

to retracted plasma (5A). Asci have a blue apical pore in LUG.

The small and inconspicuous *C. neglecta* turned out to be a common and abundant xylotrophic discomycete in Norwegian forests. It was found on 82 logs in 30 localities and was, in fact, the second species in abundance on softwood after *Hyaloscypha aureliella*. It prefers clearly pine wood as 67 collections (82%) are from *Pinus sylvestris* and 15 collections (18%) from *Picea abies*.

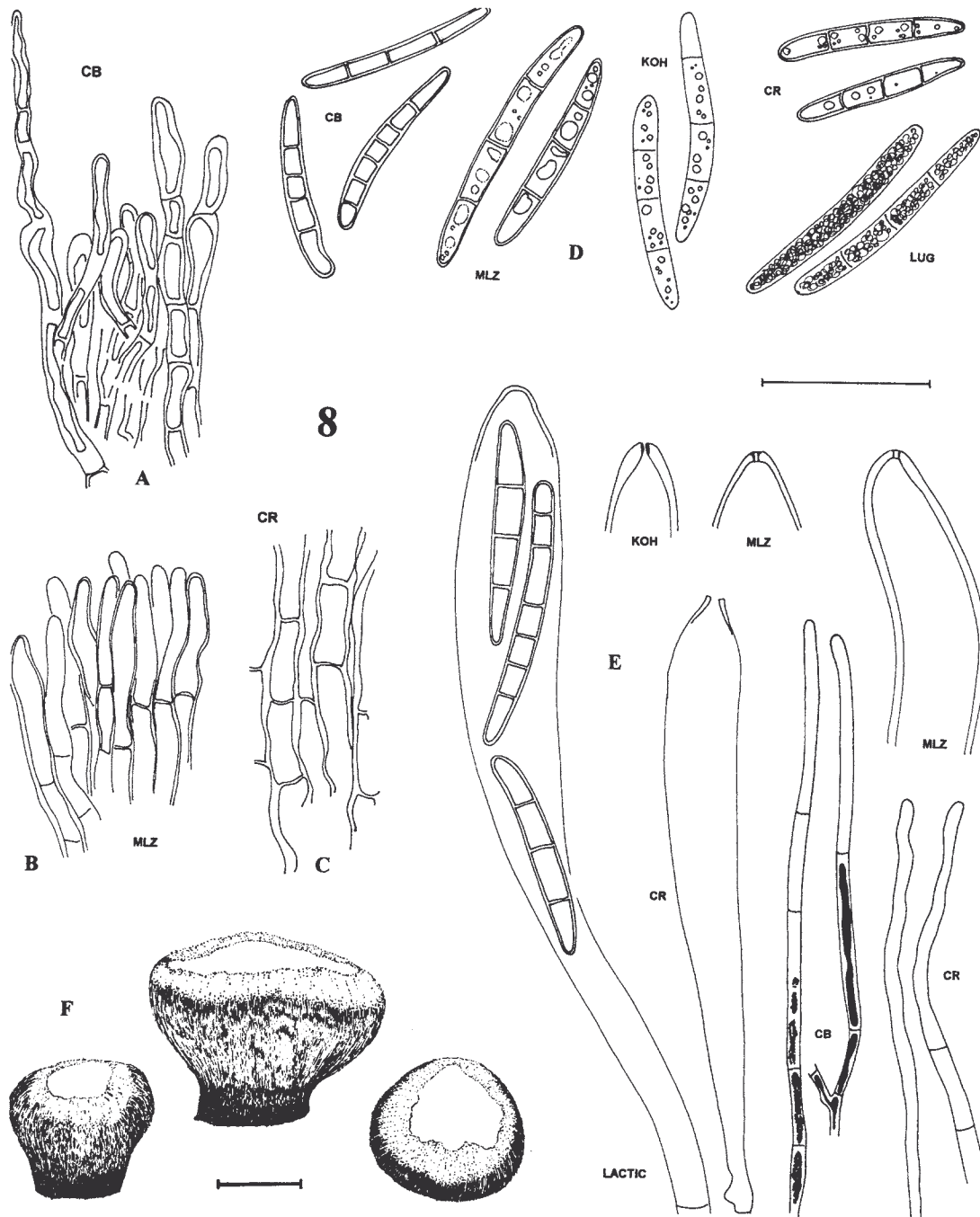
**Specimens examined:** Oppland, Sel, F23, *Pinus sylvestris*, 25 IX 1996, Stokland 7868, 7908 & 7923. – Oppland, Sel, Havringen, *Pinus sylvestris*, 25 IX 1996, Stokland 7991. – Oppland, Vågå, Salliset, F53, *Pinus sylvestris*, 26 IX 1996, Stokland 8159, 8219, 8228, 8300, 8302 & 8310. – Oppland, Gran Gullenhaug, *Picea abies*, 30 IX 1996, Stokland 8493, 8508, 8598 & 8618. – Oppland, Nord-Fron, Stråla, F63, *Pinus sylvestris*, 9 X 1996, Stokland 10627, 10662, 10712, 10752, 10785, 10806, 10809 & 10832. – Oppland, Nord-Fron, F43, *Pinus sylvestris*, 9 X 1996, Stokland 10927, 10946 & 11041. – Telemark, Bable, F41, *Pinus sylvestris*, 4 X 1996, Stokland 9678. – Telemark, Dragendal, F42, *Pinus sylvestris*, 6 X 1996, Stokland 9866, 9887. – Akershus, Sørums, G51, *Picea abies*, 14 X 1996, Stokland 11654. – Nore ug Uvdal, Smådøldalen, *Pinus sylvestris*, 2 IX 1997, Stokland 15666. – Hol, Kjerbuhovda, *Pinus sylvestris*, 3 IX 