

New or less known Discomycetes. XXIII.

Nové nebo méně známé diskomycety. XXIII.

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Fifteen new species and one new genus (*Tatraea*) of Discomycetes according to the material collected in the former Czechoslovakia are described: *Calycellina angulata*, *C. nemorosa*, *C. operta*, *C. praetermissa*, *Conchatium collinum*, *Cystopezizella fallax*, *Mollisia amyloidea*, *M. epityphicola*, *M. ponticulorum*, *M. viridula*, *Parorbiliopsis luzulae-sylvaticae*, *Phaeohelotium melleoflavum*, *Ph. pallidolilacinum*, *Tapesia citrinopigmentosa*, *T. variabilispora*. Two new combinations are proposed (*Calycellina nigrostipitata* and *Tatraea dumbirensis*).

Je popsáno patnáct nových druhů a jeden nový rod (*Tatraea*) diskomycetů z území bývalého Československa: *Calycellina angulata*, *C. nemorosa*, *C. operta*, *C. praetermissa*, *Conchatium collinum*, *Cystopezizella fallax*, *Mollisia amyloidea*, *M. epityphicola*, *M. ponticulorum*, *M. viridula*, *Parorbiliopsis luzulae-sylvaticae*, *Phaeohelotium melleoflavum*, *Ph. pallidolilacinum*, *Tapesia citrinopigmentosa*, *T. variabilispora*. Jsou provedena dvě přearžení (*Calycellina nigrostipitata* a *Tatraea dumbirensis*).

Calycellina angulata sp. nov.

Apothecia 0.2 – 0.4 mm diam., dense gregaria, granuliformia, conspecte irregulariter angulata, basi brevissime attenuata, sessilia, molliter carnosae, immutabiliter candidae, niveae, glabra, disco mox applanato denique usque subconvexo, immarginato. Excipulum parte basali cellulis subglobosis minutis, 2 – 4 μ m diam., marginem versus usque ad 12 x 8 μ m magnis, oblongo-ellipsoideis, tenuiter tunicatis, hyalinis; margo excipuli integer ex hyphis breviter anguste cylindraceis, 1.5 – 2 μ m crassis, apice obtusis, hyalinis. Cellulae omnes excipuli in solutione Melzeri dilute lutescentes, non dextrinoideae. Asci 25 – 30 (-35) x 7 – 8 μ m late vel oblongo-clavati, breviter crasseque stipitati, apice obtuse angustati, pariete paulo incrassato (0.5 – 0.8 μ m, apice usque ad 1 μ m), 8-spori (sporis distichis), poro solutione Melzeri distincte caerulescenti. Paraphyses 1.5 – 2 μ m crassae, ramosae subflexuosae, septatae, apice obtusae, hyalinae, minute guttulae. Ascospores 6 – 7 x 1.8 – 2 μ m, cuneato-cylindraceae, rectae, polis obtusis, eguttulae. – Descriptio secundum apothecia viva.

Habitat ad paginam inferiorem corticis trunci iacentis *Betulae pubescentis*.

Bohemia meridionalis: Hamr prope Chlum u Třeboně, pagus Kostky, in sylva iuxta rivulum Kostecký potok, in Piceeto denso humido 10. VI. 1979 leg. M. Svrček (holotypus PRM).

Well marked by the conspicuously angled, pure white, immarginate apothecia resembling minute granules densely gregarious on the inner side of bark of a fallen birch trunk, by small asci and ascospores. The habitat was a moist cold and dense Piceetum, microclimatically agreeing with similar stands in mountains. *Helotium immarginatum* Karst. (1871) on decorticated wood of *Betula* in Finland, seems to be, according to the type specimen examined by Dennis (1956) closely allied. It differs in somewhat larger asci,

elliptical ascospores and a stout cylindrical base of cup-shaped, not angled apothecia surrounded by hyaline anchoring hyphae.

Calycellina nemorosa sp. nov.

Apothecia 0.6 - 1 mm diam., plerumque dense gregaria, patellaria, orbicularia, basi angustato-sessilia, mox applanata, disciformia lateque sessilia, subcarnosa, immarginata, margine minutissime fimbriato, disco albo vel luteolo, vulnerato sat conspecte ferrugineo-rubescenti; pars externa receptaculi albida vel luteola, subtiliter fibrillosa, subnuda. Excipulum parte basali textura prismatica cellulis angulatis, saepeque elongatis flexuosisque, 7 - 17 x 5 - 7 μm magnis, ecoloratis, tenuiter tunicatis (parietibus 0.5 - 1 μm crassis), marginem versus in textura ex hyphis angustis dense intricatis transientibus; margo integer ex hyphis 40 - 60 μm longis, 2 - 3 μm crassis, hyalinis, apice obtusis, rarior subangustatis, laevibus, eguttulatis. Excipulum in solutione Melzeri partim violaceo-coloratum, partim flavo-coloratum. Asci 40 - 55 x 5 - 6 μm , oblongo-clavati, basi breviter crasseque stipitati atque truncati, apice attenuati, 8-spori (sporis monostichis), poro solutione Melzeri non caerulescenti. Paraphyses simplices, 2 - 2.5 μm crassae, hyalinae, eguttulatae, apice non dilatatae vel parum dilatatae, obtusae, rectae, ascis aequilongae. Ascosporae 9.5 - 14.5 x 1.2 - 1.8 μm (plerumque 11.5 - 14 x 1.5 μm), angustissime fusiformes, basim versus longe attenuatae, rectae, eguttulatae. Descriptio secundum apothecia viva.

