PSEUDORAMONIA

Armin Mangold, John A. Elix & H. Thorsten Lumbsch

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Pseudoramonia Kantvilas & Vězda, *Lichenologist* 32: 343 (2000); from the Greek *pseudes* (false) and the genus name *Ramonia* Stizenb., in reference to their superficial similarity.

Type: *P. stipitata* (Vězda & Hertel) Kantvilas & Vězda

Thallus immersed to superficial, pale grey to yellowish or greenish grey, with a protocortex that can become partly conglutinated and form a true cortex. Photobiont trentepohlioid. Prothallus absent. Ascomata ±rounded to slightly irregular, perithecioid to apothecioid, distinctly stalked. Proper exciple fused, thick, hyaline to yellowish brown internally, brown to carbonised marginally, non-amyloid. Hymenium non-amyloid, not inspersed, conglutinated; paraphyses ±straight, parallel, unbranched, the tips not thickened; lateral paraphyses not clearly separated from the proper exciple; columellar structures absent. Epihymenium hyaline, egranulose. Asci 8-spored, non-amyloid, clavate. Ascospores 1–2-seriate, transversely septate, hyaline, non-amyloid; ascospore wall thin to ±thick, halonate.

Chemistry: Containing β-orcinol depsidones.

This genus includes two species, *P. richeae*, a Tasmanian endemic, and *P. stipitata*, from the Venezuelan Andes (Kantvilas & Vězda, 2000). They differ from other thelotrematoid taxa by having distinctly stipitate ascomata. Although, ascomatal morphology is similar to that of *Melanotopelia* and *Topeliopsis*, the latter has a non-carbonised exciple, while *Melanotopelia* has estipitate ascomata, conspicuous lateral paraphyses and muriform ascospores.

G.Kantvilas & A.Vězda, Studies on the lichen family Thelotremataceae in Tasmania. The genus *Chroodiscus* and its relatives, *Lichenologist* 32: 325–357 (2000).