FLORA.

64. Jahrgang.

No. 33. **Regensburg, 21. November** **1881.**

Inhalt. Dr. J. Müller: Lichenologische Beiträge. (Schluss.) — Literatur. — Einläufe zur Bibliothek und zum Herbar.

Lichenologische Beiträge von Dr. J. Müller.

XIV.

(Schluss.)

331. *Lecania punicea* [Ach.] v. *sulphurea* Müll. Arg. Discus evolutus sulphureus. — Reliqua non differunt et in apotheciis juvenilibus discus subinde occurrit distincte rubellus v. pallide rubens, ut in *L. punicea* v. *rufo-pallente* (*Lecanora punicea* v. *rufo-pallens* Nyl. in Prodr. Nov. Granat. p. 546, quae eodem loco brasiliensi etiam crescit). Habitus fallax. — Crescit corticola prope Apiahy in Brasilia meridionali: Puiggari n. 1005.

332. *Callopisma* (sect. *Triophthalmidium*) *australe* Müll. Arg. L. B. n. 249, var. *crenulatum* Müll. Arg. Omnia ut in forma genuina speciei, sed apothecia omnia v. fere omnia eleganter minute crenulata. — Habitat prope Apiahy in Brasilia meridionali; Puiggari (sine no.)

333. *Callopisma cinnabarinum; Lecanora cinnabarina* Ach. Univ. p. 402, Nyl. in Flora 1864 p. 266, cui omnino etiam adscribendum est *Amphiloma Debanense* Bagl. Lich. Abyssin. Beccar. p. 244 (fide specim. orig. ab ipso benevole commun.), latissime in regionibus tropicis et subtropicis, praesertim in America, distributum est. — Ad saxa silacea in Brasiliae prov. San Paolo prope Faxina: Puiggari n. 1213.

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— — v. *opacum* Müll. Arg. Thallus ferrugineus, opacus. — Ad saxa prope Paraguay in Paraguay: cl. Balansa.

— — v. *pallidius* Müll. Arg., *Callopisma subfulgens* Müll. Arg. L. B. n. 125, exclus. syn. Nyl. Thallus argillaceo (flavescenti-) ferrugineus, opacus, rimuloso-diffractus. — Saxicola crescit ad Pungo Andongo in Angola Africae occidentalis: Soyaux n. 245.

Sporae utriusque parvae et oblongatae ut in forma genuina speciei. Varietas ultima quoad colorem thalli inter *C. cinnabarinum* et verum *C. subfulgens* (*Lecanoram subfulgentem* Nyl. Lich. Cub. n. 9, quam nunc coram habeo) medium tenet, at forma apotheciorum juniorum quasi aspicilioidea bene cum *C. cinnabarino*, non cum *C. subfulgente* quadrat. Hujus ultimi cubensis thallus ut in *Xanthocarpia ochracea* Auct. coloratus est.

334. *Callopisma Puiggarii* Müll. Arg. Thallus e cinereo nigricans v. coerulescens, obscurus, diffracto-areolatus, areolae subplanae, angulosae; hypothallus coerulescenti-ater; apothecia evoluta $^3/_4$ mm. lata, innato-sessilia, plana, margine thallino cum thallo concolore tenui integro hinc inde undulato demum subobsoleto cincta, discus ex aurantiaco subobscure rufus; epithecium flavofulvescens, lamina caeterum cum hypothecio hyalina; sporae in ascis octonae, 10—12 μ longae, $4^1/_2$—7 μ latae, orculiformes. — Species insigniter distincta, prima fronte fere *Blasteniam ferruginem* v. *plumbeam* Körb. referens, sed apothecia non biatorina et discus aliter tinctus. Apothecia fere eadem ac in *C. subhaematitide* (s. *Lecanora subhaématitide* Krplh. Lich. Glaz. p. 20), sed thallus colore et forma omnino alius. — Crescit ad saxa quartzosa prope Faxina in Brasiliae prov. San Paolo: Puiggari n. 1203.

335. *Callopisma Baueri* Müll. Arg. Thallus flavus, areolato-rimosus, v. hinc inde diffracto-areolatus, areolae parvae, angulosae, planae, demum desquamescentes et hypothallum pallidiorem relinquentes; gonidia normalia; apothecia parva, $^1/_4$—$^1/_3$ mm. lata, innata, thallum non vel leviter tantum superantia, plana, margine thallino tenui modice v. parum prominente flavido cincta, discus fuscus et nudus; lamina subhyalina, asci angusti, apice alte solidi, 8-spori; sporae 9—12 μ longae, $4^1/_2$—7 μ latae, orculiformes. — Species valde distincta, thallus flavus ut in „*Gussonea flava* Mass.“, apothecia autem fere ut in „*Aspicilia odora* et *A. flavida* Auct.“ — Ad saxa schistosa prope Iporanga in Brasiliae prov. San Paolo, Aprili 1881 a cl. Henr.

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Bauer lectum et ab optimo et cl. Puiggari mecum communicatum.