H a b i t a t ad folia emortua anni praecedenti parte basali plantae vivae *Luzula luzuloides* (= *L. nemorosa* subsp. *luzuloides*, *L. albida*).

B o h e m i a c e n t r a l i s: Praha 4, in sylvia Krčský les, in querceto subarido, solo acido, 27. V. 1948 leg. M. Svrček (holotypus PRM).

Distinguished from allied species occurring on *Luzula* by relatively large apothecia with pure white, later yellowish disc turning rust-reddish, by long, narrowly fusiform ascospores and slender paraphyses. Apothecia covered the under part of dead leaves at bases of living plants. *Pezizella chamaeleontina* Svr. (1958) and *Cistella luzulina* (Phillips) Matheis (1976), both described on dead leaves of *Luzula sylvatica* are different in many characteristics. Also *Calycellina luzulae* (Vel.) Svr. (1985) and *Pezizella eburnea* (Rob. ex Desm.) Dennis (1956) -this occurring on grasses, and recorded by Dennis (1986) on *Luzula arcuata* from Hebrides-represent a different species. *Pezizella cruentata* (Karst.) Raitviir ap. Raitv. et Sirko (1968) on dead culms of grasses and similar in some respects, has apothecia with a short cylindrical stalk and paraphyses pointed above, longer than the asci (Dennis 1956, as *Helotium cruentatum* Karst.).

Calycellina operta sp. nov.

Apothecia 0.4 - 0.8 mm diam., solitaria, gregaria usque fasciculata, patellaria, mox applanata, disciformia usque subconvexa, immarginata (margine subacuto, integro), disco albido vel pure albo in statu humido, immutabilia, sicca albida, margine extusque nuda,

albida, parte basali subfusca atque brevissime stipitiformiter attenuato-sessilia obscureque colorata, sed etiam distincte breviter atro-stipitata. Excipulum textura prismatica usque globulosa, cellulis ellipsoideis 12 - 14 x 9 - 11 μm magnis vel globosis, 8 - 18 μm diam., hyalinis vel subhyalinis, pallide fuliginis, tenuiter tunicatis, marginem versus minoribus, hyphis marginalibus cylindraceutis usque clavatis, 0-2-septatis, apice rotundatis, 30-75 longis, 2.5 - 7 μm crassis, tenuiter tunicatis, ecoloratis, guttulis impletis. Pars basalis excipuli e cellulis irregulariter angulato-subglobosis, 6 - 9 μm diam., subcrasse tunicatis, obscure brunneis, sed etiam nonnullis pigmento dilute luteoviridi impletis. Asci 65 - 80 x 9 - 11 μm , oblongo-clavati, deorsum sensim attenuati, basi dilatati, apice angustati poro solutione Melzeri distincte caerulescenti, 8-spori, sporis distichis. Paraphyses haud ramosae, apice 3 - 4.5 μm dilatatae et plerumque curvatae, obtusae, hyalinae, guttulis oleosis impletae. Ascospores 12 - 18 x (2.5-) 3.5 - 4 μm , oblongo-fusiformes, latere uno applanatae, rectae vel subcurvatae, apicibus obtusis, angustatis, statu vivo guttulis minutissimis impletae. - Descriptio secundum apothecia viva.

H a b i t a t in fissuris corticis parte basali trunci vivi *Alni glutinosae*.

B o h e m i a m e r i d i o n a l i s: Čimelice prope Písek, Vrábsko, in sylva Myto infra piscinam Vosovický rybník, in Alneto cum *Urtica dioica*, 10. VIII. 1963 leg. M. Svrček (holotypus PRM).

Easily distinguished by the habitat, apothecia were hidden in fissures of a living alder trunk near its base. The species is characterized by small white immarginate apothecia with a short stem-like brownish or blackish base, and long, subfusiform ascospores. *Pezizella nigrostipitata* Svr. (1982), also with shortly black-stipitate white apothecia differs in small asci with inamyloid pore and minute ascospores. This species should be transferred to the genus *Calycellina*:

Calycellina nigrostipitata (Svr.) Svrček, comb. nov.

Basionymum: *Pezizella nigrostipitata* Svrček, Čes. Mykol. 36: 151, 1982.

Calycellina praetermissa sp. nov.

