

Porina Müll. Arg.
(TRICHOTHELIACEAE)

After various authors, who contradict each other, as usual

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Thallus crustose, superficial, well developed, heteromorous, ecorticate, often inconspicuous, or immersed. Photobiont Trentepohlia or Phycopeltis.

Perithecia superficial or immersed, free or \pm surrounded by a thalline exciple, dispersed, solitary, semiglobose to globular; externally glabrous, sometimes subtomentose, rarely \pm verrucose; ostiole erect, punctiform, colorless or dark. Involucrellum present or absent, black, brown, or reddish brown. True exciple colored or not. Hamathecium of persistent paraphyses, ca. 1(-2) μ m thick, discrete, free, simple, rarely forked; paraphyses absent. Asci (6-)8-spored, cylindrical-clavate, clavate-fusiform, \pm ellipsoid, or obclavate; unitunicate, thin-walled (1-2 μ m), only slightly thickened at apex, with chitinous ring at tip of the exoascus. Spores 2-3-seriate, transversely 1-14-septate, rarely also with 1(-3) longitudinal septa, colorless, elongate-fusiform to acicular; septa thin; locules \pm cylindrical. Pycnidia \pm sessile to immersed; conidia short, cylindrical; macroconidia simple or transversely septate, filiform, cylindrical or bacillar; microconidia simple, usually ellipsoid or fusiform. No substances by TLC; exciple and pycnidial walls with variously colored brown, reddish, purplish or greenish pigments. On rocks, bark, soil, or leaves. Temperate to tropical.

Description above needs to be modified to deal with segregation of Pseudosagedia and Zamenhofia. For some reason Esslinger & Egan do not accept Zamenhofia as a separate genus, while Hafellner & Kalb go so far as to question whether Zamenhofia is even in the same family.

Key to Porina-like genera
(after Hafellner & Kalb, 1995)

1. Perithecial wall at least partly with yellow to orange pigments, K+ orange-red (Porina-yellow). Crown of paraphyses present or absent. 2

1. Perithecial wall without such pigments. 3

2. Asci of Porina-type. Thallus isidiate or not. Porina

2. Asci without external chitinous ring structure and with subapical constriction. Clathroporina

3. Asci without external chitinous ring structure. Thallus (usually?) isidiate. Without Pseudosagedia-violet and Sagedia-red. With crown of paraphyses. Zamenhofia

3. Asci of Porina-type. Thallus not isidiate. With Pseudosagedia-violet or Sagedia-red. Pseudosagedia

I. On leaves (obligately foliicolous).

Spores 2-many-septate. Perithecial wall partially black, exposed or covered by thalline tissue, K-. Perithecia globose, constricted at base, under 0.3 mm diam.

1. Spores 7-septate; asocarps reddish brown, constricted at the base. Spores 25-31 x 3-4 μm . Florida (reported by Harris, 1975, but not listed by Esslinger & Egan)!. [See Santesson, 1952, Follicolous lichens, for fuller description]. P. octomera (Müll. Arg.) Schill

1. Spores 3-5-septate; asocarps black with a thin or thick thallus covering. 2

2. Spores 3-septate. Perithecia covered by \pm thick thalline tissue, thus similar in color to thallus. Outer perithecial wall black; inner wall light brown. Spores oblong to fusiform, 18-25 x 4-5 μm . See Santesson, 1952. Florida.

Pseudosagedia thaxteri (R. Sant.) Hafellner & Kalb

2. Spores (3-)5-septate. Perithecia blackish to grayish, with thin thalline covering, exposed and black and shiny near ostiole. Perithecial wall usually not differentiated into outer and inner walls. Spores fusiform, 20-28(-32) x 3.5-5.5 μm (immature 3-septate), mature 5-septate. Florida.