1997, Stokland 15834, 16019. – Nes, Tronrud, *Pinus sylvestris*, 4 IX 1997, Stokland 16256. – Nes, Storevatn, *Pinus sylvestris*, 5 IX 1997, Stokland 16581 & 16584. – Nes, Ålungruken, *Picea abies*, 25 IX 1997, 21589. – Nes, Gjuvbecken, *Pinus sylvestris*, 26 IX 1997, Stokland 21873. – Engerdal, Trøan, *Pinus sylvestris*, 17 IX 1997, Stokland 19027, 19032 & 19169. – Ringerike, Flåmurene, *Pinus sylvestris*, 22 IX 1997, Stokland 19027 & 19032. – Rendalen, Fuggdalen 1, *Pinus sylvestris*, 19 IX 1997, Stokland 19169. – Rendalen, Kiva, *Pinus sylvestris*, 14 X 1997, Stokland 25201, 25205, 25214, 25229, 25263, 25268 & 25269. – Rendalen, Kverninga, *Pinus sylvestris*, 16 X 1997, Stokland, 25634, 25646, 25660, 25710, 15720, 25742, 25744 & 25755. – Modum, Dritardalen, *Pinus sylvestris*, 23 IX 1997, Stokland 20334. – Tinn, Fjellstul, *Picea abies*, 25 IX 1997, Stokland 21053. – Modum, Kløftfoss, *Pinus sylvestris*, 24 IX 1997, Stokland 20838. – Hurdal, Fjellsjøkampen, *Picea abies*, 6 X 1997, Stokland 23263, 23353, 23390, 23406. – Frogn, Håøya, *Picea abies*, 8 X 1997, Stokland 23822 & 23931. – Alvdal, Urlia, *Pinus sylvestris*, 14 X 1997, Stokland 25376. – Tynset, Gammeldalen, *Pinus sylvestris*, 15 X 1997, Stokland 25412, 25442, 25446, 25458 & 25521. – Halden, Prestebakke, *Pinus sylvestris*, 21 X 1997, Stokland 26361, 26381, 26467, 26502 & 26692. – Halden, Godabergene, *Pinus sylvestris*, 22 X 1997, Stokland 26727.

