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Taxonomic study of *Hypotrachyna* subg. *Everniastrum*
(Hale ex Sipman) Divakar, A.Crespo, Sipman,
Elix & Lumbsch (Ascomycota) from China

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Taxonomic study of *Hypotrachyna* subg. *Everniastrum* (Hale ex Sipman) Divakar, A.Crespo, Sipman, Elix & Lumbsch (Ascomycota) from China

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ABSTRACT

The taxonomy of *Hypotrachyna* subg. *Everniastrum* (Hale ex Sipman) Divakar, A.Crespo, Sipman, Elix & Lumbsch from China is revised based on morphological, chemical and phylogenetic analyses. Four species new to science (*Hypotrachyna corallifera* Xin Y.Wang & Li S.Wang, sp. nov., *H. longicilia* Xin Y.Wang & Li S.Wang, sp. nov., *H. puerensis* Xin Y.Wang & Li S.Wang, sp. nov., and *H. yunnana* Xin Y.Wang & Li S.Wang, sp. nov.) and a new floristic record for one species (*H. catawbiensis* (Degel.) Divakar, A.Crespo, Sipman, Elix & Lumbsch) in China are reported, and a total of fifteen species are

KEY WORDS

New species,
phylogeny,
hidden diversity,
lichens,
Parmeliaceae,
China.

confirmed, including all the species previously reported from China. Specimens of three species (*H. cirrhata* (Fr.) Divakar, A.Crespo, Sipman, Elix & Lumbsch, *H. nepalensis* (Taylor) Divakar, A.Crespo, Sipman, Elix & Lumbsch and *H. vexans* (Zahlbr. ex W.L.Culb. & C.F.Culb.) Divakar, A.Crespo, Sipman, Elix & Lumbsch) from the type localities are sequenced, providing fundamental molecular data for species delimitation. New chemical varieties are detected for *H. diffractaica* (Y.M.Jiang & J.C.Wei) Divakar, A.Crespo, Sipman, Elix & Lumbsch. Detailed descriptions and figures for the new species and a key to all known species from China are provided.

RÉSUMÉ

Étude taxonomique de Hypotrachyna subg. Everniastrum (Hale ex Sipman) Divakar, A.Crespo, Sipman, Elix & Lumbsch (Ascomycota) de Chine.

La taxonomie de *Hypotrachyna* subg. *Everniastrum* (Hale ex Sipman) Divakar, A.Crespo, Sipman, Elix & Lumbsch de Chine est révisée sur la base d'analyses morphologiques, chimiques et phylogénétiques. Quatre espèces nouvelles pour la science (*Hypotrachyna corallifera* Xin Y.Wang & Li S.Wang, sp. nov., *H. longicilia* Xin Y.Wang & Li S.Wang, sp. nov., *H. puerensis* Xin Y.Wang & Li S.Wang, sp. nov., et *H. yunnana* Xin Y.Wang & Li S.Wang, sp. nov.) et un nouveau signalement floristique pour une espèce (*H. catawbiensis* (Degel.) Divakar, A.Crespo, Sipman, Elix & Lumbsch) en Chine sont signalés. Un total de quinze espèces est confirmé, y compris toutes les espèces précédemment signalées en Chine. Des spécimens provenant des localités types de trois espèces (*H. cirrhata* (Fr.) Divakar, A.Crespo, Sipman, Elix & Lumbsch, *H. nepalensis* (Taylor) Divakar, A.Crespo, Sipman, Elix & Lumbsch et *H. vexans* (Zahlbr. ex W.L.Culb. & C.F.Culb.) Divakar, A.Crespo, Sipman, Elix & Lumbsch) sont séquencés, ce qui fournit des données moléculaires fondamentales pour la délimitation des espèces. De nouvelles variétés chimiques sont détectées pour *H. diffractaica* (Y.M.Jiang & J.C.Wei) Divakar, A.Crespo, Sipman, Elix & Lumbsch. Des descriptions et des figures détaillées pour les nouvelles espèces ainsi qu'une clé pour toutes les espèces connues de Chine sont fournis.

MOTS CLÉS

Nouvelles espèces,
phylogénie,
diversité cachée,
lichens,
Parmeliaceae,
Chine.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Everniastrum* Hale ex Sipman, typified by *E. cirrhatum* (Fr.) Hale ex Sipman, was first segregated from the genus *Parmelia* Ach. as section *Everniiformes* by Hue (1898), characterized by narrow lobes with marginal cilia. In 1971, section *Everniiformes* was upgraded to *Parmelia* subg. *Everniiformes* by Hale & Wirth (1971), including 16 species. In 1976, Hale transferred this subgenus into the new genus *Everniastrum* Hale, including 21 species (Hale 1976). Later, Sipman segregated *Cetrariastrum* Sipman from *Everniastrum* based on characters of the apothecia (Sipman 1980). One year later, Culbertson published a paper questioning the validity of this new genus and used *Cetrariastrum* as the correct name for *Everniastrum* (Culbertson & Culbertson 1981). In 1986, Sipman re-evaluated the differences between these two genera and reinstated the genus *Everniastrum* with 27 species, and *Cetrariastrum* included three species (Sipman 1986). Since that time, the genus name *Everniastrum* has been widely accepted and used worldwide. A recent molecular study transferred this genus into a subgenus, *Hypotrachyna* subg. *Everniastrum* (Divakar *et al.* 2013), including *c.* 40 species.

Ten species of *Everniastrum* have been previously reported from China (Chen 2011; Chen *et al.* 2015), including five species originally described from China (Culbertson & Culbertson 1981; Wei & Jiang 1982; Chen *et al.* 1989; Jiang & Wei 1989; Jiang & Wei 1993), while *H. lipidifera* was excluded from subgenus *Everniastrum* and placed in the subgenus *Cetrariastrum*

(Divakar *et al.* 2013). After examination of a large number of samples, including type specimens and fresh specimens collected at the type localities, 15 species are recognized in this study, including four species new to science (*H. corallifera* Xin Y.Wang & Li S.Wang, sp. nov., *H. longicilia* Xin Y.Wang & Li S.Wang, sp. nov., *H. puerensis* Xin Y.Wang & Li S.Wang, sp. nov., and *H. yunnana* Xin Y.Wang & Li S.Wang, sp. nov.) and a new floristic record for one species (*H. catawbiensis* (Degel.) Divakar, A.Crespo, Sipman, Elix & Lumbsch) in China. Detailed descriptions and figures for the new species are provided, together with a key to all known Chinese *Everniastrum* species.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

MORPHOLOGY AND CHEMISTRY

Approximately 1600 specimens at the Lichen Herbarium, Kunming Institute of Botany (KUN), were examined, and type material and related specimens were borrowed from the following herbaria: HMAS, TUR, US and W. Specimens were examined using standard microscopic techniques and hand-sectioned under a Nikon SMZ 745T dissecting microscope. Anatomical descriptions are based on observations of these preparations under a Nikon Eclipse 50i microscope, and photographs were taken using a Nikon DS-Fi2 digital camera head. The sizes of the thallus, apothecia and lobes are based on measurements for each specimen and are presented as a range from the smallest to the largest value.

TABLE 1. — Specimens used in the phylogenetic analysis of ITS sequences, with name (*H.* = *Hypotrachyna*), locality, voucher and GenBank accession number. Newly obtained sequences are in **bold face**.

