

HEMITHECIUM

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Hemithecium Trevis., *Spighe e Paglie* 1: 12 (1853); from the Greek *hemi-* (half) and *theke* (a container or case), possibly in reference to the sessile lirellae.

Lecto: *H. balbisii* (Fée) Trevis.

Thallus pale fawn to pale greenish brown, smooth, lacking soredia and isidia, corticolous. Ascomata lirelliform, sessile and conspicuous, or immersed and inconspicuous, usually simple, rarely branched. Proper exciple non-carbonised, yellow-brown, orange-brown or pale brown, complete, sometimes with the lips darkening, occasionally absent. Hymenium not inspersed, usually I-, rarely I+ blue. Ascospores hyaline, rarely pale brown, transversely septate with lenticular locules, or muriform, I+ blue or blue-violet.

Chemistry: Stictic acid, or lichen compounds absent.

Hemithecium subg. *Leucogramma* Staiger, characterised by having an inspersed hymenium, brown ascospores and the presence of stictic acid, has been raised to the level of genus, as *Pallidogramme* (see below).

Hemithecium is a tropical and subtropical genus of 22 species; six are known from Australia.

A.Mangold, H.T.Lumbsch & K.Kalb, *Hemithecium rimulosum* comb. nov. (Ostropales, Graphidaceae), a widespread species in eastern Australia, *Australas. Lichenol.* 62: 32–34 (2008).

1	Ascospores transversely septate	2
1:	Ascospores muriform.....	4
2	Ascomata sessile; stictic acid present; ascospores 80–95 µm long, 15–24-locular (1).....	1. <i>H. aphanes</i>
2:	Ascomata immersed; stictic acid absent; ascospores to 40 µm long, 6–12-locular	3
3	Ascomata white; ascospores 28–32 µm long, 6–10-locular (2:)	4. <i>H. laubertianum</i>
3:	Ascomata pale orange-brown; ascospores 30–40 µm long, 9–12-locular	3. <i>H. implicatum</i>
4	Stictic acid present; ascospores 35–48 µm long (1:)	5. <i>H. radicicola</i>
4:	Stictic acid absent; ascospores > 100 µm long	5
5	Ascospores 100–150 µm long (4:)	2. <i>H. contortum</i>
5:	Ascospores 155–225 µm long	6. <i>H. rimulosum</i>