Ramonia Stizenb.
(THELOTREMATACEAE? STICTIDACEAE?)

After Vezda (eventually), and others (for the moment)

Rev. 5/94

Thallus crustose, epiphloedal or usually at least partly immersed, cortex not differentiated, nonlayered, effuse, nongelatinous. Photobiont Trentepohlia.

Apothecia gyalectiform, urceolate, at first immersed, globose or depressedglobose, with the exciple overtopping and hiding the hymenium except for a minute pore and perithecioid, later ± erumpent to adnate, and the exciple splitting radially and exposing the sunken, concave, pinkish or graywhite, epruinose disk. Thalline margin thin or thick, wrinkled, not much raised, lacerate, disappearing or closed over disc, or forming a narrow punctiform opening dehiscing from disc and becoming orbiculardeilated; margins of aperture fringed or crenulate or fissured, in radiating, recurved layers. True exciple thin, well developed laterally, of felted hyphae with small, thin walled, angular cells, becoming rectangular along inner surface, ending in periphyses with ± pointed apices, ± colorless or redbrownish to dark brown in outer part. Subhynmenium thin. Hymenium colorless, I+ bluish at least in uppermost part. Periphyses present. Paraphyses slender, numerous, septate (septa visible only in I), unbranched, straight, conglutinate, usually gradually ± swollen above. Asci clavate to ± cylindrical, apex rounded or with a short, blunt apiculus, with a single thin (under 1 um) wall layer, I, some species with a minute I+ blue ring structure in the apex. Spores (1)8(20180), simple, 1many septate or muriform, variously shaped (ellipsoid or ovoid or fusiformelongate), colorless, smooth walled, sometimes with a distinct gelatinous perispore.

Pycnidia unknown. No substances. On bark, wood, or moss, characteristic of deeply shaded, humid habitats.

Differs from Gyalecta and Pachyphiale in having angular excipulum cells and in having periphyses.

1. Spores 1230/ascus, ellipsoid, 1216 x 68 um. Thallus thin, chinky or densely granulose, greenish gray. Apothecia 0.150.3 mm across, subsessile, the disc deeply concave to flat, blackish brown, the proper exciple fleshcolored to blackish, nearly closing over the disk but finally opening, radiately stellate, covered laterally by a thalloid ones. On trees, Florida. [Description of R. valenzuelina from Fink, including "f.

absconsa", which = R. absconsa]. 2
1. Spores 8/ascus. 3

2. ..... R. valenzueliana Synonym: Maronea porinoidea
2. ..... R. absconsa (Tuck.) Vezda

3. Thallus dingy white, pulverulent, rugulose, effuse,irregularly rimose, K, C. Apothecia dispersed, immersed, gyalectiform, surrounded by a subcoarctate pseudothalline margin; disk flat, reddish to blackish brown; epithecium continuous, pale yellowsih brownish; hymenium hyaline, 100128 um high; parpashyes slender, subcoherent, not thickened at tips; hypothecium hyaline to yellowish; asci ca. 100 x 20 um; spores 8 per ascus, ellipsoid to oblongellipsoid, straight, 4celled, 2028 x 67 um; hymenila gel I+ pale blue. On sandy earth among rocks, 170 m. Southern California. ..... R. ablephora (Nyl. ex Hasse) R. C. Harris (syn.: R. gyalectiformis)
3. Not as above. ..... ?

ADD:

Louisiana. ..... R. malmei Vezda

Louisiana. ..... R. microspora Vezda

Louisiana. ..... R. rappii Vezda

Literature

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

Harris, R. C. 19 .

Hasse. 1913. Lichen Flora of southern California.

Vezda, A. 1966. Folia geobot. phytotax. 1: 154175. [Need to see this and the next two articles!]

Vezda, A. 1967. Folia geobot. phytotax. 2: 311317.

Vezda, A. 1973. Folia geobot. phytotax. 8: 417424.

Poelt, J. 1969. Bestimmungschlssel europischer Flechten.

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