

Coccotrema Mll. Arg.

(LECANORALES: INCERTAE SEDISPERTUSARIACEAE?)

After Brodo, and others

Rev. 5/94

Thallus crustose, uniform, granularverrucose, creamy white to grayish, pinkish gray or yellowish gray, often with a pale, + conspicuous marginal prothallus, to dwarffruticose [N. American species are crustose]; attached to the substrate by medullary hyphae; soredia or isidia sometimes present. Cephalodia usually present, laminal, containing Nostoc or Stigonema, or (according to Galloway) Calothrix.

Ascocarps apothecia but perithecialike, + globose, immersed 1(3) in + raised warts, opening by means of a terminal, well developed (+ gaping) pore (ostiole, vertical), without externally visible proper margin. True exciple distinct, depressed on the inner surface at the summit, formed by lateral coalescing of paraphysoid tissue, pale, semitranslucent in section. Hypothecium hyaline. Periphyses distinct, around the ostiole. Hymenium and receptacle clearly but narrowly perforate. Hymenium I+ redorange. Paraphyses indistinct, unbranched or usually branched or reticulate, thin. Asci clavate, short, unitunicate (but wall of several distinct layers), I+ blue; tholus I+; tip of the "archaeasc" type with an expanded, apparently nonamyloid, "pendentif"; dehiscence bivalve; walls thin, sometimes evanescent (thick according to Rogers). Spores (4)68, simple, hyaline, large, ellipsoid; walls uniformly thick, nonlayered.

Pycnidia in small, pale thalline warts; wall pale; conidia short, bacilliform Containing