

F. Schumm (2026):

Images of Lichens
Vežda Lichenes Selecti Exsiccati
part 20

With this volume, I continue the documentation of Vezda's works on exiccata, now with Lichenes Selecti as part 20. I have chosen the genus names that Vezda used, even though others are now more common. However, I also include the currently used names in the synonym list and the index. In addition, I have again made every effort to add species descriptions to the detailed information on the labels from the literature.

For the descriptions of europaean species I used mainly the excellent descriptions that are provided in Prof. Nimis *ITALIC* 8 under the URL: <https://italic.units.it/>

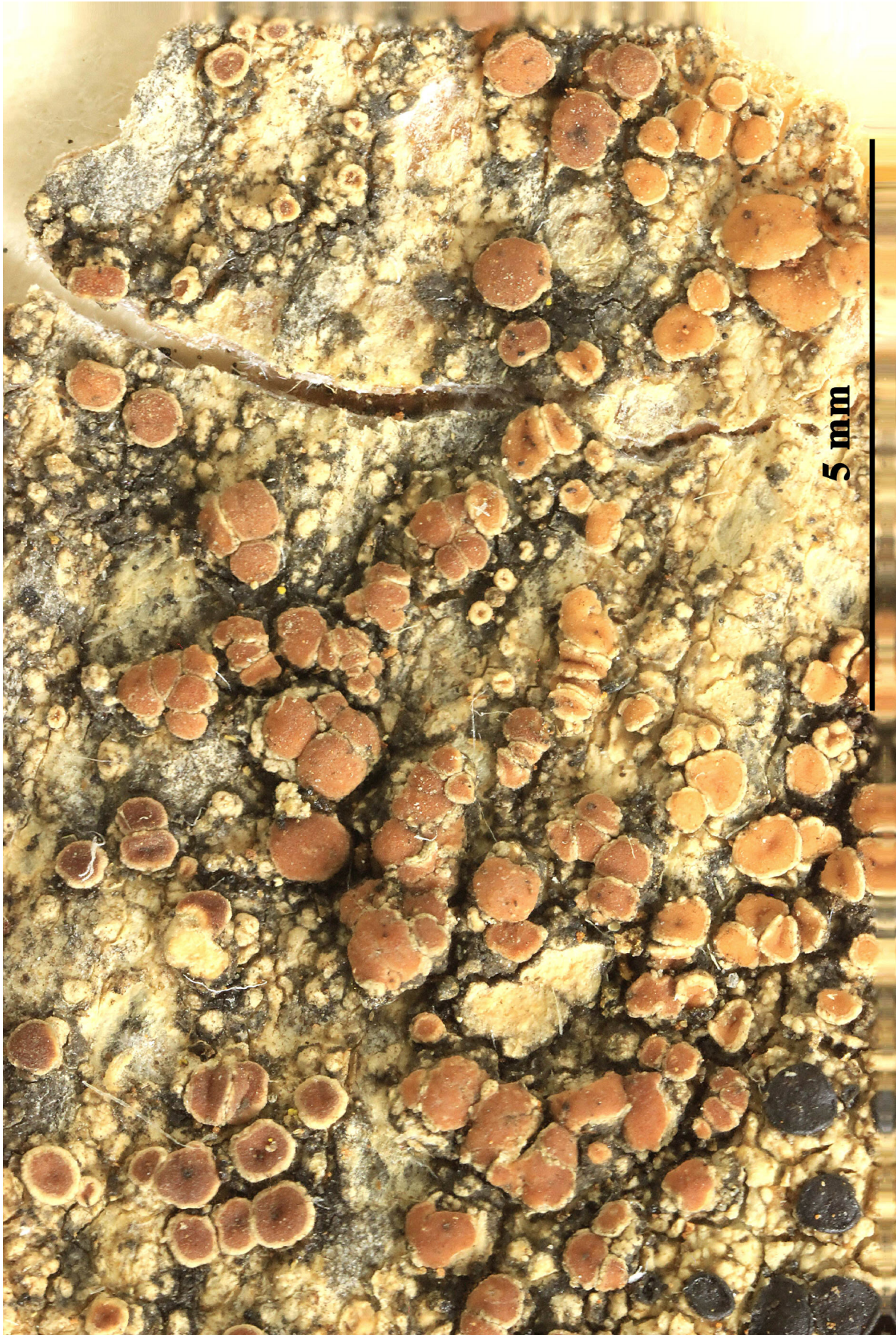
and the Australian Lichenslist under the Url: https://www.anbg.gov.au/abrs/lichenlist/lichenchecklist_e_o.html

F. Schumm, 2026

Lecania cyrtella (Ach.) Th. Fr., Lich. Scand. (Upsaliae)(1): 294 (1871)
= *Lecidea cyrtella* Ach. 1803

[VZ2311], URSS. Caucasus occid., Colchis: Sukhumi, in vivinitate pagi Paskhu, secus rivum Akhei, 800-1100 m. Ad corticem *Alni barbatæ*- Leg. V. Vašák, 14.8.1983, det. A. Vězda. EX A, VĚZDA LICHENES SELECTU EXSICCATI NR. 2311.

Thallus crustose, very thin, continuous to somehow granular and uneven, pale to dirty grey-green or white. Apothecia lecanorine at least when young, round, adpressed, emergent to sessile, 0.2-0.7 mm across, with a brownish to (rarely) almost black, flat to finally convex disc (translucent and dark-spotted when wet), and a rather thin, smooth to crenulate, often finally excluded, white or pale grey thalline margin. Proper exciple thin, dark brown; epithecium pale brown, often with fine pigment granules; hymenium colourless, (38-)43-57(-60) μm high; paraphyses coherent, mostly simple, 1.5-2 μm thick at mid-level, the apical cells 2-3(-4) μm wide; hypothecium colourless. Asci 8-spored, clavate, with a K/I+ blue apical dome penetrated by a narrow, K/I- apical cushion surrounded by a narrow, deeply K/I+ blue zone, the wall K/I- but surrounded by an I+ red-brown, K/I+ blue outer layer, the ocular chamber relatively small, Biatora-type. Ascospores 1-septate, hyaline, narrowly ellipsoid, oblong to almost fusiform, straight to (often) slightly curved at maturity, 9-15(-17) x (3-)4-5 μm , without a gelatinous perispore. Pycnidia rare, immersed, the wall pale brown in upper part, colourless below. Microconidia thread-like, curved, 17-20 x c. 0.5 μm . Photobiont chlorococcoid. Spot tests: thallus K-, C-, KC-, P-, UV-. Chemistry: without lichen substances. - Note: a widespread holarctic lichen found on the base-rich bark of isolated trees, e.g. on *Populus*, *Juglans*, *Fraxinus*, *Sambucus*, mostly in Xanthorion-communities.



Lecania cyrtella

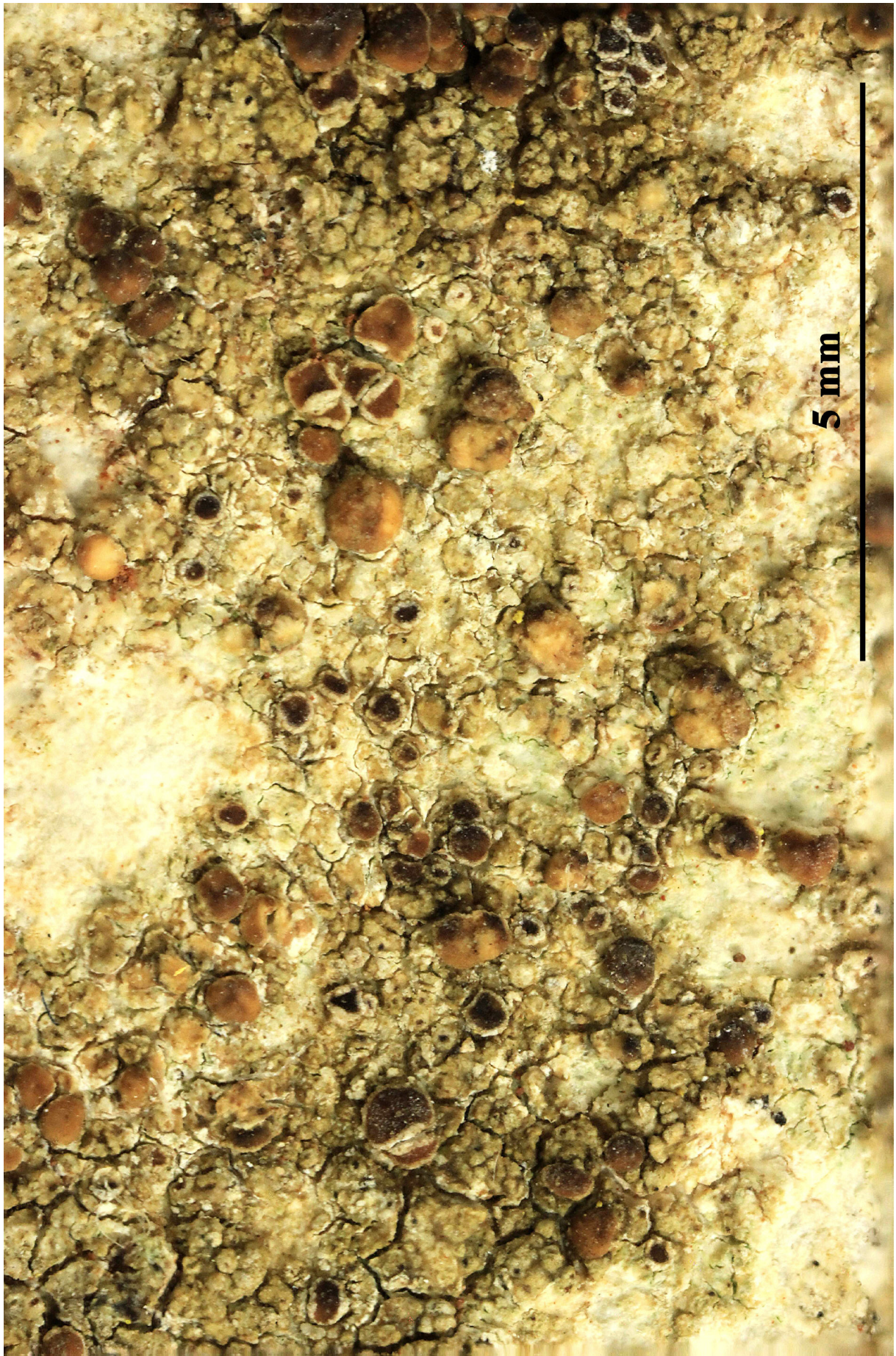


Lecania cyrtella

Lecania erysibe (Ach.) Mudd, Man. Brit. Lich.: 141 (1861)
= *Lichen erysibe* Ach. 1799

[VZ1297], Jugoslavia. Insula Korčula: Žrnovo Byanja, 15 m. Ad lapides calcareos murorum. Leg. A. Vězda, 14.8.1969. EX A. VEZDA LICHENES SELECTI EXSICCATI NR. 1297.

Thallus crustose, greenish grey, greenish yellow to dirty grey-brown, highly variable, from rimose to cracked-areolate, the areoles sharply angular, more or less regular, epruinose, with marginal, granulose, 60-80 μm wide blastidia which later can cover most of the thallus. Apothecia not always present, lecanorine, rounded, sessile, 0.2-0.6(-0.7) mm across, with a flat to slightly convex, orange-brown to dark brown disc and a thin, granular-blastidiate, often finally excluded thalline margin. Epithecium yellowish brown to dark brown, with a pale yellow epipsamma; hymenium colourless to pale brown, 50-70 μm high; paraphyses coherent, mostly not swollen at apex, but a few apical cells slightly clavate, up to 3(-4) μm wide; hypothecium colourless to pale brown. Asci 8-spored, narrowly clavate, with a K/I+ blue tholus and a central non-amyloid area, Bacidia-type. Ascospores 1-septate, hyaline, ellipsoid, 9-14(-15.5) x 3-5 μm , without a gelatinous perispore. Photobiont chlorococcoid. Spot tests: thallus K-, C-, KC-, P-, UV-. Chemistry: without lichen substances. - Note: a mainly temperate lichen found on calcareous substrata, often on mortar, concrete and brick walls below the subalpine belt.



Lecania erysibe



Lecania erysibe

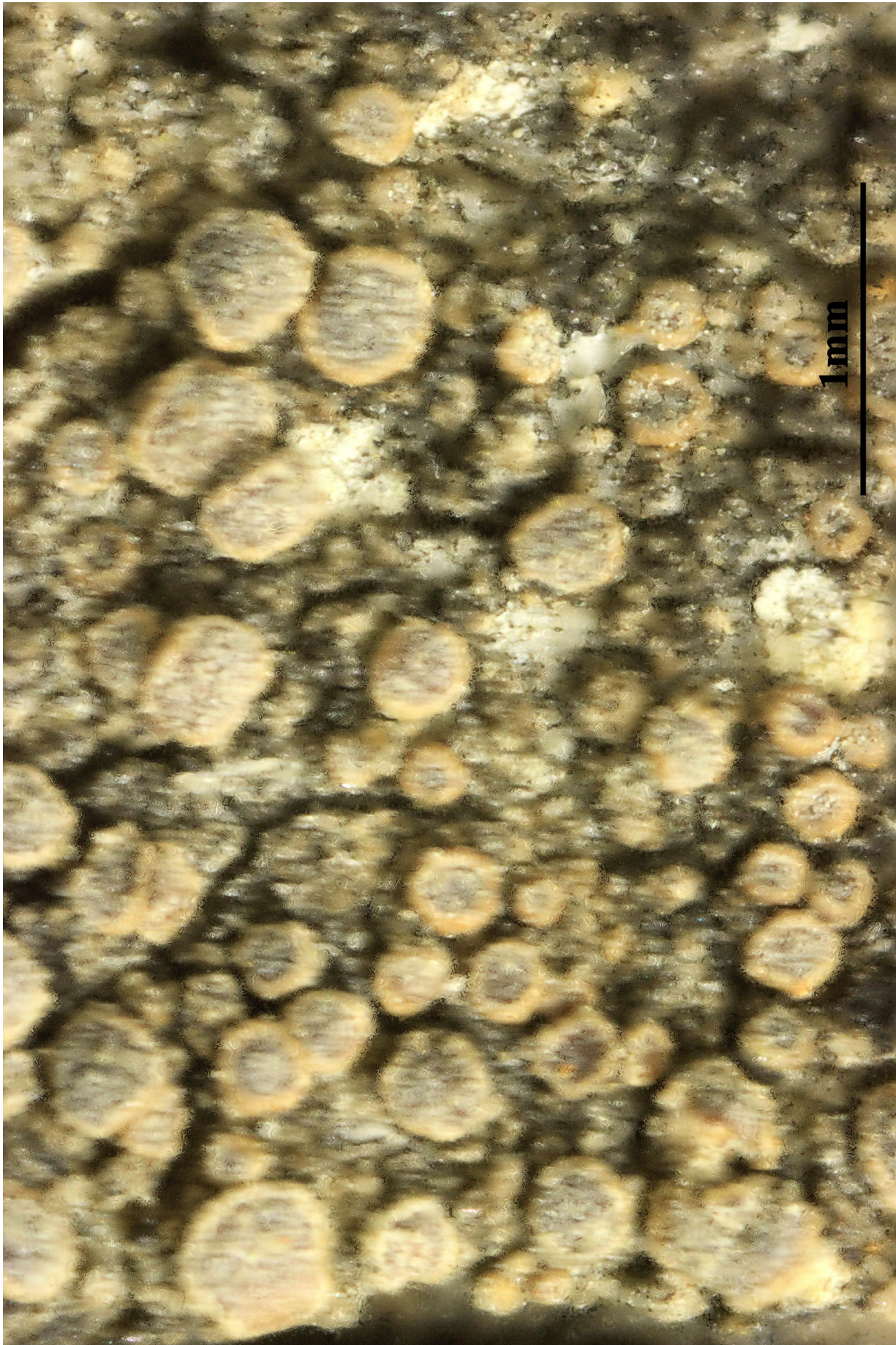
Lecania fuscella (Schaer.) A. Massal., *Alcuni Gen. Lich.*: 12 (1853)
= *Parmelia pallida* var. *fuscella* Schaer. 1839

[VZ1469], Turcia asiatica. Prov Bilecik, prope Bozüyük, 750m. Ad corticem *Populi* sp. Leg. K. Kalb et F. Plöbst, 30.8.1976. EX A. VěZDA LICHENES SELECTI EXSICCATI NR. 1469.

Thallus crustose, thinly episubstratic, whitish to pale grey, continuous to rarely rimose-areolate, effuse, sometimes almost disappearing, containing numerous clusters of coarse crystals visible under polarized light. Apothecia lecanorine, round, dispersed to crowded, sessile, constricted at base, 0.3-0.7(-1.3) mm across, with a pale brown to brown-black, flat to finally convex, often white- or grey-pruinose disc, and a thin, whitish, sometimes finally almost excluded thalline margin. Proper exciple poorly developed, paraplectenchymatous, of conglutinated cells; epithecium pale brown, olive-brown or violet-brown, sometimes with granules on the surface, N-, K- or K+ purplish brown; hymenium colourless, (45-)65-70 μm high; paraphyses simple to sometimes forked in upper part, strongly coherent, 2-2.5 μm thick at mid-level, the apical cells slightly swollen, 3-5 μm wide; hypothecium colourless. Asci 8-12(-16)-spored, inflated-clavate, with a K/I+ blue tholus and a central non-amyloid area, Bacidia-type. Ascospores (1-)3-septate, hyaline, straight or sometimes slightly curved, oblong-ellipsoid to fusiform-ellipsoid with abruptly rounded ends, 12-18(-23) x 4-6(-7) μm , without a gelatinous perispore. Pycnidia rare, immersed, subglobose, the wall red-brown to dark-brown around the ostiole, colourless in lower part. Conidia thread-like, curved, 15-20 x c. 0.8 μm . Photobiont chlorococcoid. Spot tests: K-, C-, KC-, P-, UV-. Chemistry: without lichen substances. - Note: a mild-temperate species found on the base-rich bark of isolated deciduous trees, especially *Populus*, *Juglans* and *Ulmus*.



Huilia circumnigrata



Huilia circumnigrata

Lecania nylanderiana A. Massal., Sched. Crit. Lich. Exsicc. (Veronae) 8:
152 (1856)

[VZ1010}, Bulgaria. Pontus, distr. Balchik, in vincinitate pagi Zusla,
10 m. Insaxosis cretaceis. Leg. A. Vezda, 19.12.1971, det. A Vězda vid.
H. Mayrhifer (1983). EX A.VĚZDA LICHENES SELECTI EXSICCATI
NR.1010.

Thallus crustose, episubstratic, thin, of sharply angular, flat areoles,
whitish, pale grey to grey-brown, without a distinct prothallus. Apothecia
lecanorine, 0.3-0.8 mm across, usually crowded and often deformed
by mutual compression, with a dark brown to black, but always whitish
pruinose, flat to slightly convex disc and a grey-pruinose thalline
margin. Thalline exciple clearly lecanorine, best developed in basal
parts, the cortex with a network of narrow hyphae, the medulla rich in
algae; proper exciple thin to moderately thick, pale to dark brown in
outer part, paler within; epithecium patchily dark brown, with an
epipsamma; hymenium colourless or yellowish in upper part, 60-80 μm
high; paraphyses coherent, the apical cells swollen, up to 6 μm wide.
Asci 8-spored, narrowly clavate, with a K/I+ blue tholus and a central
non-amyloid area, Bacidia-type. Ascospores 3-septate, hyaline, ellipso-
id with rounded ends, 12-16(-18) x 4-5 μm , thin-walled, without a
gelatinous perispore. Photobiont chlorococcoid. Spot tests: thallus K-
C-, KC-, P-, UV-. Chemistry: without lichen substances. - Note: a
temperate species found on vertical to rain-sheltered surfaces of calca-
reous rocks.



Lecania nylanderiana

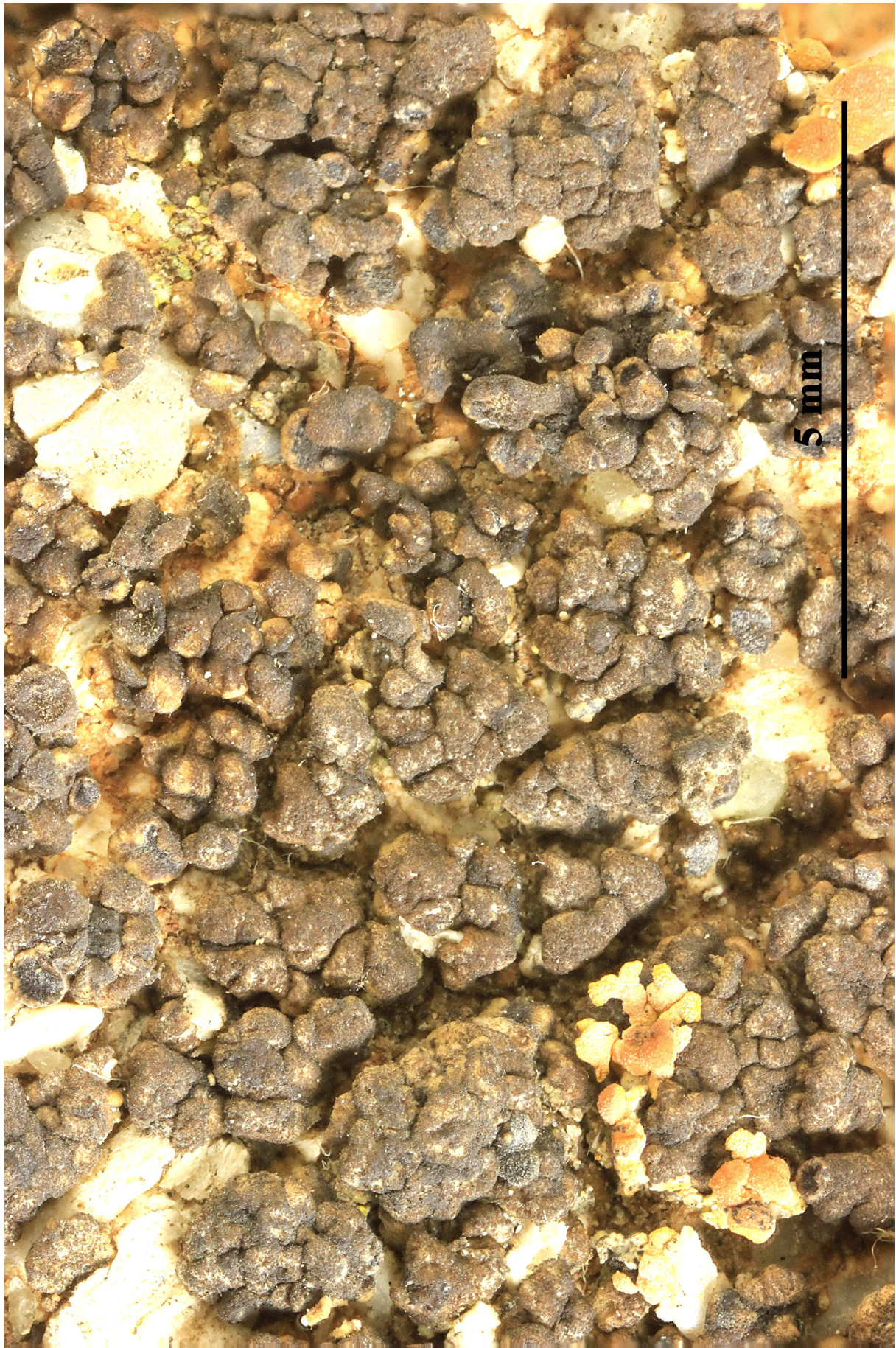


Lecania nylanderiana

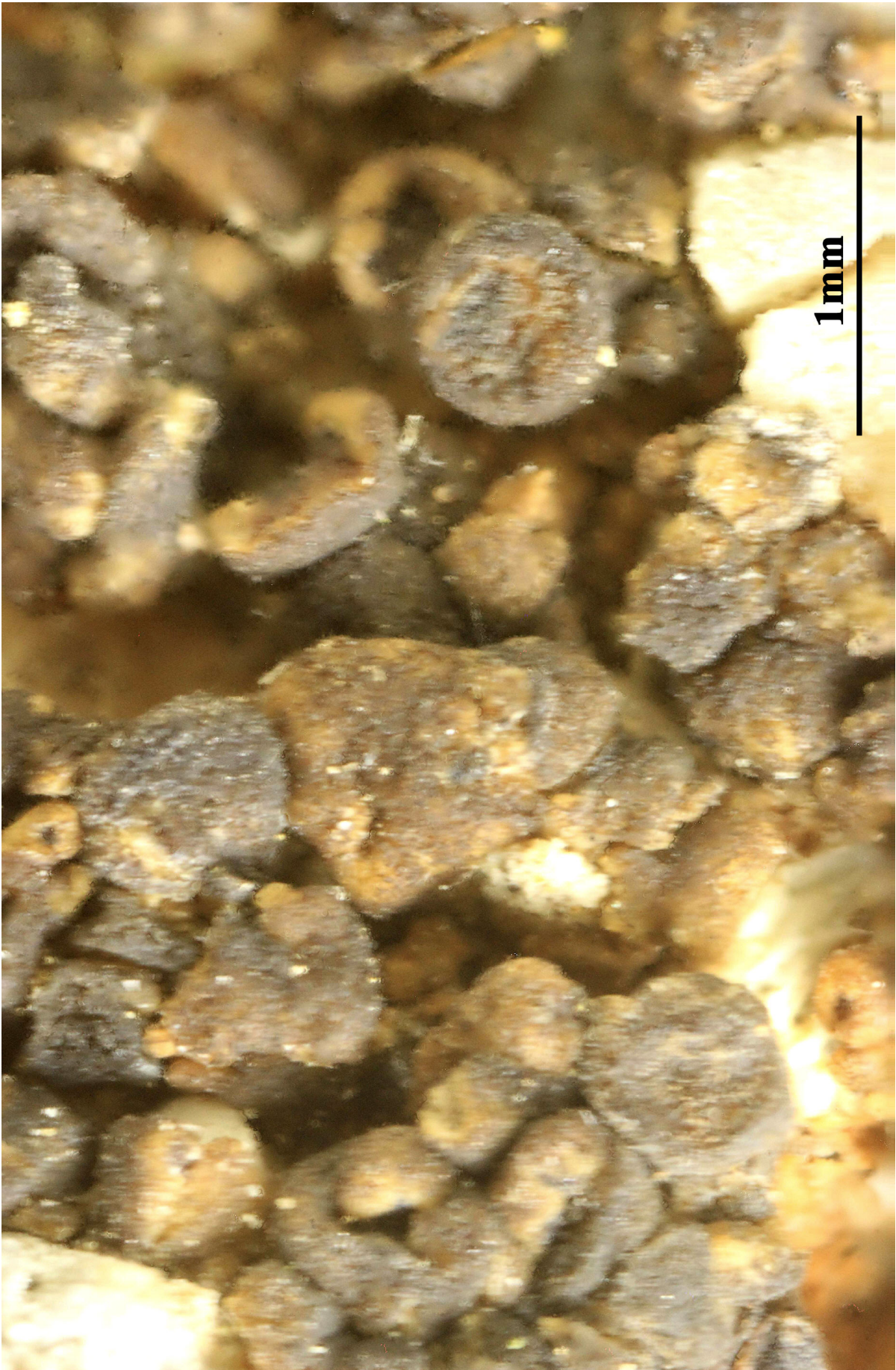
Lecania tavaresiana Clauzade & Vězda, Portug. acta biol. 12(nos 1-4): 14
(1974) [1972-4]
= *Lecania suavis* (Müll. Arg.) Mig. Krypt. Fl. Deutsch., Österr. u. Schweiz,
11: 331, 1926.
= *Callopisma suave* Müll. Arg. - Flora, 55: 472, 1872.

[VZ1285], Gallia. Vaucluse, Apt: Rocsalière, Rocher des Druides, 450
m. Ad saxa calcarea. Leg. G. Clauzade, 8.3.1968, ISOTYPUS. EX A.
VĚZDA LICHENES SELECTI EXSICCATI NR. 1285.

hallus crustose, episubstratic, rimose to areolate, yellowish white, red-
dish brown or dark brown in very exposed sites, the areoles of different
sizes on the same thallus, usually convex, sometimes subsquamulose.
Apothecia lecanorine, 0.5-1.2 mm across, with a flat to finally convex,
orange-brown to brown-black, sometimes grey-pruinose disc, a more or
less concolorous, at first rather thick, finally sometimes excluded thal-
line margin and often a darker pigmented parathecial ring visible
between disc and thalline margin. Thalline exciple corticate, the cortex
paraplectenchymatous, of isodiametrical cells, best developed in basal
parts; proper exciple of dark-pigmented, elongated hyphae; epithecium
orange brown to dark brown, the pigment extending into the upper parts
of hymenium, with a thin epipsamma; hymenium colourless or brow-
nish, 45-65 µm high; paraphyses strongly capitate, the apical cells 8-10
µm wide; hypothecium colourless. Asci 8-spored, narrowly clavate,
with a K/I+ blue tholus and a central non-amyloid area, Bacidia-type.
Ascospores 3-septate, hyaline, ellipsoid, (13-)16-20(-22) x (3-)4-4.5
µm, without a gelatinous perispore. Photobiont chlorococcoid. Spot
tests: K-, C-, KC-, P-, UV-. Chemistry: without lichen substances. -
Note: on steeply inclined to rain-sheltered surfaces of calcareous rocks,
often near small cracks, but also on walls of mortar, usually below the
montane belt.



Lecania tavaresiana



Lecania tavaresiana

Lecanora achariana A.L. Sm., Monogr. Brit. Lich., Edn 2 1: 261 (1918)
= *Protoparmeliopsis achariana* (A.L. Sm.) Moberg & R. Sant., in Santesson,
Moberg, Nordin, Tønsberg & Vitikainen, Lichen-Forming and Lichenicolous Fungi of Fennoscandia: 268 (2004)

[VZ2360], Italia. Sardinia. Distr. Lanusei, montes Gennargentu, in monte Brancu Spina, 1800 m. In rupibus schistosis. Leg. P. L. Nimis, C. Roux, M. Tretjak et A. Vězda, 4.4.1989. EX A. VĚZDA LICHENES SELECTI EXSICCATI NR. 2360.

Thallus crustose-placodioid to subfoliose, whitish grey, grey-green to pale yellowish green, epruinose or rarely slightly pruinose, very loosely attached, forming distinct, more or less orbicular to irregular, often confluent rosettes, the lobes flat to slightly convex, attached only in the central part of thallus, otherwise free, often ascending in peripheral parts, 1-2 mm wide, contiguous to often overlapping, especially in central parts. Lower surface whitish. Apothecia lecanorine, usually crowded in central parts of thallus, 1-3 mm across, strongly constricted at base to substipitate, with a flat, pale brown, epruinose disc and a prominent, raised, persistent, smooth to usually crenulate thalline margin. Epithecium brown, with an epipsamma of very small crystals; hymenium colourless, 50-70 μm high, I+ blue; paraphyses mostly simple; hypothecium colourless. Asci 8-spored, elongate-clavate, very thin-walled, with a K/I+ blue, tall tholus penetrated by a faintly amyloid apical cushion, the wall K/I-, surrounded by a K/I+ blue outer layer, Lecanora-type. Ascospores 1-celled, hyaline, ellipsoid, 10-16 x 4-6 μm . Photobiont chlorococcoid. Spot tests: cortex and medulla K-, C-, KC-, P-, UV-, or medulla (very rarely) K+ yellow turning red. Chemistry: upper cortex with usnic acid; medulla with zeorin and unknown triterpenoids. - Note: on exposed siliceous rocks, usually on the top of large boulders, sometimes overgrowing bryophytes; the only Italian station is from the summit of the Gennargentu Massif, where the species is fairly abundant. However, the species is also known from the Alps.