336. *Rinodina Araucariae* Müll. Arg. Thallus flavus v. subcitrino-flavus, subtenuis, granulato-rugulosus v. juvenilis sublaevis, continuus, demum diffractus; gonidia globosa, circ. 11 μ lata, normalia; apothecia $^1/_4$—$^1/_2$ mm. lata, subinnato-sessilia v. arcte adpressa, nana, crasse thallino-marginata, margo cum thallo concolor, primum stellatim aperiens, demum tenuior et subcrenulatus, discus fusco-ater, planus, nudus et opacus; lamina 100 μ alta, flavicans, epithecium fulvo-fuscescens, hypothecium flavescenti-hyalinum; sporae in ascis octonae, subbiseriales, pallide fuscae et 2-loculares, circ. 24 μ longae et 12 μ latae. — Species insignis, nulli nisi *R. thiomelae*, s. *Lecanorae thiomelae* Nyl. Circa Lich. crust. Nov. Zeland. n. 9 et *R. lepidae*, s. *Lecanorae lepidae* Nyl. Enum. gen. p. 115 (in notula) et Circa Lich. crust. Nov. Zel. n. 9 in observ. affinis est et prima fronte facile pro *Acolii* specie habenda est. — Crescit ad cortices annosos *Araucariae brasiliensis* prope Apiahy in Brasilia meridionali: Puiggari n. 1315.

337. *Rinodina viridis* Müll. Arg. Thallus cum margine apotheciorum subpallide viridis, continuus v. cubcontinuus, sublaevis, dein rimoso-areolatus, mox fere undique apotheciis creberrimis saepeque mutua pressione angulosis v. confluentibus tectus, haud peculiariter hypothallo cinctus; gonidia globosa, normalia; apothecia arcte innato-sessilia, distincte emergentia, $^2/_5$—$^1/_2$ mm. lata, margine irregulariter anguloso persistenter crasso plus minusve undulato et distincte ultra discum prominente cincta, discus fuscus, planus et nudus; lamina cum hypothecio hyalina, epithecium fuscescens; asci 8-spori; sporae 17—20 μ longae et 9—10 μ latae, fuscae et biloculares, demum 4—loculares et tum ad dissepimenta constrictae. — Habitus ut in europaea *R. atrocinerea* et *R. caesiella*, sed thallus et margo viridis, apothecia creberrima et peculiariter undulato-angulosa et nana, et sporae demum aliter divisae. — Crescit ad saxa talcaceo-schistosa prope Apiahy in Brasilia meridionali: Puiggari no. 1253 pr. p.

338. *Pertusaria meridionalis* Müll. Arg. Thallus mediocris, sublimitatus, cinereo-flavus v. cinerascens, dense rugoso-inaequalis v. dein rugoso-granulosus, demum rimosus; protuberantiae thallinae irregulares et obtuse gibboso-verrucosae, apothecia 2—3 v. numerosiora includentes, hinc inde medio depressae;

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ostiola hemisphaerico-emergentia, parva, obtusa; asci angusti, 8-spori; sporae ellipsoideae, 40—60 μ longae, 22—35 μ latae, valde pachydermicae et laeves.

— — α. *xanthostoma* Müll. Arg. Thallus distincte flavicans, ostiola intense sulphurea. — Haec facillime cum *P. flavente* Nyl. Lich. Husn. p. 116 confundenda est, sed thallus minus intense flavescit et ostiola quasi pungenti-emersa sunt. — In Brasilia meridionali prope Faxina, corticola: Puiggari n. 1221, prope Rio de Janeiro: Glaziou (sine no.) et in Paraguay: Balansa.

— — β. *cinerascens* Müll. Arg. Thallus cum prominentiis fertilibus cinerascens v. vix distincte flavescens, crassiusculus; ostiola subcinerea, madefacta cinereo-sulphurea. — Protuberantiae subinde rigide tuberculosae. — Crescit corticola in Paraguay: Balansa.

— — γ. *ochrostoma* Müll. Arg. Thallus cum verrucis fertilibus cinerascens, ostiola mox ochraceo-ferruginea. — Est certe hujus speciei, specimine intermedio bene demonstrante eodem loco lecto. — In Paraguay: Balansa.

339. *Pertusaria Barbeyana* Müll. Arg. Thallus crassus, dense rugoso- v. globoso-verrucosus, madefactus laete viridis v. flavicanti-viridis, siccus virenti-cinereus; gonidia normalia, globosa, 6—11 μ lata; protuberantiae fertiles maiusculae, $1^1/_2$—2 mm. latae, depresso-hemisphaericae, semper monocarpicae, margo crassus, tereti-obtusus, radiatim 4—8-sulcatus, sulcis depressis, unde margo sphinctroideo-crenatus, medio latiuscule apertus; discus siccus subnigricans, madefactus antem mox pallidior et fuscescenti-carneus, nudus; lamina tota cum hypothecio hyalina, alta, tenax, paraphyses 2—$2^1/_2$ μ latae, inter se parce trabeculatim connexae, asci obovoideo-cylindrici, (6—)8-spori, sporas medio biseriales gerentes; sporae (simplices et hyalinae) 65—80 μ longae, 25—40 μ latae. — Species bene distincta, habitu *P. fallacem* s. *P. Wulfenii* simulans, sed verrucis monocarpicis et ostiolis (praesertim in planta madefacta) laete coloratis insignita est. — Crescit corticola prope Collegium Lluch in insula balearica Majorca, ubi legit cl. et amiciss. W. Barbey-Boissier, cui species gratissimo animo dicata est.

340. *Pertusaria scutellaris* Müll. Arg. Thallus amplus, caesio-albidus, margine albido deplanato subbyssino-radiante limitatus, undique granuloso-inaequalis, praeter margines undique dense verrucigerus et valde fertilis, verrucae monocarpicae subhemisphaericae, laeviusculae, mox gibboso-inaequales, apothecio emergente

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distincte latiores; apothecia apicalia, innato-sessilia, verrucas coronantia, evoluta $^3/_4$ mm. lata, margo primum crassiusculus et denticulata-crenatus albus, cum disco plano carneo-albo albido-subpulveraceus, demum fere evanescens; sporae in ascis 4—6-nae, ellipsoideae, circ. 45 μ longae et 25 μ latae. — Species insignis, prima fronte quodammodo *P. velatam* simulans, prope *P. scrobicularem* Krplh. Lich. Glaz. p. 27 (cujus apothecia multo crassius et persistenter marginata) et *P. pycnophoram* Nyl. in Prodr. Nov. Gran. p. 39 locanda est. — Habitat corticola in Brasilia meridionali prope Apiahy: Puiggari n. 514.

