Hydrothyria J. Russell

After Fink (1935) and Hale (1979)

Rev. 5/94

Thallus foliose; cortex plectenchymatous, one to several layers thick, better developed above and under the apothecia; medullary area composed of densely interwoven hyphae. Underside with distinct veins; thallus large, thin and brittle, leadcolored to brownish or blackish, loosely lobed. Apothecia sessile, subterminal, with proper exciple; hypothecium hyaline; paraphyses stout, severalseptate, sometimes branched towards the enlarged, brownish apices; asci clavate; spores 8, hyaline, 3septate. Photobiont a shortchained form of Nostoc, scattered throughout the medulla. Growing on rocks submerged in running water. Monotypic.

This genus is easily identifed by the submerged habitat, dark thallus with distinct veins below and containing Nostoc, and having apothecia.

H. venosa J. Russell

Thallus bluish to dark mineral gray or brownish to blackish, growing in loose tufts 26 cm broad, thin, leathery (brittle according to Fink) when dry; lobes fanshaped, irregularly cut, botusely crenate towards the ends; lower surface with prominent brown, branched veins. Apothecia common, 0.752.5 mm acorss, sessile and submarginal, the disk flat to convex, reddish brown, the exciple becoming torndentate and disappearing; spores fusiformellipsoid, 2432 x 78.5 um. Growing on rocks submerged in mountain streams. Widespread but rather infrequent, in mountainous areas of the Appalachians (New England to North Carolina) and the Cascades, south to California.

Literature

Fink, B. 1935. The Lichen Flora of the United States. Ann Arbor.

Hale, M. E. 1979. How to Know the Lichens. Wm. C. Brown Co., Dubuque