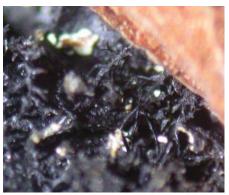
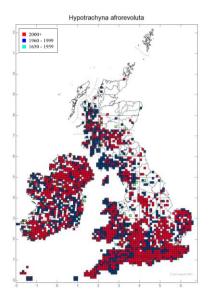
Hypotrachyna afrorevoluta









Identification: Thallus, light grey and circular up to 5 cm diameter. The lobes are flat, short, incised and rolled down at the margin with a light yellowbrown edge which gives a burnt appearance. Soralia occur on blister-like areas (pustules) with a wrinkled, coarse surface. The rhizines are stiff and bristle-like.

Chemistry: Medulla C+ red, UV- or dull orange **Similar species:** *Hypotrachyna revoluta* has more erect lobes with the soralia at the tips having a fine powdery covering. The rhizines are slender and sinuous. See overleaf.

Habitat: Common on trees, rocks and memorials, especially in areas with no nitrogen enrichment.

Distribution: Widespread throughout Britain and Ireland but often recorded as *Hypotrachyna revoluta* in the past.

Separating Hypotrachyna revoluta & H. afrorevoluta

These two lichens were previously all recorded as *Hypotrachyna revoluta*. They are often found growing in the same lichen community. Good quality material can usually be separated into the two species but poor material cannot.

Revolute: lying flat on the substratum with margin turned down.

Feature	Hypotrachyna revoluta	Hypotrachyna afrorevoluta
Outer lobes	Lay more-or-less flat on the substratum. Some margins are turned down but many are not.	Lay flat on the substratum with margins mostly turned down.
Inner lobes	Often erect.	Less erect
Soredia	Floury soredia cover the tips of erect lobes.	Granular soredia form in wrinkled clusters and are not confined to the tips of lobes.
Rhizines	Rhizines dark brown, slender & sinuous.	Rhizines black, stiff & bristle-like.

Specimens which are one or the other of these species but cannot confidently be assigned a name, can be recorded as *Hypotrachyna revoluta* s. lat. (BLS n° 1013). *Hypotrachyna revoluta* s. str. (BLS n° 2577) is used for specimens which have been confidently distinguished from *Hypotrachyna afrorevoluta* (BLS n° 2468).