

Glypholecia Nyl.

(LECANORALES: ACAROSPORACEAE)

After Thomson

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Thallus umbilicate, lobate, attached centrally with free margins, lacking rhizines. Upper cortex paraplectenchymatous; algal layer well developed; medulla thickly interspersed with calcium oxalate; lower cortex lacking. Apothecia compound, forming multiple structures, the individual apothecia circular or elongate, each with a proper exciple; paraphyses simple; asci clavate, many spored; spores hyaline, simple, spherical. Photobiont Trebouxia. On rock.

G. scabra (Pers.) Mll. Arg.

Thallus foliose, umbilicate with broad attachment, rounded lobate, lacking rhizines, the lobes broadly rounded, to 5 mm, partly ascending, concave or slightly convex, the margins rolled under, the central part of the thallus with \pm areolate appearance but all attached together; upper surface chalky or bluish white when dry, pale reddish when moist; underside white or darkened; upper cortex C+ red, K, P. Apothecia common, immersed, at first single and small, becoming compounded in groups with a pruinose net between; discs erpuinose, scabrid, redbrown to dark brown, becoming slightly higher than thallus surface. Hypothecium and exciple I+ blue; hymenium 100 μ m, hyaline, I+ blue, the upper part yellowbrown; paraphyse 22.5 μ m, the tips clavate, 3.54 μ m; spores numerous, hyaline, spherical, 3.54 μ m diam. On limestone, on steep surfaces, \pm exposed. Arctic, and Colorado to Nevada.

Literature

Thomson, J. W. 1979. Lichens of the Alaskan Arctic Slope.