

BAEOMYCES

Jen Johnston

[From *Flora of Australia* volume 58A (2001)]

Baeomyces Pers., *Ann. Bot. (Usteri)* 1: 19 (1794), *nom. orth. et cons. prop.*; from the Greek *baios* (little, small, scanty or few) and *-mykes* (a fungus or mushroom), referring to the small fertile podetia which look like small mushrooms or toadstools.

Type: *B. rufus* (Huds.) Rebert.

Primary thallus crustose, squamulose or foliose, lobate and forming rosettes, white to buff to pale grey to pale to bright green, with or without pruina. Apothecia sessile to stipitate and then apical and terminal on simple to branched laminal or submarginal stipes; disc pink-brown to red-brown to dark brown, eventually contorted-undulate with age as margins become recurved; margin pale and especially conspicuous in young apothecia.

A cosmopolitan genus of about eight species, occurring in humid, temperate to cool-temperate or alpine habitats in all continents, including boreal and subantarctic regions. One species is known from Australia.

H.A.Imshaug, Typification of *Lichen ericetorum* L. and *Baeomyces* Pers., *J. Hattori Bot. Lab.* 35: 299–302 (1972); A.W.Archer & W.A.Weber, *Baeomyces frenchianus*, an Australian endemic and its chemotaxonomy, *Bryologist* 82: 481–482 (1979); D.J.Galloway, Notes on the lichen genus *Baeomyces* in New Zealand, *Bot. Notiser* 133: 77–83 (1980); E.Sérusiaux, Proposal to conserve *Baeomyces* (Fungi), *Taxon* 32: 646–648 (1983).