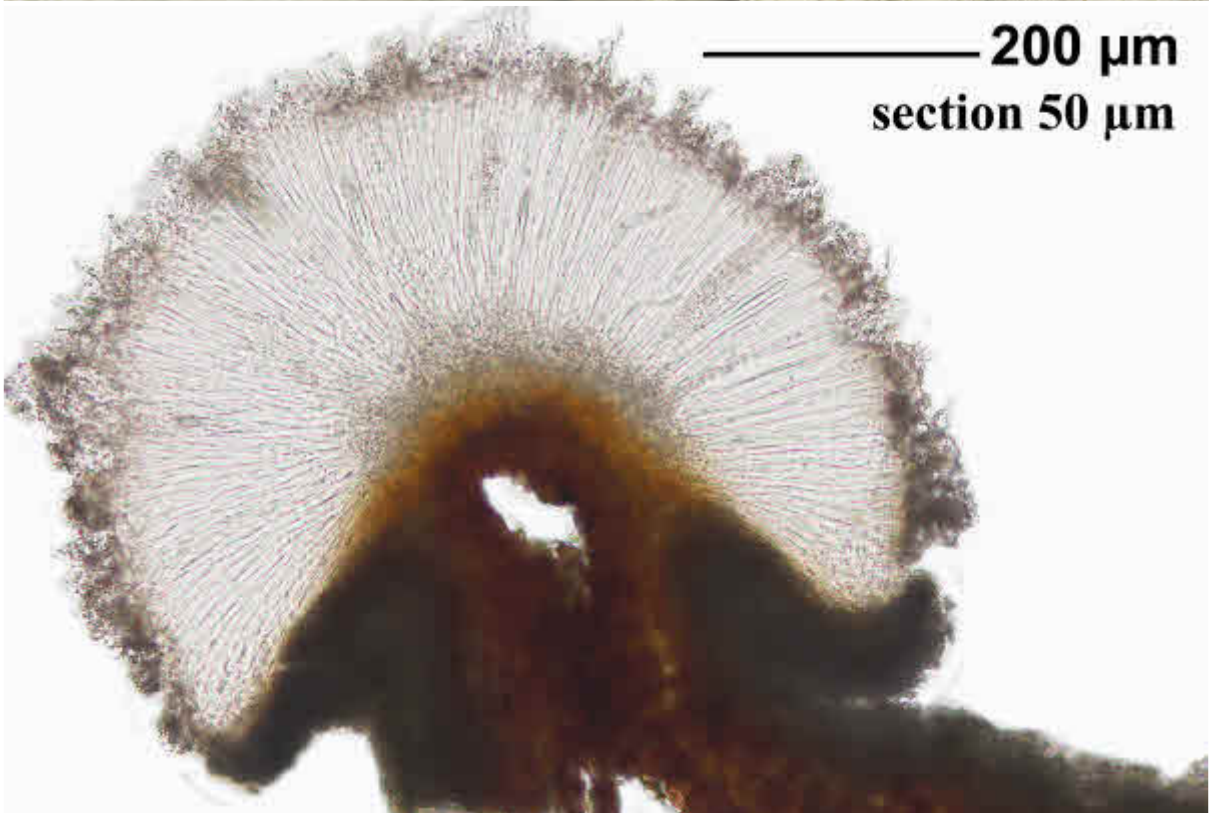
