

## **Rinodina**

After Sheard (unpublished), Magnusson, Mayrhofer, and others

Rev. 8/90; incomplete; many problems

### **KEY TO SPORE TYPES IN RINODINA (AND OTHER PHYSICIACEAE) (SEE MAYRHOFFER & POELT FOR PICTURES)**

1. Spore walls  $\pm$  uniformly thin, lumina rounded, not connected by isthmus. ....2
1. Spore walls  $\pm$  unevenly thickened at apex, septum, or both. ....3
2. Apical walls convex inward. ....Diploecium type
2. Apical walls not convex inward. ....Buellia type
3. Isthmus distinct and elongated. ....Orcularia type
3. Isthmus short and indistinct or absent. ....4
4. Lumina small (under 1/2 spore width),  $\pm$  round. ....Pachysporaria type
4. Lumina wider. ....5
5. Walls very thick and convex inward, especially at the apex; lumina boomerang-shaped (the two of them together forming an hourglass shape). ....Mischoblastia type
5. Walls less strongly thickened; lumina round to angular. ...6
6. With one or more conspicuous dark band running transversely across the cell. ....7
6. Without dark bands. ....8
7. With one dark band, over septum. ....Bischoffii type
7. With two dark bands, one over center of each cell. ....Bicineta type
8. With porus (small dark area on either side of septum where it joins the lateral wall) (this is often very difficult to see!). ....9
8. Without porus (Dubyana type, sensu lato). a) Shaped like Physconia type; b) shaped like Physcia type.
9. Apical walls straight or convex inward. ....10
9. Apical walls concave inward. ....Physconia type

- 10. Ellipsoid. ....Physcia type
- 10. Broad and blunt. ....Milvina type