Syncesia

After Tehler (19_)

Thallus usually epiphloeodal (rarely immersed, or on or in rock), usually homeiomerous and effuse, coherent, compact, slightly verrucose or sometimes smooth, epruinose or slightly pruinose, white to creamy white or white-brownish, 0.0.5-0.15 mm thick; calcium oxalate usually absent. Soredia and isidia absent.

Ascomata apothecia-like, usually numerous, synascomatal (grouped), pseudocarpocentral, circular or sometimes ± elongated, elevated with base usually constricted, (0.5-)1-2(-3) mm diam.; discs within ascomata usually 5-15, circular to elongated or star-shaped, ca. 0.1-0.5 mm diam., exposed, pruinose, usually without tomentum. Thalline margin present; proper exciple parathecial. Hypothecium dark-brown (carbonaceous), extending down to substrate. Paraphysoids sparsely branched, ± unseparable. Spores fusiform, curved, rarely straight, 3-septate, hyaline.

Pycnospores filiform. Photobiont Trentepohlia. Thallus C-, K- or sometimes K+ yellow to orange, sometimes P+ red-orange (?--P- according to Tehler); containing roccellic acid, sometimes protocetraric acid, occasionally also with atranorin. Usually on bark of various trees and shrubs, rarely on rock.

[Description based on S. myrticola, and may be too specific for genus description--need to check original article again].

1. Thallus C+ red (erythrin), Pd-. Disks light to dark brown; ascospores 4-celled, tapered, 50-70 x 4-5 um. On trees, Florida. ..... S. sp. (Harris, 1990, as Chiodecton perplexum; Harris, 1995, under Syncesia)

1. Thallus C-, Pd+ red-orange (protocetraric acid). (this may be only a chemical variant). Disk brown; ascospores 4-celled, 50-70 x 4 um. ..... S. sp. (Harris, 1990, under Chiodecton; Harris 1995, under Syncesia)

Literature

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

Tehler, A. 19__.