

New or less known Discomycetes. XXI.

Nové nebo méně známé diskomycety. XXI.

Mirko Svrček

Five new species of Discomycetes according to the material collected in Czechoslovakia are described: *Hymenoscyphus diabasicus*, *Hymenoscyphus duschekiae*, *Mollisia biberi*, *Parorbiliopsis salicis* and *Psilocistella parca*. Six new combinations are proposed: *Hymenoscyphus autumnalis*, *Parorbiliopsis samarae*, *Pezizellaster ochraceus*, *Protounguicularia vandae*, *Psilachnum cotoneastris*, *Psilachnum laeve*. Four species (three new for Bohemia) are discussed: *Bryoscyphus marchantiae*, *Geoglossum fallax*, *Gorgoniceps boltonii*, *Ploettnera exigua*.

Je popsáno pět nových druhů z Československa: *Hymenoscyphus diabasicus*, *Hymenoscyphus duschekiae*, *Mollisia biberi*, *Parorbiliopsis salicis* a *Psilocistella parca*. Je provedeno šest nových přefazení (*Hymenoscyphus autumnalis*, *Parorbiliopsis samarae*, *Pezizellaster ochraceus*, *Protounguicularia vandae*, *Psilachnum cotoneastris*, *Psilachnum laeve*) a pojednáno o čtyřech druzích, z nichž tři jsou nové pro Čechy (*Bryoscyphus marchantiae*, *Geoglossum fallax*, *Gorgoniceps boltonii*, *Ploettnera exigua*).

Hymenoscyphus diabasicus sp. nov.

Apothecia 1–1,2 mm diam., solitaria vel 2–3 fasciculata, patellaria, mox explanata, orbicularia, disco plano, anguste albo-marginato, subtus breviter crasseque stipitata, subcrasse molliterque carnosae, nuda, tota pallide rosea denique pallide carneo-brunneola, disco (in preparato microscopico in aqua observato) obscure rubro-brunneo. Excipulum parte basali hyphis longe articulatis, cellulis oblongis, constrictis, usque ad 25–32 × 12–15 μm magnis, tenuiter tunicatis, nudis, intus griseo-roseo coloratis, dense guttulis maioribus minoribusque impletis, marginem versus cellulis 6–10 μm longis, 3–6 μm crassis atque zona marginali hyphis 3–4 μm crassis, obtuse cylindraceis, firme contextis instructum. Excipulum totum solutione Melzeri vinaceo-rubescenti. Hyphae myceliales crebre ramosae et septatae, hyalinae, guttulis sparse impletae. Asci 125–150 × 10–15 μm , cylindracei, deorsum longe stipitati, basi fibulati, apice late rotundati incrassatique poro inamyloideo, 8-spori, sporis partim distichis. Paraphyses basi ramosae, 3–4,5 μm crassae, totae dense minute guttulate (guttulis usque ad 1,2 μm diam.), pallide griseo-roseae, apice non dilatatae, rectae, obtusae. Ascospores 14,5–23 × 6–10 μm , forma magnitudineque valde variabiles, plerumque inaequaliter late fusiformes usque citrifformes, polis attenuatis, subacutis vel acutis, interdum in rostrum elongatis, sed etiam rotundatis et dein inaequaliter oblongo ovatae, guttulis numerosis polaribus instructae, tenuiter tunicatae, unicellulares, maturae raro etiam uniseptatae, ecoloratae.

Habitat ad terram nudam inter muscos humiles in colle steposo arido solo diabastico tempore hiemali.

Bohemia centralis: Praha-Motol, saxa diabastica. 27. 1. 1990 leg. J. Horáková (holotypus PRM); ibidem denuo 4. 1. 1991 lectum.

This is a very distinct and interesting discomycete especially in its characteristic color of apothecia, microfeatures and ecology. Rosy or grey-rosy coloured excipular tissue is full of small guttules and granules showed Brownian movements when fresh. Apothecia are seemingly sessile on earth, but really growing from dead stems of some short mosses (e. g. *Bryum* sp., without fruits) present here in scarce tufts only and accompanied with some terrestrial algae on a diabase sunny hill with xerothermic flora.

Hymenoscyphus duschekiae sp. nov.

Apothecia 0,5–0,6 mm diam., solitaria, minuta, longe stipitata, ecolorata, extus subtiliter albo-fibrillosa, disco concavo dein subplano, exsiccato tinctu luteolo sed humecto albido, stipite 1–2 mm longo, 150–180 μm crasso, cylindraceo, recto, curvato vel flexuoso. Excipulum parte superiori e cellulis subquadratis 6–9 μm diam., subcrasse tunicatis, ecoloratis, hyphis marginalibus anguste cylindraceis 25 \times 2–3 μm , obtuse terminatis, intus dense granulosis, parte basali cellulis latioribus, elongatis, tenuiter tunicatis, in stipite longe cylindraceis (usque ad 35 \times 4–16 μm), sed sursum cellulis isodiametricis usque globosis, 4–9 μm latis fortiterque dextrinoideis instructum. Excipulum totum in solutione Melzeri distincte dextrinoideum (rubro-purpurascens usque subviolascens). Asci 85–95 \times 7,5–8,5 μm , cylindracei, apice obtusi, poro non amyloideo, 8-spori (sporis mono-vel partim distichis). Paraphyses 2–3 μm crassae, guttulate, apice non dilatatae, rectae, hyalinae. Ascospores 12–15,5 \times 3,5–4,5 μm , inaequaliter fusiformes vel oblongae, rectae, raro subcurvatae, eguttulate, polis angustatis sed obtusis, unicellulares, hyalinae.

