

Mazosia Massal.

(ARTHONIALES: OPEGRAPHACEAE s. l.: PHRAGMOPELTHECACEAE)

After Harris, 1990, and others

Rev. 5/94

Thallus crustose, uniform, ecorticate, effuse, attached to substrate by medullary or prothallial hyphae. Pseudothecia round or irregular, apothecioid, at least the basal part immersed in thallus; margin rudimentary to well developed; excipuloid tissue formed by radiating hyphae, thin, distinct, dark; hypothecium hyaline to black; paraphyses branched, reticulate; asci clavate, bitunicate, \pm thickwalled, I, 8spored; spores acicular to ovate or fusiform, microcephalic, hyaline, transversely many septate, thin walled. Pycnidia immersed; fulcrum exobasidial; pycnospores cylindrical, oblong to ellipsoid, of two types, macro and microconidia. No substances. Photobiont Phycopeltis. Usually on leaves. Tropicalsubtropical.

M. ocellata (Nyl.) R. C. Harris

Ascomata not grouped in differentiated "stroma"; ascocarps orbicular, or if somewhat elongate, then constricted at base. Exciple a thin brown layer, lacking below hymenium; thalline margin poorly defined, slightly raised, filled with white crystals; disk brownblack, plane, not pruinose; ascospores 17.22×3.45 μ m, 4celled, one of the median cells often slightly swollen. No substances. Florida.

Literature

Awasthi. 19__ . Microlichens of India, etc.

Harris, R. C. 1990. Some Florida Lichens.

Rogers, 19__ . Genera of Australian Lichens.