

## Outlineoffungi.org - Note 1312 *Tamasia*

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### *Tamasia* Farkas

Farkas (2023) introduced *Tamasia* within *Ramalinaceae* (*Lecanorales*, *Lecanoromycetes*) to accommodate *T. fijiensis* Farkas as the type species. The generic name *Tamasia* was derived from the Hungarian Botanist Tamás Pócs. *Tamasia* differs from the lichen-forming fungal genera *Bacidina* (*Ramalinaceae*), *Megalaria* (*Lecanoraceae*), and *Felhanera* (*Pilocarpaceae*) based on morphological characteristics, such as the ascus apex resembling the *Lecidella*-type (now described as *Tamasia*-type), the branching of paraphyses near the apices, the width and septation of ascospores, the foliicolous habitat, and the presence of the cyanobacterium *Rhizonema* as photobiont (Farkas 2023). There is no evidence so far of mutualistic associations between cyanobacteria and *Ramalinaceae* mycobionts; on the contrary, *Ramalinaceae* mycobionts tend to associate with eukaryotic green microalgae of the class *Trebouxiophyceae* (Casano et al. 2011, Sanders & Masumoto 2021, Blázquez et al. 2022). In the phyllosphere community where *Tamasia* crustose thallus grows, free-living cyanobacteria and other fungi lichenized with *Rhizonema* were detected (Farkas 2023). Future research must conduct an integrative approach to confirm the phylogenetic placement of the mycobiont in the *Ramalinaceae* and validate the taxonomic identity of the photosynthetic partner. Additionally, electronic transmission microscopy could be used to determine if, besides *Rhizonema*, some eukaryote green algae are involved in the symbiosis (Lücking et al. 2009, Sanders et al. 2016).

### References

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