

Sarea Fr.

After Fink, and Dennis

Rev. 5/94

This species is nonlichenized, but was formerly treated under the lichen genus Biatorella. It was also placed for awhile under the fungal genus Tromera. I have not yet seen a description of Sarea as a genus. According to Duke and James (1992), it differs from Biatorella in having abundant orange or black pycnidia, which produce globose conidia, and in being nonlichenized and growing on resin.

S. resinae Fr.

(syn. Biatora resinae, Tromera resinae)

Thallus thin, yellowish to grayish or brownish, scurfy, evanescent. Apothecia gregarious, cupshaped, smooth, small to middlesized, 0.41(1.5) mm across, sessile, the disk flat to slightly convex, pale to yellowish or orange and finally blackening, the exciple low, of the same color and soon disappearing; hypothecium from yellowish to brown; Paraphyses slender, sometimes forked, swollen at the tips; asci clavateventricose, thickwalled, to 100 x 20 um, broadly rounded above, I+ deep blue; spores spherical, many per ascus, 23.5 um diam., hyaline (slightly yellowish in mass) On resins on bark of pine and other conifers, often associated with the conidial state, Pycnidiella resinae (Fr.) von Hhnel, and on coniferous stumps, in winter and spring. Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey (and other places in north/east).

Literature

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

Dennis, 19 . British Ascomycetes.

Duke, T. and P. W. James. 1992. Biatorella. In: Purvis, et al., Lichen Flora of Great Britain and Ireland.