

***Porina farinosa* C. Knight**

in Bailey, *Syn. Qld Fl.*, Suppl. 1: 74 (1886).—*Clathroporina farinosa* (C. Knight) Zahlbr., *Cat. lich. univ.* 1: 417 (1922).—*Clathroporina tomentella* Müll. Arg., *nom. illegit.* (Art. 11), *Flora* 70: 428 (1887). Typus: Australia, Queensland, Toowoomba, on bark, ?C. H. Hartmann (Holotypus: WELT!; isotypi: BRI 477760!, G!, WELT!).

Clathroporina superans Müll. Arg., *Bot. Jahrb.* 20: 294 (1895).—*Verrucaria superans* (Müll. Arg.) Stizenb., *Ber. Thätigk. St. Gallisch. Naturw. Gesellsch.* 1893-1894: 260 (1895). Typus: Tanzania ('Deutsch Ostafrika'), Usambara, on bark, 1894, C. H. E. W. Holst 1413 (holotypus: G!).

Thelenella turgida Vainio, *J. Bot., Lond.* 34: 292 (1896).—*Clathroporina turgida* (Vainio) Zahlbr., *Cat. lich. univ.* 1: 419 (1922). Typus: Dominica, Roseau Valley, near Laudat, on fallen tree, 29 June 1892, W. R. Elliot 136 (Holotypus: TUR-V 31080!; isotypus: BM!).

Thelenella irregularis Vainio, *Acta Soc. Fauna Flora Fennica* 6(7): 135 (1915), *non* Müll. Arg., *Revue Mycol.* 10: 182 (1888).—*Clathroporina dominicana* Zahlbr., *Cat. lich. univ.* 8: 110 (1931). Typus: Dominica, San Aromet, on bark, W. R. Elliot (Holotypus: TUR-V 31053!).

Thelenella elaeophthalma Vainio, *Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts Sci.* 58: 144 (1923).—*Microglæna elaeophthalma* (Vainio) Zahlbr., *Cat. lich. univ.* 8: 62 (1931).—*Clathroporina elaeophthalma* (Vainio) R. C. Harris 'ined.', in Mayrhofer, *Bibl. lichenol.* 26: 76 (1987). Typus: Trinidad and Tobago, Trinidad, La Seiva Valley, on bark, 1912-13, R. Thaxter (Holotypus: TUR-V 31058!; isotypus: FH!).

Thallus epiphloeodal, determinate, frequently 8–15 cm diam., pale yellowish green to grey-green or pale grey-brown, (40–)60–100(–150) µm thick, continuous to sparingly or richly rimose, but not areolate, matt to glossy (especially near the margins), impregnated with crystals, older parts of the thallus are often loosely attached to the substratum and, when dry, readily peel and flake. *Surface* smooth to minutely rugulose and/or verruculose, K–, becoming more intensely green when wetted. *Verrucae* are especially noticeable on thin addressed thalli where they develop above clusters of crystals. *Cortex* usually present, 6–12 µm thick, hyaline, prosoplectenchymatous. *Algae Trentepohlia*, subglobose to globose, 5–12 × 5–9 µm. *Hyphae* 2–3(–4) µm wide. *Prothallus* pale grey, dark grey-brown or not apparent. Underside of older parts of the thallus concolorous to dark brown.

Perithecia usually very numerous, entirely immersed in thallus-dominated verrucae. *Perithecial apex* usually plane to concave, with a minute ostiole that may either be concolorous with the thallus or pale pink-brown to medium brown. *Verrucae* hemispherical, subglobose or, more commonly, inconspicuous when viewed from above, then visible as buff-brown to dark olive brown, hemispherical to attenuated-subglobose swellings on the underside of the more loosely attached thallus, (0.5–)0.78(–1) mm diam. These swellings are dominated by a 50–100 µm thick, shell-like, downward extension of the involucrellum that is pale to medium brown or orange-brown in thin section and has a smooth, rugulose or verruculose surface. *Excipulum* hyaline, pale yellow-brown or pale greenish brown, 20–30 µm thick, contiguous with the involucrellum when immature, subsequently contracting away from it when dry. *Centrum* subglobose to globose, (0.35–)0.53(–67) mm diam. *Paraphyses* simple to very sparingly branched, 0.8–1(–1.5) µm thick. *Periphyses* simple to sparingly branched, (20–)25–35(–40) × 0.7–1 µm. *Asci* broadly-fusiform to elongate-fusiform, with a rounded or somewhat pointed apex, 8-spored, 210–410 × 35–65 µm. *Ascospores* muriform, with (17–)20–27(–30) transverse septa, each locus with (1–)2–4(–6) longitudinal or diagonal septa (in optical section), narrowly ellipsoid to fusiform, usually straight, with rounded or subacute ends, frequently curved, occasionally faintly sigmoid, irregularly biseriate in the asci, with a (1–)2–4(–5) µm thick, gelatinous sheath, (58–)97(–148) × (18–)26.5(–41) µm (956 measured).

Conidiomata sparse to numerous, immersed in the thallus or in 0.1–0.2 mm diam. thalline verrucae, orange-brown above, pale yellow-brown below, with a convoluted conidiogenous layer. *Conidia* fusiform, 2–3(–4) × c. 1 µm.