The striking red pigments in the apothecia of species of *Haematomma* are concentrated mostly in the epihymenium above the tips of the asci. In this *Haematomma persoonii* the pigment is a tetracyclic anthraquinone called russulone. The compound has been found in the epihymenia of eight of Australia’s 13 known species of the genus *Haematomma persoonii* colonizes bark in the woodlands and forests of eastern Queensland and New South Wales in Australia. Elsewhere in the world it occurs in all of the Americas, plus several sites in Africa and the Pacific.
Figure 2. Anisomeridium disjunctum (A–D, holotype; E, HO 561068). A, Sectioned ascoma, with adjacent thallus and substratum (semi-schematic); B, Immature (upper left) and mature ascus apices; C, Mature ascospores; D, Microconidia; E, Macroconidia. Scales: A = 0.2 mm; B, C = 20 µm; D, E = 5 µm.

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