

Fellhanera Vezda
(PILOCARPACEAE)

After Coppins; Vezda; Ozenda & Clauzade, and others

Rev. 4/96;

Need to see more recent treatments

Thallus crustose, farinose to scurfy granular, sometimes irregularly shallow-verrucose, often rimose, ecorticate, whitish to gray-green or dull ochraceous. Photobiont chlorococcoid. Apothecia sessile, flat or later convex, sometimes thinly white-pruinose, whitish, beige or yellowish, colorless in sections. True exciple of ellipsoid to globose cells, becoming excluded. Hymenium I+ blue. Hypothecium colorless or dull orange-brown. Paraphyses numerous, mostly unbranched but often branched and widening above. Asci 8-spored, clavate, with darker K/I+ blue tube in K/I+ blue apical dome (tube fades towards tip of ascus), surrounded by an amyloid fuzzy coat. Spores 1-3-septate, ovoid, oblong-ovoid to fusiform, smooth, not or sometimes halonate. Pycnidia often numerous, \pm immersed in thallus, whitish or brown-orange; ostiole often gaping; conidia 3-4 x 1.3-1.7 μ m, pyriform. No substances. On leaves (evergreen), or on twigs or siliceous rocks.

1. Apothecial margin whitish, \pm persistent; discs often rather pale yellowish or reddish, or brown to red-brown. Spores 1-septate, ovoid to ovoid-oblong, often constricted at septum and sometimes \pm sole-shaped. In sheltered situations, on evergreen leaves (including Rhododendron in Washington state) and small twigs, or damp siliceous rocks. F. bouteillei

1. Apothecia margin not whitish, soon crowded back; discs orange-red or reddish flesh-colored. Spores 3-septate, fusiform to ellipsoid or oblong-ellipsoid to finger-shaped.
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2. Discs orange-red. Spores fusiform to ellipsoid. F. aurantiaca

2. Discs reddish flesh-colored. Spores oblong-ellipsoid to finger-shaped. Thallus thin, of subsquamulose, confluent, yellowish green granules. Apothecia 0.01-0.35 mm diam., adnate, often clustered, the disk flat to slightly convex, sometimes becoming irregular, the exciple paler, thin, and sometimes disappearing; spores 3-septate, 10-15 x 2.5-4 μ m. On trees, Florida. F. floridana (Tuck.) S. Ekman

F. aurantiaca

Discs orange-red. Spores fusiform to ellipsoid. Apothecia margin not whitish, soon crowded back. Spores 3-septate. Hypothecium K+ yellow then red; paraphyses richly branching and anastomosing. Thallus \pm continuous, dull.

F. bouteillei

Apothecial margin whitish, \pm persistent; discs often rather pale yellowish or reddish, or brown to red-brown. Spores 1-septate, 9-14(-16) x 3-5(-7) μ m, ovoid to ovoid-oblong, often constricted at septum and sometimes \pm sole-shaped, biseriate. Apothecia slightly constricted at base, rather irregular; discs epruinose or with a thin white pruina, plane then convex, 0.1-0.4 mm diam.; margins thin, white. Thallus glaucescent, usually pulverulent or granular-pulverulent,

continuous or partly eroding, rarely almost smooth. Exciple cells 2-5 μm wide. Hymenium 30-50 μm (60-80 μm according to Awasthi). Paraphyses 0.5-1 μm wide, to 2 μm at tips. Pycnidia 80-150 μm diam. In sheltered situations, on evergreen leaves (including Rhododendron in Washington state) and small twigs, or damp siliceous rocks.

F. floridana (Tuck.) S. Ekman

Thallus thin, \pm granular; granules subsquamulose, confluent, yellowish green (yellowish in herbarium). Apothecia 0.01-0.6 mm diam., adnate, often clustered, the disk orange-brown to red-brown, flat to slightly convex, sometimes becoming irregular, the exciple concolorous with disc or slightly paler, thin, and sometimes disappearing; proper exciple of hyphae with almost spherical lumina ("paraplectenchymatic"), yellow to orange-brown along rim, pale yellow inside; hypothecium pale yellow; hymenium 40-50 μm high, with yellow to orange-brown epithecium (this and rim of proper exciple K+ citrine yellow), pigment when in high concentration appearing crystalline. Paraphyses abundantly branched; spores 3-septate, (10-)12-14(-15) x (2.5)3-5 μm , oblong-ellipsoid to finger-shaped, slightly constricted at septa. On trees, Florida.

Literature

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