

## ICMADOPHILA

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*Icmadophila* Trevis., *Nuovi Ann. Sci. Nat. (Bologna)*, ser. 3, 3: 458–459 (1851), *nom. cons.*; from the Greek *icmados* (moisture) and the suffix *-phila* (liking), referring to a preference for damp substrata in humid climates.

Type: *I. ericetorum* (L.) Zahlbr.

*Knighiella* Müll.Arg., *Flora* 69: 255 (1886). T: *K. splachnirima* (Hook.f. & Taylor) Gyeln. [= *Icmadophila splachnirima* (Hook.f. & Taylor) D.J.Galloway]

Primary thallus crustose (not in Australia) to squamulose or foliose, corticate or not (extra-Australian specimens), smooth to granular to verrucose, pale ash grey to dull green-grey, greener when wet. Apothecia solitary to clustered, rounded to undulate to deeply crenulate with age, pale, sessile or very shortly stalked; thalline margin concolorous but soon disappearing; true exciple well developed, cream to buff, smooth or scabrid when young but becoming cracked and fissured-undulate to obscured with age; disc pale to deep flesh-pink, weakly concave to plane or undulate at maturity, never hemispherical, scabrid to cracked with age. Ascospores narrowly ellipsoidal to ellipsoidal-fusiform to allantoid, 1–3-septate.

*Icmadophila* includes four species that grow on acidic substrata in temperate to cool humid climates. Three are predominantly Northern Hemisphere taxa, although *I. ericetorum* (L.) Zahlbr. extends to New Zealand; the fourth is restricted to south-eastern Australia, New Zealand and some subantarctic islands.

A.W.Archer & W.A.Weber, *Baeomyces frenchianus*, an Australian endemic and its chemotaxonomy, *Bryologist* 82: 481–482 (1979); D.J.Galloway & J.A.Elix, *Knighiella* Müll.Arg., a monotypic genus from Australasia, *New Zealand J. Bot.* 18: 481–486 (1980); D.J.Galloway, *Knighiella* belongs in *Icmadophila* (Heliales: *Icmadophilaceae*), *Lichenologist* 32: 294–297 (2000).