341. *Pertusaria leioplaca* Ach. v. *depressula* Müll. Arg. Thallus laevis v. sublaevis; verrucae laeves, vertice demum late depressae et ibidem in fundo ostiola nigra latiuscula vulgo conferta v. subconfluentia 1—6 gerentes. — Fere species propria. Sporae laeves. — Crescit corticola in Brasilia meridionali prope Apiahy: Puiggari n. 1470.

342. *Pertusaria leioplacoides* Müll. Arg. Similis *P. leioplacae* Ach. thallo laevi praeditae, sed verrucae paullo minores, 1—$1^1/_2$ mm. latae, sat regulariter hemisphaericae, cum thallo albidae et laeves, praesertim prope verticem subconfertim 2—5-ostiolatae, ostiola albida, sporae in ascis quaternae (subinde geminatae v. ternatae), 80—120 μ longae, 30—38 μ latae, endosporium intus insigniter dentatum s. potius intus prominenter circiter 25-costatum, pori late cylindrici et late aperti. — A *P. leioplaca* ostiolis albidis, colore partium et praesertim structura insigni endosporii differt. — Crescit corticola in Brasilia meridionali prope Apiahy: Puiggari n. 1061.

343. *Pertusaria mendax* Müll. Arg. Thallus tenuis, cum verrucis albido-cinereus, laevigatus, linea hypothallina nigro-fusca cinctus; verrucae fertiles 1—$1^1/_2$ mm. latae, depresso-hemisphaericae, ambitu et superficie obtuse et leviter gibboso-inaequales, thalamia 5—7 gerentes; ostiola perexigua, nigro-fusca; sporae in ascis geminae, superpositae, ellipsoideae, circ. 140 μ longae et circ. 3-plo longiores quam latae. — Extus *P. leioplacam* Ach. simulat, sed thallus nullomodo subflavicans, pure cinereo-albicans, asci 2-spori et sporae majores. A *P. communi* verrucarum forma et colore partium differt. — Crescit ad corticem Coniferarum circa Oji prope Tokio in Japonia: Dr. Brauns n. 12.

344. *Pertusaria tuberculifera* Nyl. in Prodr. Nov. Gran. p. 38 v. *virens* Müll. Arg. Thallus, praesertim madefactus, distincte

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virens v. subviridis, magis laevigatus et vix v. non rimulosus. Sporae omnino quadrant cum specie et intus insigniter trabeculis transversim laxe rhombeo-reticulatis ornatae sunt. — Crescit corticola in Brasilia meridionali prope Apiahy: Puiggari n. 1062 (cum forma genuina speciei sub n. 1268 missa), et prope Rio de Janeiro: Glaziou n. 5065, 6266.

345. *Lecidea* (s. *Biatorella*) *conspersa* Fée Ess. p. 108 v. *leucoloma* Müll. Arg. Apothecia demum paullo majora et margine melius evoluto prominente superne albido v. ochraceo-albescente cincta. — Reliqua cum forma genuina speciei omnino quadrant, cujus margo parum prominens et cum disco concolor. — Planta *Lecanoram* v. potius *Callopismatis* speciem simulat, at margo extus particulis irregularibus thallinis laceris adspersus nec vere lecanorinus est. — Crescit ad cortices prope Faxina in Brasiliae prov. San Paolo: Puiggari n. 1233, et in insula Cuba: C. Wright inter n. 224.

346. *Lecidea* (sect. *Biatora*) *Puiggarii* Müll. Arg. Thallus tenuis, leproso-furfuraceus, continuus, margine haud limitatus, flavescenti-cinereus, gonidia globoso-glomerosula; apothecia $^1/_2$—$^2/_3$ mm. lata, tota carnea v. pallide carneo-rufescentia, persistenter sed vix prominenter marginata, insigniter deplanata, demum ampliata et $1^1/_2$—2 mm. lata, semper plana v. subplana et demum ambitu subundulata v. nonnihil lobata, nuda et opaca; lamina cum hypothecio undique hyalina, paraphyses conglutinatae: asci 8-spori; sporae (simplices et hyalinae) 8—12 μ longae, 4—$5^1/_2$ μ latae, oblongo-ellipsoideae. — Thallus fere ut in *L. furfuracea*, apothecia autem similia iis mauritianae *L. microspermae*, sed planiora et sporae longe majores. Habitu caeterum nostra ad *L. vernalem* accedit, et juxta Cubensem *L. cinereo-lutescentem* Nyl. (in Prodr. Nov. Granat. p. 63) locanda est. — Speciem pulchellam egregio, oculatissimo, felicissimo detectori grato animo dicavi. — Corticola crescit prope Apiahy in Brasilia meridionali: Puiggari n. 1025 pr. p.

