

**Acroscyphus Lév.
(CALICIACEAE)**

After Tibell, 1996

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A. sphaerophoroides Lév. (also see Tibell, 1984, 1996)

Thallus pale yellowish, consisting of short, sterile, finger-like ramuli a few mm high and 0.5-1 mm diam. and larger, fertile podetia, 10-120 mm high and 1-2 mm diam. Fertile podetia blackish in the lower part and without photobiont, branched and in the upper part pale yellowish, with a photobiont layer, cortex verrucose to papillate in the lower part, smooth in the upper part, 35-55 µm thick, of pale, antclinally arranged hyphae with isodiametric or slightly elongate cells. Medulla deep yellow, of longitudinally arranged, branched hyphae of considerable mechanical strength. In the lower part of the thallus many medullary hyphae have widened lumina and contain numerous, deep yellow oil droplets. Photobiont layer 65-120 µm thick; photobiont trebouxoid.

Ascomata immersed in the apices of the fertile podetia. Mazedium 0.9-1.5 mm diam., well developed, black. Excipulum poorly developed laterally. Hypothecium black, 110-160 µm thick. Asci dissolving at early stages, formed singly, cylindrical, 52-66 x 4.5-6 µm. Spores 1-septate, dark brown, broadly ellipsoid, smooth, 32-35 x 13-16 µm.

Anamorph coelomycetous (pycnidial), 0.2 x 0.1 mm, of Umbilicaria-type; conidiophores anastomosing, with intercalary conidiogenous cells with bayonet-like projections near the upper cell septum; conidia simple, hyaline, cylindrical, 4.5 x 1 µm.

Cortex and medulla K⁺ yellow, finally deep red, C⁺ rose to red; cortex P⁺ deep yellow. Atranorin, gyrophoric, usnic, chrysophanol, rugulosin, skyrin, zeorin and calycin.

On rock, alpine, and on spruce in fens. British Columbia; Mexico.

Literature

Tibell, L. 1996. Flora Neotropica Monograph 69: Caliciales. New York Botanical Garden, New York.