Pseudosagedia nitidula (Müll. Arg.) Hafellner & Kalb

II. On soil, moss, decaying plants, or rock.

1. On soil, mosses and decaying plants. 2

1. On rock. 3

2. Ascospores 7-14-septate. Thallus pale gray, pinkish gray or orange-pink. On sheltered bases of mossy trees, especially oaks in old woodland, also rarely overgrowing bryophytes in sheltered rock underhangs. Florida (and other parts of southern coastal plain). P. guaranica Malme (Syn. P. heterospora (Fink) R. C. Harris)

2. Ascospores 3-septate. Thallus blackish gray, green-gray often tinged with brown-purple. On bryophytes, small woody plants, and soil in \pm protected or sheltered soil crevices. Alpine. Colorado. P. mamillosa (Th. Fr.) Vainio

3. On calcareous rocks. Thallus immersed or partly superficial.

British Columbia. Pseudosagedia linearis

3. On siliceous rocks. Thallus superficial. Mostly in or near streams or lakesides. 4

4. Some ascospores with 1(-2) longitudinal septa. Ascospores with 7 transverse septa. Pseudosagedia guentheri v. lucens (Taylor) ined.

4. All ascospores without longitudinal septa. 5

5. Perithecia pink or pink-gray, covered by a thalline layer. 6

5. Perithecia at least black in upper part. 7

6. Spores 8-14-septate, 55-75 x 7.5-9 μ m. Ascocarps pinkish orange, lacking involucrellum. On rock. New Hampshire. P. sp. 2 (Harris, 1975)

6. Ascospores 3-septate, 16-30 x 3-8 μ m. 7

7. Growing in California. Spores 15-19 x 4.5-6 μ m; microconidia oblong, 1 μ m or less broad. On rock. "P. aff. lectissima" (Harris, 1975)

7. Growing in eastern N. America. 8

8. Ascospores 16-23 x 3-5 μ m. Perithecia 0.15-0.2 mm diam. On smooth bark, especially of Corylus and Ilex, often near streams or associated with boggy ground in shaded sites; also on "buried" siliceous stones and low rock outcrops in scree or amongst vegetation. Florida (New Hampshire according to ?). P. leptalea (Durieu & Mont.) A. L. Sm.

8. Ascospores (18-)20-30(-40) x 4.5-8 μ m. Perithecia 0.4-0.5 mm diam. (0.15-0.3 mm according to Fink). On damp siliceous

rocks in hilly, \pm well-wooded, shaded sites, often as extensive patches in seepage tracks or rocks receiving spray from streams. New Hampshire. P. lectissima (Fr.) Zahlbr.

7. Ascospores 3-septate. Perithecia scattered. 8

7. Ascospores more than 3-septate. According to Harris, his spp. 7-9 are related to, and perhaps varieties of, Pseudosagedia guentheri..... 9

8. Microconidia 2-3(-4) x 1 μ m. Spores 16-25(-32) x 4-6 μ m (25-35 x 3-4 μ m in f. tenuifera (Nyl.) Swinsc.). On acidic to moderately basic rocks, loose pebbles and flints, either fully exposed or in deep shade and, at times, \pm permanently inundated. Massachusetts (and N. Carolina?). Pseudosagedia chlorotica (Ach.) Müll. Arg.

8. Microconidia cylindrical, 5-10 μ m long. Spores 18-25 x 5.5-7 μ m. On rock. Pseudosagedia aff. chlorotica (Harris, 1975)

9. Spores 33-40 x 6.5-8(-10) μ m, 7(-11)-septate, cylindrical to narrowly ovate. Involucrellum or ascocarp wall dark brown or black. On rock. New England. P. sp. 7 (Harris, 1975)

9. Spores 6.5 μ m or less in width. 10

10. Spores 45-60 x 5-6 μ m, dactyloid, tapering to a long tail, 7(-12)-septate. Involucrellum or ascocarp wall dark brown to black. On rock. New England. P. sp. 9 (Harris, 1975)

10. Spores mostly under 45 μ m long. 11

11. Spores fusiform-clavate. Involucrellum black, \pm purple or violet-tinged; true exciple colorless or straw-colored. Spores (30-)34-45 x 5-6 μ m, (5-)7-septate. On moist, siliceous rocks at the margin of lakes and in streams. Pseudosagedia guentheri (Flotow) Zahlbr.

11. Spores cylindrical. Involucrellum or ascocarp wall dark brown to black. Spores 30-47 x 4.5-6 μ m, 7(-13)-septate. On rock. New England. P. sp. 8 (Harris, 1975)

III. On bark.

1. Spores 1-septate and constricted at septum or rarely 3-septate, 13-16 x 4.5-5 μ m. On trees, Louisiana. P. salicina Müll. Arg.