Lecanora achariana



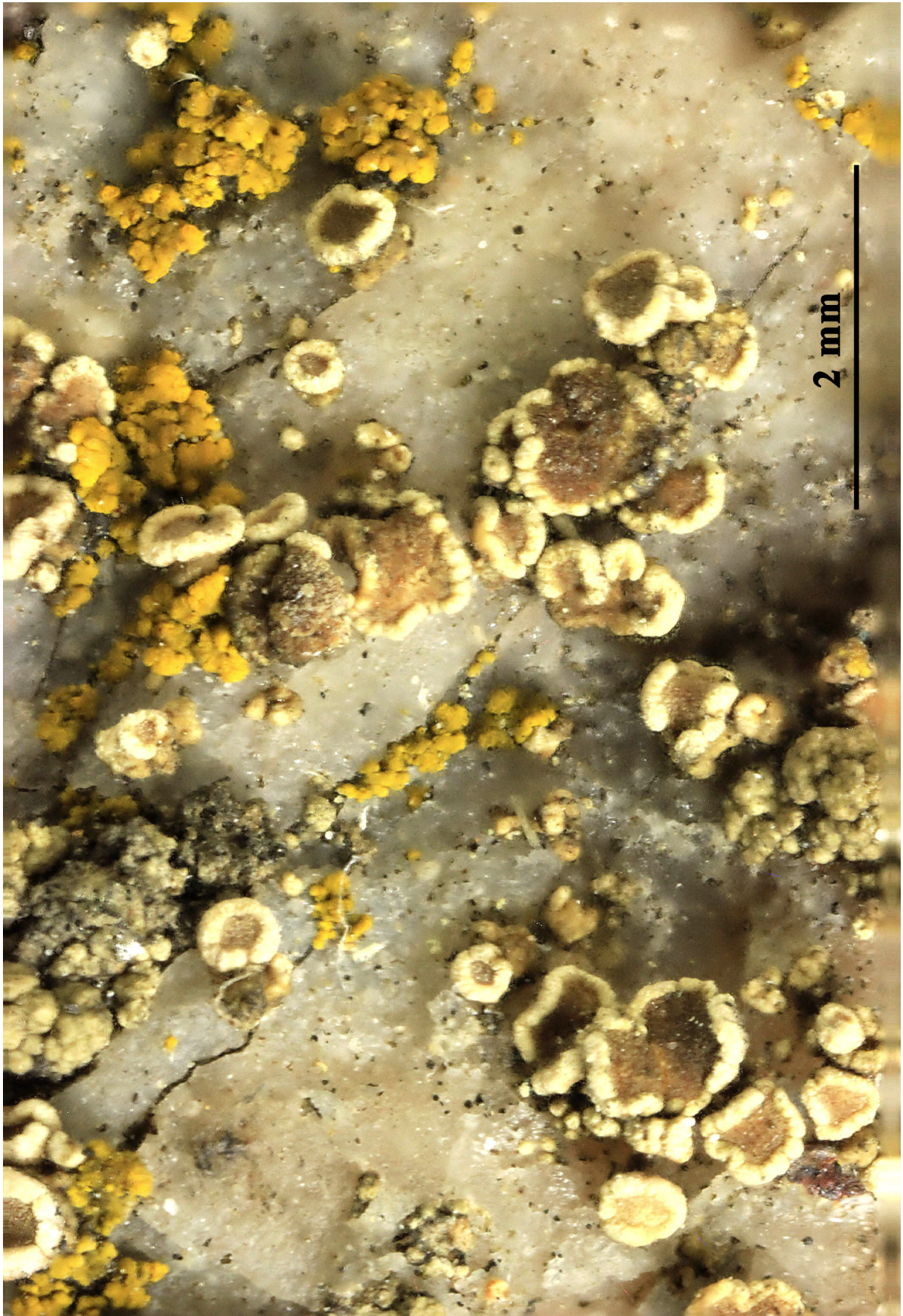
Lecanora achariana

Lecanora andrewii B. de Lesd. [as 'andrewi'], Trans. & Proc. Bot. Soc. Edinb. 26(2): 184 (1913)

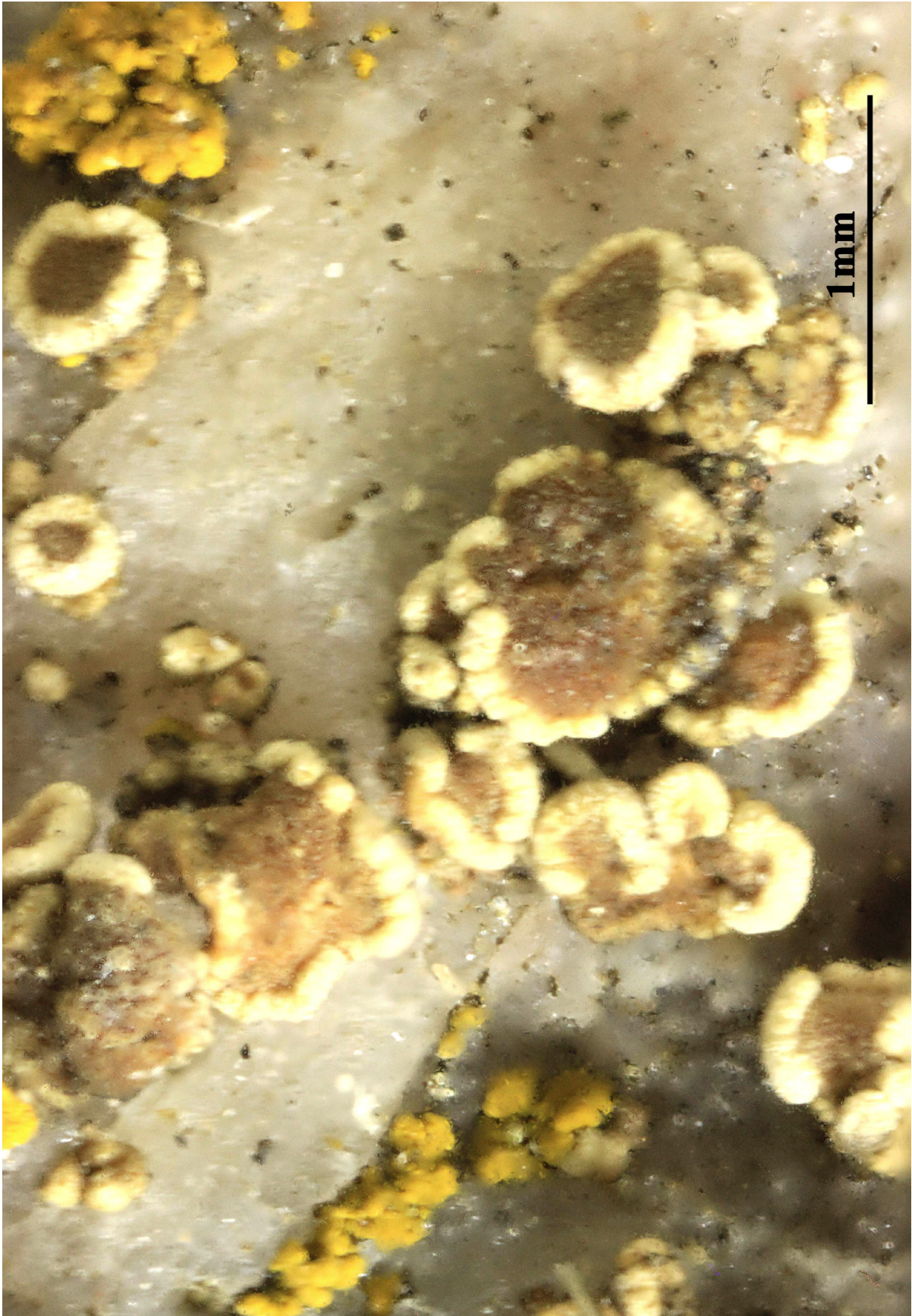
=*Polyzozia andrewii* (B. de Lesd.) S.Y. Kondr., Lőkös & Farkas, in Kondratyuk, Lőkös, Jang, Hur & Farkas, Acta Bot. Hung. 61(1-2): 155 (2019)

[VZ1519], Magna Britannia. Caledonia. Edinburgum, Braid Hills, 150 m. Saxicola. Leg. B. J. Coppins (no. 2869) et W. Sheard, 25.11.1974. EX A. VĚZDA LICHENES SELECTI ESICCATI NR. 1519.

Thallus of coarse, ± scattered granules, often inconspicuous and sparse, white, granules rounded and unequal in size; prothallus inconspicuous. Apothecia 0.5 - 1.5 mm diam., aggregated, sessile; thalline exciple well-developed, persistent, conspicuously white, raised, coarsely crenulate-uneven to almost lobulate or contorted; disc pale- to red-brown, flat to concave, sometimes white pruinose; epithecium interspersed with yellowish brown granules; hymenium 50-65 µm tall; hypothecium yellowish; paraphyses 1.5-2.5 µm wide, mainly simple, sparsely anastomosed below and sometimes branched above, apices 3-4.5(-5) µm wide, swollen, capitate, pale yellow. Asci 35-50 x 12-15 µm; ascospores 9-12(-13) x 5-6 µm, often guttulate. Disc and inner part of thalline margin C+ orange-red, K- or weakly yellow, KC+ red, Pd+ orange-red, UV+ bright orange (arthothelin, 2,7-dichlorolichexanthone, ± pannarin). On siliceous coastal rocks, especially basalt, quartzite and schists, in the xeric-supralittoral zone, exceptionally inland; rare. England, Scotland, W. Ireland. W & N. Europe, Asia. A member of the *L. dispersa* group confused with *L. congesta* which may be found in similar habitats, but characterized by the C+ pink (gyrophoric acid) chemical reaction. The apothecia also tend to be larger and to have better developed, often very flexuous, thalline exciples and more red-brown discs than *L. dispersa*.



Lecanora androgena



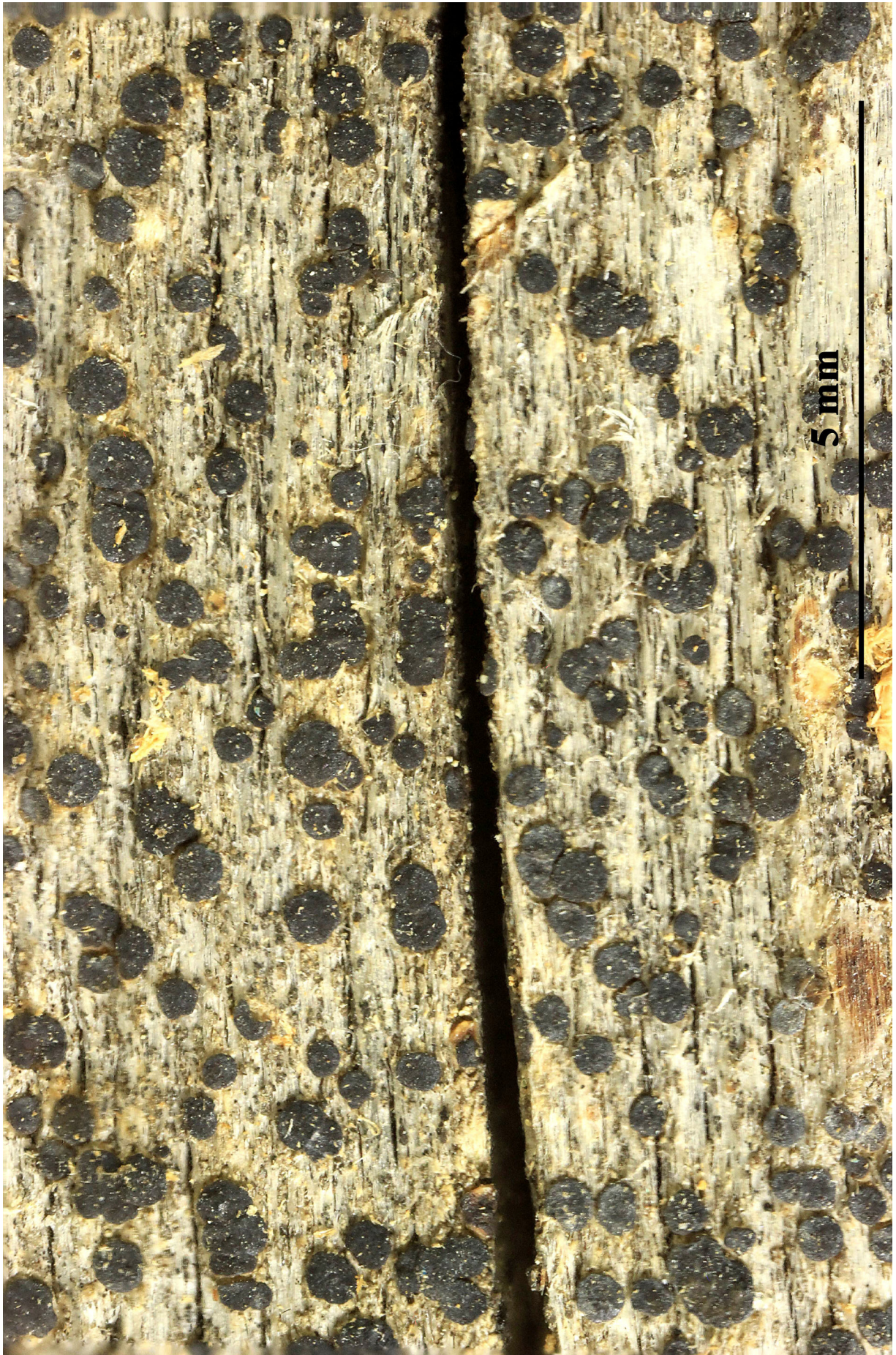
Lecanora andrewii

Lecanora anopta Nyl., Flora, Regensburg 56(19): 292 (1873)

= *Lecanoropsis anopta* (Nyl.) Ivanovich & Printzen, in Ivanovich, Weber, Palice, Hollinger, Otte, Sohrabi, Sheehy & Printzen, Phytotaxa 695(1): 29 (2025)

[VZ2093], Austria. Carinthia: in monte Grossfragant, in vicinitate casae alpinae Fraganter Hütte dictae, 1700 m. Ad truncum *Piceae abietis*. Leg. R. Türk et H. Wittmann, 1.7.1985. EX A. VĚZDA LICHENES SELECTI EXSICCATI NR. 2093.

Thallus crustose, mostly endosubstratic, rarely superficial and consisting of scattered, conical, white to yellowish white areoles. Apothecia lecanorine only when young, but soon appearing biatorine, rounded, broadly adnate, (0.35-)0.4-0.6(-0.78) mm across, with a ochre or red-brown to black, epruinose to strongly pruinose, flat to strongly convex disc and a thin, white-grey, raised, subrugose and uneven, soon excluded thalline margin; proper margin inconspicuous, cream-coloured, excluded in older apothecia. Thalline exciple usually not developed laterally, the cortex even and gelatinized, (16-)20-50(-59) μm wide at base; proper exciple poorly developed or 40-75 μm wide laterally, strongly gelatinised, with a variable amount of crystals visible under polarized light and dissolving in K; epithecium dark-green or olive-green, with a thin layer of yellowish brown granules, the more strongly pigmented parts N+ red-violet, especially near the margins; hymenium (39-)44-50(-56) μm high, strongly interspersed with yellowish brown granules and with brown to green-black pigment streaks in upper part; paraphyses more or less branched and sometimes anastomosing, 1.5-2 μm thick at mid-level, the apical cells to 2.5 μm wide, the apical gel sheath up to 5 μm wide; hypothecium colourless, (70-)78-140(-155) μm high. Asci 8-spored, clavate, very thin-walled, with a K/I+ blue, tall tholus penetrated by a faintly amyloid apical cushion, the wall K/I-, surrounded by a blue outer layer, Lecanora-type. Ascospores 1-celled, hyaline, ellipsoid to broadly ellipsoid, (7.7-)9-10(-12) x (3.4-)4-5(-6.8) μm . Pycnidia black, semi-immersed, globose or pyriform, with a brown to dark greenish, N+ reddish walls. Microconidia 5-7 x 1.5-2 μm ; leptoconidia thread-like, curved, 15-20 x 1-1.5 μm . Photobiont chlorococcoid. Spot tests: thallus K-, C-, KC-, P-, UV-. Chemistry: thallus with isousnic acid; apothecia with the Cinereorufa-green pigment. - Note: on decorticated trunks, more rarely on the bark of conifers in upland areas; probably more widespread in the Alps.



Lecanora anopta



Lecanora anopta

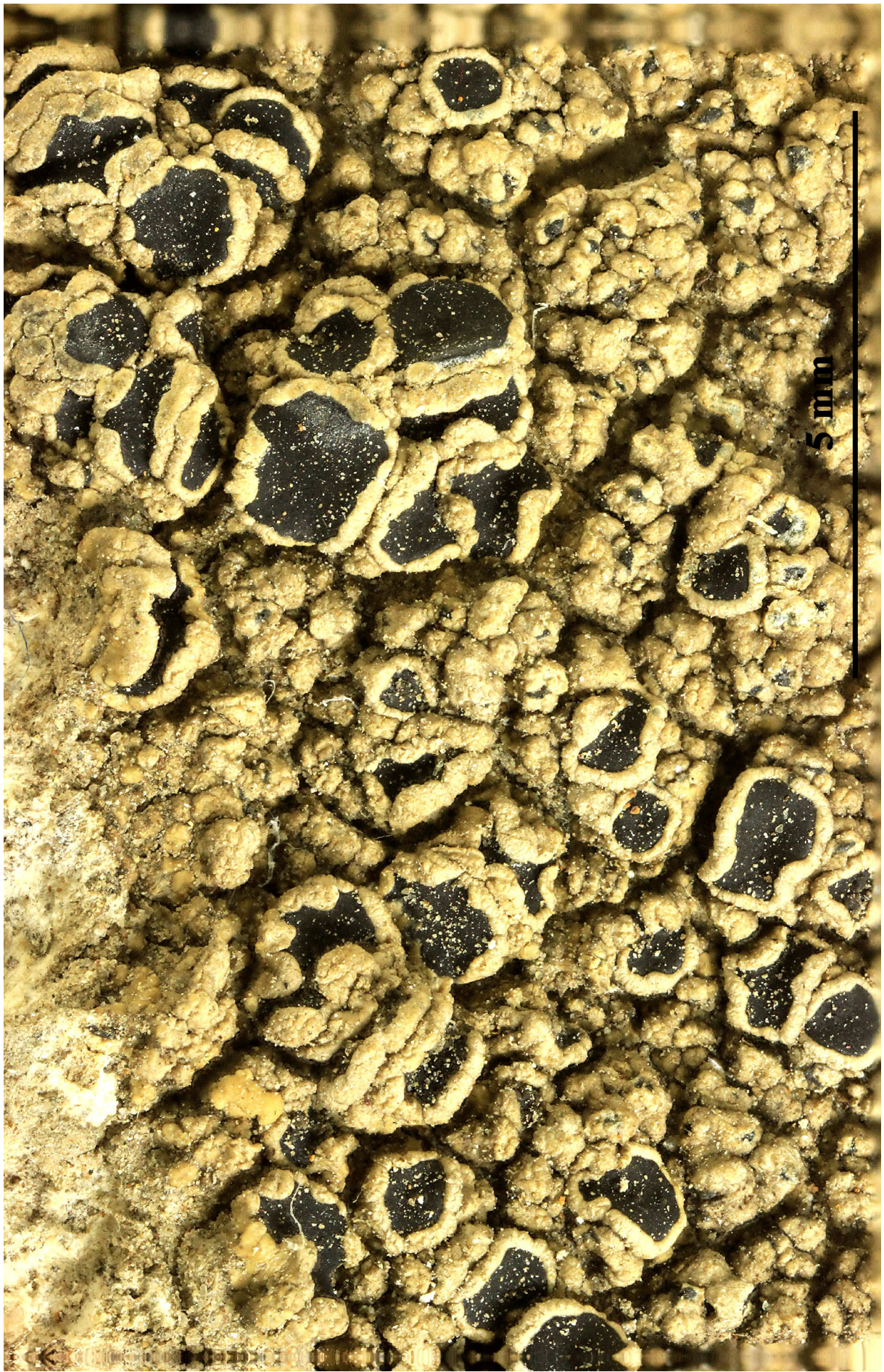
Lecanora atra (Huds.) Ach., Lich. Univ.: 344 (1810)

= *Lichen ater* Huds. 1762

= *Tephromela atra* (Huds.) Hafellner, in Kalb, Lichenes Neotropici, Fascicle VII (nos 251-300) (Neumarkt): no. 297 (1983)

[VZ1409], Romania. Dobrogea. Tirguşor, in valle rivi Tirguşor, 50 m. Ad saxa schistosa. Leg. A. Vězda, 8.1974. Ex A. Vězda Lichenes Selecti Exsiccati Nr. 1409.

Thallus crustose, pale grey to whitish grey, irregularly cracked to verrucose-areolate, up to 1.5(-2) mm thick, sometimes delimited by a dark prothallus, the individual thalli usually forming more or less orbicular patches to c. 6 cm across, sometimes coalescing to cover much larger areas. Cortex unpigmented, 15-30 µm thick, overlain by an epinecral layer; medulla white, thin, without crystals of calcium oxalates, I-. Apothecia lecanorine, usually constricted at base, round or irregular in outline, 1-4 mm across, with a black, concave to flat, often shiny disc and a thick, white, often flexuose or reflexed thalline margin. Proper exciple thin, colourless throughout; epithecium red-violet to red-brown; hymenium violet-red, 50-70 µm high, I+ blue, N+ red; paraphyses strongly coherent, simple or sparingly branched, the apical cells not markedly swollen, but with a pigmented cap; hypothecium ochraceous brown, 100-150 high. Asci 8-spored, clavate to cylindrical-clavate, the apical dome K/I+ dark blue with a pale, conical-pointed apical cushion (axial mass), the wall I-, but the thin outer gel I+ blue, Bacidia-type. Ascospores 1-celled, hyaline, ellipsoid, 10-15 x 5-8 µm. Pycnidia immersed, the wall green around the ostiole, otherwise colourless, the conidiogenous cells in chains. Conidia cylindrical to thread-like, 12-24 x 1-1.5 µm. Photobiont chlorococcoid. Spot tests: cortex: K+ yellow, C-, KC- or KC+ weakly yellow, P-; medulla K-, C-, KC-, P-, UV+ white. Chemistry: cortex with atranorin, medulla with variable amounts of α -collatolic and alectoronic acids (usually minor). - Note: a widespread, holarctic, polymorphic and ecologically wide-ranging species with a very wide ecological and altitudinal range, reaching the nival belt in the Alps; in the eu-Mediterranean belt it is restricted to sheltered situations, but elsewhere it occurs in sun-exposed habitats; albeit rarely, it can also occur on bark.



Lecanora atra

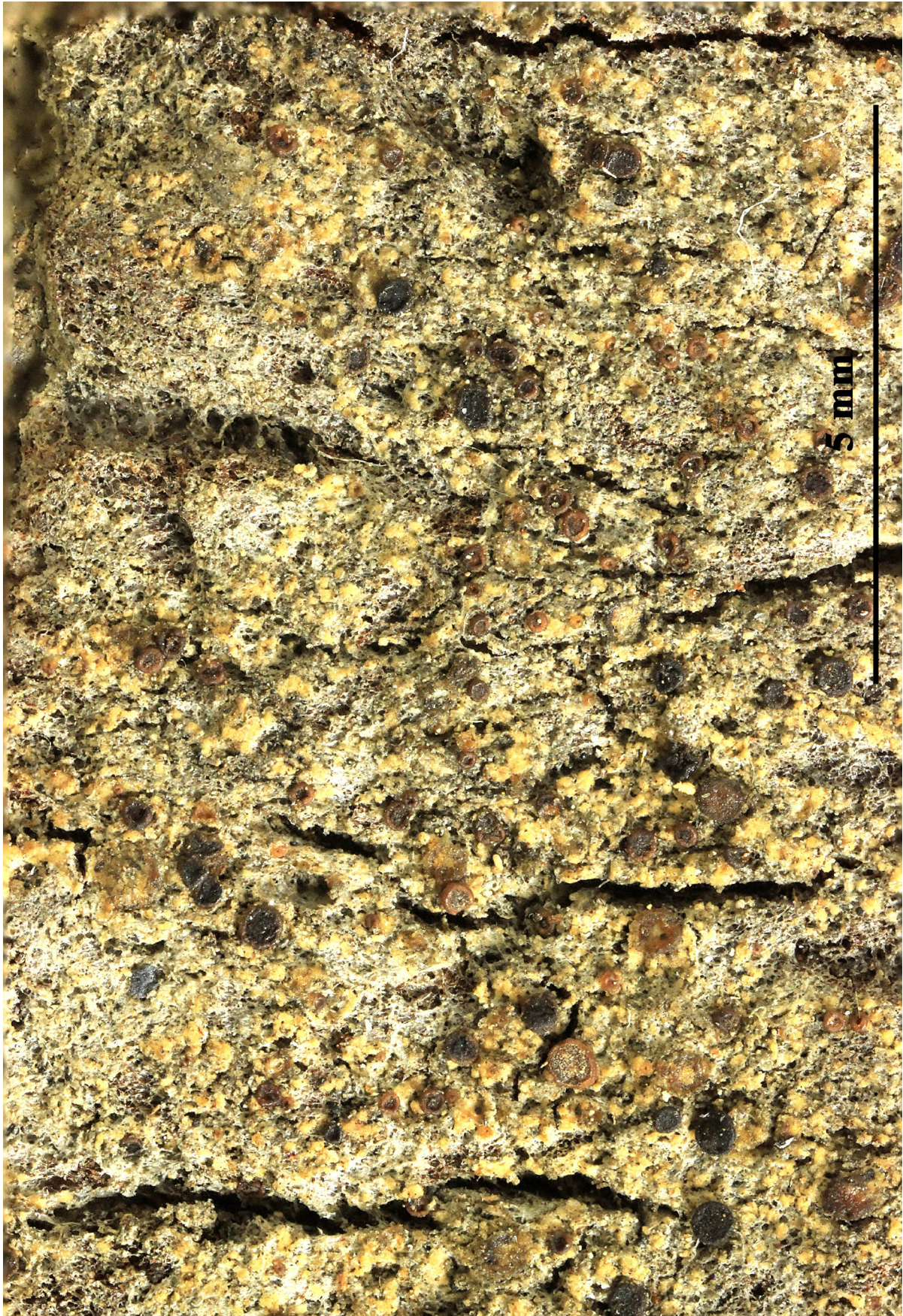


Lecanora atra

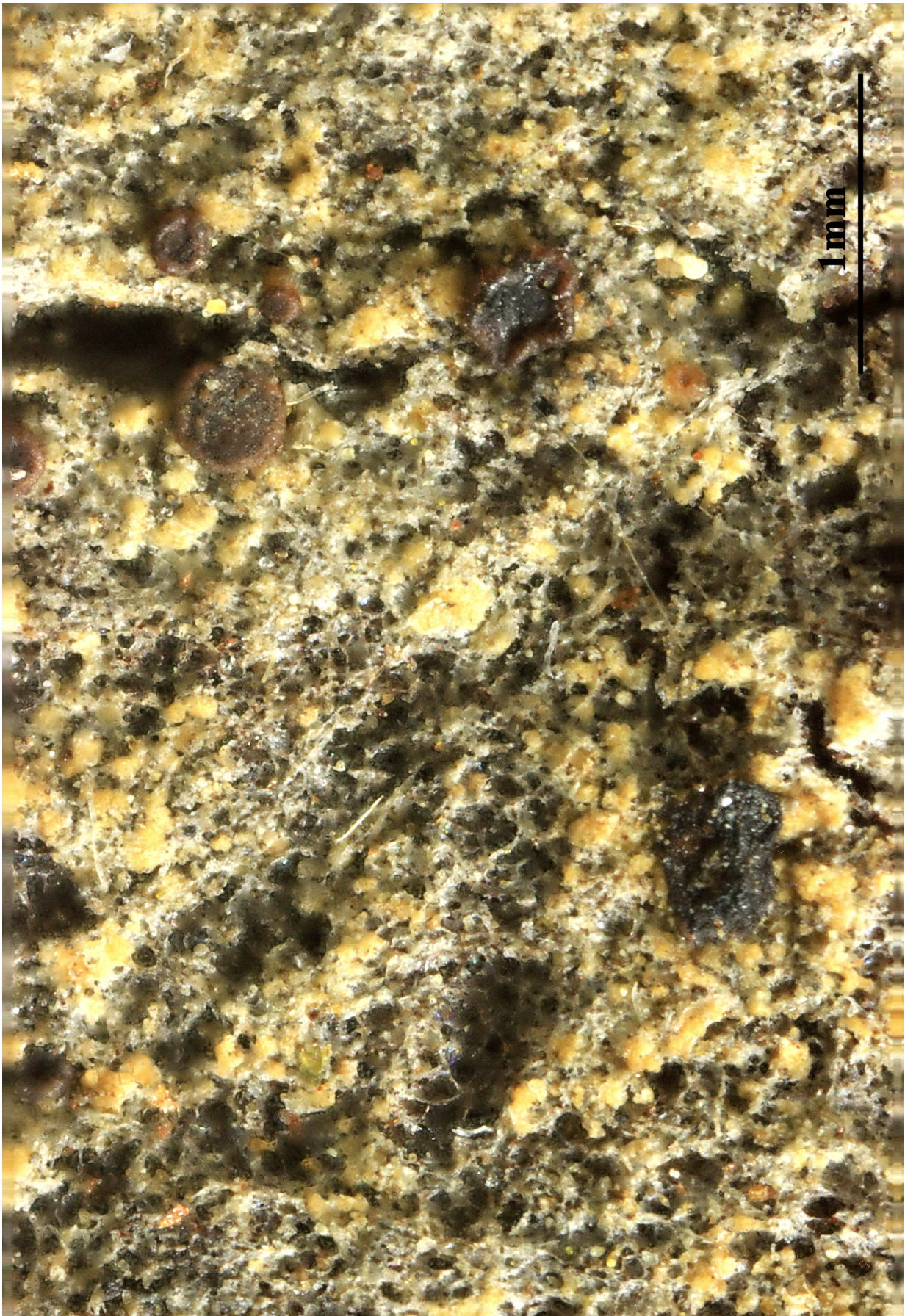
Lecanora cadubriae (A. Massal.) Hedl., Bih. K. svenska VetenskAkad.
Handl., Afd. 3 18(no. 3): 48 (1892)
= *Biatora cadubriae* A. Massal. 1854

[VZ2187], Norvegia. Hordaland: Eidfjord, in monte Torkjelshovden.
Ad corticem arborum (*Pinus*). Leg. J. Havaas, 7.6.1950, det. W. L.
Culberson. EX VĚZDA LICHENES SELECTI EXSICCATI NR. 2187.

Thallus crustose, episubstratic, granular to verrucose-areolate, rarely reduced to sparse granules surrounding the apothecia, yellowish white to yellowish grey, rarely delimited by a thin, whitish grey prothallus, the areoles thin, ecorticate, smooth. Apothecia clearly (pseudo-)lecanorine only when young, sessile, 0.2-0.8 mm across, with a pale reddish brown to blackish brown, flat to convex, often grey-pruinose disc, and a paler, thin but prominent, entire, epruinose, finally excluded thalline margin. Thalline exciple with very few algal cells, mostly located near the base; proper exciple colourless, lacking crystals; epithecium brown to olive-green, with pigment and coarse crystals dissolving in K; hymenium colourless, not interspersed with oil droplets; paraphyses rather coherent, capitate, the apical cells up to 4 μm thick; hypothecium colourless, not interspersed. Asci 8-spored, clavate to cylindrical-clavate, the apical dome K/I+ dark blue with a pale, conical-pointed apical cushion (axial mass), the wall I-, but the thin outer gel I+ blue, Bacidia-type. Ascospores 1-celled, hyaline, narrowly ellipsoid, 7-13 x 3-5 μm , the wall <1 μm thick. Pycnidia usually abundant, immersed, black. Conidia bacilliform, 3-6 x 1-1.5 μm . Photobiont chlorococcoid. Spot tests: thallus K+ yellow turning orange-red (red crystals), C-, KC-, P+ orange. Chemistry: norstictic acid (major), conorstictic acid (minor), and salazinic acid (major or absent); the chemotype with virensic acid was never found in Italy. - Note: a circumboreal-montane species found on the bark of conifers, especially near the base of the trunks, more rarely on lignum of decorticated trunks, with optimum in the upper montane and subalpine belts.



Lecanora cadubriae

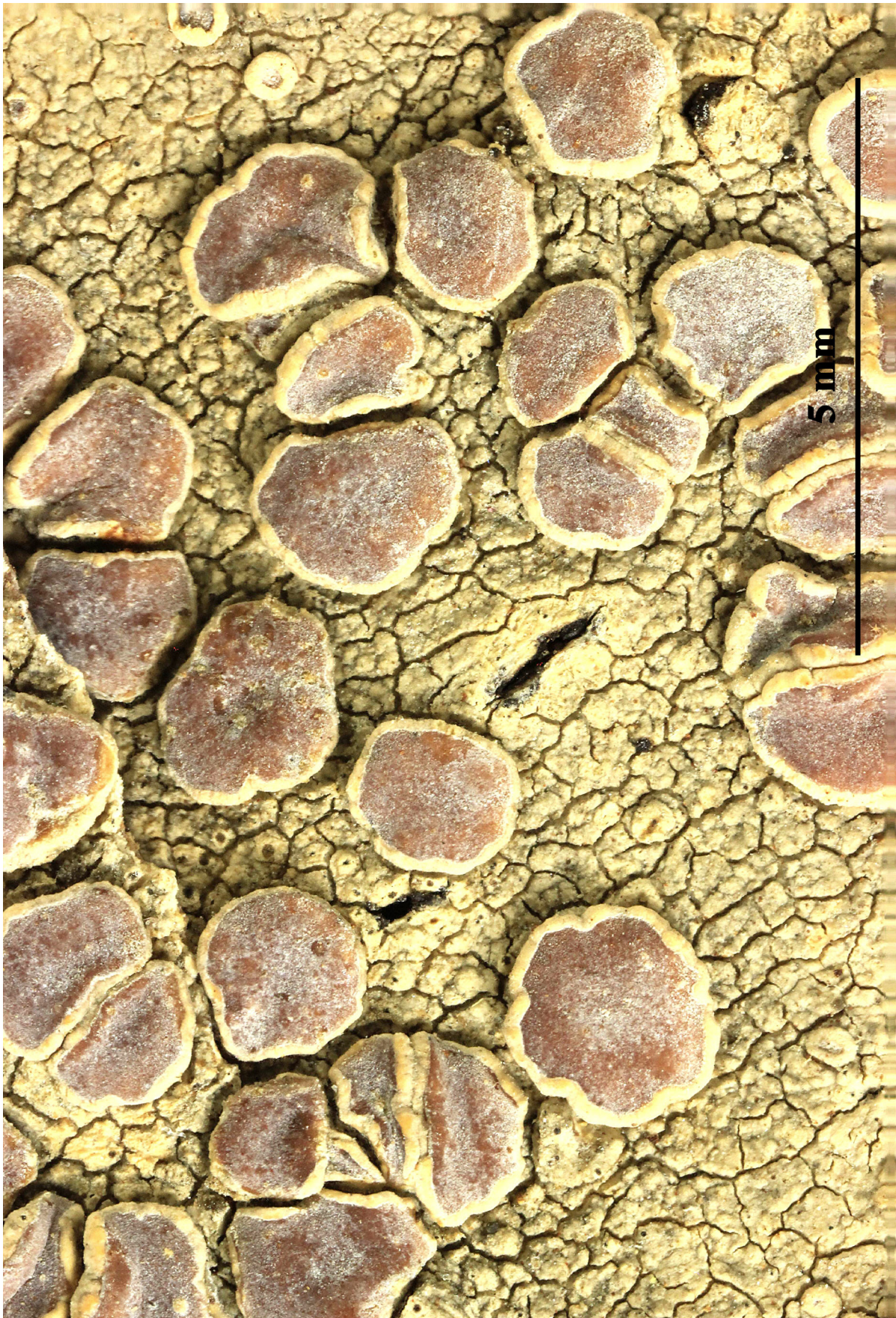


Lecanora cadubriai

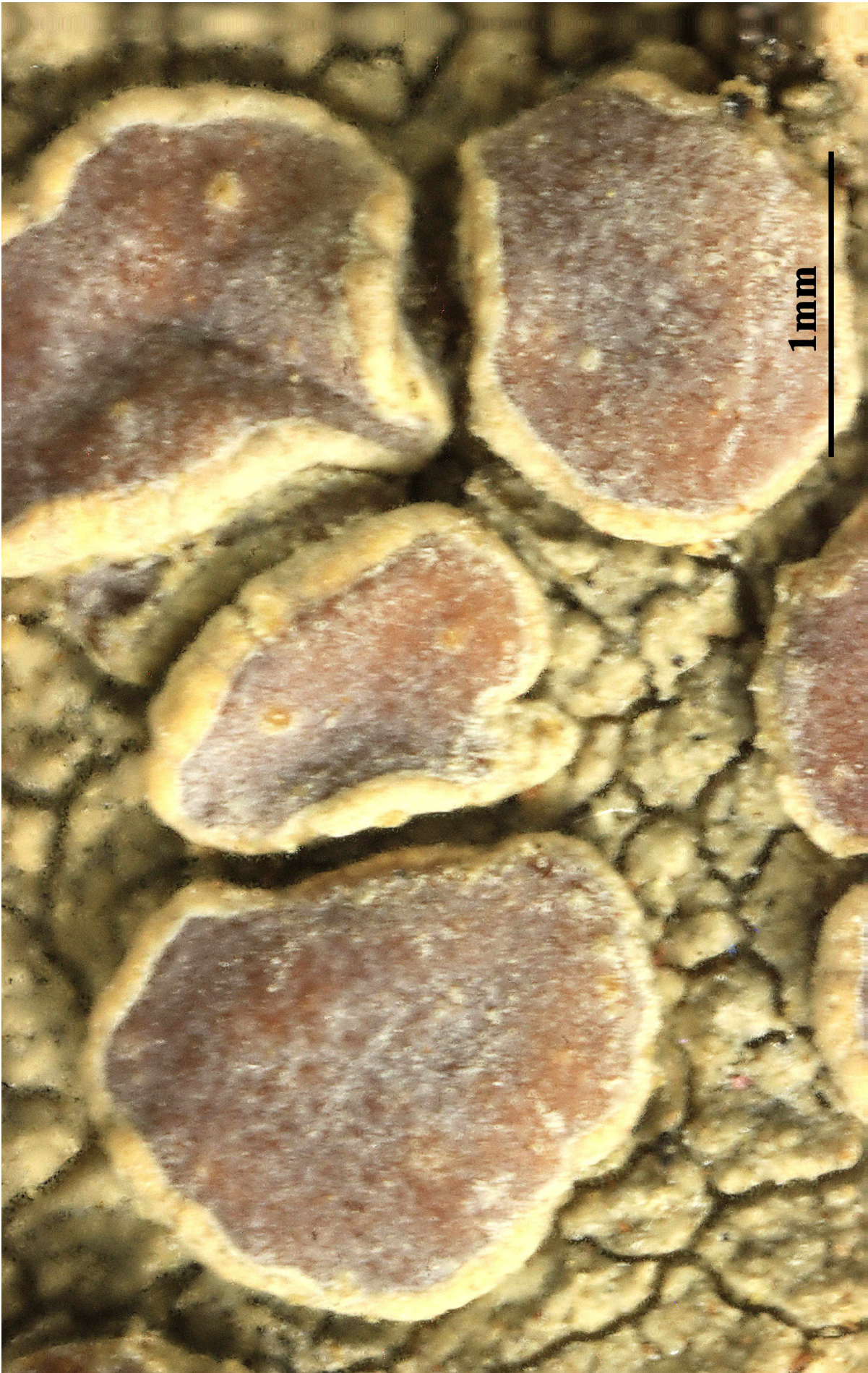
Lecanora caesiorubella subsp. *prolifera* (Fink) R.C. Harris, in Vězda,
Lichenes Selecti Exsiccati, Fasc. (Průhonice) 60: 5 (no. 1491) (1977)
= *Lecanora pallida* subsp. *prolifera* Fink 1934

[VZ1491], USA. Massachusetts: inter Woods Hole et Falmouth, Buzzards Bay, in vicinitate maris. Ad corticem arborum. Leg. D. Plas & E. Sérisiaux (no. 1424), det. R. C. Harris. EX A. VĚZDA LICHENES SELECTI EXSICCATI NR. 1491.

