

GLOSSARY.ADD

DACTYLIDIA fingerlike structures that develop from parasoredia, e.g., in Hypogymnia farinacea (Poelt, 1992talk at IAL meetings, Lund).

EUAMYLOID thin outermost layer of the ascus I+ blue

HEMIAMYLOID thin outermost layer of the ascus I+ red

ISIDIROID PARASOREDIA parasoredia that develop into erect, isidialike structures, e.g. in Hypogymnia austerodes (Poelt, 1992talk at IAL meetings, Lund).

LEPTODERMOUS with wall thickness less than half the radius of the hypha (Scutari, 1992).

MECHANICAL HYBRID thallus formed by the fusion of vegetative parts of two or more thalli

MEDULLARY PLECTENCHYMA undifferentiated tissue in the medulla (Scutari, 1992)

MESODERMOUS with wall thickness half the radius of the hypha (Scutari, 1992).

MULTIPERFORATE SEPTUM septum with many perforations, with the hyphae strongly swollen at the septum (e.g., in Teloschistes) or not swollen (e.g., in Caloplaca)

PACHYDERMOUS with wall thickness over half the radius of the hypha (Scutari, 1992).

PARASOREDIA propagules starting as budlike structures with hyphae on upper side and algae on lower side, then developing into blastidia (e.g., in Hypogymnia bitteri) (Poelt, 1992talk at IAL meeting in Lund)

SUBPARAPLECTENCHYMA hyphae with mostly isodiametric cells, but also some prosoplectenchyma, either a) interrupting the paraplectenchyma, or b) in a layer above it (Scutari, 1992).

SUBPROSOPLECTENCHYMA hyphae with cylindrical cells, parallel and periclinal, plus some paraplectenchyma, either a) interrupting the prosoplectenchyma, or b) in a layer below it (Scutari, 1992).

SUPPORTING TISSUE tissue below or around the hymenium in an apothecium

"THALLUS FLAKES" dorsiventral, crenate structures that flake off the surface, e.g., in Hypogymnia hypotropella (Poelt, 1992 talk at IAL meeting in Lund)

UNIPERFORATE SEPTUM septum with one perforation, and with the hypha swollen around the septum.