

Pseudopyrenula Müll. Arg.
(TRYPETHELIACEAE?)

After Harris, 1975, 1990, and others

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Thallus crustose, uniform, endo- or epiphloic, undifferentiated, ecorticate, whitish. Perithecia scattered to grouped or crowded, naked or covered by thallus; mostly superficial, rarely immersed, flattened, hemispherical or subglobose; wall hemispherical or globose, colorless or brown-black; ostiole straight on top, erect; exciple carbonaceous, often very hard and brittle, often extended outward at the base, often lacking below; hymenium often interspersed with amorphous granules of a yellow pigment, K⁺ red. Paraphyses [mostly?] branched and anastomosed, often quite regularly and reticulately; asci narrowly elliptical to clavate or cylindrical, bitunicate, I-, often with a broad, shallow ocular chamber; 8-spored; spores oblong to oblong-ellipsoid or elliptical, transversely 3 (or more?) septate, hyaline, walls (mesospore) unevenly thickened resulting in angular [or lenticular?] locules; 4-celled, 20-27 x 6-8 µm; outer wall not ornamented; perispore thin. Pycnidia immersed; fulcrum exobasidial; pycnospores (microconidia) bacilliform, constricted in the middle (dumb-bell-shaped). Photobiont, when present, Trentepohlia. Lichexanthone in one species; yellowish, K⁺ red pigment in hymenium of several species. On bark.

Need to check Aptroot again; I think he lumps the genus under something else.

P. diluta (Fée) Müll. Arg. var. degenerans Vainio (Syn.: P. subgregaria Müll. Arg., P. subnudata Müll. Arg.)

Thallus ecorticate, whitish or grayish, endophloidal. Trentepohlia present or not. Ascocarps highly variable, immersed to almost entirely exposed, flattened to hemispherical, rarely subglobose, often somewhat aggregated in irregular groups or rows, 0.3-0.7 mm diam.; melanized wall often extended outward at the base, thinner or lacking below. Asci cylindrical with eight biserially arranged spores. Ascospores 4-celled, 18-25(-27) x 5.5-7.5(-8.5) µm; endospore developed; lumina angular. Hymenium interspersed with amorphous granules and with or without a yellow (K⁺ red) pigment. Microconidia bacilliform, 5-8 x 1 µm. Thallus usually UV- (a few collections UV+ yellow, with lichexanthone). On bark or old wood, Florida to Texas.

Literature

Aptroot, A. 19 .

Awasthi. 19 . Microlichens of India, etc.

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Ascomycetes, Trypetheliaceae) with a redistribution of the names previously assigned to the genus. *Lichenographia Thomsoniana* 133-148.

Rogers, 19_. *Genera of Australian Lichens*.