347. *Lecidea* (s. *Biatora*) *leptoloma* Müll. Arg. Thallus tenuissimus, obsolete leprosus, obscure cinereus, linea hypothallina nigro-fusca cinctus; gonidia globosa, circ. 10 μ lata; apothecia $^1/_2$—$^2/_3$ mm. lata, plana, nana, tenuissime et vix prominenter marginata, margo pallide nigricans, persistens; discus planus, mox leviter convexus, carneo-pallidus, opacus et laevis; lamina tota undique hyalina, paraphyses conglutinatae, asci 8-spori; sporae (simplices et hyalinae) ambitu ellipsoideae v. ovoideae,

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12—14 μ longae, 6—8 μ latae. — Juxta *Lecideam griseo-pallescentem* Nyl. (Syn. Lich. Nov. Caledon. p. 43) et *L. cinereolutescentem* ejusd. (in Prodr. Nov. Gran. p. 63) inserenda est. Etiam *Lecidea carnulenta*, s. *Biatora carnulenta* Tuck. Obs. 4 p. 179 extus similis est, sed magis microcarpa et sporis ambitu multo angustioribus gaudet. — Crescit corticola prope Apiahy in Brasilia meridionali: Puiggari n. 1467.

348. *Lecidea* (s. *Biatora*) *fuscella* Müll. Arg. Thallus tenuis, virens, minute granulosus, effusus; apothecia $^1/_2$ mm. lata, plana, intus pallida, primum prominenter subnigro-marginata, margo dein minus distinctus et tenuis et pallidior, intus linea zeorina magis atrata praeditus, discus fuscus, nudus; epithecium olivaceo-fuscum, lamineä vitreo-hyalina, hypothecium hyalinum v. fulvescenti-hyalinum, paraphyses conglutinatae, asci 8-spori; sporae (simplices et hyalinae) obovoideae v. saepius lacrimaeformes, 13—20 μ longae, 7—8 μ latae. — Apothecia extus exacte Chinensem *Biatoram tephroeam* Tuck. Calif. p. 31 simulat, sed thallus virens, et sporae multo majores (sporae *Lecideae tephroeae* ex specim. orig. tantum 8—10 μ longae et 5—6 μ latae sunt). Cum *Lecidea variatula* Nyl. (ap. Crom. Lich. of Kerguelenl. p. 186) dein etiam fere quadrat (ex descript.) sed thallus virens, margo valde tenuis, paraphyses conglutinatae (et sporae paullo majores). — Habitat ad cortices prope Apiahy in Brasilia meridionali: Puiggari n. 476.

349. *Lecidea* (s. *Biatora*) *erumpens* Müll. Arg. Thallus tenuissimus (cum cellulis ligni undique albo-mixtus nec stratum distinctum formans); gonidia normalia, globosa, diametro circ. 10 μ aequantia et laete viridia (non concatenata); apothecia $^1/_3$—$^1/_2$ mm. lata, erumpentia, haud emergentia, particulis ligni ob thallum immixtum albidis saepe stellatim v. etiam rimiformiter dehiscentibus primum quasi velata et quasi *Odontotrema* spurie lecanorino-marginatum simulantia, semper plana et immarginata, sicca nigra, madefacta statim fusca, nuda et opaca; epithecium laete olivaceo-fuscum, reliqua lamina cum hypothecio hyalina; paraphyses solubiles, simplices, firmae, apice modice clavatae; asci 8-spori; sporae (simplices et hyalinae) ellipsoideae, 8—12 μ longae, $6^1/_2$—7 μ latae. — Species valde insignis et mendax, prima fronte *Arthoniam* aut fere *Schizoxylon* mentiens, nulli arcte affinis, quodammodo analoga *L. coarctatae*, subsimilis Chinensi *Lecideae chlororphniae* Tuck. Obs.

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4. p. 275. — Crescit ad lignum siccum prope Apiahy in Brasilia meridionali: Puiggari n. 1290 pr. p.

350. *Lecidea* (s. *Biatora*) *caesiella* Müll. Arg. Thallus tenuis (ambitus haud visus), continuus v. tenuissime rimulosus, caesio-coerulescens, a hypothallo atro crebre pertusus et quasi multi-pustulatus; gonidia globosa; apothecia sicca atra, madefacta obscure livido-fusca v. livido-nigrescentia, plana, haud distincte marginata, mox convexiora; epithecium tenue et olivaceo-nigrescens, lamina caeterum tota cum hypothecio hyalina; paraphyses facile segregandae, validiusculae, apice parum clavatae; asci oblongo-obovoidei, superne pachydermei, 8-spori; sporae (simplices et hyalinae) ellipsoideae, 9—12 μ longae et 5—6 μ latae. — Species thalli colore et apotheciis distincta. — Crescit ad saxa quartzosa prope Faxina in Brasiliae prov. San Paolo: Puiggari n. 1194.

351. *Lecidea* (s. *Lecidella*) *parasema* Ach. v. *tenella* Müll. Arg. Thallus minute disperso-arcolatus, candidus; apothecia $^1/_4$ ($^1/_6$—$^1/_3$) mm. tantum lata, plana, demum convexa; epithecium atrovirens, lamina aeruginosa, hypothecium obscuratum sed tenuissimum visum hyalinum, paraphyses aegre separabiles. — Ad saxa quartzosa prope Faxina in Brasilia meridionali (ubi etiam crescit normalis *Lecidea parasema* v. *latypea* Nyl.: Puiggari n. 1252): Puiggari n. 1239.

