

Loxospora Massal.

After Culberson (19) and Coppins & Brightman (1992)

Rev. 5/94

A segregate from Haematomma (lumped back under it by Coppins & Brightman), characterized by the thallus chemistry (thamnolic acid, elatinic acid), apothecia with flesh colored to brownish, not distinctly red discs, and other features (I have not yet seen a description of the genus; perhaps Wirth, 1987 has one).

1. Thallus sorediate, pustulate-sorediate, or isidioid; apothecia absent or rare. Thallus at least in younger parts, with delimited soralia; margins usually esorediate; prothallus absent or, if present, then not white and cottony; soredia often granular or subsidiolate, or arising from pustules, or fine and completely covering thallus. Usually on bark, rarely on rock. (If thallus P- or P+ yellow, without thamnolic acid, see Haematomma). 2

1. Thallus without vegetative propagules, not isidioid; apothecia usually abundant; discs brown or flesh colored. 4

2. Thallus isidioid, whitish; isidia large (ca. 1 mm or more long). On bark, Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia; low elevations on coast and on west slope of Cascades, Washington state.
Loxosporopsis corallifera Brodo & Henssen

2. Thallus sorediate or pustulate. 3

3. Thallus thin, continuous, with extensive and usually confluent soralia, or composed entirely of farinose to granular soredia formed directly on the thallus. With elatinic acid constant. Thallus smooth to granular, thin, continuous, gray, C-, K+ yellow. Soralia initially delimited, later spreading, yellow-gray, K+ yellow then orange, P+ orange then red (thamnolic acid). Soredia ca. 30 µm diam. Isidialike granules of the verruculose or "subpustulate" morphotypes, 0.1-0.3 mm diam., always break into granular soredia; soredia very often coalescing into almost continuous leprose areas. Squamatic and atranorin are trace accessories. Thallus not turning pinkish. On acid bark, especially birch and oak, less often on wood, in old or boggy woodland, primarily in eastern Canada (hemiboreal to southern boreal zone), but I have also found it on west slope of Cascades, Washington state.L. elatina (Ach.) Massal.

3. Thallus verrucose, pustulate; pustules often forming erect plates or columns by the disintegration of the pustule summits, leaving the vertical portions of the walls intact, but sometimes breaking down into coarse granular soredia. With elatinic acid as a rare accessory. Primarily in the eastern United States, but I have also found it on bark on

west slope of Cascades, Washington state.L. pustulata
(Brodo & Culb.) R. C. Harris in Egan

4. Apothecia rarely exceeding 0.5-0.7 mm diameter, sessile, the disc usually pruinose. Margins of thallus not arachnoid. Thallus thin, blue- or green-gray. Apothecia with torn and jagged thalline margins (at least when young).L. cismonica
(Beltram.) Hafellner

4. Apothecia commonly 1-1.5 mm diameter, often stalked, the disc rarely pruinose; margins of thallus often arachnoid; thallus thick, verrucose, gray-green to tan; apothecia with + smooth margin, often disappearing with age.L. ochrophaea
(Tuck.) R. C. Harris in Egan

Expanded Descriptions

L. pustulatum

Thallus irregular to suborbicular (to 10 cm broad), continuous, smooth, young portions rather shiny, but soon forming rather large, hemispherical to vermiform, inflated, hollow pustules (0.1-)0.3-1.0 mm diam., at first scattered but finally crowded into thick masses in the older portions of the thallus, remaining intact or breaking up into coarse, granular, erect, squamulelike pseudoisidia, finally coalescing into a kind of granular crust in some specimens. Thallus yellowish white to yellowish gray, but becoming yellowish pink in the herbarium with age. Cortex K+ yellow, P+ orange, C-, KC-. Prothallus always prominent, fibrous, and paler than thallus. Apothecia and pycnidia unknown. Thamnolic, elatinic and squamatic (rare trace accessories), atranorin (trace accessory). on bark of angiospermous trees in both open and shaded woodlands. Great Lakes region, Appalachians, and Ozarks.

Literature

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