

## DEGELIA

*P.M.Jørgensen & D.J.Galloway*

[From *Flora of Australia* vol. 54 (1992)]

*Degelia* Arv. & D.J.Galloway, *Lichenologist* 13: 28 (1981); from the family name of the Swedish lichenologist Prof. Gunnar Degelius (1903–1993).

Type: *D. gayana* (Mont.) Arv. & D.J.Galloway

Thallus foliose, lobate to placodioid, ±orbicular, ±loosely attached, occasionally closely appressed. Lobes flat to slightly concave, adjacent, often imbricate, broadly cuneate to flabellate, greyish blue when wet; margins ±entire to incised, sometimes secondarily lobate or isidiate. Upper surface smooth or faintly ridged, occasionally minutely scabrid. Lower surface whitish to pale buff, ±covered in white or blue-black rhizohyphae, rarely ±glabrous. Cyanobiont *Scytonema*, not penetrating hymenium. Ascomata apothecial, frequent, laminal, sessile, biatorine, with pale proper exciple and sometimes with secondarily developed crown-like developed thalline exciple, not obscuring the proper exciple; disc concave to flat, becoming flat or convex at maturity, epruinose, reddish brown, sometimes blackened; hymenium usually I+ persistently blue, rarely red-brown (*D. rosulata*). Asci with distinct amyloid plug. Ascospores ellipsoidal. Conidiomata pycnidial, laminal or marginal, wart-like, blackish.

A genus of 14 species, mostly occurring in the southern hemisphere, 7 in Australia; mostly on bark in moist, lowland forest, more rarely on rocks and very rarely on soil in alpine regions.

L.Arvidsson & D.J.Galloway, *Degelia*, a new lichen genus in the Pannariaceae, *Lichenologist* 13: 27–50 (1981); P.M.Jørgensen & P.W.James, Studies in the lichen family Pannariaceae IV: The genus *Degelia*, *Biblioth. Lichenologica* 38: 253–276 (1990).

- |    |   |                          |
|----|---|--------------------------|
| 1  | Thallus isidiate  | <b>D. durietzii</b>      |
| 1: | Thallus without isidia  |                          |
| 2  | Apothecia with proper exciple and crown-like, ±irregular, secondary thalline exciple  |                          |
| 3  | Thallus ±foliose with broad lobes more than 0.3 cm wide   | <b>D. diplomarginata</b> |
| 3: | Thallus becoming squamulose to crustose; lobes narrower   |                          |
| 4  | Thallus of distinct rosettes to 3 cm wide, with slightly enlarged squamules; hymenium I+ brown-red                            | <b>D. rosulata</b>       |
| 4: | Thallus larger, to 2–6 cm wide; marginal lobes enlarged, radiating; hymenium I+ blue  |                          |
| 5  | Thallus on bark, closely appressed; lobes very narrow, linear, 0.1–0.2 cm wide, ecorticate; occurs in E Australia             | <b>D. periptera</b>      |
| 5: | Thallus on rock, less strongly appressed; lobes flabellate, c. 0.2–0.3 cm wide; lower cortex distinct; occurs in SW Australia | <b>D. flabellata</b>     |
| 2: | Apothecia with proper exciple only  |                          |

- 6 Lobes broadly cuneate; upper surface  $\pm$ smooth, with concentric ridges; whitish grey-blue; lowland species on bark
- 6: Lobes cuneate-flabellate; grey-fawn to olivaceous; upper surface often fissured,  $\pm$ gnarled; alpine species on ground

**D. gayana**

**D. neozelandica**