

## HUEIDEA

*Gintaras Kantvilas & Patrick M. McCarthy*

[From *Flora of Australia* volume 56A (2004)]

*Hueidea* Kantvilas & P.M.McCarthy, *Lichenologist* 35: 398 (2003); derived from a combination of the names of two related or rather similar genera, *Huea* and *Fuscidea*.

T: *H. australiensis* Kantvilas & P.M.McCarthy

Thallus forming irregular moderately thick discontinuous patches, effuse or sometimes rather effigurate at the margins, deeply cracked, esorediate, with a glossy jet-black marginal prothallus. Apothecia lecideine, dark reddish brown to black, adnate and immersed in the thallus; disc exposed, epruinose. Excipulum very thin and reduced. Hymenium hyaline, interspersed with scattered oil droplets, with an olive-brown epihymenial zone, also containing a greenish pigment. Paraphyses simple, separating readily in KOH; apices not markedly swollen. Asci 8-spored; ascoplasm extending into a very thin channel-like ocular chamber when young, later becoming broad and compressing the amyloid tholus into a thin layer. Ascospores polarilocular, broadly ellipsoidal, colourless. Pycnidia immersed in the thallus. Conidia bacilliform.

A monotypic genus endemic to Australia. Although *Hueidea* has polarilocular ascospores very similar to those found in the Teloschistaceae, its placement in the Fuscideaceae is supported by the nature of the photobiont, the structure of the excipulum, the absence of anthraquinone and other pigments associated with the Teloschistaceae, the overall dark-coloured thallus and black prothallus, and the presence of olive pigmentation in the thallus and apothecia.

G.Kantvilas & P.M.McCarthy, *Hueidea* (Fuscideaceae), a new aquatic lichen genus from alpine Australia, *Lichenologist* 35: 397–407 (2003).