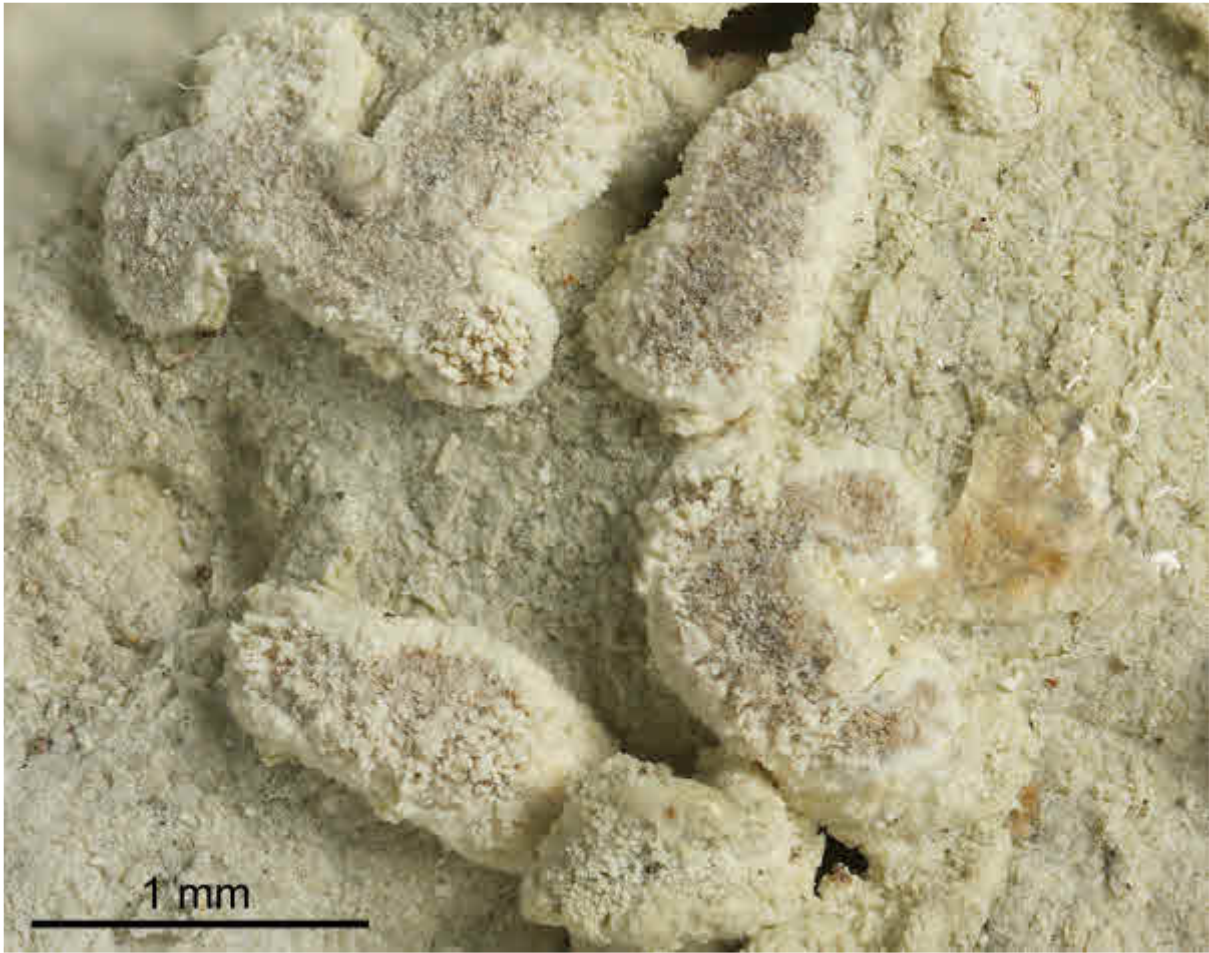


