

## THECARIA

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*Thecaria* Fée, *Essai Crypt. Écorc.* xxxvii, xcii, 58 (1825); from the Greek *theke* (a container or sheath), and the Latin suffix *-aria* (indicating a container), possibly in reference to the conspicuous lirellae.

Type: *T. quassiicola* Fée

Thallus pale olive-green to pale brownish green, smooth, glossy, lacking soredia and isidia. Ascomata lirelliform, sessile, scattered, with a conspicuous thalline margin; lips open. Disc bright red or white-pruinose. Proper exciple thick, completely carbonised. Hymenium interspersed. Ascospores 1 or 8 per ascus, muriform, pale brown at maturity, I–.

Chemistry: Isohypercrelline (a red perylene quinone pigment) in the ascomatal disc, or no compounds detected.

A tropical to subtropical, corticolous genus of three species; two are known from Australia.

A.W.Archer, The lichen genera *Phaeographis* and *Phaeographina* (Graphidaceae) in Australia 2: *Phaeographina* – new reports and new species, *Telopea* 9: 329–344 (2001); A.W.Archer, The lichen genus *Graphina* (Graphidaceae) in Australia: new reports and new species, *Mycotaxon* 77: 153–180 (2001); A.W.Archer, New combinations and synonymies in the Australian Graphidaceae, *Telopea* 11: 59–78 (2005).

Disc bright red; ascospores 125–175 µm long, 1 per ascus ..... **1. *T. montagnei***  
Disc white-pruinose; ascospores 65–100 µm long, 8 per ascus ..... **2. *T. quassiicola***