Habitat ad nervos laminae in foliis deiectis putrescentibus (anni praecedentis) *Duschekiae alnobetulae* (= *Alnus viridis*).

Bohemia meridionalis: Todně prope Trhové Sviny, in monte Todeňská hora (700 m s.m.). 28. X. 1965 leg. J. Kubička et M. Svrček (holotypus PRM 610264).

This small foliicolous *Hymenoscyphus* seems to be different from all similar species by minute apothecia, dextrinoid reaction of the excipulum, ascospores and inamyloid pore of the asci. Perhaps also the specialization on the host, *Duschekia alnobetula*, a shrub occurring in some woods of the most southern part of Bohemia but probably not indigenous here cannot be excluded (see also J. Dostál 1989).

Mollisia biberi sp. nov.

Apothecia 0,2–0,5 mm diam., basi angustato sessilia, mox explanata, tota pallide grisea, marginem tantum pallide ochracea vel albida, subiculo nullo sed parte basali hyphis sparsis ecoloratis instructa. Excipulum textura globulosa cellulis fuligineo-fuscis, tenuiter atque crasse tunicatis, rotundatis, usque ad 16 μm diam., zona marginali hyphis longe cylindraceis, usque ad 70 \times 7–9 μm , 2–3 constricto-septatis, hyalinis, tenuiter tunicatis, apice obtusis, nudis, cellula apicali cylindrica vel conica. Hyphae basales similes, crebre ramosae, usque ad 60 μm longae, cellula apicali oblongo-clavata vel cylindracea terminatae. Asci 40–45 \times 4–5 μm , cylindracei, 8-spori, poro in solutione Melzeri coerulescenti. Paraphyses 3–4 μm crassae, obtuse lanceolatae, passim usque ad 10 μm ascos superantes. Ascospores 5–8 \times 1,2–1,7 (–2) μm , anguste fusoidae, basi sensim attenuatae, eguttulate, unicellulares.

Habitat ad basim caulis anni praecedenti *Iridis sibiricae*.

Bohemia septentrionalis: České středohoří, ad pedem septentrionalem montis Hradištany (750 m s.m.) prope Štěpánov (distr. Teplice), 6. VIII. 1980 leg. J. Biber (holotypus PRM). Domino cl. Jaroslava Biber, mycologo diligentissimo Bohemico hanc speciem insignem dedico.

It is a very characteristic *Mollisia* in its texture of the excipulum, lanceolate paraphyses as well as the occurrence on *Iris*. *Mollisia epitypha* var. *iridina* Vel. (1934) described from *Iris pseudacorus*, revised by me, is a different taxon.

Parorbiliopsis salicis sp. n.

Apothecia 200–250 μm diam., orbicularia, disciformia, late sessilia, ecolorata,

subpellucida, immarginata, integra, nuda, dico plano dein convexo. Cellulae excipuli ecoloratae, parte basali angulatae, subisdiametricae, quadratae, 4–10 μm diam., marginem versus magis elongatae 8–15 \times 3–5 μm , tenuiter tunicatae. Asci 35–40 \times 7–10 μm , late clavati, basi crasse stipitati, apice conico-subtruncato, poro solutione Melzeri coerulescenti, 8-spore, sporis mono-vel partim distichis. Paraphyses numerosas, 1–1,5 (–2) μm crassae, hyalinae, apice rectae vel plurimae arcuato-curvatae. Ascosporeae 7–11 \times 1,8–2 (–2,5) μm , cuneatae vel fusiformes, inaequales, rectae, eguttulatae, unicellulares, hyalinae.

Habitat inter pilos ad paginam inferiorem foliorum anni praecedenti *Salicis auritae*.

Bohemia centralis: in prato uliginoso „Hrabanov“ (area tuta) prope Lysá nad Labem, 28. IV. 1981 leg. M. Svrček (holotypus PRM).

This minute discomycete has been grown solitary on fallen leaves of *Salix aurita* collected on 12. IV. 1981 and preserved in moist chamber culture. Fresh apothecia have been observed and examined after more than two weeks. Some apothecia have numerous hyaline branched 1–2 μm thick hyphae on their basis, but it is not sure if these belong to the fungus described herein. The taxonomic position in the genus *Parorbiliopsis* is not quite sure but no other appropriate genus exists.

Psilocistella parca sp. nov.