352. *Lecidea* (s. *Lecidella*) *urotheca* Müll. Arg. Thallus subleprosus, effusus, argillaceus, valde depauperatus; apothecia $^1/_2$—$^3/_4$ mm. lata, nigra et tota opaca, substipitato-sessilia, plano-concava, constanter marginata, discus scabridulo-inaequalis, nudus; lamina pro minutie apotheciorum alta, virenti-hyalina, epithecium olivaceum, hypothecium pallide olivaceo-fuscescens, paraphyses insigniter liberae et capillares, asci lineares, basi longe caudato-vacui, sporas uniseriales gerentes; sporae (simplices et hyalinae) ellipsoideae, 10—12 μ longae, 7—8 μ latae. — Extus fere omnino europaeam *Lecideam goniophilam* v. *egeneam* Krplh. simulans, sed apotheciorum margo persistens et paullo tenuior, apothecia magis opaca, epithecium aliter coloratum et asci dein omnino alii. — Crescit terricola circa Faxina in Brasiliae prov. San Paolo: Puiggari n. 1215.

353. *Lecidea* (sect. *Eulecidea*) *pseudosema* Müll. Arg. Thallus cinereus v. cinereo-albescens, tenuis, obsolete rimoso-granulosus, zona latiuscula hypothallina fuligineo-nigricante cinctus; apothecia $^1/_2$—$^2/_3$ mm. lata, adpresso-sessilia, atra, nuda, primum

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prominenter marginata, dein convexa et immarginata, tota nitidiuscula; epithecium fuscum, lamina hyalina, hypothecium valde crassum, cum tota parte inferiore apotheciorum atrum, superne anguste fusco- v. rufo-atrum; paraphyses aegre separabiles, $1^1/_2\ \mu$ crassae; asci angusti, uniserialiter 8-spori; sporae (simplices et hyalinae) ellipsoideae, 12—14 μ longae, 7—8 μ latae. — Primo intuitu et sub lente *Buelliam triphragmiam* v. etiam formam vulgarem corticolam *Lecideae parasematis* simulat, at certe diversa et juxta *Lecideam enclitícam* Nyl. et affines relegenda est. — Crescit corticola prope Apiahy in Brasilia meridionali: Puiggari (sine no.).

354. *Patellaria* (sect. *Catillaria*) *melanobotrys* Müll. Arg. Thallus parum distinctus, leproso-subfurfuraceus, olivaceo-fuscescens; apothecia atra, depresso-hemisphaerica, convexa, immarginata, opaca, circ. $^1/_2$ mm. lata, demum prolificatione botryoso-polycephala et glomerulos 2—4 mm. latos depresso-convexos obtuse multigibbosos aterrimos formantia; epithecium rufo-atrum, lamina satis nana, cupreo-fuscescens v. cerasino-fusca, hypothecium cerasino- v. obscure cupreo-fuscum, crassum, paraphyses conglutinatae, asci 8-spori; sporae (hyalinae) 2-loculares, oblongo-obovoideae, circ. 12 μ longae et 5 μ latae. — Proxime accedit ad *Lecideam melaenidam* Nyl. in Flora 1863 p. 146, cui etiam similis, sed apothecia majora, mox peculiariter botryoso-glomerulosa et ambitus sporarum latior. Partes interiores utriusque caeterum conveniunt. Subsimilis *Lecidea massata* Tuck. Calif. p. 25 thallo alio et apotheciis marginatis gaudet. — Habitat ad terram sabulosam prope Apiahy in Brasilia meridionali: Puiggari n. 521.

355. *Patellaria* (s. *Psorothecium*) *endochroma*; *Lecanora endochroma* Fée Ess. p. 114 t. 29. fig. 1.

— — v. *prolificans* Müll. Arg. Thallus incrassatus, albido-sulphureus, crebre et minute isidioso-granulosus; apothecia pauca, saepius geminatim v. ternatim prolifero-aggregata, ore conniventer undulato-irregularia. — Sporae et apothecia, quae intus undique praeter laminam intense sulphureo-flava, a specie non recedunt. E margine apothecii primarii hinc inde assurgunt apothecia 1—2 secundaria. — Habitu quidem valde distincta est sed affinitate arctissime cum specie connexa est. — Crescit corticola prope Apiahy in Brasilia meridionali: Puiggari n. 1043, ubi etiam pulchre crescunt normalis *Patellaria endochroma*, s. *Lecanora endochroma* Fée l. c.: Puigg. n. 348, et

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Patellaria leptocheila, s. *Lecidea leptocheila* Tuck. Obs. 1864 p. 280: Puigg. n. 199 (anno 1880 miss.), nec non *Patellaria tuberculosa*, s. *Lecidea tuberculosa* Fée Ess. p. 107 t. 17 fig. 1: Puigg. n. 491 pr. p.

356. *Patellaria* (s. *Bilimbia*) *sororia* Müll. Arg. Thallus leprosus, e cinereo lurido-fuscescens, crebre granuligerus, granula virenti-pallida, subirregularia; apothecia $^1/_2$—$^3/_5$ mm. lata, novella minora et plana et indistincte marginata, evoluta immarginata et convexa, hinc inde confluentia, e prolificatione botryoso-gibbosa, semper fusco-atra, opaca, intus concoloria; epitheciun atro-rufum, lamina obscure rufescens, inferne cum parte superiore hypothecii cerasino-fusca (ut in *Lecanora atra*), hypothecium rufescenti-atrum v. obscure fuscum et crassum, paraphyses conglutinatae, asci 8-spori; sporae (hyalinae) 4-loculares, oblongo-ovoideae, 15—16 μ longae, $6^1/_2$—7 μ latae, pachydermeae. — Similis *P. melaenae*, s. *Lecideae melaenae* Nyl. Scand. p. 205, sed thallus et lamina alia et sporae ambitu latiores. A proxima *P. sororiella*, s. *Lecidea sororiella* Nyl. in Prodr. Nov. Granat. p. 57 in eo differt quod thallus longe obscurior, fuscescens, apothecia obscuriora, atra, epithecium distinctum, rufescens, lamina inferne cerasino-fusca et sporae majores. — Crescit terricola prope Apiahy in Brasilia meridionali: Puiggari n. 1191.

