

Verrucaria tholocarpa P.M.McCarthy

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T: Vale R., Vale of Belvoir, 5 km NE of Mayday Mount, Tas., 21 May 1993, *P.M.McCarthy* 655 & *G.Kantvilas*; holo: MEL; iso: HO, MEL.

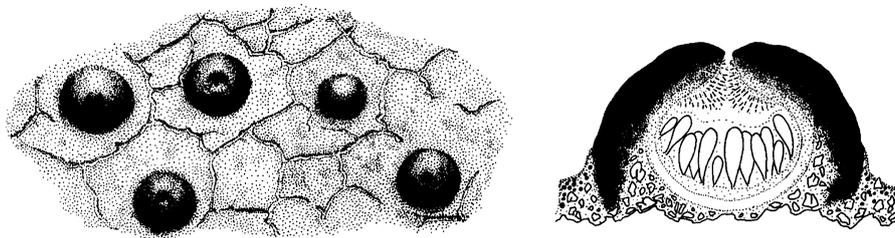
Illustration: P.M.McCarthy, *op. cit.* 122, fig. 7.

Thallus subepilithic to epilithic, continuous to areolate, smooth, matt, pale to medium greenish brown, 40–80 (–100) μm thick, ecorticate or with an uppermost layer of globose 3–5 μm diam. cells. Algae subglobose to globose, 5–10 \times 5–8 μm . Prothallus not apparent; basal layer absent. Perithecia semi-immersed to one-third immersed, hemispherical to subglobose, (0.27–) 0.38 (–0.52) mm diam., black; apex rounded; ostiole usually in a shallow 60–100 (–140) μm wide depression. Involucrellum usually contiguous with the exciple, 60–100 μm thick. Exciple 20–30 μm thick, hyaline at the base, darkening towards the apex. Centrum 0.2–0.35 mm wide. Periphyses 30–60 \times 1.5–3.5 μm . Asci 90–128 \times 26–35 μm . Ascospores elongate-ellipsoidal to broadly ellipsoidal, occasionally subcylindrical or clavate, 26–47 \times 11–20 μm .

Endemic to northern Tas. where it grows on aquatic limestone.

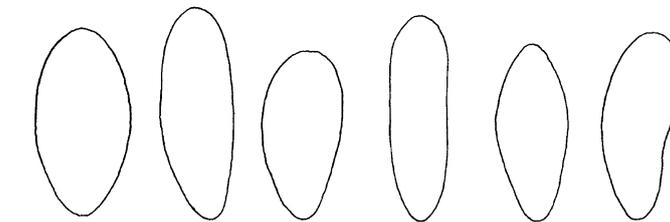
Tas.: bridge on Olivers Rd, Mersey R., 3 km S of Liena, *P.M.McCarthy* 640, 642 & *G.Kantvilas* (MEL).

A distinctive aquatic species with a comparatively pale thallus, moderately large prominent perithecia with a thick involucrellum, long periphyses and very large ascospores.



1 mm

0.2 mm



20 μm