Apothecia 0.1 - 0.2 (-0.3) mm diam., solitaria, raro bifasciculata, obconica, basi breviter stipitata, orbicularia, immarginata, interdum paulum flexuosa, disco permanentiter plano, primum pellucida, ecolorata, subalba, centro tinctu cinereo, mox tinctu luteolo, denique et in exsiccatis pallide melleo-lutea vel fuscidula, tota nuda. Excipulum textura globulosa vel subglobosa, cellulis parte basali angulato-globosis, parvis, 5 - 7 μm diam., hyalinis vel luteolis, tenuiter tunicatis, marginem versus elongatis; margo integer, hyphis breviter cylindraceutis, 2 - 3 μm crassis, obtusis. Asci 30 - 40 x 7 - 8 μm , late clavati, deorsum breviter attenuati, apice obtusi, poro in solutione Melzeri non caerulescenti, 8-(4-) spori. Paraphyses tenuiter filiformes, 0.5 - 1 μm crassae, parte superiori ramosae flexuosaeque, apice non dilatatae, hyalinae. Ascospores 10 - 16 x 2.5 (-3) μm , anguste cylindraceutae vel fusoido-cylindraceutae, plerumque curvatae, semper guttulis binis polaribus instructae. - Descriptio secundum apothecia viva.

H a b i t a t ad paginam inferiorem foliorum deietorum anni praeteriti *Salicis fragilis* et *S. cinereae* (in foliis huius *Salicis* apothecia ad pilos laminae insidentia).

B o h e m i a m e r i d i o n a l i s: Třeboň, in alneto paludoso "U Jindřů" dicto, 22. X. 1958 leg. J. Kubička (holotypus PRM).

Psilocistella cejpi (Vel.) Svr. (1978) = *Microscypha cejpi* (Vel.) Svr. (1985) and *Parorbiliopsis salicis* Svr. (1991), both occurring also on dead leaves of *Salix* spp., are different chiefly in the structure of the excipulum and size of the ascospores. *Calycellina indumenticola* Graddon (1974) has clavate marginal cells and ascospores 6 - 8 x 1.5 - 2 μ m.

Conchatium collinum sp. nov.

Apothecia 100 - 125 μ m diam., gregaria, minutissima, regulariter rotundata, patellaria, basi lata in superficie foliorum sessilia (non erumpentia), glabra, pallide melleo-luteola, vel dilute brunneola, extus paulum pallidiora, margine integro. Excipulum textura oblita ex hyphis flexuosis, 3 - 5 μ m crassis, septatis, dilute luteis, parietibus cartilagineo-incrassatis. Asci 36 - 40 (-45) x 5 - 5.5 μ m, subcylindracei, basi brevissime crasseque stipitati, apice late rotundati, in preparato aquoso facile secernibiles. Paraphyses parcae, simplices, 2 μ m crassae, apice non dilatatae, rectae, obtusae, ascis aequilongae, hyalinae, eguttulatae. Ascosporae 6 - 7 x 2 - 2.5 μ m, inaequaliter oblongae polis obtusis, eguttulatae (plurimae solum adhuc in ascis observavi).

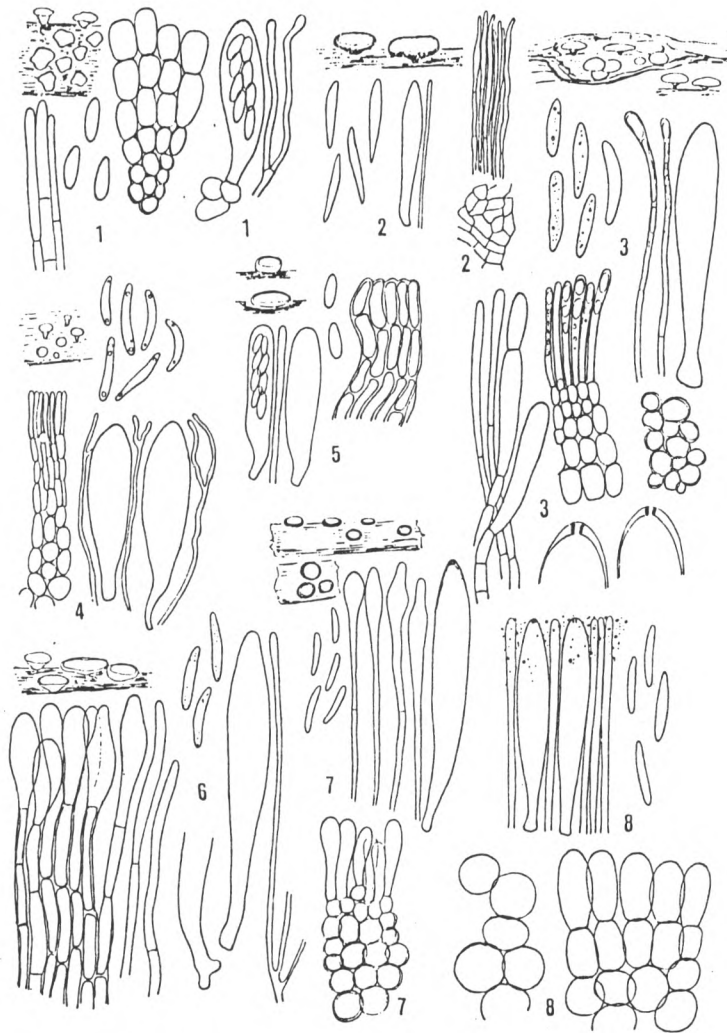
H a b i t a t ad folia emortua (anni praeteriti) deiecta *Fragariae collinae* (= *F. viridis*). - Descriptio secundum apothecia viva.

