

P. James is described as new based on a specimen from Vancouver Island, British Columbia, known otherwise only from Europe.

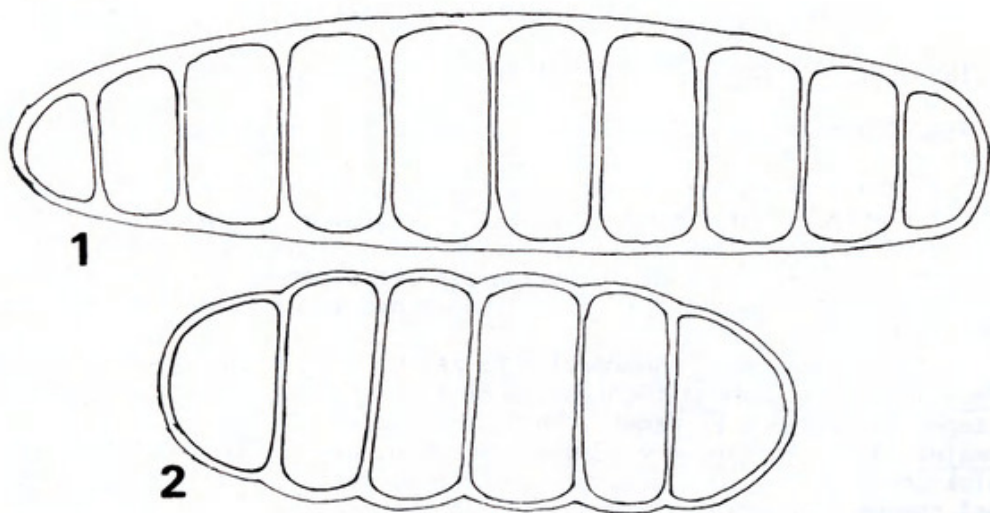
Additionally they describe a new species of Trapelia which provides a name for what will probably prove to be one of the most common sterile soresiate lichens on hard acidic rock in the eastern United States. Trapelia placodioides Coppins & P. James is known to me from Michigan and New York and may be pollution tolerant as it does well in the Bronx. It produces apothecia rarely in England but I have never found them in North American material.

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#### MEGALOSPORA PORPHYRITIS IN EASTERN NORTH AMERICA

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In Sipman's recent monograph of the lichen family Megalosporaceae (Biblioth. Lich. 18. 1983) he included Bombyliospora porphyritis (Tuck.) Massal. in Megalospora tuberculosa (Fée) Sipman. He gives reasons for this which may make sense from a worldwide perspective but on a regional basis it seems reasonable to recognize B. porphyrites at the species level. It is consistently soresiate, mostly sterile; always contains pannarin and zeorin; has smaller, fewer-celled spores; and has an Appalachian-Great Lakes distribution pattern. Therefore, I propose the new combination Megalospora porphyritis (Tuck.) R. C. Harris (Biatora porphyritis Tuck., Proc. Am. Acad. Arts Sci. 1: 253. 1848). I have verified collections from Quebec, Georgia, Michigan, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Vermont and Wisconsin. Megalospora tuberculosa (apparently only strain A, usnic acid and zeorin) occurs in Alabama, Florida and Louisiana.



Figures 1 and 2: Spores of Megalospora. Figure 1: M. tuberculosa.  
Figure 2: M. porphyritis. Both are  $\times 840$ .



Harris, Richard C. 1984. "Megalospora porphyritis in eastern North America." *Evansia* 1(2), 24–24. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.345888>.

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