Taxon	Locality	Voucher	Accession number
<i>H. cirrhata</i> (Fr.) Divakar, A.Crespo, Sipman, Elix & Lumbsch	China, Xizang Prov., Jilong Co.	KUN 17-57613	MN335170
	China, Xizang Prov., Jilong Co.	KUN 17-57632	MN335171
	China, Xizang Prov., Jilong Co.	KUN 17-57734	MN335173
	China, Xizang Prov., Jilong Co.	KUN 17-57607	MN335172
	China, Xizang Prov., Jilong Co.	KUN 17-57718	MN335169
	Nepal, Bagmati	KUN 17-57305	MN335166
	Nepal, Bagmati	KUN 17-57318	MN335167
	China, Xizang Prov., Jilong Co.	KUN 17-57808	MN335174
	Nepal, Bagmati	KUN 17-57253	MN335168
	China, Xizang Prov., Jilong Co.	KUN 17-57617	MN335175
	Costa Rica, San Jose	MAF-Lich 7465	AY611070
	Peru	MAF 13976	DQ279487
<i>H. columbiensis</i> (Zahlbr.) Divakar, A.Crespo, Sipman, Elix & Lumbsch	Peru	MAF	KX254122
	Peru	MAF(PY01)	KX254123
<i>H. corallifera</i> Xin Y.Wang & Li S.Wang, sp. nov.	China, Yunnan Prov., Shizong Co.	KUN 14-47191	MN335178
	China, Yunnan Prov., Shizong Co.	KUN 14-47268	MN335179
	China, Yunnan Prov., Shizong Co.	KUN 14-47284	MN335177
	China, Taiwan Prov., Jiayi Co.	KUN 15-49365	MN335176
<i>H. dubitans</i> (Sipman) Divakar, A.Crespo, Sipman, Elix & Lumbsch	Peru, Ancash	F(MAF-Lich 15621)	GQ919269
<i>H. himalayana</i> Divakar & Kirika	China	MAF-10375	DQ279490
	India	MAF	KX254124
<i>H. kaernefeltii</i> Divakar, A.Crespo, Sipman, Elix & Lumbsch	Peru, Ancash	MAF-Lich 15620	GQ919270
<i>H. longicilia</i> Xin Y.Wang & Li S.Wang, sp. nov.	China, Taiwan Prov., Jiayi Co.	KUN 15-49407	MN335183
	China, Taiwan Prov., Jiayi Co.	KUN 15-49424	MN335184
	China, Taiwan Prov., Jiayi Co.	KUN 15-49417	MN335180
	China, Taiwan Prov., Jiayi Co.	KUN 15-49382	MN335181
	China, Taiwan Prov., Jiayi Co.	KUN 15-49399	MN335182
<i>H. nepalensis</i> (Taylor) Divakar, A.Crespo, Sipman, Elix & Lumbsch	Nepal, Bagmati	KUN 17-57216	MN335185
	China, Xizang Prov., Jilong Co.	KUN 17-57630	MN335189
	China, Xizang Prov., Jilong Co.	KUN 17-57461	MN335188
	Nepal, Bagmati	KUN 17-57370	MN335186
	China, Xizang Prov., Jilong Co.	KUN 17-57633	MN335187
<i>H. puerensis</i> Xin Y.Wang & Li S.Wang, sp. nov.	China, Yunnan Prov., Pu'er Ci.	KUN 13-41500	MN335192
	China, Yunnan Prov., Pu'er Ci.	KUN 13-41509	MN335190
	China, Yunnan Prov., Zhenyuan Co.	KUN 13-38611	MN335191
<i>H. sorocheila</i> (Vain.) Divakar, A.Crespo, Sipman, Elix & Lumbsch	Columbia, Cundinamarca	F	KX254129
	New Zealand	F	KX254133
	Kenya, Western Province	F, MAF-Lich	JN943841
	Kenya, Western Province	MAF	KX254125
	Portugal, Madeira	MAF	KX341977
<i>H. subsorocheila</i> (Y.M.Jiang & J.C.Wei) Divakar, A.Crespo, Sipman, Elix & Lumbsch	China, Taiwan Prov., Jiayi Co.	KUN 15-49364	MN335194
	China, Taiwan Prov., Jiayi Co.	KUN 15-49393	MN335193
<i>H. vexans</i> (Zahlbr. ex W.L.Culb. & C.F.Culb.) Divakar, A.Crespo, Sipman, Elix & Lumbsch	China, Taiwan Prov., Jiayi Co.	KUN 15-49391	MN335196
	China, Yunnan Prov., Deqin Co.	KUN 12-36365	MN335197
	China, Yunnan Prov., Shizong Co.	KUN 14-47283	MN335195
	China, Yunnan Prov., Pingbian Co.	KUN 14-42527	MN335198
<i>H. yunnana</i> Xin Y.Wang & Li S.Wang, sp. nov.	China, Yunnan Prov., Lijiang Ci.	KUN 13-40919	MN335200
	China, Yunnan Prov., Nanjian Co.	KUN 12-37635	MN335199

Secondary metabolites of all the specimens were identified using spot tests and thin-layer chromatography (TLC) as described by White & James (1985) and Orange *et al.* (2001). Solvent C (toluene: acetic acid = 85:15) was used for TLC analysis.

PHYLOGENETIC ANALYSES

Total DNA was extracted from small fragments of fresh thallus tips or apothecia following the protocol by Ekman (1999) using the

AxyPrep Multisource Genomic DNA Miniprep Kit. The nrDNA ITS region (ITS1-5.8S-ITS2) was amplified by PCR using the ITS1F (Gardes & Bruns 1993) and ITS4 (White *et al.* 1990) primers. The conditions previously described by Arup (2002) were used for PCR. Specifically, 2 µL of genomic DNA was added to the following mixture: 2 µL of primer (1 µL of each primer in a 10 mM solution), 12.5 µL of 2× Taq PCR MasterMix (Aidlab) (containing Taq DNA polymerase: 0.1 unit µL, MgCl₂: 4 mM,

and dNTPs: 0.4 mM) and 8.5 µL of dH₂O for a total volume of 25 µL. Amplifications were carried out in a thermocycler (C 1000TM) with the following profile: initial denaturation at 94°C for 5 min, followed by 35 cycles of three steps (95°C for 1 min, 55°C for 1 min 20 s, and 72°C for 2 min) and a final extension at 72°C for 5 min. The PCR products were Sanger sequenced by Sangon Biotech (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.

All the raw sequences were assembled and edited using SeqMan (DNASTar package). The newly generated ITS sequences were complemented by sequences available in GenBank. Sequences were aligned using MAFFT version 7 with the L-INS-I alignment algorithm (Katoh *et al.* 2005), using the web server (<http://mafft.cbrc.jp/alignment/server/>) and with all parameters set to default values, and ambiguous regions were excluded using Gblocks (Talavera & Castresana 2007) with the default settings. Phylogenetic relationships were inferred using Bayesian inference (BI) and under the maximum likelihood (ML) criterion.

BI analyses were performed using MrBayes v3.1.2 (Ronquist & Huelsenbeck 2003). The optimal substitution model (GTR + G) implemented in MrBayes was determined based on the Akaike information criterion (AIC) using jModelTest 3.7 (Posada 2008). BI analyses were run for 1 000 000 Markov chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) generations and with four incrementally heated chains; MCMC started from a random tree, and trees were sampled every 1000 generations, with the first 10% of the trees discarded as burn-in. Posterior probabilities (PPs) were obtained from the 95% majority-rule consensus tree of all saved trees.

ML analyses were performed with an online version of RAxML-HPC v8.2.12 (Stamatakis 2006), with the GTR + G model. All parameters in the ML analysis were set to the default, and statistical support values were estimated by 1000 nonparametric bootstrapping pseudoreplicates. ML bootstrap support (MLBS) values were obtained from the 70% majority-rule tree of all saved trees using RAxML. Trees were visualized in FigTree v1.4.0 (Rambaut 2012).

RESULTS

PHYLOGENETIC ANALYSES

The alignment consisted of 48 ITS sequences (Table 1), 35 of which were newly generated in this study, and included *H. kaernefeltii* Divakar, A.Crespo, Sipman, Elix & Lumbsch and *H. dubitans* (Sipman) Divakar, A.Crespo, Sipman, Elix & Lumbsch as outgroup taxa. The results of ML and Bayesian analyses revealed 11 phylogenetically supported *Everniastrum* species. All species belonging to subgenus *Everniastrum* were clustered in one clade with high support (100% MLBS and 1.00 PP), and four new species formed monotypic lineages with strong support (100% MLBS, 1.00 PP and 98% MLBS, 0.94 PP). Furthermore, these species were also supported by morphological, chemical and geographical characters, thus fully meriting recognition as new species, for which the names *H. corallifera* Xin Y.Wang & Li S.Wang, sp. nov., *H. longicilia* Xin Y.Wang & Li S.Wang, sp. nov., *H. puerensis*

Xin Y.Wang & Li S.Wang, sp. nov., and *H. yunnana* Xin Y.Wang & Li S.Wang, sp. nov., were coined (Fig. 1).

TAXONOMY

Family PARMELIACEAE F.Berchtold & J.Presl
Genus *Hypotrachyna* (Vain.) Hale

1. *Hypotrachyna alectorialica* (W.L.Culb. & C.F.Culb.) Divakar, A.Crespo, Sipman, Elix & Lumbsch

Phytotaxa 132 (1): 30 (2013).

SPECIMEN EXAMINED. — **India**. West Bengal, Darjeeling; 2.XII.1920; Plitt (holo-, US[US]).

NOTES

For a detailed description, see Culberson & Culberson (1981).

Morphologically, this species resembles *H. nepalensis* (Taylor) Divakar, A.Crespo, Sipman, Elix & Lumbsch in having rhizines on the lower surface but differs in containing alectorialic acid. This species has been reported from India and South China (Yunnan Province, Culberson & Culberson 1981), but none of our specimens from Yunnan contained alectorialic acid (several specimens from Yunnan listed under various species: *H. catawbiensis*, *H. cirrhata* (Fr.) Divakar, A.Crespo, Sipman, Elix & Lumbsch, *H. himalayana* Divakar & Kirika, *H. corallifera* Xin Y.Wang & Li S.Wang, sp. nov., *H. diffracta* (Y.M.Jiang & J.C.Wei) Divakar, A.Crespo, Sipman, Elix & Lumbsch, *H. longicilia* Xin Y.Wang & Li S.Wang, sp. nov., *H. mexicana* (Egan) Divakar, A.Crespo, Sipman, Elix & Lumbsch, *H. nepalensis*, *H. puerensis* Xin Y.Wang & Li S.Wang, sp. nov., *H. sinensis* (J.B.Chen & J.C.Wei) Divakar, A.Crespo, Sipman, Elix & Lumbsch, *H. subsorocheila* (Y.M.Jiang & J.C.Wei) Divakar, A.Crespo, Sipman, Elix & Lumbsch, *H. yunnana* Xin Y.Wang & Li S.Wang, sp. nov., *H. vexans* (Zahlbr. ex W.L.Culb. & C.F.Culb.) Divakar, A.Crespo, Sipman, Elix & Lumbsch). We believe that this species occurs in Yunnan. However, further investigation is needed to confirm the presence of *H. alectorialica* in China.

