

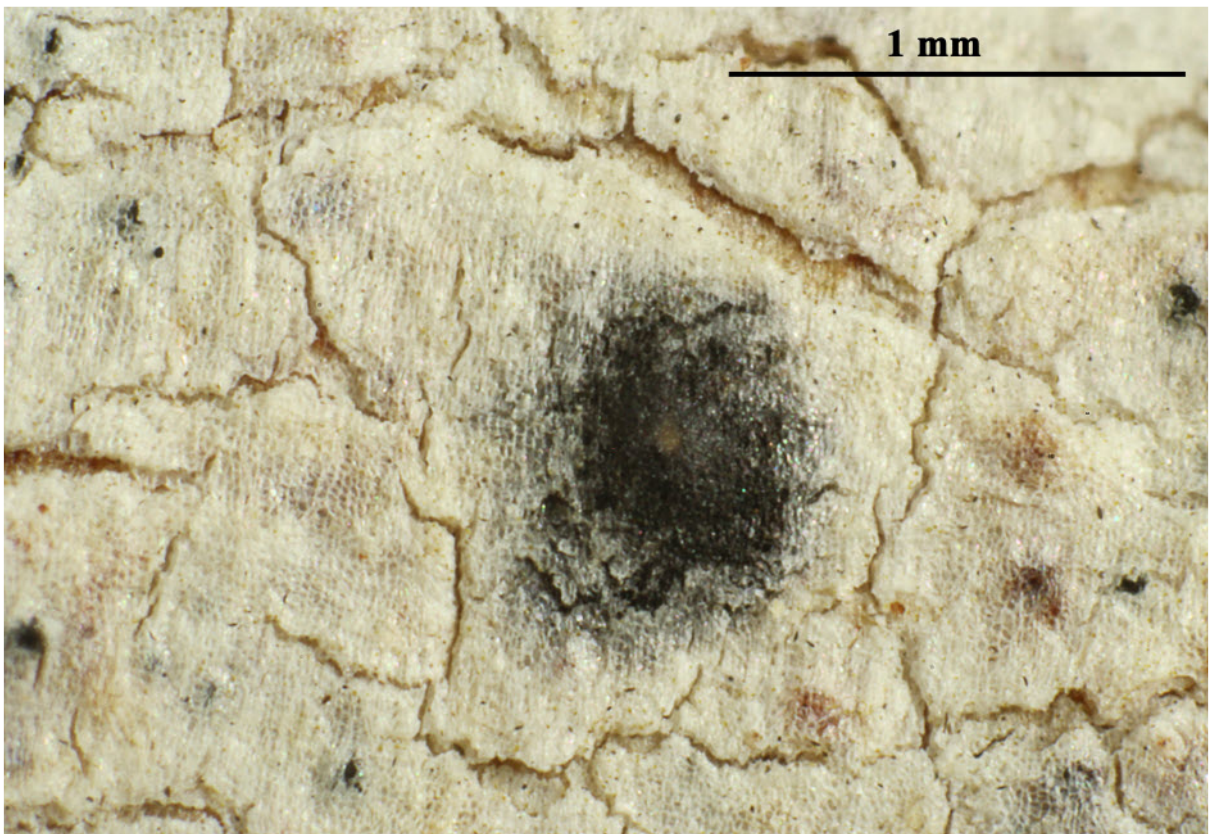
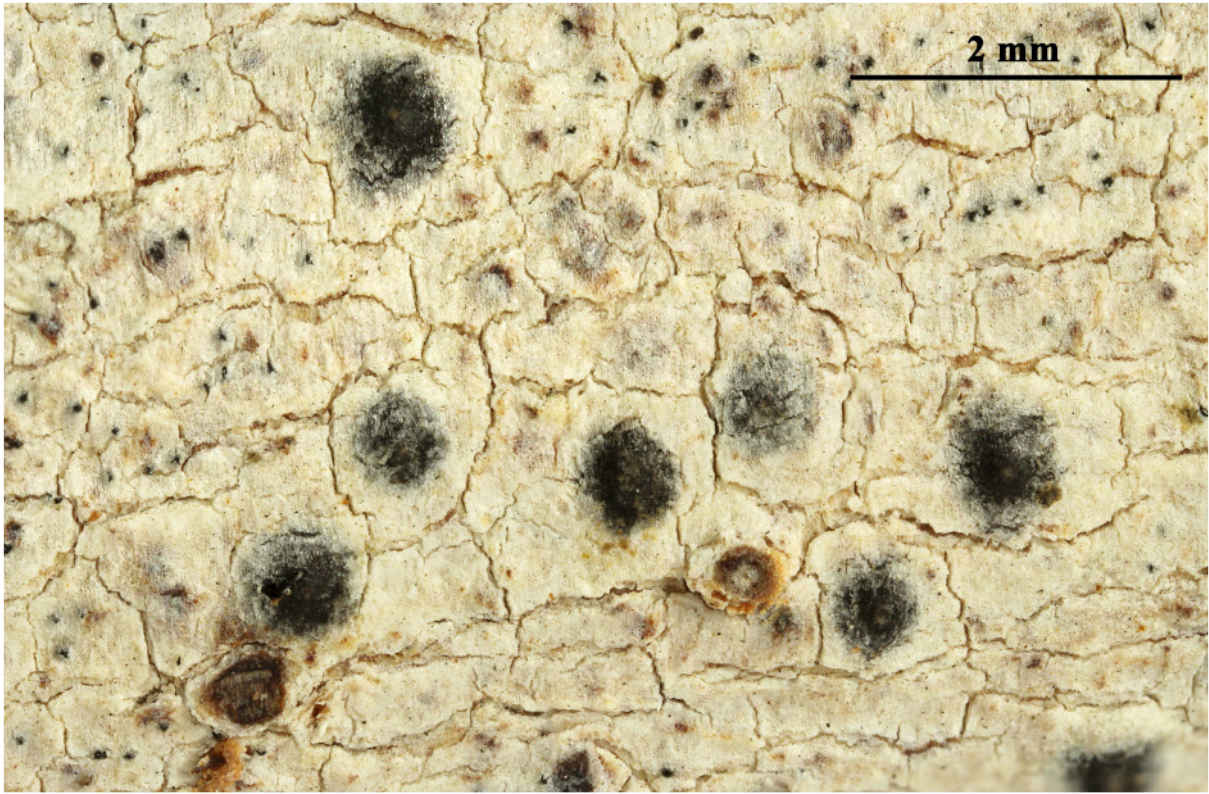
Mycomicrothelia megaspora Aptroot & M. Cáceres

Lichenologist **45**: 768 (2014); type: Brazil, Rondônia, Estação Ecológica de Cuniã, km 760 on road BR 319 NNE of Porto Velho, Cáceres & Aptroot 15747, 20 xi 2012 (ISE—holotype; ABL—isotype).

