

LEIODERMA

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Leioderma Nyl., *Lich. Nov. Zel.* 47 (1888); from the Greek *leio* (naked) and *derma* (skin), in reference to the non-hairy upper surface of the type species, contrasting with that of *Erioderma*.

Type: *L. pycnophorum* Nyl.

Thallus foliose in orbicular ±loosely attached rosettes, P-. Lobes flat to concave with involute margins, discrete to imbricate, often ±incised with margins slightly thickened at apices, ±crenate. Upper surface smooth, scabrid or cobwebby-tomentose, usually grey-blue, rarely brownish. Lower surface pale, white at margins, often buff or ochre-brown centrally with clustered bundles of white to blue-black rhizohyphae. Cyanobiont *Scytonema*, in small chains. Ascomata apothecial, usually abundant except in sorediate species, small, laminal, sessile, often crowded; disc flat to concave, epruinose, pale to dark red-brown with distinct pale proper exciple; thalline exciple absent; cyanobiont layer penetrating apothecia along subhymenium; hymenium I+ persistent blue (one species I-). Asci with distinct amyloid cap, but no internal amyloid apparatus. Ascospores ellipsoidal, smooth. Conidiomata pycnidial, common.

A genus of 5 species, mainly found in the southern hemisphere; mostly on shrubs and trees in moist habitats; 3 species in Australia.

D.J.Galloway & P.M.Jørgensen, Studies in the lichen family Pannariaceae: The genus *Leioderma* Nyl., *Lichenologist* 19: 345–400 (1987).

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| 1 | Thallus sorediate | L. sorediatum |
| 1: | Thallus not sorediate | |
| 2 | Upper surface scabrid, dark blue-green when wet; phyllidia absent or rare; hymenium I- | L. pycnophorum |
| 2: | Upper surface smooth and shining, glaucous-olivaceous when wet with suffused red-brown margins; phyllidia common; hymenium I+ blue | L. duplicatum |