

Gudelia

Thallus minute, peltate, attached to the substratum by an umbilicus; thallus homoimerous, hyphae totally embedded in gelatin, reticulately arranged; cyanobiont single-celled.

Apothecia laminal, sessile, with thalline margin; excipulum moderately developed; asci 8-spored; ascospores simple, colorless, ellipsoid.

Pycnidia immersed, wall convoluted; conidia small, rod-shaped, produced terminally on short conidiophores.

G. mexicana Henssen

Thallus peltate, to 9 mm diam., broadly lobate, attached to the substratum by an umbilicus ca. 1 mm long and 1.5-3.2 mm broad; upper surface brownish underneath a thick, grayish white pruina; lower surface with ridges, brownish around the umbilicus, densely pruinose towards the margin; thallus in sections 500-700 µm thick, hyphae with angular and cylindrical cells, forming an irregular network; cells of cyanobiont (2-)4.5-6 µm.

Apothecia laminal, sessile, to 1.2 mm diam., with brown disc and a 0.08-0.12 mm thick, pruinose thalline margin; hymenium 115-115-140 µm tall, non-amyloid; subhymenium blue in iodine, (70-)110-140 µm tall; exciple 15-20 µm thick, poorly developed; paraphyses anastomosing, 1-2 µm thick, tips 2-3 µm thick; asci (4-)8-spored, cylindrical or obclavate, 70-82 x 12-16 µm; ascospores 10-12(-15) x 7-9.5 µm.

Pycnidia to 215 µm tall and 310 µm broad; conidia ca. 2-2.5 x 1-1.5 µm.

On limestone cliff, Mexico: Guerrero.

Literature Cited

Henssen, A. 1995. The new lichen family Gloeoheppiaceae and its genera Gloeoheppia, Pseudopeltula and Gudelia (Lichinales). Lichenologist 27: 261-290.