

PLATYGRAMME

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[From *Flora of Australia* volume 57 (2009)]

Platygramme Fée, *Bull. Soc. Bot. France* 21: 29 (1874); from the Greek *platys* (flat) and *gramme* (a line), in reference to the flattened, open lirellae of the type species.

Lecto: *P. caesiopruinosa* (Fée) Fée

Thallus pale fawn to yellowish grey, smooth, dull. Ascomata lirelliform, usually conspicuous, sessile, usually simple, open or closed. Proper exciple apically or laterally carbonised; base non-carbonised. Disc epruinose or lightly pruinose. Hymenium inspersed. Ascospores 1 or 8 per ascus, pale brown to brown, transversely septate to muriform, I+ red-brown.

Chemistry: Lichen compounds absent, or norstictic acid or echinocarpic acid present in Australian species.

Platygramme is a tropical and subtropical genus of 12 corticolous species; eight are known from Australia.

1	Ascospores 8 per ascus	2
1:	Ascospores 1 per ascus	3
2	Carbonised exciple concealed by a thalline layer; ascospores 13–18 µm long, 4 × 2-locular (1).....	5. P. fuscescens
2:	Carbonised exciple visible; ascospores 20–39 µm long, 4–6 × 2–3-locular	1. P. arechavaletae
3	Carbonised exciple concealed; echinocarpic acid present; ascospores 160–200 µm long (1:).....	8. P. pudica
3:	Carbonised exciple visible; lichen compounds absent	4
4	Lirellae closed or slightly open (3:)	5
4:	Lirellae conspicuously open	6
5	Ascospores 80–100 µm long (4).....	4. P. commutabilis
5:	Ascospores 125–180 µm long	7. P. platyloma
6	Ascospores 145–180 µm long (4:).....	6. P. muelleri
6:	Ascospores to 100 µm long	7
7	Ascospores 40–75 µm long; proper exciple faintly sulcate (6:)	2. P. australiensis
7:	Ascospores 75–100 µm long; proper exciple smooth.....	3. P. caesiopruinosa