This taxon has long been recognized as distinct, although under different names and at different ranks. Imshaug and Brodo (1966) recognized it as a subspecies of *Lecanora caesiorubella*, using the name *L. caesiorubella* ssp. *prolifera*. Lumbsch et al. (1997) then recognized it as a species due to its unique chemistry and used the name *L. subpallens*. That name was widely used until Brodo et al. (2019) recognized that there was an older name available (*L. protervula*). Regardless of the name, the taxon was been recognized as distinct, and treated in multiple taxonomic works, for well over half a century.



Lecanora caesiorubella subsp. *prolifera*



Lecanora caesiorubella subsp. *prolifera*

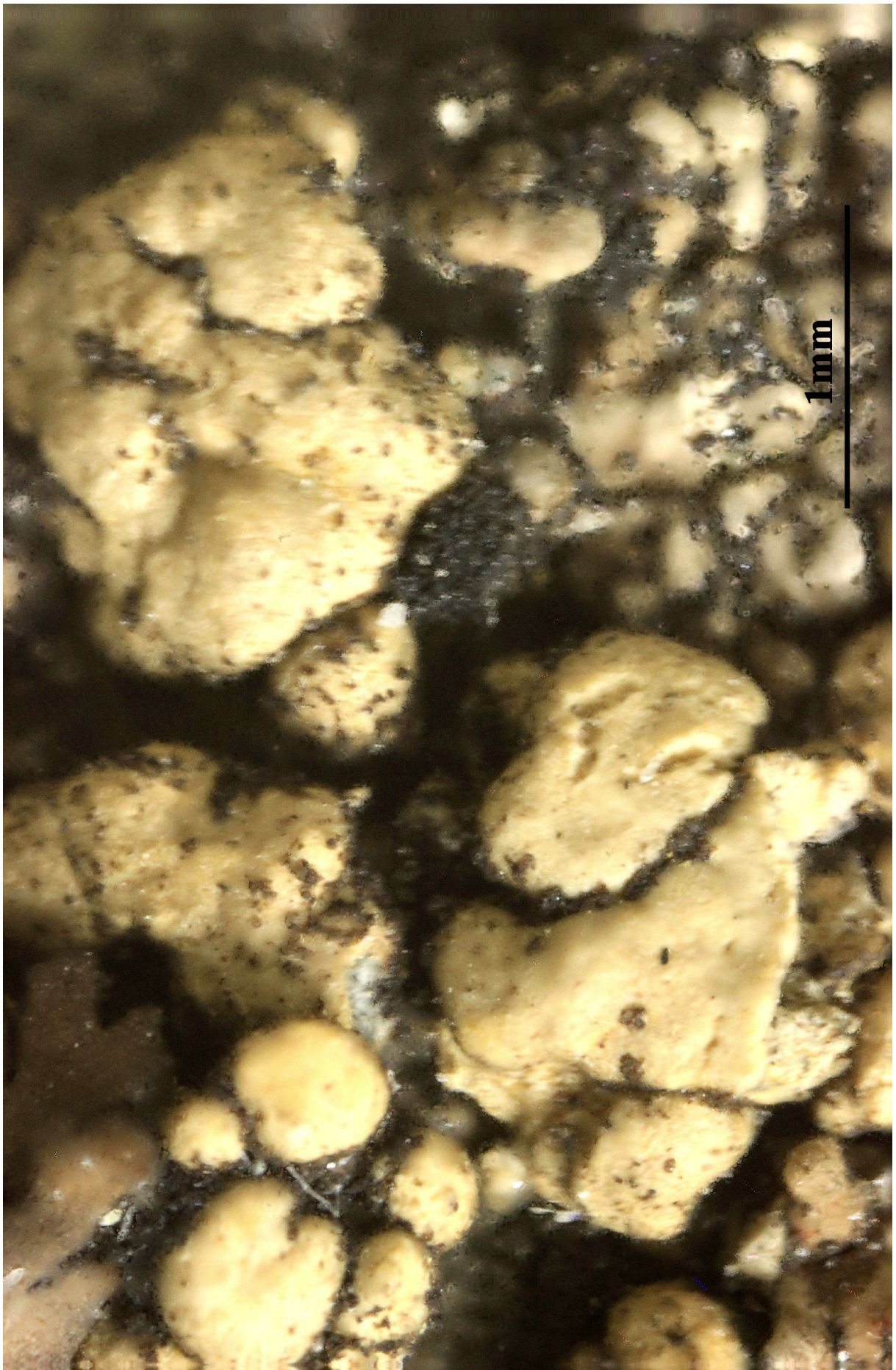
Lecanora caesiosora Poelt, Denkschr. Regensb. bot. Ges. 26: 82 (1966)
= *Lecanora cenisia* f. *soredians* (Suza) Malíček in Malíček & al., Lichenologist, 49: 440, 2017.
= *Lecanora cenisia* var. *soredians* Suza - Sb. Klubu Přírod. v Brno, 11: 152, 1929 (1928).
= *Lecanora soralifera* H. Magn.

[VZ1808], Austria. Salisburgia, Lungau, in alpebus "Schladminger Tauern" dictis, in valle Weisspriach, loco Lahnbrücke dicto, 1280 m. Ad saxum schistosum. Leg. J. Poelt et A. Vězda, 8.9.1981. EX A. VěZDA LICHENES SELECTI EXSICCATI NR. 1808.

Thallus crustose, episubstratic, white, grey or brownish grey, rimose or consisting of more or less contiguous, sorediate, convex areoles, rarely delimited by a pale prothallus. Soralia (0.5-)1-2(-3) mm wide, slightly to strongly convex, whitish, yellowish white or greenish yellow, rarely pale bluish grey, with farinose, (15-)20-25(-40) µm thick soredia. Apothecia rare, lecanorine, 0.5-0.8(-1) mm across, with a dark brown to black, often slightly pruinose disc, and a persistent, smooth, sometimes sorediate thalline margin. Thalline exciple rich in algae, with large crystals visible under polarized light, rarely without crystals; epithecium brown, with coarse crystals visible under polarized light; hymenium colourless, 45-65 µm high; paraphyses coherent, c. 1.5 µm thick at mid-level, the apical cells slightly swollen, to 2 µm wide; hypothecium colourless. Asci 8-spored, broadly clavate, very thin-walled, with a K/I+ blue, tall tholus penetrated by a faintly amyloid apical cushion, the wall K/I-, surrounded by a blue outer layer, Lecanora-type. Ascospores 1-celled, hyaline, ellipsoid, 11-15 x (6-)7-9 µm. Pycnidia black, immersed. Conidia thread-like, curved, 20-25 µm long. Photobiont chlorococcoid. Spot tests: thallus and soredia K+ yellow, C-, KC-, P- or P+ yellowish, UV-. Chemistry: atranorin, chloratranorin, plus variable amounts of roccellic and nephrosteranic acid. - Note: on hard siliceous rocks in upland areas, more rarely on the bark of subalpine shrubs.



Lecanora caesiosora



Lecanora caesiosora

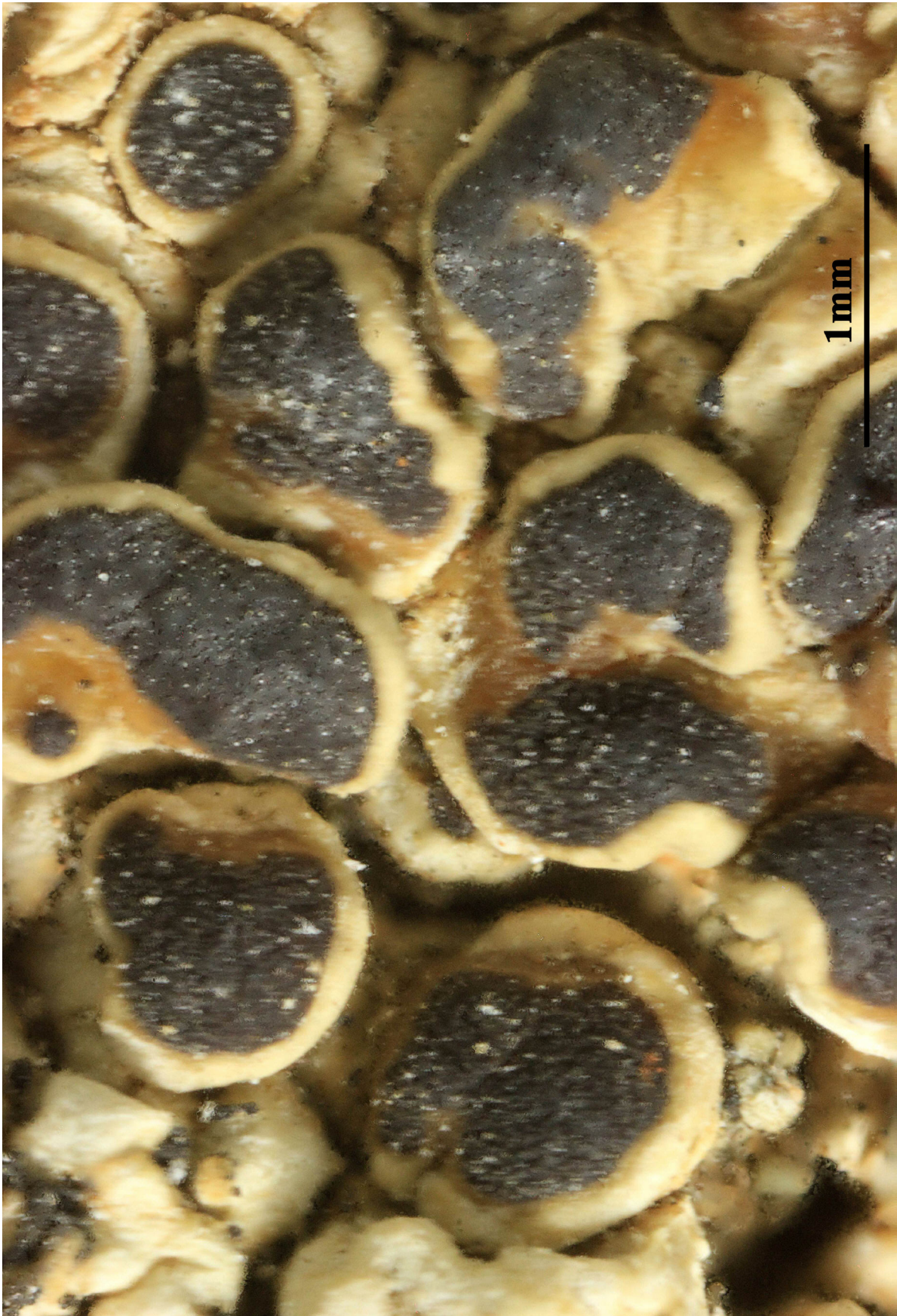
Lecanora campestris (Schaer.) Hue, Bull. Soc. Bot. France 35: 47 (1888)
 = *Parmelia subfusca* var. *campestris* Schaer. - Lich. Helv. Spicil., 2, 8: 391,
 1839.
 = *Lecanora atra* var. *expansa* Ach.
 = *Lecanora genuensis* B. de Lesd.
 = *Lecanora ossicola* Erichsen
 = *Lecanora subfusca* var. *campestris* (Schaer.) Rabenh.
 = *Lecanora subfusca* var. *trachytica* A. Massal.
 = *Lecanora subglabrata* Werner
 = *Lecanora viridans* Maheu & Werner

[VZ2188], Cyprus. Larnaca, in vicinitate pagi Oroklini, haud procul a litore, 5 m. Ad saxa conglomerata calcarea. Leg. A. Vězda, 25.6.1987. EX A. VĚZDA LICHENES SELECTI EXSICCATI NR. 2188.

Thallus crustose, episubstratic, continuous to verrucose-areolate, whitish, cream-coloured to whitish grey, epruinose, sometimes delimited by a more or less fimbriate, white prothallus. Apothecia lecanorine, sessile, 0.5-1.3(-2) mm across, with a red-brown, dark brown to brown-black, flat, epruinose disc and a thin, persistent, smooth thalline margin. Thalline exciple corticate, the cortex 22–40 μm thick at base, the medullary part filled with numerous small crystals dissolving in K; proper exciple thin, colourless, with crystals; epithecium red-brown to orange-brown, the pigment not dissolving in K, without crystals; hymenium colourless, (60-)70-85(-90) μm high; paraphyses sparingly branched in upper part, 1.5-2.5 μm thick at mid-level, the apical cells 3-4(-4.5) μm wide; hypothecium colourless, not interspersed with oil droplets. Asci 8-spored, clavate, very thin-walled, with a K/I+ blue, tall tholus penetrated by a faintly amyloid apical cushion, the wall K/I-, surrounded by a blue outer layer, Lecanora-type. Ascospores 1-celled, hyaline, ellipsoid or broadly ellipsoid, (10-)11-14(-17) x (5-)6-7(-9) μm , the wall <1 μm thick. Pycnidia dark, semi-immersed. Conidia thread-like, most often curved, 12-20(-30) x c. 1 μm . Photobiont chlorococcoid. Spot tests: thallus K+ yellow, C-, KC-, P- or P+ pale yellow. Chemistry: atranorin (major), chloroatranorin (minor), zeorin, and unknown triterpenoids. - Note: a widespread holarctic lichen found mostly on basic siliceous rocks, especially hard sandstone, often on small stones or on surfaces not far from the ground.



Lecanora campestris



Lecanora campestris

Lecanora casimceana Vězda, Folia geobot. phytotax. 10(3): 325 (1975)

[VZ 1315], Romania. Dobrogea, Tirgușor, in valle fluminis Casimcea prope pagum Cheia, 500-80 m. Ad saxa calcarea.- Isotypus- Leg. A. Vězda, 2.5.1974. EX A. VĚZDA LICHENES SELECTI EXSICCATI NR. 1315.

Thallus superficial, clearly visible, white, thick, ± compact (forming a continuous crust) or loose; areole 0.2-0.4 mm wide, granular-like or forming flattened rosettes with crenulated margins, surface slightly rough to granular. Apothecia usually directly on the rock surface, mainly occurring singly or rarely clustered in groups, sessile, fruticose, 0.3-1.3 mm in diam; disc pale brown to brown, slightly to considerably pruinose, smooth, rhalline margin prominent, thick, epruinose to pruinose, crenulate to cracked (with some fissures), the same color as thallus and paler than the disc, Amphithecium 200 μm thick, corticate, with gelatinous hyphae, algae present, abundant; cortex distinctly delimited, uniform, 30 μm thick, gelatinous, obscured by granules /bright in polarized Light, insoluble in K, soluble in N); parathecium indistinct; epithecium yellow-brown, granular (bright in polarized light) granules mostly superficial, coarse, soluble in K and soluble in N; hymenium hyaline, 50 μm high; subhymenium distinct, 40 μm high; hypothecium distinctly hyaline, clear, without granules, 140 μm thick. Paraphyses simple, slender, not expanded, or slightly expanded at the top, not pigmented, coherent (compact). Asci not observed. Spore size acc. protologue 8-10 x 4-5 μm- Chemistry: no lichen substances detected by TLC. Lit: Herzogia 36 (2), 2023.



Lecanora casimceana



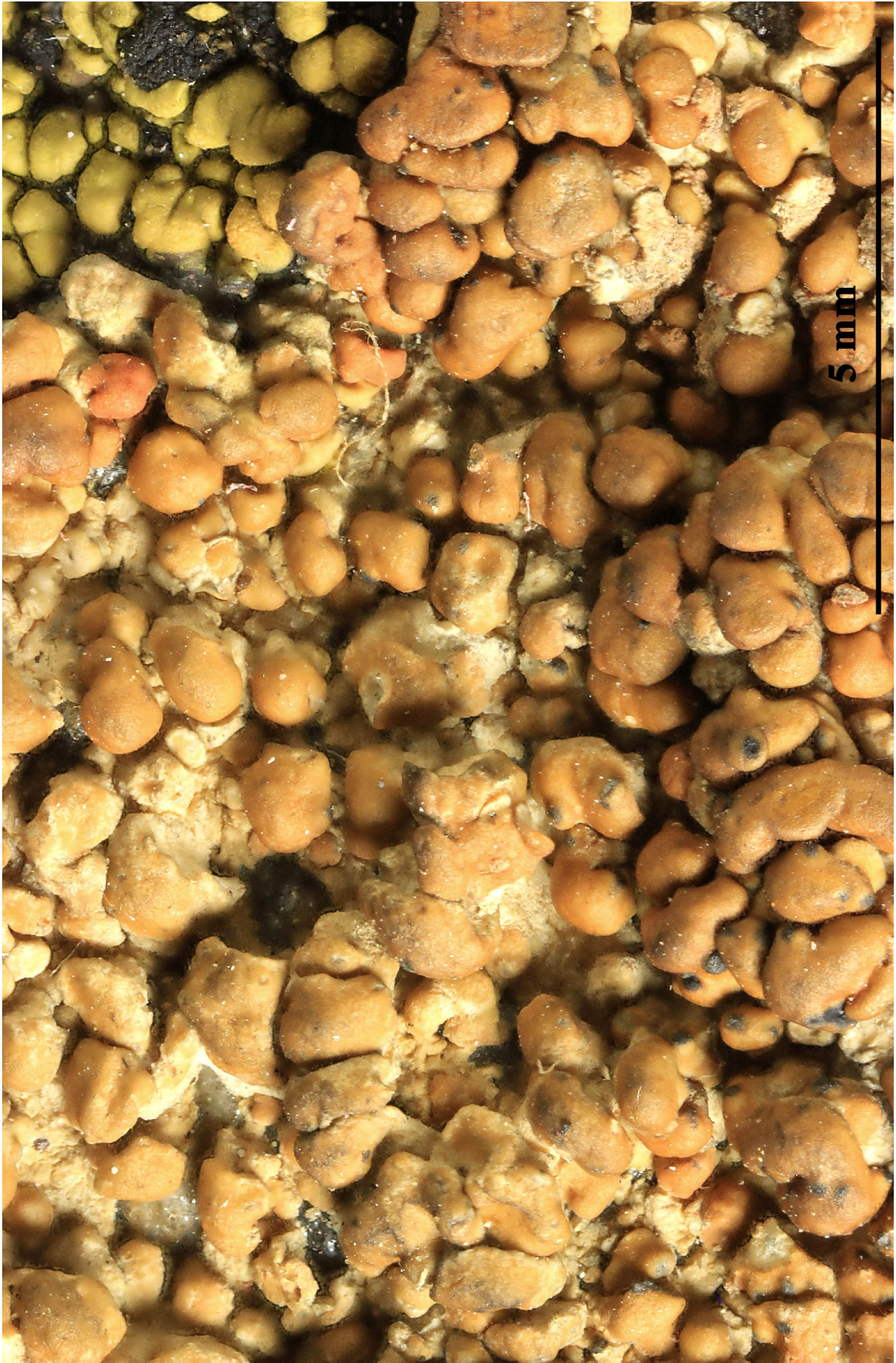
Lecanora casimceana

Lecanora cavicola Creveld, Bibliotheca Lichenol. 17: 273 (1981)

= *Pulvinora cavicola* (Creveld) Mazur & Śliwa, MycoKeys 122: 6 (2025)

[VZ1961], Austria. Styria: Koralpe, ad latera australis montis Handalpe, 20 m ad occidentem versus Deutschlandsberg, 1750-1800 m. Ad saxa gneissacea impendentia. Leg. et det. J. Hafellner, 19.6.1983. EX A. VĚZDA LICHENES SELECTI EXSICCATI NR. 1961.

Thallus crustose-subsquamulose, episubstratic, 3-5 mm thick, forming 2-4(-5) cm wide, orbicular or irregular patches often delimited by a pale prothallus, the areoles constricted at base, convex-bullate, becoming subcerebriform, scattered to contiguous, 1-3 mm wide, pale grey-brown to brown, sorediate. Soredia finely granular, arising at the margins and lower surfaces of the areoles, pale yellowish green to brownish white (fading to white in the herbarium), arranged into initially concave, then convex, elongated to circular soralia which later become confluent and cover large parts of the upper surface, simulating capitate soralia. Upper pseudocortex overlain by an epinecral layer, pale brown, 20-30 μm thick, interspersed with small, pale yellow crystals partly soluble in K; medulla loose, white, the cells incrustated with coarse crystals insoluble in K. Apothecia rare, lecanorine to finally almost biatorine, broadly sessile, 1-1.5 mm across, with a greyish violet, brownish or bluish black, soon convex, usually somewhat pruinose disc and a thin, irregularly sinuous, at first slightly raised proper margin; a bluish black parathecial ring is often also present. Thalline exciple with a strongly gelatinized cortex, the medulla with few algae, loose, with anticlinally arranged, thick-walled hyphae; proper exciple colourless; epithecium olive green or dirty violet-brown, K⁺ green, N⁺ red, with greenish blue streaks penetrating into the hymenium; hymenium colourless, interspersed with oil droplets, 50-70 μm high; paraphyses strongly coherent, mostly simple, 1.5-2 μm thick at mid-level, the apical cells not or only slightly swollen; hypothecium colourless. Asci 8-spored, clavate, very thin-walled, with a K/I⁺ blue, tall tholus penetrated by a faintly amyloid apical cushion, the wall K/I⁻, surrounded by a blue outer layer, Lecanora-type. Ascospores 1-celled, hyaline, subglobose to ellipsoid, (6.5-)9-10(-13) x 5-7 μm . Pycnidia rare. Conidia thread-like, often curved, 15-20 μm long. Photobiont chlorococcoid. Spot tests: cortex K⁺ yellow, C⁻, KC⁺ red, P⁻; soralia C⁺ pink to red, KC⁺ red, P⁺ yellow. Chemistry: atranorin, alectorialic acid, thamnolic acid, unknown substances. - Note: a species found on acid siliceous rocks near or above treeline; perhaps more widespread (but not common) in the Alps, where it reaches the nival belt.



Lecanora cavicola



Lecanora cavicola

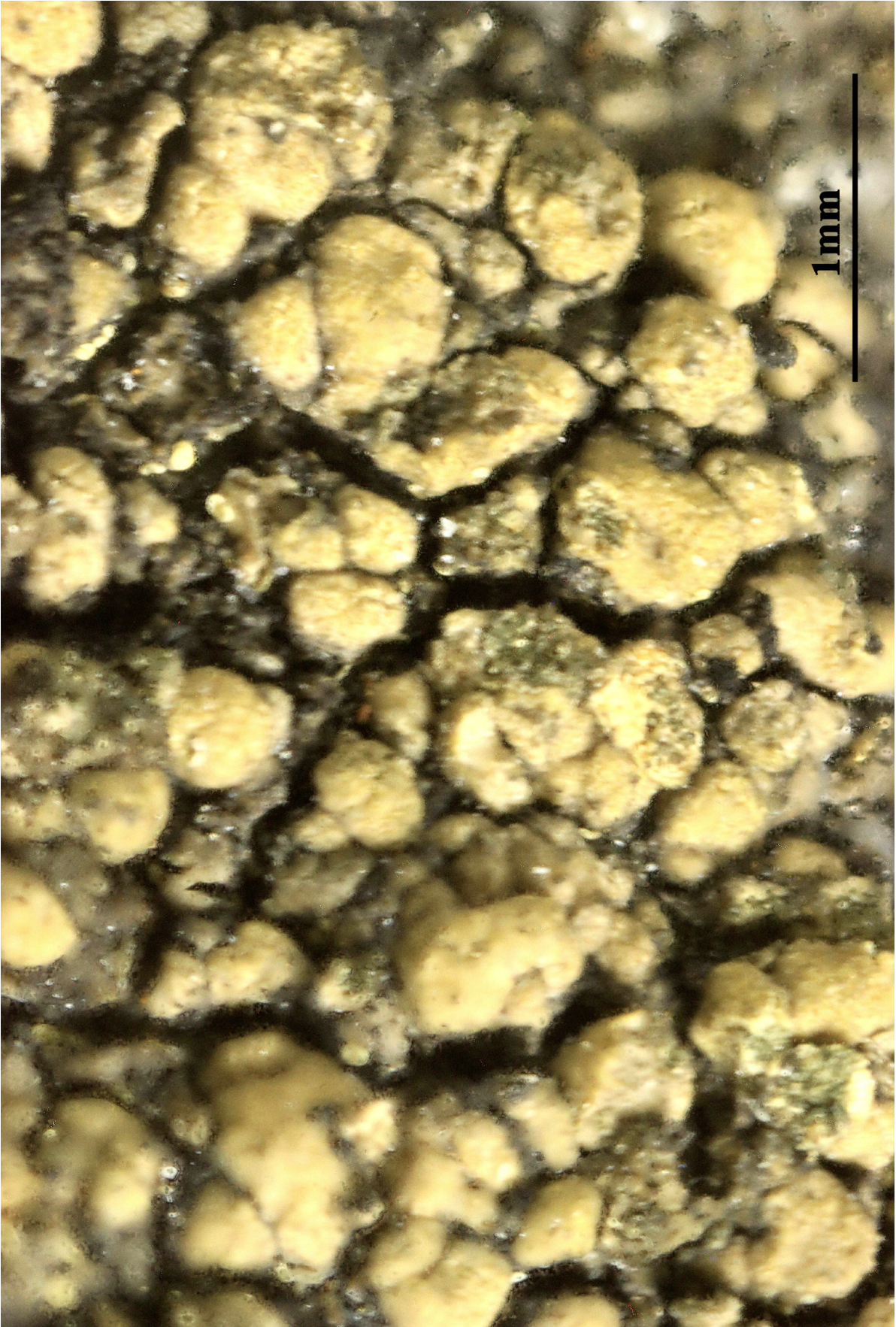
Lecanora chalcophila Vězda, Folia geobot. phytotax. 13(4): 401 (1978)

[VZ1485], Bohemoslovakia. Slovacia, montes Carpatorum, Tatra minor: Staré Hoty, prope vicum Richárova, 600 m. Ad lapides in lapidoso mobili infra metalla cupri vetusta. Leg. A. Vězda, 22.6.1976. EX A. VĚZDA LICHENES SELECTI EXSICCATI NR. 1485.

Thallus crustaceus, uniformis, rimoso-areolatus, cinereo-albidus. Areolae convexae, 0,5—1—1,5mm latae, 0.3—0.8—1 mm altae, irregulariter angulosae, contignae, rimis profundis modice angustis separatae, opacae, laevigatae, in centro thallorum soraliferae, soralils primum rotundatis, planis vel fere crateriformibus, mox tamen dilatatis superficiem areolae totam occupantibus. Soredia granulosa, obscure cinerea vel fere nigricantia. Cortex 20—30 μm crassus, e cellulis globosis 6—8 μm crassis, granulis copiosis luteis parvis inspersis contextus. Medulla in parte superiore cellulas algarum laete virides globosas, inter hyphas e cellulis globosis compositas, continens, in parte inferiore algis nullis hyphis cylindricis irregulariter contextis praedita. Soredia fere globosa, 20—50 μm crassa, glomerulae algarum extus hyphis hyalinis vel atrofuscis tectae. Cellulae hypharum globosae, granulis luteis inspersae. Apothecia et pycnidia ignota. Cortex et soredia K- tarde sanguinescens, P+ impure lutescens, C- Medulla sine reactione.



Lecanora chalcophila

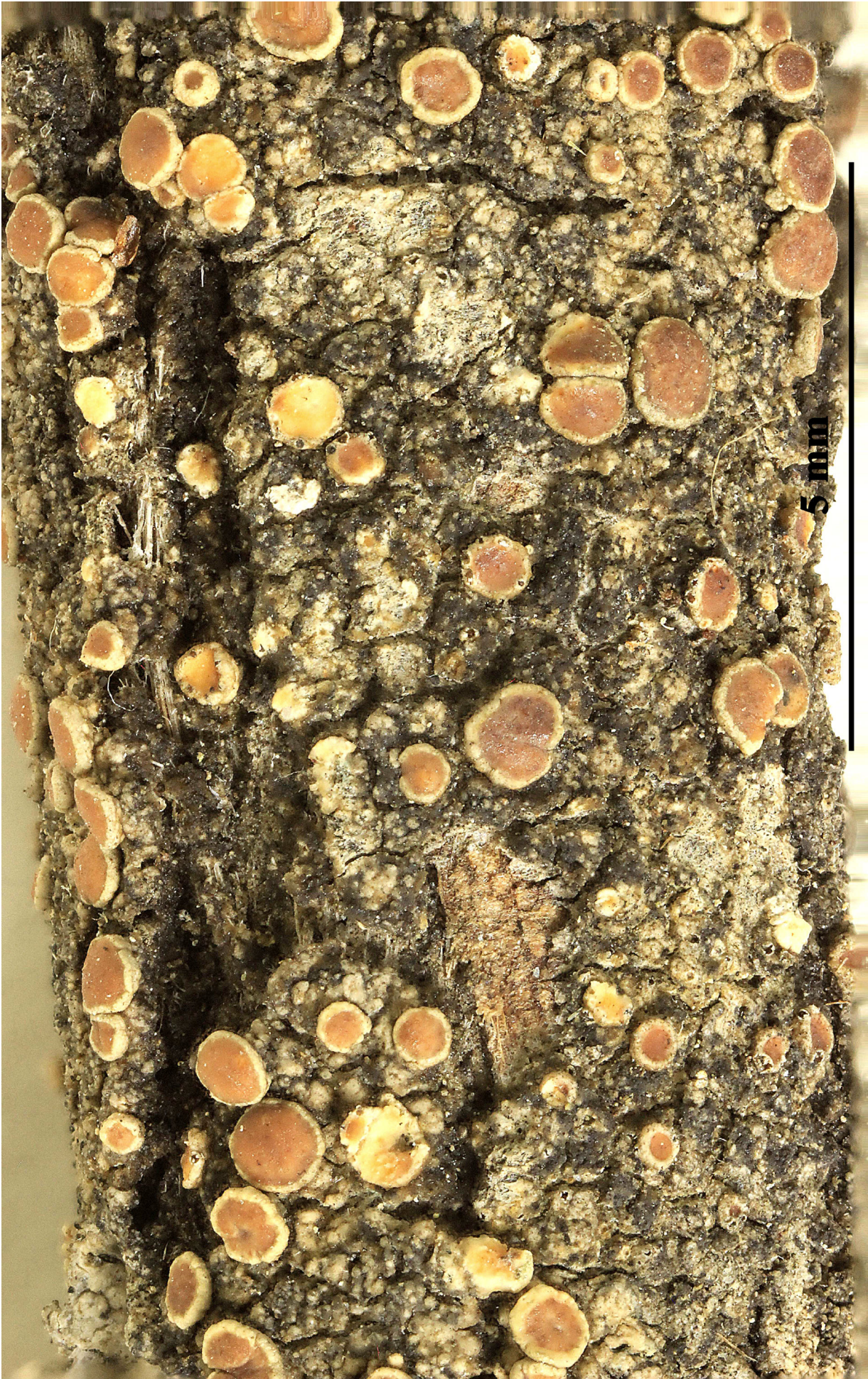


Lecanora chalcophila

Lecanora chlarona (Ach.) Nyl., Flora, Regensburg 55(16): 250 (1872)
= *Lecanora distincta* var. *chlarona* Ach. 1810
= *Lecanora chlarotera* Nyl., Flora, Regensburg 55(35): 550 (1872)
= *Lecanora pulicaris* (Pers.) Ach. Syn. Meth. Lich.: 336, 1814.

[VZ1635], USA. Michigan. Cheboygan County: in occidente ab Hebron Mail Road. Ad ramulos *Thujae occidentalis* in silva uliginosa. Leg. R. C. Harris (no. 9272), 28.7.1974. EX A. V&ZDA LICHENES SELECTI EXSICCATI NR. 1635.

Thallus crustose, usually thin and smooth, white to pale grey, sometimes delimited by a dark prothallus. Apothecia lecanorine, sessile or slightly constricted at base, 0.4-1.3 mm across, with a brown to very dark brown (almost black) disc and a smooth, raised thalline margin. Thalline exciple corticate, the cortex (10-)15-20(-25) μm thick laterally, 25-65 μm thick at base, pulicaris-type, the medullary part with abundant, very large crystals which are insoluble in K, often intermixed with small crystals soluble in K (in poorly developed apothecia crystals may be sparse or absent); epithecium reddish brown, pulicaris-type, i.e. with small (0.5-1 μm) crystals visible under polarized light, distributed mainly along the upper part of the paraphyses, insoluble in N; hymenium colourless, not interspersed with oil droplets, 60-90 μm high; paraphyses simple or sparingly branched in upper part, 1.5-2.5 μm thick at mid-level, the apical cells up to 3.5 μm wide; hypothecium colourless. Asci 8-spored, clavate, very thin-walled, with a K/I+ blue, tall tholus penetrated by a faintly amyloid apical cushion, the wall K/I-, surrounded by a blue outer layer, Lecanora-type. Ascospores 1-celled, hyaline, broadly ellipsoid, (10-)11-15(-16) x (6.5-)7.5-10 μm , the wall c. 0.8-1 μm thick. Photobiont chlorococcoid. Spot tests: thallus and apothecial margin K+ yellow, C-, KC-, P+ red, more rarely P+ yellow-orange or P-. Chemistry: atranorin (major), often with variable amounts of fumarprotocetraric or more rarely roccellic acid. - Note: a cool-temperate to boreal-montane, circumpolar lichen found on conifers, more rarely on broad-leaved trees, and on lignum; most common in the Alps, rarer in the mountains of Southern Italy.



Lecanora chlarona



Lecanora chlarona

Lecanora chloropolia (Erichsen) Almb., Svensk bot. Tidskr. 49: 183 (1955)
 = *Pertusaria chloropolia* Erichsen 1936
 = *Loxospora chloropolia* (Erichsen) Ptach-Styn, Guzow-Krzem., Tønsberg & Kukwa, in Ptach-Styn, Guzow-Krzemińska, Lendemmer, Tønsberg & Kukwa, MycoKeys 102: 170 (2024)
 = *Lecanora impudens* Degel. Svensk Bot. Tidskr., 38: 50, 1944.
 = *Lecanora chloropolia* f. *maculata* Erichsen
 = *Lecanora maculata* (Erichsen) Almb.
 = *Pertusaria farinacea* H. Magn.
 = *Pertusaria maculata* Erichsen

[VZ1343], Bohemoslovakia. Moravia, Sudetes orient. (Jeseníky): Kouty, introitus vallis Divoká, 630 m. Ad corticem *Aceris pseudoplatani*. Leg. A. Vězda et V. Wirth, 5.8.1975. - Annot.: Soraliis planis, modice parvis ad f. *maculatum* (Erichs.) Almb. Pertinet. EX A. VĚZDA LICHE- NES SELECTI EXSICCATI NR. 1343.

Thallus crustose, episubstratic, smooth to warted, grey, whitish grey or yellowish white, sorediate, the soralia maculiform, orbicular, 0.3-0.6(-1) mm across, rarely confluent, concave or flat when young, later convex, when young sometimes delimited by a thin basal thalline rim; soredia finely granulose, 40-60 µm thick, pale grey to more often pale yellow. Apothecia rare, lecanorine, sessile or slightly constricted at base, 0.5-1(-1.2) mm across, with a reddish brown, shiny disc, and a smooth, often sorediate thalline margin. Thalline exciple distinctly corticate, the cortex basally thickened, with abundant, small crystals insoluble in K; epithecium yellow-brown, the pigment not dissolving in K, without crystals; hymenium colourless, 50-80 µm high; hypothecium colourless to pale yellow, 20-45 µm high. Asci 8-spored, clavate, very thin-walled, with a K/I+ blue, tall tholus penetrated by a faintly amyloid apical cushion, the wall K/I-, surrounded by a blue outer layer, *Lecanora*-type. Ascospores 1-celled, hyaline, ellipsoid, (10-)12-15 x (5.5-)8-10 µm, the wall <1 µm thick. Photobiont chlorococcoid. Spot tests: thallus and margin of apothecia K+ yellow, C-, KC-, P+ faintly yellow. Chemistry: atranorin (major), chloratranorin, zeorin, an unknown terpenoid (minor or accessory), and sometimes traces of fatty acids. -Note: a temperate species found on base-rich bark, especially on isolated *Fraxinus* in humid riparian woodlands.



