

## BADIMIELLA

*Badimiella* Malcolm & Vězda, *Nova Hedwigia* 59: 519 (1994); in reference to the superficial resemblance of the ascomata to those of *Badimia* Vězda.

Type: *Badimiella serusiauxii* Malcolm & Vězda [= *B. pteridophila* (Sacc.) Garn.-Jones & Malcolm]

Thallus epicuticular, thin, ecorticate. Apothecia ±biatorine, sessile and strongly constricted at the base. Excipulum paraplectenchymatous, hyaline in section, continuous below hypothecium, interspersed with copious crystals that dissolve in KOH. Epithecium not containing algae, granules or crystals. Hypothecium and hymenium hyaline. Paraphyses simple to very sparingly branched, sparse, with slightly swollen hyaline apices. Asci *Byssoloma*-type, clavate to cylindroclavate, (4–) 8-spored. Ascospores usually narrowly ellipsoidal, transversely septate, rarely with 1 longitudinal division, non-halonate. Conidiomata campylidia, erect, membranous (even when saturated), paraplectenchymatous, not containing algae, at first helmet-shaped, open at maturity; fertile layer concave. Campylospores ellipsoidal to bacilliform, 1-septate, hyaline.

A monotypic, southern-temperate, obligately foliicolous genus.

W.Malcolm & A.Vězda, *Badimiella serusiauxii*, a new genus and species of foliicolous lichens from New Zealand (Ectolechiaceae), *Nova Hedwigia* 59: 517–523 (1994); P.Garnock-Jones & W.M.Malcolm, Transfer of *Cyphella pteridophila* Sacc. to *Badimiella* (Ascomycotina, Ectolechiaceae), *Biblioth. Lichenol.* 78: 65–67 (2001).

### ***Badimiella pteridophila* (Sacc.) Garn.-Jones & Malcolm, *Biblioth. Lichenol.* 78: 66 (2001)**

*Cyphella pteridophila* Sacc., *Syll. Fung.* 6: 683 (1888); *Chaetocypha pteridophila* (Sacc.) Kuntze, *Revis. Gen. Pl.* 2: 847 (1891); *Cyphella filicola* Cooke, *Grevillea* 14: 129 (1886), *nom. illeg., non C. filicola* Berk. & M.A.Curtis (1873). T: Napier, New Zealand, *Colenso* 80; lecto: K *n.v.*, *fide* P.Garnock-Jones & W.M.Malcolm, *loc. cit.*; lectopara: Walhalla, Gippsland, Vic., *Tisdale* 28; not located, *fide* P.Garnock-Jones & W.M.Malcolm, *loc. cit.*

*Badimiella serusiauxii* Malcolm & Vězda, *Nova Hedwigia* 59: 519 (1994). T: Isolation Spur Rd, Nelson, New Zealand, 15 Oct. 1993, W.Malcolm 1164; holo: CHR; iso: Herb. A.Vězda, Herb. W.Malcolm, *n.v.*

Illustrations: W.M.Malcolm & A.Vězda, *Nova Hedwigia* 59: 520, fig. 1; 521, fig. 2; 522, fig. 3 (1994); H.T.Lumbsch, P.M.McCarthy & W.M.Malcolm, *Key to the Genera of Australian Lichens: Apothecial Crusts* 48 (2001).

Thallus continuous, pale grey to pale greyish green, often inconspicuous; prothallus not apparent. Apothecia ±round, 0.25–0.38 mm diam.; disc plane, smooth, epruinose, pale brown to pale yellowish brown; margin thin, whitish, inconspicuous. Hymenium 40–60 µm thick. Asci 35–50 × 12–18 µm. Ascospores 3-septate, occasionally with 1 longitudinal septum, 14–21 × 4.5–6.0 µm. Campylidia c. 0.4 mm wide, 0.2–0.4 mm high, whitish, with a narrowly triangular cilium on each side that initially encloses the fertile layer, but spreads wide at maturity; concentrations of KOH-soluble crystals at the base and near the apex. Campylospores 8–11 × 2.5–3.0 µm.

Chemistry: No substances detected.

Occurs on the fronds of ferns and the leaves of trees in cool-temperate rainforest and wet-sclerophyll forest in south-eastern Australia (southern N.S.W. and Vic., and especially common in Tas.). Also in New Zealand and southern South America.