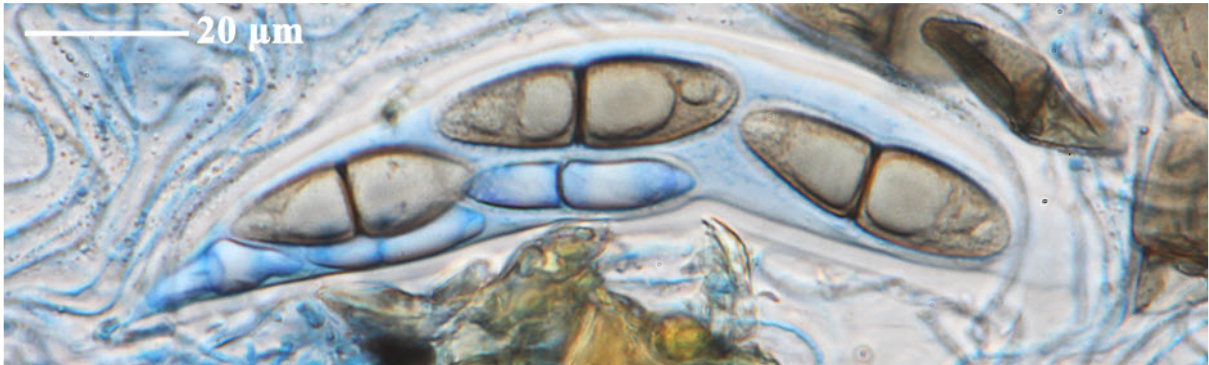
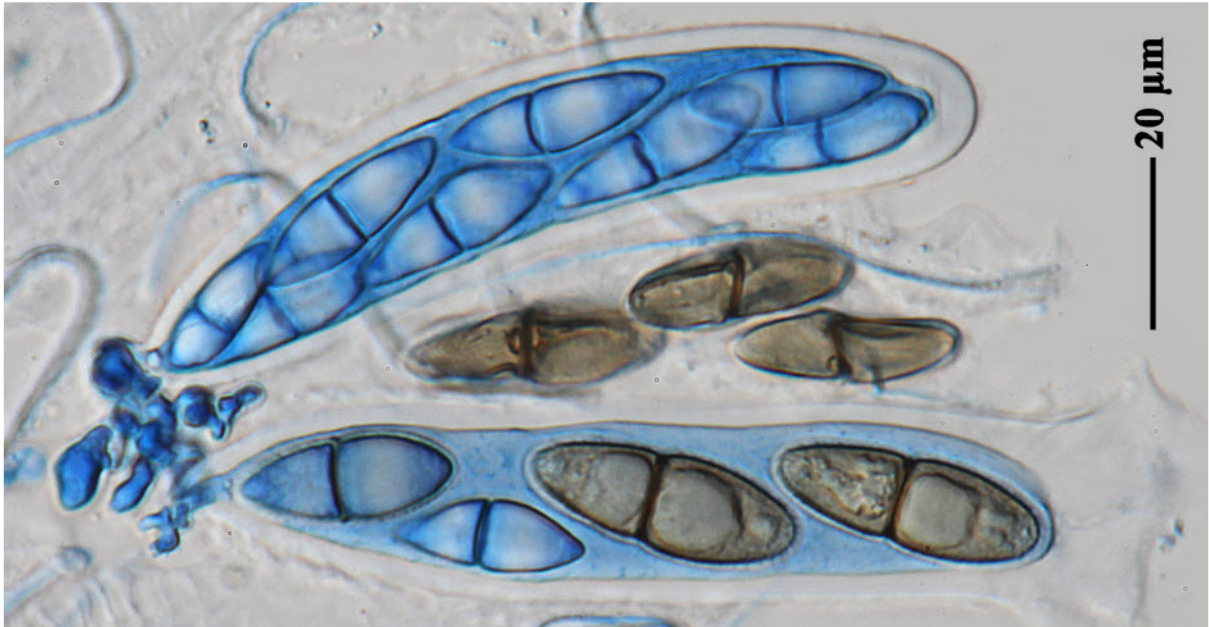
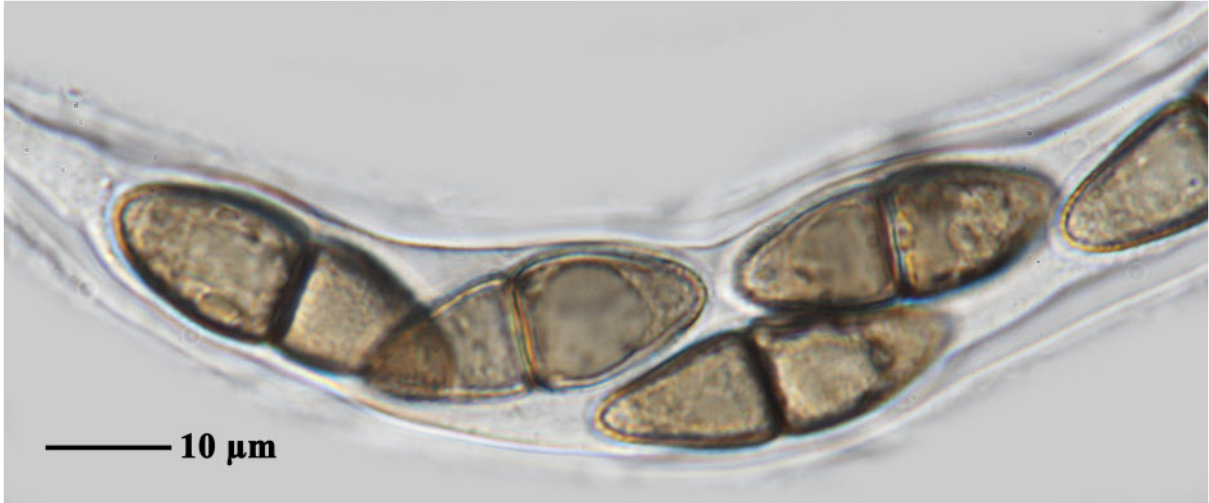
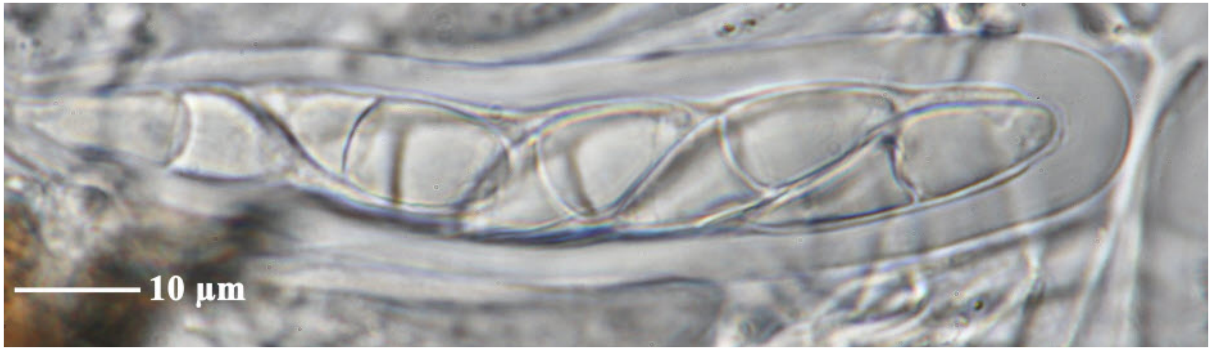
Thallus not corticate, smooth, continuous, thin, pinkish to whitish grey, surrounded by a black prothallus line. *Ascomata* simple, dispersed, conical, superficial, 0.5–0.9 mm diam., black. *Wall* only carbonized above, extending sideways as a clypeus. *Ostioles* black, apical. *Hamathecium* hyaline, not inspersed. *Asci* cylindrico-clavate, with 8 irregularly biseriate ascospores. *Ascospores* brown, 1-septate, clavate, often constricted at the septum, $(27-29-35(-40) \times 8-12 \mu\text{m}$, often surrounded by a 6–15 μm thick gelatinous layer. *Pycnidia* not observed. *Chemistry*. No substances detected. *Distribution*. Brazil. *Discussion*. This species has among the largest 1-septate ascospores in the genus. Only two species have 1-septate ascospores that are in the same size class, viz. *M. macrocarpa* and *M. xanthonica* (Komposch *et al.* 2002). Both differ by the inspersed hamathecium and the presence of lichexanthone.

FS: old spores brown and warty

[ABL11920], Brazil, Amazonia, Fazenda São Francisco off BR319, 30 km N of Porto Velho, 8°24'33" S, 63°58',56" W, c. 100 m, on tree bark in primary rain forest. Leg. M. Cáceres & A. Aptroot, 15.3.2012, det. A. Aptroot 2012.



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