Apothecia 150–200 μm diam., solitaria, orbicularia, basi angustato sessilia, ecolorata, pellucida, extus subtiliter albopuberula, disco exsiccato luteolo vel pallide luteo. Excipulum hyalinum, textura prismatica e cellulis angulato-elongatis, usque ad 10 \times 6 μm magnis, tenuiter tunicatis, marginem versus angustioribus longioribusque. Pili marginales anguste cylindracei, usque ad 40 \times 2–2,5 μm , tenuiter tunicati, hyalini, aseptati, recti vel paulo flexuosi, apice obtusi, nudi vel subtiliter sparseque incrustati. Asci 35–40 \times 4–5,5 μm , cylindraco-clavati, basi sensim attenuati, poro indistincte amyloideo, 8-spore, sporis distichis. Paraphyses haud numerosas, 2 μm crassae, hyalinae, apice rectae non dilatatae, ascis aequilongae. Ascosporeae 5,5–8 \times 1,5–2 μm , anguste inaequaliter fusiformes, rectae, raro subcurvatae, eguttulatae, passim binis agglutinatae. Excipulum in solutione Melzeri non dextrinoideum.

Habitat in pagina superiori ad marginem laminae foliorum deictorum anni praecedenti *Fagi sylvaticae*.

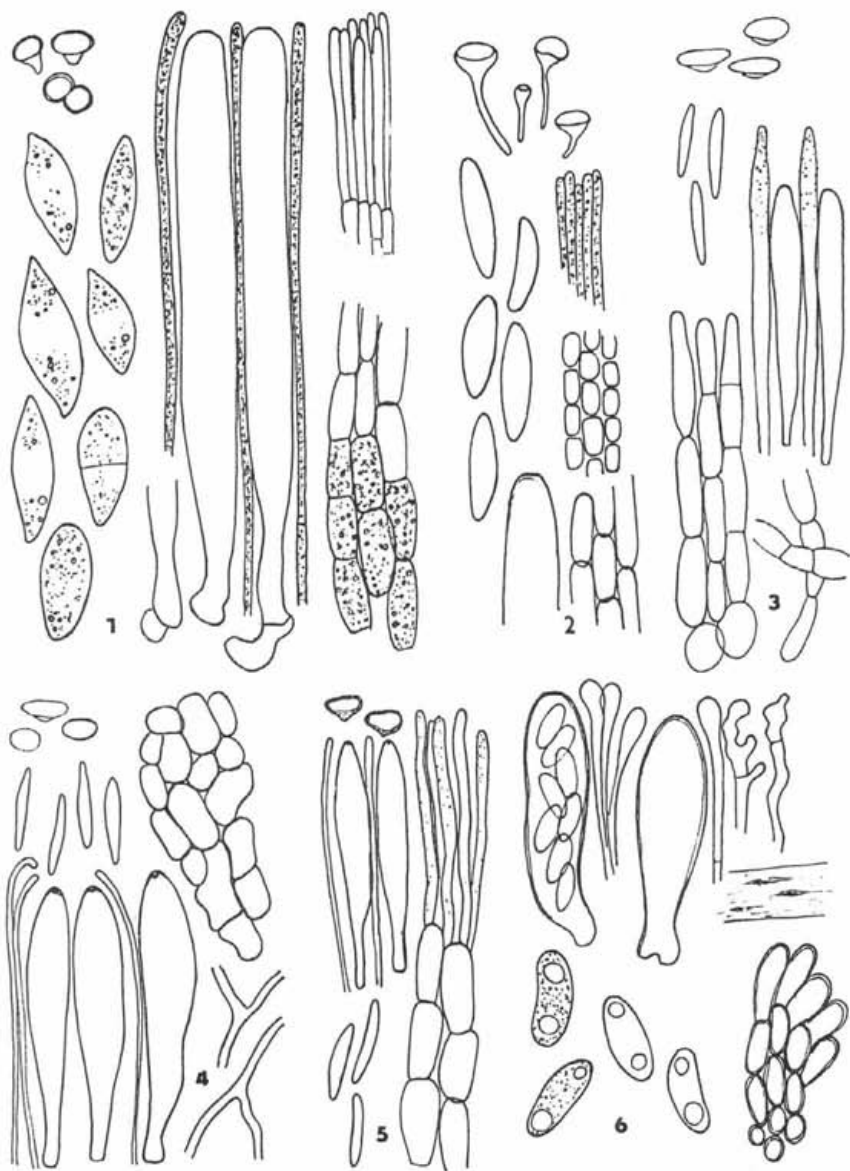
Bohemia centralis: Věsímý prope Mnichovice, 3. X. 1931 leg. J. Velenovský (holotypus PRM 151220, ut *Hyaloscypha pellucida* Vel.)

Apothecia of this inconspicuous discomycete have been discovered when I examined the holotype specimen of *Hyaloscypha pellucida* Vel. (Svrček 1985). The original description of this *Hyaloscypha* is in discrepancy with apothecia preserved under this name in the holotype convolute, thus Huhtinen (1990) considers it as „nomen dubium“. The description of *Hyaloscypha pellucida* Vel. presents possibly *Hyalopeziza ciliata* Fuckel (a form with shorter hairs).

Hymenoscyphus autumnalis (Vel.) comb. nov.

Basionymum: *Lachnum autumnale* Velenovský, Mon. Discom. Bohem. p. 261, tab. IX, fig. 29, 1934.

