Rinodina Species Descriptions

R. riparia Sheard

THALLUS thin, gray, indeterminate, without perceptable hypothalus, minutely verrucate at first, becoming areolate, areolae to 0.60-0.80 mm wide, plane and matt.

APOTHECIA sessile but broadly attached, frequent and mostly contiguous, to 0.50-0.80 mm diam.; **disc** dark brown to black, persistently plane; **margin** concolorous with thalus, 0.05-0.10 mm wide, entire and persistent, excipular ring sometimes present; **thalline exciple** 50-90(-120) um wide laterally, 40-110(-140) um below; **cortex** cellular, 5-10 um wide laterally, sometimes expanded below to 10-40 um wide; **algae** cells to 10.5-16.5 um diam.; **true exciple** c. 10 um wide laterally, to 20-30 um wide above; **hypothecium** colorless, (40-)60-80 um; **hymenium** (70-)100-120 um, gelatinized; **epithecium** light red-brown; **paraphyses** 2.0-2.5 um wide, apices to 3.5-5.5 um, lightly pigmented and immersed in dispersed pigment; **asci** 60-80 x 20-27 um; **spores** dirinaria-type, 20.0-(23.5-24.5)-28 x 11.0, 9.5-(11.0-11.5)-13.0 um, mainly type A development (Giralt & Mayrhofer 1995), inflated at septum when young, more so on application of K; lumina angular (physcia-like) before walls become fully pigmented, becoming rounded and spores thin walled except at apex; walls darkly pigmented except at apices and sometimes appearing almost mucronate at maturity, not ornamented, some spores with a pigmented band around each cell; septal disc often present in immature spores; torus absent.

PYCNIDIA immersed in thallus, not pigmented and hence very difficult to detect as slight depressions in verrucae of juvenile thalli; **conidiophores** Type II; **conidia** bacilliform, 4.5-6.0 x 1.0 um.

CHEMISTRY: Thallus reactions negative, not TLC'd.

ECOLOGY AND DISTRIBUTION: On Populus and sometimes Juniperus, usually in riparian habitats or at least in relatively cooler and moister areas, 900-1800 m. California, Colorado, S. Dakota, Utah.