

LOXOSPORA

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Loxospora A.Massal., *Ric. Auton. Lich. Crost.* 137 (1852), from the Greek *loxos* (slanting or oblique), perhaps in reference to the orientation of the ascospores within the ascus.

Type: *L. elatina* (Ach.) A.Massal.

Thallus greyish to yellowish white, thin or frequently rather thick, with or without soredia or pustules. Apothecia hemiangiocarpic, with young apothecia occurring within thalline warts and slowly emerging; thalline tissue becoming entirely excluded, persisting as fragments adhering to the proper margin, or fusing to form a ±complete lecanorine margin; disc brown to black, sometimes pruinose. Excipulum interspersed with granules. Hymenium sometimes sparsely interspersed with oil droplets. Paraphyses straight, simple or almost so, separating easily. Ascospores broadly fusiform to ellipsoidal.

Chemistry: Thamnolic acid has been recorded in all species. Gyrophoric acid occurs rarely in *L. solenospora*.

A genus of nine species, occurring mostly as epiphytes in cool-temperate regions. Six species are restricted to the Northern Hemisphere whereas three occur in Australasia and montane areas of Borneo, New Guinea and New Caledonia. One species is known from Australia.

A.Vězda & G.Kantvilas, *Sarrameana tasmanica*, a new Tasmanian lichen, *Lichenologist* 20: 179–182 (1988); I.M.Brodo & A.Henssen, A new isidiate crustose lichen in north western North America, *Biblioth. Lichenol.* 58: 27–41 (1995).