2. *Hypotrachyna catawbiensis* (Degel.) Divakar, A.Crespo, Sipman, Elix & Lumbsch

Phytotaxa 132 (1): 31 (2013).

SELECTED SPECIMENS EXAMINED. — **China**, Yunnan Prov.: Wuding Co., Shizi Mt; 102°22'43"N, 25°31'55"E; 2192 m, on bark; 30.V.2011; *E. D. Liu* 11-2344; Wenshan Co., Baozhu Mt; 20°21.822'N, 103°54.624'E; 2870 m, on bark; 22.VI.2011; *L. S. Wang* 11-32165; Nanjian Co., Fenghuang Mt; 24°53'56.34"N, 100°19'49.66"E; 2340 m, on Pinus bark; 14.VI.2012; *L. S. Wang* 12-34296; Kunming Ci., Aziying Vil.; 25°19.960'N, 102°50.956'E; 2190 m, on bark; 3.XI.2012; *L. S. Wang* 12-37158.

ECOLOGY AND DISTRIBUTION. — In China, this species usually grows on the bark of *Pinus* in the Hengduan Mts, at elevations of 2100–2800 m. Elsewhere, it has been reported from North and South America, South Asia and East Africa and is widely distributed in the tropics (Culberson & Culberson 1981; Sipman 1980).

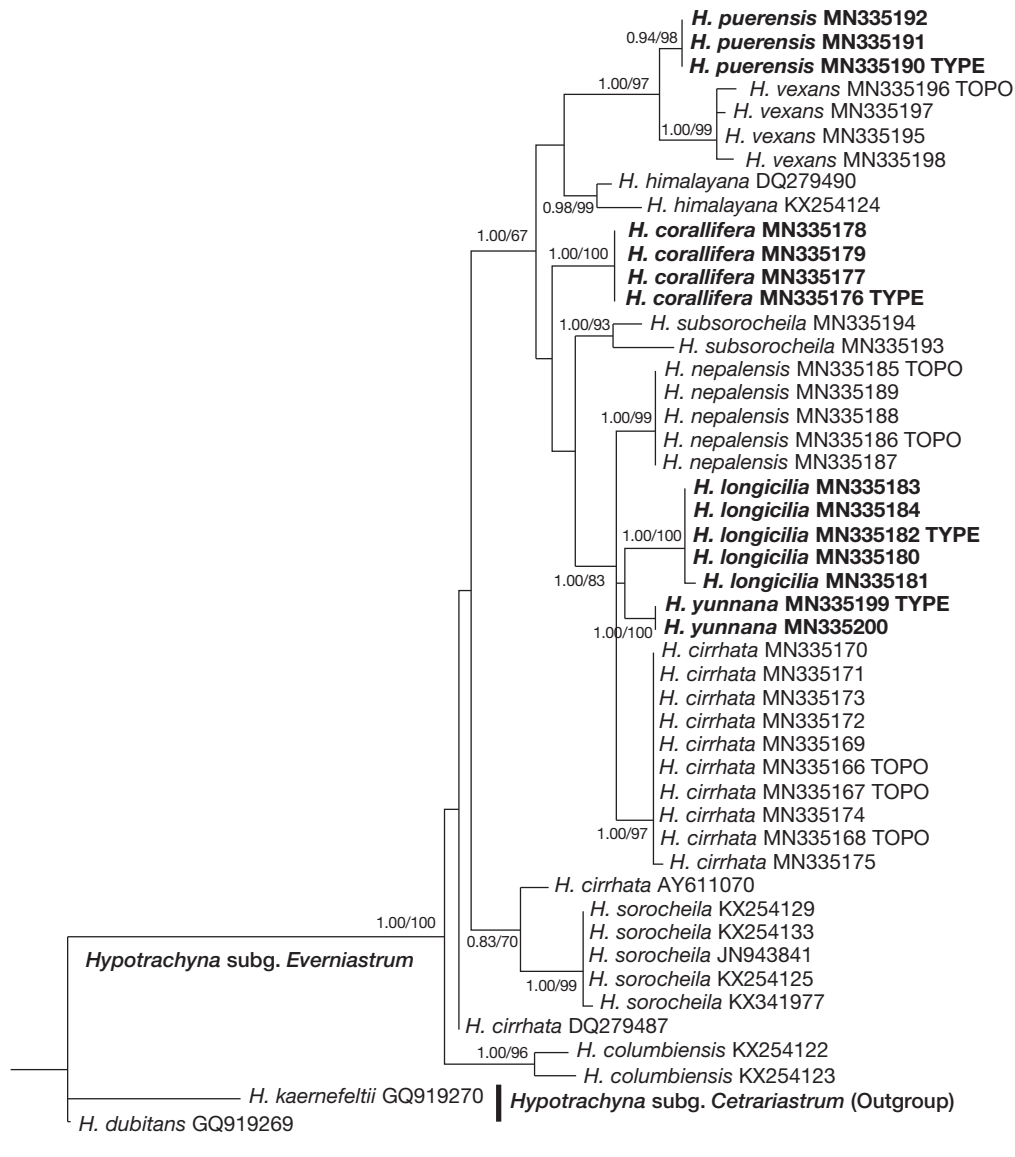


FIG. 1. — Phylogenetic tree generated from maximum likelihood (ML) analysis based on ITS sequence data. ML bootstrap support values greater than 70% and Bayesian posterior probabilities (PPs) greater than 0.95 are given above the nodes. New species are indicated in **bold**. "TYPE" refers to the sequences of types, "TOPO" for specimens that come from the type locality. Scale bar: 0.02 substitutions.

MORPHOLOGY

Thallus

2-5 cm long, lobes 0.5-1 mm wide, lobe tips dichotomously branched, flat or involute, internodes 3-6 mm long.

Upper surface

Smooth, greyish green to pale ivory.

Lower surface

Smooth to slightly wrinkled, black in colour, turning brownish near the lobe tips.

Cilia

Sparse, 1-2 mm long, simple or sparingly branched.

Rhizines

Sparse or absent.

Soredia

Subterminal or laminal, erumpent and capitate.

Isidia

Absent.

Apothecia

Not seen.

Pycnidia

Not seen.

CHEMISTRY

Cortex

K+ yellow.

Medulla

K-, C+ pinkish, P-. Containing gyrophoric acid.

NOTES

The description is based on Chinese specimens.

This species resembles *H. himalayana* Divakar & Kirika in having soredia; however, it contains gyrophoric acid instead of salazinic acid, and its soralia are usually subterminal to laminar, while in *H. himalayana*, the soralia are always terminal. New record to China.

3. *Hypotrachyna cirrhata* (Fr.) Divakar, A.Crespo, Shipman, Elix & Lumbsch

Phytotaxa 132 (1): 31 (2013).

SELECTED MATERIALS EXAMINED. — **China**, Guizhou Prov.: Fanjing Mt, Jiulongchi; 1980 m, on decaying bark; 25.V.1963; *J. C. Wei* 851 (HMAS); Kaili Ci., Leigongping; 26°21'5.115"N, 107°34'47.99"E; 1300 m, on bark; 20.V.1959; *Qiannan Team* 1839 (HMAS). Fujian Prov.: Wuyishan Ci., Huanggang Mt; 26°32'23.99"N, 116°25'12.00"E; 1800 m, on bark; 24.V.1988; *X. Q. Gao* 2812 (HMAS). Yunnan Prov.: Shangrila Ci., Tianbao Mt; 27°36'24.40"N, 99°53'03.54"E; 3794 m, on *Salix* bark; 6.VI.2012; *L. S. Wang* 12-35009.

Nepal, Bagmati Zone, Langtang National Park; 28°13'5.93"N, 85°30'51.09"E; 3598 m, on bark; 6.XII.2017, *H. X. Shi* 17-57305, 17-57318.

NOTES

For a detailed description, see Culberson & Culberson (1981).

This species is characterized by having cilia on the lobe margin and a bare lower surface. The type specimen was collected from Nepal and published with a very brief description (Fries 1825). The brief description makes the taxonomic range of this species rather wide and unclear, and consequently, the species has been reported worldwide (Culberson & Culberson 1981; Flakus *et al.* 2011; Jiang & Wei 1993; Zahlbruckner 1930).

Specimens from the Hengduan Mountains (China) and from the type locality (Nepal), which have the characters of *H. cirrhata* s.l., formed a monophyletic clade with high support values (97% MLBS and 1.00 PP). However, specimens from South and Central America were clustered in different clades (Fig. 1), indicating that they might belong to different species and that there might be cryptic species within *H. cirrhata* that have been overlooked due to a lack of clear morphological diagnostic characters.

Because the specimens from China and Nepal formed a well-supported clade, we assume that the specimens from this clade, with a bare lower surface and simple cilia along the lobe margin, belong to *H. cirrhata sensu stricto* and provide a reference for the delimitation of this species. More material collected globally and more sequences are

needed to clarify the range of this species and the cryptic taxa mistakenly identified as this species.

