

PSEUDOPYRENULA

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Pseudopyrenula Müll.Arg., *Flora* 66: 247 (1883); from the Greek *pseudo* (not real) and *pyren* (a nut or hard seed), in reference to the closed ascomatal wall.

Type: *P. diluta* (Fée) Müll.Arg.

Thallus white to yellowish or grey, not corticate. Ascomata simple, black, lacking pseudostromatic tissues, globose to pyriform, erumpent from the substratum. Ostiole apical. Hamathecium colourless or occasionally yellow, usually interspersed with oil droplets. Ascospores 8 per ascus, IKI-, irregularly biseriolate, colourless, fusiform with subacute ends, symmetrically 3–9-septate, not constricted at the septa; immature ascospores often surrounded by a thin gelatinous sheath; lumina diamond-shaped. Conidiomata rather rare.

Chemistry: Thallus rarely with lichexanthone (not seen in Australian specimens); hamathecium often with yellow anthraquinone.

A genus of eight species, mostly tropical epiphytes. Two species are known from Australia.

A. Aptroot, P. Diederich, E. Sérusiaux & H. J. M. Sipman, Lichens and lichenicolous fungi of Papua New Guinea, *Biblioth. Lichenol.* 64: 1–220 (1997); A. Aptroot, A world revision of *Massarina*, *Nova Hedwigia* 66: 89–162 (1998); R. C. Harris, A preliminary revision of *Pseudopyrenula* Müll. Arg. (Lichenized Ascomycetes, Trypetheliaceae) with a redistribution of the names previously assigned to the genus, *Lichenogr. Thomsoniana* 133–148 (1998).

Ascospores 21–25 × 6–9 µm..... **2. *P. subnudata***
Ascospores 26–35 × 8–11 µm..... **1. *P. diluta***