

**Baeomyces** Pers.

(LECANORALES: BAEOMYCETACEAE)

After Thomson (1967, 1984)

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Thallus crustose, granular or subsquamulose to marginally almost foliose, usually whitish, grayish, or greenish; attached by medullary hyphae. Cortex pseudoparenchymatous or of interwoven hyphae running  $\pm$  parallel to the upper surface, but absent where sorediate. Soralia sometimes present. Schizidia discoid, detachable.

Apothecia borne terminally 1several on short (mostly under 2 cm, often shorter, sometimes indistinct), erect, unbranched (to 1several times branched in some species), hollow stipes (podetia), which are naked or often with a corticate thalloid covering (sometimes green) especially towards the base; disk roundish, flat to swollen, expanded or almost spherical, often clustered, usually (at least the clusters) distinctly larger than diameter of the stalk, pale, brown or often pink; hypothecium usually pale; hymenial gel I+ blue or I; paraphyses simple or sparingly branched above; asci narrow, unitunicate, thinwalled, the apex truncated, with a single functional wall layer, K/I or with a thin K/I+ blue internal apical cap (tholus I+ blue according to Rogers); spores 8, ellipsoid to fusiform, simple to 3septate, colorless; walls thin.

Pycnidia immersed in small warts on the thallus; fulcrum exobasidial; conidiogenous cells catenate, barrelshaped, compacted; pycnospores arising laterally and apically, short, bacilliform. Containing