

Lichinodium Nyl.
(LICHINACEAE)

After Henssen, Poelt, and others;
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Thallus dwarf fruticose, green to brown, with sparse, colorless rhizines; lobes cylindrical, translucent, with parallellying hyphae with rounded cells. Haustoria not thickened. Photobiont Scytonematype. Apothecia lateral, light brown, galllike, gelatinous, with neither proper nor thalloid margin. Paraphyses septate, branched and anastomosing at the base, the ends clavate. Spores to 8, simple, colorless. Pycnidia lateral, pale brown, galllike, flaskshaped, simple; conidiophores simple; conidia acicular. On thin twigs or on other lichens.

1. On bark (or on other lichens on bark). 2
1. On rock. Thallus 26 mm diam.; lobes to 0.4 mm long and 0.05 mm thick. Apothecia with thalline margin. L. saxicola
Henssen
2. Thallus 23 mm diam.; lobes 0.4-0.8 mm long and 40-60 µm thick. Apothecia unknown. L. canadense Henssen
2. Thallus to 5 mm diam.; decumbent marginal lobes 12 mm long, to 150 µm thick, erect central ones 3080 µm thick Thallus dwarf fruticose, dark brown, forming cushions 12 mm high. Hyphae producing a 34-layered mantle in the gelatin. Apothecia rare, when present rather numerous, gelatinous, orbicular, becoming ± irregular with age, to 0.8 mm diam., without margins; disc convex, light brown to light reddish brown; spores usually globose or subglobose, 57 x 45 µm. On bark, or on lichens (especially Parmelia saxatilis) on bark, on various kinds of trees (e.g., Abies, Betula), or overgrowing moss and rock. Newfoundland. L. sirosiphoideum Nyl.

Literature

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