

Epilichen Clem.
(LECANORALES: PYXINACEAE)

After Hawksworth, and Thomson

Rev. 5/94

Thallus crustose, areolate to subsquamulose, or absent; prothallus absent; distinct cortex lacking. Photobiont chlorococcoid. Apothecia without thalline exciple; true exciple black; epihymenium brownish; hypothecium thick, dark brown; hamathecium a branched and anastomosing net of paraphysoid-like filaments, not distinctly capitate. Asci elongate-clavate, the apex of the tholus and the hymenial gelatin I+ blue. Spores brown, 1-septate, the septum with a torus, smooth. Containing \pm pulvinic acid derivatives. Lichenicolous on Baeomyces.

1. E. scabrosus

1. E. stellatus

E. scabrosus (Ach.) Clem. ex Hafellner

Thallus crustose, delimited, parasitic on thalli of Baeomyces (e.g., B. rufus), 1-3 cm diam., areolate to granular-verrucose or subsquamulose, the subunits constricted below to glebulose, yellow to yellow-green, P+ yellow-orange, K-, C-, UV+ orange (unidentified pulvinic acid derivatives). Photobiont cells broadly ellipsoid to ellipsoid, (7-)9-11(-12) μ m. Apothecia (0.1-)0.5-1(-3) mm diam., often confluent, centrally located, often concentrically arranged, adnate; disk flat or convex, black, epruinose, scabrid; margin absent or thin, black, disappearing; exciple indistinct, brownish black, hypothecium brownish black, but lighter than the exciple, K-; epithecium greenish black, K-, K/I+ blue; paraphyses branched, (1.5-)2-2.5 μ m thick, with swollen and greenish black apices to 3 μ m thick. Asci elongate-clavate, K/I+ blue, the apex of tholus K?I+ eep blue, (42-)48-65 x 14.5-20(-23) μ m, 8 spored; hymenium (70-)90-110(-120) μ m, hyaline to light brown, K-, K/I+ blue; spores arranged irregularly, brown, 1-septate, ellipsoid to broadly ellipsoid, with torus, constricted at center, (9-)11.5-12.7-14(-18) x (4-)5.5-6.6-7.5(-9.5) μ m, smooth. Containing unidentified pulvinic acid derivatives. Arctic-alpine, NW Territories, Yukon, Newfoundland, Alaska.

Literature

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