

SARCOGRAPHA

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Sarcographa Fée, *Essai Crypt. Écorc.* xxxv, xc, 58 (1825); from the Greek *sarx*, *sarkos* (flesh) and *graphos* (a letter), in reference to the swollen stromata composed of many narrow lirellae.

Lecto: *S. cinchonarum* Fée

Thallus off-white to pale olive-green, smooth, glossy; isidia and soredia absent. Ascomata lirelliform, simple to richly branched, rounded to oval, open, immersed in conspicuous stromata. Proper exciple non-carbonised or basally carbonised, occasionally completely carbonised. Hymenium 60–140 µm thick, interspersed, I–. Ascospores transversely septate, with 4–10 lenticular locules (Australian species), pale brown, I–.

Chemistry: Stictic acid, or no lichen compounds detected.

A widely distributed, tropical to subtropical genus of ten corticolous species; five are known from Australia.

A.W.Archer, The lichen genera *Cyclographina*, *Diplogramma*, *Glyphis*, *Gymnographa*, *Medusulina*, *Sarcographa* and *Sarcographina* (Graphidaceae) in Australia, *Telopea* 10: 589–605 (2004).

1	Lichen compounds absent; ascospores 14–20 µm long, 4-locular	2
1:	Stictic acid present.....	3
2	Proper exciple non-carbonised (<i>1</i>).....	3. S. subtriosa
2:	Proper exciple completely carbonised	4. S. triosa
3	Ascospores 7–10-locular, 25–36 µm long (<i>1:</i>)	2. S. oculata
3:	Ascospores 4-locular or mostly 6-locular.....	4
4	Ascospores 17–23 µm long, 4-locular (<i>3:</i>)	1. S. labyrinthica
4:	Ascospores 24–32 µm long, 6 (–8)-locular	5. S. verrucosa