B o h e m i a s e p t e n t r i o n a l i s: České středohoří, mons Lipská hora (686 m s. m.) prope pagum Lipá, in prato stepposo sub cacumine montis, loco insolato, arido, solo fonolitico, 21. VII. 1956 leg. M. Svrček (holotypus PRM).

No similar fungus occurs on dead leaves of *Fragaria*, a host on which only very few Discomycetes are known. The habitat was a very dry sunny exposition overgrown with xerothermous and thermophilous plants.

Cystopezizella fallax sp. nov.

Apothecia 0.7 - 1 mm diam., gregaria usque contigua, patellaria mox plana, basi subattenuato sessilia, dein late sessilia, tota pure alba, immutabilia, conspecte molliter carnosus usque succosa, margine subtilissime puberula vel subnuda, obtusa, immarginata. Excipulum ex hyphis cylindraceis 1.5 - 3.5 μ m crassis, septatis, hyalinis, parietibus incrassatis (0.5 - 1.3 μ m), parte basali in cellulas usque ad 15 x 5 μ m magnis, sensim dilatatis transientibus, parte marginali cellulis cylindraceis, 2.5 - 3 μ m crassis vel plurimis vesiculo-clavatis 5 - 6 μ m dilatatis, sed etiam hyphis piliformibus 20 - 25 x 2 μ m instructum. Excipulum in solutione Melzeri violaceo-cinerascente coloratum. Asci 50 - 70 x 6 - 7 μ m, oblongo-clavati, apice obtusi poro amyloideo, deorsum sensim angustati, basi saepe bifurcati. Paraphyses infra ramosae, 1.5 - 2 μ m crassae, non dilatatae, obtusae, rectae, hyalinae. Ascosporae 6 - 11 x 1.5 - 2 μ m, anguste cylindraceae, latere uno



I. - 1. *Calycellina angulata* Svr. (holotype). Apothecia, marginal excipular hyphae, ascospores, excipular cells, ascus, paraphyses. - 2. *Calycellina nemorosa* Svr. (holotype). Two apothecia, ascospores, ascus, paraphysis, marginal excipular hyphae, basal excipular cells. - 3. *Calycellina aperta* Svr. (holotype). Apothecia, ascospores, paraphyses, ascus, marginal excipular hyphae (in center, left under higher magnification), basal excipular cells (right), apex of two asci with amyloid pores. - 4. *Calycellina praetermissa* Svr. (holotype). Apothecia, ascospores, portion of excipulum, asci, paraphyses. - 5. *Conchatium collinum* Svr. (holotype). Two apothecia, ascospores, asci, paraphysis, marginal portion of excipulum. - 6. *Cystopezizella fallax* Svr. (holotype). Marginal portion of excipulum, ascospores, asci, paraphysis. - 7. *Mollisia eptyphicola* Svr. (holotype). Apothecia, ascospores, paraphyses, ascus, marginal portion of excipulum. - 8. *Mollisia amyloidea* Svr. (holotype). Asci and paraphyses with amyloid granules in the upper part, ascospores, marginal portion of excipulum (right), superficial excipular cells (left).

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applanato, rectae, rare subcurvatae, guttulis minutissimis sparsis impletae. – Descriptio secundum apothecia viva.

Habitat ad lignum putridum madidum trunci iacentis *Betulae pendulae*.

Bohemia centralis: montes Brdské hřebeny, Dobřichovice, sylvestria "U obrázku", 1. VII. 1984 leg. M. Svrček (holotypus PRM).

Resembles genus *Hyaloscypha*, from which differs in structure of the excipulum.

Mollisia amyloidea sp. nov.

Apothecia usque ad 1 mm diam., sessilia, orbicularia, sicca saepe margine integro, erecto, disco plano vel concavo, cinereo, exsiccato albido vel sordide pallide luteolo, receptaculo extus dilute brunneo, nudo, hypothallo nullo. Excipulum textura globulosa cellulis globosis 10 – 12 µm diam., tenuiter tunicatis, dilute brunneis, parte basali minoribus (3 – 5 µm diam.), solutione Melzeri obscure rubrobrunnescentibus (sed non dextrinoideis). Ad superficiem excipuli externi cellulae globosae 8 – 10 µm diam. pallide brunneae, haud numerosae laxae singulariterque occurrunt. Margo excipuli integer, cellulis breviter clavatis vel subcylindraceis 10 – 12 x 5 – 9 µm magnis, subhyalinis vel brunneolis. Asci 35 – 40 x 4 µm, oblongo-clavati, basi breviter stipitati, apice obtusi poro solutione Melzeri distincte caerulescenti, 8-spori. Paraphyses 1.5 – 2.5 µm crassae, apice obtusae, non dilatatae, hyalinae, ascis aequilongae. Inter ascos atque ad hyphas hypothecii copia magna granulorum usque ad 1 µm diam. vi solutione Melzeri fortiter caerulescentibus conspecte adest. Ascosporae 6 – 7.5 x 1.5 – 2 µm, anguste fusiformes, latere uno applanatae, rectae polis obtusis, eguttulatae.

