# **Frutidella Kalb**

(Biatoraceae)

After Kalb, 1994, and others; need to add more from Kalb

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Thallus crustose, papillose, minute fruticulose; aglae chlorococcoid.

Ascomata true apothecia, sessile, immarginate, subglobose or subhemispherical, well constricted at base, black, epruinose or bluish pruinose; proper exciple well developed, non carbonaceous, hyaline or the outer part pigmented; asci with tholus amyloid [see Fig. 1 in Kalb's article]; paraphyses branched, sometimes anastomosing, above pigmented, becoming capitate; spores 8, hyaline, simple, non-halonate.

Pycnidia immersed to semi-immersed in thallus, globose to pyriform, apically pigmented; conidiophores type I sensu Vobis (1980), conidiogenous cells ampullaceous, acrogenously forming filiform pycnospores.

Chem.: sphaerophorin.

Type species F. caesioatra

A segregate from Lecidea. Closest to Biatora but distinguished by: epihymenium and outer part of excipulum pigmented (K+ green, N+ strong wine-red; probably = pigment A sensu Coppins, 1983; containing sphaerophorin; different pycnidial structure; [etc.--need rest of article]

F. caesioatra

Thallus P-, K± weakly yellowish, C-, KC+ orange (sphaerophorin). Thallus verruculose, gray-white to gray or olive-gray, rather thick, of dense, subglobose, ± isidioid granules 0.1-0.2 mm diam., gray to dark gray or almost black, whithish when eroded; prothallus absent. Photobiont cells 6-12 um. Apothecia sessile or partly hidden by thallus granules, to 0.5-1(-1.2) mm, strongly convex, sometimes tuberculate, bluish black with blue gray bloom especially when wet; exciple reflexed, hyaline to pale dull yellowish, of radiating conglutinated hyphae (in K) 1.5-2 um wide. Epithecium and upper hymenium bright blue-green, K-. Hymenium 50-65(-75) um; hypothecium ± colorless to yellowish or reddish brown or almost violet, K+ reddish orange. Paraphyses 1.3-1.8 um wide, simply or sparsely branched; tips not markedly swollen but with individual, colorless gel-coats. Asci ± Lecanora-type with a broad apical cushion. Spores (12-)15-19(-24) x 5.5-7(-9) um, ellipsoid. On mosses. Often mistaken for Micarea spp., which have smaller photobiont cells.

## Literature

Kalb, K. 1994. Frutidella, eine neue Flechtengattung für Lecidea caesioatra Schaerer. Hoppea, Denkshr. Regensb. Bot. Ges. 55, Hohenester-Festchrift:

581-586.