

ESCHATOGONIA

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Eschatogonia Trevis., *Spighe e Paglie* 6 (1853); from the Greek *eskhatos* (end, at the end) and *gonion* (a seed), in reference to the propagules developing at the margins of the squamules.

Type: *E. montagnei* Trevis. [= *E. prolifera* (Mont.) R.Sant.]

Thallus squamulose. Squamules 0.5–2.0 mm wide, elongate and incised, lacking isidia and soredia. Lacinules (lobules) 0.02–0.50 mm wide, developing on squamule margins, often proliferating, becoming coralloid and imbricate and dominating the thallus. Upper and lower cortices 5–9 μm thick, consisting of a single layer of rounded or cuboidal cells with thickened walls. Photobiont a unicellular green alga (*Pseudochlorella*); cells 8–15 μm diam., forming a continuous layer. Medulla poorly developed, consisting of loosely woven non-amyloid hyphae, frequently containing lichen substances. Prothallus white or pale. Apothecia biatorine, sessile, simple or aggregated, laminal on the squamules; disc \pm rounded in outline, plane to convex, pale brown to dark reddish brown. Proper exciple composed of conglutinated radially orientated hyphae, colourless, pale tan, yellow-brown or dark red, K–. Epihymenium indistinct. Hymenium colourless to pale yellow, 35–60 μm thick, amyloid. Hypothecium colourless, pale yellow or pale red-brown. Paraphyses 1.5–2.0 μm wide, slightly thickened at the apex. Asci elongate-clavate, with a well-developed tholus and a narrow paler conical axial mass. Ascospores 0–3-septate, bacilliform to filiform, colourless, 12–55 \times 1.7–3.0 μm , thin-walled. Conidiomata pycnidial, immersed or superficial; outer wall tan to reddish brown; ostiole pale to brown; conidiogenous cells elongate, enteroblastic. Conidia bacilliform, straight, 9–15 \times 0.5–1.0 μm .

Eschatogonia is a tropical genus of three species, one of which occurs in Australia. These lichens are primarily corticolous, but they also grow on corticolous bryophytes.

K.Kalb, New or otherwise interesting lichens II, *Biblioth. Lichenol.* 88: 301–329 (2004).