

**Anema** Nyl. ex Forss.  
(LICHINACEAE)

After Poelt, and Herre

Rev. 5/94

Thallus  $\pm$  single, often lobed, umbilicate, balckish, yet often gray pruinous, unlayered, constructed of  $\pm$  thick paraplectenchyma, in which the algae are embedded. Apothecia immersed, closed, when open, lecanorine. Hypothecium pale; paraphyses unbranched; asci usually 8 spored; spores colorless, simple. Pycnospores elongate. Photobiont Xanthocapsa. On steep faces of lime-rich rock peferably in dry warm regions or corresponding habitats.

A. dodgei (see Herre)

Thallus monophyllous, thick, the squamules unequal in size, to 5 mm across, forming a regular crust with rough irregular surface, pseudoparenchymatous within, closely adherent to substrate by numerous rhizoids to 5 mm or more long; upper surface black or greenish black to dull olive brown; thallus when dry rigid and cartilaginous, when wet turgid and subgelatinous; photobiont Xanthocapsa, cells 6-10  $\mu$ m diam., forming groups 15-25  $\mu$ m diam., surrounded by thick gelatinous sheath.

Apothecia to 1.3 mm diam., punctiform at first, becoming open and urceolate to lecanorine, with prominent thalline margin; disk red to dark red; epihymenium yellow; hymenium hyaline, ca. 125  $\mu$ m; hypothecium gray or dusky gray, ca. 150  $\mu$ m; asci cylindrical; paraphyses jointed, coherent; spores simple, hyaline, 8, uniseriate, broadly ovoid, 10-22 x 5.5-11  $\mu$ m. Spermatia small, bacilliform or slightly ellipsoid.

On desert soil, S. California.

**Literature:**

Herre, A. W. C. T. 1944. A neglected field of study with the description of a new lichen from California. *Farlowia* 1: 391-393.

Poelt, 1969. Bestimmungsschlüssel europäischer Flechten