Revisio holotypi PRM 150929: Bohemia centr., Jevany, ad folia (lamina atque nervos) deicta *Quercus*, XI. 1926, leg. et det. J. Velenovský. – Apothecia



1. — 1. *Hymenoscyphus diabasicus* Svr. — 2. *Hymenoscyphus duschekiae* Svr. — 3. *Mollisia biberi* Svr. — 4. *Parorbiliopsis salicis* Svr. — 5. *Psilocistella parca* Svr. — 6. *Ploettnera exigua* (Niesl) Höhnel. M. Svrček del.

exsiccata 0,3–0,6 mm diam., solitaria, raro gregaria, tota vivide aurantiaca (viva secundum descript. „pure alba, aetate paulisper luteola“), extus pallidiora subtomentosaque vel subnuda, disco plano, immarginato, stipite plerumque aequilongo vel parum longiore quam radium thecii, cca 100 μm crasso, pallide luteolo. Cellulae excipuli cylindratae, plerumque 5–8 μm crassae, tenuiter tunicatae, solutione Melzeri colore immutabili, marginem versus hyphis 20–40 \times 2–3 μm cylindratae, 2-septatis, apice obtusis terminatae. Asci 50 \times 5–6 μm , subcylindracei, deorsum sensim attenuati, 8-sporei (sporis distichis), poro distincte amyloideo. Paraphyses haud numerosae, cylindratae, raro subfusiformes, 2–3,5 μm crassae, apice obtusae, non vel parum dilatatae, numquam ascos superantes. Ascospores 9–13 \times 2–3 μm , anguste inaequaliter fusiformes, plerumque curvatae, eguttulatae vel guttulis binis minutis polaribus instructae, polis attenuatis.

The hairs, described by Velenovský, are not true hairs but marginal hyphae of the excipulum mostly in form of fascicles arranged in a continuous row. *Hymenoscyphus phyllophilus* (Desm.) Fr. sensu Dennis (1956) is a similar species different in the non-amyloid pore of the asci and larger 1-septate ascospores (12–14 \times 3–4 μm); the texture of the excipulum seems not to be different (see a remark on „hairs“, Dennis l.c.).

Parorbiliopsis samarae (Vel.) comb. nov.

Basionymum: *Pezizella samarae* Velenovský, Mon. Discom. Boh. p. 170, tab. XII, fig. 30, 1934.

Revisio holotypi PRM 149809: Bohemia centr., Praha-Butovice, ad samaras *Aceris* sp., X. 1925 leg. et det. J. Velenovský. — Apothecia (sicca) 150–400 (–500) μm diam., gregaria usque confluentia, late sessilia, tenuiter carnosa, „admodum pallide cremea, extus nuda vel subtiliter pulveracea. Excipulum hyalinum vel pallide luteum, cca 50 μm crassum, e cellulis isodiametricis, subangulatis vel subglobosis, tenuiter usque parum crasse tunicatis, 5–15 μm diam., parte basali maximis, hypothecio atque margine minoribus; margo integer, e cellulis 3–4 μm latis, breviter oblongis. Asci 40–60 \times 5–8 μm , crasse breviterque stipitati (basi 2,5–4 μm crassi), apice obtuso, poro 1,2–1,5 μm lato, tantum post vim solutionis KOH distincte amyloideo (in solutione Melzeri coerulescenti). Paraphyses 2 μm crassae, apice clavato-dilatatae (2,5–4 μm), rectae, subtiliter incrustatae, hyalinae. Ascospores 6,5–8 \times 3–3,5 μm , ovatae, ovato-ellipsoideae, eguttulatae.

The holotype specimen consists of one fruit (samara) of *Acer* sp. with about 30 apothecia on both sides. The ascus pore is distinctly amyloid only after KOH pretreatment. Our examination is in agreement with the original description of *Pezizella samarae*, apart from the color of paraphyses („succo viridi impletae“ in fresh state).

Pezellaster ochraceus (Vel.) comb. nov.

Basionymum: *Hyaloscypha ochracea* Velenovský, Mon. Discom. Boh. p. 279, 1934.

Holotypus PRM 148800: Slovacia, montes Vysoké Tatry, Tatranská Lomnica, 1800 m s.m., ad caulem emortuum *Adenostylis alliariae*, VII. 1924 leg. Alb. Pilát, det. J. Velenovský.

When revising this holotype specimen (Svrček 1985) I said that the taxonomic position of this discomycete is obscure but certainly it does not belong to *Hyaloscypha*. At present I could conclude that it is a species closely related to *Pezi-*

zellaster Höhnelt (1917). The apothecia (in water) are now 0,5–0,7 mm diam., when dried ochraceous and convolute, broadly sessile, outer part tomentose-hairy. The hairs are conspicuously agglutinated in short, 60–90 μm long teeth rather large and truncate above. These teeth are composed of cylindrical or slightly clavate, 4–6 μm thick, 0–1 septate, thin-walled and hyaline hairs, pale yellow in Melzer's reagent, covered at their apices with small spines up to 1 μm long. Excipulum of globose or broadly ellipsoidal cells up to 16 μm large, hyaline, thin-walled, more narrow towards the margin and distinctly bluish colored in Melzer's reagent. Asci 40–50 \times 4–6 μm , small apical pore blue in Melzer's reagent. Paraphyses obtusely lanceolate, 2–3 μm thick, 6–10 μm longer than asci. Ascospores 9–12 \times 1,5–2 μm , narrowly fusiform, straight, eguttulate. — This discomycete seems to be very distinct by shortly-toothed, relatively large ochraceous apothecia, amyloid excipulum and herbicolous occurrence on stems of *Adenostyles alliariae* in mountains.

