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DE HISTORIA NATURAL DE MONTEVIDEO

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CONTRIBUTION TO THE LICHEN FLORA OF URUGUAY XX.

LICHENS FROM ISLA GORRITI, MALDONADO DEPARTMENT.

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and
ANNIE HAREAU (*)

In this paper the authors present the results obtained from the study of lichens gathered in a recent date in Isla Gorriti (34° 57'S– 54° 58'W).

This floristic research is another contribution to the "Plan de Ciencias del Mar" (URU/82/009) carried out by the Facultad de Humanidades y Ciencias, Universidad de la República, Montevideo, Uruguay with financial support of PNUD/UNESCO.

This small island visited by us is located in Maldonado Bay just within the limit between the Rio de la Plata and the Atlantic Ocean. Due to its reduced dimensions: 1400 meters N–S and 300 to 700 meters E–W all the habitats are exposed to a strong maritime influence.

The present knowledge of the lichen flora from the islands of the Rio de la Plata and the Atlantic Ocean within the limits of the Marsden Square 413 (30°-40°S and 50°-60°W) are reduced to very few and old quotations.

In the literature at our disposal only one species was formerly reported from Isla Gorriti: *Parmelia papillosa* (OSORIO 1967) which could not be found during the present field work.

The collection sites visited by the authors were rocks on the seashore in the vicinity of Puerto Cañón and in the northern and southern parts of Playa Honda. The first locality is placed in the eastern part of the island and the second in the western one.

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The central part of the island is forested with *Pinus* and *Eucalyptus* which support a very poor lichen vegetation.

The numbers between brackets belong to the senior author's numbering system and are deposited in his private herbarium.

Buellia megapotamica MALME ap. STEIN.

Branches of *Tamarix* near Puerto Cañón (8351); trunk of *Pinus* near Puerto Cañón, locally common (8350); trunk of *Pinus*, S end of Playa Honda. locally very common (8360); bracts of *Pinus* strobiles, S end of the island (8362).

This species is undoubtedly the most common among the corticolous lichens growing in the island. According with field observations made by the senior author this species is largely distributed in the *Pinus* plantations along the oceanic coast of Uruguay. MALME (1927/28) reported also several collections of this species from localities placed in the atlantic coast of the southern Rio Grande do Sul State, Brazil.

Buellia montevidensis MALME.

Rocks on seashore, N of Puerto Cañón, middle hygrohalin (8348).

This species is at present known only from two maritime localities in Uruguay: Isla de Flores (MALME 1927/28, MAGNUSSON 1950) and Punta Gorda, Montevideo Department (OSORIO 1983).

Caloplaca felipponei ZAHLBR.

Rocks on seashore, N of Puerto Cañón, middle hygrohalin (8349); rocks on seashore, N end of Playa Honda, locally common, middle hygrohalin (8359).

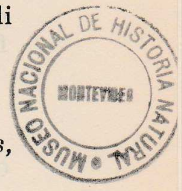
This species is only known from the type locality: Isla de Flores (ZAHLBRUCKNER 1912) which is a small island off Rio de la Plata. The type collection could not be located in (W). Among some manuscripts belonging to Dr. F. FELIPPONE which Prof. A. LOMBARDO, at that time Director of the Botanical Garden of Montevideo, deposited in the private library of the senior author, we could find four drawings of this species. In them the habitus of this species (natural size), a fragment of the thallus with apothecia (X4), a young and a ripe apothecia (X24) and two spores (X1200) are represented. Probably these drawings were made from the type collection and were used by us as reference for the identification of this species.

Concamerella pachyderma (HUE) W. CULB. & C. CULB.

Flat stones in a meadow, N of Playa Honda, upper hygrohalin (8357).

In a recent paper (CULBERSON & CULBERSON 1981) the habitats in which currently may be found *Concamerella* are pointed out.

The occurence of this species in a habitat with such strong maritime influence may be marked again. The specimens collected show a very good development and some apotheciate thalli could be found.



Graphis pavoniana FÉE.

Trunk of *Pinus*, near Puerto Cañón (8347) ; trunk of *Pinus*, S end of Playa Honda (8361).

Lecanora farinacea FÉE.

Flat stones in a meadow, N end of Playa Honda, upper hygrohalin (8358).

Already reported from maritime habitat from the locality of Torres, Rio Grande do Sul State (OSORIO & FLEIG 1984).

Pertusaria colorans MALME var. *Rochae* (Räs.) H. MAGN.

Flat stones in a meadow, N end of Playa Honda, upper hygrohalin (8354).

Reported at first time for a maritime habitat.

Pertusaria megapotamica H. MAGN.

Branches of *Tamarix*, near Puerto Cañón (8352).

Pseudoparmelia exornata (ZAHLBR.) HALE.

Trunk of Pinus near Puerto Cañón, only specimen seen (8346).

Usnea densirostra TAYL.

Flat stones in a meadow, N end of Playa Honda, upper hygrohalin (8355).

Reported at first time for a maritime habitat.

Xanthoparmelia conspersa (ACH.) HALE

Flat stones in a meadow, N of Playa Honda, upper hygrohalin (8353).

Already reported from maritime habitat from the Rio de la Plata coast, Montevideo Department (OSORIO 1983).

SUMMARY

Eleven lichen species collected in Isla Gorriti, Rio de la Plata, Uruguay are listed.

Pertusaria colorans var. *Rochae, Usnea densirostra* and the genus *Concamerella* are reported from maritime habitats for the first time.

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Número 67

CONTRIBUTION T
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TORRES,

HÉCTOR S

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