4. *Hypotrachyna corallifera* Xin Y. Wang & Li S. Wang, sp. nov. (Fig. 2)

MYCOBANK NUMBER. — MB 832371.

ETYMOLOGY. — The epithet "*corallifera*" refers to the coralliform isidia.

TYPE. — **China**, Taiwan Prov., Jiayi Co., Alishan Forest Park; 23°30.602'N, 120°48.719'E; 2283 m, on *Juniperus* bark; 26.IX.2015; *L. S. Wang* 15-49365 (holo-, KUN[KUN]).

DIAGNOSIS. — This species is unique in having coralloid-branched isidia forming tufts, with lobules growing mixed with the isidia. The lobes are rather slim and involute. The species resembles *H. vexans* in having isidia, but it differs in its long and richly branched isidia mixed with lobules.

ECOLOGY AND DISTRIBUTION. — This species occurs in Yunnan and Taiwan, similarly to *H. vexans*, and usually grows on the bark of *Quercus* or *Pinus*, rarely on moss, at elevations of 1400–2300 m.

SELECTED SPECIMENS EXAMINED. — **China**, Yunnan Prov.: Shizong Co., Junzishan Mt; 24°41'19.43"N, 104°09'11.01"E; 2140 m, on *Quercus* bark; 5.XI.2014; *L. S. Wang* 14-47191; Nanjian Co., Jinguo Vil.; 24°48.701'N, 100°24.875'E; 2230 m, on moss; 25.V.2012; *L. S. Wang* 12-33723. Pu'er Ci., Xiaopingzhang Vil.; 22°42.374'N, 101°14.945'E; 1420 m, on bark; 18.I.2005; *L. S. Wang* 05-24173. Taiwan Prov., Jiayi Co., Alishan Forest Park; 23°30.653'N, 120°48.984'E; 2307 m, on *Pinus* bark; 26.IX.2015; *L. S. Wang* 15-49406.

MORPHOLOGY

Thallus

2–6 cm in diameter, lobes slim and involute, 0.5–1 mm wide, internodes 1–2 mm long, dichotomously branched, tips usually pointed and curving downward.

Upper surface

Smooth, greyish green to brownish grey (if stored in herbarium), densely isidiate.

Isidia

Numerous, 0.5–1.2 mm long, usually growing in the centre or at the tip of the lobe, forming tufts, coralloid-branched.

Lobules

Present among the isidia.

Apothecia

Not seen.

Lower surface

Smooth and bare, slightly wrinkled, dark brown in the centre, turning pale yellowish near the tips, rhizines absent.

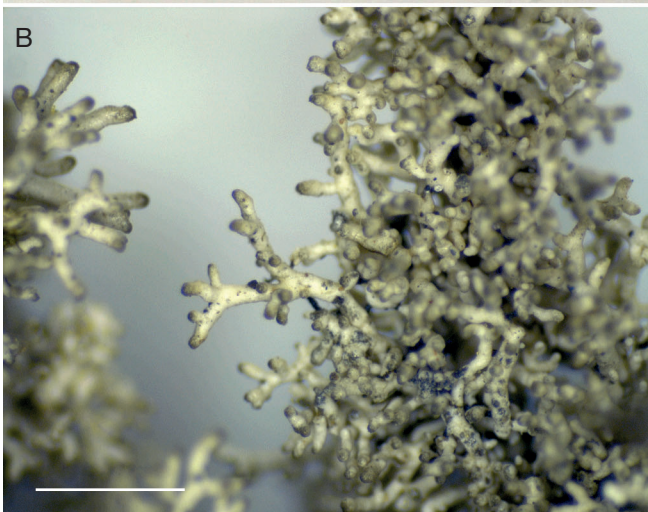
Cilia

Sparse or absent, 0.8–2 mm long, simple or dichotomously branched.

A



B



C

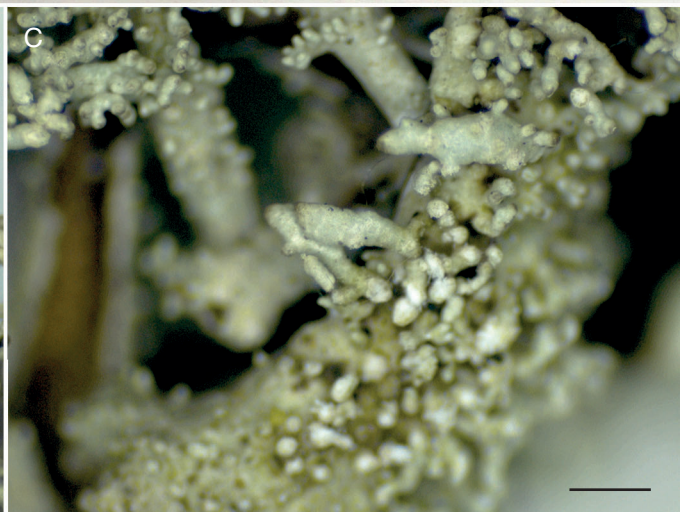


FIG. 2. — *Hypotrachyna corallifera* Xin Y.Wang & Li S.Wang, sp. nov.: **A**, thallus; **B**, coraloid-branched isidia; **C**, lobules growing between isidia. Scale bars: A, 1 cm; B, C, 1 mm.

Soredia

Absent.

Pycnidia

Absent.

CHEMISTRY

Cortex

K+ yellow.

Medulla

K+ yellow to red, C-, P+ orange red, containing atranorin and salazinic acid (detected by TLC).

NOTES

This species is characterized by dense and coraloid-branched isidia on the upper surface and lobules growing between the isidia. Another isidiate species in China, *H. vexans*, differs from this new species by its small, laminal, granulose,

marginal, and usually simple isidia without branches, often with lateral black cilia (Fig. 5D). Furthermore, *H. vexans* has flatter and wider lobes and lacks lobules. The phylogenetic tree based on specimens from the type locality (Taiwan Prov.) also supported this species as being different from *H. vexans*. *H. fragilis* has a type of isidia similar to that in this new species but differs by its absence of lobules, its long and fragile isidia (up to 3 mm), mainly growing on the lobe tips and margins, and a different geographic distribution (South America).

5. *Hypotrachyna diffractaica* (Y.M.Jiang & J.C.Wei)
Divakar, A.Crespo, Sipman, Elix & Lumbsch

Phytotaxa 132 (1): 31 (2013).

SELECTED MATERIALS EXAMINED. — **China**, Yunnan Prov.: Dali Ci., Cangshan Mt; 25°34'N, 100°13'E; 3750 m, on bark; 22.X.2002; *J. C. Wei* WY203 (HMAS—Neotype, selected in Chen *et al.* 2015); Cangshan Mt, TV station; 25°41'144"N, 100°6'7"E; 2800 m, on *Pinus* bark; 22.X.2002; *L. S. Wang* 02-22486; Nanjian Co., Dazhong Mt; 24°50'15.30"N, 100°25'16.50"E; 2750 m, on bark; 20.XII.2012; *L. S. Wang* 12-37774.

NOTES

For a detailed description, see Jiang & Wei (1993).

This species is characterized by containing diffractaic acid, which is unique among the known *Everniastrum* species. The species has been reported from only Yunnan Province. Diffractaic acid was not found in our specimens (45 specimens – some of them are listed under *H. nepalensis*, *H. sinensis* and *H. yunnana* Xin Y.Wang & Li S.Wang, sp. nov.) collected from the type locality (Dali Ci., Cangshan Mt), and we suppose that two chemotypes exist in Yunnan, a rare type with additional diffractaic acid and a more common type with atranorin and protolichesterinic and salazinic acids.

Apart from its chemical composition, this species can be distinguished by its large ascospores (up to 32 µm long), apothecia growing on the terminal part of the lobes, with a distinct rugose podetium, and long marginal cilia (up to 2.5 mm long).

6. *Hypotrachyna himalayana* Divakar & Kirika

The Bryologist 119 (2): 178 (2016).

SELECTED SPECIMENS EXAMINED. — **Colombia**, prope Bogota; 8500 ft s.m.; *J. Weir* 5 pr. p. (*H. sorocheila*, holo-, BM[BM]). **China**, Yunnan Prov., Lijiang Co., Ganheba Vil.; 26°52'28.68"N, 100°14'9.545"E; 3000 m, on bark; 22.IX.1987; *J. C. Wei* 9282 (HMAS). Xundian Co., Hekou Vil., Xuzhao Temple; 25°38'23.97"N, 103°22'58.91"E; 1900 m, on bark; 16.VI.2015; *X. Y. Wang* 15-47332. Guizhou Prov., Shiqian Co., Shigu Forest reserve; 900 m, on decaying bark; 11.VII.1988; *L. S. Wang* 88-21186. Xizang Prov., Nyalam Co., Quxiang Vil.; 28°6'5.115"N, 85°34'11.99"E; 3550 m, on bark; 19.V.1966; *J. C. Wei* 926, 929-1 (HMAS).

NOTES

For a detailed description, see Kirika *et al.* (2016).

