

## **Loxosporopsis Henssen**

After Brodo & Henssen, 1995

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Thallus crustose, corticate. Apothecia adnate with brownish disk and pale margin. Asci 8-spored, wall amyloid, thickened at the apex. Ascospores hyaline, transversely septate, not halonate. Paraphyses thin, branched, tips not thickened. Pycnidia small, conidia rod-shaped.

### **L. corallifera Brodo, Henssen & Imshaug**

Thallus clearly visible, thin, 90-120 µm thick, with cortex 23-47 µm thick and a gelatinized epinecral layer to 12.5 µm thick in old thalli; algal layer 30-35 µm thick. Thallus indefinite, mostly continuous,  $\pm$  smooth or rimose, pale, yellowish white or light brown to pale orange,  $\pm$  covered with very long, slender, cylindrical isidia, unbranched or branched, 0.5-2.5 mm long, 0.07-0.15 mm diam.; soredia absent. Prothallus absent. Photobiont Trebouxia, cells 7-12 µm diam.

Apothecia lecanorine, 0.5-0.8(-1) mm diam., occurring singly; young apothecia urceolate; discs dark- to pale-brown or orange-brown, epruinose. Thalline margin even with disk, rough (radiately fissured), or rarely smooth, even or flexuous, same color as thallus, but often disk-colored where contiguous with disk, 120-144 µm thick, corticate; cortex 24-30 µm, followed proximally by a layer of lichen substances. Proper exciple rudimentary. Apothecia sessile or constricted at base, flat when mature, smooth, without umbos but sometimes proliferating or regenerating.

Hymenium 110-190(-215) µm, hyaline, gelatin non amyloid; epithecium yellow-brown to dark yellow, not at all granular, unchanged in K or pigment dissolving, C+ pink, the color usually disappearing quickly; subhymenium 95-215 µm, to 300 µm in old, proliferating apothecia with pronounced vertical growth, darkly staining in cotton blue; paraphyses branched and anastomosing, 0.8-1.5 µm diam., not expanded or pigmented, free in water and in K. Asci club-shaped, 8-spored, wall and tholus uniformly I+ light blue, K/I+ slightly deeper blue; tholus with ocular chamber. Ascus dehiscence by a simple split at the apex, without rostrate extension. Spores hyaline, at first obscurely 1-3-septate, becoming 3-5-septate when mature, pointed at both ends, straight or slightly curved and twisted in ascus, thin-walled, without gelatinous epispore, walls evenly thickened, 35-50(-65) x 5.5-7.5 µm.

Pycnidia very rare, 55-65 x 50-60 µm, conidiophores with 1-3 cells, producing conidia terminally, conidia bacilliform, 2.5-3.5 x 0.8-1.2 µm.

Cortex and medulla P-, K-, C-, KC-; cortex UV(LW) { white or blue-white; medulla I-. Divaricatic in thallus, gyrophoric acid (+ some unidentified compounds) in the apothecia.

On branches and trunks of conifers, in well-lighted, usually coastal,

Pinus contorta and Pseudotsuga menziesii stands, often in bogs or dune areas, as well as in oreoboreal conifer stands such as Abies procera-Tsuga heterophylla forests in the Coast Range, 0-1200 m, northern CA to southeast Alaska.

### **Literature**

Brodo, I. M. and A. Henssen. 1995. A new isidiate crustose lichen in northwestern North America. Bibl. Lichenol. 58: 27-41.