Lecanora chloropolia



Lecanora chloropolia

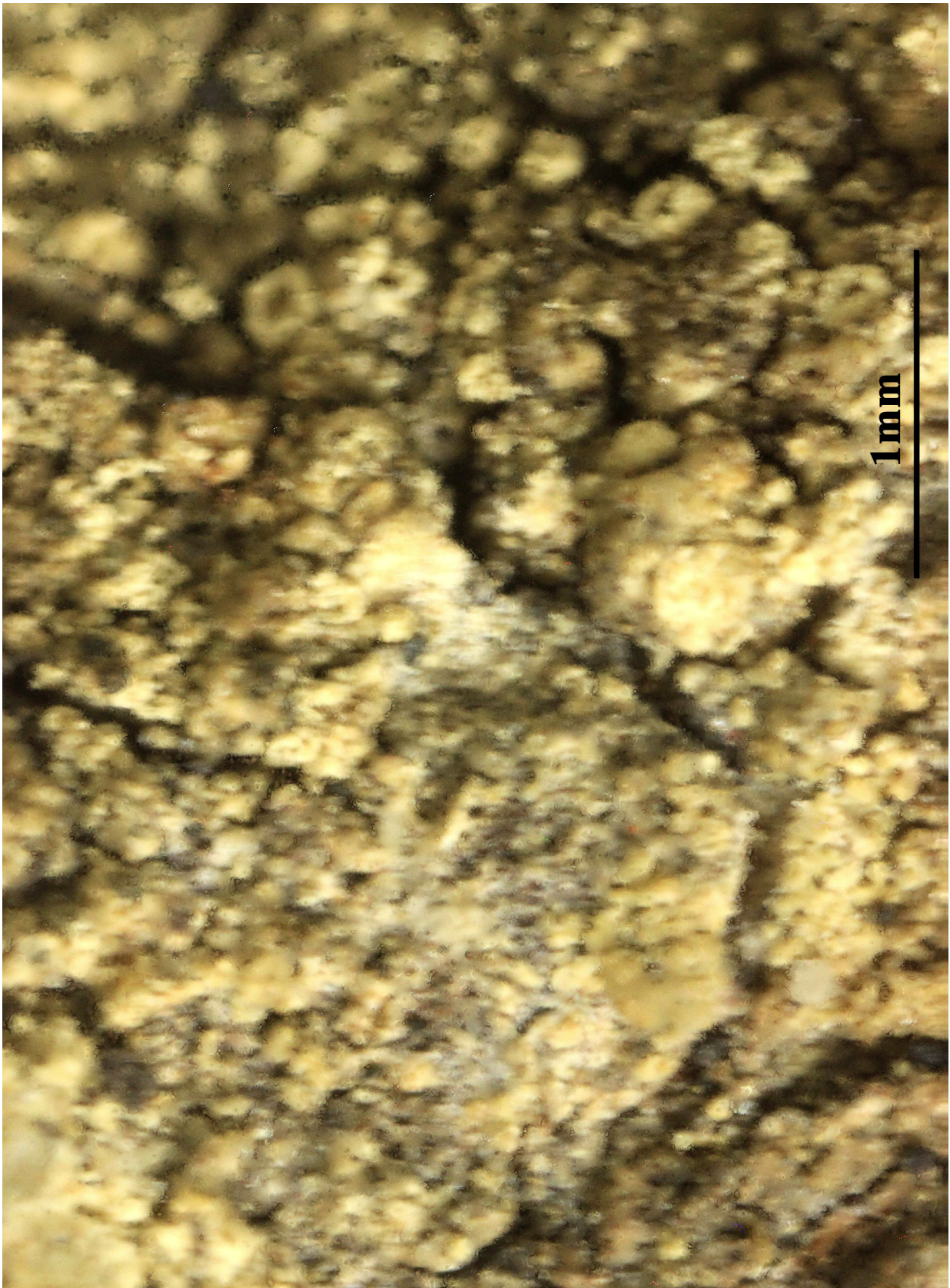
Lecanora conizaeoides Nyl. ex Cromb., J. Bot., Lond. 23: 195 (1885)
= *Straminella conizaeoides* (Nyl. ex Cromb.) S.Y. Kondr., Lökös &
Farkas, in Kondratyuk, Lökös, Jang, Hur & Farkas, Acta Bot. Hung.
61(1-2): 158 (2019)

[VZ1634], Surcia. Skåne, Lund, in horto botanico. Ad corticem Pseudotsigae menziesii. Leg. I. Kärnefelt (no. 2732), 24.11.1977. EX A. VĚZDA LICHENES SELECTI EXSICCATI NR. 1634.

Thallus crustose, episubstratic, more or less continuous to cracked, thin to thick, greenish to grey-green, entirely or partially sorediate, the soredia coarsely granular. Apothecia lecanorine, 0.4-1(-1.5) mm across, sessile, slightly constricted at base, with a pale green-grey, grey-brown or pinkish brown, concave to slightly convex disc, and a thin, persistent, crenulate, partially sorediate thalline margin. Thalline exciple corticate (ecorticate in sorediate parts), 60-100 μm wide laterally; epithecium colourless to pale yellow-brown, with granules dissolving in K; hymenium colourless, 45-75(-90) μm high; paraphyses branched and anastomosing, 1.5-2.5 μm thick at mid-level, the apical cells to 3 μm wide; hypothecium colourless, 45-55 μm high. Asci 8-spored, clavate, very thin-walled, with a K/I+ blue, tall tholus penetrated by a faintly amyloid apical cushion, the wall K/I-, surrounded by a blue outer layer, Lecanora-type. Ascospores 1-celled, hyaline, broadly ellipsoid to ovoid, (7-)9-14(-16) x 4-7(-8) μm , thick-walled. Conidia thread-like, often curved, 12-22 μm long. Photobiont chlorococcoid. Spot tests: K- or K+ faintly yellow turning dirty red, C-, KC-, P+ yellow turning rust-red, UV+ dull orange. Chemistry: variable amounts of usnic and fumarprotocetraric acids. - Note: this famous lichen, one of the most resistant against pollution, is very common in western Europe.



Lecanora conizaeoides



Lecanora conizaeoides

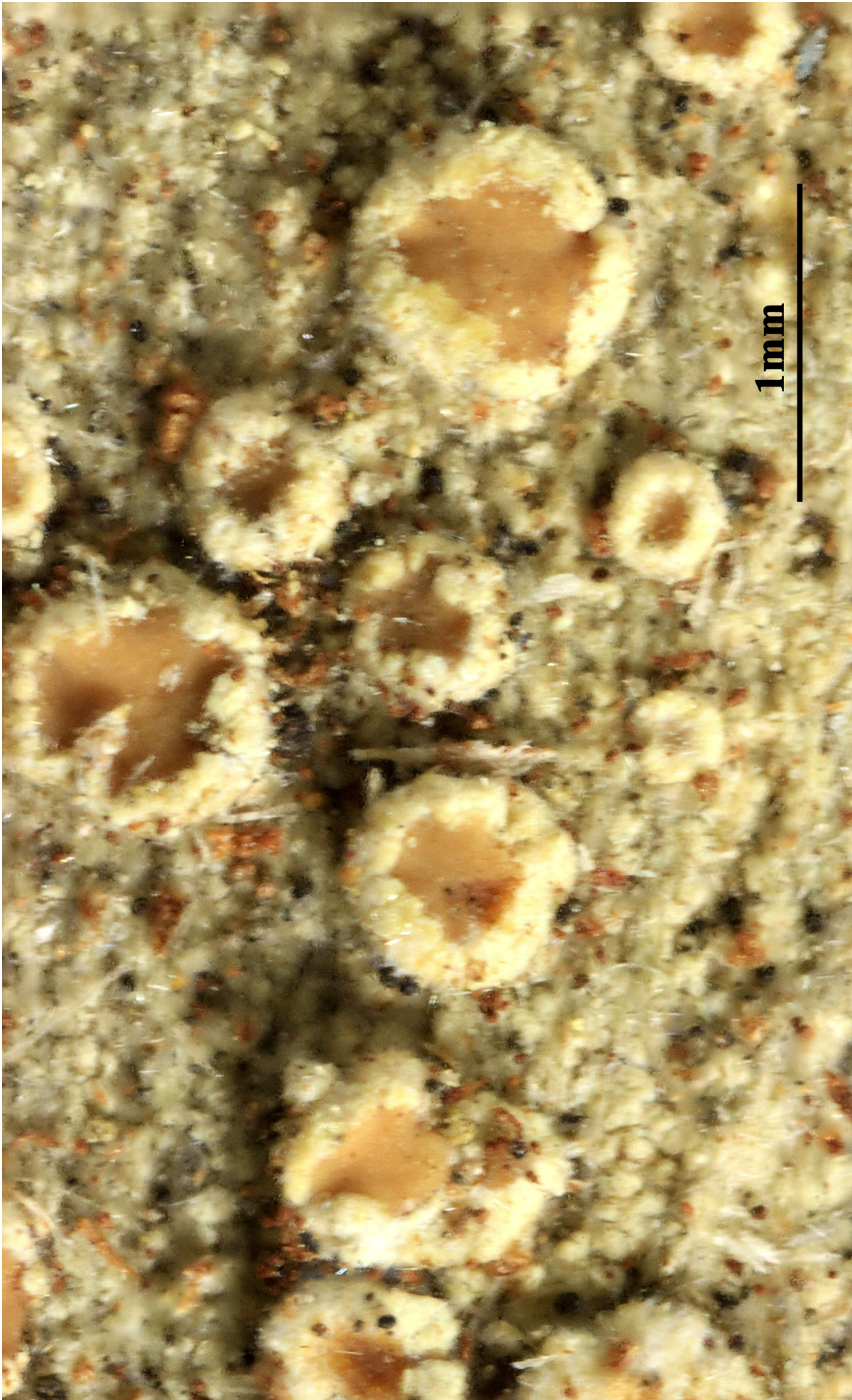
Lecanora cupressi Tuck. ex Nyl., Flora, Regensburg 55(16): 251 (1872)

[VZ2239], USA. Florida, Levy County: prope oppidum Tidewater secus ciam dictam Route 336. Ad corticem *Taxodii distichi*. Leg. B. Moore (no. 1081), det. I. M. Brodo.- Annot.: Usnic acid, zeorin, vulpinic acid, and an unidentified compound by TLC; anal. A. Johnson et C.F. Cilberon. - EX A. VĚZDA LICHENES SELECTI EXSICCATI NR. 2239.

Thallus crustose, epiphloedal, pale grayish to sulfur yellow, continuous to areolate; prothallus often present, thin, black. Vegetative diaspores absent. Cortex present; medulla white. Photobiont chlorococcoid alga. Ascomata lecanorine apothecia, sessile, 0.5-1.0 mm diam.; disk brownish yellow with bright yellow pruina; thalline margin (amphithecium) prominent, verruculose. Amphithecium with cortex, medulla and photobiont; epihymenium yellow-brown, embedded with crystals; hymenium hyaline, not inspersed; hypothecium hyaline. Asci 8-spored; ascospores oblong, simple, $10-15 \times 3-5 \mu\text{m}$. Chemistry. Thallus UV-, K-, KC+ gold, C-, PD-; usnic acid and zeorin. Substrate and Habitat. Corticolous, especially on bald cypress, and lignicolous.



Lecanora cupressi



Lecanora cupressi

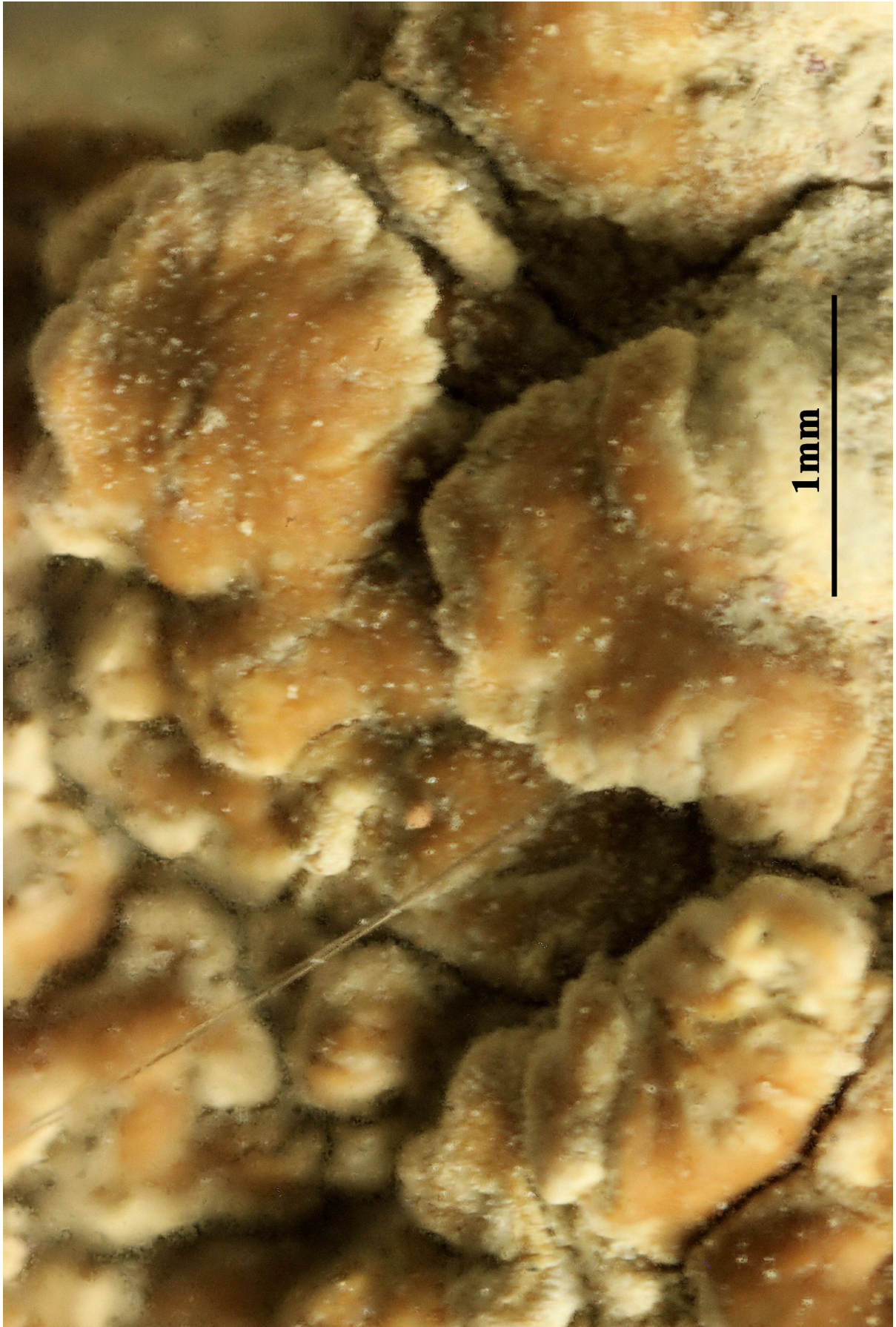
Lecanora diaboli Frey & Poelt, in Poelt, Mitt. bot. StSamml., Münch. 19-20: 490 (1958)

[VZ1887], Austria, Tirolia: Lechtaler Alpen, Landeck, in monte Parseier Spitze, 2900 m. Ad rupes margaceo-calcareas. Leg. et det. J. Hafellner, 9.7.1983. EX A. V&ZDA LICHENES SELECTI EXSICCATI NR. 1887.

Thallus crustose-placodioid, episubstratic, yellowish green, sometimes weakly pruinose, up to 5(-8) mm thick, forming orbicular rosettes, the central parts rimose-areolate, with 0.5-2 mm wide, flat to bullate areoles, the marginal lobes contiguous, 2-5 mm long, convex, thinner and flattened at apex. Upper cortex 70-150 μm thick, with small yellowish grey granules; medulla chalky white, filled with coarse granules; algae arranged in clusters. Apothecia lecanorine, broadly adnate, 1-2(-3) mm across, with an initially flat, then slightly to strongly convex, ochraceous brown disc, and a rather thick, but finally often excluded thalline margin. Epithecium pale brown, scarcely differentiated from the hymenium; hymenium colourless, 60-75 μm high; paraphyses sparingly branched and anastomosing, slightly thickened at apex; hypothecium colourless, 70-100 μm high. Asci 8-spored, clavate, very thin-walled, with a K/I+ blue, tall tholus penetrated by a faintly amyloid apical cushion, the wall K/I-, surrounded by a blue outer layer, Lecanora-type. Ascospores 1-celled, hyaline, ellipsoid, 8-12 x 4.5-6 μm . Photobiont chlorococcoid. Spot tests: thallus K- or K+ indistinctly brownish yellow, C-, KC+ pale yellow, P-. Chemistry: usnic, rangiformic and nor-rangiformic acids. - Note: on steeply inclined surfaces of marly limestone or schists and even gneiss in the alpine belt.



Lecanora diabolii

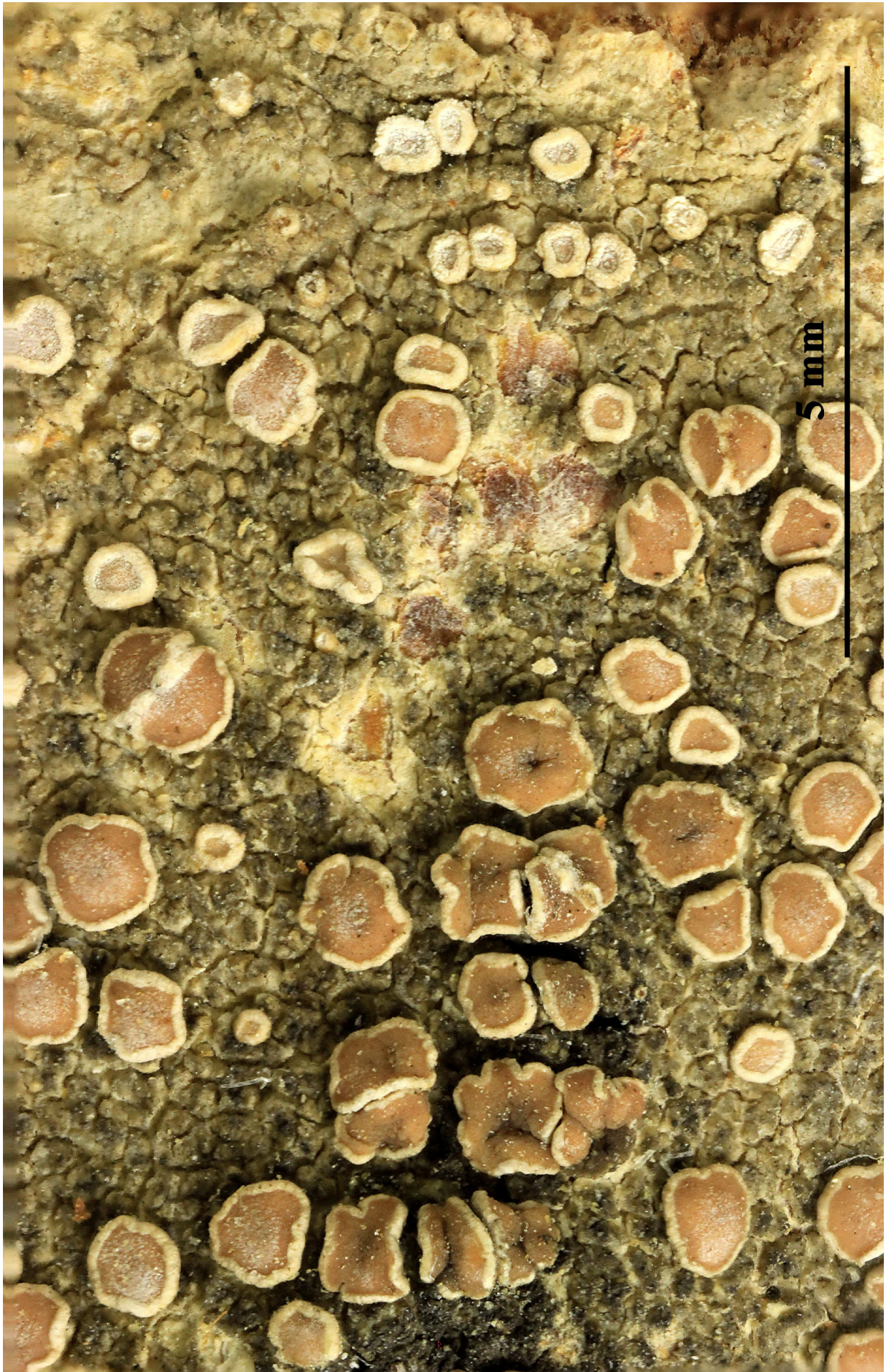


Lecanora diabolii

- Lecanora distans* (Pers.) Nyl., Flora, Regensburg 55(16): 250 (1872)
 = *Lichen distans* Pers. 1803
 = *Myriolecis populicola* (DC.) P.F. Cannon, in Cannon, Malíček, Ivanovich, Printzen, Aptroot, Coppins, Sanderson, Simkin & Yahr, Revisions of British and Irish Lichens 25: 77 (2022)
 = *Polyozosia populicola* (DC.) S.Y. Kondr., Lőkös & Farkas in Kondratyuk & al., Acta Bot. Hung., 61, 1-2: 156, 2019.
 = *Patellaria populicola* DC. in Lamarck & de Candolle - Fl. Franç., éd. 3, 2: 363, 1805.
 = *Lecanora populicola* (DC.) Duby
 = *Lecanora subfusca* var. *distans* (Pers.) D. Dietr.

[VZ1410], Suecia. Värmland: Hagfors. Haftersbol, 130 m. Ad corticem *Populi tremulae*. Leg. S. W. Sundell (no. 10798). EX A. VěZDA LICHENES SELECTI EXSICCATI NR. 1410.

hallus crustose, episubstratic, whitish to pale grey, continuous to rimose-areolate in central parts, often delimited by a concentrically zoned, fimbriate, pale grey prothallus, forming clearly delimited, orbicular or elliptical patches. Apothecia lecanorine, concentrated in the central parts of thallus, up to 1.5 mm across, at first immersed, later sessile and more or less constricted at base, with a pale brown to pinkish brown, usually white- or grey-pruinose (at least when young), flat disc and a prominent, white pruinose, smooth to crenulate thalline margin. Thalline exciple rich in crystals, the medulla with abundant algae; epithecium colourless to pale brown, with small crystals; hymenium colourless, 45-80 µm high; paraphyses sparingly branched, 1-2 µm thick, hardly swollen at apices; hypothecium colourless, with small granules. Asci 8-spored, elongate-clavate, very thin-walled, with a K/I+ blue, tall tholus penetrated by a faintly amyloid apical cushion, the wall K/I-, surrounded by a K/I+ blue outer layer, Lecanora-type. Ascospores 1-celled, hyaline, ellipsoid, 10-16 x 6-9 µm. Photobiont chlorococcoid. Spot tests: thallus and apothecia K-, C-, KC-, P-, UV-. Chemistry: traces of 2.5-dichlorolichexanthone. - Note: a cool-temperate to circumboreal-montane lichen found especially on *Populus tremula* and *Alnus* in the montane belt.



Lecanora distans



Lecanora distans

Lecanora eminens Asta, Clauzade & Cl. Roux, in Vězda, Lichenes Selecti Exsiccati, Fasc. (Průhonice) 55: 7 (no. 1316) (1975)

[VZ1316], Gallia. Hautes- Alpes. L'Argentière-la-Bessée, vallis Salce, inter rupes La Balme, La Grande Cabane et la Tête de Clausis dictas, 2150 m. Ad parietes subverticales rupium schistosarum. Leg. J. Asta et Cl. Roux, 1.7.1974. - Isotypus! - EX A. VĚZDA LICHENES SELECTI EXSICCATI NR. 1316.

Thallus crustose, episubstratic, rimose or consisting of scattered to more rarely contiguous areoles, chalky white, yellowish white or pale yellowish green, often delimited by a dark prothallus, the areoles mostly flat, measuring 0.6-1.8 x 0.2-0.8 mm. Apothecia lecanorine, 0.6-2.2 mm across, with a black, grey-black to dark bluish green disc (sometimes grey-brown when young) and a thick, raised, persistent thalline margin. Thalline exciple 40-80 μm wide laterally, poorly differentiated from the 50-100 μm wide proper exciple, their structure masked by numerous small crystals; epithecium medium brown but often blue-green-spotted, with an epipsamma of very thin crystals, the bluish parts N+ purple; hymenium colourless, 40-50 μm high; paraphyses rather lax, branched in upper part, the apical cells swollen, 3-6 μm wide; hypothecium and subhymenium colourless, the hypothecium with large crystals visible under polarized light. Asci 8-spored, clavate, Lecanora-type. Ascospores 1-celled, hyaline, ellipsoid, 6-9 x 3-5 μm . Photobiont chlorococcoid. Spot tests: thallus K+ faintly yellow, C-, KC+ yellow; apothecial margin P+ yellow-orange. Chemistry: thallus with usnic acid, apothecial margin with psoromic acid. - Note: on schists poor in calcium carbonate, usually on south-exposed steep faces in the alpine belt; known from the Pyrenees and from a few localities of the Western Alps (France).



Lecanora eminens

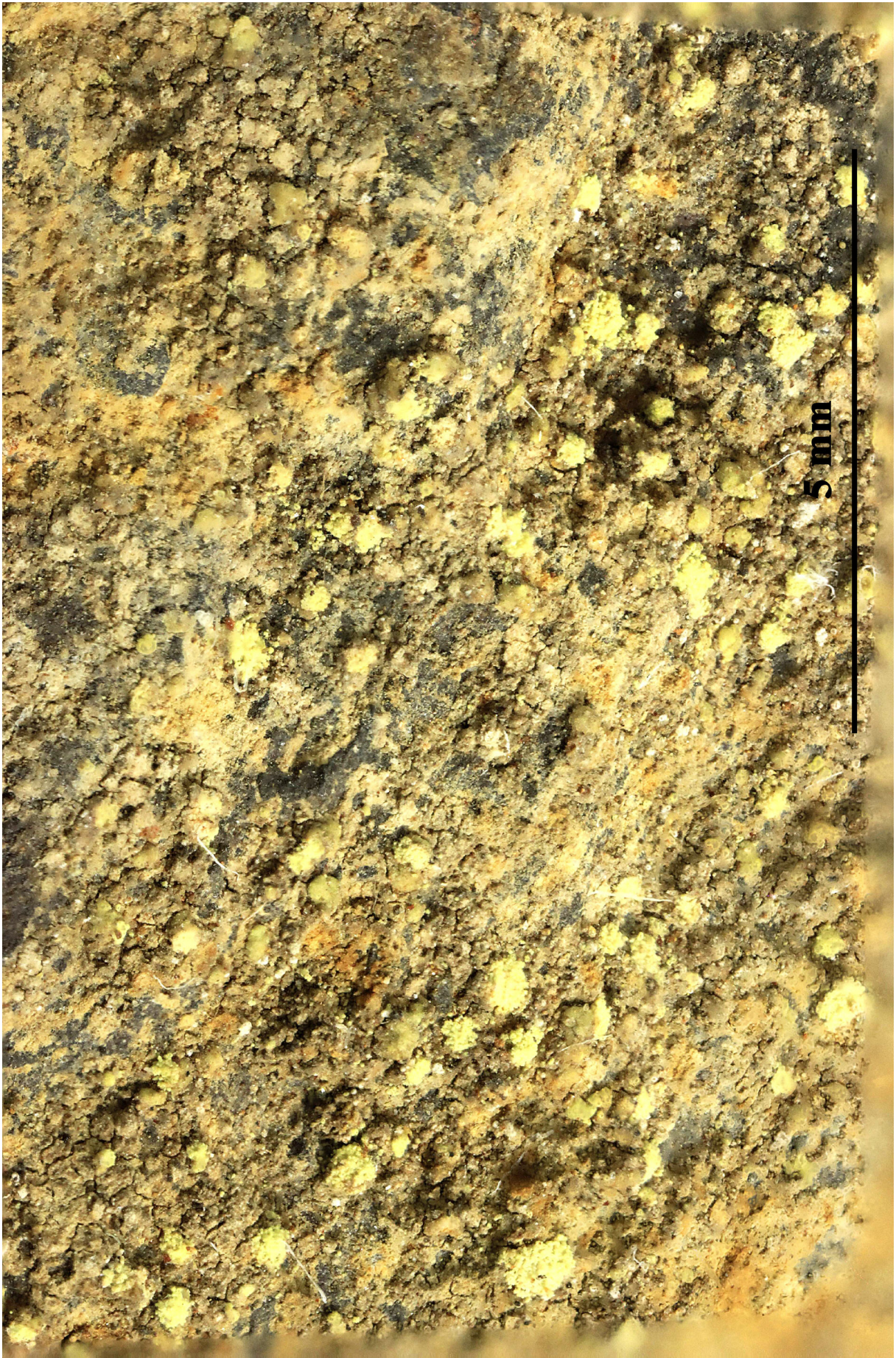


Lecanora eminens

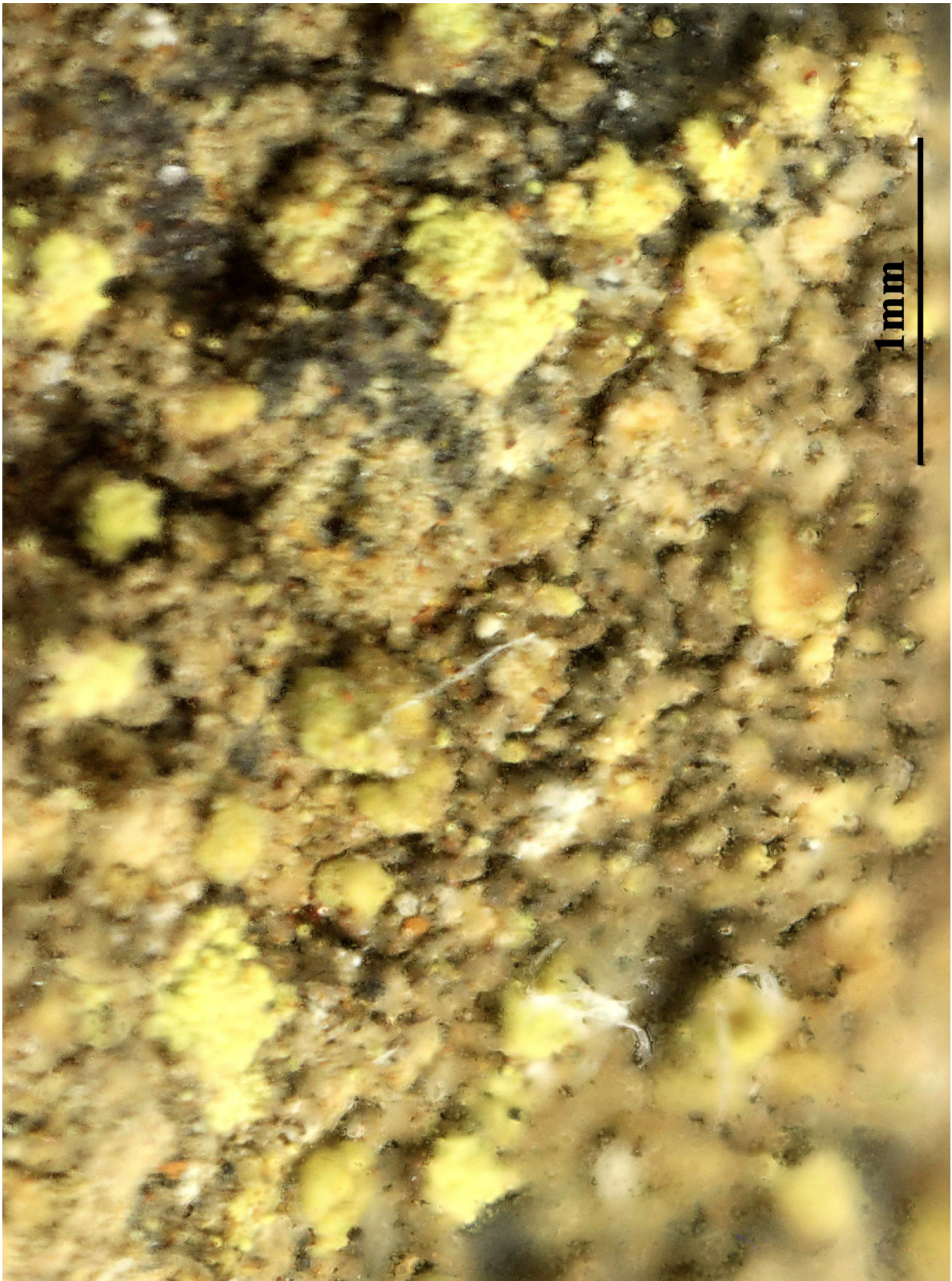
Lecanora epanora (Ach.) Ach., Lich. Univ.: 377 (1810)
= *Lichen epanorus* Ach. 1799

[VZ2391], Austria. Styria. Regio Steirisches Randgebirge, Gleinalpe, in valleculo Rockstallgraben, Markt-Übelbach, supra Neuhof, 740 m. Ad praeruptis saxorum ferruginosum secus viam publicam. Leg. J. Poelt et A. Vězda, 12.11.1981. EX A. VĚZDA LICHENES SELECTI EXSICCATI NR. 2391.

Thallus crustose, episubstratic, of flattened to usually strongly convex-verrucose, aggregated or dispersed, yellow to greenish-yellow, sometimes darker bottle-green areoles, rarely delimited by a thin black prothallus, the areoles more or less covered with pale green to lemon-yellow soredia arranged in globose, convex, finally confluent soralia arising in the center. Apothecia rare, lecanorine, sessile, 0.5-2 mm across, with a concave to slightly convex, brownish yellow disc and a flexuose, sometimes sorediate, concolorous thalline margin. Epithecium yellowish to brownish, with yellowish granules insoluble in K; hymenium colourless, 65-85 μm high; paraphyses branched and anastomosing, 1-2 μm thick at mid-level, the apical cells not or only slightly swollen; hypothecium colourless. Asci 8-spored, clavate, Lecanora-type. Ascospores 1-celled, hyaline, broadly ellipsoid, 8-13 x 5-6.5 μm . Photobiont chlorococcoid. Spot tests: K-, C-, KC-, P-, UV+ bright orange. Chemistry: epanorin, rhizocarpic acid, zeorin. - Note: a holarctic early coloniser of steeply inclined to rain-sheltered surfaces of metal-rich metamorphic rocks, mostly found in upland areas; probably restricted to the Alps in Italy.



Lecanora epanora



Lecanora epanora

Lecanora expallens Ach., Lich. Univ.: 374 (1810)

= *Zeora expallens* (Ach.) L.M. Weber & Ivanovich, in Ivanovich-Hichins, Weber, Li, Leavitt, Muggia, Palice, Pérez-Ortega, Sohrabi & Printzen, Lichenologist 57: 300 (2025)

= *Lecanora foehrensis* Erichsen

= *Lecidea soraliata* Vain.

[VZ1137], Gallia. Insula Port-Cros (Var), in valle Notre-Dame, 70 m. Ad conum *Pini maritimae* Poir. Leg. V. Rondon, 23.6.1972. EX A. VěZDA LICHENES SELECTI EXSICCATI NR. 1137.

