

Karschia

1. On Lecanora oreinoides. Baja California. K. sp.

1. On thallus and apothecia of saxicolous Caloplaca spp. Ascomata 0.15-0.2(-0.25) mm diam.,

Ascomata apothecioid, black, at first immersed, closed, then opening to expose a flat disc, sessile, 0.15-0.2(-0.25) mm diam., dispersed on thallus and apothecia of saxicolous Caloplaca spp. Escipulum ca. 25-30 µm thick, the outer part dark brown, the inner part pale brown, composed of pseudoparenchymatous cells, 5-7 µm (lumen 3-4 µm) diam. Hypothecium hyaline or pale brown, stipitate. Hymenium hyaline, 45-55 µm tall. Paraphysoids scarce, branched and anastomosed, 2.5-3 µm (lumina 1.5-2 µm) thick, the apical cells brown pigmented, to 6 µm (lumina to 4 µm) thick. Epihymenium dark brown, ca. 10 µm tall. Asci bitunicate-fissitunicate, with distinct ocular chamber, broadly clavate, 34-50 x 14-17 µm, 8-spored. Ascospores ellipsoid, 1-septate, rarely 2-3-septate, constricted at septum, thin-walled, smooth-walled, remaining hyaline for a long time, finally pale brown, (13-)16-17(-18) x 6-8(-8.5) µm. Some brown vegetative hyphae visible near base of ascomata, to 5 µm diam. Hymenial gel pale blue or unchanged in Lugol's iodine. Arizona. K. inops Triebel & Rambold in R. Sant.

Apothecia scattered, superficial, sessile, shallow cup-shaped, smooth, black; disk flat or slightly convex, to 1 mm across, without prominent margin. Asci clavate, thick-walled above, to 40 x 12 µm, 8-spored; ascospores irregularly biserial, elliptic-clavate, the upper cell slightly wider than the lower, 9-12 x 3-4.5 µm, brown; paraphyses cylindrical, slightly enlarged towards the tip, embedded in yellowish muclage, their tips coated by dark brown amorphous matter. On decorticated wood. "K. lignyota (Fr.)"

Karsteniomyces D. Hawksw.
(COELOMYCETES)

Macroconidial state of Scutula

PYCNIDIA globose, sessile; wall apically colorless, red to dark brown, blackish brown or greenish brown, basally colorless, pale brownish to red-brown, \pm pseudoparenchymatic; **conidiophores** short, composed of 1-4 cells, non- or very sparingly branched; cells cylindrical to short rectanuglar, colorless; **conidiogenous cells** holoblastic, cylindrical; conidia arising acrogenously; **conidia** 0-1-septate, oblong cylindrical to bacilliform, often somewhat irregular in shape, colorless; base truncated.

K. peltigerae (P. Karst.) D. Hawksw.

PYCNIDIA (80-)150-200 μ m; wall apically colorless to pale brown, more rarely red to dark brown, basally colorless to pale brown, c. 20-30 μ m thick, composed of 4-6 wall layers; **conidiogenous cells** 7-12 x 2.5-4 μ m; **macroconidia** 0-1-septate, (8-)13.6-19.2(-26) x (3-)3.8-5.0(-5.5 μ m). Macroconidial state of Scutula miliaris. British Columbia.

Literature

Triebel, D., M. Wedin and G. Rambold. 1997. The genus Scutula (lichenicolous ascomycetes, Lecanorales): species on the Peltigera canina and P. horizontalis groups. Symb. Bot. Ups. 31(1): 323-337.