

Herteliana P. James

After Hawksworth (1992) and others

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The following description needs to be amplified, combining information from Hawksworth and from the full description of H. alaskensis.

Thallus crustose, superficial, pale colored. Photobiont chlorococcoid.

Ascomata apothecia, immersed to sessile, reddish brown to black. Thalline exciple absent. Hymenium \pm colorless to pale orange, I+ blue. Hamathecium of simple or sparsely branched paraphyses. Asci elongate-clavate, with a thickened, I+ blue tholus including a less intensely staining ocular chamber, almost Bacidia-like, 8-spored.

On damp, siliceous rocks in oceanic situations.

Thallus grayish, thick, clearly limited, rimose-areolate, the areolae to 1-2 mm broad, 0.5 mm thick, dirty white, becoming brownish in the herbarium, the surface rough. Apothecia broadly adnate, black (reddish black moist), becoming immarginate; exciple paraplectenchymatous, radiate, disappearing; hypothecium hyaline; epihymenium red-brown; hymenium 75 μ m, brownish; paraphyses 2.5-3 μ m, tips to 5 μ m; asci cylindrico-clavate; spores 8 per ascus, 2-4-celled, acicular (bacillar according to Thomson 1997), 22-24 x 3.5 μ m. Conidia curved, 16-18 x 3-6 μ m. Thallus K-, C-, P-; epihymenium K+ violet; hymenium I+ blue turning brown. On hard rocks on the seashore, Washington to Alaska. See Hedrick, 1935 (1936), plate 5 for photo.Herteliana alaskensis (Nyl.) S. Ekman

Literature

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

Thomson, J. W. 1997. American Arctic Lichens. II. The Microlichens.