1. Spores mostly 3- or more-septate, larger. 2

2. Ascospores 3-septate. 3

2. Ascospores 5- or more-septate. 6

3. Perithecia (involucrellum) orange-red to reddish black (if necessary examine a thin section). 3a

3. Perithecia black (lacking reddish tints even in section). 4

3a. Microconidia oblong, 2-3(-4) μ m long; spores 16-23 x 3-5 μ m. Involucrellum rather bright red to orange or red-brown. (P. leptalea)

3a. Microconidia cylindrical, ca. 5 μ m long; spores (15-)17-23 x (4-)4.5-5.5 μ m. Involucrellum with olivaceous tints. On bark. New Hampshire. (not in Egan; reported by Harris, 1975, but he questioned its distinctness from P. leptalea). P. microspora (Fink) R. C. Harris ined. (syn.: P. olivacea var. microspora)

4. Thallus red-brown or dark brown (to \pm olive in shade). On young, smooth bark, especially Corylus and Fraxinus, occasionally on smooth, older bark. California to British Columbia; Florida; Texas. Pseudosagedia aenea

4. Thallus dark, \pm olive (to gray, dark green, brown or blackish), with an oily appearance. Usually on rock, but rarely on the shaded, smooth trunks of trees. Massachusetts, North Carolina (and Pacific NW?). (Pseudosagedia chlorotica)

5. Ascocarp wall green or blue-green; involucrellum absent; spores 6-8-septate, 28-38 x 6.5-9 μ m. On bark? Florida. P. sp. 1 (Harris, 1975)

5. Ascocarp wall or involucrellum yellowish, reddish, brown or black. 6

6. Spores filiform (acicular), 60-70 x 1.5-2.5 μ m. On trees, apparently not common. Massachusetts, Kentucky, Florida. P. raphidosperma Müll. Arg.

6. Spores much broader. 7

7. Spores mostly over 50 μ m long, more than 5-septate. 8

7. Spores mostly under 50 μ m long. 10

- 8. Thallus with isidia.** 8a
8. Thallus without isidia. 8b

8a. Spores 5-7(-8) um wide. On sheltered, rather shaded trunks of old oaks. Zamenhofia hibernica

8a. Spores 7.5-12 um wide. Thallus covered with simple to coralloid isidia. Thallus matt, without evident hypothallus and never becoming detached from substrate. Ostiole not normally surrounded by a dark ring. Asocarps immersed, flesh-colored. Spores 8-17-septate, 65-110 x 7.5-12 um. On bark. New York. P. sp. 4 (Harris, 1975)

8b. Spores over 5 um wide, mostly over 8-septate. 9

8b. Spores (5-)7(-8)-septate, 30-115 x 2.5-5 um (36-50 x 5-9 um in v. platyspora Fink). Very common on trees and rarely on rocks, from New England to Florida and westward to eastern Texas. P. cestrensis

9. Spores dactyloid, much narrower at one end. Thallus orange, orange-gray or pinkish, gray-white in herbarium. Spores 7-14-septate, 40-80 x 10-12 um. (P. heterospora)

9. Spores narrowly elliptical or narrowly ovate. 9a

9a. Spores at least partly over 10 um wide. 9b

9a. Spores 35-60 x 7.5-10 um. Thallus matt, without evident hypothallus and never becoming detached from substrate. Ostiole not normally surrounded by a dark ring. On bark. Rather common, southern part of the coastal plain. P. aff. nucula (Harris, 1975)

9b. Spores 40-70 x (8-)10-11(-14) um. S. Carolina to Florida (and west to Louisiana?). P. nucula Ach.

