

Gyrostomum Fr.

(GRAPHIDALES: GRAPHIDACEAE)

After Harris, 1990, Fink, 1935, and Awasthi

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Thallus crustose, effuse, smooth, rudimentary, commonly devoid of differentiation into layers, attached to substrate by hyphal rhizoids. Photobiont Trentepohlia, filling most of the medulla. Ascocarps minute to small, initially sunken in thallus, later erumpent, round, urceolate, cuplike with a thick raised margin; proper exciple brown or black, closed or only developed along margin and covered by thalline tissue. Hypothecium hyaline; hymenium hyaline or brownish above. Paraphyses few, slightly branched and anastomosing, hardly thickened at apices. Asci clavate to inflatedclavate, thin walled, 28 spored; spores colorless, later brownish, multicelledmuriform. Disk brown; hymenium not interspersed; ascospores hyaline to weakly tinted, muriform with 911 longitudinal cells, 3348 x 1316 um. No substances. On bark.

G. scyphuliferum (Ach.) Nyl.

Thallus thin, smooth to very slightly rough, greenish ashy or olivebrown to leadcolored. Ascomata 0.250.9 mm across, sessile, cuplike; true exciple thick, raised, concolorous with the disk and becoming radiately striate, surrounded by a thin, disappearing thalloid margin; disk flat, brown, varying towards dirty blackish; hymenium not interspersed; ascospores hyaline to weakly tinted, oblongellipsoid, muriform, 59(10)septate transversely, 12 septate longitudinally, 3348 x (10)1316 um. No substances. On trees, Florida, S. Carolina, Louisiana, Alabama, and Texas.

Fink also lists G. curtisii Tuck., without further info.; I have not seen a description of that taxon and it is not mentioned by Egan.

Literature

Awasthi. 19 . Microlichens of India, etc.

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

Harris, R. C. Some Florida Lichens.