

DIORYGMA

Alan W. Archer

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Diorygma Eschw., *Syst. Lich.* 13 (1824); from the Greek *diorygma* (a canal or trench), in reference to the linear, sunken lirellae of some species.

Type: *D. hieroglyphicum* (Pers.) Staiger

Thallus off-white to pale olive-green, smooth, dull to somewhat glossy. Ascomata lirelliform, linear and branched, or irregularly rounded and \pm discoid, immersed or semi-immersed; lips open. Proper exciple non-carbonised or thin and carbonised, or absent. Hymenium not interspersed, I- or I+ blue. Ascospores hyaline, transversely septate to muriform, I+ pale blue, medium blue or blue-violet.

Chemistry: Depsidones.

Diorygma is a widely distributed, tropical to subtropical genus of c. 26 species; ten are known from Australia.

K.Kalb, B.Staiger & J.A.Elix, A monograph of the lichen genus *Diorygma* – a first attempt, *Symb. Bot. Upsal.* 34(1): 133–181 (2004).

1	Ascospores transversely septate, with lenticular locules.....	2
1:	Ascospores muriform.....	4
2	Stictic acid present; ascospores 40–50 μ m long, 10–12-locular (1)	9. D. wallamanense
2:	Norstictic acid present.....	3
3	Ascospores 45–54 μ m long; thallus patchily sorediate (2:)	10. D. wilsonianum
3:	Ascospores 45–95 μ m long; thallus esorediate.....	1. D. circumfusum
4	Ascospores < 50 μ m long (1:).....	5
4:	Ascospores > 70 μ m long.....	6
5	Ascospores 18–23 μ m long (4)	5. D. nothofagi
5:	Ascospores 29–50 μ m long	2. D. erythrellum
6	Stictic acid present; ascospores 80–145 μ m long (4:).....	3. D. hieroglyphicum
6:	Norstictic and/or protocetraric acids present	7
7	Ascospores 70–105 μ m long (6:)	6. D. junghuhnii
7:	Ascospores 100–170 μ m long	8
8	Disc reddish brown-pruinose (7:).....	8. D. rufopruinosum
8:	Disc white-pruinose	9
9	Lirellae immersed; thalline margin scarcely visible (8:).....	7. D. pruinosum
9:	Lirellae sessile; thalline margin conspicuous	4. D. hololeucum