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Erratum: Eberhard Fischer, Dorothee Killmann, Damien Ertz & Emmanuël Sérusiaux (2017) *Heterodermia pindurae* (Physciaceae)—a new foliose lichen from Rwanda. *Phytotaxa* 311 (3): 277–282.

Due to an error, the Mycobank registration was not included in the paper. Here we add the registration and repeat the diagnosis and description.

Heterodermia pindurae Eb. Fisch, Killmann, Ertz & Sérus. *sp. nov.*

Type:—Rwanda. Nyungwe National Park, Rugenge Swamp c. 1.5 km S of Pindura along road to Bweyeye, 2211 m, S 02°28'48.3" E 29°13'41", Fischer, Killmann, Ertz & Sérusiaux 246/2005, 4. Apr. 2005 (holotype LG, isotype KOBL).

Mycobank: MB822103

The species differs from *Heterodermia subcomosa* and *H. pellucida* in the minute, only 0.3–0.6 cm long thallus, blackish cilia, lack of laciniae, the pedicellate, cup-like apothecia with sorediate margin at the end of all lobes and the production of norstictic acid.

Thallus minute, 0.3–0.6 cm long and 0.1–0.15 cm wide; lobes ascending, rounded to revolute, disjunct to imbricate, whitish at base and irregularly to dichotomously branched, margin with greyish to blackish rhizines, 0.8–1.5 mm long. Upper cortex about half of lobe thickness, lower side non-corticated, whitish. Lobes usually ending in a cup-like structure with expanded margin resembling a tulip covering an apothecium with densely sorediate margin; cup 0.9–1.2 mm long and 0.6–1.5 mm in diameter; inner side of the cup non-corticated, arachnoid; margin often asymmetrical, 1 mm wide.

Apothecia subapical, 0.7–0.9 mm in diameter, hidden in the rounded cup-like and hollow lobes, margin densely covered by soredia, 25–45 µm in diameter. Epihymenium greenish-brown, *c.* 15 µm high; hymenium almost colourless, *c.* 140 µm in diameter; hypothecium light brown, *c.* 60 µm in diameter, asci all immature, 120 × 8 µm, spores immature, *c.* 17 × 10 µm (all measurements in longitudinal section).

Chemistry:—Spot tests: Thallus K+ yellow, medulla K+ yellow, C-, KC+ yellow, PD+ yellow. Secondary metabolites: Traces of norstictic acid, atranorin and zeorin.

Acknowledgements

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