

Conotrema Tuck.
(STICTIDACEAE)

After Fink, and others

Rev. 5/94

Thallus crustose, epi or endophloedal, rudimentary, membranaceous, uniform, ecorticate, without distinct layers, sometimes forming a poorly developed, plectenchymatous layer, thin, smooth or somewhat rough, attached by hyphal rhizoids.

Apothecia small, urceolate, \pm immersed to sessile, truncateconoid; at first closed then open; disc concave, becoming plane, commonly whitish pruinose; proper margin blackish; thalline margin thin, soon disappearing; paraphyses simple, or forked towards apices, sparingly septate; asci cylindrical; spores 8, long, cylindrical, slightly bent, colorless, transversely 3048septate to submuriform, the cells spherical.

Pycnidia with simple "sterigmata"; pycnospores oblong, straight. Photobiont protococcoid. On bark.

Spores up to 36celled, colorless, very long and threadlike, sometimes breaking into small segments. Ascocarps perithecia(oid?), black, partly immersed, slightly raised, opening by a deep pit; wall at least partly black, carbonaceous. Thallus producing white patches. On deciduous trees, especially sugar maple. Common, northeastern. C. urceolatum

Literature

Awasthi. 19 . Microlichens of India, etc.

Brodo, I. M. 19 . Lichens of the Ottawa Region.

Fink, B. 1935. Lichen Flora of the United States.

Smith, A. L. 19__. Monograph of British Lichens.