

***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)  $\mu\text{m}$  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  $\mu\text{m}$  thick, consisting of rounded or angular, 4–7  $\mu\text{m}$  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  $\times$  4–9  $\mu\text{m}$ . Hyphae angular or  $\pm$  rounded above, 3–5  $\mu\text{m}$  wide, more elongate and 2–4  $\mu\text{m}$  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*  $\pm$  plane to rounded, often minutely and irregularly uneven; ostiole inconspicuous or, more commonly, in a 40–70  $\mu\text{m}$  wide papilla that is concolorous with or paler than the perithecial apex. *Involucrellum* apical or extending to excipulum-base level, 50–70  $\mu\text{m}$  thick, outwardly medium to dark greenish brown or blackish; in section comprising a dark 15–25  $\mu\text{m}$  thick layer, internally medium to dark reddish brown and composed of rather thin-walled, angular c. 10  $\mu\text{m}$  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  $\mu\text{m}$  thick. *Subhymenium* c. 40  $\mu\text{m}$  thick. *Paraphyses* simple to sparingly branched, 0.8–1.5  $\mu\text{m}$  wide. *Periphyses* absent. *Asci* elongate-cylindrical, 80–113  $\times$  10–13  $\mu\text{m}$  [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 biseriolate in the asci, (20–)27(–34)  $\times$  (4–)5.5(–7.5)  $\mu\text{m}$  [128], with or without a smooth, 1–1.5  $\mu\text{m}$  thick perispore; contents clear, granular or guttulate.

*Conidiomata* very numerous, semi-immersed, convex to hemispherical, dark greenish brown above, hyaline below, 80–120  $\mu\text{m}$  diam., with a simple to richly convoluted conidiogenous layer. *Conidia* elongate-fusiform, 1–2.5  $\times$  0.5  $\mu\text{m}$ .

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.