357. *Patellaria* (s. *Bacidia*) *subpellucida* Müll. Arg. Thallus tenuis, effusus, albido-cinereus, laevis v. demum ruguloso-inaequalis; apothecia tantum $^1/_4$ mm. lata, sessilia, gyalectina, obscure e fulvescenti rubricosa, demum fuscescentia, prominenter et obtuse marginata, madefacta et sicca subpellucida, subnitidula, discus angustus et modice depressus; lamina tota cum hypothecio hyalina, perithecium in sectione fulvescens, paraphyses facile liberae, asci subangusti et 8-spori; sporae (hyalinae) circ. 30—33 μ longae, $2^1/_2$—$3^1/_2$ μ latae, (7—9—) 11-septatae, rectae v. sigmoideo-curvulae. — Extus prima fronte *Patellariam hostheleoidem*, s. *Lecideam hosteleoidem* Nyl. in Prodr. Nov. Gran. p. 60 simulat, sed apothecia minora, subpellucida et sporae longe magis divisae. Juxta *Patellariam glabellam*, s. *Lecideam glabellam* Krplh. Neue Beiträge zur Flechtenfl. v. Neu-Seeland, p. 4, aliter coloratam, locanda est. — Crescit corticola in insula de Becreo in Republica Argentinensi: Prof. O. Schnyder.

358. *Patellaria* (sect. *Bacidia*) *subluteola*; *Lecidea subluteola* Nyl. in Flora 1869 p. 122, Krplh. Lich. Glaz. p. 42. — Etiam prope Apiahy lecta: Puigg. n. 243, 1244.

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— — v. *laeta* Müll. Arg. (thallus margine albo-byssinus ut in forma genuina speciei), apothecia laete rufescentia, discus nudus, v. hinc inde pallide pruinosus, margo junior albidus, demum carneus, sc. disco pallidior; epithecium fulvo-fuscescens (pallidius quam in forma genuina). — Primo intuitu valde recedit at certe ad hanc speciem pertinet, apothecia enim pauca adsunt clare transitum praebentia. — Corticola crescit in Brasiliae prov. San Paolo prope Apiahy: Puiggari n. 248.

359. *Patellaria* (s. *Bacidia*) *multilocularis* Müll. Arg. Thallus leproso-granularis, mediocris, margine non byssino-radians, virens, madefactus prasino-viridis; gonidia globosa, circ. 4—7 μ lata; apothecia sessilia, basi contracta, novella gyalectino-concava, crassa et primum pallidius marginata, dein subplana, margine tenui et acuto intus nonnihil obscure rufo-nigrescente cincta, caeterum tota e carneo rufescentia v. fere spadiceo-rufescentia, nuda, evoluta $1^1/_2$ mm. lata, epithecium fulvo-fuscescens, lamina cum hypothecio hyalina; sporae in ascis octonae, nonnihil spiraliter tortae, evolutae 95 μ longae et 5 μ latae, demum circ. 18—25-septatae, loculi paullo latiores quam longi. — Species haud facile enucleanda, fere omnino quasi forma speciosa *P. rubellae*, sed sporae magis divisae, loculi non oblongati et apotheciorum majorum indoles alia. Facile etiam pro forma denudata speciosa *Patellariae millegranae*, s. *Lecideae millegranae* Nyl. in Prodr. Nov. Gran. p. 64 habenda, at thallus aliter coloratus, apothecia et sporae majora. Apothecia quoad colorem fere conveniunt cum *Patellaria spadicea*, s. *Lecidea spadicea* auctor., et cum iis *Patellariae millegranae* v. *fusconigrescentis*. — Crescit corticola prope Apiahy in Brasilia meridionali: Puiggari n. 491 pr. p.

360. *Lopadium callichroum* Müll. Arg. Thallus (muscis instratus) olivaceo-virens, tenuissimus, continuus, laevis; gonidia et solitaria globosa et glomerulosa; apothecia $^3/_4$—1 mm. lata, obconica, sessilia, margine nunquam prominente obtuso cincta, plana, primum undique carnea, dein bicoloria, oculata, quoad discum a centro marginem versus sensim helvolo-fuscescentia, margo et excipulum madefacta subaureo-translucentia et sicca disco longe pallidiora, demum magis sed modice convexa et supra undique fusco-nigricantia; lamina fulvescenti-subobscurata, tenax, epithecium haud distinctum, hypothecium fusco-fulvescens, paraphyses tenuissimae et crebre intricatim ramosae, asci angusti et 4—8-spori; sporae 60—120 μ longae, tantum 12—13 μ

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latae, absque membrana crassa sed eximie hyalina tantum 5—9 μ latae, circ. 20-loculares, loculi subquadratici, longitrorsum 1—2-septati v. subinde pro parte insuper transversim secti. — Species valde distincta. — Crescit supra muscos prope Apiahy in Brasilia meridionali: Puiggari n. 1392.

