

Porina eminentior (Nyl.) P. M. McCarthy

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Thelenella eminentior Nyl., *Ann. Sci. nat. Bot.*, sér. 4, 15: 54 (1861).—*Verrucaria eminentior* (Nyl.) Nyl., *Bull. Soc. linn. Normandie*, sér. 2, 2: 125 (1868).—*Anthracothecium eminentius* (Nyl.) Müll. Arg., *Linnaea* 63: 44 (1880).—*Clathroporina eminentior* (Nyl.) Müll. Arg., *Flora* 65: 517 (1882). Typus: New Caledonia, 'ad corticem (*Baloghia drupaceae* ?)', J. A. I. Pancher (Holotypus: H-NYL 1580!).

Clathroporina olivacea Müll. Arg., *Flora* 65: 518 (1882). Typus: Australia, Queensland, near Toowoomba, on bark, C. H. Hartmann (Holotypus: G!; isotypi: BM!, G!).

Porina meiospora Knight, in Bailey, *Syn. Qld Fl.*, Suppl. 1: 73 (1886).—*Clathroporina meiospora* (Knight) Shirley, *Lich. Fl. Qld* 4: 172 (1889). Typus: Australia, Queensland, Toowoomba, on bark, ?C. H. Hartmann (Holotypus: WELT!).

Porina enteroxantha Knight, in Bailey, *Syn. Qld Fl.*, Suppl. 1: 73 (1886).—*Clathroporina enteroxantha* (Knight) Shirley, *Lich. Fl. Qld* 4: 171 (1889). Typus: Australia, Queensland, [Mt Perry], on bark, *leg. ign.* (Holotypus: WELT 'Vol. 57A, p. 14!'; isotypus: BRI!).

Clathroporina robusta Müll. Arg., *Flora* 70: 428 (1887). Typus: Australia, Queensland, Trinity Bay, on bark, W. A. Sayer (Holotypus: G!; isotypus: MEL 5830!).

Clathroporina desquamans Müll. Arg., *Nuovo G. bot. ital.* 23: 402 (1891). Typus: Australia, Queensland, on bark, 1889, F. M. Bailey 661 (Lectotypus: G!; syntypus: Bailey 449 (G!)).

Clathroporina flavescens Müll. Arg., *Nuovo G. bot. ital.* 23: 403 (1891). Typus: Australia, Queensland, Brisbane, on bark, 1889, F. M. Bailey (Holotypus: G!).

Clathroporina chlorotica Müll. Arg., *Bot. Jahrb.* 20: 294 (1895).—*Verrucaria chloritis* (Müll. Arg.) Stizenb., *Ber. Thätigk. St. Gallisch. Naturw. Gesellsch.* 1893-1894: 260 (1895). Typus: Tanzania ('Deutsch Ostafrika'), Usambara, Mt Msongati, on bark, 1894, C. H. E. W. Holst 3599 (Lectotypus: G!; isolectotypus: BM!; syntypi: Holst 3597, 3598 (G!)).

Clathroporina unculiformis Malme, *Ark. Bot.* 29A(6): 9 (1937). Typus: Brazil, Mato Grosso, Serra da Chapada, near Bocca da Serra, on bark in forest, 20 January 1894, G. O. A. Malme 2266 (holotypus: S!; topotypus: S! (Malme 2263b)).

Thallus epiphloeodal, occasionally epilithic, determinate, pale yellowish green, pale olive-brown or creamy buff, 50–120(–150) µm thick, occasionally continuous, usually sparingly or richly rimose, rarely superficially areolate, matt (often slightly glossy near the margin), impregnated with crystals, usually remaining closely adpressed to the substratum. *Surface* minutely to coarsely rugulose and/or verruculose, K–, colour unchanging or becoming more intensely green when wetted. *Cortex* hyaline, at first prosoplectenchymatous and 8–15 µm deep, with 2(–3) µm thick hyphae, becoming amorphous and 5–10 µm deep in older parts of the thallus. *Algae Trentepohlia*, broadly ellipsoid to globose, 5–12(–15) × 5–9(–10) µm. *Hyphae* 2–3(–4) µm wide. *Prothallus* pale grey, dark grey-brown or not apparent. Lower levels of older parts of the thallus become hyaline to dark brown.

Perithecia usually very numerous, immersed in thallus-dominated verrucae.

Perithecial apex plane to convex. *Ostiole* inconspicuous. *Periostiole area* concolorous with the thallus, pale to dark grey-brown, pinkish brown or almost black, 0.1–0.2(–0.45) mm diam. *Involucrellum* pale yellowish brown to orange-brown within. *Verrucae* usually hemispherical, (0.54–)0.75(–1) mm diam., with a 60–150 µm thick wall, occasionally inconspicuous when viewed from above, then visible as buff-brown to dark olive brown swellings on the underside of a more loosely attached thallus. These swellings are dominated by a 50–100 µm thick involucrellum that has a smooth, rugulose or verruculose surface and is heavily impregnated with crystals. *Excipulum* hyaline to pale brown, 20–30 µm thick. *Centrum* subglobose to globose, (0.28–)0.4(–0.5) mm diam. *Paraphyses* simple to very sparingly branched, 0.8–1.3 µm thick. *Periphyses* simple to sparingly branched, (15–)20–30 × c. 1 µm. *Asci* broadly-fusiform to elongate-fusiform, with a rounded or somewhat pointed apex, 8-spored, 180–280 × 28–50 µm. *Ascospores* muriform, with (12–)14–19(–22)

transverse septa, each loculus having (1–)2–3(–4) longitudinal or diagonal septa (in optical section), narrowly ellipsoid to fusiform, occasionally broadly ellipsoid, usually straight, with rounded or subacute ends, irregularly biseriate in the asci, (42–)71.5(–109) × (13–)20(–29) μm (910 measured). Immature ascospores have a 2–3.5(–5) μm thick, gelatinous sheath that contracts to 1–2(–3) μm at maturity.

Conidiomata rare to numerous, immersed in the thallus or in 0.15–0.3 mm diam., hemispherical verrucae, orange-brown above, hyaline to pale yellow-brown below, with a slightly to grossly convoluted conidiogenous layer. *Conidia* fusiform, 2–3 × 0.7–1 μm.