

Constrictolumina malaccitula (Nyl.) Lücking, Nelsen & Aptroot
comb. nov.

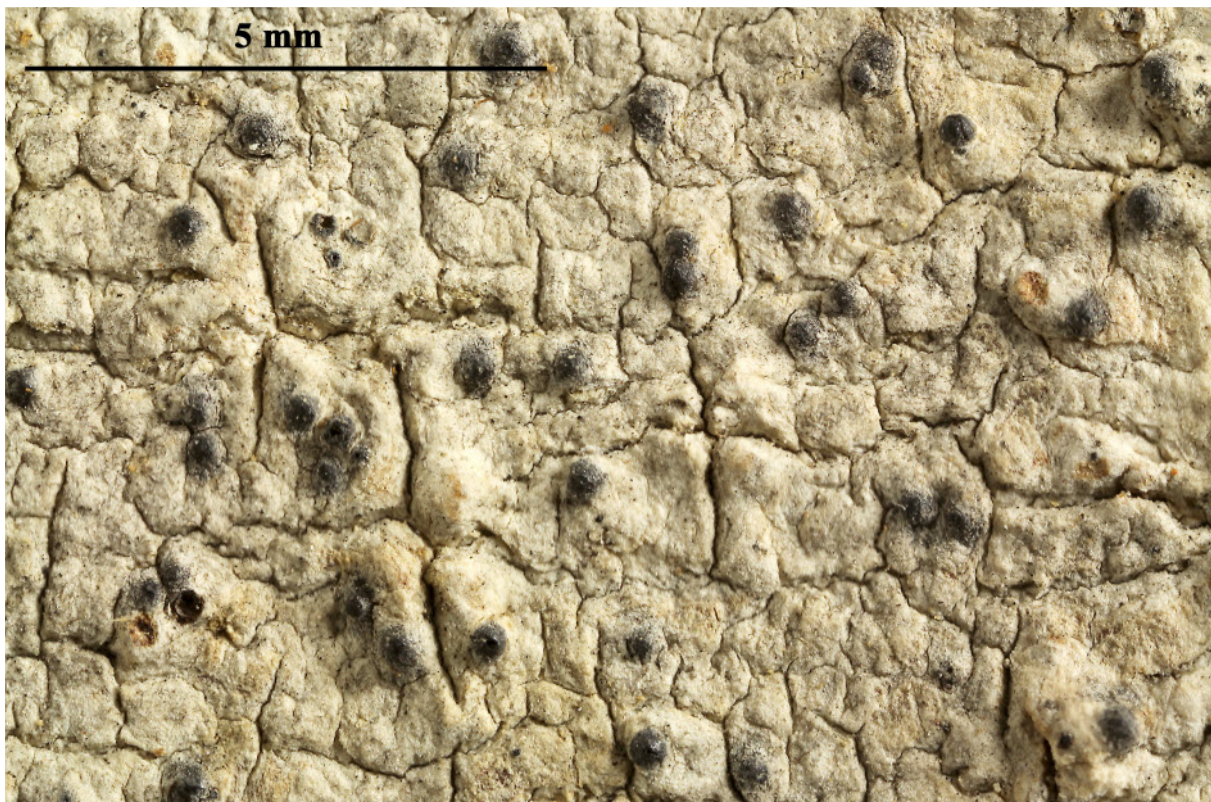
Verrucaria malaccitula Nyl., *J. Linn. Soc., Bot.* **20**: 61 (1883).—
Arthopyrenia malaccitula (Nyl.) Zahlbr., *Cat. Lich. Univ.* **1**: 284 (1921);
type: Singapore, Malacca, Water Islands, *Maingay* 191, 1864 (BM—
isotype).