361. *Buellia xantholepis* Müll. Arg. Thallus intense subcitrinus (ut in *Rhizocarpo geographico*), tenuis, disperso-areolatus, areolae plano-convexae, obtuse angulosae, $^1/_4$—$^1/_2$ mm. latae, subopacae; hypothallus ater, rarescens; apothecia plus minusve e centro areolarum solitarie crescentia, nigra, opaca, valde juvenilia sessilia et distincte anguste nigro-marginata, margine subprominente, evoluta dein subtriplo majora et diametro $^1/_4$ mm. aequantia, imimarginata v. subimmarginata, convexiuscula et opaca, atra et nuda; epithecium atro-fuscum, lamina valde hyalino-alba, hypothecium hyalinum; asci 8-spori; sporae ellipsoideae, fuscae, 2-loculares, 9 μ longae et 6—7 μ latae. — Species eximie distincta, microcarpa, microspora. Thallus longe intensius coloratus quam in *B. vernicoma* Tuck., cujus sporae caeterum 4-loculares et thallus minute granulosus. — Habitat ad saxa quartzosa prope Faxina in Brasiliae prov. San Paolo: Puiggari n. 1239.

362. *Buellia diplotommoides* Müll. Arg. Thallus sat tenuis, crebre rimoso-areolatus, cinereus v. demum rufescenti-cinereus, opacus, areolae planae, contiguae; hypothallus ater; apothecia diu exigua et immersa et more *Diplotommatis* margine spurie thallino cinereo conniventi-denticulato v. crenato acute prominente cincta, dein duplo triplove majora et innato-emergentia v. innato-sessilia, $^3/_4$ mm. lata, plana et margine tum e cinereo nigro subintegro tenui vix prominente praedita, discus ater, opacus, epithecium fulvescenti-fuscum, lamina hyalina, hypothecium fuscescenti-hyalinum; sporae in ascis octonae, 2-loculares et fuscae, 10—12 μ longae et 5—6 μ latae, ambitu latiusculae et utrinque rotundato-obtusae. — Apothecia juniora omnino *Diplotommatis* speciem simulant, sed immersa sunt ut in *Buellia ocellata*, at omnino aliter quam in hac marginata. Thallus fere ut in *B. stellulata*, areolae tamen planiores et apothecia valde diversa. Juxta *B. rinodineam* Mass. Cap. p. 31 inserenda est. — Crescit ad saxa quartzosa prope Faxina in Brasiliae merid. prov. San Paolo: Puiggari n. 1207.

E vicinitate urbis Apiahy cl. Puiggari etiam *Buelliam modestam* Müll. Arg., sc. *Lecideam modestam* Krplh. Lich. Warm. p. 387 n. 86 misit.

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363. *Coenogonium acrocephalum* Müll. Arg. Habitus ut in *C. Linkii* sed magis flavicans v. demum decolorando-albescens, subpollicaris; filamenta gonidiigera (14—) 17—20 μ lata et cylindrica, microgonidiigera autem s. involventia sat numerosa et valde tenuia; gonidia subduplo longiora quam lata; apothecia sat copiosa, evoluta fere $^3/_4$ mm. lata, novella albida et integre crasse marginata, evoluta integre tenuiter marginata et demum immarginata, aurantiaco-carnea v. pallide subcerino-carnea; lamina ut in congeneribus hyalina, 55 μ alta, epithecium indistinctum, paraphyses insigniter liberae, apice abrupte et late capituligerae; asci tenues et 8-spori; sporae 7—$8^1/_2$ μ longae, 2—3 μ latae, utrinque acutiusculae, 2-loculares et indivisae. — A proximo *C. Leprieurii* differt filamentis gonidiigeris crassioribus, apotheciis junioribus multo crassius et integre marginatis et paraphysibus crassioribus valde solutis apice abrupte in capitulum iis 3-plo crassius abeuntibus. — Crescit ad ramos arborum prope Apiahy in Brasilia meridionali: Puiggari n. 157 (1878) et prope Iguape in eadem provincia: Puiggari n. 156.

364 *Coenogonium depressum* Müll. Arg. Thallus e filamentis circ. $^1/_3$ mm. longis subdepresso-radiantibus v. depresso-subintricatis laxe caespitosulis et flavescentibus formatus, filamenta 4—8 v. raro usque 13 μ lata, distincte articulata, nunc simplicia, nunc elementis tenuibus paucis obducta, subregulariter cylindrica, articuli filamentorum $1^1/_2$—3-plo longiores quam lati, sat regulariter cylindrici. Apothecia et sporae ignota. — *Coenogonium dialeptizum* Stirt. Lich. on Leaves p. 5 structura filamentorum recedit. — Habitat foliicola in Brasilia meridionali prope Apiahy: Puiggari n. 1034.

365. *Ocellularia* Spreng. Syst. Veg. 4. p. 237 et 242 emend., illas species *Thelotrematis* auct. includat, quae sporis hyalinis transversim divisis praeditae sunt.

366. *Ocellulariae* sect. *Ascidium* Müll. Arg.; Genus *Ascidium* Fée Meth. Lich. p. 27, Ess. p. XLII et 96, t. 1 fig. 22; Suppl. p. 91; Montg. Syllog. p. 364, Nyl. et Auct. pr. p. Protuberantiae thallinae superficiales, subhemisphaericae, crassiusculae, vertice plus minusve distincte depressae, apertura poriformis, osculum plus minusve emerso-prominens.

