leaves, conidiomata tend to be pycnidioid and less variable); walls 5-10 cells thick, outer layer of brown, thick-walled cells, inner layer of thin-walled, pale brown to colourless cells giving rise to conidiophores; ostiole central or eccentric, circular, papillate, up to 18 µm diam. Conidiophores reduced to conidiogenous cells. Conidiogenous cells discrete, colourless, swollen at the base up to 6 µm diam., cylindrical in the upper part, 9-16 X 1-2 µm. Conidia cylindrical to naviculate, obtuse at the apex but with an excentric apiculus at the base, unicellular, colourless, smooth, guttulate, 10-20 X 3-4 µm; appendages apical and basal, irregular, 2-7 µm long.

101. *PSEUDOLACHNEA* Ranojevic
Annls. mycol. 8: 593, 1910 [non *Pseudolachnea* Velenovsky 1934, Discomycetes].
= *Dinemasporiopsis* Bubák & Kabat, *nom. nov.*, apud Diedicke, Krypt. Fl. Mark Brandenb. 9: 750, 1915.
[≡ *Dinemasporiella* Bubák & Kabat, Hedwigia 52: 358, 1912; non *Dinemasporiella* Spegazzini, Ann. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires 20: 366, 1910 (*nom. dub.*)].

Conidiomata stromatic, cupulate, superficial to subcuticular, initially closed and pulvinate, later opening wide to become shallow-cupulate with incurved margins, unilocular, setose, dark brown to black; basal stroma of textura angularis in the basal layers and textura porrecta in the upper layers; excipulum well-developed, incurved, of textura porrecta, cells thick-walled and darker in the outer layers and giving rise to excipular setae, becoming progressively paler toward the interior, cells at the distal part of the excipulum clavate, colourless to almost colourless. Conidiomatal setae incurved or divergent, subulate with blunt or acute apices, unbranched, septate only at the base, thick-walled, smooth, dark brown. Conidiophores arising in the concavity of the conidioma from the uppermost cells of the basal stroma and the inner cells of the excipulum, sparsely branched and septate at the base, colourless, smooth, invested in a thin layer of mucus. Conidiogenous cells discrete, cylindrical or subcylindrical, colourless, smooth. Conidiogenesis: ontogeny holoblastic by apical wall-building in the first conidium followed by replacement wall-building in subsequent conidia; delimitation by a double septum; maturation by moderate diffuse wall-building synchronous with ontogeny; secession by fission of the double septum; proliferation enteroblastic-percurrent to produce conidia at same level; collarettes with periclinal thickenings present on conidiogenous cells; regeneration of conidiogenous cells absent. Conidia fusiform to naviculate, 1-euseptate, colourless, smooth, guttulate, bearing an unbranched, short, cellular, filiform appendage of type A at each end; appendages not delimited by septa; basal appendage excentric.

Type anamorph-species: *Pseudolachnea bubakii* Ranojevic [= *P. hispidula* (Schrader : Fries) Sutton].
Teleomorph: Unknown.

In a modern account of the genus, Sutton (1980) included four species of *Pseudolachnella* Teng with multiseptate, acerose conidia, and *Pseudolachnea hispidula* (Schrader : Fries) Sutton with 1-septate conidia, in the genus. I prefer to maintain *Pseudolachnea* and *Pseudolachnella* as distinct genera.

101.1. *Pseudolachnea hispidula* (Schrader : Fries) Sutton Fig. 101.1
Mycol. Pap. 141: 167, 1977.
[≡ *Peziza hispidula* Schrader, Jour. Bot. 2: 64, 1799].
≡ *Peziza hispidula* Schrader : Fries, Syst. Myc. 2: 98, 1823.
≡ *Polynema hispidulum* (Schrader : Fries) Fries, Summa Veg. Scand.: 367, 1849.
≡ *Excipula hispidula* (Schrader : Fries) Cooke & Ellis, Grevillea 4: 179, 1876.
≡ *Dinemasporium hispidulum* (Schrader : Fries) Curtis, Geological and Natural History Survey of North Carolina 3: 120, 1867; [combination also published by Saccardo, Michelia 2(7): 281, 1881, as *D. hispidulum* (Schrader) Saccardo].
≡ *Dinemasporiella hispidula* (Schrader : Fries) Bubák & Kabat, Hedwigia 52: 358, 1912.
≡ *Dinemasporiopsis hispidula* (Schrader : Fries) Bubák & Kabat apud Diedicke, Krypt. Fl. Mk. Brandenb. 9: 750, 1915.
= *Dinemasporium graminum* Léveillé var. *herbarum* Cooke, Handbook of British Fungi 1: 459, 1871.
≡ *Dinemasporium hispidulum* (Schrader : Fries) Saccardo var. *herbarum* (Cooke) Allescher in Rabenhorst, Kryptogamenflora 7: 425, 1903.
≡ *Dinemasporium herbarum* (Cooke) Grove, British Stem- and Leaf-fungi 1: 459, 1937.

Figure 101.1. *Pseudolachnea hispidula* ex Isotype of *P. bubakii* in FH. A. Vertical section of a conidioma. B. Tissue details of excipulum. C. Details of excipular elements. D. Conidiomatal seta. E. Conidiophores, conidiogenous cells and developing conidia. F. Mature conidia.

