

Xerotrema Sherw. & Coppins
(ODONTOTREMATACEAE)

After Hawksworth (1992)

Rev. 5/94

Thallus inconspicuous or immersed. Photobiont absent, or loosely associated with unidentified chlorococcod algae and Trentepohlia, not or facultatively lichenized. Apothecia erumpent, dark brown to black, at first \pm closed but becoming urceolate, opening entire to dentate. Thalline exciple absent. True exciple of irregularly septate hyphae in a gelatinous matrix, black. Epihymenium brownish. Hymenium colorless, I+ blue. Hypothecium poorly developed, colorless. Paraphyses threadlike, septate, simple below and branched at the apices; periphyses lining the inner surface of the true exciple, simple. Asci at first cylindrical, becoming elongateclavate, the wall \pm even in thickness, with a single functional wall layer, not thickened at the apex, I. Spores 1, muriform, very large, colorless, I, smooth, lacking a distinct perispore. On wood.

A monotypic genus distinguished by the massive muriform ascospores, I hymenium, absence of any apical thickening in the ascus and brown epihymenium. The true exciple structure, and lack of distinct lichenization, separate it from Ramonia.

X. megalospora Sherw. & Coppins

Apothecia 0.3-0.6 mm diam.; the margins black, dentate, with coarse, radial striations; disc urceolate, dark brown. Asci 140-180 x 35-40 μ m. Spores 1, muriform, composed of numerous cells individually 34 μ m diam. On wood of pine or other conifers. Oregon, Washington.

Literature

Hawksworth, D. L. 1992. Xerotrema. In: Purvis, et al., Lichen Flora of Great Britain and Ireland.