

TRICLINUM

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Triclinum Fée, *Essai Crypt. Écorc.* 147 (1825); from the Latin *triclinium* (a three-sided couch), in reference to the three thalline layers: upper surface, hypothallus and prothallus.

Type: *T. cinchonarum* Fée

Squamacidia Brako, *Mycotaxon* 35: 6 (1989). T: *S. janeirensis* (Müll.Arg.) Brako [= *T. cinchonarum* var. *janeirensis* (Müll.Arg.) Elix]

Thallus squamulose. Squamules 0.2–0.5 (–1.0) mm wide, rounded to elongate and incised, grey-green, plane to convex, ascending or not, with isidia or soredia. Upper cortex 20–60 µm thick, of type 1, consisting of anticlinally thick-walled hyphae with narrow cylindrical lumina, containing lichen substances. Photobiont a unicellular green alga; cells 5–15 µm diam., forming a continuous layer. Medulla poorly developed, of loosely woven non-amyloid hyphae, containing lichen substances, white to off-white, straw-yellow, yellow-orange or scarlet. Lower cortex absent; squamules attached to the hypothallus by branched rhizoids. Prothallus white to black. Apothecia biatorine, sessile, solitary or aggregated, laminal on the squamules; disc ±round, plane to convex, pale brown to orange-brown or dark reddish brown. Proper exciple cup-shaped, composed of hyphae with broad lumina at the margin, containing refractile granules, K–. Epihymenium indistinct. Hymenium colourless, c. 80 µm thick, amyloid. Hypothecium pale brown, K–. Paraphyses 1.5–2.0 µm wide, slightly thickened at the apex. Asci elongate-clavate, with a well-developed tholus and a paler narrow conical axial mass. Ascospores simple or 2–3-septate, filiform, colourless, smooth-walled, 24–40 × 0.8–2.5 µm. Conidiomata pycnidial, immersed or superficial, spherical; outer wall tan to reddish brown; ostiole pale to brown; conidiogenous cells enteroblastic, cylindrical to flask-shaped, arising directly from pycnidial wall cells, or in groups of 2 or 3 at the tips of short conidiophores that arise from the wall cells. Conidia bacilliform, straight, 9–15 × 0.5–1.0 µm.

Triclinum is a pantropical and subtropical genus of two species, one of which occurs in Australia. These lichens grow on bark in coastal forest and rainforest.

L.Brako, Reevaluation of the genus *Phyllopsora*, with taxonomic notes and introduction of *Squamacidia*, gen. nov., *Mycotaxon* 35: 1–19 (1989); L.Brako, *Phyllopsora* (Bacidiaceae), *Fl. Neotropica Monogr.* 55: 1–66 (1991); P.M.Jørgensen, Conspectus familiae Pannariaceae (Ascomycetes lichenosae), *Ilicifolia* 4: 1–78 (2003); J.A.Elix, Additional lichen records from Australia. 56, *Australas. Lichenol.* 58: 4–13 (2006); J.A.Elix, Additional lichen records from Australia. 62, *Australas. Lichenol.* 60: 6–12 (2007); A.Aptroot, W.Saipunkaew, H.J.M.Sipman, L.B.Sparrius & P.A.Wolseley, New lichens from Thailand, mainly microlichens from Chiang Mai, *Fungal Diversity* 24: 75–134 (2007).