NOTE



Saxicolous species of the lichenized fungal genus *Porina* (Ascomycota; Porinaceae) new records and a key to species in Thailand

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ABSTRACT: Species of the genus *Porina* can growth on various substrates, including siliceous rocks. This study focus on saxicolous species, including two new records for Thailand; *P. leptalea* and *P. nucula*. Ten species of *Porina* were found in Thailand and a key to the identification of the species is provided.

KEY WORDS: Asia, Porina bellendenica, Porina guentheri, Porina leptalea, Porina mastoidea, Porina nucula, Saxicolous.

INTRODUCTION

The genus Porina belongs to the family Porinaceae occurring worldwide, but with a center of diversity in tropical rainforest regions. Species of the genus can grow on different substrates such as rock, bark and leaves (Lücking, 1996; 2004; 2008; Lücking and Malcolm, 1997; Lücking and Vezda, 1998; McCarthy, 1993, 1994, 1999, 2003, 2013; McCarthy and Kantavilas, 1993; McCarthy and Malcolm, 1997; Vongshewarat et al., 1999; Santesson, 1952). Saxicolous species of Porina are known from numerous localities in both hemipheres (McCarthy, 1993, 1999; Vongshewarat et al., 1999). In Thailand eight saxicolous Porina species were reported (Aptroot et al., 2007, Buaruang et al., 2017; Boonpragob et al., 1998; McCarthy 1999; Wolseley et al., 2002). In our study we found two additional species not previously recorded from Thailand and a key to the identification of saxicolous species occurring in Thailand is provided.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study is mainly based on new collections made by the first author deposited in MSUT and F. Sections of thalli and perithecia were cut using a razor blade and examined in water, a solution of KOH, and Lugol's solution using a ZEISS Axioscope 2 plus compound microscope. Measurements of algae, thalli hyphae, paraphyses, invollucrellum, exciple and ascospores were made at by 400 and by 1000 magnifications. Chromatography (HPTLC) was performed with the standard solvent systems A and C (Culberson 1972; Arup *et al.*, 1993).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Two species of *Porina* are new records for Thailand; *P. leptalea* and *P. nucula. Porina leptalea* is distinguished by having 3-septate ascospores and dull orange-brown to red brown perithecia. *Porina nucula* is rarely found on rocks and can be recognized by its 9-septate, $65-70 \mu m$ long ascospores. Saxicolous species occurring in Thailand can be identified using the following key.

Key to the species of genus *Porina* in Thailand

Rey to the species of genus i orma in Thanand
1a. Ascospores muriform, narrowly ellipsoid to fusiform, 45 by 80 μ m
long 2. P. eminentior
1b. Ascospores transversely septate
2a. Ascospores 3-septate
2b. Ascospores 5–15-septate 4
3a. Perithecia hemispherical to subglobose, 0.15–0.25 mm diam., dull orange-brown to red brown
3b. Perithecia 0.25–0.35 mm diam., greenish black 8. <i>P. siamensis</i>
4a. Ascospores 5–9-septate
4b. Ascospores 15-septate, 32–56 μm long, perithecia in verrucae
5a. Ascospores 5–7-septate, 22–70 μm long6
5b. Ascospores 9-septate, 32-83 by 10-18 µm, perithecia immersed in
hemispherical to subglobose
6a. Ascospores 6.5–20 μm wide
6b. Ascospores 3.5–7.5 µm wide
7a. Ascospores 50–70 µm long with thick gelatinous sheath
7b. Ascospores 28–56 µm long without gelatinous sheath
8a. Perithecia 0.4-0.8 mm diam, verrucae convex to hemispherical,
thallus rimose to areolate with isidioid structures 9. P. tetracerae
8b. Perithecia 0.2–0.4 mm diam., hemispherical to subglobose, thallus
without isidia
9a. Perithecia semi-immersed, concolorous with or paler than the
perithecial apex
9b. Perithecia superficial, black, apex round, exposed perithecia

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al., (2002).