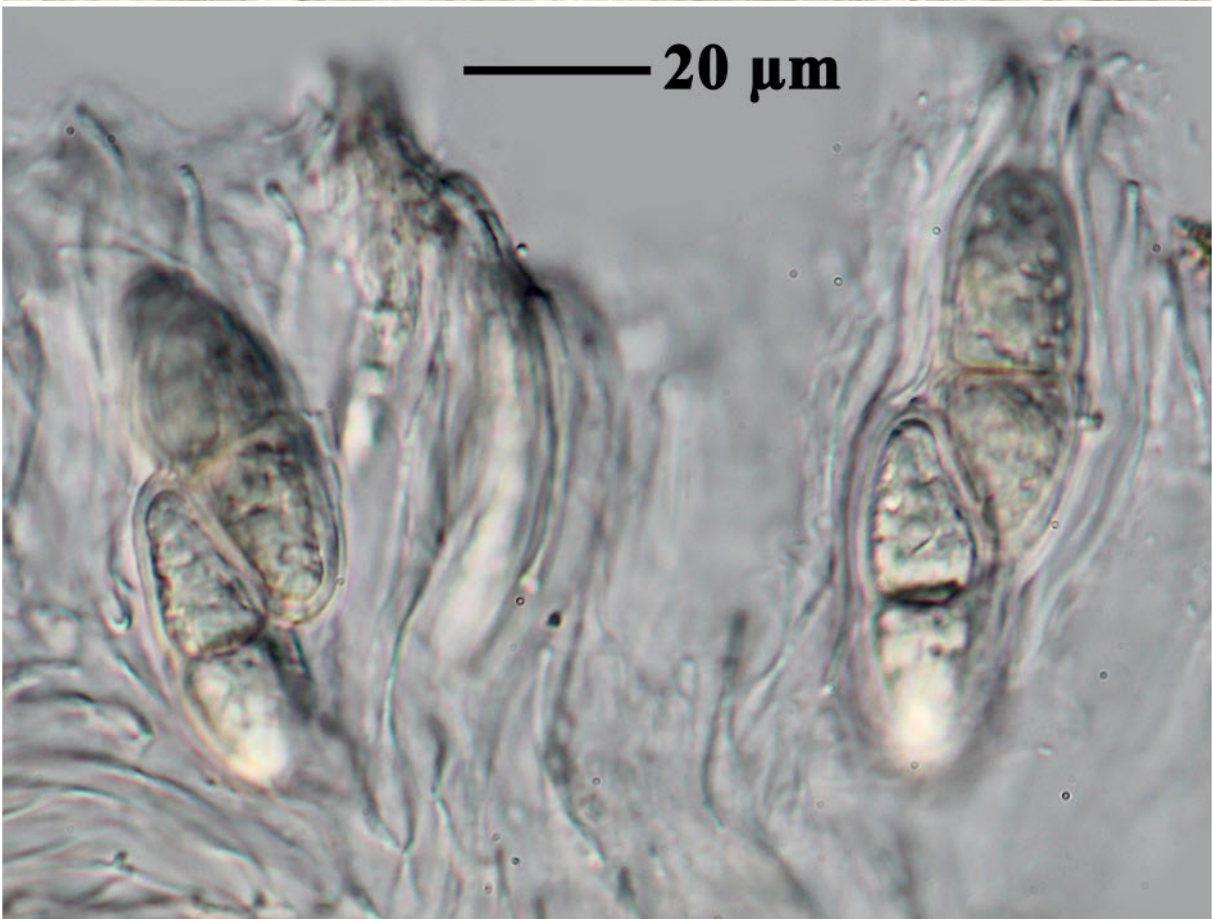
Arthopyrenia bifera Zahlbr., *Ann. Mycol.* **33**: 34 (1935). Type. USA, Florida,
Seminole County, Sanford, *Rapp* 80 [published as 86] (BM—*isotype*).

Didymella gigantea Räsänen, *Arch. Soc. Zool. Bot. Fenn. "Vanamo"* **3**:
89 (1949); type: Sarawak, Borneo, Sandakan, Myburgh, *Elmer*
20019, 1921 (H—*lectotype*, selected here; H—*isolectotype*).