Thallus crustose, usually endosubstratic in non-sorediate parts, episubstratic in sorediate parts, thin, yellowish green, at first forming small orbicular patches up to 1-2 cm across, which later become confluent and may cover extensive areas, often delimited by a whitish to bluish grey prothallus. Fertile specimens sometimes with esorediate, slightly convex, to 0.2 mm wide, ecorticate areoles, sorediate specimens with diffuse, farinose (20-50 μm in diam.), yellowish green soredia which finally cover almost the whole thallus, giving it a subleprose appearance. Apothecia rare, lecanorine, up to 1.5 mm across, with a dull yellow to pale brown, sometimes pruinose, flat to slightly convex disc and a weakly prominent, often persistent, sorediate thalline margin. Thalline exciple of irregularly entangled hyphae; epithecium pale yellow, with numerous small yellowish crystals soluble in K; hymenium colourless; paraphyses simple to weakly branched and anastomosing, 1.5-2.5 μm thick at mid-level, the apical cells slightly thickened; hypothecium colourless to pale yellow. Asci 8-spored, clavate, very thin-walled, with a K/I+ blue, tall tholus penetrated by a faintly amyloid apical cushion, the wall K/I-, surrounded by a blue outer layer, Lecanora-type. Ascospores 1-celled, hyaline, ellipsoid to broadly ellipsoid, (7.5-)9-13(-16) x (3-)4.5-6(-7.5) μm . Photobiont chlorococcoid. Spot tests: thallus and soredia - K+ pale yellow, C+ deep yellow to orange, KC+ orange, P-; UV+ brownish orange (long wave) or UV+ dull violet (short wave), K/UV+ mint-green turning golden yellow when dry. Chemistry: usnic acid, zeorin, thiophanic acid (major), unidentified xanthenes, expallens-unknown. - Note: a mainly temperate species found on acid, generally rough bark, especially abundant on *Quercus cerris* in open woodlands, sometimes on lignum, widespread and locally common throughout the country below the montane belt.



Lecanora expallens



Lecanora expallens

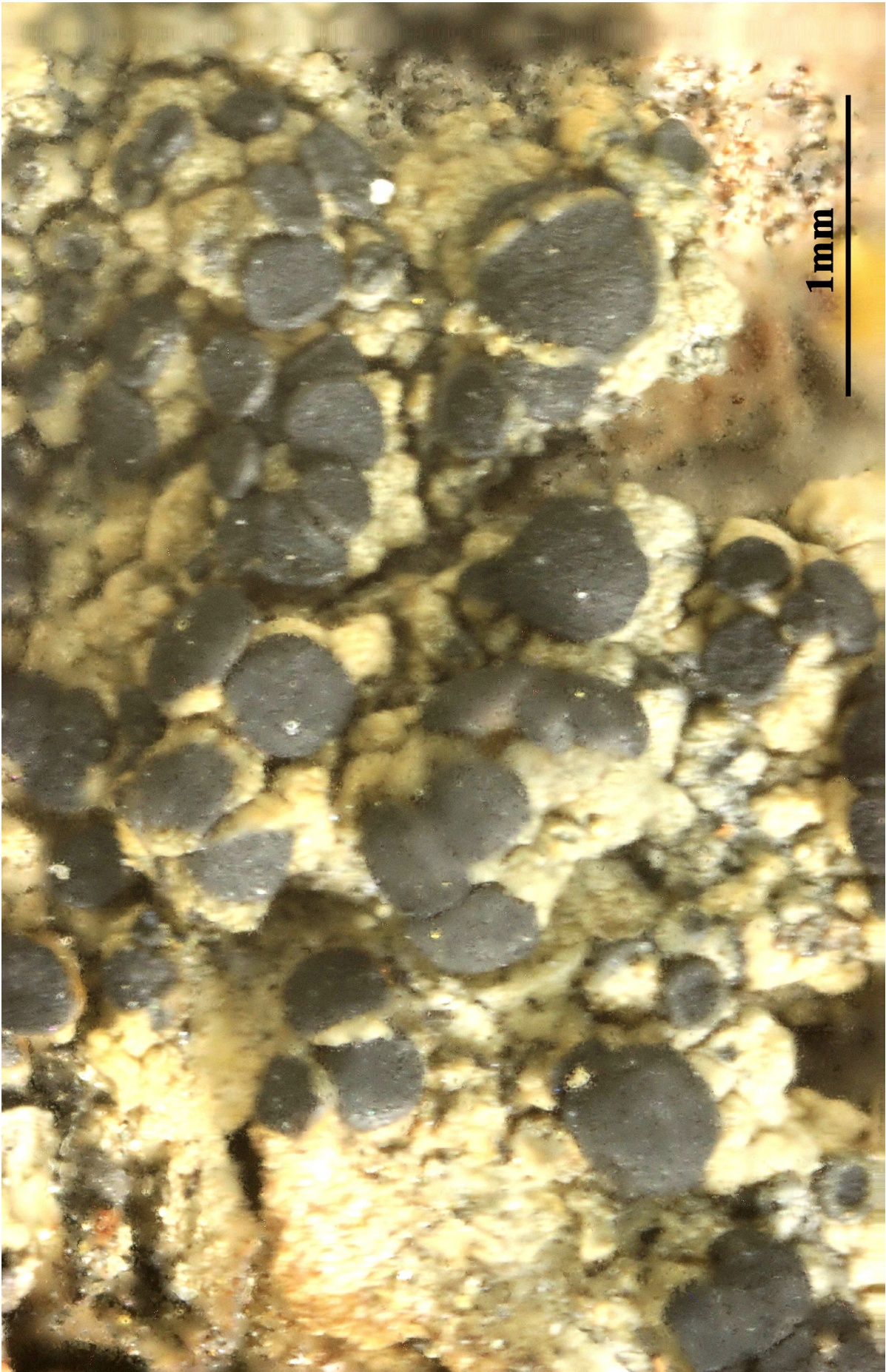
Lecanora fuscescens (Sommerf.) Nyl., in Norrlin, Not. Sällsk. Fauna et Fl. Fenn. Förh., Ny Ser. 13: 331 (1873) [1871-1874]
= *Lecidea fuscescens* Sommerf. 1824

[VZ1262], Helvetia. Wallis, Zermatt, in monte Sunnega, 3200 m. In ramulis *Laricis*. Leg. K. Kalb, 5.6.1974. Ex A. Vězda Lichenes Selecti Exsiccati Nr. 1262.

Thallus crustose, granular to verrucose-areolate, sometimes reduced to sparse granules near the apothecia, yellowish white to whitish grey, without a distinct prothallus or rarely with a thin dark prothallus. Medulla white, I- or I+ pale blue. Apothecia indistinctly lecanorine when young, later biatorine, sessile, 0.3-0.6(-0.8) mm across, with a pale to dark brown, sometimes grey-pruinose, convex disc and a thin, slightly prominent, smooth, entire, soon excluded thalline margin. Thalline exciple with very few algal cells, lacking crystals, ecorticate; proper exciple colourless, lacking crystals; epithecium brown to reddish brown, with pigment and crystals insoluble in K (the latter present only in apothecia with pale brown discs); hymenium colourless, 70-90 μm high, not interspersed with oil droplets; paraphyses capitate, the apical cells up to 3 μm wide; hypothecium colourless, 80-120 μm high, not interspersed. Asci 8-spored, clavate, very thin-walled, with a K/I+ blue, tall tholus penetrated by a faintly amyloid apical cushion, the wall K/I-, surrounded by a blue outer layer, Lecanora-type. Ascospores 1-celled, hyaline, broadly ellipsoid to subglobose, (5-)7-11(-13) x 4-6(-7.5) μm , the wall <1 μm thick. Pycnidia frequent, immersed, black. Conidia thread-like, 7-11 x 1-1.5 μm . Photobiont chlorococcoid. Spot tests: thallus K+ pale yellow, C-, KC-, P+ orange-red, UV+ white. Chemistry: lobaric acid (major), fumarprotocetraric acid (major or absent), con-fumarprotocetraric acid (trace or absent), and unknowns (minor or absent). - Note: a probably circumboreal-montane species found on twigs of shrubs, especially *Rhododendron ferrugineum* in the subalpine belt, sometimes on lignum.



Lecanora fuscescens

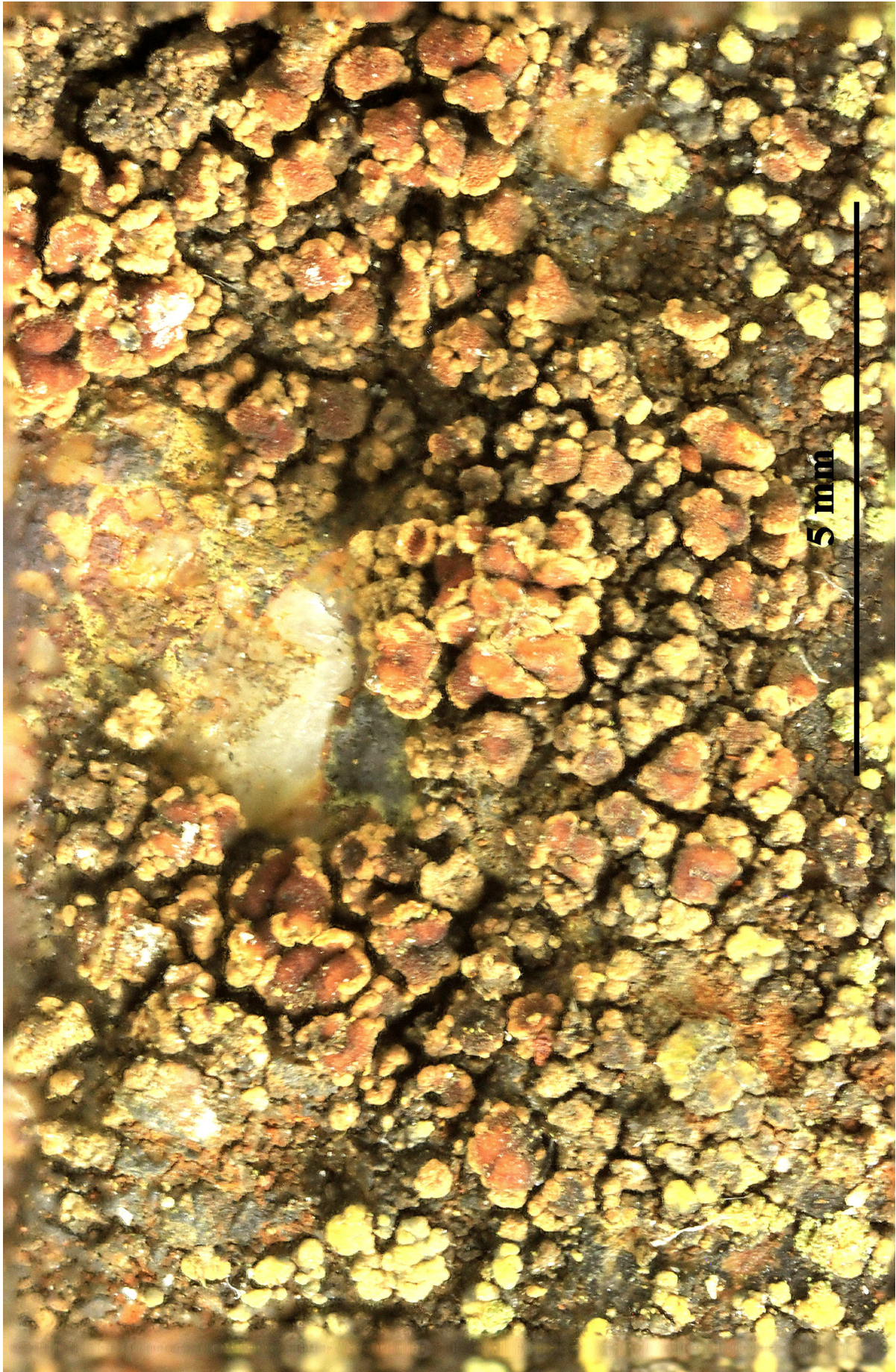


Lecanora fuscescens

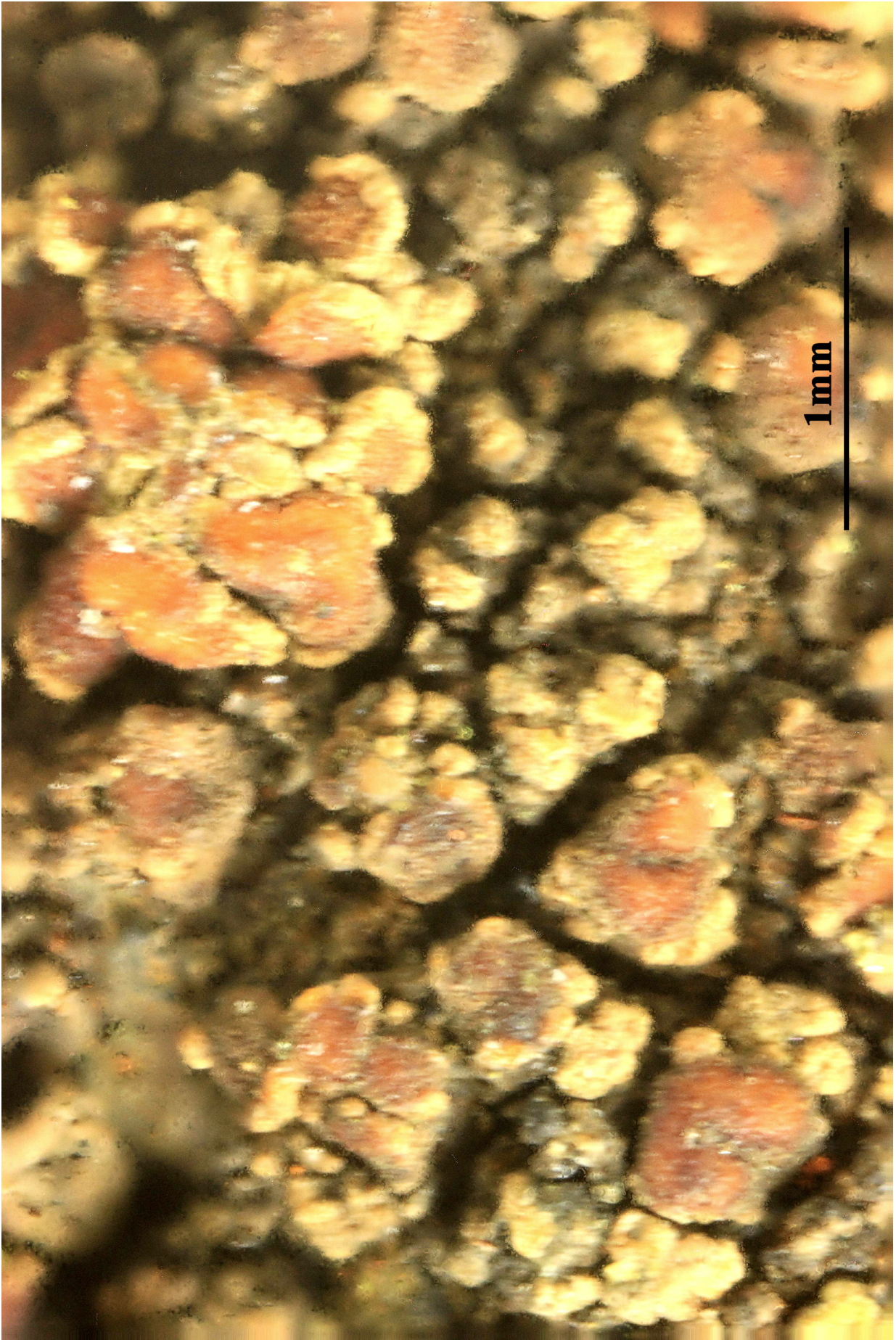
Lecanora gisleri Poelt & Ullrich, Lich. Alp. 11: no. 216 (1964)
= *Lecanora gisleriana* Müll. Arg., Flora, Regensburg 57: 185 (1874)

[VZ1532], Bohemoslovakia. Slovakia, montes Slovenské rudohorie: Gelnica, in valle Turzovská dolina cuprifodinam vetustam Terezka dictam, 520 m. Ad lapides in lapidoso mobili, supra lichenes vigens. Leg. J. Liška et I. Pisút. Ex A. Vězda Lichenes Selecti Exsiccati Nr. 1532.

Thallus inapparent, or of 0.1-0.3 mm wide, globulose, sometimes lobulate, ochre-coloured areoles, developing on the thalli of sorediate, yellow *Lecanora*-species on metal-rich-rocks. Medulla white, I-. Apothecia lecanorine, 0.3-1 mm across, scattered, with a flat, at first pruinosse, then epruinose, pale ochraceous brown to red-brown disc and a smooth to strongly crenulate, ochraceous to finally brownish thalline margin. Epithecium dark brown, K-; hymenium colourless, 40-60(-80) μm high; paraphyses sparingly branched, not anastomosing, 1-2 μm thick at mid-level, the apical cells 2-3 μm wide; hypothecium colourless. Asci 8-spored, clavate, very thin-walled, with a K/I+ blue, tall tholus penetrated by a faintly amyloid apical cushion, the wall K/I-, surrounded by a blue outer layer, *Lecanora*-type. Ascospores 1-celled, hyaline, fusiform with pointed ends, (7-)8-11(-12.5) x 4-5.5 μm . Photobiont chlorococcoid. Spot tests: K-, C-, KC+ yellowish, P-, UV-. Chemistry: usnic acid. - Note: on iron-rich siliceous rocks near and above treeline, parasitic on the thalli of *L. epanora*, *L. handelii* and *L. subaurea*. The Italian sample was collected by B. Feige on metal-rich rocks at Plan Masson near Breuil at 2500 m.



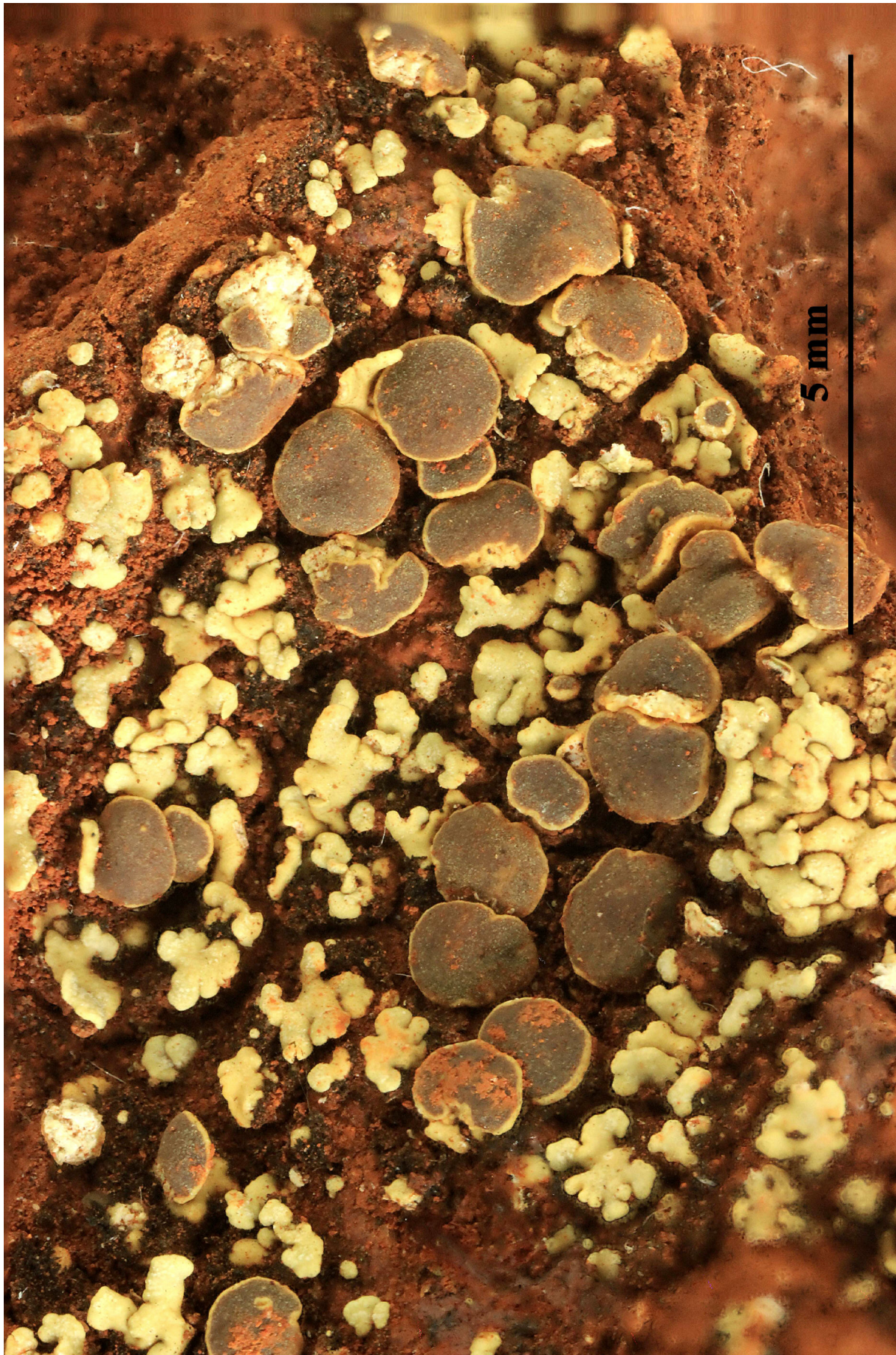
Lecanora gisleri



Lecanora gisleri

Lecanora glaucolivida (Müll. Arg.) Zahlbr., Cat. Lich. Univers. 5: 624
(1928)
= *Placodium glaucolidum* Müll. Arg. 1891
= *Cladia glaucolivida* (Müll. Arg.) Parmen & Lumbsch, Lichenologist
44(2): 257 (2012)

[VZ2270], Australia. Queensland. Crows Nest, secus viam inter Pechey
et Perseverance Dam, 520 m. Ad terram firmam. Leg. J. Hafellner et R.
Rogers, 4.8.1986. EX A. VĚZDA LICHENES SELECTI EXSICCATI NR. 2270.



Lecanora glaucolivida

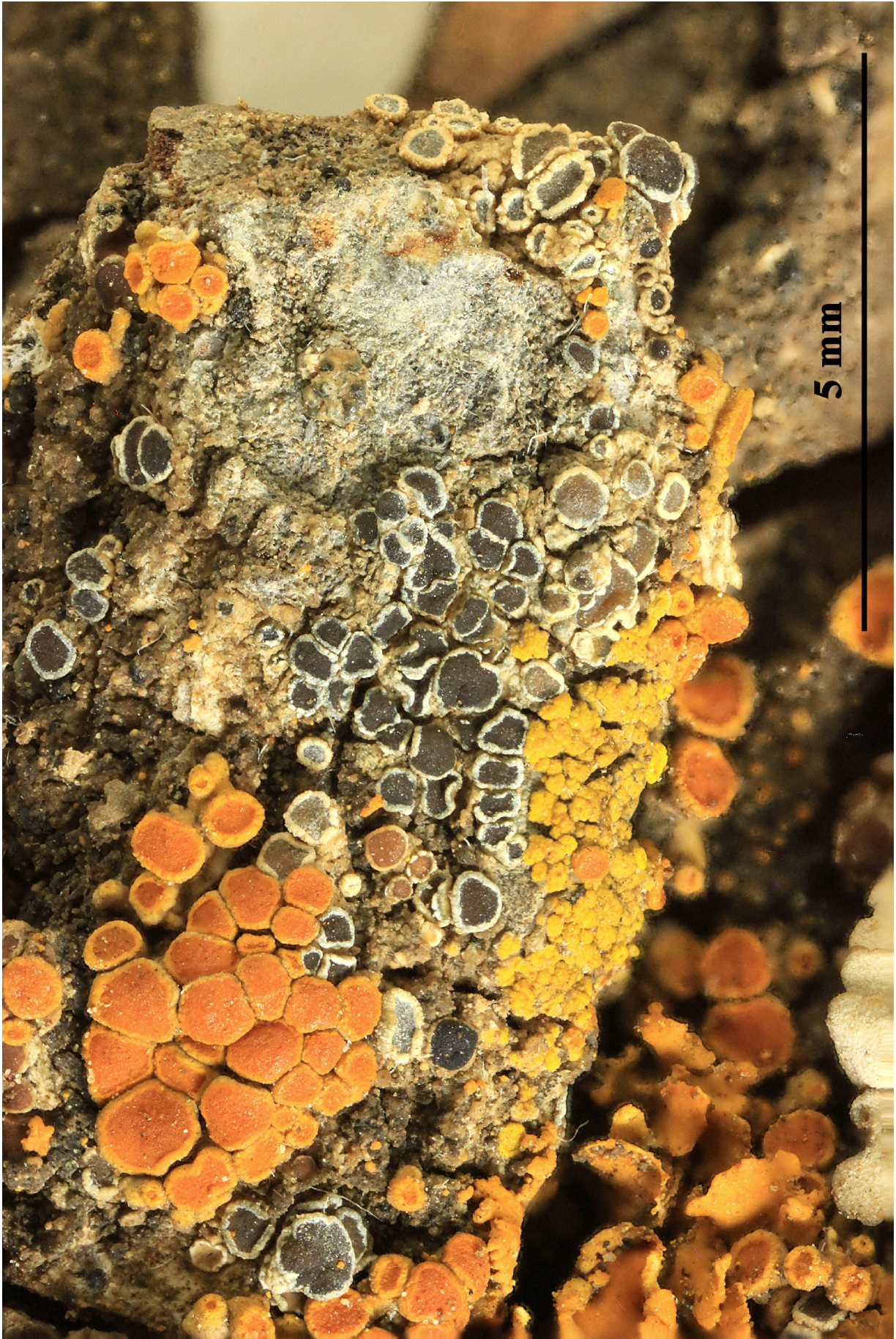


Lecanora glaucolivida

Lecanora hagenii* var. *congregata J. Steiner, Annls mycol. 8(2): 232 (1910)
 = *Polyozosia hagenii* (Ach.) S.Y. Kondr., Lőkös & Farkas in Kondratyuk
 & al., Acta Bot. Hung., 61, 1-2: 156, 2019.
 = *Lichen hagenii* Ach. - Lichenogr. Suec. Prodr.: 57, 1799.
 = *Lecanora bormiensis* Nyl.
 = *Lecanora hagenii* (Ach.) Ach.
 = *Lecanora hagenii* var. *bormiensis* (Nyl.) Dalla Torre & Sarnth.
 = *Lecanora hagenii* var. *ocellulata* (A. Massal.) Bagl.
 = *Lecanora hagenii* var. *umbrina* Ach.
 = *Lecanora nigrescens* Stein
 = *Lecanora sommerfeltiana* var. *ocellulata* A. Massal.
 = *Lecanora umbrina* (Ach.) A. Massal.
 = *Myriolecis hagenii* (Ach.) Śliwa, Zhao Xin & Lumbsch

[VZ1236], Turcia. Sivas, ad marginem, pagi Imranli (ad viam Sivas -
 Erzincan, 40 km versus orient. a pago Zara), 1800 m. Ad corticem
Salicis. Leg. J. Soják, 25.2.1973. det. A. Vězda. EX A. VĚZDA LICHENES
 SELECTI EXSICCATI NR. 1236.

Thallus endosubstratic, not visible, very rarely thinly episubstratic and
 bluish green. Apothecia lecanorine, sessile, 0.3-0.6(-0.9) mm across,
 with a pale to dark brown, slightly to heavily pruinose disc and a
 white-pruinose, prominent, usually weakly incised thalline margin.
 Thalline exciple 75-90 µm thick, with an indistinctly delimited cortex
 obscured by granules which are insoluble in K but soluble in N; proper
 exciple almost indistinct; epithecium yellowish brown, with superficial
 coarse granules insoluble in K and soluble in N and a fine epipsamma
 of crystals located above the paraphyses tips, which are insoluble in K
 and soluble in N; hymenium colourless, 35-60 µm high; paraphyses
 simple, thick, slightly expanded or capitate, brown pigmented at tips,
 usually free in K; hypothecium colourless. Asci 8-spored, clavate, very
 thin-walled, with a K/I+ blue, tall tholus penetrated by a faintly amyloid
 apical cushion, the wall K/I-, surrounded by a blue outer layer, Lecano-
 ra-type. Ascospores 1-celled, hyaline, ellipsoid, (8-)9-13(-16) x 4-5(-7)
 µm. Photobiont chlorococcoid. Spot tests: thallus (apothecial margin)
 K-, C-, KC-, P-, UV-. Chemistry: without lichen substances. - Note: a
 widespread holarctic lichen belonging to a very difficult complex. It is
 common on isolated trees with base-rich bark, and on calciferous subs-
 trata.



Lecanora hagenii var. *congregata*

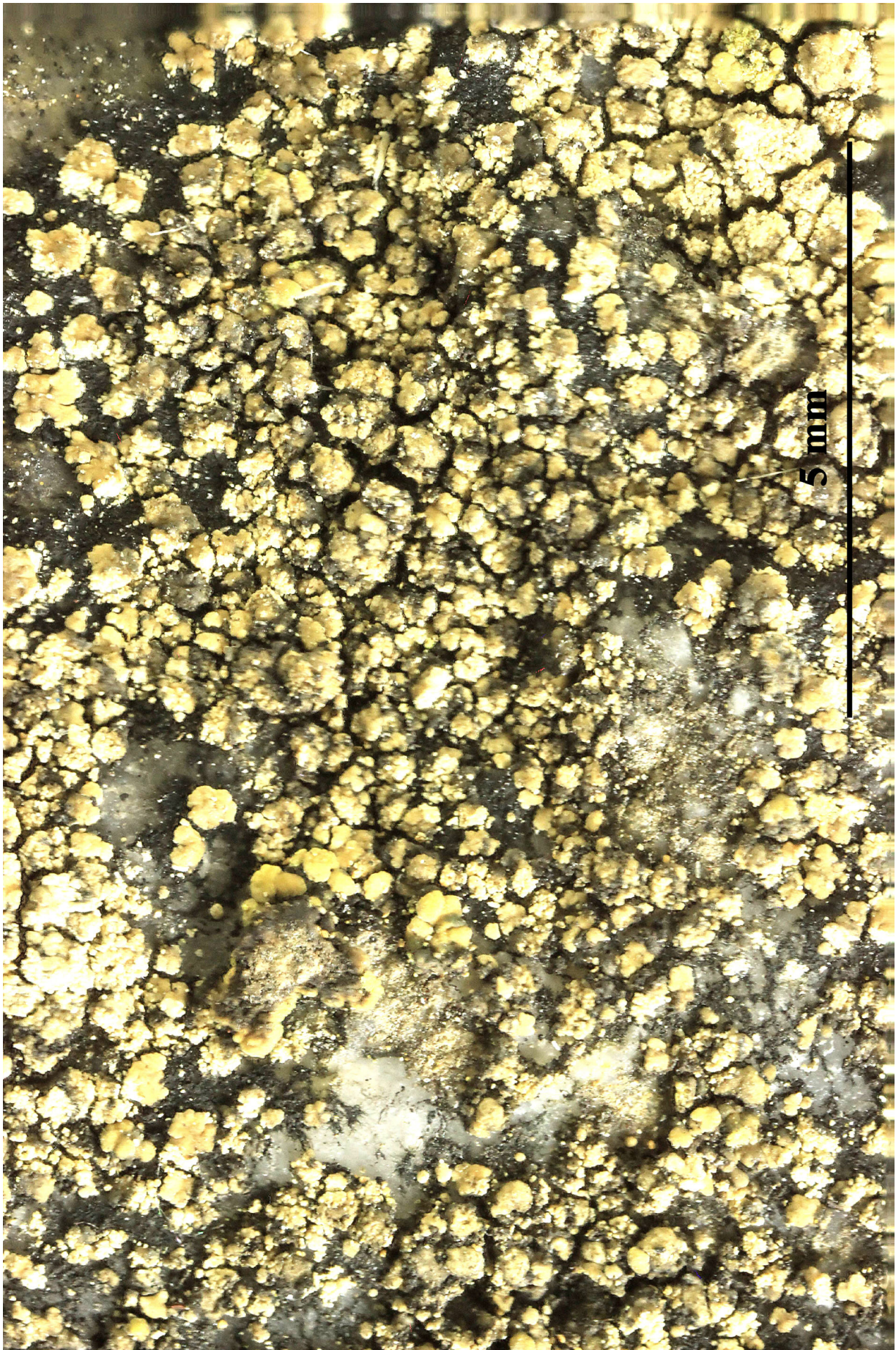


Lecanora hagenii var. *congregata*

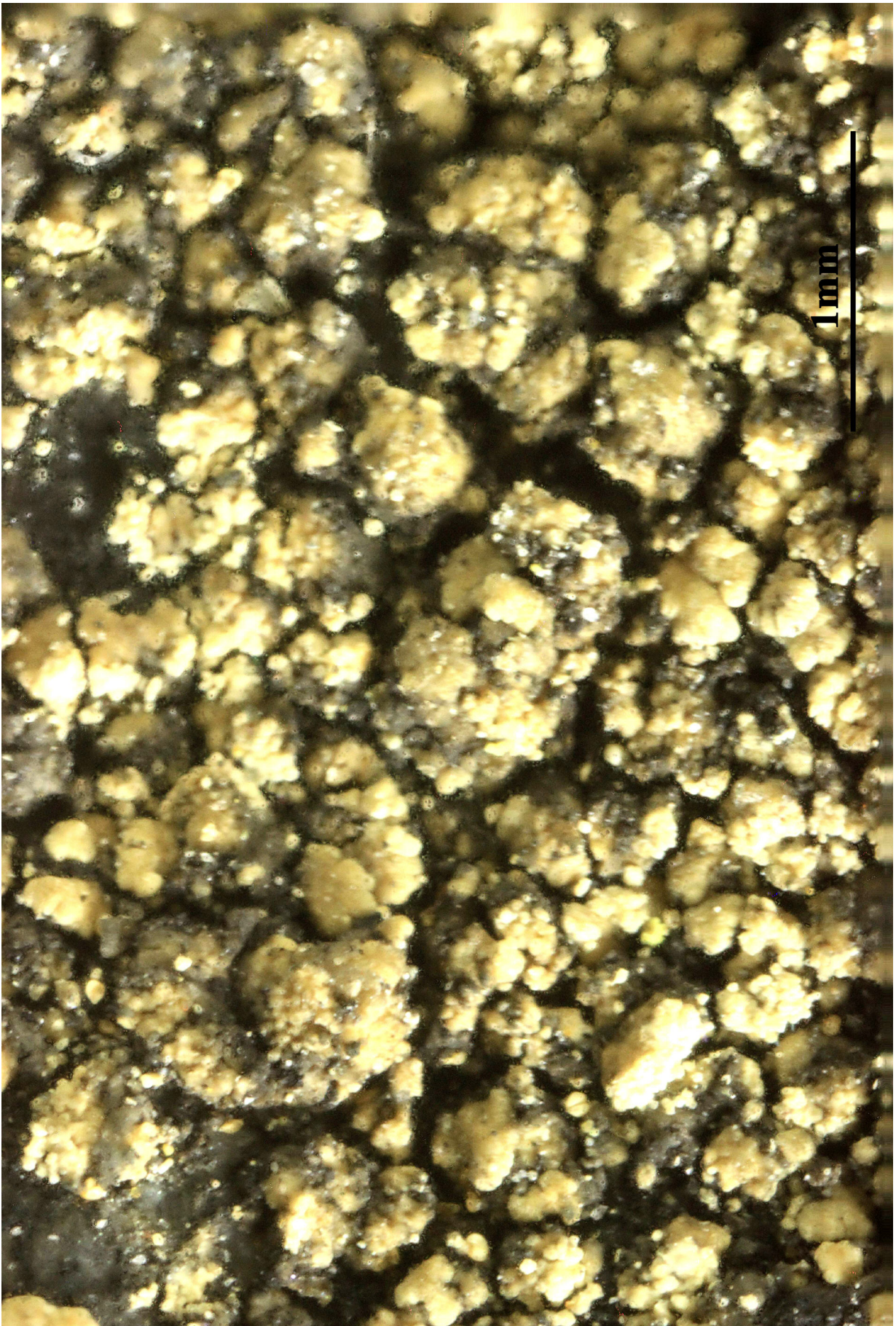
Lecanora handelii J. Steiner, Annln K. K. naturh. Hofmus. Wien 23: 119
(1909)

[VZ1438], Bohemoslovacia. Slovacia, Tatra Minor. Distr. Banská Bystrica, prope vicum Richtárova supra Staré, 600 m. Ad lapides prope metalla cupri vetusta. Leg. A. Vězda, 5.7.1975. EX A. VĚZDA LICHENES SELECTI EXSICCATI NR. 1439.

