

Glyphis Ach.

(GRAPHIDALES: GRAPHIDACEAE)

After Harris, 1990, and others

Rev. 5/94

Thallus crustose, thin, endo to slightly epiphloic, uniform, ecorticate or with a poorly developed corticiform layer of periclinal hyphae; attached by medullary or prothallial hyphae, or lacking.

Apothecia elongate or irregular or round, simple to divided or branched, usually several immersed in clearly defined, confluent pseudostromata, radiately crowded, commonly irregularly lobed; disc open, dilated; proper exciple well developed, usually definite, dark, brown to brownblack, complete, rarely sulcate; hypothecium colorless to \pm pale brown; hymenium strongly gelatinous; paraphyses unbranched, free, the outer wall layers swollen, the uppermost cells somewhat clavate thickened; asci Graphistype, oblong, unitunicate, I or almost so, the wall in the uppermost part rather thickened; 48spored; spores transversely 311septate, elongateellipsoid to fusiform; walls unevenly thickened to produce lenticular locules, hyaline; interseptal plates I+ blue to violet.

Pycnidia unknown. Photobiont Trentepohlia (yellowgreen or yelloworange whtn thallus of fresh material is scratched). On bark. Tropical and subtropical.

G. cicatrosa Ach. s. lato

Ascomata with brown disk, aggregated in a pseudostroma; pseudostroma well developed, usually gray pruinose; hymenium not inspersed; spores muriform, hyaline becoming brownish in age, 3550 x 89 um. No substances. Florida.

According to Harris, 1990, G. cicatrosa (broadly delimited, as above) is the only species in N. America, and the others in Egan's list are synonyms. However, Awasthi and Fink distinguish C. cicatrosa and C. confluens as follows:

1. Stromata 14 x 14.5 mm; apothecia round to oblongelongate, rarely branched, radiate, not confluent, (0.2)0.51.5 x 0.20.3 mm, ends rounded; surface whitish; disc 0.150.8 mm across; hymenium 60100 um high; spores (4)611(14)septate, (14)2656(70) x 810 um. Thallus yellowish white to brownish (or greenish gray to olivegreen, according to Fink), with crystals, no lichen

substances found in TLC. On trees, from N. Carolina to Florida, W to Louisiana and Texas. G. cicatrosa Ach.

1. **Stromata 17 x 12 mm; apothecia linear elongate, well branched and confluent laterally or terminally, irregularly dilated; surface whitish to brownish; disc 0.20.35 x 0.22 mm; spores 2642(66) x 810 um, (4)79(12)septate, apices acute; hymenium 180 um high. Thallus yellowish brown (to olivegreen according to Fink), containing zeorin and an unknown substance.** On trees, Florida..... G. confluens Zenker

ALSO LISTED BY EGAN:

G. favulosa Ach. Fink lists this as a synonym of G. cicatricosa, the variety confluens is a synonym of G. confluens.

G. achariana Tuck. Fink lists this as a synonym of G. cicatricosa.

Galloway's description of G. cicatricosa, which may be closer to "G. confluens" or one of the others than to G. cicatricosa s. str., is as follows:

Thallus in bands or patches 24 cmm diam., olivaceous or pale graygreen, smooth, continuous, rarely cracked, matt, without a prothallus. Apothecia in raised, round to irregular pseudostromata, 212 mm diam.; margins white; disc semiimmersed, 0.20.5 mm wide, brown, roughened, irregularly branched, radiateflexuose, ends rounded; exciple black, carbonized. Hymenium colorless, 150180 um thick. Paraphyses simple, unbranched, 1.5 um thick, apices clavate 2.5 um thick. Spores ellipsoidfusiform, apices pointed or rounded, 611locular, 3250 x 8.3 um.

Literature

Awasthi. 19 . Microlichens of India, etc.

Galloway, D. 1985. Flora of New Zealand Lichens.

Nakanishi, 1966. The family Graphidaceae in Japan. J. Sci. Hiroshima Univ. ser. B. Div. 2 (Bot.) 11(1): 52126. [need to get info. from this; perhaps it will shed some light on the problem]

Poelt & Vezda. 1981. Erg. II.

Rogers, 19___. Genera of Australian Lichens.