

Pleopsidium Krber
(LECANORALES: LECANORACEAE?)

After Hafellner, 1993

Thallus crustose, ± lobed at margins, bright greenish yellow (rhizocarpic acid); upper cortex shortcelled prosenchymatous.

Apothecia adnate to sessile; discs yellow to yellowish brown; margin thalline. Hymenium undivided (without sterile parts), mostly under 80 µm high; asci Lecanoratype; spores many, simple, hyaline, minute.

Pycnidia with conidiophores type I of Vobis (1980). Medulla with fatty acids only. On steep or overhanging rock surfaces, in cool, humid areas (arcticalpine).

Diagnostic features separating this genus from yellow species of Acarospora are as follows: Asci Lecanoratype. Containing rhizocarpic acids in cortex, fatty acids in medulla, without additional substances. Thallus always ± effigurate. Upper cortex of thallus shortcelled prosenchymatous. Hymenium undivided (without sterile parts), mostly under 80 µm. Conidiophores type I of Vobis (1980). On steep or overhanging rock surfaces, in cool, humid areas (arcticalpine).

For more detailed descriptions of these species, see under Acarospora.

1. Thallus marginally only indistinctly effigurate, usually not very extensive (single thalli ca. 1.52 cm dim.) and mostly covered by apothecia. Discs ± convex; margins crowded back. Containing rhizocarpic, acaranoic, acarenoic acids (race 1), or in N. America also rhizocarpic and roccellic acids (race 2). Yukon; Greenland. P. chlorophanum (Wahlenb.) Zopf (syn.: Acarospora chlorophana)

1. Thallus distinctly effigurate, the margin ± radiating. Apothecia persistently with ± flat discs and semiimmersed. Length: width ratio of marginal areoles ca. 1.52.3. Areoles mostly densely contiguous and distinctly radiating, closely appressed. Containing rhizocarpic acaranoic and acarenoic acids. On overhanging siliceous rocks. Alberta. P. flavum (Bell.) Koerber (syn.: Acarospora oxytona, A. flava)

ADD?:

P. sp. (to be described by Barreno)

Literature

Hafellner, J. 1993. Pleopsidium.