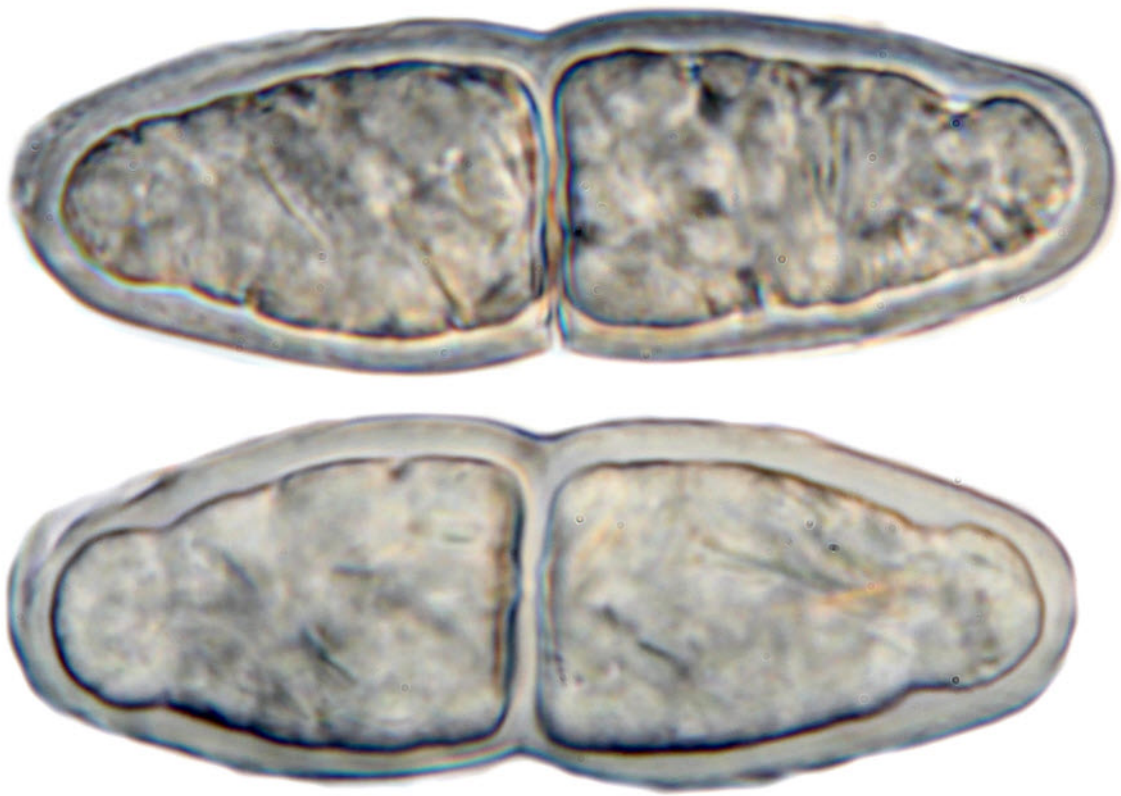
Thallus thin, whitish. *Ascomata* mostly immersed, subglobose to hemispherical, 0.2–0.4 mm diam. *Wall* thinner or lacking below. *Ostioles* often rather eccentric. *Asci* narrowly elliptical to elliptical, 75–105(–120) × (20–)25–35 µm. *Ascospores* 2/ascus, narrowly elliptical, 1-septate, with a slightly thickened area of the wall outlining a smaller subchamber, ultimately becoming 3-septate; wall strongly granular ornamented; perispore well developed; 37–48 × 15–16 µm (excluding perispore). *Pycnidia* often present. *Microconidia* rod-like to linear, 5–10 × 1 µm.

[Johnson2535], USA, Pearl River County, 10 mi E of Poplarville, on *Fagus*. Leg. G.T. Johnson (no 2535), 14.6.1939, det. A. Aptroot.

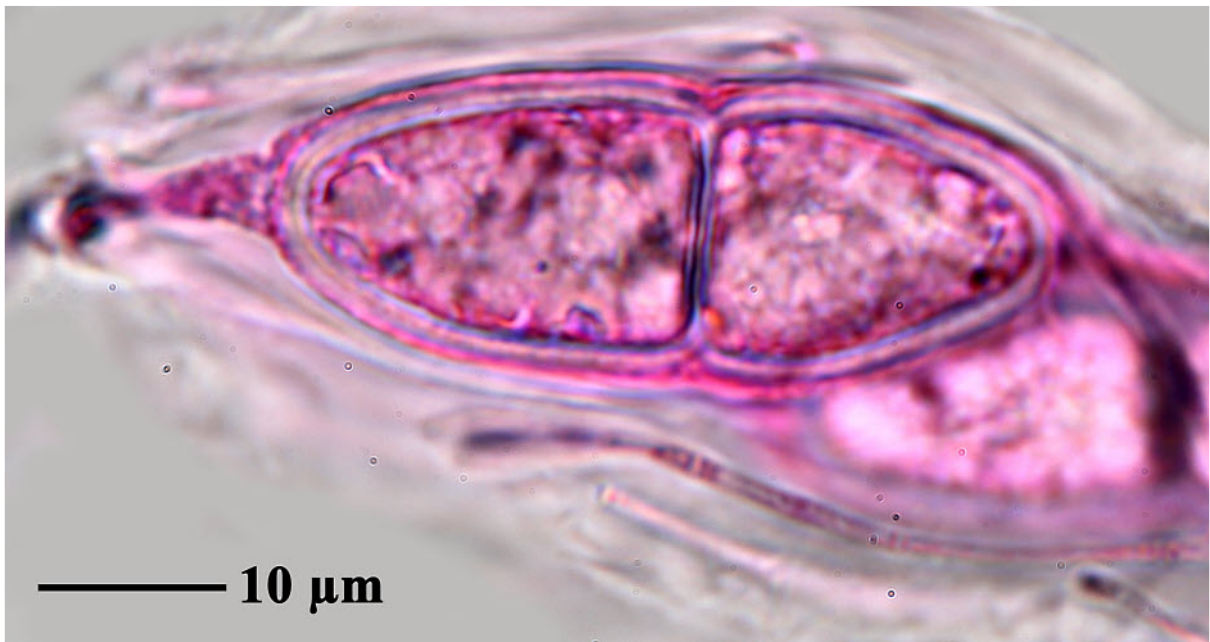




Constrictolumina malaccitula



— 10 μm



— 10 μm

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