Diorygma rufopruinosum (A.W.Archer) Kalb, Staiger & Elix

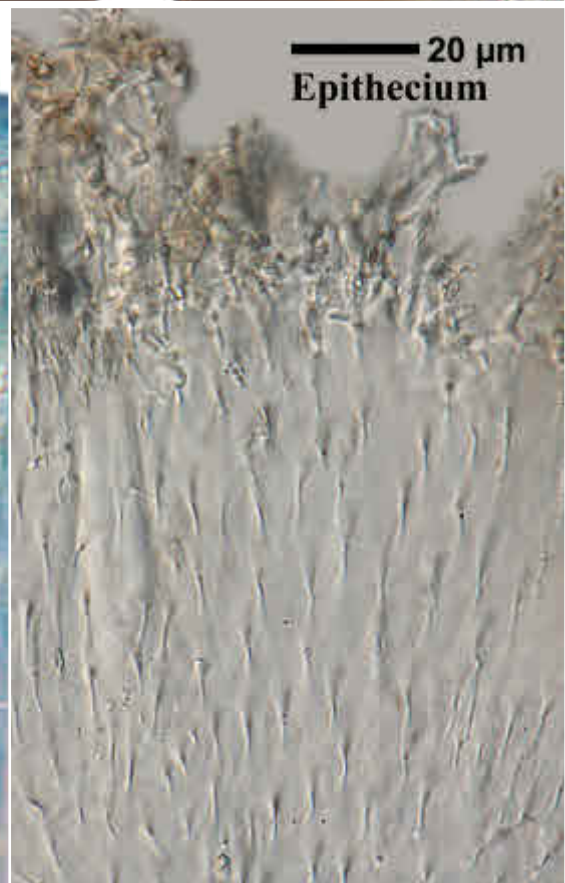
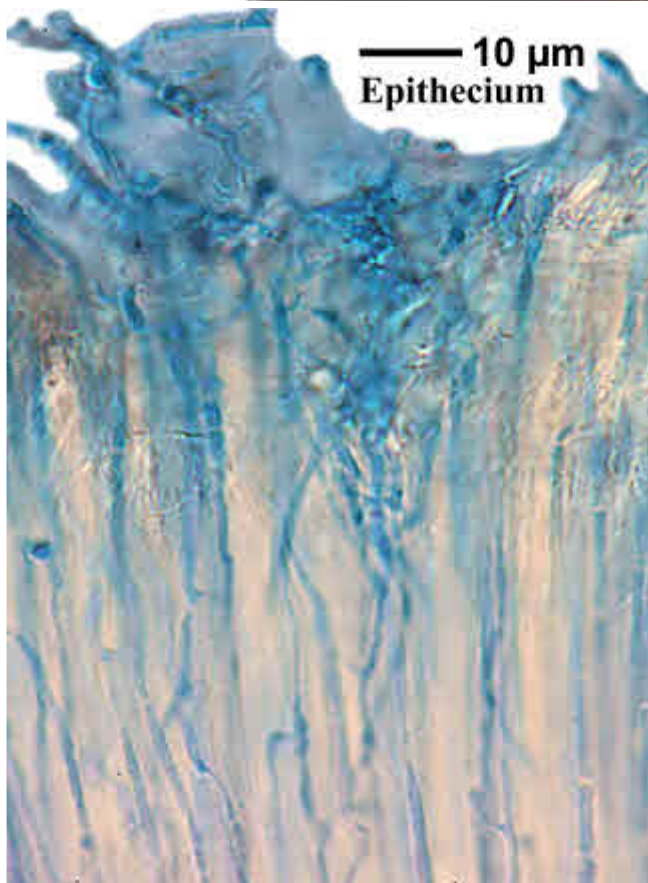
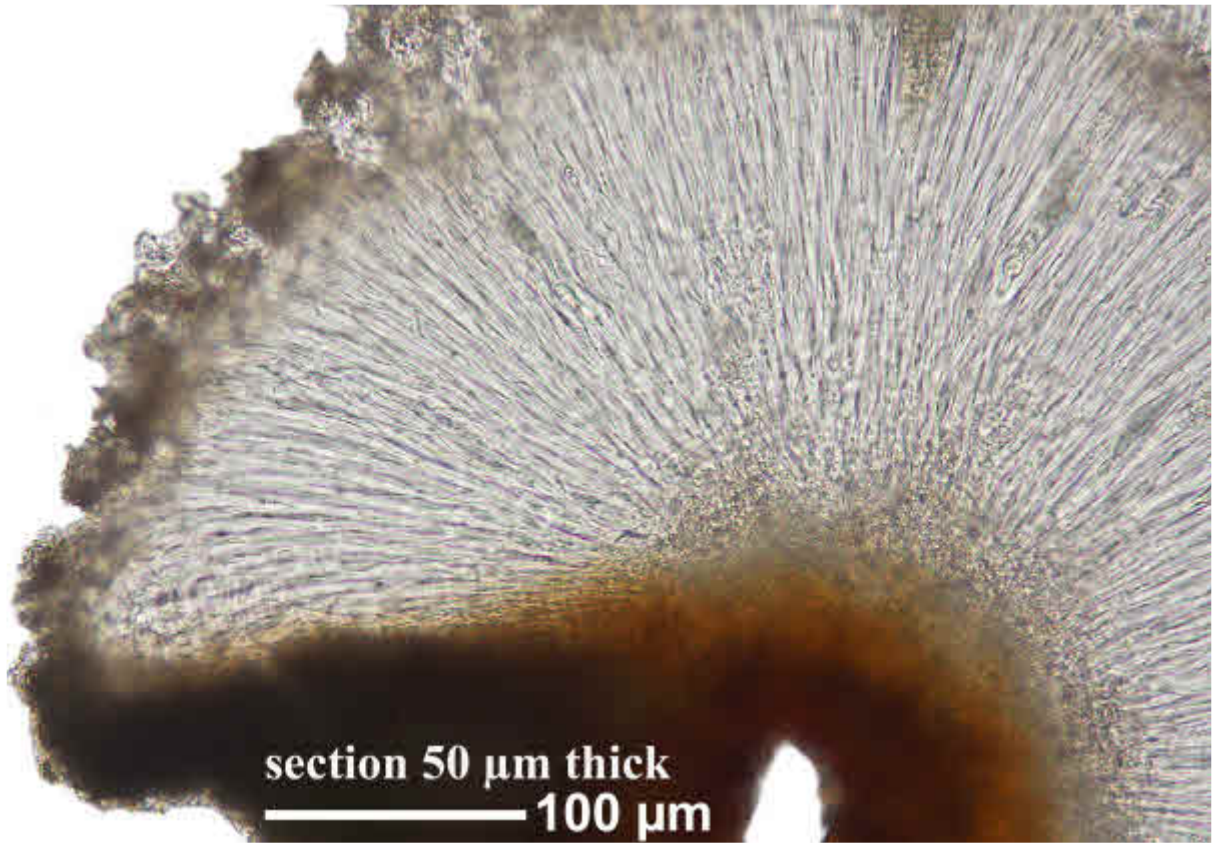
Thallus corticolous, whitish, pale grey, 70-100 µm thick; surface matt, farinose-granular; medulla white with many crystals. Lirellae 1-4 x 0.4-0.8 mm; disc wide or narrow, flat with thick whitish brown to pale brown, lax pruina; exciple uncarbonised, rudimentary, yellowish hyphae only present basally. Hymenium not interspersed, I- or I+ pale bluish; epithecium well developed, over 40 µm high in part. Ascospores 1/ascus, hyaline, muriform, 120-155(-215) x 30-45(-63) µm, I+ blue-violet. Chemistry: protocetraric acid (major), ± salazinic acid, ± norstictic acid. Lit. Kalb, Staiger & Elix (2004, Symb. Bot. Ups. 34:1).

