

## **Sarcopyrenia**

After various authors  
(info. from the articles cited by Harris needs to go in)

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[Host?-) thallus crustose, immersed or superficial, fawn-gray, often inapparent, effuse; prothallus white or whitish, rarely present; photobiont chlorococcoid.

Perithecia small, simple, superficial; involucrellum absent; true exciple of two walls, the outer thick, black, dimidiate, incurved at the base, the inner thinner, dark brown, separated by a pale interstitial zone; hamathecium of slender periphyses concentrated towards the ostioles; paraphyses soon deliquescent; asci 8-spored, Verrucaria-type, with thin, uniform walls, elongate-clavate to cylindrical, fusiform, soon disappearing; spores simple, bacillar to filiform, with swollen ends or dumb-bell shaped, often twisted in the middle. Conidiomata unknown. No substances. Lichenicolous/on rock. Resembling Verrucaria.

### **S. cylindrospora** (Crouan & Crouan) Aguirre

Spores somewhat swollen at the ends. On a sterile lichen over rock, Tennessee.

## **Literature**

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Navarro-Rosinés, P. and N. H. Hladun. 1990. El género Sarcopyrenia (ascomicetes liquenícolas) en Euryopa y norte de Africa. Candollea 45: 469-489.

Purvis, O. W. 1992. Sarcopyrenia. In: Purvis, et al., Lichen Flora of Great Britain and Ireland.