Clathroporina Müll. Arg.
(TRICHOTHELIACEAE)

After various authors

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Thallus crustose, epi- or endo-phloic, uniform, ecorticate, amorphous, spreading in patches, closely attached to substrate at first but ultimately peeling or breaking from it, olive-green to yellowish brown. Perithecia immersed (± completely covered by thallus tissues; often in swollen pustules) to sessile (according to Rogers, but perhaps referring to the pustules), not aggregated; ostiole erect, straight, punctiform to ± dilated, dark brown to black; exciple colorless or dark, hemispherical to ± globose; paraphyses simple to sparingly branched, free; asci thin-walled, unitunicate, clavate, I-, (2-)6-8 spored; spores ellipsoid to fusiform, muriform, hyaline, walls thin, of even thickness. Pycnidia immersed; fulcrum endobasidial; pycnspores oblong to oblong-cylindrical. Photobiont Trentepohlia. On bark or sometimes spreading onto shaded rocks, often in deeply shaded humid habitats, mainly tropical.

1. Thallus isidiate. Ascospores 8-celled, 32-48 x 5-6(-7.5) um. Florida. ..... C. isidiifera R. C. Harris
1. Thallus not isidiate. 2
    2. Ascospores 8-celled, 40-55 x 7.5-9(-11) um. Florida. ..... C. subpungens (Malme) R. C. Harris
    2. Ascospores 8-celled, 35-50 x 5-7 um. Florida. ..... C. tetracerae (Ach.) R. C. Harris

C. isidiifera R. C. Harris

Thallus light green fresh, grayer in herbarium, shiny, continuous, not separating from substrate, with a dark brown to black hypothallus, isidiate; isidia cylindrical to slightly clavate, occasionally branched, with a ca. 10-15 um cortical/algal layer and a ca. 25 um diam. core of oxalate crystals. Asocmata subglobose, 0.2-0.3 mm diam., immersed or in somewhat emergent warts; wart 0.4-0.7 mm diam.; wall colorless below to yellowish or orange-brown around ostiole. Asci cylindrical, ca. 140 x 12 um, with eight obliquely ± biseriate spores. Ascospores cylindrical-fusiform, mostly ± equally tapered at either end, 8-celled, 32-48 x 5-6(-7.5) um; microconidia not found.

C. mastoidea (Ach.) R. C. Harris (= misidentifications for N. America)

Thallus epilithic or epiphloedal, pale gray, pale khaki-gray to pale gray-green (white or whitish gray according to ?), color not changing when wet, or becoming dull greenish; continuous to areolate, sometimes peeling, matt to glossy, smooth to irregularly rugulose, (50-)100(-200) um thick, K+ dull

orange-brown or red-brown, heavily impregnated with crystal-like structures and/or minute rock fragments; areoles 0.2-0.8(-1.0) mm wide, irregular, angular or rounded, convex, frequently rimulose; upper layer usually colorless, 8-14 um thick, of closely packed, 2-3(-4) um thick, prosoplectenchymatous hyphae; algal layer with vertically or diagonally aligned 3-4 um wide hyphae; basal layer 15-30 um thick, colorless to brown-black, composed of cells similar in size and alignment to those of cortex. Prothallus whitish, brwon-black or not apparent. Algae broadly ellipsoid to globose, 8-16 x 8-13 um.

Perithecia immersed in thallus-dominated verrucae. Verrucae (0.36-)0.64(-0.9) mm diam., hemispherical, not or only slightly constricted at the base, numerous, usually solitary (or occasionally 2-3-aggregated); perithecial apex rounded or flattened; ostiole inconspicuous or in a 50-100 um wide apical papilla or in a 40-80 um wide depression, brown, blackening, K+ reddish; involucrellum not exposed, apical to dimidiate, contiguous with the excipulum (arching away from it according to ?), 0.15-0.20 mm diam., 20-60 um thick; pale to medium brown except for a dull or glossy black, 0.05-0.2(-0.3) mm wide, 20-40 um thick, area near the apex (outer layer dark yellowish brown, golden yellow within, according to ?), heavily impregnated with crystal-like structures and containing algal cells; excipulum (15-)20-25 um thick, medium orange-brown towards the apex and at the sides, pale yellow-brown at the base; centrum globose to depressed-ovate, 0.25-0.44 mm diam. (0.15-0.20 mm according to ?), without oil globules, I-; paraphyses simple, 0.8-1.2 um thick; periphyses absent; asci elongate-cylindrical, 8-spored, with rounded or truncate apices, 115-162 x 16-25 um (100-110 x 6-9 um according to ?); ascospores uniseriate or sometimes biseriate, Spores 7(-8)-septate, (32-)49(-65.5) x (6-)9(-12.5) um [according to McCarthy; 5(-7)-septate, 32-50 x 5-7 um, according to Awasthi; 7-15 um wide according to Riddle; 19-30 x 4-7 um according to ?], fusiform or elongate-cylindrical (or ellipsoid according to ?), straight, curved, or faintly sigmoid, irregularly biseriate in the asci; with pointed ends (according to ?); gelatinous sheath (1.5-)2-3(-3.5) um thick (to 1 um according to ?); contents clear.

Pycnidia usually numerosu, semi-immersed to almost entirely immersed, (0.08-)0.12(-0.14) mm diam., brown-black above, colorless to pale brown below, with a richly convoluted conidogenous layer. Pycnopsores fusiform to elongate-fusiform, 3-4(-5) x 1 um.

On bark. Florida; in other parts of the world also reported from rock.

C. amygdalina = misidentification (N. American records) of Julella sublactea

C. diphloea = Laurera megasperma

C. exiguella = Juelella sublactea (?--"almost certainly a Thelenella" according to McCarthy, 1995)

Literature

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