GLOSSARY

Some terms are used in this key in a wide sense, and may be used in a more restricted sense in other works. Added are derived forms of the word: plural, adjective.

• acicular (ascospore) - needle-shaped: elongate and narrow, rarely over 2 µm wide.
• anastomose / anastomosing (paraphyses) - transverse connecting branchlets between paraphyses.
• apothecium / apothecia, apothecial - disc-shaped ascocarp, with widely exposed hymenium.
• ascocarp - generatively produced fruit body of ascomycete, which contains asci; three types: apothecium, perithecium, lirell.
• ascospore - spore produced in ascus.
• ascus / asci - spore-producing organ of sexual reproduction in ascomycetes; spores are produced internally in vesicles called asci, often in groups of 8.
• atranorin - lichen substance producing colour reactions P-, K+ yellow, C-, KC-.
• basidiocarp - generatively produced fruit body of basidiomycete, which carries basidia producing basidiospores on little stalks.
• capitate (soralia) - soredium in form of low wart.
• cephalodium / cephalodia - specialised part with a blue-green photobiont of a thallus containing a green alga as photobiont.
• colour reaction - spot test on lichen thallus causing a colour change; the following reagents are commonly used: P: paraphenylene diamine solution (several recipes); K: 10 KOH solution in water; C: Na- or K-hypochlorite solution; KC: successive application of K and C.
• columella (hymenium) - more or less columnar mass of sterile, often carbonized, tissue in hymenium of certain Thelotremataceae.
• conidangium / conidangia - organ producing vegetative spores called conidia; ex.: pycnidium, campylidium, hyphophore.
• conidium / conidia, conidial - see conidangia; shape may range from ovoid to bacillar or filiform, occasionally branched.
• conidiophore - specialised hyph inside conidangium producing conidia.
• cortex / cortical / corticate - compact superficial layer of thallus; a cortex may consist of compacted, but unchanged hyphae (prosoplectenchyma) or of hyphae with wide and rounded lumina (paraplectenchyma).
• corticolous - growing on bark.
• crustose - thallus covering the substrate with a tightly attached layer.
• cubical (spore lumina) - lumina in spores with thin septa and walls, in cross section showing edged corners.
• **cyphella / cyphellae, cyphellate** - crater-like pore in lower cortex of some foliose lichens.

• **dimorphic** - thallus composed of a fruticose and a squamulose or crustose part.

• **disc** - upper surface of hymenium in apothecium, mostly well recognisable by a different colour

• **epilithic** - thallus growing on stone.

• **epiphytic** - thallus growing on living plants, usually on bark.

• **epithecial algae** - photobiont cells growing on the epithecium layer of an apothecium.

• **epitheciuim / epithecia, epithecial** - top layer of hymenium, mostly differentiated by presence of a pigment, granular substance and/or swollen or branched paraphyse tips.

• **excipulum / excipula, excipular** - Marginal part of ascocarp consisting of sterile tissue.

• **foliose** - thallus forming a sheet over the substrate with underside largely free from substrate, attached by small spots or rhizines.

• **fruticose** - thallus with free-standing or hanging, cylindrical or flattened, often branched lobes, which may measure a few mm to several dm in length, and which are affixed only at their base, rather uniformly coloured on all sides.

• **fusiform (ascospore)** - elongate and gradually attenuated towards the ends, up to about 4 times as long as wide.

• **granular (thallus surface)** - with rounded, corticate grains.

• **heteromerous (thallus)** - thallus composed of differentiated layer, usually an upper cortex, a layer containing the photobiont, and a medulla.

• **homoioemerous (thallus)** - thallus of similar structure throughout, with photobiont spread throughout the thallus.

• **hymenium / hymenia, hymenial** - layer in the ascocarp, in which the asci are contained, usually among palisade-like paraphyses.

• **hypothecium / hypothecia** - apothecium layer below the hymenium, often differentiated by colour.

• **I+** - colour reaction caused by the application of iodine solution (e.g., Lugol, Methyl's, IKI).

• **isidium / isidia, isidiate, isidiose** - small, cylindrical to globular, corticate structure on thallus, which falls off easily and serves probably for vegetative reproduction.

• **lecanorine (margin)** - margin of apothecium which contains photobiont cells, resembles the thallus in colour and differs clearly from the disc.

• **leciadeine (margin)** - dark brown to black, carbonised margin of apothecium.

• **leprose (thallus)** - thallus arachnoid and producing soredia over entire surface, without compacted cortex.

• **lignicolous** - growing on wood.

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*Diversity and characterization of cyanobionts in the lichens of Yercaud and Kollihills, Tamil nadu, India*
- lirel / lirellae, lirellate - elongate ascocarps, opening by a split or with a strap-shaped disc.
- lobule - small, lobe-like sprouts along the margin of on the upper surface of a foliose thallus.
- locule - cell-like cavity of ascospore
- macroconidium / macroconidia - larger conidium type in species with different conidium types.
- microconidium / microconidia - smaller conidium-type in species with different conidium types; microconidia are supposed to serve as spermatia and to be the proper pycnospores
- muniform (ascospores) - spores with transverse and longitudinal septa.
- ostiole - pore-like opening of perithecium or conidangium.
- paraphys(e(s) - sterile hyphae surrounding the asci in the hymenium.
- paraplectenchymatic - hyphal "tissue" in which the lumina are much swollen and give the aspect of a parenchyma.
- perithecium / perithecia - ascocarp with wall closed above the hymenium, opening by a small pore.
- photobiont - associated alga of a lichen.
- podetium / podetia - fruticose part of some lichens with dimorphic thallus; ontogenetically derived from stalk-like elongated apothecium base.
- prosoplectenchymatic - hyphal tissue in which the lumina are not much swollen but the walls much thickened and conglutinated to form a compact layer with scattered, elongate lumina.
- prothallus - marginal zone without algae surrounding (crustose) thallus.
- pruina / pruinose - farinose- or frosty-looking surface cover.
- pseudocyphella / pseudocyphellae, pseudocyphellate - interruption in thallus cortex showing as a whitish spot.
- pycnidium / pycnidia - type of conidangium in lichens, of which the conidia serve probably as spermatia.
- pycnoconidium / pycnoconidia - conidium produced in pycnidium.
- rhizine - thread-like appendix on lower side of foliose thallus, composed of bundled hyphae.
- saxicolous - growing on rock.
- soralium / soralia - specialised spot on thallus surface which produces tiny, non-corticate thallus granules composed of photobiont cells and hyphae.
- soredium / soredia, sorediate, sorediose - tiny, non-corticate, flour-like thallus granules produced in soralia.
- squamule / squamulose - scale-like thallus part, lower side largely attached to the substrate, but free towards the tip.
- stictic acid - lichen substance producing colour reactions P+ orange, K+ yellow-orange, C-, KC-.

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- **terricolous** - growing on soil.
- **thallus / thalline, thalloid** - part of lichen homologous with mycelium, consisting of compacted hyphae and photobiont cells, forming a crust-like, paper-like or shrubby structure, supporting the ascocarps and conidangia.
- **tomentum / tomentose** - woolly or furry layer of loose hyphae
- **umbilicus / umbilicate** - central attachment spot of some foliose lichens.
- **usnic acid** - lichen substance, producing colour reactions P-, K-, C-, KC+ yellow.