Porina bellendenica Müll.Arg., Hedwigia 30: 56 (1891)
Figs. 1A–B
A description of this species is found in Wolseley et



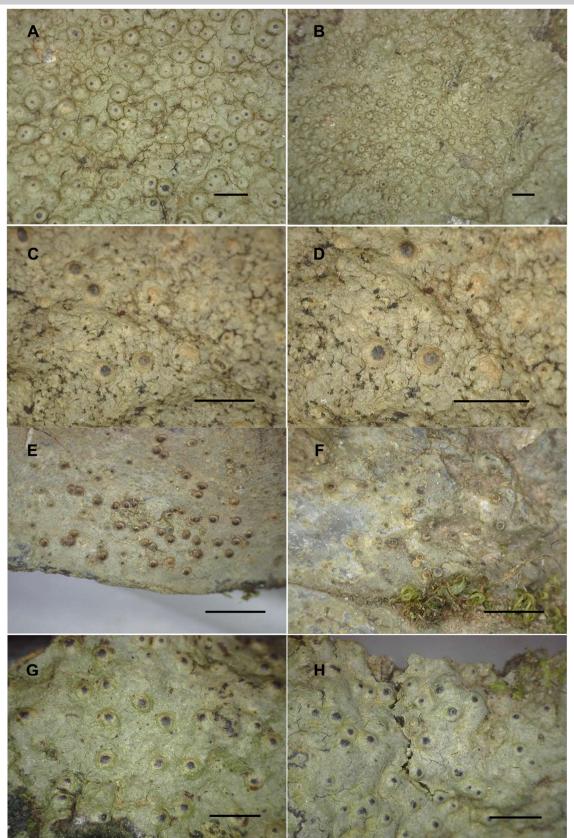


Fig. 1. Morphology of saxicolous *Porina* in Thailand. A and B: *Porina bellendenica*, C and D: *Porina guentheri*, E. and F: *Porina leptalea*, G and H: *Porina mastoidea*, scale bar = 1 mm.



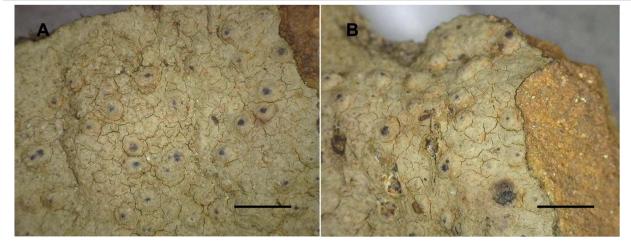


Fig. 2. Morphology of saxicolous *Porina* in Thailand. A and B: *Porina nucula*, scale bar = 1 mm.

Secondary chemistry: No lichen substance detected by HPTLC.

Distribution: Found only once in a dry evergreen forest, at 191 m.

Specimen examined. Thailand. Uttaradit Province, Lablae district, Mae Phun waterfall, 17°43'51"N, 99°58'38"E, dry evergreen forest, on sandstone, 14 Jun. 2016, *Naksuwankul 11990* (MSUT).

2. *Porina eminentior* (Nyl.) P.M.McCarthy, Lichenologist 32: 42 (2000)

Descriptions can be found in Wolseley *et al.*, (2002) and Aptroot *et al.*, (2007).

3. *Porina guentheri* (Flot.) Zahlbr., Cat. Lich. Univ. 1: 384 (1922)

Figs. 1C–D

A description was provided by Aptroot *et al.*, 2007. *Secondary chemistry:* No lichen substance detected by HPTLC.

Distribution: Found in a lower montane rainforest, at 1,365 m.

Specimen examined. Thailand. Loei Province, Phu Rua district, Phu Rua National Park, natural trail, 17°51′39″N, 101°39′64″E, Alt. 1,365 m, lower montane rainforest, 14 Jun. 2016, *Naksuwankul 10039* (MSUT).

4. *Porina kansriae* P.M. McCarthy, Lichenologist 31: 239 (1999)

A description was given by McCarthy 1999.

5. *Porina leptalea* (Durieu & Mont.) A.L.Sm., J.M.Crombie & A.L.Smith, *Monogr. Brit. Lich.* 2: 333 (1911).

