

Asterothyrium Mll. Arg.
(ASTEROTHYRIACEAE)

After Santesson (1952), Lcking (1992), and Awasthi (19)

Rev. 5/94

Thallus uniform or granular, corticated. Photobiont protococcoid or chlorococcoid. Apothecia innate to erumpent, round, the margin formed by remnants of ruptured tissue; exciple well developed, paraplectenchymatous, I+ red. Epithelial alga present or absent; paraphyses simple; Paraphyses clavate at tips. Asci thickwalled, 18spored; spores colorless, transversely 1several septate or muriform. Pycnoconidia septate, fusiform, bacillar to filiform. On leaves.

1. Spores muriform. Epithelial algae present. Paraphyses simple, straight. Thalus 2050 um thick. Tropical to temperate. Florida. Asterothyrium rotuliforme (synonym Gyalectidium rotuliforme)

1. Spores transversely septate only. Epithelial algae absent. 2

2. Spores 1425 x 35 um, thinwalled, bacillar, usually constricted at septum, sometimes the two cells breaking apart. Hymenium 5080(90) um high.

Tropical. A.
leucophthalmum

2. Spores (35)4056 x 1014 um, usually rather thickwalled. Hymenium 90160 um high. Tropical. A.
decepiens

Literature

Lcking, R. 1992. Foliicolous lichensA contribution to the knowledge of the lichen flora of Costa Rica, Central America. Beih. 104 f. Nova Hedwigia: 1179. Santesson, R. 1952. Foliicolous Lichens I. A Revision of the Taxonomy of the obligately foliicolous, lichenized Fungi. Symb. Bot. Ups. 12: 1590. Serusiaux, E. 1979. Foliicolous lichens from southeastern United States. The Bryologist 82: 8893. Serusiaux, E. and J. De Sloover. 1986. Taxonomical and ecological observations on foliicolous lichens in northern Argentina, with notes on the hyphophores of Asteriothyriaceae. Verff. Geobot. Inst. ETH, Stiftung Rbel 191: 260292. Awasthi. 19 . Microlichens of India, etc.