9b. Spores 55-80 x 10-13 um. Thallus matt, without evident hypothallus and never becoming detached from substrate. Ostiole not normally surrounded by a dark ring. Spores narrowly elliptical or narrowly ovate, On bark. Rare. Florida. P. sp. 6 (Harris, 1975)

10. Thallus with scattered cylindrical isidia. Spores 7-septate, 30-50 x 5-7.5 um. Thallus shiny, thin and fragile, with a definite black hypothallus, often becoming detached from the substrate. Ostiole usually surrounded by a dark ring. On bark. Florida. P. sp. 3 (Harris, 1975)

10. Thallus without isidia. 11

11. Spores 5(-7)-septate. Florida. P. mastoidea (Ach.) Müll. Arg.

11. Spores 7-septate. 12

12. Thallus shiny, thin and fragile, with a definite black hypothallus,

often becoming detached from the substrate. Ostiole usually surrounded by a dark ring. 13

12. Thallus matt, without evident hypothallus and never becoming detached from substrate. Ostiole not normally surrounded by a dark ring. Spores dacytloid, much narrower at one end, 7-celled, 37-42 x 7-8 um. Involucrellum not filled with crystals. On bark. Tennessee. P. sp. 5 (Harris, 1975)

13. Spores 42-55 x 8-9.5 um. On bark. Florida. (Reported by Harris, 1975, but not listed by Esslinger & Egan). P. subpungens Malme

13. Spores 35-50 x 5-7.6 um. On bark. Florida. P. cf. tetracerae (Harris, 1975)

P. amygdalina (see Tucker & Harris, 1980)
Louisiana.

P. cestrensis (Tuck. ex Michener) Müll. Arg.

The following description may be based on "P. pulla", which I had understood to be the correct name for P. cestrensis, but according to Harris in Esslinger & Egan P. pulla is an Arthopyrenia species not found in North America]

Spores (5-)7(-8)-septate, 30-115 x 2.5-5 μ m (36-50 x 5-9 μ m in v. platyspora Fink). Thallus thin, smooth to chinky, blackish green, a conspicuous dark hypothallus sometimes present. Perithecia 0.1-0.25 mm across, the superficial portion hemispherical, black, the ostiole invisible, the wall dimidiate. Spores fusiform-acicular, larger toward one end, parallel to irregularly arranged. Very common on trees and rarely on rocks, from New England to Florida and westward to eastern Texas.

P. guarantica Malme (syn. P. heterospora (Fink) R. C. Harris, according to McCarthy, but Esslinger & Egan accept P. heterospora; this description is based on McCarthy, unless noted otherwise)

Thallus pale gray, pale gray-brown, pale yellow-brown or gray-green, (pinkish gray or orange-pink according to ?), more intense green when wet, K+ dark reddish brown, in part immersed or \pm superficial, thick, uneven, continuous to richly and irregularly rimose, but not areolate, matt to slightly glossy, effuse, orange, orange-gray or pinkish, gray-white in herbarium, smooth to rugulose-verruculose (coarsely granular to verrucose, sometimes \pm corrugate-wrinkled, according to ?), (20-)40-60(-80) μ m thick, occasional with simple or branched isidioid outgrowths 50-120 μ m tall, 20-30 μ m wide. Prothallus not apparent. Hyphae 2-3(-4) μ m wide. Algae subglobose to globose, 7-15 x 7-12 μ m.

Perithecia (0.36-)0.5(-0.9) mm diam., numerous, subglobose, usually solitary (but sometimes aggregated), largely covered by a 50-100 μ m thick thalline layer containing locules heavily impregnated with plaque-like crystals, immersed in thalline warts with only apex exposed; verrucae hemispherical to subglobose and attenuated at the base, surface smooth to rugulose verruculose; perithecial apex slightly to strongly convex to papillate, pale to dark brown; ostiole inconspicuous or located in a shallow, pale brown, 30-80 μ m wide depression; involucrellum dimidiate or extending to excipulum-base level, \pm contiguous with the excipulum, or arching away from it, yellow-brown, orange-brown or dark brown at the apex (gray-pink or pale yellow-brown where exposed, according to ?), yellow-brown to orange-brown below, K+ dark orange-brown, 0.3-0.55 mm diam., 30-80 μ m thick; true exciple \pm pale yellow or yellow-brown, 15-25 μ m thick; centrum globose to depressed-ovate, 0.25-0.35(-0.42) mm diam.; paraphyses 1-1.5 μ m wide; periphyses lacking or unbranched and 10-20 x 1 μ m; asci elongate-cylindrical, 162-226 x 20-27 μ m, with rounded to subacute apices. Ascospores (40-)71.5(-101.5) x (7-)10(-13.5) μ m, fusiform to elongate-

fusiform or clavate-fusiform, straight, curved or sigmoid, with rounded to subacute ends, tapering gradually towards the proximal end, irregularly biseriate in the asci, with a (1.5-)2(-3) μ m thick gelatinous sheath, (7-)9-13(-15)-septate; contents clear.

