

MARONEA

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Maronea A.Massal., *Flora* 39: 291 (1856), named in honour of Nicolai Marogna, a seventeenth century Veronese botanist.

Type: *M. berica* A.Massal. [= *M. constans* (Nyl.) Hepp]

Thallus thin to rather thick and verrucose, ecorticate, typically lacking a well-defined conspicuous prothallus. Apothecia lecanorine, sessile, constricted at the base, with a distinct persistent thalline margin; disc usually epruinose. Hypothecium hyaline, interspersed with oil droplets. Hymenium hyaline, interspersed with oil droplets, with a brownish epihymenial zone. Paraphyses simple to sparingly branched and anastomosing, with apices somewhat expanded and pigmented brown. Asci of the typical *Teloschistes*-type, tapering at the apex and with the ascoplasm extended into a broad ocular chamber, containing numerous (c. 50–200) ascospores. Ascospores colourless, ±oblong, simple or spuriously 1-septate. Pycnidia very rare, immersed in the thallus. Conidia bacilliform.

A genus of about 12 species, found predominantly in tropical to warm-temperate regions, with one corticolous species widespread in Australasia. Early authors included the genus in the Acarosporaceae on account of the large numbers of spores in the asci, until Hafellner (1984) recognised its close relationships to *Fuscidea*.

A.H.Magnusson, Die Flechtengattung *Maronea* Mass., *Acta Horti Gothob.* 9: 41–66 (1934); K.P.Singh, Lichen genus *Maronea* Mass. in India, *Geophytology* 10: 34–36 (1980); H.Kashiwadani & G.Thor, Northern circumpolar lichens new to Japan, *J. Jap. Bot.* 70: 303–321 (1995).