### GORGONICEPS HYPOTHALLOSA Svrcek

Fig. 8

*Apothecia* gregarious, up to 500 µm in diam, cupulate on a stout stipe to narrowly sessile, with or without a cover of hyaline to brown hyphae radiating from the base, sienna to terracotta or burnt sienna (flanks Cailleux P59, margin M59), disc plane, concolorous to flanks but lightened by the whitish scurfy surface, margin firm, slightly raised above the hymenium and slightly incurved, smooth, stipe blackish. Apothecia, particularly the excipulum turn to tomato red and exude pale orange to yellowish hue when mounted in KOH. *Ectal excipulum* MLZ-, CR-, CB-, of brown textura oblita – textura porrecta, vivid brownish orange to tomato red in 3% KOH, greenish in 10% KOH, walls hyaline, colour localized inside the hyphae, outermost hyphae varying from firm to thick-walled, walls 0.5 to 1.5 µm thick, running parallel to almost parallel to the surface, 3.5–4.5 µm wide on middle flanks, at places terminating with a short clavate, firm-walled cell, 5–6.5 µm wide; hyphae forming inwards textura porrecta, 1.5–3.0 µm wide, walls slightly thickened. *Margin* composed of thick-walled to only slightly firm-walled hyphae ends, terminal cells cylindrical to slightly clavate, walls hyaline, smooth, contents very faintly brownish. Asci 90–135 × 8.5–10.0 µm in CR ( $\bar{x}$  = 109 × 9.6 µm, n = 10) narrowly clavate, eight-spored, slightly firm-walled, arising from croziers, apex conical, typically with a prominent protuberance at the pore, MLZ+ (faint blue) without KOH-treatment, LUG+ (blue), pore also clearly visible in KOH. *Spores* 22–32 × 2.8–3.6 µm, in CR ( $\bar{x}$  = 27.5 × 3.2 µm, n = 20), filiform, usually 3-septate, but occasionally also 4–6-septate, cylindrical to narrowly subfusoid, slightly curved, apices blunt to slightly tapering, multiguttulate, spumose in LUG and hence masking the septa, wall slightly thickened, septa CR-, CB-. *Paraphyses* filiform, 1.3 × 2.5 µm wide, apically similar or slightly wider, simple, more rarely branched in upper part or apices irregular, with hyaline contents or with yellowish brown contents, rarely showing bulbous thickenings in lower parts.

The present material is a perfect match to Svrcek's (1984) original diagnosis and although the type was not checked, our material is undoubtedly conspecific. Svrcek found the type specimen from the underside of spruce cortex.



**Fig. 8.** *Gorgoniceps hypothallosa*, specimens Stokland 16255, 21973, 25635, 25678. – 8a: Detail of margin showing the maximal firm-walled appearance. 8b: Detail of margin showing the actual wall thickness. 8c: Excipulum from upper flanks. 8d: Ascospores. 8e: Asci and paraphyses. 8f: Dry apothecia. – Scale 20 µm, for apothecia 100 µm.

He stated the apothecia to occur on blackish, resinous exudations. The occurrence of a brownish hypothallus was stressed as typical of the species. Indeed, in quite many populations a prominent, silvery whitish to brown hypothallus surrounds the apothecial basis. It is most prominent in those populations where apothecia occur on a blackish crust of deteriorating fungi. Only in a couple of populations the apothecia occurred on naked wood, without any obvious connection to other fungi or with only scattered blackish nodules nearby. Such apothecia showed no traces of a hypothallus.

All our specimens were collected on *Pinus* wood, so this is a slight difference from type collection. As the blackish crust of well deteriorated fungi is so typical of this species, that might have been the case also in the type (subresinous exudates?).

There is very little variability between the populations. The most variable characters seem to be the amount of hyphae radiating from the base and the proportion of more than 3-septate spores. Also the ecology is fairly constant. Only in two populations the apothecia grew on naked wood and only small, black nodules of fungal cells were seen close-by. All other populations had apothecia growing on old fungi. These seemed not to be *Pyrenomyces*.

To our knowledge, this taxon is only reported from Czech Republic and Norway.

