

Psorinia G. Schneider

After Poelt & Vezda, 1981;
[need to add more info. from other sources].

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Thallus squamulose, flat to usually pulvinate vaulted to almost cauliflowerlike, thickly branched, consisting of numerous thickly crowded squamules bound into thick cushions by strongly branched, to 1 cm long rhizine strands, irregularly furrowed, uneven, grayish; cortex thick, swollen; algal layer deep lying, drawn toward the margin.

Apothecia sessile, lecidienne, black, clearly and thickly margined; excipulum pale, made up of tangled, interlaced, not strongly swollen hyphae; paraphyses usually unbranched, thickened at the tips; epihymenium green. Asci with thick amyloid tholus. Spores simple or rarely 1septate.

On steep faces and overhanging limefree rock, subalpine to alpine.

P. conglomerata (Ach.) G. Schneider

Squamules closely crowded, bound by strongly branched rhizine strands into usually vaulted to almost cauliflowerlike stands, greenish when fresh, in the herbarium often with yellowbrownish tint, the elevated margins and ridges usually lighter than the surface. Apothecia 11.5 mm wide, often in fused groups. Hypothecium colorless; epihymenium and receptacle margin \pm green; spores simple, rarely with one thin septum, ca. 12.6 x 45.5 μ m. Thallus K⁺ red (norstictic acid and atranorin). On limefree rock in moist calcareous sites, preferably in fractures and fissures. Alpine.

Literature

Hafellner, J. 1984.

Poelt & Vezda. 1981. Erg. II.

Schneider, G. 1979. Psora s. lato

Thomson, J. and T. H. Nash. 19 .