

PYRGILLUS

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Pyrgillus Nyl., *Mém. Soc. Sci. Nat. Cherbourg* 5: 334 (1857); from the Greek *pyrgos* (a turret), in reference to the shape of the ascomata.

Type: *P. americanus* Nyl. [= *P. javanicus* (Mont. & Bosch) Nyl.]

Pyrgillocarpon Nádv. ex Tibell, *Beih. Nova Hedwigia* 79: 675 (1984). T: *P. cubanum* (Nyl.) Nádv. ex Tibell [= *Pyrgillus cubanus* Nyl.]

Thallus lichenised, usually corticate, epiphloeodal, without a hypothallus. Ascomata mazaedioid, solitary, sessile, black. Ascomatal wall carbonised, without a distinct clypeus; ostiole gaping. Hamathecium not interspersed with oil droplets, IKI–. Asci without an ocular chamber. Ascospores symmetrically distoseptate, brown, with darker strands indicating euseptum formation. Conidiomata unknown.

Chemistry: Lichexanthone often present in the thallus; an anthraquinone is probably present in the ascospores of *P. fuscus*.

All four species occur in Australia; most are essentially pantropical, even though most epithets refer to particular countries. They grow on the bark of sloping (overhanging) tree branches and on dead wood.

L.Tibell, A reappraisal of the taxonomy of Caliciales, *Beih. Nova Hedwigia* 79: 597–715 (1984); L.Tibell, Australasian Caliciales, *Symb. Bot. Upsal.* 27(1): 1–279 (1987); L.Tibell & G.Thor, Two calicialean lichens new to Australia, *Austrobaileya* 3: 323 (1990); A.Aptroot, A monograph of the Pyrenulaceae (excluding Anthracothecium and Pyrenula) and the Requienellaceae, with notes on the Pleomassariaceae, the Trypetheliaceae and *Mycomicrothelia* (lichenised and non-lichenised ascomycetes), *Biblioth. Lichenol.* 44: 1–178 (1991); L.Tibell, Caliciales, *Fl. Neotropica Monogr.* 69: 1–78 (1996); H.T.Lumbsch, A.Mangold, R.Lücking, M.A.García & M.P.Martín, Phylogenetic position of the genera *Nadvornikia* and *Pyrgillus* (Ascomycota) based on molecular data, *Symb. Bot. Upsal.* 34(1): 9–17 (2004).

1	Ascospores 3-septate.....	4. P. javanicus
1:	Ascospores 1-septate.....	2
2	Ostiole golden yellow (1:).....	3. P. indicus
2:	Ostiole white.....	3
3	Ascospores red-brown, with pale ends (2:).....	2. P. fuscus
3:	Ascospores brown, with dark ends.....	1. P. cubanus