367. *Ocellularia* (sect. *Ascidium*) *gracilis* Müll. Arg. Thallus cinereus v. albicans, sat tenuis, continuus, modice granuloso-inaequalis v. sparse granulosus, ambitu linea hypothallina nigra cinctus; protuberantiae thallinae fertiles $^2/_3$—$^3/_4$ mm. latae, de-

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presso-hemisphaericae, vertice distincte sed modice late concavae, undique laeves et aequales, intus aurantiacae, centro depressionis prominente, sc. ostioli margines subarcte conniventes distincte assurgentes, quasi porum stellatim dehiscentem formantes, perithecium exterius (tectum) tenue, electrino-fulvescens, interius crassum et fuscum, inferne mox evanescens; discus niger, perangustus, demum paullo latior; hypothecium hyalinum, lamina hyalina, asci 4—7-spori, saepius 4-spori; sporae (hyalinae) 100—110 μ longae, 18—19 μ latae, Graphidum more 20—25-loculares. — Apothecia ut in *Ascidio Domingensi*, sed graciliora, intus colorata, sporae non solitariae, angustiores ut in borneensi (dissimili) *Ascidio granulifero* Krplh. Inter utrumque inserenda est. — Crescit corticola in Brasilia prope Apiahy: Puiggari n. 356.

— — v. *laevigatum* Müll. Arg. Omnia ut in forma genuina speciei sed thallus laevigatus. — Crescit ibidem: Puiggari (sine no.).

368. *Thelotrematis* Ach. Meth. p. 230 (1803) et Univ. p. 62 et 312 sect. *Pseudo-Ascidium* Müll. Arg. Omnia ut in *Ocellulariae* sect. *Ascidio*, sed sporae parenchymaticae (hyalinae). — Genera *Thelotrema* et *Ocellularia* affinia immo summopere affinia sunt *Graphidi*, nec *Lecanoreis* adscribenda sunt.

369. *Thelotrema* (sect. *Pseudo-Ascidium*) *gibberulosum* Müll. Arg. Thallus tenuis, albido-cinereus, gibberuloso-inaequalis, nitidulus; gonidia abbreviato-chroolepoidea; verrucae apotheciigerae $^3/_4$(—1) mm. latae, hemisphaericae, adnato-sessiles, basi saepe obsolete constrictae, vertice modice depressae, leviter gibberulosae, poro apertae, ad osculum integrum saepius distincte sed minute annulo subprominente ornatae, intus albidae; perithecium proprium tenue et nigricans, epithecium olivaceum; lamina et hypothecium hyalina; asci 2-spori; sporae 75—120 μ longae et 18—38 μ latae (hyalinae), transversim circ. 12—15-septatae, loculi longitrorsum 1—3-septati, locelli subinde cruciatim divisi. — Prope *Thelotrema interpositum*, sc. *Ascidium interpositum* Nyl. in Prodr. Nov. Gran. p. 51, obs., locandum est. Habitu simile est „*Ascidio Cinchonarum* Fée". — Ad cortices habitat in Brasilia meridionali prope Apiahy: Puiggari n. 1514.

370. Eine altägyptische Flechte. Es sei hier nur kurz bemerkt, dass mir neulich Dr. Schweinfurth in Cairo eine Flechte aus den altaegyptischen Gräbern, der 18. Dynastie (1700—1400 Jahre vor unserer Zeitrechnung) zusandte, welche demnach über 3000 Jahre alt sein muss. Sie fand sich in einem

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Gefäss mit Beeren von *Juniperus excelsa* und von *Sapindus*, nebst andern noch nicht näher bestimmten Samen. Die der Form nach noch ziemlich gut erhaltenen Bruchstückexemplare sind ausserordentlich weich und fast ganz entrindet und daher auch gelbweisslich, und auf den ersten Blick glaubt man eine Form von *Evernia Prunastri* vor sich zu haben; allein auf der untern Seite des Thallus kommen da und dort inselchenweise oder auch mehr oder weniger zusammenhängend mattschwarze und consistentere Flächen vor, die nicht etwa aufgetragenem Firniss, Lack oder so etwas ihre Farbe verdanken, sondern anatomisch vollkommen mit der so characteristischen schwarzen Unterfläche der heutigen *Parmelia furfuracea* Ach. Meth. p. 254, Th. M. Fries (*Evernia furfuracea* Auct.) übereinstimmen, und somit den Beweis liefern, dass die Flechte als mehr oder weniger entrindetes Stadium dieser *Parmelia furfuracea* aufzufassen sei.

Nun werden aber diese beiden Lichenen, *Parmelia* und *Evernia*, sowie auch *Cetraria islandica*, von denen keine in Aegypten wächst, noch heutzutage in den Apotheken Aegyptens als fremde Droguen verkauft, und es liegt daher, nach Dr. Schweinfurth's brieflicher Bemerkung, hierin ein neuer Beweis vor, dass der Gebrauch ausländischer Medicamente bei den Aegyptern in ein hohes Alter hinaufreicht.

Literatur.

Führer in's Reich der Pflanzen Deutschlands, Oesterreichs und der Schweiz von Dr. Moritz Willkomm, Prof. der Botanik in Prag. 2. umgearbeitete Auflage des Führers in's Reich der deutschen Pflanzen. Mit 7 Tafeln und ca. 800 Holzschnitten nach Zeichnungen des Verf. Leipzig, Mendelssohn, 1881. 1. u. 2. Lieferung à Mk. 1,25.

Willkomm's im Jahre 1863 erschienenen Führer in's Reich der Pflanzen haben wir damals bereits mit Freuden begrüsst und ihn im Lauf der Jahre immer mehr lieb gewonnen. Die nun erschienene 2. Auflage ist, wie die ersten beiden Lieferungen zeigen, ganz im Sinne der ersten Auflage gehalten. Die Einleitung, welche die Pflanze und ihre Theile, sowie eine alphabetische Aufzählung der terminologischen Ausdrücke umfasst

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Jahr/Year: 1881

Band/Volume: 64

Autor(en)/Author(s): Müller J.

Artikel/Article: Lichenologische Beiträge 512-527