

## **Leproloma** Laundon

After Laundon

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Thallus leprose, rarely granular, ecorticate, of usually powdery, convex granules or eroded to leave a leprose membrane, often with powdery lobes best developed at the margin of the thallus; pale, often tinged yellow, sometimes gray; lobes (when present) and granules covered by loosely entangled hyphae, which often project outwards (x 25). Medulla white. Hypothallus primitive, whitish gray to brownish, of a continuous weft of loosely entangled, branched hyphae, these usually thick and brownish, in contrast to the narrow, colorless hyphae of the thallus. Photobiont chlorophyceous.

Apothecia very rare, small, superficial, orbicular, urceolate. Thalline exciple tumid, sorediate, concolorous with thallus; disk brownish. Hymenium short, colorless. Hypothecium brown. Paraphyses straight, simple, septate, the cells slightly constricted at the septa, the tips slightly swollen. Asci clavate. Spores simple, ellipsoid, colorless.

Pycnidia unknown. Dibenzofurans, atranorin, roccellic acid. On various substrates, mostly acidic and ± shaded.

Differs from Lepraria in containing dibenzofurans. The species are keyed out under Lepraria.

## **Literature**

Laundon, J. R. 1992. Leproloma. In: Purvis, et al., Lichen Flora of Great Britain and Ireland.