= *Dinemasporium hispidulum* (Schrader: Fries) Saccardo var. *brachychaetum* Spegazzini, An. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires 20: 399, 1910.
= *Dinemasporium epixylon* Fautrey, Rev. mycol. 11: 152, 1889.
= *Dinemasporium patellum* Cooke & Ellis, Grevillea 7: 38, 1878.
= *Dinemasporium graminum* Léveillé ß *strigosulum* Karsten, Hedwigia 23: 21, 1884.
= *Pseudolachnea bubakii* Ranojevic, Annls. mycol. 8: 393, 1910.
= *Pseudolachnea elegans* Prostakova & Marzina, Infekts. Zabol. Kul'tur, Rast. Mold., 6: 11, 1966.
= *Amerosporium aterrimum* Karsten, Hedwigia: 298, 1892; fide Diedicke, Kryptog. Fl. Mk. Brandenb. 9: 751, 1915.

Corticolous, culmicolous to lignicolous. Conidiomata stromatic, scattered to gregarious, innate-erumpent, initially closed and pulvinate, later opening wide and appearing shallow-cupulate, oval to rounded in outline, 900-1650 µm long, 600-1200 µm wide, 300-400 µm deep, unilocular, setose, black; basal stroma of textura angularis below and textura porrecta above, elements thin-walled, colourless to almost colourless, merging at the sides with elements of a well-developed, incurved excipulum; excipulum 60-80 µm thick, of textura porrecta, elements thick-walled and dark brown in the outer layers becoming progressively thin-walled and paler toward the interior; inner excipular elements at the distal end clavate, colourless to almost colourless. Conidiomatal setae subulate with blunt or acute apices, incurved or divergent, unbranched, 1-3-septate mostly at the base, dark brown to amber brown, thick-walled, smooth, 80-220 µm long, 6-10 µm wide. Conidiophores arising in the concavity of the conidioma, sparsely septate and branched at the base, colourless, smooth, up to 50 µm long, invested in a thin layer of mucus. Conidiogenous cells cylindrical to subcylindrical, colourless, thin-walled, smooth, 10-24 X 1.5-2 [$\bar{x}$ = 16.8 X 1.7] µm. Conidia fusiform to naviculate with somewhat rounded or obtuse ends, 1-septate, colourless, smooth, guttulate, 11-14 X 1.5-2.5 [$\bar{x}$ = 12.8 X 1.9] µm; appendages 1-1.5 µm long; mean conidium length/width ratio = 6.7:1.

Habitat: On fallen branches of diverse angiosperms and monocots.

Specimens examined: 1. FH, Kabat & Bubák — Fungi Imperfecti exsiccati #732, Topcider, Czechoslavakia, 2.VI.1910, Ranojevic [Isotype of *Pseudolachnea bubakii*]; 2. BPI, on *Phytolacca* sp., Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, U.S.A., IV.1899 [ex Herb. W.G.Farlow]; 3. BPI, Saccardo — Mycotheca Veneta #1505, on decorticated wood of *Salix* sp., Padova, Italy, Bizzozero [as *D. hispidulum* (Schrader) Saccardo f. *minor*]; 4. BPI, on *Sorghum halepense*, 16.IV.1886, ex Herb. A.B.Langlois [no other collection data; as *D. patellum* Cooke & Ellis]; 5. BPI, on decaying shoots of *Sorghum halepense*, 30.III.1886, ex Herb. A.B.Langlois [no other collection data]; 6. FH, Bubák & Kabat — Fungi Imperfecti exsiccati #730, on wood of *Abies* sp., Turnau, Czechoslovakia, 10.XII.1911, J.E.Kabat, [as *Dinemasporiopsis hispidula* (Schrader) Bubák]; 7. FH. Petrak — Flora Bohemiae et Moraviae exs. II ser. #1358, on *Robinia pseudacacia*, Mahr, Weisskirchen, Czechoslovakia, 8.XII.1911, F.Petrak [as *Dinemasporiopsis hispidula* (Schrader) Bubák & Kabat].

Known distribution: Canada, Czechoslovakia, Italy, U.S.A.

Unexamined and excluded taxa

1. *Pseudolachnea antillana* Castañeda, Fungi Cubenses II: 17, 1987 [Inst. Inv. Fund. Agric. Trop. "Alejandro de Humboldt"].
On dead stems of *Nectandra coriacea*, San Diego de los Bañõs, Prov. Pinar del Río, Cuba, 12.VII.1985, R.F.Castañeda [Holotype in INIFAT C85/140].
The holotype specimen is depauperate and the original slides are inadequate to establish the true affinities of the fungus.
2. *Pseudolachnea bubakii* Ranojevic var. *longispora* Teng, Contr. Biol. Lab. Sci. China Bot. ser. 8: 267, 1933.
On decorticated trunks of *Acer buergeriana*, China.
3. *Pseudolachnea coronata* (Hino & Katumoto) Sutton, The Coelomycetes (Kew): 461, 1980.
On leaf sheaths of *Pleiobastus hindsii*, Japan.
= *Pseudolachnella coronata* (Hino & Katumoto) Nag Raj, q.v.