

Ingvariella

Differs from Diploschistes in lacking a true exciple.

Ingvariella bispora (Bagl.) Guderley & Lumbsch

Spores 1-2 per ascus, hyaline to brownish, broadly ellipsoid, 5-12-septate transversely, 2-5-septate longitudinally. Thallus uniform, tightly attached, rimose-areolate, matt to shiny, gray to brown, not pruinose; areoles 0.2-1.6 mm diam., to 1 mm thick, irregularly polygonal, flat. Apothecia urceolate, sunken, to 1.3 mm diam., roundish; disc blackish, slightly pruinose; proper exciple blackish, 70-100 µm thick, pseudoparenchymatous; hymenium 90-120 µm high; hypothecium hyaline, 10-15 µm; paraphyses simple, flaccid, 1-1.5 µm thick; asci cylindrical, 80-110 x 15-30 µm. Thallus K-, C-, P-. UV- (no substances). On siliceous rocks, montane to alpine in arid or semi-arid areas. Wyoming, British Columbia, possibly Washington.

LITERATURE

Guderley, R., H. T. Lumbsch and G. B. Feige. 1997. Ingvariella, a new genus in the Thelotremaaceae (lichenized Ascomycotina). Nova Hedwigia 64: 147-154.

Lumbsch, H. T. 1989. Die holarktischen Vertreter der Flechtengattung Diploschistes (Thelotremaaceae). Journ. Hattori Bot. Lab. 66: 133-196.