

Sporopodium Mont.
(ECTOLECHIACEAE)

After Fink, and Awasthi; also see Santesson (1952)

Rev. 5/94

Thallus crustose, uniform, ecorticate; uppermost thallus tissue formed by globose cells; attached by medullary or prothallial hyphae; prothallus often well developed especially at margins, white or yellow.

Apothecia initially immersed, ultimately sessile, round, lecidieoid; proper exciple well developed, paraplectenchymatous; hypothecium pale or dark; paraphyses branched and somewhat anastomosing; epihymenium with algal cells above; hymenium I blue; asci clavate, unitunicate, thick walled, 1 spored; spores multicelledmuriform, hyaline, thin walled.

Pycnidia unknown. Pulvinic acid, pulvinic dilactone, vulpinic acid, calycin, trichlorinated lichexanthone derivatives. Photobiont ?Trebouxia. On leaves.

S. phyllocharis (Mont.) Massal.

Thallus very thin, smooth to verrucose or slightly granulose, greenish gray or bluish gray, usually in small areas. Apothecia minute, 0.250.5(0.7) mm across, sessile, the disc convex, at first pale brownish varying toward greenish (bluishwhite pruinose), black under pruina, then epruinose; the exciple thin, white, not prominent, soon disappearing; hypothecium brownish; spores 1, oblongellipsoid, 1129septate transversely and 25septate longitudinally, (30)6075(85) x (12)1620(36) um. Hymenium 80180 um high. Epithecial algal cells numerous; exciple with crystals. On leaves, Alabama and Florida.

Literature

Awasthi. 19 . Microlichens of India, etc.

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

Rogers, 19__. Genera of Australian Lichens.