

Acrocordia Massal.
MONOBLASTACEAE s. lato (ACROCORDIACEAE)

After Harris (1975), Purvis (1992), and Galloway (1985)

Rev. November 16, 1998

Thallus effuse, whitish or pale, thin or immersed, \pm undifferentiated; cortex absent; photobiont Trentepohlia. Perithecia almost entirely immersed to \pm sessile, black (rarely pink or whitish), compound, with a hemispherical to globose, brown-black involucrellum surrounding a \pm globose, colorless or pale brownish exciple. Hamathecium of persistent, slender, sparingly branched or anastomosing, long-celled paraphysoids; paraphyses absent. Asci (4-)8-celled, cylindrical, K/I-, fissitunicate; apical dome with very broad ocular chamber surrounded by a hemispherical, meniscus-like structure; "apical dimple" rather well developed; foot (narrow basal region) small. Spores uniseriate, colorless, ellipsoid to oblong-ellipsoid or ovoid, the ends usually rounded, 1(-3)-septate, the median septum thick and cells \pm equal, not or slightly constricted at septum; additional septa (if present) thin; epispore ornamented with minute warts that disappear in K (best observed by heating ascocarp squashes in lactophenol cotton blue and observing under oil immersion lens). Conidiomata pycnidia; conidiogenous cells cylindrical, elongate; conidia acrogenous, ellipsoid to narrowly ellipsoid, simple, colorless. No substances. On \pm basic substrates, bark of broad-leaved trees or on mostly vertical surfaces of rocks in humid situations. Temperate.

Distinguished from Arthopyrenia by the more cylindrical ascus, with smaller foot, better developed apical dimple, and by the uniseriate arrangement of ascospores.

1. Growing on hard limestones and calcareous walls in \pm shaded and moist situations. Perithecia often with distinct papillose ostioles. Thallus usually immersed. Involucrellum spreading laterally away from base of true exciple, never continuous below. Spores 13-17 x 7-8.5 μ m. Ascocarps 0.6-0.8 mm diam. Asci 120-140 x 9-11 μ m. Spore wall with minute granular ornamentation. Microconidia oblong to elliptical, 3-4 x 1.5-2 μ m.

Michigan.A. conoidea (Fr.) Körber

1. Growing on bark or rarely wood.2

2. Spores 11-17 x 6-9.5 μ m. Perithecia 0.3-0.6 mm diam., semi-immersed; involucrellum hemispherical. Thallus immersed, gray-white. Spore wall with minute granular ornamentation. Asci 80-115 x 9-10 μ m. Microconidia oblong, 3-6 x 1-2 μ m. On bark or wood of broad-leaved plants. Michigan to S. Carolina. A. cavata (Ach.) R. C. Harris

2. Spores larger, 18-60 x 9-23 μ m. 3

3. Spores 15-27(-30) x 7-13 um; ostiole usually apical. Upper cells of spores larger. Perithecia \pm compound, 0.5-1 mm diam., 1/4 to entirely immersed; ostiole often eccentric and sometimes papillate. Pycnidia 0.1-0.25 mm diam., frequent but rarely numerous; conidia 3-5 x 0.8-1 um. Thallus immersed, white or pale gray. Usually on rough bark of mature deciduous trees, in woodlands or open situations. Florida. A. gemmata (Ach.) Massal.

3. Spores 33-48(-60) x 15-23 um; ostiole usually eccentric. Asocarps 0.5-1.0 mm diam. Ostiole often at the end of a short neck, often displaced from the vertical. Asci 150-250 x 15-25 um. Microconidia elliptical. Maine to Pennsylvania and Virginia. A. megalospora

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cavata (Ach.) R. C. Harris Syn.: *Arthopyrenia cavata*

conoidea (Fr.) Körber Syn.: *Arthopyrenia conoidea*

gemmata (Ach.) A. Massal. Syn.: *Arthopyrenia gemmata*, *A. alba*, *A. sphaeroides*

megalospora (Fink) R. C. Harris Syn.: *Arthopyrenia macrospora*, *A. finkii*, *Pyrenula megalospora*

Literature

Purvis, O. W. 1992. Acrocordia. In: Purvis, et al., Lichen Flora of Great Britain and Ireland.

Galloway, D. 1985. Flora of New Zealand Lichens.

Harris, R. C. 1975. Arthopyrenia s. lato in N. America. Ph.D. Dissertation, Michigan State U.

Harris, R. C. 1995. More Florida Lichens.