

Porocyphus Körber

After Poelt, Henssen, Thomson, and Coppins & Gilbert

Rev. 5/94

Thallus mealy-squamulose and amorphous, ranular, areolate, subsquamulose, indistinctly placodioid, or minutely shrubby, red-brown-black, not pruinose, subgelatinous when moist, not corticate, non-layered; hyphae short-celled and with a fan- or fountain-like arrangement, spreading out from the base of the thallus, where they sometimes form a narrow, compact, pseudoparenchymatous layer. Photobiont Calothrix, with filaments often much disrupted and modified.

Apothecia developing as normal apothecia or from pycnidia (pycnoascocarps), immersed to \pm sessile, \pm concolorous with thallus; at least when young lecanorine, poriform, sometimes later \pm expanded, often with a well developed true exciple, not or partly obscured by a persistent to evanescent thalline exciple. True exciple colorless, or brown in upper part, usually distinct above, but narrowing and often indistinct below, composed of \pm parallel hyphae. Hypothecium colorless or pale brownish. Paraphyses richly branched and anastomosed, sometimes (in pycnoascocarps) intermixed with elongated conidiophores; gel I+ yellowish to blue. Asci \pm cylindrical, uniformly thin-walled, entirely I-, without thickened apex or amyloid structures. Spores 8 or rarely 16 per ascus, simple, globose to ellipsoid; perispore absent. Pycnidia immersed in thallus or thalline warts; wall colorless; conidiogenous cells slender, cylindrical; conidia acrogenous, globose to shortly ellipsoid, simple, colorless. No substances. On acid to neutral rocks, often in seepage tracks or by streams and lake-sides, on periodically wet rocks, but not at seashore.

1. Thallus \pm placodioid, forming \pm circular patches to 6 cm diam., continuous to cracked-areolate, with a distinctly lobed margin; lobes irregular, \pm knobby, to 1.5 mm long and 0.5-0.7 mm wide. Apothecia arising from pycnidia, to 0.4 mm diam.; thalline exciple thin, soon receding; disc orange-brown; true exciple to 90 μ m wide above, 10-15 μ m below; hymenium 180-240 μ m; hypothecium 45-160 μ m; asci 75-120 x 9.5-17.5 μ m, 8-spored. Spores 11-19 x 8-9.5 μ m. Pycnospores 2.5-35 x 1 μ m. On inundated siliceous rocks in or by lakes and streams. British Columbia. P. kenmorensis (Holl ex Nyl.) Henssen

1. Thallus crustose to squamulose, without a lobed margin, or minutely shrubby.
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2. Epihymenium green; spores 8-10 x 5.5-7 μ m. Thallus granular-squamulose, the granules about 150 μ m high and wide. Apothecia deep urn-form. Thallus squamulose, blackish, 1-2 mm wide, Hyphae with rounded cells in a loose arrangement. Apothecia completely sunken. On soil. Greenland. Thelignya lignyota (Synonym: P. dispersus)

2. Epihymenium brownish; spores (9-)11-18 x 7-13 μ m. Thallus areolate to subsquamulose, the areoles up to 2.5 mm wide and 1 mm high, distinct to confluent and indistinct. Squamules of flat thallus thick, smooth or slightly effigurate, the erect thallus more or less developed, black, rarely green. On the base of the horizontal

squamules are erect granular or minutely coralloid outgrowths which are very variable in height. Hyphae with rounded cells up to 7 x 7 um, loculate to fountain-like, soon producing a pseudoparenchyma at the base. Apothecia to 0.3 mm wide, when young blackish with thalloid margin which sometimes recedes to expose the paler, thin brown proper margin, immersed to superficial on the flat thallus or at tips of erect lobes; disk poriform to expanded, then red-brown. True exciple to 20 um wide above, to 10 um wide below. Spores 8/ascus, 1-celled, oval, hyaline. Hymenium 110-120 um; hypothecium 45-55 um; asci cylindrical, 55-80 x 9-11 um; paraphyses net-like anastomosing or unbranched with thicker tips. Hymenial gelatin I+ greenish blue, becoming wine red. Pycnospores 2-2.5 x 1-1.5 um. Photobiont strongly altered in the lichen alliance, the filaments mostly disrupted; cells ca. 6-8 um diam., arranged in short, vertically oriented chains or clusters. On moist siliceous rocks by lakes and streams, or on flushed rock faces, or sometimes on soil. Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Colorado.P. coccodes (Flotow) Körber

ADD:

Greenland. P. groenlandicus E. Dahl (see Thomson 1997 for description)

Literature

Coppins and Gilbert. 1992. Porocyphus. In: Purvis, et al., Lichen Flora of Great Britain and Ireland.

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