

PHYLLOBATHELIUM

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Phyllobathelium (Müll.Arg.) Müll.Arg., *Flora* 73: 194 (1890); from the Latin *phylon* (a leaf) and the genus name *Bathelium*, in reference to the resemblance of the foliicolous type species to *Bathelium*.

Type: *P. epiphyllum* (Müll.Arg.) Müll.Arg. [= *P. firmum* (Stirt.) Vězda]

Bathelium sect. *Phyllobathelium* Müll.Arg., *Flora* 66: 347 (1883).

Description predominantly as for the family. However, unlike *Strigula*, the ascomata are immersed in thalline verrucae that contain black pulveraceous masses or have these masses embedded in their walls, while the pycnidia are similarly aggregated and immersed. Moreover, whereas the ascospores of most *Strigula* species are transversely septate (usually 1-septate), those of *Phyllobathelium* are invariably muriform.

This genus of five foliicolous and corticolous species is exclusively tropical; one species is known from north-eastern Australia.

R.Santesson & L.Tibell, Foliicolous lichens from Australia, *Austrobaileya* 2: 529–545 (1988).