Pycnidia rare, hyaline, immersed in 80-120 μ m diam., hemispherical thallus-dominated verrucae, with a moderately convoluted conidiogenous layer; pycnospores fusiform, 2-3 x 0.8 μ m

On sheltered bases of mossy trees, especially oaks in old woodland, also rarely overgrowing bryophytes in sheltered rock underhangs. Florida (and other parts of southern coastal plain).

P. lectissima (Fr.) Zahlbr.

Ascospores (18-)20-30(-40) x 4.5-8 μ m. Perithecia 0.4-0.5 mm diam. (0.15-0.3 mm according to Fink). Thallus superficial, continuous, sometimes wrinkled and \pm irregularly cracked (becoming granulose according to Fink), often forming extensive patches, pale ochre to deep brown or brownish green. Perithecia hemispherical, low convex to \pm conical, wart-like, \pm totally enveloped by thalline exciple; involucrellum present, pink or dull reddish brown, brighter reddish when wet; true exciple pale pink-yellow. Ascospores 3-septate, fusiform. Pycnidia orange-pink, \pm immersed; microconidia 3-4.5 x 0.7-1 μ m (mostly 1.5 wide according to Harris), long ellipsoid or \pm cylindrical. On damp siliceous rocks in hilly, \pm well-wooded, shaded sites, often as extensive patches in seepage tracks or rocks receiving spray from streams. New Hampshire.

P. leptalea (Durieu & Mont.) A. L. Sm.

Ascospores 16-23 x 3-5 μ m. Perithecia 0.15-0.2 mm diam. Thallus mainly superficial, film-like or finely granular, often in small patches amongst other lichens, continuous, effuse, pale to dark olive-green, \pm brownish, or reddish brown, often oily green when on rock. Perithecia 0.15-0.2 mm diam., hemispherical, low convex, scattered or 2 (rarely 3) contiguous, wart-like, mostly covered by a thin thalline exciple; involucrellum pale pink-orange or dull brown-red to brown-black. True exciple \pm pale yellow or brown-yellow. Ascospores 3-septate, fusiform. Pycnidia ca. 0.1 mm diam., dark brown-red; microconidia 1.7-2.5 x 1 μ m, cylindrical, \pm ellipsoid, straight to slightly curved or dumbbell shaped. On smooth bark, especially of Corylus and Ilex, often near streams or associated with boggy ground in shaded sites; also on "buried" siliceous stones and low rock outcrops in scree or amongst vegetation. Florida (New Hampshire according to ?).

P. mamillosa (Th. Fr.) Vainio

Ascospores 3-septate. Thallus blackish gray, green-gray often tinged with brown-purple. Thallus smooth or \pm granular, rather thick, nodular, warted, effuse. Perithecia 0.3-0.5 mm diam., prominent, globose, wart-like, contiguous or scattered, occasionally confluent, partly covered by a thalline exciple; involucrellum thick, outer layers black, matt, opaque, roughened,

central layers bright purple-red, inner layers pinkish orange; true exciple yellow to pale orange. Ascospores 25-40 x 4-6 μ m, 3-septate, fusiform. On bryophytes, small woody plants, and soil in \pm protected or sheltered soil crevices. Alpine. Colorado.

P. mastoidea (Ach.) Müll. Arg.

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) μ m 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 μ m thick, of closely packed, 2-3(-4) μ m thick, prosoplectenchymatous hyphae; algal layer with vertically or diagonally aligned 3-4 μ m wide hyphae; basal layer 15-30 μ m thick, colorless to brown-black, composed of cells similar in size and alignment to those of cortex. Prothallus whitish, brown-black or not apparent. Algae broadly ellipsoid to globose, 8-16 x 8-13 μ m.