This species can be distinguished by the lip-shaped soralia growing on the lower surface of the lobe tips and by containing atranorin and salazinic acid as the main compounds. It is distinguished from other sorediate species in China as follows. It differs from *H. catawbiensis* by its anchor-shaped soralia on the lobe tips, while in *H. catawbiensis*, the soralia are usually laminal. Furthermore, it contains gyrophoric acid (medulla K-, C+ red) instead of salazinic acid (medulla K+ yellow turning red, C-). *H. subsorocheila* has wider and shorter lobes, the upper surface is pustulate and forms soralia, and salazinic and gyrophoric acids are absent (medulla K-, C-); it has characters identical to those in *H. sorocheila* but is distinct in its position on the phylogenetic tree and its geographic distribution, as it is restricted to Asia, whereas *H. sorocheila* is mainly distributed in South America and currently not known from Asia (Kirika *et al.* 2016). Moreover, these two species formed two distinct clades in the tree (Fig. 1), consistent with the result of Kirika. Thus, the previous report of *H. sorocheila* in China (Chen *et al.* 2015) should be revised as *H. himalayana*.

7. *Hypotrachyna longicilia* Xin Y.Wang &
Li S.Wang, sp. nov.
(Fig. 3)

MYCOBANK NUMBER. — MB 832372.

ETYMOLOGY. — The epithet “*longicilia*” refers to the long and curved cilia.

DIAGNOSIS. — This species is characterized by dense, long and curved marginal cilia up to 3.5 mm long, which are dichotomously to irregularly branched. It resembles *E. diffractaicum* in its long cilia but differs in lacking diffractaic acid, its longer cilia, its smaller ascospores and its subtropical distribution.

TYPE. — **China**, Yunnan Prov., Yuanyang Co., Xiguanyin Mt; 23°10'60"N, 102°37'41"E; 2600 m, on bark; 27.XI.2011; *D. Liu* 11-467a (holo-, KUN[KUN]).

China, Taiwan Prov., Jiayi Co., Alishan National Park; 2307 m, on *Pinus* bark; 26.IX.2015; *L. S. Wang* 15-49399.

ECOLOGY AND DISTRIBUTION. — This species is common in the southern part of the Hengduan Mts and of Taiwan Province, with a subtropical distribution. It usually grows on the bark of *Pinus* or *Salix*, at elevations of 1900–2800 m.

SELECTED SPECIMENS EXAMINED. — **China**, Yunnan Prov., Gongshan Co., Dongshaofang Vil.; 27°42.164'N, 98°29.671'E; 2500 m, on *Coriaria* bark; 2.VI.2000; *L. S. Wang* 00-19064; Jingdong Co., Ailao Mt, Xujiaba Reservoir; 24°32'808"N, 101°01'367"E; 2460 m, on bark; 21.I.2005; *L. S. Wang* 05-23664. Xizang Prov., Motuo Co., Gawalong Snow Mt; 29°42.674'N, 95°35.402'E; 2830 m, on *Sorbus* bark; 19.IX.2014; *L. S. Wang* 14-46034. Taiwan Prov., Jiayi Co., Alishan National Park; 2273 m, on *Magnolia* bark; 26.IX.2015; *L. S. Wang* 15-49417, 15-49424.

MORPHOLOGY

Thallus

3–10 cm in diameter, lobes 0.8–1.2 mm wide, flat or slightly involute, rather slim and long, internodes 5–8(–15) mm long, dichotomously branched, tips usually pointed.

Upper surface

Smooth, greyish green to pale grey.



FIG. 3. — *Hypotrachyna longicilia* Xin Y.Wang & Li S.Wang, sp. nov.: **A**, thallus; **B**, long, curved and branched cilia; **C**, bare lower surface. Scale bars: A, 1 cm; B, 1 mm; C, 2 mm.

Lower surface

Strongly wrinkled, black in the centre, turning dark brown near the lobe tips.

Cilia

Rather dense, 1.5-3(-3.5) mm long, curved, dichotomously to irregularly branched.

Rhizines

Absent.

Soredia and isidia

Absent.

Lobules

Absent.

Apothecia

Subterminal, disc yellowish brown to reddish brown, 1-3(-5) mm in diameter, podetium usually smooth, ascus 8-spored, spores kidney-shaped, $20-22 \times 5-7 \mu\text{m}$.

Pycnidia

Not seen.

CHEMISTRY

Cortex

K+ yellow.

Medulla

K+ yellow turning red, C-, P+ orange. Containing atranorin and salazinic acid (detected by TLC).

NOTES

This species can be distinguished from all the other Chinese species by its long, curved and branched cilia; the cilia usually attach to the substrate or to nearby lobes. Furthermore, the lobes are rather long and slim, forming long internodes (up to 15 mm long). *H. diffractaica*, having long cilia, might be confused with this species, but *H. longicilia* Xin Y. Wang & Li S. Wang, sp. nov., has much longer (up to 3.5 mm) and denser cilia, shorter ascospores, and a subtropical distribution. Specimens of *H. cirrhata* with long cilia resemble this species, but the lobes of *H. longicilia* Xin Y. Wang & Li S. Wang, sp. nov., are much slimmer and longer (internodes up to 15 mm long), and the cilia are dense, usually curved and with branches, whereas in *H. cirrhata*, the cilia are usually sparse, short, simple and without branches.

8. *Hypotrachyna mexicana* (Egan) Divakar, A. Crespo, Sipman, Elix & Lumbsch

Phytotaxa 132 (1): 31 (2013).

SELECTED SPECIMENS EXAMINED. — **Mexico**, Jalisco: Combre de Tejamanil, Mpio. de Jalapa; 2200 m, on trees; 25.X.1971; *González*, 1971 (holo-, US[US]).

China, Yunnan Prov., Fengshan Co., Fengshan Mt; 1650 m, on *Camelia* bark; 11.X.1959; *Q. Z. Wang 2a* (HMAS); Tengchong Co., Gaoligongshan Mt; 25°17'56"N, 98°42'12"E; 2048 m, on bark; 11.VII.2014; *W. Z. Ma 14-L5738*; Nanjian Co., Fenghuangshan Mt; 24°53'56.34"N, 100°19'49.66"E; 2340 m, on *Pinus* bark; 14.VI.2012; *L. S. Wang 12-34294*.

NOTES

For a detailed description, see Egan (1978).

This species is characterized by the absence of salazinic acid and by a white to pale brown lower surface with sparse rhizines. The marginal cilia are sparse and short but sometimes numerous and long, up to 2 mm long (Culberson & Culberson 1981). This species resembles *H. cirrhata* in morphology but differs in the absence of salazinic acid, the presence of protocetraric acid (medulla K-, KC+ pale red), and a white lower surface near the tips.

9. *Hypotrachyna nepalensis* (Taylor) Divakar, A. Crespo, Sipman, Elix & Lumbsch

Phytotaxa 132 (1): 32 (2013).

SELECTED SPECIMENS EXAMINED. — **China**, Yunnan Prov., Wenshan Co., Bozhu Vil., Bozhu Mt; 20°21.822'N, 103°54.624'E; 2870 m, on bark; 22.VII.2011; *L. S. Wang 11-32167*. Dali Co., Cangshan Mt; 25°41.111'N, 100°06.244'E; 3160 m, on bark; 14.VIII.2011; *L. S. Wang 11-32278*. Lijiang Co., Yulong Snow Mt; 2900 m, on bark; 13.VIII.1982; *L. S. Wang 82-866*. Sichuan Prov., Liangshan Co., Luozuo Vil.; 26°23'58"N, 102°42'27"E; 2736 m, on *Pinus* bark; 24.VII.2011; *L. S. Wang 11-2237*.

Nepal, Bagmati Zone, Langtang National Park; 28°09'39.91"N, 85°25'46.07"E; 2471 m, on bark; 4.XII.2017; *H. X. Shi 17-57200, 17-57221*.

NOTES

For a detailed description, see Culberson & Culberson (1981).

This species is characterized by the presence of dense rhizines on the lower surface, marginal cilia usually simple and less than 1 mm long, slim lobes, and the presence of protocetraric and salazinic acids. *H. subnepalensis* (holo-, US[US]!) is morphologically identical but differs in containing fumarprotocetraric acid.

H. nepalensis is widely distributed in Asia, growing in the mountains of Yunnan, Nepal, India, Thailand and Java (Culberson & Culberson 1981), and usually grows on shrubs and trees. Local people from northwestern Yunnan use this species as a medicine (raw material for antibiotics). We used specimens from the type locality in Nepal and the nearby region of China for an estimation of the phylogenetic position of the species (Fig. 1). This phylogenetic analysis confirmed the monophyly of the species, providing a reference for its delimitation.

10. *Hypotrachyna puerensis* Xin Y. Wang & Li S. Wang, sp. nov.
(Fig. 4)

MYCOBANK NUMBER. — MB 832373.

ETYMOLOGY. — The epithet “*puerensis*” refers to the type locality, Pu'er city in southern Yunnan Province.

DIAGNOSIS. — This species is unique in its light brown to yellowish white colour, bare lower surface, absence of marginal cilia, and protocetraric acid and atranorin contents (medulla K-). It resembles *H. lipidifera* in the absence of salazinic acid and the bare lower surface, but the latter species has sparse marginal cilia and does not produce protocetraric acid.

TYPE. — **China**, Yunnan Prov., Pu'er Ci., roadside forest along the old road from Pu'er to Kunming; 22°52'08.47"N, 100°59'25.61"E; 1548 m, on bark; 20.XII.2013; *X. Y. Wang 13-41509* (holo-, KUN[KUN]).

