

Aulaxina Fe
(GOMPHILLACEAE)

After Santesson, 1952, and others

Rev. 5/94

Thallus crustose, attached by rhizoidal hyphae, undifferentiated, uniform, ecorticate but with a \pm cartilaginous corticiform layer. Apothecia adnate, round to elongate and lirelliform, unbranched, with a brownblack, carbonaceous, proper exciple lateral to the hymenium, initially covering hymenium, later rupturing, in marginal part with distinct, irregularly oriented hyphae; hymenium I (epiplasm I+ reddish brown); hypothecium light brown; paraphyses thin, branched and reticulate; asci oblong to spheroid, unitunicate, I, thinwalled at maturity, (1)28spored; spores transversely 38septate to submuriform or multicelled muriform, fusiform to elongate and \pm cylindrical, usually with rounded ends, hyaline, I+ violet, walls thin. Pycnidia adnate; fulcrum endobasidial; pycnospores simple, bacilliform or fusiform. Photobiont chlorococcoid (palmelloid). On leaves. Tropical.

1. Spores with 3 transverse septa, no longitudinal septa, always 8 in the asci, 1018 x 34 μ m. Apothecia 0.10.2(0.25) mm diameter. No visible hypothallus. On leaves. California, and tropical.A. microphana

1. Spores usually submuriform, with 38(9) transverse septa and 13 longitudinal septa, 1(28) in the asci, 1323(33) x 510(14) μ m. Apothecia (0.15)0.20.3 mm diameter, round, triangular or quadratic with 35angles, black, the margin prominent. Thallus gray to graygreen, sometimes with membranous, pale gray hypothallus. On leaves. Tropical.A. quadrangula

Literature

Rogers, 19___. Genera of Australian Lichens. Awasthi. 19 . Microlichens of India, etc. Galloway, D. 1985. Flora of New Zealand Lichens.