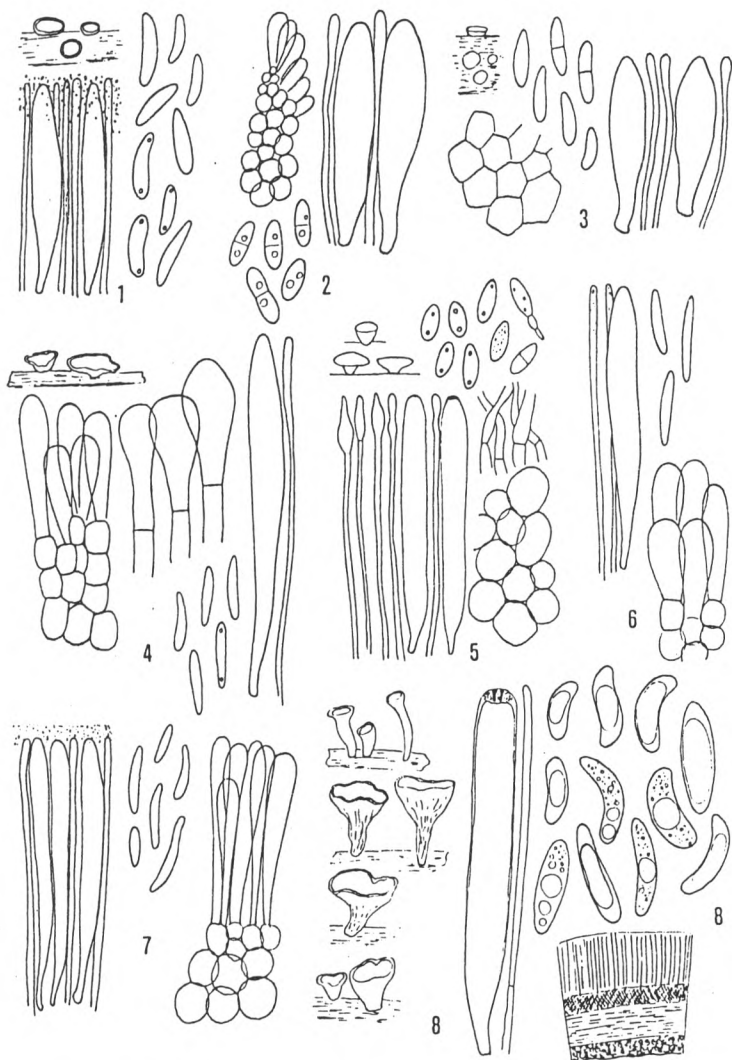
Habitat ad culmos emortuos graminis *Secale cereale*.

Bohemia centralis: Mnichovice, loco "Chlum", VII. 1931 leg. J. Velenovský (holotypus PRM 153087). – Descriptio secundum apothecia exsiccata.

This is *Tapesia mutabilis* (Berk. et Br.) Phillips sensu Velenovský 1934 (p. 140) pro parte, but not the original *T. mutabilis*, which is a different species with ascospores 14 – 17 x 2.5 – 3 µm large, and occurring chiefly on *Aira (Deschampsia) cespitosa* (Masse 1895, Clark 1980, Cannon et al. 1985). The description of *Tapesia mutabilis* ss. Velenovský (1934) contains characteristics of two species, viz. *Mollisia amyloidea* and *Tapesia variabilispora* (see also this species). If constant, the presence of strongly amyloid granules or extracellular matter among the asci and on hyphae of the hypothecium will be good taxonomic character.

Mollisia epityphicola sp. nov.

Apothecia 0.5 – 1 mm diam., solitaria vel sparse gregaria, raro 2-3 aggregata, regulariter orbicularia, late sessilia vel indistincte angustato-sessilia, non erumpentia, mox disciformia, anguste obscure usque nigro-marginata, disco humido obscure caeruleo-griseo vel nigro-subcaeruleo, sicco pallidior, sed plerumque tinctu distincte caesio; pars externa nigra vel nigrobrunnea, nuda; apothecia exsiccata maxima e parte atra vel subatra. Excipulum textura globulosa, cellulis globosis, obscure fuscis vel atrofuscis, 8 – 10 µm diam.,