ECOLOGY AND DISTRIBUTION. — This species is found in the southern Yunnan subtropical forest. It usually grows in the broadleaf forest at elevations of 1500–2300 m.

SELECTED SPECIMENS EXAMINED. — **China**, Yunnan Prov., Pu'er Ci., roadside forest along the old road from Pu'er to Kunming; 22°52'08.47"N, 100°59'25.61"E; 1548 m, on bark; 20.XII.2013; *X. Y. Wang 13-41500*. Nanjian Co., Baohua Vil., Dazhong Mt; 24°51'04.62"N, 100°26'21.80"E; 2040 m, on bark; 20.XII.2012; *L. S. Wang 12-37680*. Zhenyuan Co., Hepingxiang Vil.; 23°56'22.43"N, 101°29'05.14"E; 2300 m, on bark; 1.VII.2013; *C. Z. Fan 13-38611*.



FIG. 4. — *Hypotrachyna puerensis* Xin Y.Wang & Li S.Wang, sp. nov.: **A**, thallus without cilia; **B**, lobes with pointed tips; **C**, pale yellowish brown, bare lower surface. Scale bars: A, 1 cm; B, C 1 mm.

MORPHOLOGY

Thallus

2–6 cm in diameter, lobes 0.6–1 mm wide, slim and short, internodes 3–6 mm long, dichotomously branched, tips usually pointed.

Upper surface

Smooth, greyish green to pale grey, tip part usually black.

Lower surface

Smooth, sometimes wrinkled, brown in the centre, turning light brown to yellowish white near the lobe tips.

Cilia

Absent or very rare along the mature lobes.

Rhizines

Absent in the tips, growing sparsely near the lobe centre.

Soredia and isidia

Absent.

Lobules

Absent.

Apothecia

Not seen.

Pycnidia

Not seen.

CHEMISTRY

Cortex

K+ yellow.

Medulla

K-, C-, P+ red, containing atranorin and protocetraric acid (detected by TLC).

NOTE

This species can be separated from all the other Chinese species by the bare lower surface tip and bare margin, the absence of salazinic acid (medulla K-), and the presence of protocetraric acid. It resembles *H. mexicana* in the whitish lower surface and the presence of protocetraric acid, but the latter species has sparse to dense marginal cilia, wider lobes (up to 2.5 mm wide) and no rhizines on the lower surface. This species might be confused with specimens of *H. cirrhata* with sparse cilia, but the latter species always contains salazinic acid (medulla K+ red) and grows at higher elevations, whereas *H. puerensis* Xin Y. Wang & Li S. Wang, sp. nov., has a more subtropical distribution.

In the phylogenetic tree (Fig. 1), *H. puerensis* Xin Y. Wang & Li S. Wang, sp. nov., formed a monophyletic clade, sister to the *H. vexans* clade but not close to *H. cirrhata*.

11. *Hypotrachyna rhizodendroidea* (J.C.Wei & Y.M.Jiang)
Divakar, A.Crespo, Sipman, Elix & Lumbsch

Phytotaxa 132 (1): 32 (2013).

SELECTED SPECIMENS EXAMINED. — **China**, Xizang Prov., Nyalam Co., Quxiang Vil.; 28°6'5.115"N, 85°34'11.99"E; 3740 m, on shrubs; 1.V.1966; *J. C. Wei* 762 (holo-, HMAS[HMAS]); Nyalam Co., Boquhe River; 28°6'5.115"N, 85°34'11.99"E; 3650 m, on *Rhododendron* bark; 14.VI.1996; *J. C. Wei* 1555-1 (HMAS).

NOTES

For a detailed description, see Wei & Jiang (1982).

This species can be separated from all other known species of *Everniastrum* by its special cilia type – short, thick, fruticose, irregularly and richly branched (Fig. 5A), the lower surface covered with sparse rhizines, and atranorin and salazinic acid as the main compounds. It was first reported from Xizang Province and usually grows on shrubs at elevations of 2300–3800 m. However, no specimens examined in this study, including those collected from the type locality, had exactly the same morphological characters as the type specimen. The phylogenetic analysis also supported this view (Fig. 1): our specimens (GenBank Nos: MN335186, MN335188) with branched cilia were clustered within the *H. nepalensis* clade, indicating that these specimens with branched cilia were not

H. rhizodendroidea. The concept of this species needs further study with fresh material having the proper type of cilia from the type locality.

12. *Hypotrachyna sinensis* (J.B.Chen & J.C.Wei) Divakar,
A.Crespo, Sipman, Elix & Lumbsch

Phytotaxa 132 (1): 32 (2013).

SELECTED SPECIMENS EXAMINED. — **China**, Hubei Prov., Shennongjia Forest Reserve; 31°26'59.99"N, 110°24'2.046"E; 2200 m, on *Pinus* bark; 15.VII.1984; *J. B. Chen* 10488 (holo-, HMAS[HMAS]). Yunnan Prov., Dali Co., Cangshan Mt; 25°41'N, 100°06'E; 3400 m, on *Pinus* bark; 12.VI.2005; *L. S. Wang* 05-24650. Binchuan Co., Jizushan Mt; 25°57.847'N, 100°22.151'E; 2620 m, on bark; 13.III.2012; *L. S. Wang* 12-33460. Deqin Co., Yubeng Vil.; 28°23.922'N, 98°46.155'E; 3500 m, on bark; 14.XII.2012; *D. L. Niu* 12-36347.

NOTES

For a detailed description, see Chen *et al.* (1989).

This species is unique in having lobules on the upper surface (Fig. 5B). This character separates *H. sinensis* from all the other species in the subgenus *Everniastrum*. Furthermore, its upper surface is rather rugose, and the species contains atranorin and salazinic acid as the main compounds. It was first reported from Hubei Province, Shennongjia, and new collections from Yunnan Province were found during this study. It usually grows on bark, rarely on rock, at elevations of 2200–3400 m, and it is currently known only from China.

13. *Hypotrachyna subsorocheila* (Y.M.Jiang & J.C.Wei)
Divakar, A.Crespo, Sipman, Elix & Lumbsch

Phytotaxa 132 (1): 33 (2013).

SELECTED SPECIMENS EXAMINED. — **China**, Yunnan Prov., Lijiang Co., Yuhucun Vil.; 26°52'N, 100°14'E; 2700 m, on *Pinus* bark; 25.IV.1987; *J. C. Wei* 9247 (holo-, HMAS[HMAS]). Lijiang Co., Ganheba Vil.; 26°52'28.68"N, 100°14'9.545"E; 3000 m, on *Pinus* bark; 22.IV.1987; *J. C. Wei* 9280, 9284 (HMAS). Lijiang Co., Yuhucun Vil.; 2900 m, on *Pinus* bark; 14.VIII.1982; *L. S. Wang* 82-1234, 82-930. Taiwan Prov., Jiayi Co., Alishan Forest Park; 23°30.602'N, 120°48.719'E; 2307 m, on bark; 26.IX.2015; *L. S. Wang* 15-49364, 15-49429.

NOTES

For a detailed description, see Jiang & Wei (1989).

H. subsorocheila can be distinguished by its pustular upper surface, forming granulose soralia, which are concolorous with the thallus or turning blackish and spread from the tip to the centre of the lobes; the lobes are usually wide and short (Fig. 5C). Salazinic acid is absent. Two other sorediate species, *H. himalayana* and *H. sorocheila*, also have soralia, but the soralia are powdery and white in these species and grow only on the lower surface of the lobe tips; the lobes are slim and anchor-shaped, and they contain salazinic acid. Furthermore, our phylogenetic analysis (Fig. 1) revealed that *H. subsorocheila* (GenBank Nos: MN335193, MN335194) was not clustered with *H. sorocheila* or *H. himalayana*.

