

Verrucaria fusconigrescens Nyl.

Bull. Soc. Linn. Normandie, sér. 2, 6: 313 ('1872') [1873]

T: Collioure, Pyrenees, [SE France]; holo: H-NYL *n.v.*

Illustration: P.M.McCarthy & G.Kantvilas, *Australas. Lichenol.* 46: 32, fig. 1 (2000).

Thallus epilithic, rimose to areolate, medium greenish grey to dark grey-brown, \pm smooth, matt, to 60 μ m thick; areolae angular, plane to slightly convex, 0.1–0.5 mm wide. Algae globose, 6–14 μ m diam. Prothallus black, subtending the thallus and extending well beyond its margins. Perithecia semi-immersed to almost superficial, convex, hemispherical or subconical, (0.2–) 0.31 (–0.4) mm diam., dull black; apex rounded or somewhat flattened; ostiole usually inconspicuous. Involucrellum smooth, brown-black to black in thin section, extending to the base of the exciple, 40–60 μ m thick near the apex, 60–80 μ m thick at the base, contiguous with the exciple, scarcely overgrown by the thallus at maturity (then only near the base). Exciple 15–20 μ m thick, brown-black. Centrum 0.15–0.25 mm wide. Periphyses 15–30 \times c. 2 μ m. Asci c. 70–80 \times 18–25 μ m. Ascospores elongate-ellipsoidal or narrowly clavate, 16–26 \times 7–12 μ m.

Occurs on coastal rocks (quartzite and mudstone) in north-western and south-eastern Tas. Also in France, Germany, Scandinavia, the British Isles and in eastern and western North America.

Tas.: Boat Harbour, 10 km NW of Wynyard, *J.A.Elix* 23785 (CANB); Cape Deslacs, *G.Kantvilas* 465/01 (HO).