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 μ m wide apical papilla or in a 40-80 μ m 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 μ m thick; pale to medium brown except for a dull or glossy black, 0.05-0.2(-0.3) mm wide, 20-40 μ m 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 μ m 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 μ m thick; periphyses absent; asci elongate-cylindrical, 8-spored, with rounded or truncate apices, 115-162 x 16-25 μ m (100-110 x 6-9 μ m according to ?); ascospores uniseriate or sometimes biseriate, Spores 7(-8)-septate, (32-)49(-65.5) x (6-)9(-12.5) μ m [according to McCarthy; 5(-7)-septate, 32-50 x 5-7 μ m, according to Awasthi; 7-15 μ m wide according to Riddle; 19-30 x 4-7 μ m 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) μ m thick (to 1 μ m according to ?); contents clear.

Pycnidia usually numerous, 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. Pycnospores fusiform to elongate-fusiform, 3-4(-5) x 1 μ m.

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

P. microspora (Fink) R. C. Harris ined. (syn.: P. olivacea var. microspora)

Microconidia cylindrical, ca. 5 µm long; spores (15-)17-23 x (4-)4.5-5.5 µm. Involucrellum with olivaceous tints. Thallus superficial, thin, smooth or somewhat wrinkled or chinky, dark olive brown. Perithecia 0.15-0.25 mm across, hemispherical, the wall dimidiate, the ostiole invisible, slightly immersed; superficial portion black; hypothecium and hymenium hyaline; spores long-ellipsoid, 3-septate, arranged irregularly. On bark. New Hampshire. (not in Esslinger & Egan; reported by Harris, 1975, but he questioned its distinctness from P. leptalea).

P. nucula Ach.

Spores 40-70 x (8-)10-11(-14) µm, Thallus ashy green to gray, thin, becoming warty-granulose to rugose, containing numerous colorless crystals. Perithecia 0.3-0.7 mm across, embedded in hemispherical or conical thalloid warts, 1 in each, the upper part yellowish to brown or reddish, occasionally almost black around the ostiole; ostiole small or larger; wall dimidiate; involucrellum containing numerous crystals. Spores narrowly elliptic (fusiform-acicular according to Fink), 7(-11)-septate, parallel to irregularly arranged. On trees, S. Carolina to Florida (and west to Louisiana?).

P. octomera (Müll. Arg.) Schill

Spores 7-septate; asocarps reddish brown, constricted at the base. Spores 25-31 x 3-4 µm. Florida (reported by Harris, 1975, but not listed by Esslinger & Egan)!. [See Santesson, 1952, Follicolous lichens, for fuller description].

P. raphidosperma Müll. Arg.

Spores filiform (acicular), 60-70 x 1.5-2.5 µm. Thallus thin, ashy white to grayish, smooth to slightly rough, sometimes becoming chinky. Perithecia 0.1-0.35 mm across, sometimes clustered, the superficial portion hemispherical, dull black, the ostiole minute, rarely visible, the wall dimidiate. Spores 7-11-septate, parallel to irregularly arranged. On trees, apparently not common. Massachusetts, Kentucky, Florida.

P. salicina Müll. Arg.

Spores 1-septate and constricted at septum or rarely 3-septate, 13-16 x 4.5-5 µm. Thallus thin, ashy white, smooth to slightly rough. Perithecia 0.15-0.25 mm across, the superficial portion hemispherical, dull black or whitish pruinose, the ostiole minute and rarely visible, the wall dimidiate. Spores ovoid-ellipsoid, uniseriately arranged. On trees, Louisiana.

ADD:

Thallus epilithic. Spores very long (to 55 um), fusiform-clavate, lacking longitudinal septa. Otherwise similar to Pseudosagedia guentheri. On siliceous coastal rocks in sheltered, damp sites and seepage tracks. Channel Islands of S. California. Not yet reported from N. America.

Pseudosagedia cf. curnowii

Spores (7-)9-17-septate, cylindrical, dactyloid or linear, mostly narrower at one end in the larger spored forms, if only 7-septate, then spores cylindrical, 40-90[?] x 3-7(-7.5) um. see discussion of P. cestrensis by Harris, 1975; he suggests that forms with many-septate spores are hybrids between "P. cestrensis" (= P. pulla) and P. raphidostoma

Spores 36-50 x 5-9 um, thus reaching twice the width usually found in the species. On beech trunks, Indiana. "P. cestrensis v. platyspora Fink"

Massachusetts and Illinois. Listed by Fink, without more info.; not mentioned by Esslinger & Egan. P. faginea (Schaer.) Arnold

Strigula stigmatella

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