

Clauzadea Hafellner & Bellem.

After Hawksworth, 1992 and Ozenda & Clauzade, 1970

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Paraphyses over 2 μm thick. Apothecia immersed (sometimes leaving pits) or emergent, often becoming convex and immarginate; red-brown to brown-black (not pure black, at least when wet), naked or \pm pruinose; exciple lecideine, generally persistent and black; hypothecium \pm colorless to pale brown to red-brown or orange-brown; epihymenium yellow brown to red-brown; paraphyses branched and occasionally anastomosing, septate, scarcely or markedly swollen and pigmented at apices; hymenium under 100 μm high, I+ pale blue in part (orange-red in Lugol's solution); asci 8-spored, elongate-clavate, Porpidia-type. Spores ellipsoid, simple, \pm colorless, smooth, with a gelatinous perispore when young. Pycnida \pm immersed; conidiogenous cells in chains; conidia borne laterally, bacilliform, simple. No substances. Thallus immersed or thin, whitish, ochraceous, or gray to brown, granular or \pm areolate, without epinecral layer; often containing no substances; medulla I-; hypothallus absent, or \pm black. Photobiont Trebouxia. On calcareous rock.

1. Apothecia sessile, \pm projecting, not in pits, (0.2-)0.5-0.8(-1.5) mm diam., the disc becoming convex, not pruinose; exciple well developed, with rather widely dispersed hyphae conspicuously narrower, elongated lumina. Spores (5-)8-12(-14) x (3-)4-6(-9) μm . Thallus generally superficial. Thallus brownish gray to ochre or gray, granular to almost rimose, gray and scurfy, sometimes \pm immersed; prothallus absent. Apothecia constricted at base, not or only slightly shiny, reddish brown to dark brown or black, slightly paler when wet; exciple rather thick, dark brown or black, slightly raised, generally persistent, epruinose; hyphae anastomosing; epithecium orange-brown to reddish brown, N-; hymenium 50-70(-90) μm tall, 0.3% I+ blue-green, 1% I+ red-brown; hypothecium light to dark brown or deep red-brown, lighter than the exciple; paraphyses as in C. immersa; asci 45-60 x 12-19 μm ; spores with perispore to 0.5 μm thick and not becoming granular. On sunny or sheltered, calcareous substrates.C. monticola

1. Apothecia deeply immersed in pits in the rock, (0.2-)0.3-0.5(-0.8) mm diam., the disc \pm plane, \pm white-gray pruinose; exciple poorly developed, with densely arranged hyphae with swollen, roundish lumina. Spores 10-15(-19) x (6-)7-8(-9) μm . Thallus generally immersed. Thallus white to gray or becoming reddish on red rocks; prothallus absent or black. Apothecia \pm regularly arranged, \pm level with rock or slightly depressed, somewhat shiny, dark red-brown to black, unchanged or slightly paler and translucent when wet; true exciple thin, dark brown to black to white-gray, pruinose, persistent, hyphae branched; epithecium orange-brown to brown, N-; hymenium 45-60 μm tall (to 100 μm acc. to Froberg), 0.3% I+ blue, soon blue-green, red-brown when more iodine is added; hypothecium \pm colorless to orange-brown, paler than the exciple. Paraphyses clearly anastomosing and branched, not or only slightly thickened at apex. Asci 55-60 x 12-20 μm . Spores with perispore to 1 μm thick and \pm granular in old spores. Pycnidia often frequent, of Umbilicaria-type, conidiogenous cells without sterigmata; conidia (2.5-)3-4(-5.5) x (0.7-)1(-1.5) μm . On hard, calcareous rocks, in sunny and somewhat sheltered situations.C. immersa

Literature

Froberg, L. 1989. The Calcicolous Lichens on the Great Alvar of Oland, Sweden. Lund.

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