II. - 1. *Mollisia ponticularum* Svr. (holotype). Apothecia, asci, and paraphyses with amyloid granules in the upper part, ascospores. - 2. *Mollisia viridula* Svr. (holotype). Marginal portion of excipulum, ascospores, asci, paraphyses. - 3. *Parorbiliopsis luzulae-sylvaticae* Svr. (holotype). Apothecia, ascospores, excipular cells, asci, paraphyses. - 4. *Phaeohelotium melleoflavum* Svr. (holotype). Two apothecia, marginal portion of excipulum, marginal cells, ascospores, ascus, paraphysis. - 5. *Phaeohelotium pallidolilacinum* Svr. (holotype). Three apothecia, ascospores (one germinating), paraphyses, asci, hyphae of medullar excipulum, excipular cells. - 6. *Tapesia citrinopigmentosa* Svr. (holotype). Ascus, paraphyses, ascospores, marginal excipular cells. - 7. *Tapesia variabilispora* Svr. (holotype). Portion of hymenium with granular matter above asci and paraphyses, ascospores, marginal hyphae and cells of excipulum. - 8. *Tatraea dumbirensis* (Vel.) Svr. Apothecia (young and mature, Slovakia: Fabova hola, *Fagus*, 14. VIII. 1950), ascus (with amyloid apex), ascospores, part of apothecium in diagrammatic section.

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parietibus incrassatis ($- 2 \mu\text{m}$), hyphis marginalibus $12 - 20 \times 4 - 5 \mu\text{m}$, cylindraneo-clavatis, ecoloratis. Asci $40 - 50 \times 4.5 - 5.5 \mu\text{m}$, oblongo-clavati, basi breviter crasseque attenuati, apice obtusi poro solutione Melzeri caerulescenti, 8-spori, sporis distichis. Paraphyses copiosae, oleo impletae, hyalinae, apice dilatatae et saepe irregulariter inflatae ($4-5 \mu\text{m}$), rectae, ascis aequilongae. Ascosporae $6.5 - 10.5 \times 2 \mu\text{m}$, cuneatae, deorsum angustato-acutae, uno latere applanatae, rectae, eguttulatae. - Descriptio secundum apothecia viva.

Habitat ad bases emortuas aqua imbutas *Typhae latifoliae*.

Bohemia meridionalis: Třeboň, ad marginem piscinae "Stupský rybník" 5. V. 1960 leg. J. Kubička (holotypus PRM 620326).

Well characterized by the dark blue-greyish up to blackish-blue apothecia when fresh and almost black in dried state as well as by form of paraphyses inflated at their apices. *Mollisia epitypha* (Karst.) Sacc. is according to the revision of Karsten's type (Dennis 1950) conspecific with *Mollisia palustris* (Rob.) Karst., perhaps only as a host form.

Mollisia ponticorum sp. nov.

Apothecia $0.5 - 1 \text{ mm}$ diam., sessilia, orbicularia, gregaria, patellaria, dein explanata, anguste marginata, extus brunnea, nuda, disco vivo cinereo-griseo, subiculo nullo. Excipulum textura globulosa, $40 - 50 \mu\text{m}$ crassum, stratum externum e cellulis globosis brunneis usque ad $12 \mu\text{m}$ diam., parietibus incrassatis, stratum internum e cellulis pallidioribus, tenuiter tunicatis, usque ad $16 \mu\text{m}$ diam. Hyphae marginales dilute brunneae, clavato-cylindraceae, usque ad $25 \times 5 - 8 \mu\text{m}$, tenuiter tunicatae. Thecium in solutione aquoso NH_4OH ecoloratum, hypothecium subcrassum, ecoloratum. Pars basali excipuli hyphis singularibus longis, $2.5 - 3.5 \mu\text{m}$ crassis dilute brunneis, ramosis, parietibus paulo incrassatis instructa. Asci $50 - 60 \times 6 - 7 \mu\text{m}$ cylindraneo-clavati, apice angustati poro solutione Melzeri distincte caerulescenti. Paraphyses $2.5 - 3 \mu\text{m}$ crassae, hyalinae, absque guttulis oleosis, obtusae, ascos non superantes. In solutione Melzeri granula atrata conspecta parva ($- 0.5 \mu\text{m}$) in copia vasta in apicibus ascorum atque paraphysium oriuntur. Ascosporae $7 - 12 (-15) \times 3 - 3.5 \mu\text{m}$, inaequaliter obtuse fusiformes vel subcuneatae, subcurvatae, eguttulatae vel guttulis binis minutis polaribus, rarissime septo unico tenui instructae.

Habitat ad lignum nudum fabrefactum (asser ponticuli viae sylvaticae) coniferarum (probabiliter *Pini sylvestris*).

Bohemia orientalis: Českomoravská vrchovina, Račín, in turfosis "Padrtiny" (area tuta), 26. VIII. 1971 leg. M. Svrček (holotypus PRM). - Descriptio secundum apothecia exsiccata.

The distinguishing character of the species are very numerous blackish granules distinctly visible in Melzer's reagent in the upper part of asci and paraphyses. If constant, their presence should be good taxonomic character. Apothecia were collected on bare wood of a pile in a small bridge.

Mollisia viridula sp. nov.

