

**Bryoria** Brodo & D. Hawksw.  
(LECANORALES)

(After Brodo & Hawksworth, 1977, and Thomson, 1984)

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Thallus shrubby, erect, decumbent or subpendent to pendent; branches  $\pm$  terete and smooth, often hairlike, occasionally becoming flattened or angular and  $\pm$  pitted (faveolate) especially on the main branches and towards the base, never markedly expanded and dorsiventrally compressed; with or without true lateral spinules (with constricted base arising at right angles to the stem); branching aniso or isotomic dichotomous; surface pale grayish to usually pale to dark reddish to greenish or yellowish brown, to black, or sometimes partly greenish yellow (vulpinic acid, not usnic acid); soralia absent to abundant, tuberculate or fissural; pseudocyphellae absent to abundant, usually sparse and inconspicuous, sometimes elongate and spiralling around in the main stems, mostly fusiform, mostly depressed but somewhat raised, not becoming sorediate or bearing spinules; soralia and pseudocyphellae, white to greenish or blackish, or rarely bright greenish yellow. Isidia absent but isidiform spinules arising in tufts from soralia in a few species. Cortex composed of periclinal, conglutinat hyphae immersed in moderate or relatively little matrix; medullary hyphae usually ornamented. Photobiont trebouxoid.

Apothecia lateral, sometimes appearing geniculate, absent or very rare (except in "B. abbreviata", which is being transferred to a new genus, Notobryoria not yet published); thalline exciple persistent to excluded, concolorous with thallus; disc brown to dark brown, rarely white, never black, sometimes yellowish pruinose. Asci clavate, thick walled, Lecanoratype. Spores (6)8, simple, ellipsoid, without distinct perispore, colorless.

Pycnidia usually rare; conidia minute, cylindrical to fusiform. Usnic acid absent, atranorin and chloratranorin frequent,