Porina speciosa  P. M. McCarthy & Malcolm


Thallus crustose, epilithic, pale green, continuous to sparingly rimose, tending to peel from the substratum, slightly glossy, smooth to minutely rugulose, 25–50 µm thick, corticate. Cortex prosoplectenchymatous, 8–15(–20) µm thick; hyphae hyaline, c. 2 µm thick. *Algae Trentepohlia*; cells ellipsoidal to globose, 4–10(–12) × 4–8 µm; interstitial hyphae 2–3 µm wide. Prothallus not apparent.

Perithecia numerous, hemispherical to subglobose, (0.56–)0.79(–1.01) mm diam., partly or almost entirely overgrown by a 10–25 µm thick thallus layer. Apex initially with a shallow, 40–80(–100) µm wide depression, becoming rounded or somewhat flattened. Ostiole inconspicuous, concolorous with or slightly paler than the surrounding tissues. Involucrellum orange-brown, extending to excipulum-base level, K+ dark orange, to 60–100 µm thick, containing numerous algal cells; space between involucrellum and excipulum and the area subtending the excipulum with hyaline, anastomosing, 2–3(–4) µm wide hyphae. Excipulum 20–30 µm thick, ±hyaline to pale orange-brown, K+ medium orange. Centrum subglobose to depressed-ovate, 0.38–0.6 mm diam. Periphyses 10–20 µm long, to 1 µm wide. Paraphyses simple, 1–1.5 µm thick. Asci elongate-ellipsoidal to ±cylindrical, with rounded apices, 240–295 × 40–52 µm; no trace of an apical chitinoid ring visible on immature or mature asci in Congo Red. Ascospores (7–)9(–13)-septate, irregularly biseriate, elongate-ellipsoidal to fusiform or elongate-clavate, straight, curved or slightly sigmoidal, with a persistent, 4–8(–10) um thick gelatinous sheath, (65–)94(–122) × (15–)18(–22) µm (excluding sheath; 64 measured); central 2–4 cells usually much larger than those nearer the apices. Conidiomata not seen.

Known only from siliceous rock near the northern end of the South Island of New Zealand.