

**Hymeneliella** ined.  
(HYMENELIACEAE)

Ascospores halonate (sometimes difficult to see). Paraphyses submoniliform to moniliform. Disc brown or whitish, the brownish coloration given by an epipsamma (granular inspersation of the epihymenium). Thallus yellowish, orangish, reddish, or brownish. Apothecia immersed; thalline margin prominent or not. Epihymenium hyaline, N, K. Hymenium (45)75110(140) um. Paraphyses simple to dichotomously branched, anastomosed, generally larger at the apices. Ascus tips I. Hypothecium hyaline. Excipulum hyaline to various shades of yellow, orange, or brown, to blackish, N, K. Thallus epilithic, continuous to rimoseareolate. Photobiont Trebouxia, rarely trentepohlioid. On siliceous rocks, often wet. Borealthemiboreal to temperate; Pacific NW and Appalachians.

In Egan's list, this is treated under Hymenelia (lacustris group); true Hymenelia spp. are not reported for N. America. This group is being transferred to the new genus Hymeneliella, but I don't know if that has been published yet.

[After unpublished manuscript]

(after Poelt & Vezda, 1981,  
Thomson, 1979, and Coppins & Purvis, 1992)

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**1. Thallus pale whitish cream, pale ochre yellow to rusty yellow, deep rusty red, or pale reddish to orangish or occasionally yellowish green,** distinctly epilithic, thin (to 0.4 mm), mostly little prominent, smooth,  $\pm$  even, continuous to rimose (especially around apothecia) subareolate, crumbling, smooth, K, I, effuse or mosaicforming and then delimited by redbrown hypothalline lines. Apothecia  $\pm$  immersed, 0.2-0.4(0.6) mm wide, often in crowded groups; discs concave, pale orange to  $\pm$  pale reddish brown or yellowish brown, turning pink to bright orange when wet; sometimes with a slightly raised true exciple; rounded to  $\pm$  irregular; thalline margin thin to thicker, becoming flexuous, similar to thallus and often scarcely differentiated from it. Paraphyses coherent, filiform, not or only weakly submoniliform, the tips thickened and brownish or yellowish. Hymenium 90-125 um high, hyaline or at most weakly yellowish. Hypothecium hyaline to brownish. Exciple and hymenium  $\pm$  colorless; uppermost and outer parts of true exciple pale brown to redbrown, the outer edge granular. Epihymenium pale orange

to dark redbrown, inspersed with minute granules insoluble in K. Spores 8 per ascus, (11)1318(20) x (5)68(11) um, ± broadly ellipsoid to ± globose. Pycnidia 5080 um diam., redbrown; conidia 4.56.5 x 1 um. On partly inundated, hard, noncalcareous, often ironrich rock, along the edges of tarns and seepage areas on outcrops as well as the edges of lakes and rivers, arctic alpine or montane. Alaska to Pacific NW; New England to Alabama; Minnesota; New Brunswick; . [The report of Hymenelia ceracea from N. America by Gowan & Brodo, 1988 is a misidentification of H. lacustris]. ..... H. lacustris (With.) Poelt & Vezda

**1. Thallus white? [I haven't seen the description yet].** ..... [H. alba ined.]

### Literature

Coppins, B. and O. W. Purvis. 1992. Hymenelia. In: Purvis, et al., Lichen Flora of Great Britain and Ireland.

Fink, B. 1935. Lichen Flora of the United States.

Poelt, J. and A. Vezda. 1981. Bestimmungsschlüssel europäischer Flechten. Erg. II. Cramer, Vaduz.

Thomson, J. W. 1979. Lichens of the Alaskan Arctic Slope.