

Mosigia Fr. ex Massal.

After David

Rev. 5/94

Thallus crustose, superficial, areolate, thin. Prothallus blackish. Isidialike protuberances or soralia in some species. Photobiont chlorococcoid. Apothecia immersed usually 12 per areole, rounded, apsicilioid, black with a wrinkled, often umbonate surface; true exciple dark brown to black, concolorous and continuous with the hypothecium. Epithecium brownblack to black, of firmly conglutinated apices of the paraphyses, K, N. hymenium colorless to pale brown, often divided by vertical columns of melanized sterile hyphae continuous with the peithecium and hypothecium, I+ blue. Hypothecium dark brown. Hamathecium of paraphyses, branched and anastomosed, sparsely distributed in K, septate; apical cells hardly swollen but mostly dark pigmented. Asci clavate, Rimulariatype, 8spored. Spores ovoid or ellipsoid, colorless, but ± brown when old, simple, smoothwalled, lacking a distinct perispore. Pycnidial walls dark; conidia bacilliform. Gyrophoric acid and accessories (thallus C+ red), unidentified UV+ pink compound. On siliceous rocks in upland areas.

An aspicilioid genus. For the moment I am following Rambold in treating the species under Rimularia; however, David (1992) treats Mosigia ["Fr. (1845) non Sprengel (1826)", which suggests the 1845 use is illegit.] as a separate genus.

Differs from Bellemeria by having a C+ red, I medulla and different ascus structure. The dark brown hypothecium distinguishes it from Clauzadeana, Hymenelia and Aspicilia. The ascus structure distinguishes it from Schaereria.

Literature

David, . 1992. Mosigia. In: Purvis, et al., Lichen Flora of Great Britain and Ireland.