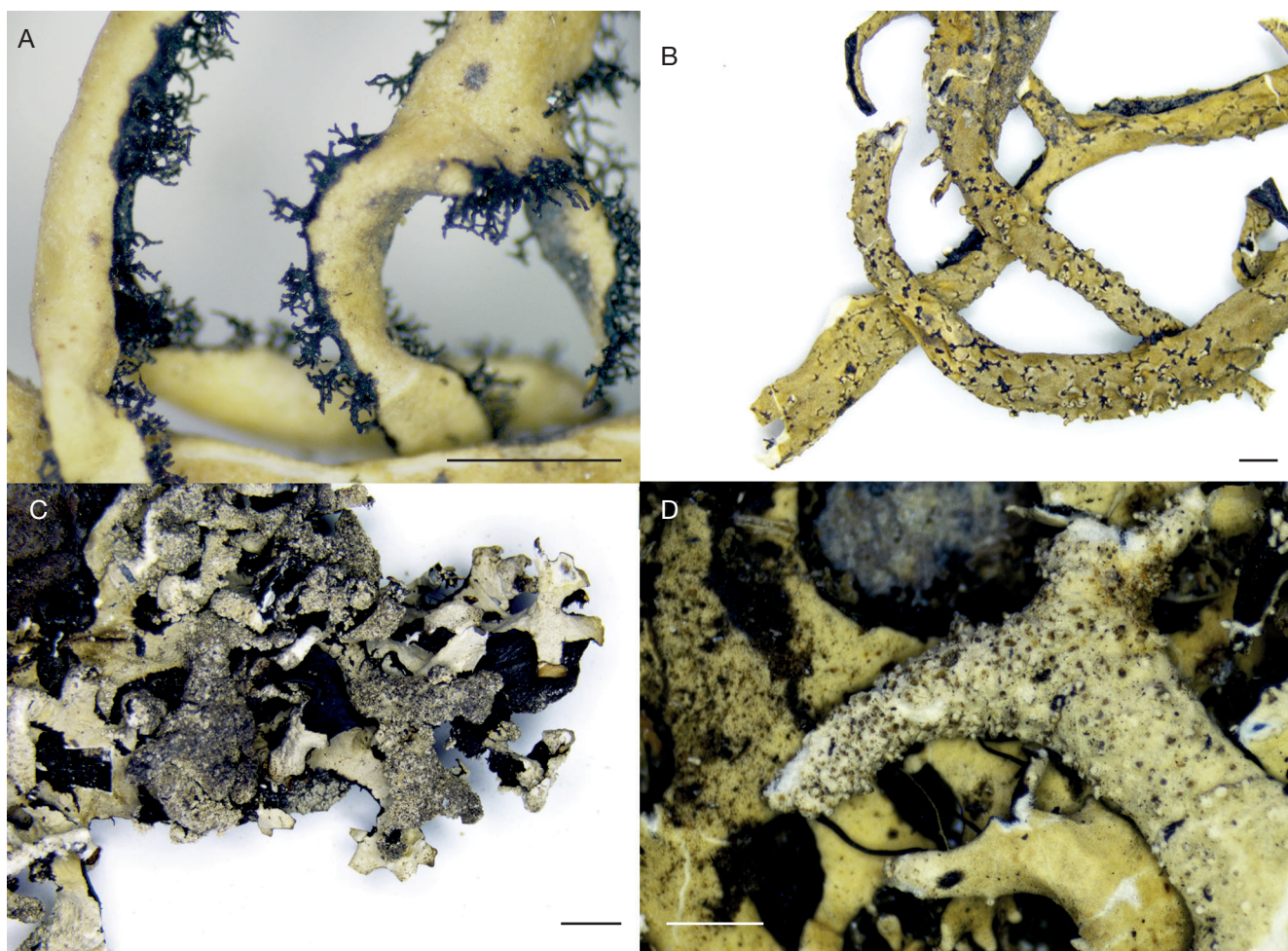


FIG. 5. — Type specimens showing special characters: **A**, *Hypotrachyna rhizodendroidea* (J.C.Wei & Y.M.Jiang) Divakar, A.Crespo, Sipman, Elix & Lumbsch showing short, thick and irregularly branched cilia (J. C. Wei 762, HMAS); **B**, *H. sinensis* (J.B.Chen & J.C.Wei) Divakar, A.Crespo, Sipman, Elix & Lumbsch showing lobules on the upper surface (J. B. Chen 10488, HMAS); **C**, *H. subsorocheilla* (Y.M.Jiang & J.C.Wei) Divakar, A.Crespo, Sipman, Elix & Lumbsch showing granulose soralia (J. C. Wei 9247, HMAS); **D**, *H. vexans* (Zahlbr. ex W.L.Culb. & C.F.Culb.) Divakar, A.Crespo, Sipman, Elix & Lumbsch showing short and granulose isidia on the upper surface (Asahina 79, W). Scale bar: A, B, D, 1 mm; C, 2 mm.

14. *Hypotrachyna yunnana* Xin Y.Wang & Li S.Wang, sp. nov.
(Fig. 6)

MYCOBANK NUMBER. — MB 832374.

ETYMOLOGY. — The epithet “*yunnana*” refers to the type locality, Yunnan Province.

DIAGNOSIS. — This species is unique in its thick and wide lobes, which are up to 5 mm wide. The lobe upper surface is covered with bundles of cilia, the margin of lobes usually shows a thick black rim covered with dense, short, shrubby, and dichotomously branched cilia, and the lower surface is covered with simple or branched rhizines.

TYPE. — **China**, Yunnan Prov., Nanjian Co., Wuliang Medicine Valley; 24°52'2.76"N, 100°34'51.39"E; 2348 m, on *Vaccinium* bark; 19.XII.2012; *L. S. Wang* 12-37635 (holo-, KUN[KUN]).

ECOLOGY AND DISTRIBUTION. — This species is found in Yunnan only, mainly in the northwest, growing on bark of *Abies*, *Pinus*, *Vaccinium* or sometimes on soil over rock, at elevations of 2200–3100 m.

SELECTED SPECIMENS EXAMINED. — **China**, Yunnan Prov., Nanjian Co., Wuliangshan Mt; 24°45.213'N, 100°30.131'E; 2340 m,

on bark; 22.III.2012; *L. S. Wang* 12-33039. Nanjian Co., Fenghuang Mt; 24°53'43.60"N, 100°19'52.22"E; 2360 m, on *Vaccinium* bark; 14.VI.2012; *L. S. Wang* 12-34276. Dali Co., Cangshan Mt; 25°41.111'N, 100°06.244'E; 3410 m, on soil over rock; 14.VIII.2011; *L. S. Wang* 11-32263. Gongshan Co., Yeniu Valley; 27°48.045'N, 98°49.518'E; 2950 m, on *Abies* bark; 30.V.2000; *L. S. Wang* 00-19359.

MORPHOLOGY

Thallus

6–15 cm in diameter, lobes rather thick and wide, 2–5 mm wide, internodes 5–10 mm long, dichotomously branched, tips usually pointed.

Upper surface

Rugose, greyish green to brownish grey (if stored in herbarium), marginal part with thick, black rim, bundled cilia sparsely growing on the upper surface, marginal cilia dense and shrubby, 0.3–0.5 mm long, dichotomously branched.

Lower surface

Smooth and shiny, slightly wrinkled, black in the centre, turning dark brown near the tips.

Rhizines

Dense in the centre, turning moderate near the tips, simple or dichotomously branched, short and black, 0.3-0.6 mm long.

Soredia and isidia

Absent.

Lobules

Absent.

Apothecia

Rare, subterminal, disc chestnut brown, 2-8 mm in diameter, ascus 8-spored, spores kidney-shaped, 5-7 × 20-23 µm.

KEY TO *HYPOTRACHYNA* SUBGENUS *EVERNIASTRUM* (HALE EX SIPMAN) DIVAKAR, A.CRESPO, SIPMAN, ELIX & LUMBSCH
SPECIES FROM CHINA

1. Lower surface, especially near the tips bare, without rhizines 2
- Lower surface covered with rhizines 10
2. Marginal cilia absent, lower surface yellowish white *H. puerensis* Xin Y.Wang & Li S.Wang, sp. nov.
- Marginal cilia present, sparse or dense 3
3. Soredia or isidia present 4
- Soredia or isidia absent 8
4. Soredia present 5
- Isidia present 7
5. Soralia at the tip on the lower surface, whitish and lip-shaped, medulla K+ red, with salazinic acid *H. himalayana* Divakar & Kirika
- Soralia pustulate, terminal to laminal on the upper surface, medulla K-, lacking salazinic acid 6
6. Medulla C+ pink, with gyrophoric acid *H. catawbiensis* (Degel.) Divakar, A.Crespo, Sipman, Elix & Lumbsch
- Medulla C-, without gyrophoric acid *H. subsorocheila* (Y.M.Jiang & J.C.Wei) Divakar, A.Crespo, Sipman, Elix & Lumbsch
7. Isidia simple, granular to cylindrical, lobules absent *H. vexans* (Zahlbr. ex W.L.Culb. & C.F.Culb.) Divakar, A.Crespo, Sipman, Elix & Lumbsch
- Isidia long and coralloid-branched, forming tufts, mixed with lobules *H. corallifera* Xin Y.Wang & Li S.Wang, sp. nov.
8. Upper surface covered with lobules *H. sinensis* (J.B.Chen & J.C.Wei) Divakar, A.Crespo, Sipman, Elix & Lumbsch
- Upper surface bare 9
9. Cilia long and curved, irregularly branched, up to 3.5 mm long *H. longicilia* Xin Y.Wang & Li S.Wang, sp. nov.
- Cilia simple without branches, less than 2 mm long *H. cirrhata* (Fr.) Divakar, A.Crespo, Sipman, Elix & Lumbsch
10. Upper surface rough, covered with tufts of cilia *H. yunnana* Xin Y.Wang & Li S.Wang, sp. nov.
- Upper surface smooth, without cilia 11
11. Cilia branched 12
- Cilia simple or absent 13
12. Cilia long and branched, with diffractaic acid *H. diffractaica* (Y.M.Jiang & J.C.Wei) Divakar, A.Crespo, Sipman, Elix & Lumbsch
- Cilia short and shrubby-branched, without diffractaic acid *H. rhizodendroidea* (J.C.Wei & Y.M.Jiang) Divakar, A.Crespo, Sipman, Elix & Lumbsch
13. Medulla K-, without salazinic acid *H. mexicana* (Egan) Divakar, A.Crespo, Sipman, Elix & Lumbsch
- Medulla K+ red, with salazinic acid 14
14. Alecatorialic acid present *H. alectorialica* (W.L.Culb. & C.F.Culb.) Divakar, A.Crespo, Sipman, Elix & Lumbsch
- Alecatorialic acid absent *H. nepalensis* (Taylor) Divakar, A.Crespo, Sipman, Elix & Lumbsch