***Protounguicularia vandae* (Vel.) comb. nov.**

Basionymum: *Chrysothallus vandae* Velenovský, Mon. Discom. Boh. p. 269, tab. VI, fig. 24, 1934.

Revisio lectotypi PRM 149994: Bohemia centr., Praha-Krč [verisimiliter silva „Krčský les“], ad ramulum tenui *Quercus*, cca 30 apothecia, 4. IV. 1927 leg. et det. J. Velenovský.

Apothecia (sicca) 0,1–0,2 mm diam., gregaria, raro 2–3 aggregata, late sessilia, sordide aurantiaca [viva „sordide alba, aetate luteola“ sec. descr.], margine extusque albo-pulveracea, hypothallo nullo. Excipulum textura prismatica, cellulae angulatae, oblongae, usque ad 9 μm latae, hyalinae, tenuiter tunicatae, distincte dextrinoideae (in solutione Melzeri plasmate purpureo-rubescetes). Pili 8–15 (–20) \times 2–3 μm , cylindracei vel conici, 0–2 septati, tenuiter tunicati, hyalini, nudi sed apice obtuso solutione Melzeri conspecte purpurasceti. In margine excipuli crystallae copiosae usque ad 8 μm diam. adsunt. Asci 25–35 \times 3,5–4,5 μm , oblongo-clavati, deorsum subcrasse stipitati, poro in solut. Melzeri coerulescenti. Paraphyses paucae, 1,5–2 μm crassae, hyalinae, ascisae aequilongae, apice flexuosae. Ascospores 4,5–6 \times 1,8–2 μm , anguste inaequaliter cylindraceo-fusoidae, rectae vel passim subcurvatae, eguttulatae, polis obtusis.

The hairs with strongly purplish apices in Melzer's reagent are distinctive for the genus *Protounguicularia* Raitv. et Galán (1986; Huhtinen 1987). A second specimen of *Chrysothallus vandae* deposited in PRM 147893 (Mnichovice, in cupulis quercinis X. 1927, leg. et det. J. Velenovský) contains no apothecia.

***Psilachnum cotoneastris* (Vel.) comb. nov.**

Basionymum: *Lachnum cotoneastris* Velenovský, Mon. Discom. Boh. p. 249, 1934.

Revisio holotypi PRM 149812: Bohemia centr., Radotín [hoc tempore Praha-Radotín], in ramulis *Cotoneastris integerrimae* in declivibus calidis, 21. VI. 1926 leg. et det. J. Velenovský.

Apothecia (sicca) 0,2–0,3 mm diam. (in aqua usque ad 450 μm diam.), breviter stipitata, stipite breviori quam radium disci, gregaria vel 2–3 aggregata, tota pallide luteola, disco subplano, margine brevissime albo-pilosula, extus subnuda. Cellulae excipuli solum parte basali subglobosae minutaeque, ceterae cylindraceae, 3,5–7 μm crassae, marginem versus angustiores, plurimae flexuosae, usque ad 20

μm longae, tenuiter tunicatae vel parietibus subincrassatis, hyalinae; pars externa excipuli cellulis subnumeris clavatis vel utrifimbribus $15 \times 4 \mu\text{m}$ magnis vel subcapitatis $25 \times 4 \mu\text{m}$ diam. tecta. Pili 0–1-septati, anguste cylindracei, nudi, tenuiter tunicati, $30\text{--}45 \times 2\text{--}3 \mu\text{m}$, sursum paulum attenuati ($-2 \mu\text{m}$), sed apice obtusi. Asci $30\text{--}40 \times 4\text{--}5 \mu\text{m}$, 8-sporei, sporis distichis, poro in solutione Melzeri coerulescenti. Paraphyses cylindraceae vel anguste lanceolatae, apice obtusae, $2\text{--}3 \mu\text{m}$ crassae, $8\text{--}12 \mu\text{m}$ ascos superantes, 1–2-septatae. Ascosporeae $8\text{--}10 \times 1,5 \mu\text{m}$, inaequaliter aciculares vel fusiformes, rectae vel subcurvatae, eguttulatae.

The holotype specimen consists of a small piece of frondose wood (*Cotoneaster integerrima*) with cca 30 apothecia. Velenovský in original diagnosis described ascospores as „ $12\text{--}17 \mu\text{m}$ “ long, in apothecia examined by me were ascospores (mature, observed out of asci) not more than $10 \mu\text{m}$ long.

Psilachnum laeve (Vel.) comb. nov.

