

Schismatomma Flotow & Kber ex Massal.
(ARTHONIALES: OPEGRAPHACEAE s. lato)

After Tehler, and various other authors

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Thallus crustose, thin, mainly superficial, sometimes endophloeodal (according to Tehler's description; not according to his table) and homeomerous (incoherently organized, ecorticate), effuse, coherent or when epiphloeodal sometimes incoherent, compact, smooth or finely rugose, epruinose, white to whitish gray to gray or brownish gray, 0.05-0.2 mm thick; calcium oxalate present, rarely absent; cortex absent; medulla absent or indiscernible; hypomedullary plectenchyma absent; prothallus when present usually dark brown or black; with or without soralia, which predominate in some species. Soralia maculate or sometimes with thallus partly dissolved into soredia. Isidia not developed. Photobiont Trentepohlia, cells coccal (5)10-15(35) µm diam.

Ascomata numerous, pluricarpocentral, discothecial, apotheciumlike, solitary, (0.15)0.5(1.3) mm diam., round to somewhat irregular or elongated, sometimes ± stellate or furcate, elevated, with base usually not constricted (± immersed to broadly adnate according to ?), surrounded by white swollen part of thallus, such that exciple is scarcely exposed; disk exposed, black or brownish, with sparse white pruina or rarely epruinose, but pruina may disappear with age in some species; disc tomentum absent. Thalline margin usually poorly developed (distinct according to Galloway), often dislocated when old. True exciple parathecial (abruptly transforming into the thalline marginal plectenchyma) poorly developed, thicker in the upper part, brown to dark brown, rarely pale or black; composed of plectenchyma with usually loosely intertwined hyphae, or in some species with hyphae parallel arranged, rarely inconspicuous; pruina usually present. Hypothecium usually carbonaceous, dark olivaceous to black, rarely pale brown or hyaline, extending down to substrate (or "unknown" [i.e., absent?] in some species?). Paraphysoids parallel, slender (ca. 1 µm diam.), sparingly branched, anastomosing, hyaline in a clear hyaline gel, ± unseparable, septate or inconspicuously septate with cells ca. 10 µm long; epithelial hyphae brown or brownish, verrucose or nearly smooth, usually richly branched, rarely sparsely branched, ± unseparable, in a brownish granular gel, clavate 2-4 µm diam.; calcium oxalate absent or sometimes present. Asci 8-spored, clavate to clavate-cylindrical with a tapering foot, 5-8 x 10-15

um, with two functional wall layers, thickened at the apex with a "dimple", with an internal I+ blue ring, discharge fissitunicate. Spores fusiform or acicularfusiform to curved or slightly sigmoid, hyaline, sometimes brownish when old, thinwalled, smooth, sometimes coiled in the ascus, (1?)3septate (to 11septate according to Awasthi), cells sometimes unequal in size.

Pycnidia immersed or slightly elevated, solitary, black or brown, ca. 0.050.15 mm diam.; conidiogenous cells \pm elongateampulliform, lining the pycnidial cavity, enteroblastic; pycnospores (microconidia) arising singly, bacilliform (filiform in one species), straight or slightly curved to kidneyshaped, simple or 1septate, colorless or rarely pale brownish olivegreen. Thallus C, K, P. Containing \pm orcinol paradeptides (e.g. lecanoric acid, erythrin),