Thallus crustose, episubstratic, of dispersed to contiguous, flat to usually convex, grey-green to yellowish grey areoles often developing on a black hypothallus, sorediate, the soredia whitish, grey-green or blue-grey, 20-30 μm thick, mainly arising from the margins of the areoles, later covering the whole surface. Medulla I-. Apothecia very rare, lecanorine, 0.2-0.5 mm across, sessile, with a pale reddish brown, sometimes blue-black-pruinose disc, and a persistent, not or only weakly raised, entire thalline margin. Epithecium colourless to pale yellowish brown, without crystals; hymenium colourless, 50-65 μm high; paraphyses branched and anastomosing, 1.5-2.5 μm thick, the apical cells not or only slightly swollen; hypothecium colourless. Asci 8-spored, clavate, Lecanora-type. Ascospores 1-celled, hyaline, ellipsoid, 8-13 x 5-7 μm . Photobiont chlorococcoid. Spot tests: thallus K-, C-, KC- or KC+ faintly yellow, P-, UV+ dull orange. Chemistry: usnic acid, zeorin. Note: on steeply inclined to rain-sheltered surfaces of metal-rich siliceous rocks in upland areas.



Lecanora handelii



Lecanora handelii

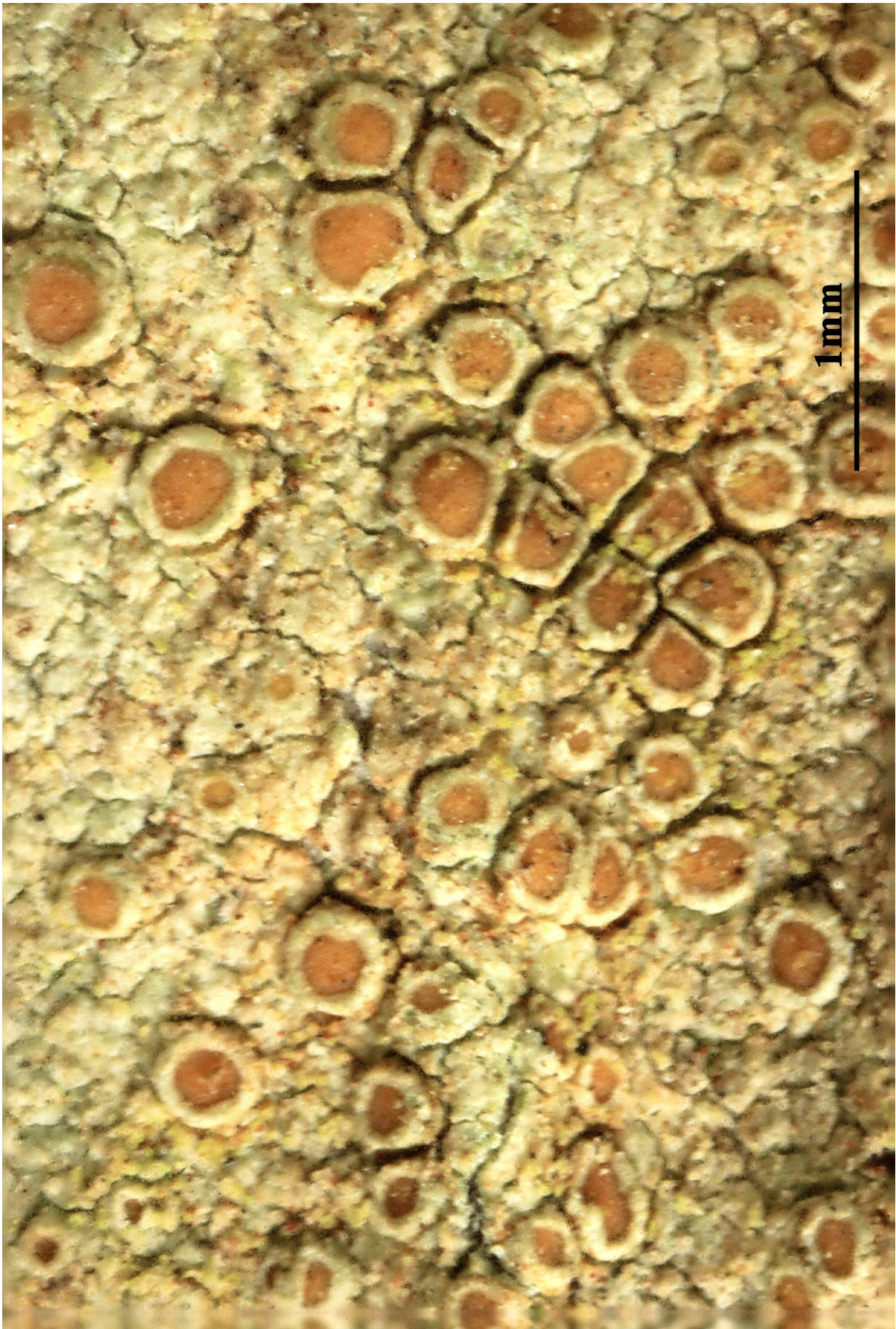
Lecanora leprosa Fée, Essai Crypt. Exot. (Paris): 118 (1825) [1824]

[VZ1609], Hawaii Insulae. Dahu, Mokuleia Beach, prope domum C. Degeneri. Ad corticem arbori. Leg. O. et I. Degener (no. 34102), 12.10.1976, det K. Kalb. EX A. VĚZDA LICHENES SELECTI EXSICCATI NR. 1509.

Thallus crustose, continuous or rimose-areolate or verrucose-areolate; prothallus not visible, or white; areoles flat or verrucose or verruculose, thin, opaque, ecorticate; surface yellowish white to yellowish gray or yellowish green, smooth, epruinose, with an indistinct margin, esorediate; Apothecia subimmersed when young, sessile when mature or sessile, 0.3-0.8 mm in diam., lecanorine; disc orange-brown or yellowish brown, plane, epruinose; margin concolorous with thallus, thin or thick, persistent or becoming excluded, even, not flexuose, smooth, entire or verrucose or verruculose, without a parathecial ring; amphithecium present, with numerous algal cells, with large crystals insoluble in K, corticate; cortex hyaline, indistinct, basally not thickened, interspersed, (10-)17-25(-26) μm thick laterally, 10-25 μm thick basally; parathecium hyaline, containing crystals insoluble in K; epihymenium red-brown to orange-brown, with pigment dissolving in K, with crystals dissolving in K; hymenium hyaline, clear; paraphyses not thickened or slightly thickened (up to 2.5 μm wide) apically, not pigmented; subhymenium hyaline, 15-20 μm thick; hypothecium hyaline or pale yellow to yellowish brown, without oil droplets; asci clavate, 8spored; ascospores hyaline, simple, ellipsoid or narrowly ellipsoid, (9-)9.5-13.5(-14) x (5-)6-7(-7.5) μm ; wall less than 1 μm thick; Pycnidia immersed, cerebriform; conidiophores type II sensu Vobis; conidia filiform, 15-19 μm long: Spot tests thallus and apothecial margin K+ yellow, C-, KC-, P+ pale orange; Secondary metabolites atranorin (major), chloroatranorin (minor), chlorolecideoidin (minor), gangaleoidin (major), leoidin (minor) and norgangaleoidin (minor). Substrate and ecology: on bark of deciduous trees; World distribution pantropical, known from Africa, Asia, Australasia, North and South America, and the Pacific area. - Notes: *Lecanora leprosa* is characterized by its orange to yellowish brown apothecial discs, its granulose epihymenium and the presence of the gangaleoidin chemosyndrome. It is similar to *L. achroa* and *L. helva*.



Lecanora leprosa

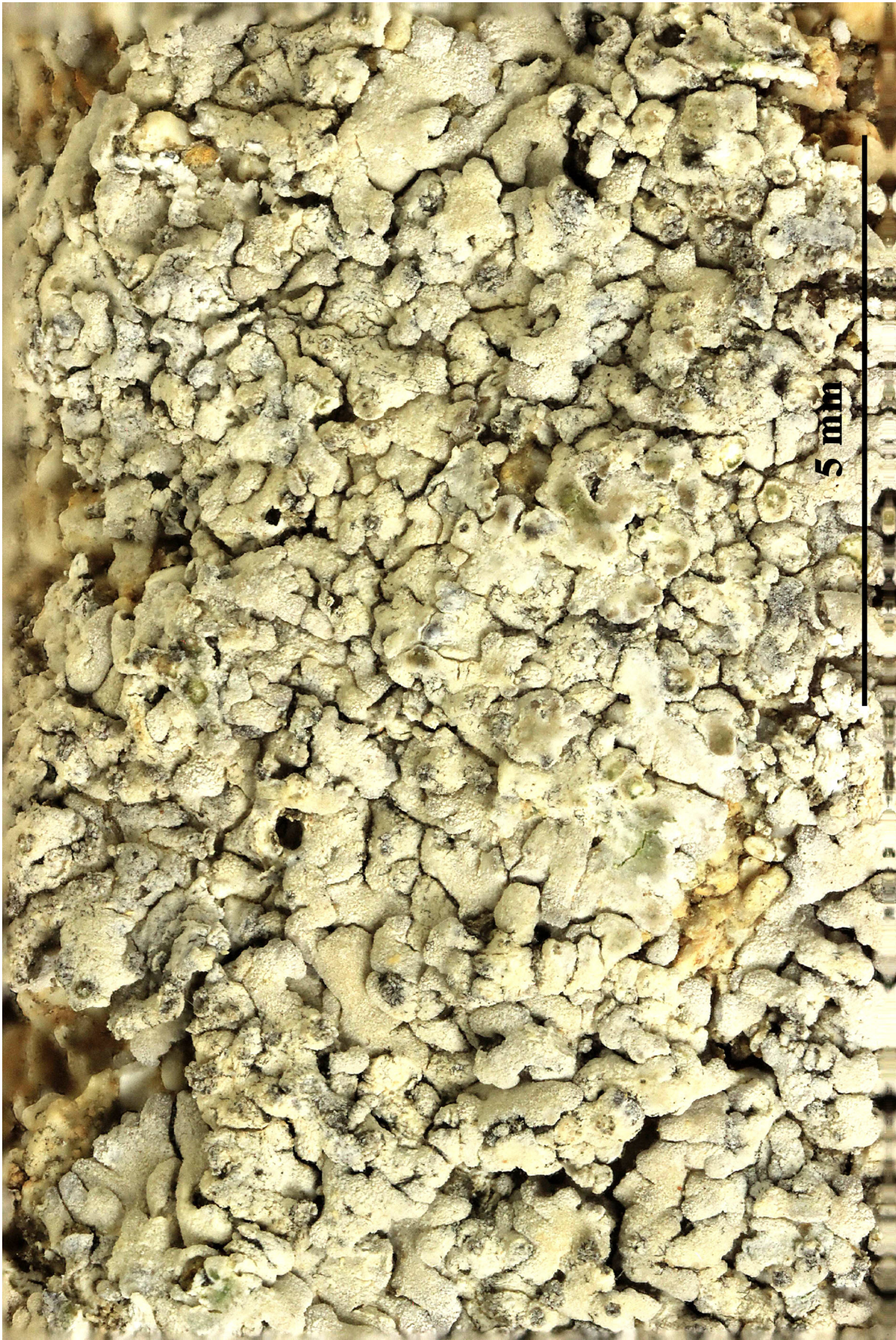


Lecanora leprosa

- Lecanora lisbonensis* Samp., Brotéria, sér. bot. 19: 33 (1921)
 = *Coscinocladium gaditanum* (Clemente) A. Crespo, Llimona & D. Hawksw. in Crespo & al., Taxon, 53: 409, 2004.
 = *Variolaria gaditana* Clemente - Ens. Veg. Andalusia: 295, 1807.
 = *Buellia lisbonensis* (Samp.) Werner
 = *Coscinocladium occidentale* Kunze
 = *Placodium lisbonensis* (Samp.) Klem.
 = *Psoroma lisbonense* (Samp.) Samp.
 = *Ricasolia cesatii* var. *plumbea* Bagl.
 = *Solenopsora cesatii* var. *plumbea* (Bagl.) Zahlbr.

[VZ2392], Italia. Sardinia. Prov. Oristano: Peninsula Sinis, scopulum Tharros dictum, 15 m. Ad saxa calcarea. Leg. P. L. Nimis, C. Roux, M. Tretiach et A. Vězda, 5.9.1989. EX A. VĚZDA LICHENES SELECTI EXSICCATI NR. 2392.

Thallus crustose-placodioid, bluish white- to grey-pruinose, soresiate, forming orbicular, up to 3(-5) cm wide rosettes which are often confluent, covering large surfaces. Central parts areolate, marginal lobes contiguous to laterally subimbricate, 1-5 mm long, (0.3-)0.5-1 mm wide, the tips only slightly widened. Soralia arising on the lobe surface, small (c. 0.2-0.3 mm across), circular, well-delimited by a thin thalline margin, often raised, with granulose, 50-55(-90) μm wide soredia more or less concolorous with thallus, covered with a layer of brownish angular cells and a variably developed layer of minute colourless crystals. Cortex covered and interspersed with coarse crystals, of hyphae arranged perpendicularly to the surface, the upper 1-3 cells brownish and ca 3.5 μm wide; medulla white, I-. Apothecia unknown. Pycnidia dark, immersed, globose, with pleurogenous conidiogenous cells. Conidia cylindrical, 3.8-5 x c. 1.3 μm . Photobiont chlorococcoid. Spot tests: cortex and medulla K-, C-, KC-, P-, UV- or UV+ pale yellow. Chemistry: thallus with low amounts of zeorin plus sometimes an unknown substance. - Note: a mainly western, Mediterranean-Atlantic species growing on soft calcareous rocks wetted by rain and exposed to humid maritime winds, mostly on horizontal surfaces, often forming large monospecific stands. It is locally abundant along the western coasts of Sicily and Sardinia.



Huilia circumnigrata



Huilia circumnigrata

Lecanora migdina Nyl., Flora, Regensburg 64: 177 (1881)
= *Lecanora salicicola* H. Magn. Bot. Not.: 311, 1939.
= *Lecanora chlarona* f. *rhododendri* Harm.
= *Lecanora migdina* sensu Poelt & Vězda
= *Lecanora pulicaris* subsp. *rhododendri* (Harm.) Clauzade & Cl. Roux
= *Lecanora subfuscata* var. *rhododendri* Poelt

[VZ2094], Austria. Salisburgia, Radstadter Tauern, Tappenkar prope casam alpinam Tppenkarsee dictam, 1920 m. Ad ramukos *Rhododendron ferrugineum*. Leg. R. Türk et H. Wittmann, 19.7.1985. EX A. V&ZDA LICHENES SELECTI EXSICCATI NR. 2094.

Thallus crustose, thin, white to grey-white, continuous to slightly warted, epruinose, sometimes delimited by a dark prothallus. Apothecia lecanorine, 0.3-1.2 mm across, sessile or slightly constricted at base, with a pale brown, orange-brown to medium brown (rarely darker), epruinose, flat to slightly convex disc, and a thin, smooth, persistent thalline margin which tends to become much thinner with age. Thalline exciple with a 20-30 μm thick cortex interspersed with abundant, very small crystals visible under polarized light; medulla rich in algae, with small crystals (2-2.5 μm) intermixed with a few very large crystals (to 40 μm); epithecium almost colourless to grey-brown, chlarotera-type, i.e. with coarse (1-4 μm) crystals visible under polarized light, mainly located on the paraphyses tips and usually slowly soluble in N; hymenium colourless, 80-100 μm high, not interspersed with oil droplets; paraphyses 1.5-2.5 μm thick at mid-level, the apical cells swollen, 3.5-4 μm wide; hypothecium colourless, not interspersed. Asci 8-spored, clavate, very thin-walled, with a K/I+ blue, tall tholus penetrated by a faintly amyloid apical cushion, the wall K/I-, surrounded by a blue outer layer, *Lecanora*-type. Ascospores 1-celled, hyaline, ellipsoid, 11-17 x 5-8 μm , thin-walled. Photobiont chlorococcoid. Spot tests: thallus and apothecial margin K+ yellow, C-, KC-, P+ yellow. Chemistry: atranorin, chloratranorin, and roccellic acid. - Note: a probably circumboreal-montane lichen found on dead or decaying twigs of shrubs, especially *Rhododendron ferrugineum* in the subalpine belt; certainly widespread throughout the Alps.



Lecanora migdina



Lecanora migdina

- Lecanora montagnei* (Fr.) Schaer., Enum. critic. lich. europ. (Bern): 62 (1850)
 = *Parmelia montagnei* Fr. 1831
 = *Protoparmelia montagnei* (Fr.) Poelt & Nimis in Nimis & Poelt, Studia Geobot., 7, suppl. 1: 188, 1987.
 = *Parmelia montagnei* Fr. - Lichenogr. Eur. Ref.: 107, 1831.
 = *Lecanora fuscopallens* (Kremp.) Zahlbr.
 = *Lecanora psarophana* Nyl.
 = *Lecanora psarophana* var. *aquilina* Clauzade & Cl. Roux
 = *Lecanora psarophana* var. *pallida* (Wedd.) Harm.
 = *Lecanora stenospora* Hue in Maheu & A. Gillet
 = *Lecanora verruculosa* Bagl.?
 = *Protoparmelia psarophana* (Nyl.) Sancho & A. Crespo
 = *Solenopsora montagnei* (Fr.) M. Choisy & Werner
 = *Solenopsora psarophana* (Nyl.) M. Choisy & Werner

[VZ2095], Hispania. Murcia: Cabo de Palos, insula Perdiguera. Ad saxa andesitica. Leg. J. M. Egea, 4.3.1984. EX A. VĚZDA LICHENES SELECTI EXSICCATI NR. 2095.

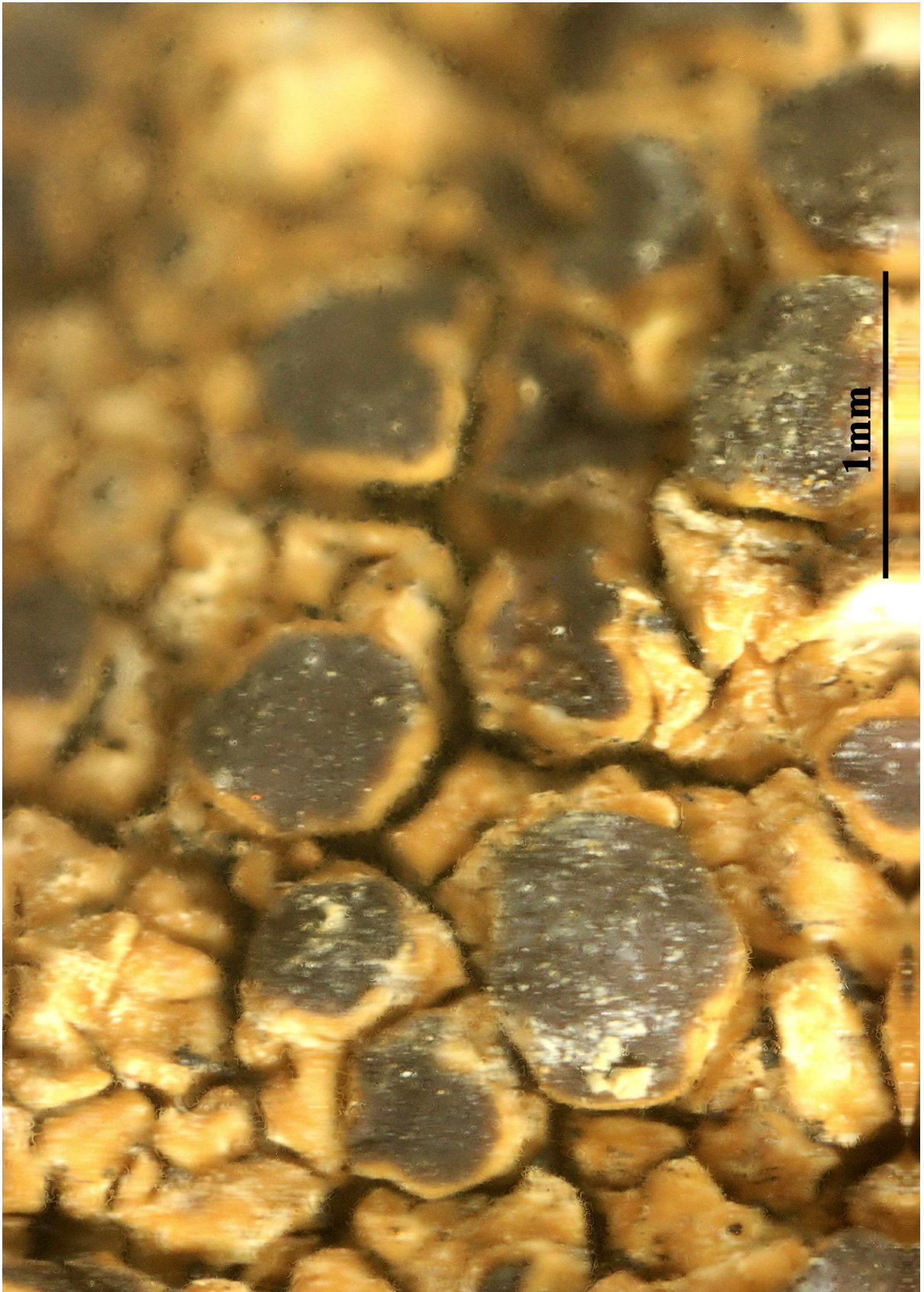
Thallus crustose, episubstratic, continuous to areolate-subsquamulose, rather thick, chestnut-brown, pale reddish brown, rarely pale grey or olivaceous, frequently with poorly developed marginal lobes, often delimited by a black prothallus (especially when young). Areoles, when well-developed, irregularly polygonal to round, 0.2-2.5 mm wide, flat to convex, smooth to coarsely warted, the marginal ones often elongated and lobe-like. Cortex 20-30(-40) μm thick, composed of anticlinally arranged hyphae with brown-pigmented caps, sometimes interspersed with small, brown crystals dissolving in K (lobaric acid), or minute crystals of gyrophoric and lecanoric acids; epinecral layer usually well-developed, hyaline, (5-)10-15(-25) μm thick; medulla white, often with crystals, I-. Apothecia lecanorine, adnate to sessile and constricted at base, round to subangular, (0.5-)0.75-1.75(-2.5) mm across, with a brown to brownish black, concave to convex, epruinose disc and a slightly paler, thick, entire or crenulate, shiny, usually persistent thalline margin. Thalline exciple (50-)100(-200) μm wide, corticate, with a distinct medulla filled with algal cells; proper exciple forming a up to 100 μm thick cupular layer below the hypothecium; epithecium brown, 20-30 μm thick; hymenium colourless or yellowish, (50-)60-70(-90) μm high; paraphyses coherent in water, distinct in K, c. 2-2.5 μm thick at mid-level, with slightly wider apical cells covered by a swollen

gelatinous hood; hypothecium colourless or pale yellow, up to 100 µm high. Asci 8-spored, clavate, approaching the Lecanora-type, with a well-developed amyloid tholus and a distinct, non-amyloid axial mass. Ascospores 1-celled, hyaline, oblong-ellipsoid to narrowly ellipsoid with rounded ends, thin-walled, (7.5-)9.5-13(-16) x (2.5-)3-4(-4.5) µm, with 2-3(-6), very thin, hyaline setae at each end. Pycnidia usually abundant, globose to oblong, the ostiole dark brown to black. Conidia simple, bacilliform, straight to slightly curved, (5-)7-11(-14) µm long. Photobiont chlorococcoid. Spot tests: medulla K+ pale to dirty yellow, C- or C+ pink to red, KC- or KC+ red to violet, UV+ white, or UV-; brown pigment in cortex, pycnidial wall around the ostiole and epithecium C+ fleeting bluish-grey, followed by very pale pink, K+ yellowish-brown. Chemistry: several chemotypes with lobaric acid (and several related substances), gyrophoric acid, lecanoric acid, and several fatty acids. - Note: a Mediterranean-Macaronesian, chemically variable species found on siliceous rocks at relatively low altitudes.

Lecanora montagnei



Lecanora montagnei



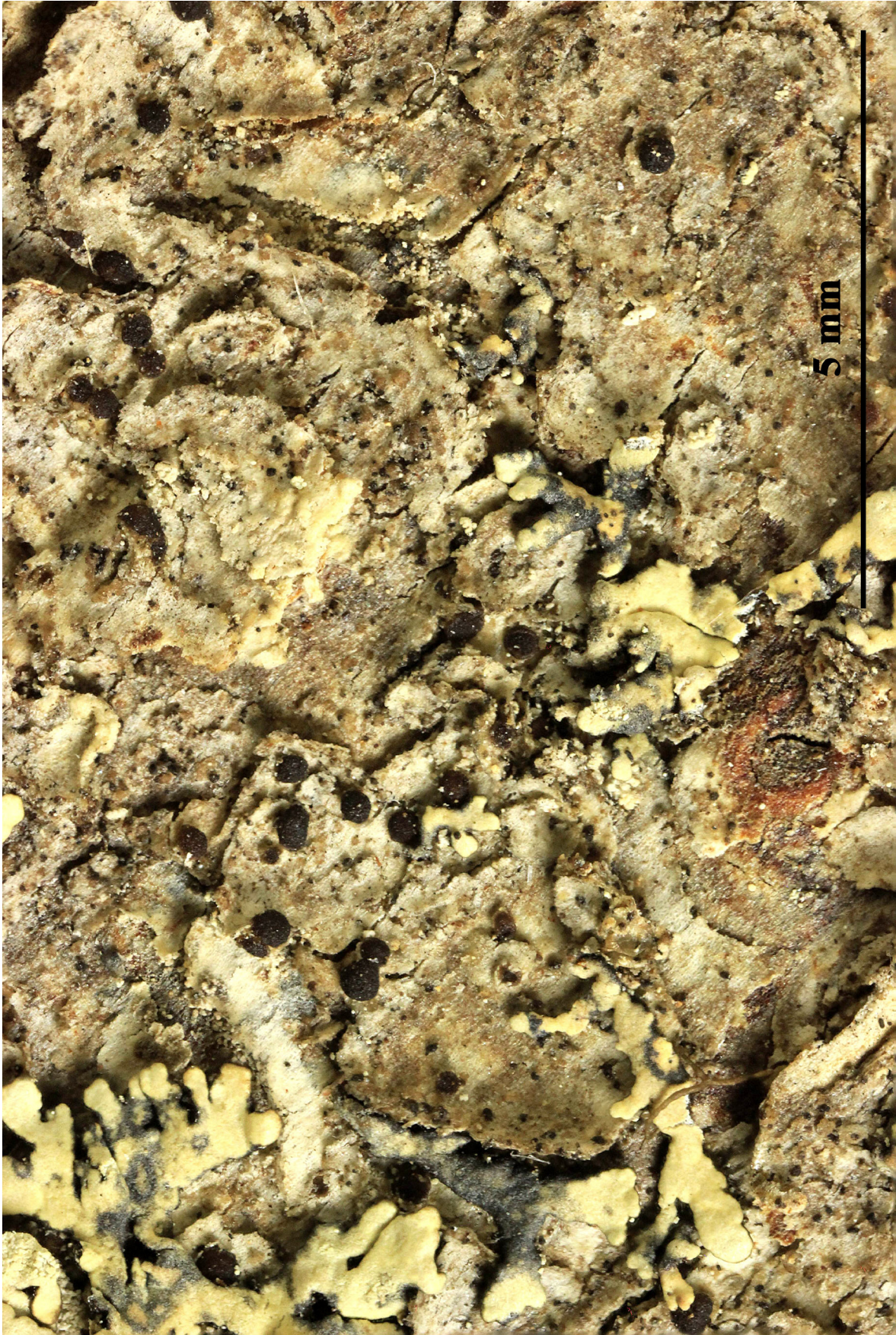
Lecanora montagnei

- Lecanora obscurella* (J. Lahm ex Körb.) Nyl., in Lamy, Bull. Soc. Bot. France 25(5): 505 (1880) [1878]
 = *Blastenia obscurella* J. Lahm ex Körb. 1860
 = *Tsarenkoella obscurella* (J. Lahm) S.Y. Kondr., Kärnefelt & A. Thell, in Kondratyuk, Lökös, Kärnefelt, Seaward, Hansson, Farkas, Hur, Schiefelbein & Thell, Acta Bot. Hung. 67(1-3): 141 (2025)
 = *Lecanora phaeostigma* (Körb.) Almb. in Santesson, The Lichens of Sweden and Norway: 148, 1984.
 = *Biatora phaeostigma* Körb. - Syst. Lich. Germ.: 199, 1855.
 = *Biatora obscurella* (Sommerf.) Arnold
 = *Lecanora obscurella* (Sommerf.) Hedl.
 = *Lecidea obscurella* (Sommerf.) Nyl.

[VZ2119], Austria. Salisburgia: Mühlbach am Hochkönig, Schneeberg, Karbachalm, 1700 m. In corticem *Piceae excelsae*. Leg. R. Türk (8644) et E. Blieberger, 23.5.1986. EX A. VĚZDA LICHENES SELECTI EXSICCATI NR. 2119.

Thallus crustose, episubstratic or rarely endosubstratic, continuous to granular-verrucose, sometimes reduced to sparse, flat areoles surrounding the apothecia, ochre-coloured to brown or greenish brown, the areoles usually scattered, thin, ecorticate, smooth, somehow shiny. Apothecia clearly (pseudo-)lecanorine only when young, later appearing biatorine, abundant and often crowded, sessile, 0.2-0.7 mm across, with a reddish brown to dark brown, flat to finally strongly convex to hemispherical disc, and a paler, thin, entire, finally excluded thalline margin. Thalline exciple with very few algal cells, evident only in young apothecia; proper exciple thin, brown in outer part, colourless within; epithecium brown, the pigment dissolving in K, N-, K- or K+ greenish or olive-brown, without crystals; hymenium colourless, not interspersed with oil droplets; paraphyses capitate; hypothecium colourless, not interspersed with oil droplets. Asci 8-spored, clavate, with a homogeneously I+ blue tholus, without an amyloid axial mass, Catillaria- or Fuscidea-type. Ascospores 1-celled, hyaline or sometimes pale brown when overmature, narrowly ellipsoid, 8-12 x 3-5 µm, the wall <1 µm thick. Pycnidia usually abundant, immersed, black. Conidia cylindrical to ellipsoid, 3-4 x 1.5-2 µm. Spot tests: thallus K-, C-, KC-, P-. Chemistry: 2-methylene-3-carboxy-18-hydroxynonadecanoic acid. - Note: this species, which is related to *L. cadubriae*, seems to be widespread in Northern and Central Europe; it grows on the bark of conifers,

especially near the base of the trunks, more rarely on lignum of decorated trunks, with optimum in the upper montane and subalpine belts.



Lecanora obscurella



Lecanora obscurella

Lecanora piniperda Körb., Parerga lichenol. (Breslau) 1: 81 (1859) [1865]
 = *Lecanoropsis albellula* (Nyl.) Ivanovich, in Ivanovich, Weber, Palice,
 Hollinger, Otte, Sohrabi, Sheehy & Printzen, Phytotaxa 695(1): 27 (2025)
 = *Lecidea albellula* Nyl. - Not. Sällsk. Fauna Fl. Fenn. Förh., Ny Ser. 8: 147,
 1866.
 = *Lecanora aitema* f. *glaucella* (Flot.) Anzi
 = *Lecanora albellula* (Nyl.) Th. Fr.
 = *Lecanora cembricola* Nyl.
 = *Lecanora effusella* Hedl.
 = *Lecanora glaucella* (Flot.) Nyl.
 = *Lecanora ochromma* Nyl.
 = *Lecanora ochrostoma* Hepp
 = *Lecanora ochrostomoides* Nyl.
 = *Lecanora piniperda* var. *glaucella* (Flot.) Körb.

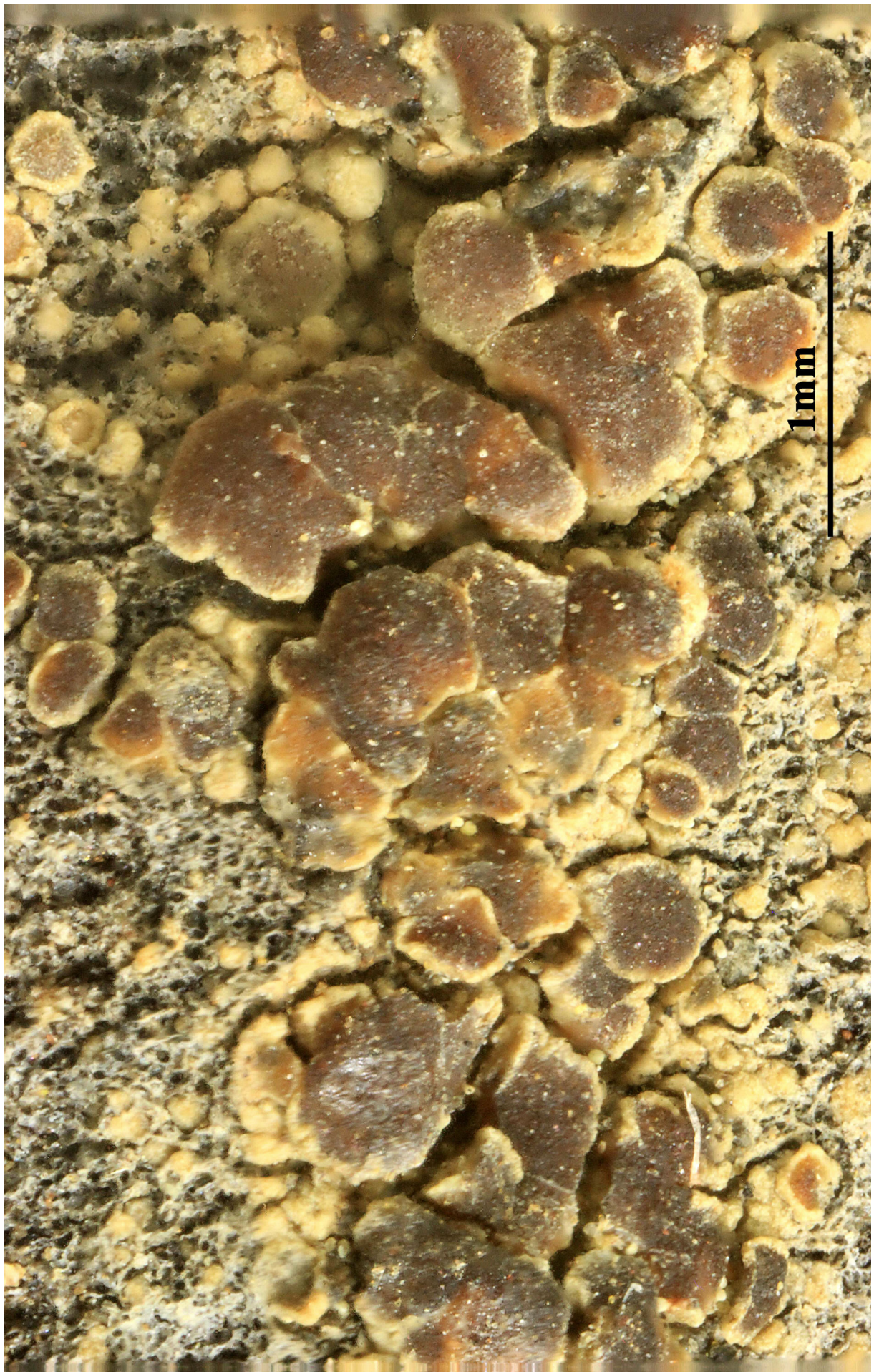
[VZ2189], Cyprus. Montes Troodos, Chionistra, 1700-1800 m. Ad
 corticem *Pini nigrae*. Leg. A. Vězda, 22.6.1987, det. H. Vänskä.- An-
 not.: *Acidum isousnicum* continens by TLC; anal. H. Vänskä. - EX A.
 VĚZDA LICHES SELECTI EXSICCATI NR. 2189.

