

CONIARTHONIA

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Coniarthonia Grube, *Lichenologist* 33: 492 (2001); from the Greek *konis* (dust, powder) and *arthos* (fleck-like, speckled), in reference to the powdery appearance of the fleck-like ascomata.

Type: *C. pyrnhula* (Nyl.) Grube

Thallus crustose, superficial, ecorticate, white to greenish grey or greyish, inconspicuous or developed in the outermost substratum layers; surface often finely granular; isidia absent. Prothallus present or absent. Algal layer distinct or not. Medulla absent. Ascomata usually poorly delimited, spot-like, elongate, stellate or irregular, plane, red-pruinose. Epihymenium weakly gelatinised, hydrophobic, interspersed with red pigments. Hymenium weakly gelatinised, hydrophobic, interspersed with red pigments, with \pm dispersed asci. Hypothecium indistinct, poorly delimited from the hymenium, colourless or \pm weakly interspersed with red pigments. Paraphyses branched and anastomosing, usually without distinct apical cells. Asci of the *Arthonia*- or *Arthothelium*-type, fissitunicate, 4–8-spored, clavate to globose, stipitate; lateral walls \pm thickened, thinner towards the base. Ascospores ellipsoidal to slightly obovate, transversely septate to muriform, colourless, $15\text{--}40 \times 6.5\text{--}19.0 \mu\text{m}$. Pycnidia not seen.

Coniarthonia is a pantropical to subtropical genus of six corticolous species, one of which occurs in Australia.

M. Grube, *Coniarthonia*, a new genus of arthonioid lichens, *Lichenologist* 33: 491–502 (2001).