

Dimerella Trevisan
(GYALECTACEAE)

After Poelt (1969), and Purvis & Coppins (1992)

Rev. 5/94

Thallus crustose, thin, effuse, \pm pale gray to yellowish green, dark green or olive-green, superficial, ecorticate, often inconspicuous, membranous or scurfy-granular, \pm shiny.

Apothecia scattered, rounded, sessile, marginate at least when young, translucent, pale, whitish to yellow, pinkish, buff, or orangish, to intensely yellow or orange-red, round, concave-urceolate when young, then flat. Thalline exciple absent; proper exciple pale, colorless inside, thick, mostly paraplectenchymatous, of thick, interwoven hyphae, not radiating. Hypothecium colorless or pale. Hymenium I+ blue. Paraphyses simple, distinctly septate, the tips \pm thickened, knoblike. Asci narrowly cylindrical, thin-walled; wall K/I+ pale blue, thin, not thickened at apex and without internal apical structures. Spores 8, uniseriate, ellipsoid to fusiform, colorless, 1-2-septate, smooth, without a perispore.

Pycnidia 1/2 to 3/4 immersed, pale dull yellowish; wall colorless; conidiogenous cells 5-9 x 1.8-2.5 μ m, arising singly or several together from branched supporting cells, cylindrical or lageniform, exobasidial; pycnosporos short, \pm oblong or ellipsoid, simple, sometimes biguttulate, colorless. No substances. Photobiont Trentepohlia. On acid bark, moss or humus, sometimes over rock (rarely directly on rock), in humid, shaded or sheltered habitats, temperate-boreal to mostly tropical-subtropical; some tropical species are foliicolous. The N. American species may sometimes be sterile but with pycnidia.

1. Apothecia at most 0.5 mm wide, with bases little or not constricted, pale yellowish, pinkish or orange red, occasionally whitish or hyaline, becoming yellow in herbarium; paraphyses 1-2 μ m wide, the apical cell(s) to 4 μ m. Pycnosporos 6-7(-8) x 1.8-2.6 μ m. Apothecia epruinose, scattered or grouped; hymenium 70-90 μ m high; spores 9-14 x 1.8-2.6(-3.5) μ m. Excipulum hyaline or browned toward upper surface; In shaded situations, on humus and moss, \pm acidic bark, often at tree bases or in deep crevices, more rarely on decaying wood, siliceous rock or mineral soil. Temperate. Can be confused with Absconditella spp., which have an I- (or reddish) hymenium, indistinctly septate paraphyse, a distinct apical dome in their asci, and lack Trentepohlia as the photobiont. Material from Washington state that appears to belong to this species has consistently very tiny (ca. 0.2 mm diam.) apothecia. D. pineti (Ach.) Vezda

1. Apothecia 0.4-2 mm wide, clearly constricted below, orange-

yellow, red-orange to yellow-red; paraphyses 1.5-2.7 um wide, the apical cell(s) to 4.5 um. Pycnospores 3-4(-5) x 1.3-1.8 um. Apothecia epruinose, usually scattered; hymenium (45-)60-80(-90) um high; spores (6-)9-11(-14) x 2-3.5(-4) um, fusiform to fusiform-ellipsoid. Exciple 40-60 um thick. Thallus thin, spreading to 8 cm diam., pale yellowish green to dark olive green in shaded situations, varnish-like, \pm continuous or cracked-areolate or wanting. Apothecia common and conspicuous, sessile, round; disc shallowly concave then convex; margins pale flesh-colored, prominent, entire or flexuous, occasionally with faint pale pruina in older fruits. In humid, shaded sites, on bark or moss over trees and siliceous rocks and accumulated soil, tropical to temperate, extending north in \pm oceanic regions to Washington state. D. lutea (Dickson) Trevisan

Literature

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