

ORPHNIOSPORA

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Orphniospora Körb., in Hertlaub & Lindemann, *Zweite Deutsche Nordpolarfahrt* 2: 81 (1874), from the Greek *ορφναιος* (dark), presumably referring to the typically dark brown colour of the ascospores.

Type: *O. groenlandica* Körb. [= *O. moriopsis* (A.Massal.) D.Hawksw.]

Thallus saxicolous, areolate, with a conspicuous black prothallus. Apothecia lecideine, black, sessile, with a ±distinct persistent proper margin; disc epruinose. Excipulum dark brown-pigmented throughout. Hypothecium pale to dark brown. Hymenium hyaline to pale brownish, not interspersed, with a greenish epihymenial zone. Paraphyses simple to sparingly branched, occasionally anastomosing, lacking pigmented apices. Asci of the ±typical *Teloschistes*-type, tapering at the apex and with the ascoplasm extended into a broad ocular chamber, 8-spored. Ascospores simple, colourless or more typically brown, thick-walled, with a central thickened 'waist' and appearing spuriously septate. Pycnidia immersed in the thallus. Conidia bacilliform.

Chemistry: Most workers report no substances or only traces of unknown substances.

A genus of two species, widely scattered on montane, siliceous rocks in both hemispheres. One species is known from Australia

H.Hertel & G.Rambold, *Lecidea mosigii* (Koerb.) Anzi — eine Art der Gattung *Orphniospora* Koerb. (Fuscideaceae, Teloschistales), *Mitt. Bot. Staatssamml. München* 27: 111–123 (1988); O.W.Purvis & B.J.Coppins, *Orphniospora* Körber (1874), in O.W.Purvis, B.J.Coppins, D.L.Hawksworth, P.W.James & D.M.Moore (eds), *The Lichen Flora of Great Britain and Ireland* 416–417 (1992).