Basionymum: *Lachnum laeve* Velenovský, Mon. Discom. Boh. p. 256, tab. X, fig. 38, 1934.

Revisio lectotypi PRM 149648: Bohemia centr., Radotín [hoc tempore Praha-Radotín], in vaginis graminis *Bothriochloa ischaemum* (= *Andropogon ischaemum*) in formatione stepposa in collibus siccis (solo calcareo), 7. XI. 1924, leg. et det. J. Velenovský.

Apothecia (sicca) $0,2\text{--}0,4 \text{ mm}$ diam., cyathiformia, breviter stipitata (stipite radium disci multo breviori), subcarnosa, extus margineque subtiliter albo-puberula vel subnuda, luteola, disco leniter concavo vel plano, pallide aurantiaco [apothecia viva „alba vel subcitrina“]. Cellulae excipuli oblongae, ad $16 \times 7 \mu\text{m}$ magnae, coloratae, tenuiter tunicatae. Pili marginales $30\text{--}35 \times (2\text{--}) 3\text{--}3,5 \mu\text{m}$, semper aequaliter cylindrici, apice non attenuati, obtusi vel rotundato-obtusi, 0–2-septati, tenuiter tunicati, nudi, recti, hyalini, inaequaliter longi. Pili in superficie excipuli similes sed plerumque angustiores saepeque flexuosi. Asci $40\text{--}45 \times 4\text{--}5 \mu\text{m}$, cylindracei, poro in solutione Melzeri coerulescenti. Paraphyses $2\text{--}4,5 \mu\text{m}$ crassae, usque ad $15 \mu\text{m}$ ascos superantes, apice sensim acutae vel obtuse lanceolatae, plerumque 2-septatae. Ascosporeae $8\text{--}12 \times 1,5\text{--}1,8 \mu\text{m}$, aciculares, tenuiter fusiformes, basi longe acutae, rectae, eguttulatae.

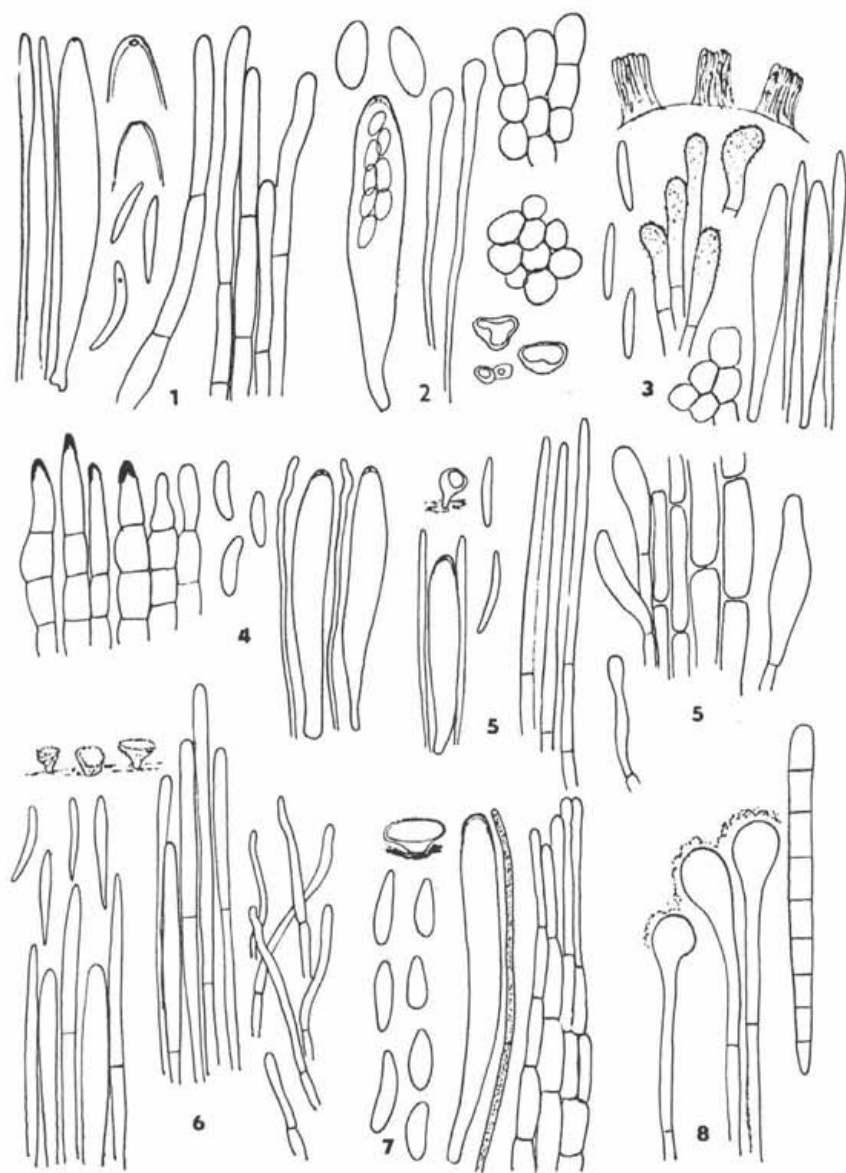
The lectotype specimen contains several apothecia only, agreeing with the original diagnosis of *Lachnum laeve*. Five other specimens are without apothecia (PRM 150136, 150919, 151561, 151507, 151601, predominantly originated from the vicinity of Mnichovice). Three other specimens determined as *L. laeve*, are different: PRM 151485 is *Lachnum pudicellum* (Qué.) Schroet.; PRM 151588 and 151599 are *Lachnum sagarum* Vel.

