

**Dibaeis Clements**  
(LECANORALES)

After Thomson (1967, 1984) and Gierl & Kalb

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APOTHECIA pink, soon swollen and emarginate

CHEMISTRY: ; thallus, stipes and apothecia K<sup>+</sup> yellow, P<sup>+</sup> yellow (baeomycesic acid).

**1. Apothecia brownish, concave to flat and marginate at first, later swollen and with reflexed margin; thallus, stipes and apothecia K<sup>+</sup> yellow/red, P<sup>+</sup> yellow/orange (stictic or norstictic acid).** ..... [*Baeomyces*]

**1. Apothecia pink, soon swollen and emarginate; thallus, stipes and apothecia K<sup>+</sup> yellow, P<sup>+</sup> yellow (baeomycesic acid).** ..... 2

**2. Apothecia plane. Thallus emerald green to gray when fresh, crust varnish-like or disappearing, esorediate (but may appear sorediate due to oxalate crystals); apothecia sessile, rarely on short (0.5-1.5 mm) stipes.** Thallus membranaceous, very thin. Spores 9-18 x 4-5  $\mu$ m. Illinois to Florida, and Mexico. [Subg.

Apoda]. ..... *D. absoluta* (Tuck.) Kalb & Gierl in Gierl & Kalb

**2. Apothecia convex, partly also irregularly folded, very distinctly stalked.**  
..... 3

**3. Thallus smooth or slightly warty, always without glomeruli.** Thallus beige or pale gray, not dark- or lead gray, thick, without soralia. Apothecia gradually overgrowing the stipe, earlier higher than wide, podetia smooth, to 8 mm long; spores 15-23 x 3-4  $\mu$ m. Tropical. Mexico. .... (*D. fungoides* (Sw.) Kalb & Gierl)

**3. Thallus distinctly warty or granular, with glomeruli.** Thallus whitish, grayish or with pale rosy tinge, smooth or farinose sorediate, to 1 mm thick. Apothecia usually on distinct stipes (pseudopodetia) 2-6 mm tall. Thallus and thallus warts with noticeably large and pale glomeruli. Glomeruli, especially on scarcely fruiting thalli, partly larger than 0.7 mm. On soils with much clay content, on frost boils, Arctic (Alaska to Greenland), and very common in various habitats, in Eastern U.S. south to Alabama and Georgia. .... *D. baeomyces* (L. fil.) Rambold & Hertel in Rambold, Triebel & Hertel (syn. *Baeomyces roseus*)

*D. absoluta* (Tuck.) Kalb & Gierl in Gierl & Kalb

Thallus brownish, beige or green, mostly smooth, scarcely cracked, mostly forming only a thin film over the substrate, inconspicuous, often scarcely visible, rarely with calcium oxalate excretions. Podetia absent or very short, often immersed in the substrate, to 1 mm tall, 0.5-1 mm diam., top-shaped, narrow at the base, wider above, finally going over the disc margin, weakly but distinctly channeled or longitudinally folded, mostly concolorous with apothecia.

Apothecia solid in longitudinal section, rose, pale rose to pale beige or ivory white, round, 0.5-2(-3) mm diam.; disc plane, often slightly funnel-shaped, upper surface uneven, pruinose, in the center whitish, sometimes with narrow, swollen, rose-red margin visible, which can become convex towards the inside; hymenium c. 120  $\mu$ m, the upper 20  $\mu$ m with lichen substances; asci 65-80 x 8  $\mu$ m wide, (4-)8-spored; spores (9-)1.7  $\pm$  1.38 x 4.58  $\pm$  0.64  $\mu$ m, L:W = 3, hyaline, not-septate, ovoid to oblong-ellipsoid.

Thallus and apothecia K+ yellow. Containing baeomycesic acid, squamtic acid and mostly barbatic acid. On rock, soil, loam, loamy rock walls, street scarps, "Erdañrisse", sandstone.

D. baeomyces (L. fil.) Rambold & Hertel

Thallus crustose, irregularly flattened-verruculose or granulose, in fertile plants the warts 0.1-0.3 mm broad, in sterile ones to 1 mm; surface beige to pale gray, with few, conspicuous, large, pale sessile glomeruli to 1 mm across. Podetia distinctly developed, concolorous with thallus, partly covered with thallus warts, 2-5 mm long, 1 mm thick, longitudinally channeled, smooth or fissured.

Apothecia pink, 1-4 mm broad and high, spherical, emarginate or almost, distinctly differentiated from the podetia. Hymenium c. 140 µm, upper 20 µm with lichen substances; asci c. 125 x 6 µm; spores (13-)  $17 \pm 3.12$  (-25) x  $2.2 \pm 0.3$  µm, L:W = c. 8, hyaline, non-septate, fusiform.

K+ yellow. Baeomycesic, squamatic, and barbatic acids.

On soil or sandy soil. Holarctic.

D. fungoides (Sw.) Kalb & Gierl

Thallus pale gray, gray or beige, crustose, scarcely cracked, membranaceous or powdery, or composed of flat warts, warts occasionally globose, mostly tightly attached to the substrate, rarely appearing sorediate due to calcium oxalate excretions. Podetia well developed, whitish or sometimes light rose, 4-7 mm high, rarely larger, 1 mm diam., mostly smooth without warts, slightly channeled.

Apothecia rose or salmon colored, convex, 2-4 mm diam., 2 mm high, often not delimited from the podetia, earlier as long as wide, only rarely arched over the podetia, plane or undulate, in longitudinal section arachnoid; hymenium 125 µm, upper 15 µm with lichen substances; asci c. 70 x 6 µm, 8-spored; spores (15-)  $18.66 \pm 2.97$  (-33) x  $3.5 \pm 0.53$  µm, L:W = 5, oblong-fusiform, one end pointed, the other rounded, hyaline, non-septate.

Thallus and apothecia K+ yellow. Baeomycesic, squamatic and barbatic acids.

On soil or rock. Neotropics. Mexico (Puebla).

### Literature

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