

### **Microlychnus Funk**

(DEUTEROMYCOTINA: HYPHOMYCETES)

After Funk

Rev. 5/94

Synnemata simple or rarely branched, curved toward the side bearing the conidial head, dark brown, composed of long, parallel cells (textura oblita). Conidial head lateral. Conidiogenous cells phialidic, simple, elongate, hyaline, formed from the synnematal cells. Phialoconidia hyaline, filiform, flexuous, manyseptate, not fragmenting, formed singly at apex of the phialide, bound in small amount of mucus. Thallus superficial, persistently hyaline, glabrous, circular or irregular. Algal cells globose. On bark.

### **M. epicorticis Funk**

Synnemata 9002100 um high, 60145 um wide at the base, 2440 um wide at the apex, very brittle when dry, frequently "kinked" or "knuckled" in the thick lower portion, above which they taper to a slender, pointed spine which supports the pleurogenous head; sometimes hyaline at first, but at maturity the upper 5/6 becomes dark, the base frequently remaining hyaline; hyphal cells 1030 x 24 um. Conidial head 60115 um diam., when dry refractive and shining under a strong light. Conidiogenous cells 512 x 12 um; phialides extremely narrow and collarless, formed directly from the unbranched tips of the synnematal hyphae, and always curved to one side. Phialoconidia tightly clustered in the head, difficult to disperse even when moistened, 1030septate, 60120 x 1.52.0 um; head cells much wider than those at the tail, with the ultimate cell distinctly pointed; tail commonly hooked or curled. Thallus 0.51 mm diam., composed of hyphal strands and algal cells, simple, with no division into layers; hyphae closely intertwined around the algal cells; points of penetration appear as knoblike projections on the algal surfaces. On living and dead branches of Picea sitchensis, Tsuga heterophylla and Abies amabilis, in rain forests. British Columbia, southern Alaska. Very inconspicuous, identifiable only under magnification.

### **Literature**

Funk, A. 1973. Microlychnus gen. nov., a lichenized hypomycete from western conifers. Can. J. Bot. 51: 1249-1250.