Figs. 1E–F

Ascospores 3-septate, 17.5-25 by 3.75-5 µm, without gelatinous sheath, perithecia hemispherical to subglobose, 0.15-0.25 mm diam., dull orange-brown to orange-red brown, exposed perithecia.

Secondary chemistry: No lichen substance detected by HPTLC.

Distribution: Dry evergreen forest and lower montane rainforests, between 840 and 1,830 m.

Specimens examined. Thailand. Phrae Province, Muang district, Tat Mok National Park, Tat Mok waterfall (Mae Khaem waterfall), 18°33'N, 100°28'E, Alt. 840 m, dry evergreen forest, on sandstone, 18 Jun. 2016, *Naksuwankul 12001* (MSUT). Nan Province: Pua district, Doi Phu Kha National Park, Silaphet waterfall, 19°19'79'N, 101°08'13''E, Alt. 1,830 m, lower montane rainforest, on sandstone, 15 Jun. 2016, *Naksuwankul 12020* (MSUT).

6. Porina mastoidea Fée, Essai Crypt. Écorc. (Paris): 82 (1825) [1824].

Figs. 1G-H

A description can be found in Wolseley and Aguirre– Hudson 1997a, 1997b; Boonpragob *et al.*, 1998; and Wolseley *et al.*, 2002.

Secondary chemistry: No lichen substance detected by HPTLC.

Distribution: Dry evergreen forest, between 450 and 1,202 m.

Specimens examined. Thailand. Phitsanulok Province, Nakhon Thai district, Romklao-Pharadon waterfall, 16°59'49''N, 101°1'44"E, Alt. 1,202 m, lower montane rainforest, on sandstone, 8 Oct. 2016, *Naksuwankul 11980* (MSUT). Loei Province: Phu Rua district, Phu Rua National Park, natural trail, 17°51'39''N, 101°39'64"E, Alt. 1,365 m, lower montane rainforest, on sandstone rock, 14 Jun. 2016, *Naksuwankul 10033* (MSUT). Si Sa Ket Province: Khantharalak district, Khao Phra Wihan National Park, natural trail to Phu La Or waterfall, 14°77'98''N, 101°61'21"E, Alt. 450 m, dry evergreen forest, on sandstone rock, 8 Jun. 2016, *Naksuwankul 10074* (MSUT), *Naksuwankul 10075* (F), *Naksuwankul 10082-10086* (MSUT).

7. Porina nucula Ach. Syn. Meth. Lich. 112 (1814).

Figs. 2A–B Ascospores 7(9)-septate, 65–70 by 12.5–20 μ m, without gelatinous sheath, perithecia hemispherical to wart-shaped, prominent perithecia lacking or with a small darkened spot around the ostiole.

Secondary chemistry: No lichen substance detected by HPTLC.

Distribution: Dry evergreen forest and lower montane rainforest, between 450 and 1,365 m.



Specimens examined. Thailand. Loei Province, Phu Rua district, Phu Rua National Park, natural trail, 17°51'39"N, 101°39'64"E, Alt. 1,365 m, lower montane rainforest, on sandstone, 14 Jun. 2016, *Naksuwankul 10031* (MSUT), *Naksuwankul 10035* (F). Si Sa Ket Province: Khantharalak district, Khao Phra Wihan National Park, natural trail to Phu La Or waterfall, 14°77'98"N, 101°61'21"E, Alt. 450 m, dry evergreen forest, on sandstone, 8 Jun. 2016, *Naksuwankul 10080* (MSUT).

8. Porina siamensis P.M. McCarthy, Lichenologist 31: 242 (1999)

The description was provided by McCarthy 1999.

9. Porina tetracerae (Ach.) Müll.Arg., Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 6: 401 (1885)

A description of this species can be found in Boonpragob *et al.*, (1998) and Wolseley *et al.*, (2002).

10. *Porina wolseleyae* P.M. McCarthy, Lichenologist 31: 244 (1999)

For a description see McCarthy (1999).

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