[17222], Kalb: Lichenes Neotropici 588. Australia, Queensland, some km north of Cardwell, 18°12'48" S, 146°00'44" E, 5 m, growing in a tropical coast-rainforest with *Avicennia mariana*, *Lumnitzera ramosa*, *Xylocarpus granatum* etc. Leg. K. & J. Kalb, 23.08.2002, det. K. Kalb.



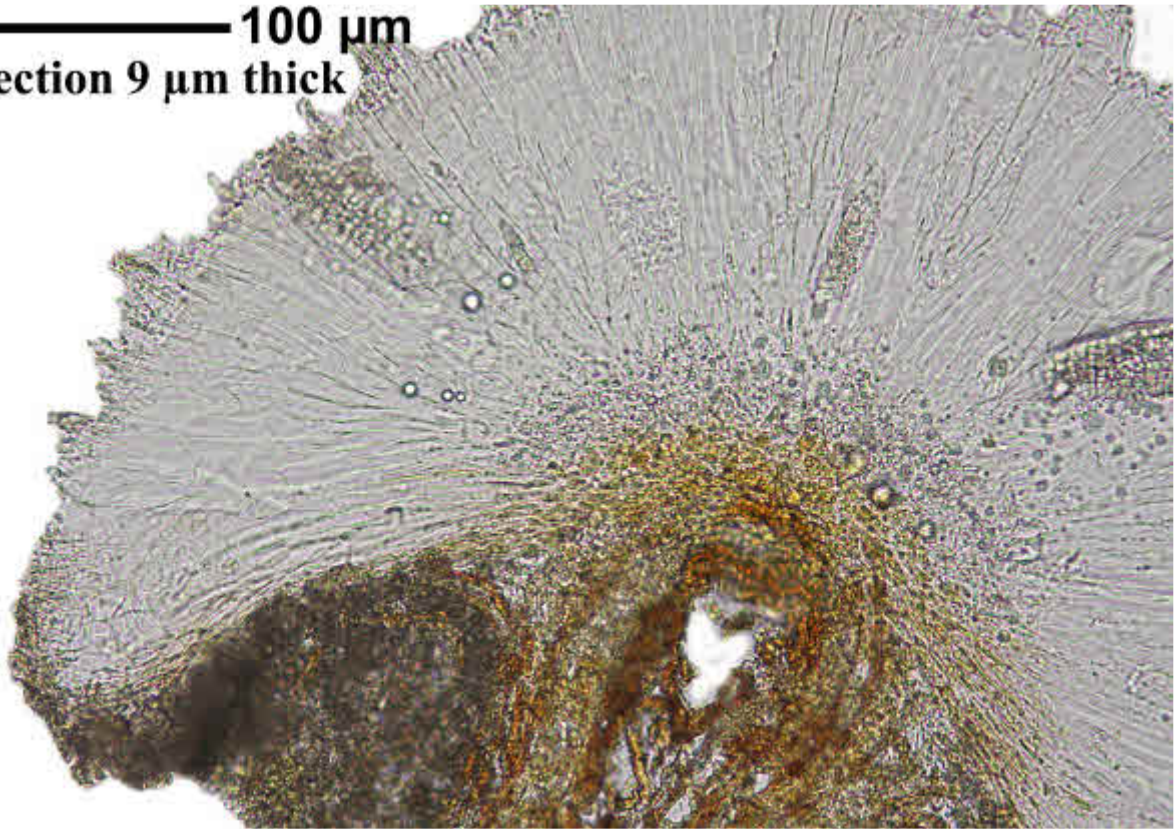