Thallus crustose, endo- to episubstratic, continuous or warted-areolate,
 pale grey, yellowish green to ochre or greyish beige, the areoles round-
 ed or irregularly incised, 0.1-0.2 mm wide, slightly to strongly convex,
 ecorticate. Apothecia lecanorine, usually crowded, round, sessile and
 constricted at base, 0.2-0.35 mm across, with a beige, ochre, to dark
 grey/brown, rarely finely white- or bluish-pruinose, flat to convex disc,
 and a weakly prominent to level, smooth to crenulate, persistent to often
 finally excluded thalline margin. Thalline exciple of short-celled hyph-
 ae, 50-85 µm wide laterally, 20-35 µm wide at base, corticate, with
 golden-brown granules in the algal layer and in the outer edges of the
 cortex, the cortex (12-)18-26(-29) µm wide laterally, (18-)23-43(-48)
 µm wide at base; proper exciple inapparent; epithecium colourless or
 spotted greyish brown, covered by an epipsamma of golden-brown
 granules soluble in K, 5-15(-20) µm high, N+ at least partially reddish
 violet; hymenium colourless, (37-)43-62(-68) µm high; paraphyses
 simple or sparingly branched and anastomosing, 1-2.5 µm thick, the
 apical cells to 3.5 µm wide; hypothecium colourless or pale yellow-
 brown, (60-)72-103(-130) µm high. Asci 8-spored, clavate, very thin-
 walled, with a K/I+ blue, tall tholus penetrated by a faintly amyloid
 apical cushion, the wall K/I-, surrounded by a blue outer layer, Lecano-
 ra-type. Ascospores 1-celled (some of them sometimes 1-septate),

hyaline, narrowly ellipsoid, (6.8-)8.6-11(-15.3) x (3.4-)3.7-4.5(-7) μm . Pycnidia semi-immersed, brown to colourless in upper part. Conidia of four types: a) 1(-3)-septate and slightly curved macroconidia (not rare) measuring 7-12 x 1.5-2 μm ; b) 1-celled and curved, microconidia (not rare) measuring 8-10 x 1-2 μm ; c) 1-celled and straight-bacilliform mesoconidia (rare) measuring 3-4 x 1-2 μm , d) 1-celled, thread-like, curved leptoconidia measuring 10-15 x c. 1 μm . Photobiont chlorococoid. Spot tests: thallus K- or K+ faintly yellow, C-, KC- or KC+ faintly yellow, P-, UV-. Chemistry: thallus with isousnic acid (major) and variable amounts of pseudoplacodiolic acid; epithecium with a mixture of the Cinereorufa-green and an unknown yellow-brown pigment. - Note: a probably circumboreal-montane species of hard lignum and acid bark, usually in upland areas, with a mainly western distribution in Europe; certainly widespread throughout the Alps, and becoming rarer southwards. For further details see Printzen (2001), van den Boom & Brand (2008) and Ivanovich & al. (2025).



Lecanora piniperda



Lecanora piniperda

Lecanora poeltiana Clauzade & Cl. Roux, Beih. Nova Hedwigia 79: 188 (1984)

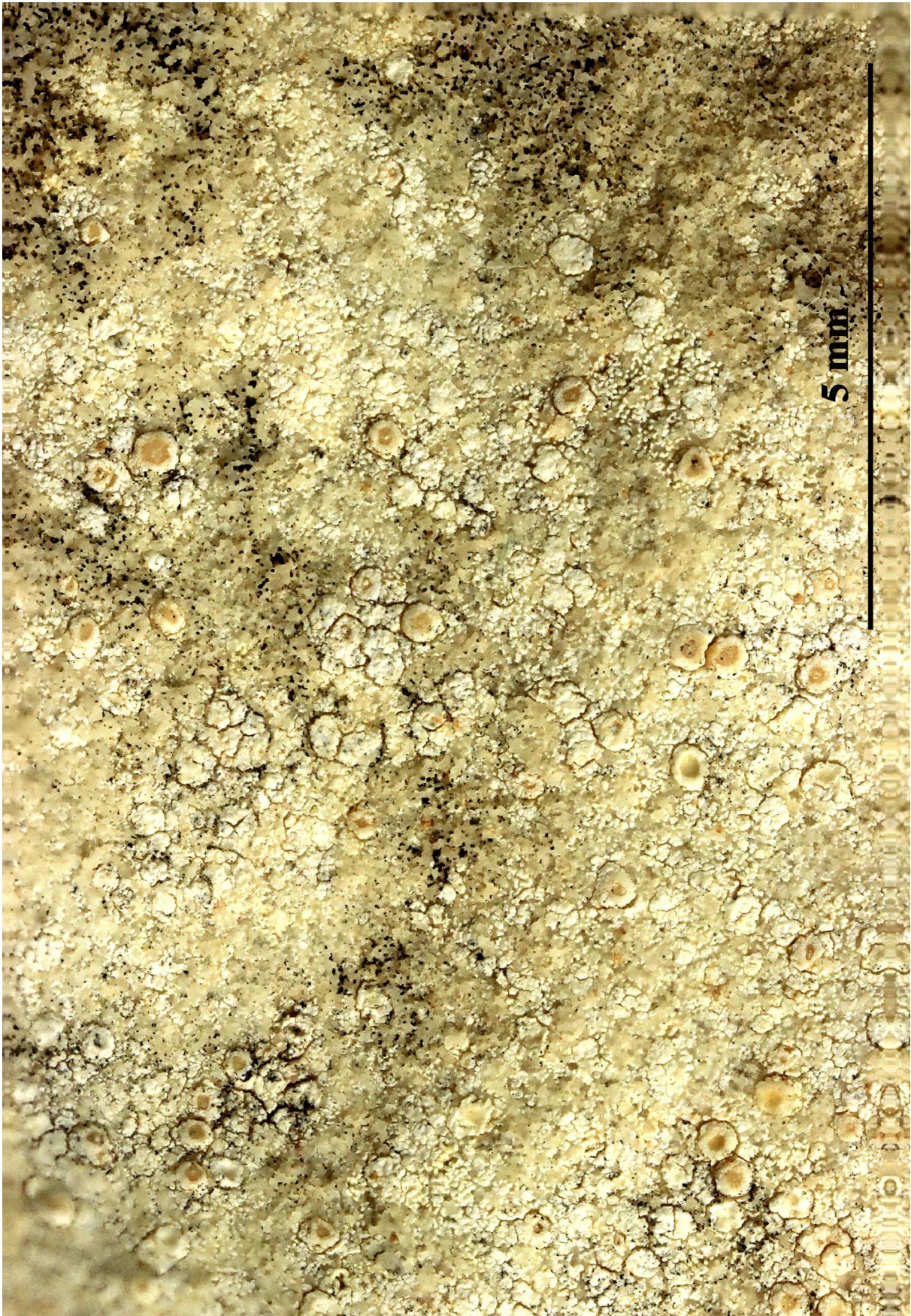
= *Polyozosia poeltiana* (Clauzade & Cl. Roux) S.Y. Kondr., Lőkös & Farkas, in Kondratyuk, Upreti, Mishra, Nayaka, Ingle, Orlov, Kondratiuk, Lőkös, Farkas, Woo & Hur, Acta Bot. Hung. 62(1-2): 103 (2020)

= *Lecanora lactea* sensu Clauzade & Cl. Roux

= *Myriolecis poeltiana* (Clauzade & Cl. Roux) Śliwa, Zhao Xin & Lumbsch

[VZ2393], Italia. Sardinia. Prov. Cagliari: Insula S. Antióco, scopulum "Capo Siddi", 10 m. Ad saxa calcarea maritima. Leg. P. L. Nimis et M. Tretiach, 7.9.1989. EX A. VĚZDA LICHENES SELECTI EXSICCATI NR. 2393-

Thallus crustose, episubstratic, rimose or rimose-areolate, white to cream-coloured, slightly farinose, 0.1-0.3 mm thick, forming well-delimited, 0.5-2(-3) cm wide patches, the areoles flat, 0.3-0.8(-1) mm wide, angular, the marginal ones sometimes weakly radiating. Apothecia lecanorine, 0.3-0.5 mm across, usually crowded and sometimes partly confluent, at first immersed in the thallus, then sessile, with a slightly concave to slightly convex, pale reddish brown, epruinose, sometimes umbonate disc and a thick but hardly raised, smooth thalline margin. Thalline exciple corticate, rich in crystals visible under polarized light; epithecium brown, inspersed with small crystals visible under polarized light; hymenium colourless, 45-60 μm high, also inspersed throughout with crystals, I-; paraphyses simple or sparingly branched in upper part, c. 2 μm thick at mid-level, the apical cells c. 4 μm wide; hypothecium colourless. Asci 8-spored, elongate-clavate, very thin-walled, with a K/I+ blue, tall tholus penetrated by a faintly amyloid apical cushion, the wall K/I-, surrounded by a K/I+ blue outer layer, Lecanora-type. Ascospores 1-celled, hyaline, subglobose to ellipsoid, 7-12 x 5-7 μm . Photobiont chlorococcoid. Spot tests: thallus K-, C-, KC-, P-, UV-; apothecial disc sometimes C+ and KC+ pink. Chemistry: without lichen substances, or (fide Cl. Roux, in litt.) apothecia with variable amounts of gyrophoric acid. - Note: on hard, compact calcareous rocks under the influence of salt-spray; probably more widespread, but certainly not common, along the Mediterranean coast. For the differences from other littoral species of *Polyozosia* see Bertrand & al. (2010).



Lecanora poeltiana



Lecanora poeltiana

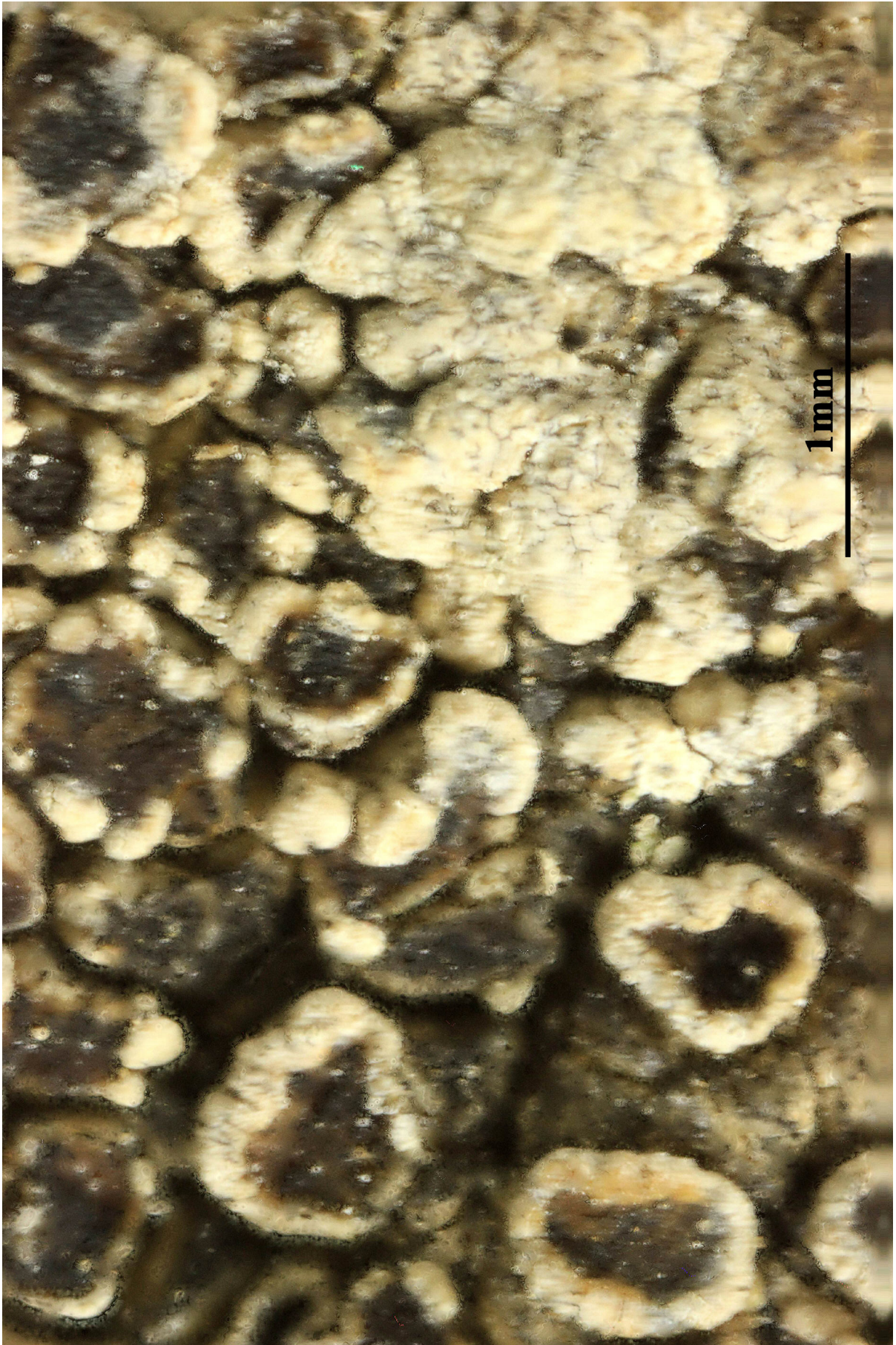
Lecanora pruinosa Chaub., in Saint-Amans, Fl. agen.: 495 (1821)
 = *Polyozosia pruinosa* (Chaub.) S.Y. Kondr., Lökös & Farkas, in Kondratyuk, Lökös, Jang, Hur & Farkas, Acta Bot. Hung. 61(1-2): 156 (2019)
 = *Myriolecis pruinosa* (Chaub.) Śliwa, Zhao Xin & Lumbsch
 = *Lecanora adriatica* Zahlbr.
 = *Lecanora cretacea* (Müll. Arg.) Stizenb.
 = *Lecanora lagostana* Zahlbr.
 = *Lecanora pruinifera* Nyl.
 = *Lecanora sulphurascens* Nyl.
 = *Lecanora teichotea* Nyl.
 = *Placodium cretaceum* Müll. Arg.
 = *Squamaria sulphurascens* (Nyl.) H. Olivier

[VZ1263], Romania. Dobrogea, distr. Constanța: Mangalia, in ripa lacus La Mangalia prope pagum Limanu, 10 m. Ad saxa calcarea. Leg. A. Vězda., 3.5.1975. EX A. VĚZDA LICHENES SELECTI EXSICCATI NR. 1263.

Thallus crustose-placodioid, episubstratic, yellowish white to pale grey, usually densely white-pruinose, forming orbicular, up to 2(-3) cm wide rosettes, the central part areolate, the marginal lobes 1-2 x 0.3-0.8 mm, flat to slightly convex, not overlapping. Cortex poorly evident, masked by numerous grey crystals, c. 50 μm thick; medulla white, filled with crystals. Apothecia frequent, lecanorine, 0.3-1(-1.5) mm across, at first half-immersed but soon becoming sessile and constricted at base, with a pale to dark brown-black, often slightly white-pruinose disc, and a thick, white-pruinose thalline margin. Epithecium yellow-brown, interspersed with coarse crystals not dissolving in K; hymenium colourless, 50-80 μm high; paraphyses simple or sparsely branched, 1.5-2.5 μm thick at mid-level, the apical cells up to 3.5 μm wide; hypothecium colourless. Asci 8-spored, elongate-clavate, very thin-walled, with a K/I+ blue, tall tholus penetrated by a faintly amyloid apical cushion, the wall K/I-, surrounded by a K/I+ blue outer layer, Lecanora-type. Ascospores 1-celled, hyaline, broadly ellipsoid, thin-walled, 8-13(-15) x 4-7(-8) μm. Photobiont chlorococcoid. Spot tests: thallus K+ pale yellow, C+ orange, KC+ orange, P-, UV+ orange; disc of apothecia always C-. Chemistry: arthothelin, 2,7-dichlorlichexanthone. - Note: a mainly temperate species found on limestone, dolomite, mortar, brick and, more rarely, basic siliceous rocks; mainly Tyrrhenian, and there often found in settlements and on man-made substrata, much rarer along the Adriatic side of the Peninsula, and there most common in upland areas under overhangs of calcareous rocks.



Lecanora pruinosae



Lecanora pruinosa

Lecanora psarophana Nyl., Flora, Regensburg 55: 429 (1872)

= *Protoparmelia psarophana* (Nyl.) Sancho & A. Crespo, in Nimis, Lichens of Italy. An Annotated Catalogue, Monografia XII, Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali, Torino (Torino): 576 (1993)

= *Protoparmelia montagnei* (Fr.) Poelt & Nimis

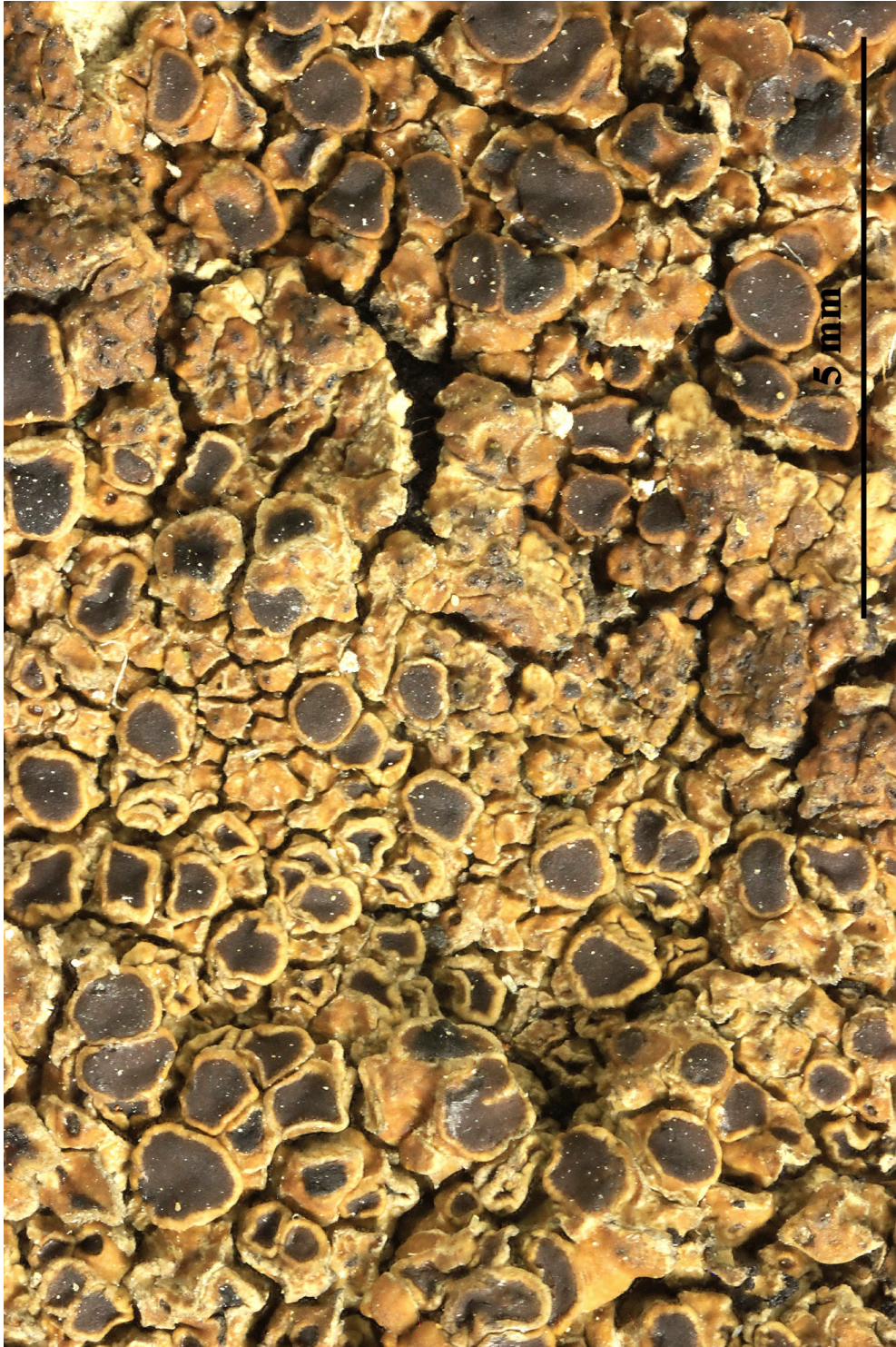
= *Lecanora psarophana* var. *aquilina* Clauzade & Cl. Roux

= *Lecanora psarophana* var. *pallida* (Wedd.) Harm.

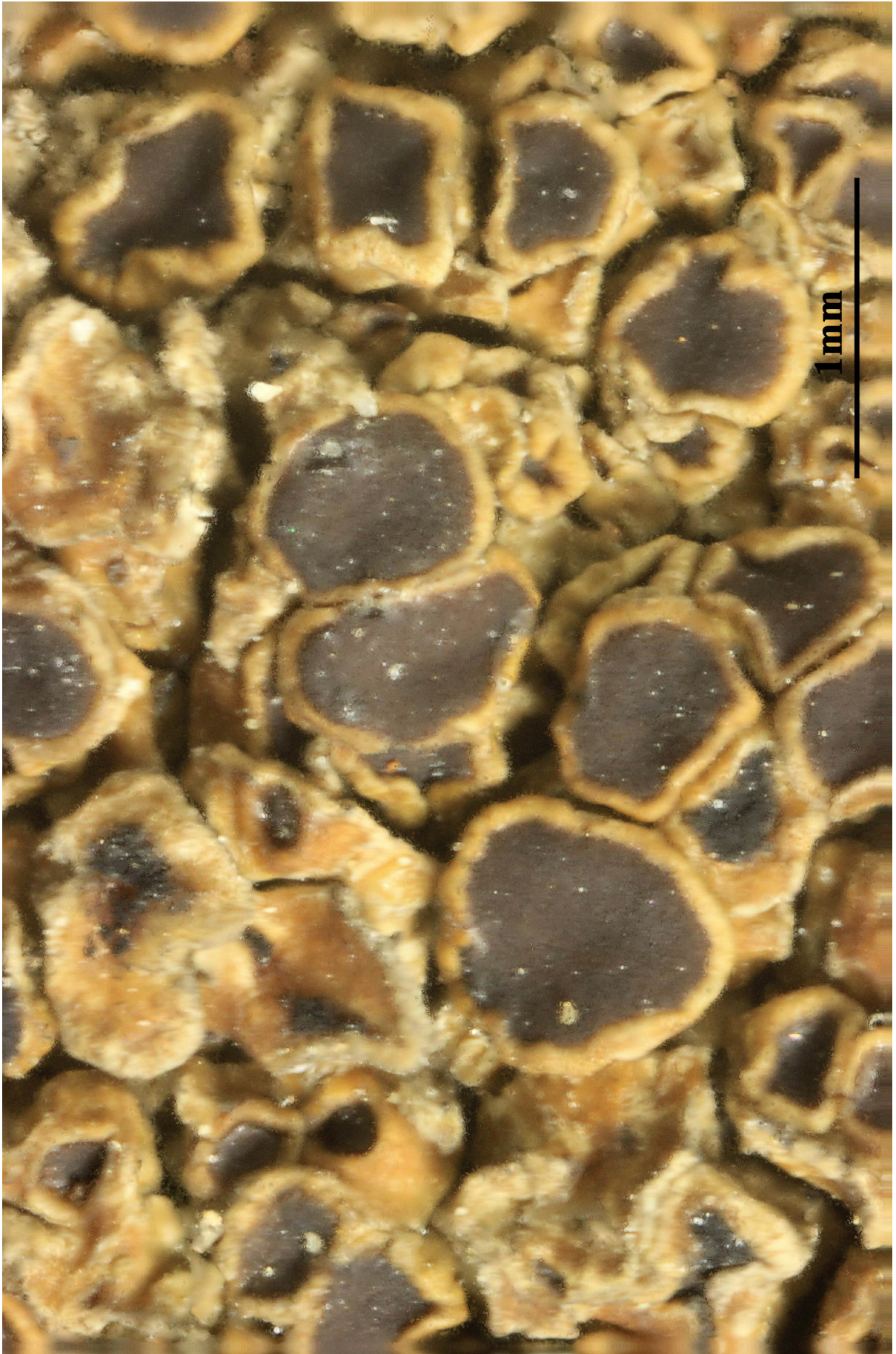
[VZ1354], Bulgaria. Pontus, distr. Burgas; in litore inter pagos Mičurin et Varvara, 3 m. Ad saxa silicea maritima. Leg. A. Kiszely et A. Vězda, 18.8.1975. EX A. VĚZDA LICHENES SELECTI EXSICCATI NR. 1354.

Thallus crustose, episubstratic, continuous to areolate-subsquamulose, rather thick, chestnut-brown, pale reddish brown, rarely pale grey or olivaceous, frequently with poorly developed marginal lobes, often delimited by a black prothallus (especially when young). Areoles, when well-developed, irregularly polygonal to round, 0.2-2.5 mm wide, flat to convex, smooth to coarsely warted, the marginal ones often elongated and lobe-like. Cortex 20-30(-40) μm thick, composed of anticlinally arranged hyphae with brown-pigmented caps, sometimes interspersed with small, brown crystals dissolving in K (lobaric acid), or minute crystals of gyrophoric and lecanoric acids; epinecral layer usually well-developed, hyaline, (5-)10-15(-25) μm thick; medulla white, often with crystals, I-. Apothecia lecanorine, adnate to sessile and constricted at base, round to subangular, (0.5-)0.75-1.75(-2.5) mm across, with a brown to brownish black, concave to convex, epruinose disc and a slightly paler, thick, entire or crenulate, shiny, usually persistent thalline margin. Thalline exciple (50-)100(-200) μm wide, corticate, with a distinct medulla filled with algal cells; proper exciple forming a up to 100 μm thick cupular layer below the hypothecium; epithecium brown, 20-30 μm thick; hymenium colourless or yellowish, (50-)60-70(-90) μm high; paraphyses coherent in water, distinct in K, c. 2-2.5 μm thick at mid-level, with slightly wider apical cells covered by a swollen gelatinous hood; hypothecium colourless or pale yellow, up to 100 μm high. Asci 8-spored, clavate, approaching the *Lecanora*-type, with a well-developed amyloid tholus and a distinct, non-amyloid axial mass. Ascospores 1-celled, hyaline, oblong-ellipsoid to narrowly ellipsoid with rounded ends, thin-walled, (7.5-)9.5-13(-16) x (2.5-)3-4(-4.5) μm , with 2-3(-6), very thin, hyaline setae at each end. Pycnidia usually abundant, globose to oblong, the ostiole dark brown to black. Conidia simple, bacilliform, straight to slightly curved, (5-)7-11(-14) μm long.

Photobiont chlorococcoid. Spot tests: medulla K+ pale to dirty yellow, C- or C+ pink to red, KC- or KC+ red to violet, UV+ white, or UV-; brown pigment in cortex, pycnidial wall around the ostiole and epithecium C+ fleeting bluish-grey, followed by very pale pink, K+ yellowish-brown. Chemistry: several chemotypes with lobaric acid (and several related substances), gyrophoric acid, lecanoric acid, and several fatty acids. - Note: a Mediterranean-Macaronesian, chemically variable species found on siliceous rocks at relatively low altitudes.



Lecanora psarophana



Lecanora psarophana

Lecanora psarophana Nyl., Flora, Regensburg 55: 429 (1872)

= *Protoparmelia psarophana* (Nyl.) Sancho & A. Crespo, in Nimis, Lichens of Italy. An Annotated Catalogue, Monografia XII, Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali, Torino (Torino): 576 (1993)

= *Protoparmelia montagnei* (Fr.) Poelt & Nimis

= *Lecanora psarophana* var. *aquilina* Clauzade & Cl. Roux

= *Lecanora psarophana* var. *pallida* (Wedd.) Harm.

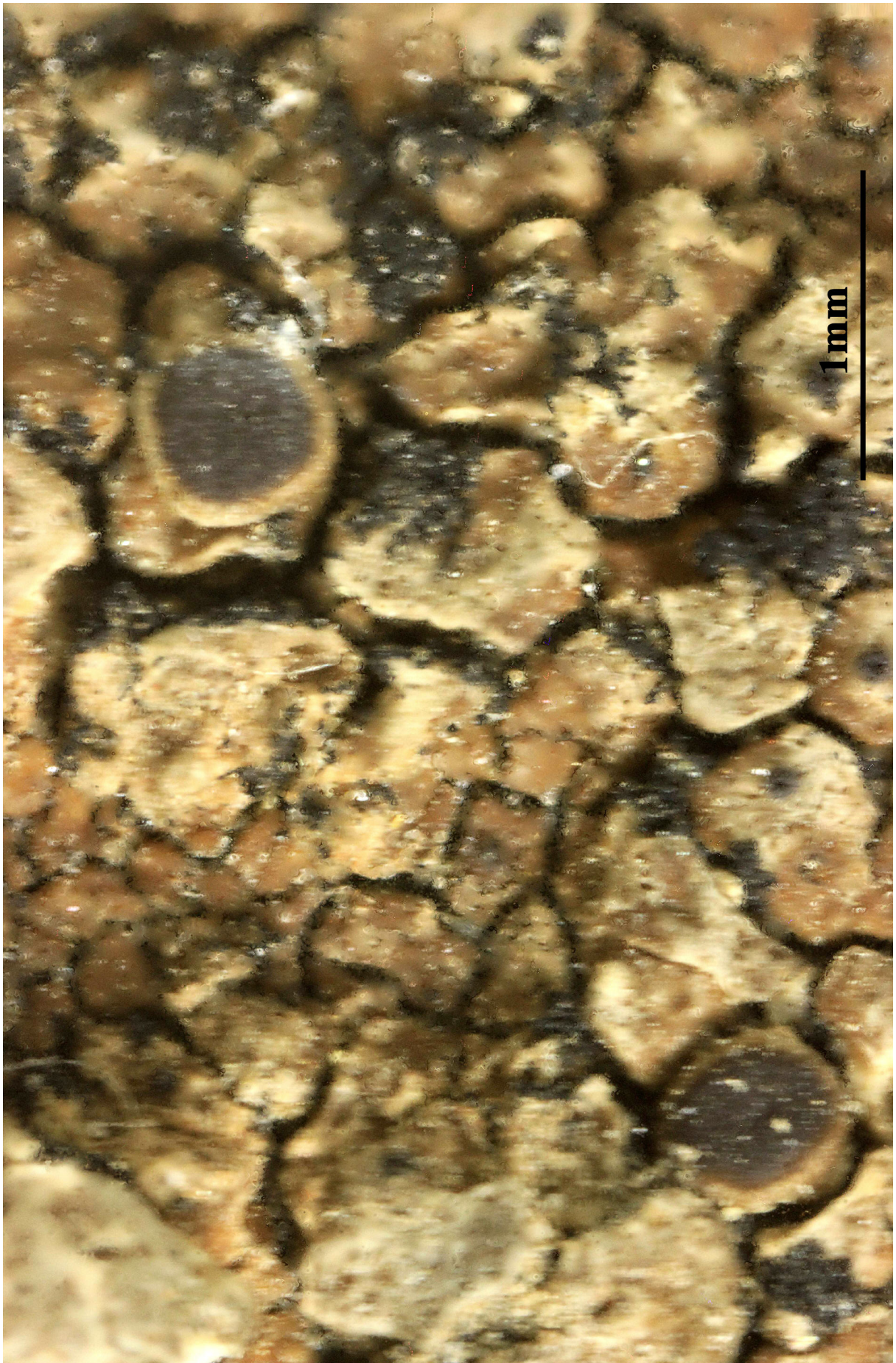
[VZ1138], Hispania. Girona, Cadaquers, prope Mas Duran, 100 m. Ad scopulos schistosos. Leg. X. Llimona et V. Wirth, 4.8.1972. EX A. VĚZDA LICHENES SELECTI EXSICCATI NR. 1138.

Thallus crustose, episubstratic, continuous to areolate-subsquamulose, rather thick, chestnut-brown, pale reddish brown, rarely pale grey or olivaceous, frequently with poorly developed marginal lobes, often delimited by a black prothallus (especially when young). Areoles, when well-developed, irregularly polygonal to round, 0.2-2.5 mm wide, flat to convex, smooth to coarsely warted, the marginal ones often elongated and lobe-like. Cortex 20-30(-40) μm thick, composed of anticlinally arranged hyphae with brown-pigmented caps, sometimes interspersed with small, brown crystals dissolving in K (lobaric acid), or minute crystals of gyrophoric and lecanoric acids; epinecral layer usually well-developed, hyaline, (5-)10-15(-25) μm thick; medulla white, often with crystals, I-. Apothecia lecanorine, adnate to sessile and constricted at base, round to subangular, (0.5-)0.75-1.75(-2.5) mm across, with a brown to brownish black, concave to convex, epruinose disc and a slightly paler, thick, entire or crenulate, shiny, usually persistent thalline margin. Thalline exciple (50-)100(-200) μm wide, corticate, with a distinct medulla filled with algal cells; proper exciple forming a up to 100 μm thick cupular layer below the hypothecium; epithecium brown, 20-30 μm thick; hymenium colourless or yellowish, (50-)60-70(-90) μm high; paraphyses coherent in water, distinct in K, c. 2-2.5 μm thick at mid-level, with slightly wider apical cells covered by a swollen gelatinous hood; hypothecium colourless or pale yellow, up to 100 μm high. Asci 8-spored, clavate, approaching the *Lecanora*-type, with a well-developed amyloid tholus and a distinct, non-amyloid axial mass. Ascospores 1-celled, hyaline, oblong-ellipsoid to narrowly ellipsoid with rounded ends, thin-walled, (7.5-)9.5-13(-16) x (2.5-)3-4(-4.5) μm , with 2-3(-6), very thin, hyaline setae at each end. Pycnidia usually abundant, globose to oblong, the ostiole dark brown to black. Conidia simple, bacilliform, straight to slightly curved, (5-)7-11(-14) μm long.

Photobiont chlorococcoid. Spot tests: medulla K+ pale to dirty yellow, C- or C+ pink to red, KC- or KC+ red to violet, UV+ white, or UV-; brown pigment in cortex, pycnidial wall around the ostiole and epithecium C+ fleeting bluish-grey, followed by very pale pink, K+ yellowish-brown. Chemistry: several chemotypes with lobaric acid (and several related substances), gyrophoric acid, lecanoric acid, and several fatty acids. - Note: a Mediterranean-Macaronesian, chemically variable species found on siliceous rocks at relatively low altitudes.



