

Porina fortunata P. M. McCarthy & Etayo

Typus: Spain, Canary Islands, Gomera, La Meseta de Vallehermoso, cliff of the "Cueva Encantada", alt. 720 m, on shaded basalt in laurisilva, 22 July 2000, J. Etayo 17823 & A. Fernández (Holotypus: TFC; isotypi: CANB, herb. Etayo).

Thallus epilithic, richly rimose to areolate, 40–80(–100) μm thick, pale green, dull, ecorticate, K–; areolae rounded, angular or irregular, plane to slightly convex, (0.1–)0.2–0.3(–0.4) mm wide, with an irregularly uneven to verruculose surface. *Algae Trentepohlia*; cells solitary or in short filaments, (6–)10–20(–22) \times (4–)6–12(–16) μm . *Mycobiont cells* rounded to elongate, c. 2–3 μm . *Prothallus* not apparent. *Basal layer* absent.

Perithecia moderately numerous, hemispherical to subglobose and attenuated at the base, usually solitary, (0.22–)0.28(–0.36) mm diam. [$n = 60$], outwardly dark brown to \pm black, dull to rather glossy, smooth to irregularly uneven, not overgrown by the thallus. *Perithecial apex* rounded or slightly flattened, sometimes a little paler than the rest of the involucrellum; ostiole usually inconspicuous. *Involucrellum* 40–65 μm thick, extending to below the level of the base of the excipulum, with a c. 10 μm thick, dark brown outer layer of small, thick-walled cells, subtended by orange-brown tissue that becomes progressively paler towards the excipulum with larger, thinner-walled cells, K+ reddish, not containing or enclosing algae, not impregnated with rock fragments and crystals. *Centrum* globose, 0.14–0.25 mm diam. *Excipulum* uniformly hyaline to pale yellow-brown, 10–18 μm thick. *Subhymenium* 20–30 μm deep. *Paraphyses* simple to sparingly branched, 1–1.5 μm wide, not lax in microscopic preparations. *Periphyses* absent. *Asci* elongate-cylindrical, 95–108 \times 6–9 μm , with a subtruncate apex and a distinct, apical ring. *Ascospores* colourless, 3(–7)-septate (at least 80% of mature ascospores 3-septate), narrowly oblong to cylindrical or elongate-fusiform, usually straight, occasionally slightly curved or faintly sigmoid, with rounded or subacute ends, usually lacking a gelatinous perispore, uniseriate-overlapping to irregularly biseriate in the asci, (18–)25(–33) \times (2.5–)3(–4) μm [$n = 100$]; contents clear.

Conidiomata numerous, almost completely immersed in the thallus, 0.08–0.18 mm diam., convex and medium to dark greenish brown above, hyaline to pale yellowish below; conidiogenous layer not convoluted. *Conidia* fusiform to oblong, 1.5–2.5 \times 0.7–1 μm .