Psilachnum laeve is very close to *Psilachnum acutum* (Vel.) Svr. from which it differs by hairs not attenuated nor acute to their apices, and thin ascospores strongly narrowed towards one end. Perhaps, it is a species occurring exclusively on xerophilous grasses.

Bryosecyphus marchantiae (Berk.) Spooner ap. Kirk et Sponer

Herein a Latin description based on material collected by me:

Apothecia $1\text{--}1,2 \text{ mm}$ diam., alba vel pure alba, immutabilia, subtus brevissime crasseque attenuata, molliter carnosa (non gelatinosa), distincte marginata, nuda, margine angusto, obtuso, sericeo-nitido, albo-fibrilloso, disco subplano. Excipulum parte basali cellulis late ellipsoideis, irregulariter ovoideis usque cylindraceis,



2. — 1. *Hymenoscyphus autumnalis* (Vel.) Svr. — 2. *Parorbiliopsis samarae* (Vel.) Svr. — 3. *Pezizellaster ochraceus* (Vel.) Svr. — 4. *Protoinguicularia vandae* (Vel.) Svr. — 5. *Psilachnum cotoneastris* (Vel.) Svr. — 6. *Psilachnum laeve* (Vel.) Svr. — 7. *Bryoscyphus marchantiae* (Berk.) Spooner ap. Kirk et Spooner — 8. *Geoglossum fallax* Durand.

M. Svrček del.

usque ad $24 \times 12 \mu\text{m}$ magnis, hyalinis, tenuiter tunicatis, marginem versus anguste cylindraceis ($2,5-4 \mu\text{m}$ crassis), zona marginali hyphis $25-35 \times 2-3 \mu\text{m}$ elongatis, obtuse terminatis instructum. Excipulum totum vi solutione Melzeri tantum lutescenti. Asci $60-65 \times 6-7,5 \mu\text{m}$, cylindraceo-clavati, apice subtruncato-obtusi, deorsum attenuati, poro inamyloideo, 8-spori (sporis partim distichis). Paraphyses $1,5-2 \mu\text{m}$ crassae, hyalinae, intus minute guttulae, apice rectae, obtusae, haud dilatatae. Ascospores $8,5-12 \times 3,5-4 \mu\text{m}$, forma magnitudineque valde variabiles, inaequaliter oblongo-ovatae usque fusiformes, unicellulares, eguttulae, hyalinae.

Bohemia centralis: montes Brdské hřeben, Dobřichovice, in declivitate collis Červená hlína (450 m s.m.), supra thallum vivum hepaticae frondosae *Pellia* sp. ad marginem umbrosam viae silvaticae graminosae (*Carex remota*, *Picea abies*, *Quercus robur*), 5. VII. 1986 ipse legi.

This rare discomycete has been described and also recently collected [under the names *Peziza marchantiae* Berk. 1836 and *Hymenoscyphus marchantiae* (Berk.) Dennis 1964] from Great Britain. Spooner (1984) created for it a new genus *Bryoscyphus* and transferred *Peziza marchantiae* to it. The species is recorded on frondose hepaticae only (*Marchantia polymorpha*, *Reboulia*). A closely allied *Bryoscyphus conocephali* (Boyd) Spooner (1984) growing on *Conocephalum conicum* has ascospores $18-21 \times 5 \mu\text{m}$ large. The finding of *Bryoscyphus marchantiae* described above is the first one in our country.

Geoglossum fallax Durand

Probably the first collection of this species in Bohemia has been preserved in the herbarium of PRM under the name *Geoglossum hirsutum* Pers., PRM 679639. It was collected in Prague, „in arboreto Královská obora, in graminosis, 12. X. 1937, leg. et det. J. Herink“. — Black fruit bodies without setae in the hymenium have ascospores $90-110 \times 5,5-6 \mu\text{m}$, cylindrical, slightly attenuated towards the base, 8-septate, only pale brown, paraphyses are abruptly swollen ($8-9,5 \mu\text{m}$) at the tips which are almost colourless and agglutinated by a brown matrix. This *Geoglossum* is recorded as a rare fungus from Europe (e.g. Great Britain, Dennis 1981, Cannon, Hawksworth, Sherwood-Pike 1985).

Gorgoniceps boltonii (Phill.) Dennis

Syn.: *Belonium equisetinum* Velenovský, Mon. Discom. Boh. p. 181, tab. IV, fig. 19, 1934.