Diorygma rufopruinosum

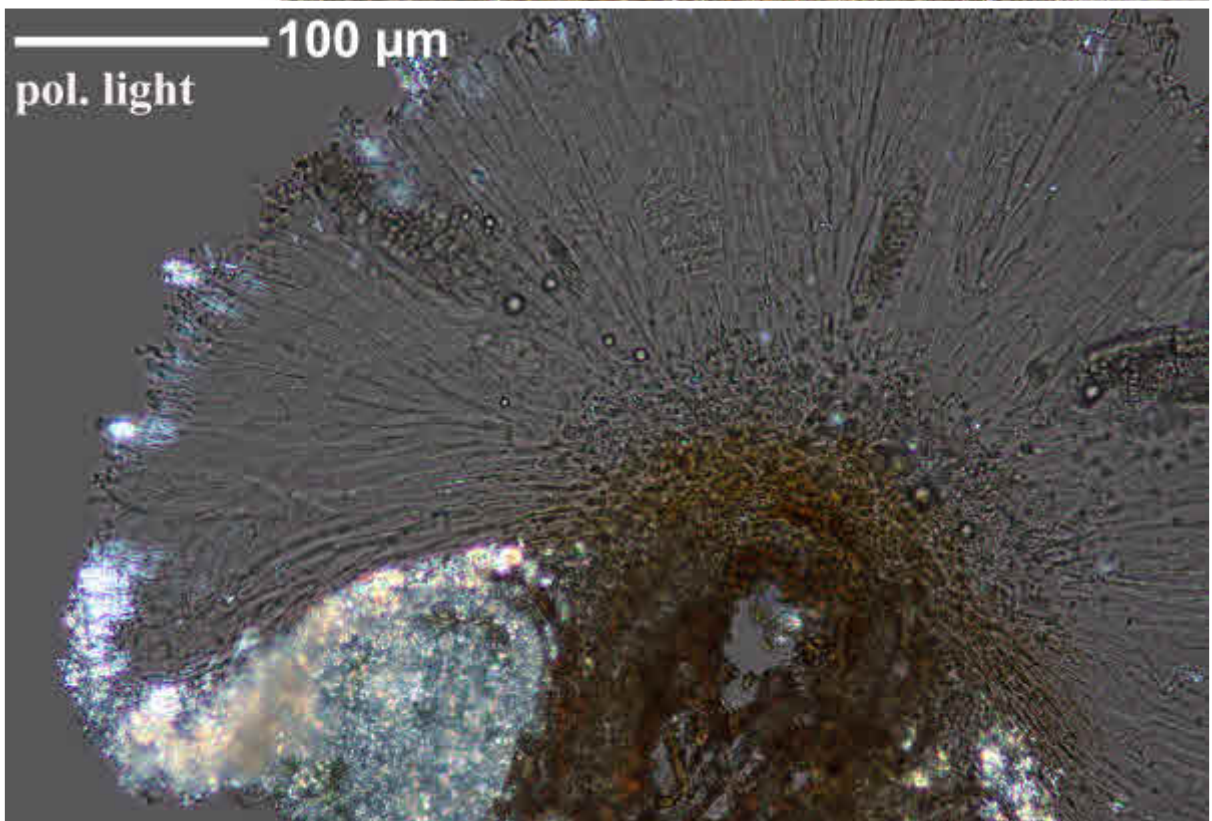


Diorygma rufopruinosum

100 μm
section 9 μm thick



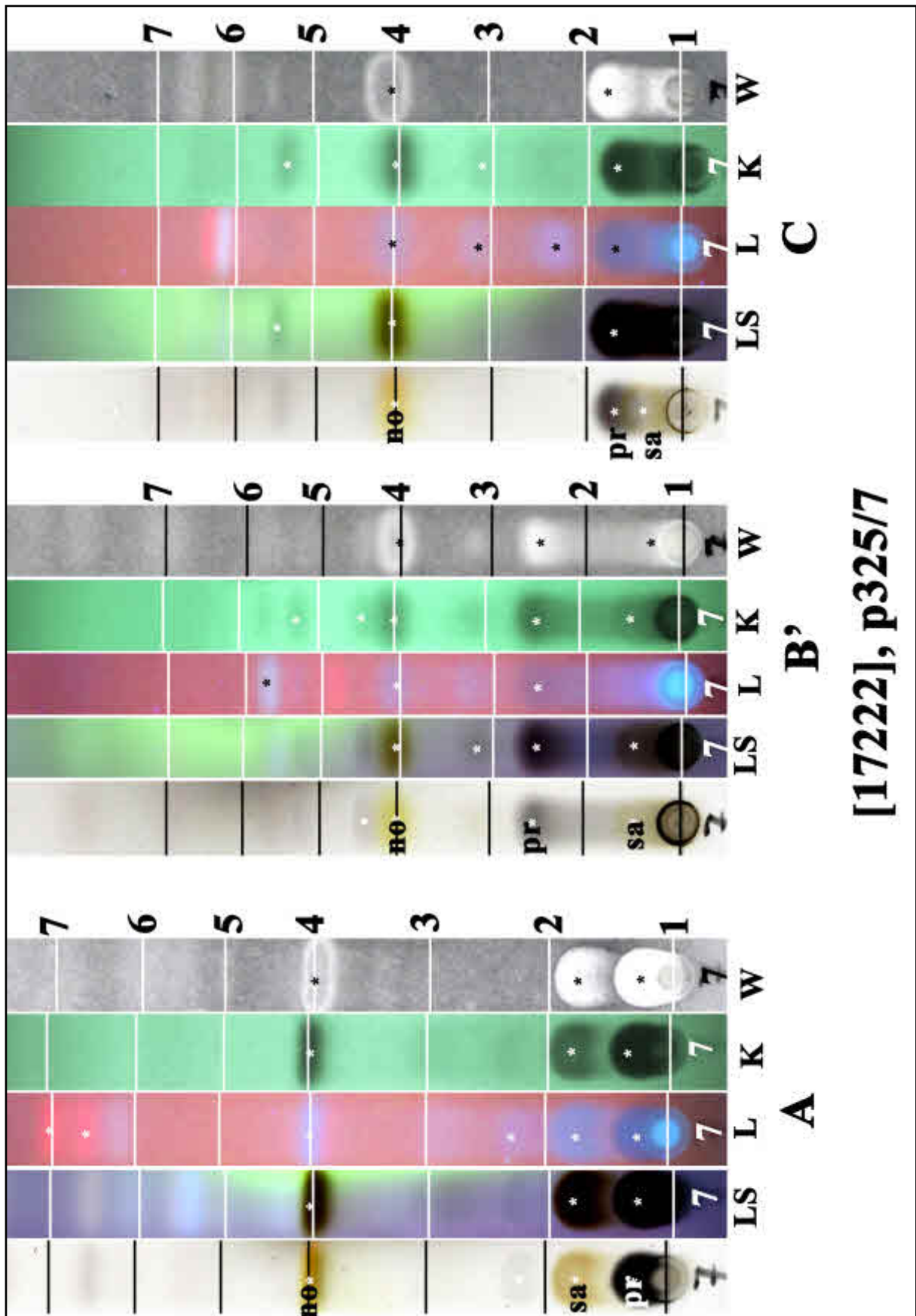
100 μm
pol. light



Diorygma rufopruinosum



Diorygma rufopruinosum



[17222], p325/7

no: norstictic acid, pr: protocetraric acid, sa: salazinic acid

Diorygma rufopruinosum