

Medusulina Mll. Arg.

After Fink

Rev. 5/94

Thallus crustose, unifrom, ecorticate, attached to substrate by hyphal rhizozoids. Apothecia lirelliform, grouped in raised stroma, immersed to superficial; exciple well developed; hypothecium hyaline; paraphyses unbranched; asci cylindrical to clavate, unitunicate, I, 18spored; spores oblongellipsoid to fusiform, hyaline, muriform, walls unequally thickened resulting in spherical or lenticular locules. Pycnidia unknown. Norstictic, stictic. Photbiont Trentepohlia. On bark in moist forests.

1. Spores 1 per ascus, 1519septate transversely, 57septate longitudinally, 120150 x 5060 um. Apothecia 0.61.2 x 0.10.25 mm, erumpent and surrounded by whitish, often sorediate areas of the thallus, oblong to irregular, sometimes curved, rarely branched, the disk closed to open, concave to flat, black, the exciple thin, whitish. Thallus smooth, sometimes warty, ashy to pale yellowish or greenish gray. On trees, Texas.M. texana

1. Spores usually 8 per ascus, 3septate transversely, 1216 x 810 um. Apothecia 15 x 0.40.9 mm, immersed, straight to curved and flexuous, becoming clustered and furcately branched, the disc closed, the proper exciple pale and rudimentary, covered by a thalloid one. Thallus pale olive green, fading to yellowish. On trees, S. Carolina and Alabama.M. nitida

Literature

Fink, B. 1935. Lichen Flora of the United States.

Rogers, 19___. Genera of Australian Lichens.