**Porina kansriae** P. M. McCarthy

Typus: Thailand, Nakhon Ratchasima, Khao Yai National Park, Orchid Trail to Hiew Suwat Falls, beside Lam Takhong Creek, alt. c. 500 m, on moderately exposed siliceous rock outcrop, 5 November 1997, *P. M. McCarthy T38/97* (Holotypus: CANB).

**Thallus** epilithic, determinate, forming colonies to 10(–15) cm wide, richly rimose to areolate, smooth, matt, pale to rather dark greyish green, becoming more intense green when wetted, (30–)50–80(–120) µm thick, not or only lightly impregnated with crystals and minute rock fragments, K-. **Areolae** plane, angular, 0.1–0.8(–1) mm wide. **Cortex** pseudoparenchymatous, 10–15 µm thick, consisting of rounded or angular, 4–7 µm wide cells, with medium to dark brown walls that are equally or only slightly thicker than those of the subtending mycobiont cells. **Algae** *Trentepohlia*; cells 5–10 × 4–9 µm. Hyphae angular or ± rounded above, 3–5 µm wide, more elongate and 2–4 µm wide below. **Prothallus** not apparent. **Basal layer** absent.

**Perithecia** very numerous, mostly solitary, semi-immersed and hemispherical to superficial, subglobose and attenuated at the base, (0.23–)0.31(–0.4) mm diam. [48]. **Perithecial apex** ± plane to rounded, often minutely and irregularly uneven; ostiole inconspicuous or, more commonly, in a 40–70 µm wide papilla that is concolorous with or paler than the perithecial apex. **Involucrellum** apical or extending to excipulum-base level, 50–70 µm thick, outwardly medium to dark greenish brown or blackish; in section comprising a dark 15–25 µm thick layer, internally medium to dark reddish brown and composed of rather thin-walled, angular c. 10 µm wide cells, enclosing algae, occasionally partly overgrown by the thallus, not impregnated with rock fragments and crystals, K-. **Centrum** subglobose to depressed-ovate, 0.2–0.28 mm diam. **Excipulum** uniformly hyaline to pale brown, 10–18 µm thick. **Subhymenium** c. 40 µm thick. **Paraphyses** simple to sparingly branched, 0.8–1.5 µm wide. **Periphyses** absent. **Asci** elongate-cylindrical, 80–113 × 10–13 µm [15], with a rounded or subtruncate apex and a indistinct, apical chitinoid ring (in Congo Red). **Ascospores** 3(–7)-septate, fusiform, elongate-fusiform or, less commonly, elongate-cylindrical, mostly straight, usually with pointed ends, irregularly biseriate in the asci, (20–)27(–34) × (4–)5.5(–7.5) µm [128], with or without a smooth, 1–1.5 µm thick perispore; contents clear, granular or guttulate.

**Conidiomata** very numerous, semi-immersed, convex to hemispherical, dark greenish brown above, hyaline below, 80–120 µm diam., with a simple to richly convoluted conidiogenous layer. **Conidia** elongate-fusiform, 1–2.5 × 0.5 µm.

Common and often abundant on rather exposed outcrops and large boulders in and beside Lam Takhong Creek for at distance of at least 2 km above Hiew Suwat Falls, where it forms part of a zonation c. 50 cm in vertical extent.