**Specimens examined** (all on *Pinus sylvestris* wood): Nore and Uvdal, Smådøldalen, 2 IX 1997, Stokland 15655 (TUR). – Nes, Tronrud, 4 IX 1997, Stokland 16255 (TUR). Nes, Gjuvbekken, 26 IX 1997, Stokland 21827 (TUR), 21887 (TAA), 21973 (TUR). – Trysil, Bågåkjølen, 15 IX 1997, Stokland 17335. – Engerdal, Trøan, 17 IX 1997, Stokland 18619 (TAA). – Rendalen, Østvollen, 18 IX 1997, Stokland 18868 (TAA). Rendalen, Fuggdalen, 19 IX 1997, Stokland 19262 (TAA). – Rendalen, Kiva, 14 X, Stokland 25224 (TAA). – Rendalen, Kverninga, 16 X, Stokland 25635, 25678 (TUR), 25697 (TAA), 25709 (TAA). – Ringerike, Flåmyrene, 22 IX 1997, Stokland 19026 (TAA), 19042 (TAA). – Ringerike, Væleren, 23 IX 1997, Stokland 20169 (TAA). – Modum, Dritardalen, 23 IX 1997, Stokland 20363 (TAA, TUR). – Brunlanes, Askedalsåsane, 1 X 1997, Stokland 22947 (TAA). – Råde, Kil, 9 X 1997, Stokland 24281 (TAA). – Halden, Godabergene, 22 X 1997, Stokland 26726 (TAA).

#### **HYALOSCPHA AURELIELLA (Nyl.) Huhtinen**

Fig. 12

A detailed description of this species is given by Huhtinen (1990). It is widely distributed

and collected and it was the most common and abundant helotiaceous fungus on coniferous substrate in the Norwegian material, too. It was collected in 79 localities and on 183 different logs. Surprisingly, one specimen was found growing on decorticated wood of *Betula*. Substrate was verified microscopically and is definitely deciduous wood. The apothecia are in every respect typical for *H. aureliella*. Even the abundant yellow resin and the occasional deep amyloid reactions inside hairs, characterizing coniferous populations, were present (Huhtinen, 1990). To our knowledge this is the first ecologically deviating record of this species amongst the nearly 600 populations studied so far. Surprisingly, when writing this article, a collection was sent for determination from UK (Abernathy Forest Reserve) by Ann Leonard, which turned out to be a typical population of this species. The surprise was its substrate: a skeletonized leaf of *Vaccinium*.

**Specimen examined:** Norway, Nybu, Nore og Uvdal, *Betula*, 1 IX 1977, Stokland 15363 (TAA, TUR).

#### **OMBROPHILA LILACINA (Wulfen: Fr.) P. Karst.**

Fig. 9

*Peziza lilacina* Wulfen: Fr. Syst. Mycol. 2: 104, 1823. *Coryne lilacina* (Wulfen: Fr.) Boud. Hist. Class, Discom. d'Europe: 98, 1907. *Neobulgaria lilacina* (Wulfen: Fr.) Dennis, Kew Bull. 25: 346, 1971.

Apothecia superficial, solitary or in small clusters, broadly to narrowly sessile, 0.5–2 mm in diameter, saucer-shaped with well-defined raised margins, disc and receptacle pale pink to dull grayish red when dry, gelatinous when fresh or soaked, ceraceous when dry. Ectal excipulum composed of thin-walled, hyaline, non-gelatinous cells at the flanks. Margin composed of non-gelatinous *textura porrecta*. Medulla composed of gelatinized *textura intricata*. *Asci* 80–96 × 6–7.5 µm in CR ( $\bar{x}$  = 86.4 × 6.3 µm, n = 10) cylindrical-clavate, eight-spored, arising from croziers, apex rounded with a MLZ+ without KOH-treatment pore, LUG+ (blue), pore also clearly visible in KOH. *Spores* 8–12 × 3.5–5 µm, in CR ( $\bar{x}$  = 9.8 × 3.8 µm, n = 20), hyaline, asymmetrically subfusoid, aseptate, containing 1 or 2 lipid guttules. Paraphyses filiform, 1.6–2 µm wide, sparsely septate, apically not swollen.

This characteristic species has been treated in the literature quite many times (Karsten,