Apothecia 0.3 – 0.6 mm diam., orbicularia, late sessilia, solitaria, sparsa, tota dilute olivaceo-viridia vel olivaceo-luteoviridia, disco plano vel subconvexo, obtuse pallidioreque marginata, nuda, molliter carnosae, extus concolor, tantum subtus olivaceo-brunnea; hypothallus nullus. Excipulum textura globulosa, cellulis globosis vel angulato-globosis, parte basali usque ad 11 μm diam., olivaceo-luteobrunneis usque brunneis, parietibus 1 – 1.3 μm incrassatis, marginem versus minoribus (5 – 7 μm diam.), dilute luteis, sed etiam disperse usque saturate aureoluteo coloratis, tenuiter tunicatis; hyphae marginales 27 – 35 x 2.5 – 3.5 μm , cylindratae vel clavato-cylindratae, obtusae, hyalinae, partim oleosae. Asci 45 – 60 x 7 – 9 μm , oblongo-usque late clavati, apice rotundati, poro in solutione Melzeri non caerulescenti, deorsum sensim stipitati, 8-spori, sporis distichis. Paraphyses simplices, 2 – 3 μm crassae, totae pigmento dilute luteo oleaceo impletae, apice rectae, obtusae, non dilatatae, ascis aequilongae. Ascospores 7 – 9 x 2.5 – 3 μm , obtuse cylindratae raro ellipsoideae, guttulis binis maioribus praeditae, plerumque medio septo unico tenui instructae. – Descriptio secundum apothecia viva.

Habitat ad lignum putridum trunci iacentis *Fagi sylvaticae* (in superficie violaceo-rubro coloratae).

Bohemia meridionalis: Lásenice apud Jindřichův Hradec, in sylvestria "Markétský revír", area tuta "Fabiánek" dicta, 14. V. 1966 leg. J. Kubička et M. Svrček (holotypus PRM).

Few apothecia only, well marked by olivaceous or yellow-green colour and obtusely cylindrical uniseptate ascospores filled with two large guttules, have been collected on rotten wood of a fallen beech trunk. The wood was conspicuously violet-red coloured, and the relation between this colour and apothecia cannot be excluded.

Parorbiliopsis luzulae-sylvaticae sp. nov.

Apothecia 0.1 – 0.3 mm diam., subcrasse carnosae, superficialia, non erumpentia, pure alba, paulum pellucida, basi angustato-sessilia, solitaria, disco plano, immarginato, orbiculari, margine acuto, plus minusve obtuse subangulato, nudo, Excipulum ecoloratum, textura plerumque prismatica, cellulis angulato-late ellipsoideis usque oblongo-ellipsoideis, 6 – 16 μm diam., parietibus ca. 1 μm crassis, hyalinis, marginem versus cellulis minoribus. Asci 25 – 35 x 5 – 6 μm , breviter late clavati, apice angustati poro in solutione Melzeri haud caerulescenti vel indistincte caerulescenti, basi brevissime crasseque stipitati, 8 (-6) - spori, sporis partim pluristichis, subfirme cohaerentes. Paraphyses basi 1 – 1.5 μm crassae, apice 2 – 2.7 μm sensim clavato-incrassatae, obtusae, rectae vel subrectae, ecoloratae, cum ascis aequilongae. Ascospores 5.5 – 9.5 x 2 – 2.5 μm , oblongae, latere uno applanatae, apicibus obtusis vel obtuso angustatis, rectae vel paulisper curvatae, eguttulatae, saepe bicellulares, hyalinae, septo tenui in medio instructae. – Descriptio secundum apothecia viva.

Habitat ad folia emortua (ad basim caulis) *Luzulae sylvaticae* (= *L. maximae*).

Bohemia meridionalis: montes Novohradské hory, in sylva virginea Žofínský prales (area tuta) 13. V. 1966 leg. M. Svrček (holotypus PRM).

Some remarks on discomycetes occurring on *Luzula* spp. are discussed at the description of *Calycellina nemorosa*.

***Phaeohelotium melleoflavum* sp. nov.**

Apothecia 0.5 - 1.2 mm diam., solitaria, patellaria denique explanata, basi angustato-sessilia, dein late sessilia, subtus hyphis sparsis hyalinis affixa, tota dilute melleo-flava, nuda, margine attenuato albido, interdum flexuoso. Excipulum textura globulosa, parte basali cellulis 12 - 17 μm diam., luteolis, globosis vel late ellipsoideis, conspecte tenuiter tunicatis, marginem versus minoribus, hyalinis; pars marginalis hyphis clavatis vel cylindraceo-clavatis, ca. 20 x 3.5 - 8 μm ; excipulum in solutione Melzeri tantum dilute lutescens. Hypothecium 20 - 25 μm crassum, cellulis 2 - 3.5 μm diam., subglobosis, hyalinis, parietibus admodum tenuibus. Asci 50 - 55 x 4.5 - 5.5 μm , anguste clavati, deorsum sensim stipitati, apice obtusi poro in solutione Melzeri fortiter caerulescenti, 8-spори, sporis partim distichis. Paraphyses sparsae, 1.5 - 2 μm crassae, simplices, apice non dilatatae, rectae, hyalinae, intus minutissime granulosae, ascis aequilongae. Ascospорae 7 - 9 x 1.5 - 2 μm , anguste cuneatae, rectae, eguttulatae vel cum guttulis binis minutis polaribus. - Descriptio secundum apothecia exsiccata.