Lecanora psarophana

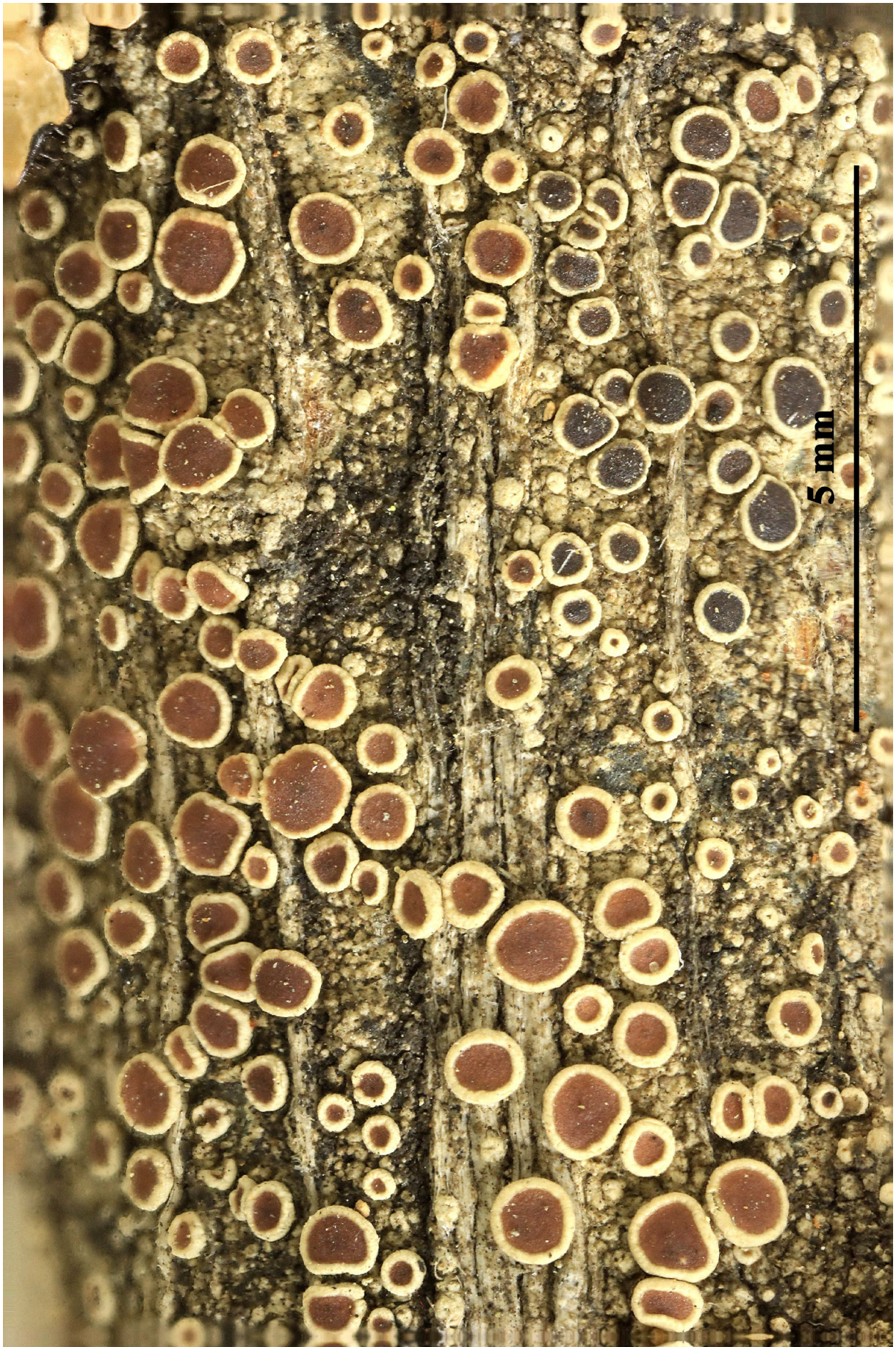


Lecanora psarophana

Lecanora pulicaris (Pers.) Ach., Syn. meth. lich. (Lund): 336 (1814)
= *Patellaria pulicaris* Pers. - Ann. Wetter. Gesellsch. Ges. Naturk., 2, 1: 13,
1810.
= *Lecanora detrita* (Hoffm.) Ach.
= *Lecanora pinastri* (Schaer.) H. Magn.
= *Lecanora pulicaris* f. *pinastri* (Schaer.) Clauzade & Cl. Roux
= *Lecanora subfusca* var. *detrita* (Hoffm.) A. Massal.
= *Lecanora subfusca* var. *pinastri* Schaer.

[VZ2290], Austria. Tirolia, alpes dicti "Hohe Tauern"; Virgen, in valle
rivi Isel prope Bobojoch, 1100 m. In ramulis *Laricis*. Leg. J. Horáková
et A. Vězda, 27.7.1988. EX A. VĚZDA LICHENES SELECTI EXSICCATI
NR. 2290.

Thallus crustose, usually thin and smooth, white to pale grey, some-
times delimited by a dark prothallus. Apothecia lecanorine, sessile or
slightly constricted at base, 0.4-1.3 mm across, with a brown to very
dark brown (almost black) disc and a smooth, raised thalline margin.
Thalline exciple corticate, the cortex (10-)15-20(-25) μm thick laterally,
25-65 μm thick at base, pulicaris-type, the medullary part with abun-
dant, very large crystals which are insoluble in K, often intermixed with
small crystals soluble in K (in poorly developed apothecia crystals may
be sparse or absent); epithecium reddish brown, pulicaris-type, i.e. with
small (0.5-1 μm) crystals visible under polarized light, distributed
mainly along the upper part of the paraphyses, insoluble in N; hymeni-
um colourless, not interspersed with oil droplets, 60-90 μm high; para-
physes simple or sparingly branched in upper part, 1.5-2.5 μm thick at
mid-level, the apical cells up to 3.5 μm wide; hypothecium colourless.
Asci 8-spored, clavate, very thin-walled, with a K/I+ blue, tall tholus
penetrated by a faintly amyloid apical cushion, the wall K/I-, surroun-
ded by a blue outer layer, Lecanora-type. Ascospores 1- celled, hyaline,
broadly ellipsoid, (10-)11-15(-16) x (6.5-)7.5-10 μm , the wall c. 0.8-1
 μm thick. Photobiont chlorococcoid. Spot tests: thallus and apothecial
margin K+ yellow, C-, KC-, P+ red, more rarely P+ yellow-orange or
P-. Chemistry: atranorin (major), often with variable amounts of fumar-
protocetraric or more rarely roccellic acid. - Note: a cool-temperate to
boreal-montane, circumpolar lichen found on conifers, more rarely on
broad-leaved trees, and on lignum; most common in the Alps, rarer in
the mountains of Southern Italy.



Lecanora pulicaris



Lecanora pulicaris

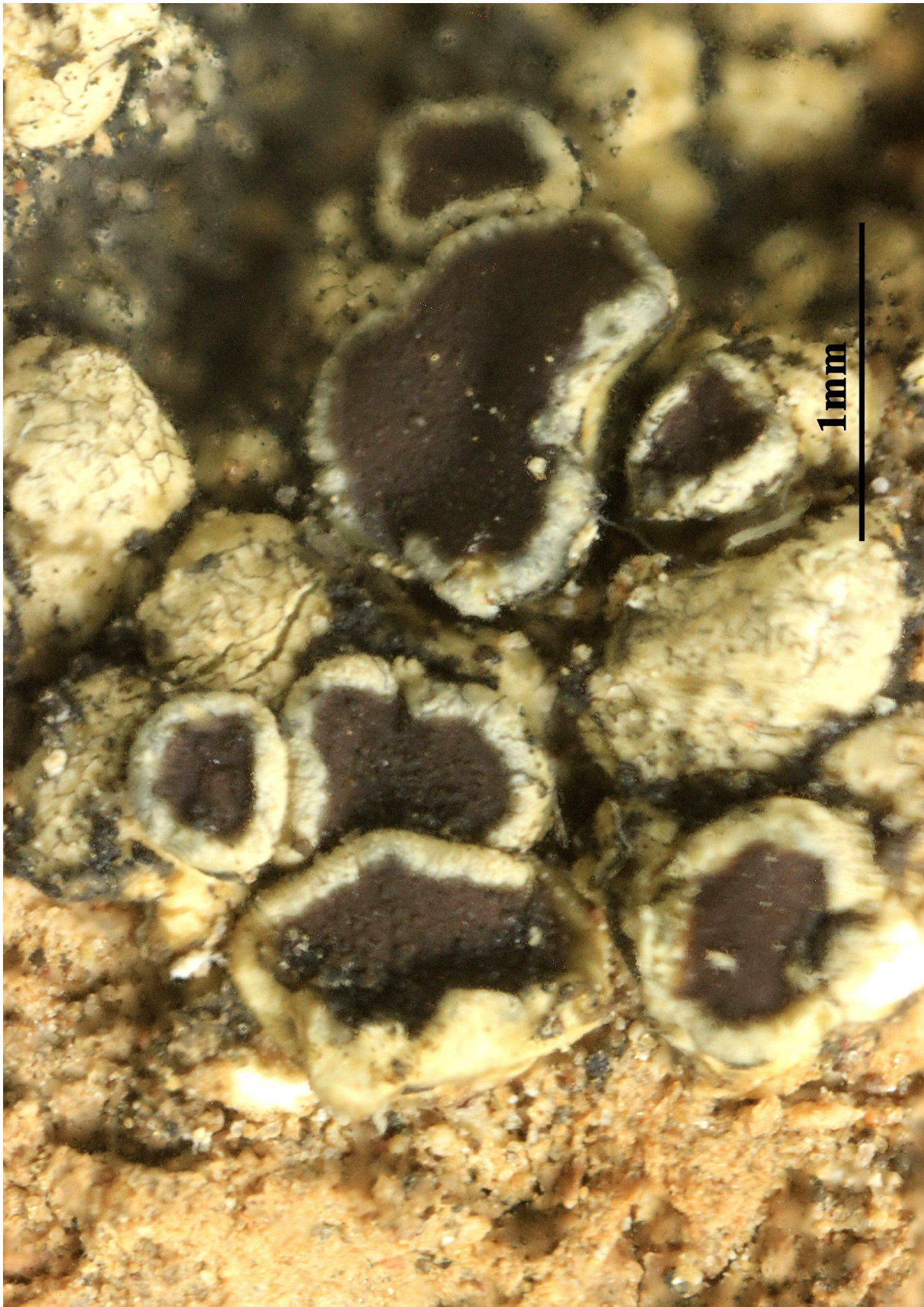
Lecanora puniceofusca Bagl., Nuovo G. bot. ital. 11(1): 73, tab. III, fig. 7
(1879)

[VZ2216], Italia. Sardinia. Prov. Nuoro: scopulum Torre Argentina dictum, prope oppidum Basa, 5-20 m. Ad saxa eruptiva mollia. Leg. J. Poelt, M. Tretiach et A. Vězda. EX A. VĚZDA LICHENES SELECTI EXSICCATI NR. 2216.

Thallus crustose, episubstratic, irregularly granulose-verrucose, whitish to grey-white, consisting of contiguous to dispersed, rounded or slightly angulose, scabrid warts of different sizes developing on a black hypothallus. Apothecia lecanorine, sessile, round to angular by mutual compression, c. 1 mm across, with a flat to slightly convex, dark red-brown to finally brown-black disc, a thin, entire, grey, finally often excluded thalline margin and a usually well-evident, grey proper margin forming a raised parathecial ring. Thalline exciple corticate, with numerous small crystals dissolving in K; proper exciple thick, spottily blackish, the pigmented parts N⁺ red (this character may be due to the presence of a parasite), with crystals soluble in K; epithecium red-brown to orange-brown, the pigment not dissolving in K, without crystals; hymenium colourless; paraphyses coherent, simple or sparingly branched, the apical cells clearly swollen; hypothecium colourless. Asci 8-spored, clavate, very thin-walled, with a K/I⁺ blue, tall tholus penetrated by a faintly amyloid apical cushion, the wall K/I⁻, surrounded by a blue outer layer, *Lecanora*-type. Ascospores 1-celled, hyaline, oblong-ellipsoid, 11-15 x 4-6 μm. Photobiont chlorococcoid. Spot tests: thallus K⁺ yellow, C⁻, KC⁻, P⁻ or P⁺ pale yellow. Chemistry: atranorin, 2-0-methylperlatolic acid. - Note: on coarse-textured, basic siliceous rocks at low elevations.



Lecanora puniceofusca

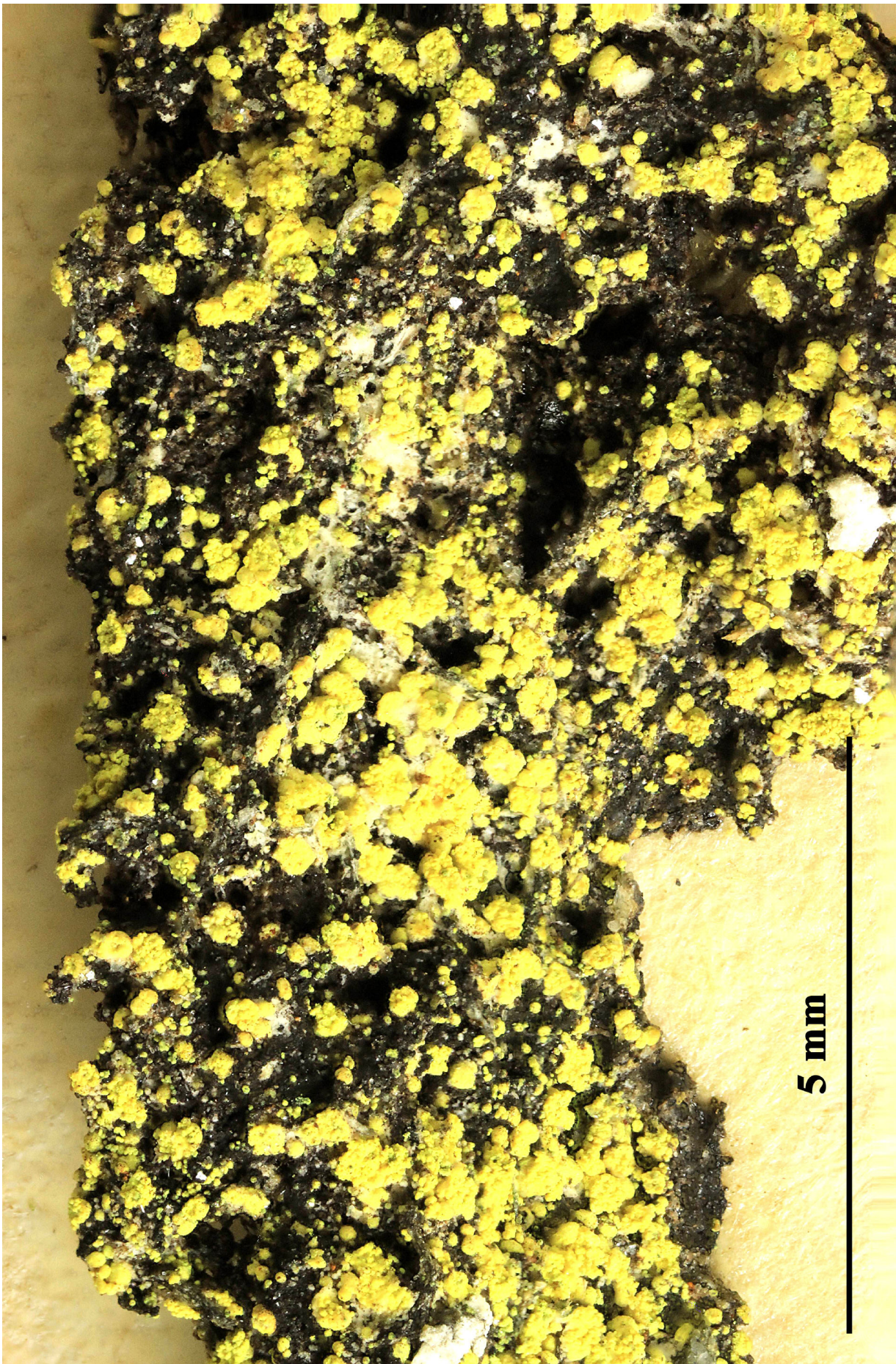


Lecanora puniceofusca

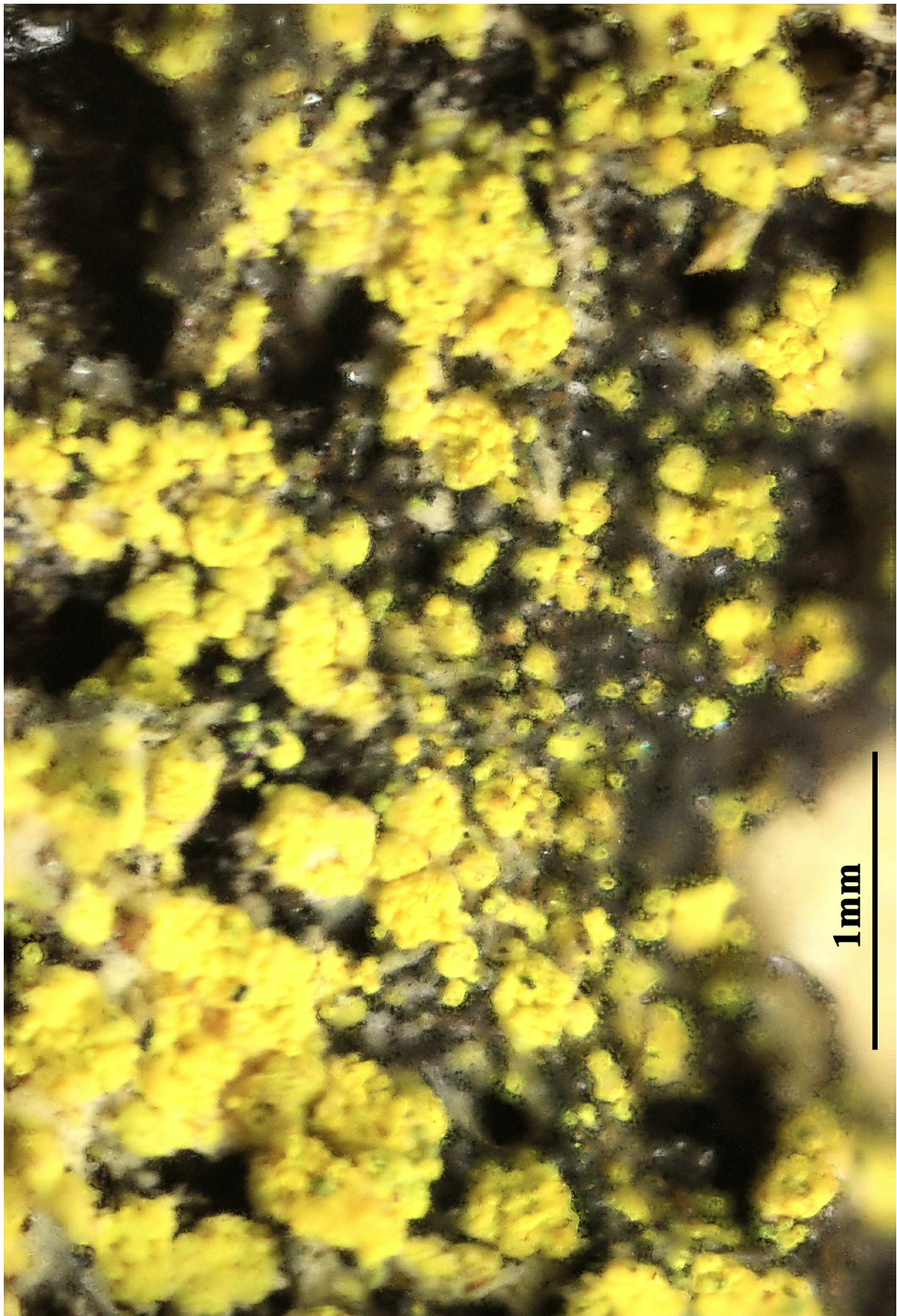
Lecanora reagens Norman, Kgl. norske vidensk. Selsk. Skr. 5: 342 (1868)

[VZ1440], Suecia. Härjedalen. Tännäs Parorcia, in ascensu montis Harmrafället, 800-900 m. In pede parietis altae rupium, supra muscos, in saxosis schistosis subcalcareis. Leg. R. Santesson (no. 26302), 24.6.1975. EX A. VĚZDA LICHENES SELECTI EXSICCATI NR. 1440.

Thallus crustose to subsquamulose, episubstratic, sulphur yellow to rarely pale ochraceous brown, areolate, sorediate, developing on a blackish hypothallus, the areoles 0.2-0.8 mm across, easily detached from the substrate, scattered or in small groups, at first flat, then strongly convex, largely occupied by a crater-like soralium surrounded by a thalline rim; soredia greenish yellow, 20-70(-80) μm thick. Apothecia very rare, lecanorine, with a concave to flat, yellowish brown disc and a thick, usually sorediose thalline margin. Asci and ascospores not known. Photobiont chlorococcoid. Spot tests: K⁺ yellow to reddish brown (at least in the prothallus), C-, KC-, P-. Chemistry: pulvinic acid derivatives. - Note: beneath overhangs of hard, mineral-rich siliceous rocks (gneiss, schists), mostly in fissures, occasionally on epilithic mosses, with optimum in upland areas.



Lecanora reagens



Lecanora reagens

Lecanora reuteri Schaer., Enum. critic. lich. europ. (Bern): 59 (1850)
= *Polyozosia reuteri* (Schaer.) S.Y. Kondr., Lőkös & Farkas, in Kondratyuk, Lőkös, Jang, Hur & Farkas, Acta Bot. Hung. 61(1-2): 156 (2019)
= *Lecanora reuteri* Schaer. - Enum. Crit. Lich. Eur.: 59, 1850.
= *Myriolecis reuteri* (Schaer.) Śliwa, Zhao Xin & Lumbsch
= *Placodium reuteri* (Schaer.) A. Massal.

[VZ2240], Austria, Styria. montes Totes Gebirge, ad latera septentrionalia montis Redener Steins, 1820 m. Ad parietes rupilium calcarearum. Leg. R. Türk et H. Wittmann, 15.8.1986. EX A. VĚZDA LICHENES SELECTI NR. 3240.

Thallus crustose-placodioid, episubstratic, ochraceous to pale salmon-pink, more or less covered in a coarse whitish pruina, turning ochre-coloured when wet, forming orbicular, strongly convex 0.5-1(-1.5) cm wide, convex rosettes. Lobes convex, contiguous, 1.5-2.5 mm long, 0.7-1.5 mm wide; central part of thallus consisting of convex areoles. Cortex poorly visible, masked by crystals, c. 50 µm thick; medulla white, filled with coarse crystals. Apothecia frequent, lecanorine, 0.6-2(-2.5) mm across, at first half-immersed but soon becoming sessile and slightly constricted at base, round but often deformed by mutual compression, with a concave to flat, pale brown to black disc more or less covered in a bluish-white pruina and a thick, often wavy thalline margin. Epithecium dark green-brown, at least in young apothecia interspersed with crystals not dissolving in K; hymenium colourless, 60-70 µm high; paraphyses simple or sparsely branched, slightly swollen at apex; hypothecium colourless, with crystals. Asci 8-spored, elongate-clavate, very thin-walled, with a K/I+ blue, tall tholus penetrated by a faintly amyloid apical cushion, the wall K/I-, surrounded by a K/I+ blue outer layer, Lecanora-type. Ascospores 1-celled, hyaline, broadly ellipsoid, thin-walled, (8-)9-10(-12) x (3.5-)4-5.5(-6.5) µm. Photobiont chlorococcoid. Spot tests: thallus K+ orange yellow, C+ orange, KC+ orange, P-, UV+ orange; disc of apothecia C-, but C+ orange in young, heavily pruinose apothecia. Chemistry: arthothelin, 2,7-dichloronorlichexanthone. - Note: under overhangs or on steeply inclined surfaces of calcareous rocks in upland areas; widespread both in the Alps and in the mountains of Southern Italy.



Lecanora reuteri



Lecanora reuteri

Lecanora rhizinata Poelt, Barreno & V.J. Rico, Lazaroa 5: 255 (1984)

[VZ2117], Hispania. Prov. Segovia: Sierra de Ayllón. Pico del Lobo, 1975 m, prope locum typi. In fissuris ad parietes rupium schistosarum. Leg. V. J. Rico, 22.9.1985. EX A. VĚZDA LICHENES SELECTI EXSICCATI NR. 2117.

Thallus crustose-subsquamulose, episubstratic, 5-30 mm wide, yellowish green, rarely yellowish brown in sun-forms, often with pinkish patches in the damaged parts, the areoles/squamules 0.5-3.5 x 0.6-2.4 mm, 0.5-1 mm thick, umbilicate, usually lobed, concave to convex, at first smooth, but soon turning rugose; lower surface at first whitish, then brown to black, with branched, up to 10 mm long, 0.1-0.4 mm wide, blackish, pale brown to pinkish rhizino-se strands. Upper cortex 90-380 μm thick, prosoplectenchymatous, the upper part 30-60 μm thick, yellowish brown, filled with 0.5-4 x 0.5-1.5 μm large crystalline granules, with an epinecral layer, lower part colourless, without granules; algal layer discontinuous; medulla 30-45 μm thick, prosoplectenchymatous; lower cortex absent. Apothecia lecanorine, 1-4.5 mm across, often covering a large part of thallus, at first semi-immersed, then sessile and constricted at base to subpedicellate, with a slightly concave to slightly convex, yellowish brown to brown disc and a persistent, often flexuose thalline margin. Thalline exciple 500-650 μm thick laterally, corticate, the outer part filled with crystals; proper exciple 15-20 μm thick; epithecium yellowish brown, 10-15 μm high, with small crystals (0.5-4 x 0.5-1.5 μm); hymenium colourless, 45-60 μm high, the upper part with sparse small crystals; paraphyses strongly coherent, sparingly branched and anastomosing, 1.5-2 μm thick at mid-level, the apical cells 3-4.5 μm wide; hypothecium 70-135 μm high, prosoplectenchymatous. Asci 8-spored, clavate, very thin-walled, with a K/I+ blue, tall tholus penetrated by a faintly amyloid apical cushion, the wall K/I-, surrounded by a blue outer layer, Lecanora-type. Ascospores 1-celled, hyaline, ellipsoid to broadly ellipsoid, rather thick-walled (8-)9.5-12.5(-14.5) x (4.5-)5-7(-7.5) μm . Pycnidia colourless, immersed. Conidia needle-like, slightly curved, 17-28 x 0.5-1 μm . Photobiont chlorococcoid. Spot tests: cortex and apothecial margin K- or K+ pale yellow, C-, KC+ pale yellow, P-; medulla K-, C-, KC-, P-; pinkish parts K + reddish violet. Chemistry: usnic acid, plus an unidentified pigment in the pink-coloured parts. - Note: a very rare species growing on easily exfoliable metamorphic rocks in open, wind-exposed and snow-free sites in upland areas, reported from Central Spain, Southern France and Sardinia. For further details see Poelt & al. (1983) and Roux (2009).



Lecanora rhizinata



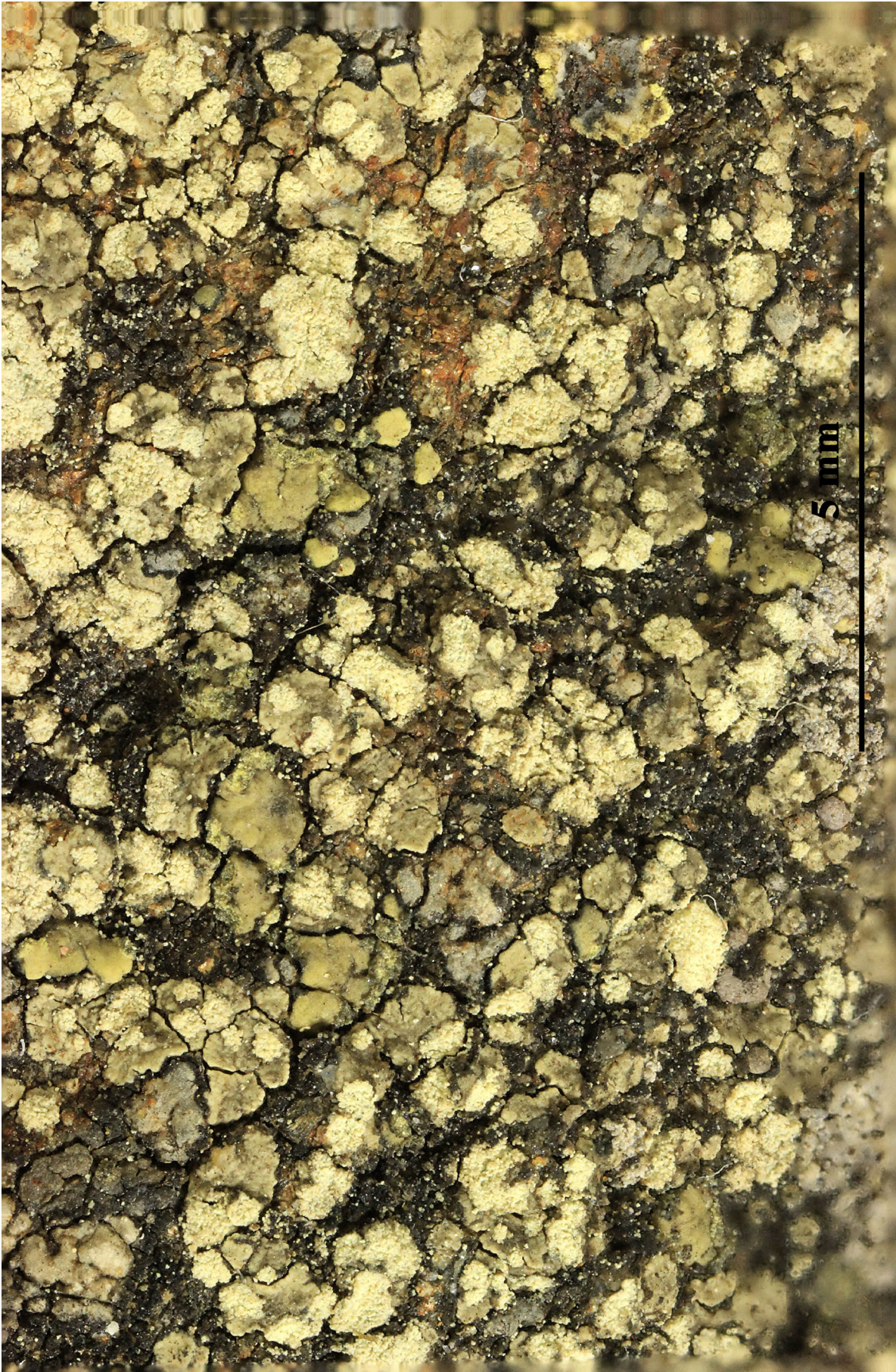
Lecanora rhizinata

Lecanora soralifera (Suza) Räsänen, Ann. Acad. Sci. Fenn., Ser. A 34(no. 4): 84 (1931)

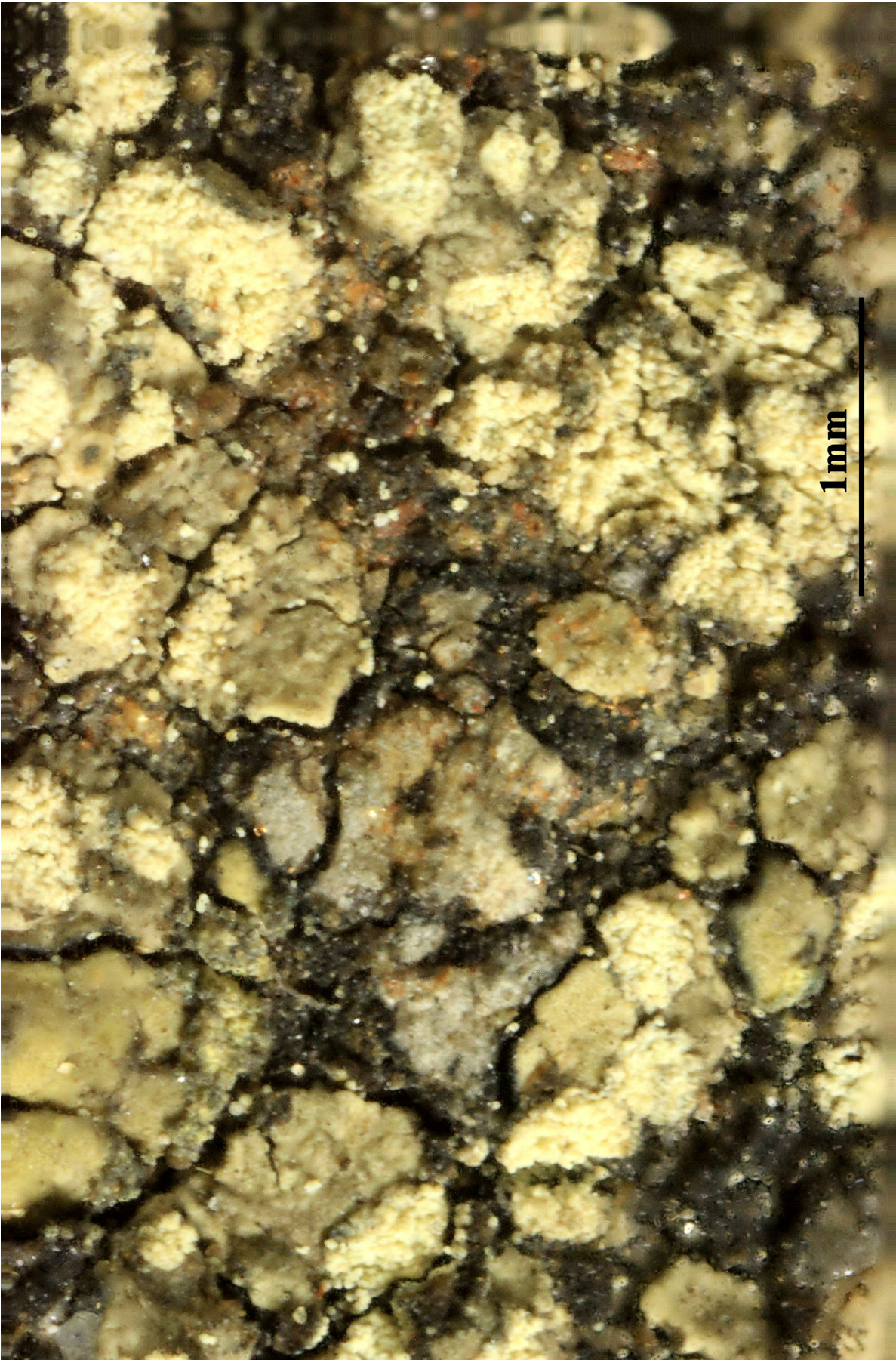
= *Lecanora intricata* var. *soralifera* Suza 1922

[VZ2340], Bohemoslovakia. Bohemia merid. distr. Prachatice Kubova hut, in declivibus merid. montis Obrovec, 950 m. Ad lapides magnos schistosos in prato. Leg. J. Horáková et A. Vězda, 29.5.1989. EX A. VĚZDA LICHENES SELECTI EXSICCATI NR. 2340.

Thallus crustose, episubstratic, pale yellow-green to green-grey, more rarely darkening to green-brown or green-black, areolate, forming more or less well-delimited, up to 2 cm wide patches. Areoles flattened, the marginal ones sometimes almost subsquamulose, often with crenulated margins, bearing 1-2 mm wide, laminal, discrete and circular to confluent, whitish to greenish white soralia which are usually slightly paler than thallus; soredia 30-50 μm . Apothecia rare, lecanorine, 0.2-0.5 mm across, sessile, with a flat to slightly convex, yellowish to green- or brown-black disc, and an entire to crenulate, finally excluded thalline margin. Epithecium brown, without crystals; hymenium colourless; paraphyses simple or sparingly branched in upper part, with slightly swollen apices; hypothecium colourless. Asci 8-spored, cylindrical-clavate, *Lecanora*-type. Ascospores 1-celled, hyaline, ellipsoid, 7-13 x 4-7 μm . Photobiont chlorococcoid. Spot tests: thallus K- or K+ weakly yellow, C-, KC+ yellow, P-, UV+ dull orange. Chemistry: usnic acid, zeorin. - Note: on iron-rich rocks, including pebbles, in upland areas; certainly more widespread in the Alps.



Huilia circumnigrata



Huilia circumnigrata

Images of Lichens (Vezda Exsiccat Lichenes Selecti Part 20)

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