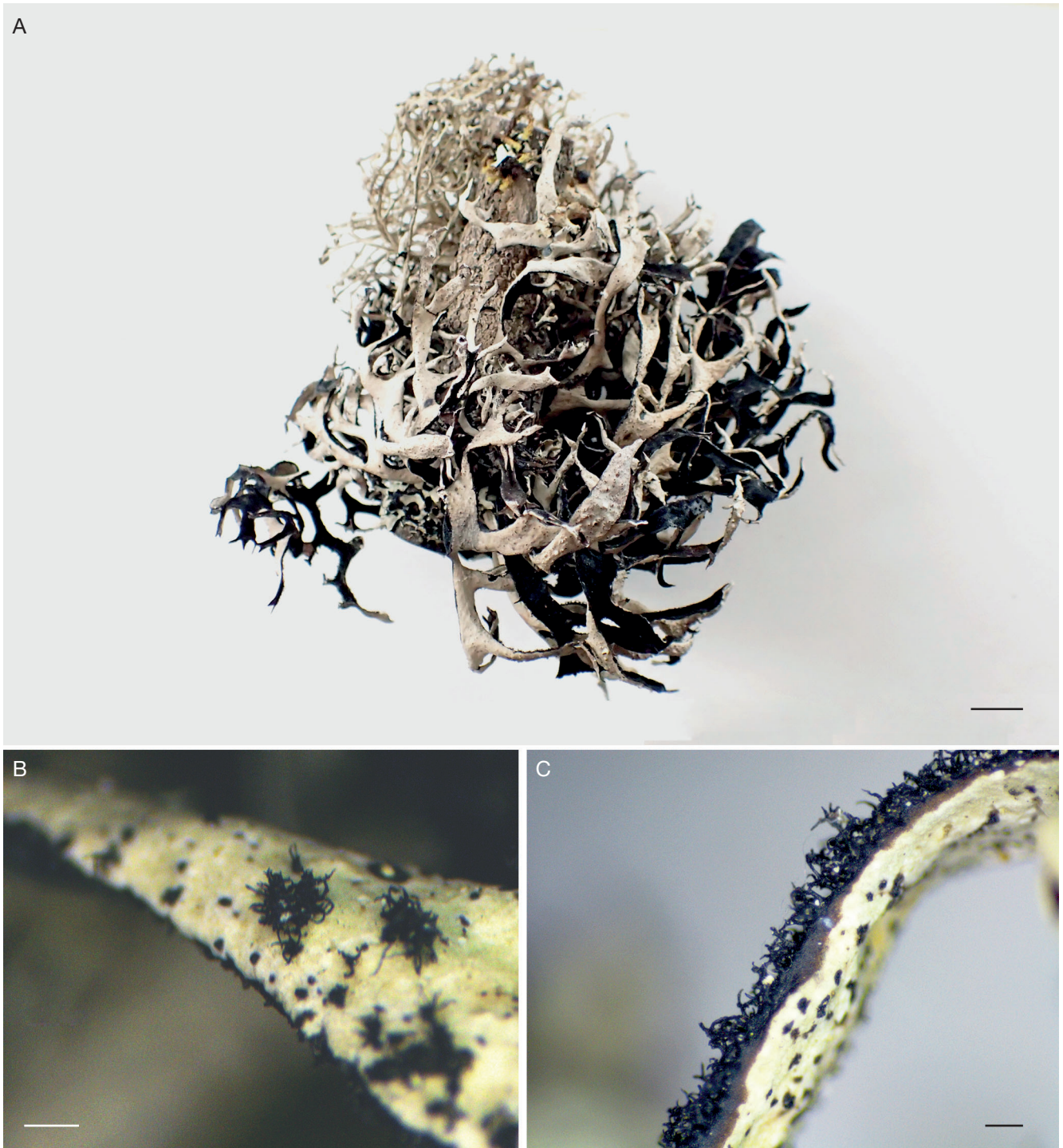


FIG. 6. — *Hypotrachyna yunnana* Xin Y.Wang & Li S.Wang, sp. nov.: **A**, thallus with wide lobes; **B**, bundled cilia on the upper surface; **C**, dense short cilia on the margin of the lower surface. Scale bars: A, 1 cm; B, C, 1 mm.

Pycnidia

Numerous, on the upper surface, black, c. 0.1 mm in diameter.

CHEMISTRY

Cortex

K+ yellow.

Medulla

K+ yellow to red, C-, P+ orange red, containing atranorin and salazinic acid (detected by TLC).

NOTES

This species can be separated from all the other species in subgenus *Everniastrum* by the presence of cilia on the

upper surface, the thick and wide lobes (up to 5 mm wide) and the dense short cilia on the margin of the lobes. It might be mistaken for *H. sinensis* because of its rugose upper surface, but the latter species has a bare lower surface and sparse simple cilia on the margin; furthermore, *H. sinensis* has lobules on the upper surface. *H. nepalensis*, when exhibiting dense rhizines, might be confused with this species, but *H. nepalensis* has simple and sparse marginal cilia, and the upper surface is smooth without cilia. *H. rhizodendroidea*, having branched marginal cilia, is similar to this new species, but it has fruticose, irregularly branched cilia and a sparsely rhizinate lower surface.

15. *Hypotrachyna vexans* (Zahlbr. ex W.L.Culb. & C.F.Culb.) Divakar, A.Crespo, Sipman, Elix & Lumbsch

Phytotaxa 132 (1): 33 (2013).

SELECTED SPECIMENS EXAMINED. — **China**, Taiwan Prov., Alishan Mt, Kainoodai; 26.XII.1925; *Asahina* 79 (holo-, W[W]). Jiayi Co., Alishan Forest Park; 23°30.653'N, 120°48.984'E; 2307 m, on decaying bark; 26.IX.2015; *L. S. Wang* 15-49391. Taizhong Ci., Shaolaishan Mt; 24°15'N, 121°58'E; 2300 m, on bark; 25.IV.2007; *CK Lin* L4483, L4511. Yunnan Prov., Tengchong Co., Houqiao Vil.; 25°11.075'N, 98°19.906'E; 1910 m, on bark; 28.III.2012; *L. S. Wang* 12-33385. Pu'er Ci., Caiyanghe Forest Reserve; 22°35'59.17"N, 101°07'01.19"E; 1688 m, on bark; 29.IV.2012; *L. S. Wang* 12-33803.

NOTES

For a detailed description, see Culberson & Culberson (1981).

This species is characterized by a sparsely to densely isidiate upper surface, and the isidia are usually short or granulose (Fig. 5D), lacking rhizines on the lower surface and having sparse marginal cilia. *H. fragilis* also has isidia on the upper surface but differs by its long and fragile isidia (up to 3 mm long), usually coralloid-branched, and lobes that are wide and short, usually flat and appressed. In contrast, in *H. vexans*, the lobes are long and usually involute, and the lobe tips mostly curve downward. *H. subvexans*, with similar isidia, can be distinguished by the absence of salazinic acid in the thallus (medulla K-) and wide lobes up to 3 mm wide.

DISCUSSION

SPECIES DELIMITATION OF *EVERNIASTRUM*

After examination of type specimens and the original descriptions, we found that delimitations of species are not always clear in *Hypotrachyna* subg. *Everniastrum*, e.g. as in the case of *H. cirrhata* and *H. sorocheila*, due to their very short original descriptions, small type specimens, and lack of DNA data. Furthermore, morphological characters for distinguishing species are usually very limited, as in the case of the type species *H. cirrhata*: species with a bare lower surface, simple cilia and no soredia or isidia are usually identified as *H. cirrhata* worldwide. However, phylogenetic analysis showed that they are not monophyletic (Fig. 1). A recent study (Kirika et al. 2016) discovered the same situation in another species, *H. sorocheila*.

This suggests that there are cryptic species hidden under these names and that the species diversity is higher than presently assumed. In this study, specimens from type localities were freshly collected and sequenced for *H. cirrhata*, *H. nepalensis* and *H. vexans*, providing a phylogenetic foundation for the delimitation of these species.

SPECIES DIVERSITY IN THE HENGDUAN MTS

The four new species described in this study have unique taxonomic, chemical and geographical characters and are supported by phylogenetic analysis with high support values. However, due to the lack of fresh specimens, there are still some groups of species with special morphological characters but without support from phylogenetic data awaiting confirmation. More floristic surveys are needed for further study: sampling of different populations of the same species and sampling of fresh, reliably identified material of described species to clarify their phylogenetic relationships. Although the subgenus *Everniastrum* has already received considerable attention in China, new species are still being discovered, showing the high species diversity of lichens in the Hengduan Mts area.

The discovery of four new species and a new floristic record for a species in this well-studied subgenus suggests that there are more cryptic species hidden within *Everniastrum*. Further studies are needed, involving more specimens and sequences from all over the world, especially from the type localities, to identify the proper species boundaries of this subgenus and to discover the species hidden under the traditional species names.

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