

**Reinkella auct. non Darbish.**

After Tehler, Hasse, Rsnen, Weber, 1965, and others

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According to Tehler (1990), Reinkella Darbish. is monotypic (type species: R. lirellina, from S. America, which is a sterile, sorediate and isidiate fruticose lichen, belonging to the genus Roccella; the ascomata described by Darbishire probably belong to a lichenicolous fungus). Weber's summary of the genus seems to be based on "R. parishii", not on the original description or the type species.

"Reinkella parishii" is of uncertain affinities, but has nothing to do with the type species of Reinkella. Although Tehler referred to R. parishii as being sterile (as is all material I've seen), the protologue describes it as having ascocarps perhaps also belonging to a lichenicolous fungus? Rsnen considered "R. subcrustacea" to be similar to "R. californica" (= Hubbsia californica), but it does not seem to belong there either. Since R. parishii has not yet been transferred to another genus, I am treating it here for now. The species, at least when well developed, is quite distinctive and unique among lichens, in its very fragile, hollow whitish thallus; I would not really call it either fruticose or crustose; the subunits tend to be rather irregularly globular.

**"Reinkella parishii Hasse"**

Thallus thick, fruticose (to  $\pm$  crustose towards center in "R. subcrustacea"); laciniae erect or suberect, scantily branching, 1020 mm, or perhaps more, long, ca. 3 mm thick, compressed, not terete, hollow inside, extremely fragile. Surface ashy white, on younger and terminal laciniae smoothish, in the older or basal ones transversely tortuous, rugose, mealy throughout. Apical laciniae 0.120.15 mm thick, the older basal laciniae considerably thicker. Cortex K+ yellow (K in "R. subcrustacea", C+ red; medulla K, C, I. Cephalodioid heaps of soredia not infrequent. Cortex 2028  $\mu$ m thick, of anticlinal hyaline hyphae somewhat clavate at tips and 4  $\mu$ m thick; algal layer with definite upper border 34 times thicker than cortex, its lower border gradually merging into the medulla; medullary hyphae ca. 2  $\mu$ m thick, densely interwoven, predominantly periclinally oriented; all hyphae indistinctly, if at all, septate.

Ascocarps ± stellate, at first immersed, later erumpent, finally appressed sessile. Hypothecium dark brown to black. Epihymenium subcontinuous, granulose, pale to dark yellow. Hymenium colorless, 140160 µm high, the lower part with dark streaks ascending from the hypothecium. Paraphysoids branching, matted, ca. 2 µm thick, containing numerous minute globules. Asci elongateclavate, 160 x 12 µm, thickwalled throughout, 8spored. Spores colorless, fusiform, 8celled, 2022 x 4 µm. Hymenial gel I, K.

Pycnidia unknown. On rocks, near the sea but away from the spray zone, coast of Baja California and southern California.

### Literature

Hasse, H. E. 1914. A new Reinkella from Mexico Reinkella parishii Hasse. The Bryologist 17: 4546.

Rsnen, V. 19 .

Tehler, A. 1990.

Weber, W. A. 1965. Hubbsia, a new genus of Roccellaceae (lichenized fungi) from Mexico. Svensk Botanisk Tidskrift 59(1): 5964.