The holotype specimen PRM 148625 of *Belonium equisetinum* Vel. consists of several fragments of dead stems of *Equisetum limosum* with numerous apothecia of this discomycete collected by Velenovský in May, 1927, near the small village Vyžlovka not far from Jevany, Central Bohemia. This is the first and so far the unique finding of this very rare species in Bohemia. Also in other European countries it has been recorded sporadically (e. g. in Great Britain, Dennis 1971, 1981). Apothecia of *Belonium equisetinum* agree perfectly with the description of *Gorgoniceps boltonii* in the literature cited. They are now about 0,3 mm diam. (when moistened by water), pale orange, gregarious, superficial, smooth, cup-shaped, almost sessile or attenuated in a very short stout stalk. Excipulum hyaline, but in Melzer's reagent pseudoamyloid (grey-brownish), composed of isodiametric thin-walled cells up to $15 \mu\text{m}$ large and marginal clavate hyphae or cells $5-7 \mu\text{m}$ thick, basal cells only $3-8 \mu\text{m}$ across. Asci $70-100 \times 14-15 \mu\text{m}$, 4-spo-

red only, cylindric-clavate or cylindrical, shortly attenuated below, apical pore $2\ \mu\text{m}$ large, circular and very deeply blue in Melzer's reagent. Paraphyses $3\text{--}5\ \mu\text{m}$ thick, often lanceolate and obtusely acute, up to $14\ \mu\text{m}$ longer than asci, but also not exceeding and cylindrical, hyaline. Ascospores $60\text{--}80 \times 3\text{--}4\ \mu\text{m}$, cylindrical, indistinctly septate (up to 5 septa).

***Ploettnera exigua* (Niessl) Höhnelt**

This is a minute and easily overlooked discomycete on dead stems (exceptionally on leaves) of *Rubus fruticosus* agg. Niessl (1876) described it from Moravia, where it has been collected later by F. Petrak near Hranice na Moravě and edited by him in the Fungus Exsiccata Flora Bohemiae et Moraviae exsiccata no. 1872 as *Ploettnera coeruleo-viridis* (Rehm) P. Hennings (on *Rubus suberectus*, 26. IX. 1923, leg. et det. F. Petrak). In Bohemia, I found this species in Southern Bohemia: Sudoměřice-Nemyšl near Tábor, Úlehle, at the margin close to a rivulet, stems of *Rubus fruticosus* agg., 22. VIII. 1946, and recently in Central Bohemia: Kokořín, in the gorge „Boudecká rokle“, stems of *Rubus fruticosus* agg., 17. VIII. 1989. — There are first records for Bohemia. — Apothecia in both collections are $0,1\text{--}0,3\ \text{mm}$ diam., erumpent, surrounded by upraised epidermis, elliptical, black and glossy when dried, epidermis green-colored around the apothecia, the tissue of host has a beautiful blue-green color. Excipular cells green, subglobose, marginal hyphae cylindrical or clavate, $8\text{--}10 \times 3\text{--}7\ \mu\text{m}$ large. Asci $45\text{--}65 \times 12\text{--}17\ \mu\text{m}$, broadly rounded above, apical pore not blued in Melzer's reagent. Paraphyses enlarged to $3\text{--}4\ \mu\text{m}$ at their apices, rather irregular and curved, forming a layer up to $16\ \mu\text{m}$ thick, green or dark green in mass. Ascospores $12\text{--}18 \times 4\text{--}6,5\ \mu\text{m}$, inaequally elliptical, with two large drops, hyaline, green coloured when mature.

References

- CANNON P. F., HAWKSWORTH D. L. et SHERWOOD-PIKE M. A. (1985): The British Ascomycotina. An annotated checklist. — Kew.
 DENNIS R. W. G. (1956): A revision of the British Helotiaceae in the herbarium of the Royal Botanic Garden, Kew, with notes on related European species. — Mycol. Pap., Kew, 62:1 — 216.
 DENNIS R. W. G. (1971): New or interesting British microfungi. — Kew Bull. 25 (2): 335—374.
 DENNIS R. W. G. (1981): British Ascomycetes. — Vaduz.
 DOSTÁL J. (1989): Květena ČSSR. 1.—2. — Praha.
 HUHTINEN S. (1987): The genus *Protoungicularia* in Europe. — Beitr. Kennt. Pilze Mitteleurop. 3: 457—463.
 HUHTINEN S. (1990): A monograph of *Hyaloscypha* and allied genera. — Karstenia 29 (2): 45—252.
 RAITVIIR A. et GALÁN R. (1986): A new genus of the *Hyaloscyphaceae*. — Int. J. Mycol. Lichenol. 2: 221—234.
 SPOONER B. M. et KIRK P. M. (1984): An account of the fungi of Arran, Gigha and Kintyre. — Kew Bull. 38 (4): 503—597.
 SVRČEK M. (1985): A taxonomic revision of Inoperculate Discomycetes described by J. Velenovský in the genus *Helotium*, preserved in National Museum, Prague. — Sborn. Nár. Muz., Praha, 40 B (1984): 129—215, tab. I—XX.
 VELENOVSKÝ J. (1934): Monographia Discomycetum Bohemiae. 1—2. — Prague.

Address of the author: RNDr. Mírko Svrček, CSc., Národní muzeum, Sectio mycologica, 115 79 Praha 1, Václavské nám. 68, Czechoslovakia.