

KANTVILASIA

Kantvilasia P.M.McCarthy, Elix & Sérus., *Lichenologist* 32: 318 (2000); named in honour of Tasmanian lichenologist Gintaras Kantvilas (b. 1955).

Type: *K. hians* P.M.McCarthy, Elix & Sérus.

Thallus continuous, smooth. Apothecia mostly innate, with a thin proper exciple and a convex disc. Proper exciple greatly reduced, prosenchymatous, consisting of radiating hyphae, not subtending the hymenium. Epithecium not containing algae, granules or crystals. Hypothecium paraplectenchymatous. Hamathecium of richly anastomosing paraphyses; apical cells unpigmented, not or very slightly swollen. Asci 1-spored; apex IKI+ dark blue, *Sporopodium*-type. Ascospores muriform. Conidiomata campylidia, erect, with a \pm horizontal, acute apex (when dry), with lateral flaps folded inwards and covering the conidiogenous layer (when dry), not containing algae. Conidia simple.

A monotypic foliicolous genus, known from Tas. and southern South America (Argentina and Chile).

Kantvilasia is characterised by the dark, innate apothecia that lack epithelial algae, but have a reduced exciple that does not subtend the hypothecium. The campylidia are \pm erect, do not contain algae and produce minute, simple conidia.

P.M.McCarthy, J.A.Elix & E.Sérusiaux, *Kantvilasia* (Lecanorales, *Ectolechiaceae*), a new foliicolous lichen genus from Tasmania, *Lichenologist* 32: 317–324 (2000).