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Typus: Australia, New South Wales, Lord Howe Island, track from Smoking Tree Ridge to Boat Harbour, $31^{\circ} 33^{\prime} 23^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{S}, 159^{\circ} 05^{\prime} 33^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{E}$, alt. c. 50 m , on deeply shaded basalt, 10 February 1995, P. M. McCarthy 1044 (Holotypus: CANB).

Thallus epilithic, determinate, pale grey-green, sparingly to richly and finely rimose to areolate, matt to slightly glossy, smooth to minutely uneven, 50-100(-200) $\mu \mathrm{m}$ thick, ecorticate, K-. Areolae plane, angular, irregular, $0.5-1.6 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide. Algae Trentepohlia; cells $8-20 \times 7-16 \mu \mathrm{~m}$. Hyphae $2-4 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ wide. Prothallus not apparent. Basal layer absent.

Perithecia numerous, semi-immersed to superficial, dark grey to black, convex to hemispherical, often partly to almost completely overgrown by a $20-60 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ thick thalline layer. Perithecial apex rounded; ostiole inconspicuous or in a 60-120 $\mu \mathrm{m}$ diam. depression, occasionally pale to medium brown. Involucrellum green-black to purple-black in thin section, colour intensifying in K, arching away from the excipulum or contiguous with it except at the base, occasionally enclosing it, (0.48-)0.67(-0.97) mm diam., 80-150(-200) $\mu \mathrm{m}$ thick. Centrum subglobose to depressed-ovate, 0.290.46 mm diam. Excipulum medium greenish-brown to diffuse purple-black at the base, darkening towards the apex, 18-25 $\mu \mathrm{m}$ thick. Subhymenium $30-60 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ thick. Paraphyses unbranched, $0.7-1 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ wide. Periphyses absent. Asci elongatecylindrical, 140-190 $\times 13-18 \mu \mathrm{~m}$, with a subtruncate to truncate apex and a distinct apical chitinoid ring (in Congo Red). Ascospores colourless, 7(-9)-septate, fusiform to fusiform-cylindrical, straight to faintly sigmoid, with acute to subacute apices and a $2-4 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ thick gelatinous sheath, irregularly biseriate in the asci, (27-)36.5(-45) $\times$ (5-)6.5(-8) $\mu \mathrm{m}$ (131 measured); contents clear.

Conidiomata numerous, semi-immersed to almost completely immersed, black above, pale brown below, $0.1-0.21 \mathrm{~mm}$ diam., with a convoluted conidiogenous layer. Conidia narrowly fusiform, 3-4 $\times 0.7 \mu \mathrm{~m}$.

