

**Heppia** Naeg. in Massal.  
(HEPPIACEAE)

After Wetmore, and others

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Thallus squamulose, paraplectenchymatous throughout (or at least partly), usually without a distinct medulla, attached to the substrate by hyphal rhizoids; underside adnate; when moist not strongly swollen. Apothecia immersed; disk open, round, + redbrown; proper exciple absent or disappearing; paraphyses unbranched; hypothecium pale; asci clavate, unitunicate, thin walled, I+ blue; tholus I+ blue; 8spored; spores simple, hyaline, thin walled. Pycnidia immersed; fulcrum exobasidial; pycnospores ellipsoid to oblong. Photobiont Scytonema, in rounded "nests". On soil in arid areas.

**H. lutos** (Ach.) Nyl.

Thallus moderately thick; squamules ca. 13 mm wide, closely attached, scattered or often clustered and areolelike crowded, rounded, flat, finally chinky and rough, with raised, entire or crenately lobed margins, olive to greenish or blackish. Without soredia. Apothecia 0.52 mm across, immersed, 1several in each squamule; disk deeply concave to rarely convex, reddish brown; exciple scarcely developed. Spores oblongellipsoid, 1527 x 610 um. On dry, calcareous soil, widely distributed.

### **Literature**

Fink, B. 1935. Lichen Flora of the United States.

Poelt, J. 1969. Bestimmungsschlssel europischer Flechten.

Rogers, 19 . Genera of Australian Lichens.

Wetmore, C. 19 . The lichen family Heppiaceae in North America. [Need to get info. from this, especially on anatomy and on ecology and distribution]