians Stirt.

<i>Opegrapha trassii</i> S.Kondratyuk et Coppins	<i>Opegrapha foreaui</i> (Moreau) Hafellner et R.Sant.	<i>Siphula elixii</i> Kantvilas	<i>Parasiphula elixii</i> (Kantvilas) Kantvilas et Grube
<i>Pannaria</i> aff. <i>pallida</i>	<i>Pannaria pallida</i> (Nyl.) Hue	<i>Siphula foliacea</i> D.J.Galloway	<i>Parasiphula foliacea</i> (D.J.Galloway) Kantvilas et Grube
<i>Pertusaria macloviana</i> Müll.Arg.	<i>Pertusaria stellata</i> Fryday	<i>Siphula fragilis</i> (Hook.f. et Taylor) Js.Murray	<i>Parasiphula fragilis</i> (Hook.f. et Taylor) Kantvilas et Grube
<i>Phaeographina</i> <i>arechavaletae</i> Müll.Arg.	<i>Platygramme</i> <i>arechavaletae</i> (Müll.Arg.) A.W.Archer	<i>Siphula georginae</i> Kantvilas	<i>Parasiphula georginae</i> (Kantvilas) Kantvilas et Grube
<i>Placopsis macrophthalma</i> (Hook.f. et Taylor) Nyl.	<i>Aspiciliopsis</i> <i>macrophthalma</i> (Hook.f. et Taylor) de Lesd.	<i>Siphula jamesii</i> Kantvilas	<i>Parasiphula jamesii</i> (Kantvilas) Kantvilas et Grube
<i>Polychidium contortum</i> Henssen	<i>Leptogidium contortum</i> (Henssen) T.Sprib. et Muggia	<i>Thelotrema monosporum</i> Nyl.	<i>Thelotrema saxatile</i> C.Knight
<i>Pyrenula crassescens</i> (Stirt.) Müll.Arg.	<i>Pyrenula quassiaecola</i> (Fée) Fée	<i>Thelotrema novae-</i> <i>zelandiae</i> Szatala	<i>Topeliopsis novae-</i> <i>zelandiae</i> (Szatala) Lumbsch et Mangold
<i>Pyrenula cyrtospora</i> (Stirt.) Müll.Arg.	<i>Pyrenula sexlocularis</i> (Nyl.) Müll.Arg.	<i>Xanthoria elegans</i> (Link) Th.Fr.	<i>Rusavskia elegans</i> (Link) S.Y.Kondr. et Kärnefelt
<i>Pyrenula dealbata</i> (C.Knight) Müll.Arg.	<i>Pyrenula nitidula</i> (Bres.) R.C.Harris	<i>Xanthoria incavata</i> (Stirt.) Zahlbr.	<i>Jackelixia incavata</i> (Stirton) S.Y.Kondr., Fedorenko, S.Stenroos, Kärnefelt et A.Thell.
<i>Pyrenula deprimens</i> (C.Knight) D.J.Galloway	<i>Pyrenula chlorospila</i> (Nyl.) Arnold	<i>Xanthoria ligulata</i> (Körb.) P.James	<i>Jackelixia ligulata</i> (Körb.) S.Y.Kondr., Fedorenko, S.Stenroos, Kärnefelt et A.Thell.
<i>Pyrenula homalisma</i> (C.Knight) D.J.Galloway	<i>Pyrenula quassiaecola</i> (Fée) Fée		
<i>Pyrenula knightiana</i> Müll.Arg.	<i>Pyrenula chlorospila</i> (Nyl.) Arnold		
<i>Pyrenula occulta</i> (C.Knight) Müll.Arg.	<i>Pyrenula dermatodes</i> (Borrer) Schaer.		
<i>Pyrenula pseudonitidella</i> (C.Knight) D.J.Galloway	<i>Pyrenula dermatodes</i> (Borrer) Schaer.		
<i>Pyrenula prostrata</i> (Stirt.) D.J.Galloway	<i>Pyrenula ravenelii</i> Tuck. D.J.Galloway		
<i>Pyrenula pyrenastroides</i> (C.Knight) D.J.Galloway	<i>Pyrenula ravenelii</i> (Tuck.) R.C.Harris		
<i>Pyrrhospora laeta</i> (Stirt.) Hafellner	<i>Ramboldia laeta</i> (Stirt.) Kalb, Lumbsch et Elix		
<i>Pyrrhospora</i> <i>sanguinolenta</i> (Kremp.) Rambold et Hafellner	<i>Ramboldia sanguinolenta</i> (Kremp.) Kalb, Lumbsch et Elix		
<i>Siphula complanata</i> (Hook.f. et Taylor) R.Sant.	<i>Parasiphula complanata</i> (Hook.f. et Taylor) Kantvilas et Grube		