Habitat ad ramulum decorticatum deiectum *Populi nigrae*.

Bohemia meridionalis: Kaplice, in valle fluminis Malše, in sylva apud locum "Schröder", 31. VII. 1970 leg. M. Svrček (holotypus PRM).

Well separated from all *Phaeohelotium* species by pale honey colour of apothecia, structure of the excipulum and small spores.

***Phaeohelotium pallidelilacinum* sp. nov.**

Apothecia 0.5 - 1 mm diam., solitaria, crasse molliterque carnosae, in stipitem brevem obconico-angustata, immarginata, nuda, disco plano dein subconvexo, pallide lilacino; pars externa receptaculi atque stipitis tinctu luteolo. Excipulum textura globulosa, dilute lilaceo-rosea, cellulis globosis, late ellipsoideis usque elongato-ellipsoideis, subtenuiter tunicatis, usque ad 22 μm diam., in exsiccatis etiam subangulatis 10 - 17 x 8 - 12 μm , in solutione Melzeri non coloratis. Hypothecium atque medulla stipitis textura intricata ex hyphis longis, cylindraceis, 3 - 5 μm crassis, crebre septatis, tenuiter tunicatis, hyalinis, nudis. Asci 95 - 125 x 8 - 12 μm , cylindracei, basi sensim breviter stipitati, apice subtruncati, poro magno 2 - 2.5 μm diam., in solutione Melzeri caerulescenti instructo, 8-spори, sporis distichis. Paraphyses 1.5 μm crassae, simplices, apice plerumque 3 - 5 μm irregulariter dilatatae, saepe subflexuosae, hyalinae. Ascospорae (7.5-) 8.5 - 12.5 x 4 - 5 μm , inaequaliter late ellipsoideae, oblongo- usque late fusiformes, polis angustatis vel obtusis, statu vivo semper biguttulatae, in apotheciis exsiccatis minute guttulateae, saepe guttulis 2-3 parvis donatae, raro uniseptatae, hyalinae. - Descriptio secundum apothecia viva. Apothecia exsiccata in solutione aquosa NH_4OH sordide vinaceo-roseo colorata usque rubra, excipulum sub microscopio roseum vel fuscroseum observavi.

Habitat ad lignum putridum *Pini mughonis* in turfosis montanis.

Slovakia: montes Vysoké Tatry, apud lacum "Trojrohé pleso", prope casam alpinam Kežmarská chata, 1614 m s. m., 7. X. 1958, leg. M. Svrček (holotypus PRM).

A peculiar species easily recognized by the pale lilac colour of disc, pale lilac-rose excipulum and form of the ascospores, as well as apices of paraphyses. The habitat is a virgin stand of *Pinus mugho* on a nature peat-bog at the margin of a small lake in the high mountains of Slovakia.

***Tapesia citrinopigmentosa* sp. nov.**

Apothecia 0.5 – 1 mm diam., dense gregaria, crasse disciformia, late sessilia, orbicularia dein subflexuosa, extus brunnea, disco ceraceo-luteo, sicca subcinereo vel luteo-cinereo, margine integro, nudo, in subiculo arachnoideo-reticulato inconspicuo insidentia. Hyphae subiculi usque ad 8 μm crassae, parietibus valde incrassatis (-2 μm), brunneae, septatae, laxe intricatae et reticulum laxum, parum distinctum in superficie culmorum formantes. Excipulum textura globulosa, cellulis globosis usque ad 12 μm diam., dilute brunneolis, solutione Melzeri saturate rubro-brunnescentibus (sed non dextrinoideis), marginem versus cellulis globosis vel late ellipsoideis, parietibus parum incrassatis; hyphae marginales 35 – 45 x 5 – 7 μm , cylindratae vel subclavatae, tenuiter tunicatae, subhyalinae, nudaе, in solutione aquosa NH_4OH citrino-flavae, pigmento citrino impletae. Cellulae hypothecii 3 – 7 μm diam., subglobosae, tenuiter tunicatae, hyalinae, in solutione Melzeri brunneolae. Thecium hyalinum sed etiam partim citrino-coloratum est. Asci 35 – 40 x 4 – 5 μm , anguste clavato-cylindratae, deorsum breviter attenuati, apice obtusi poro solutione Melzeri fortiter caerulescenti, 8 (-6) spori, sporis partim distichis. Paraphyses 2 – 2.5 μm crassae, hyalinae, obtusae, nudaе vel parte superiori subtiliter granuloso-incrustatae, hyalinae vel pigmento citrino impletae, ascos non superantes. Ascosporae 6.5 – 10 x 1.5 – 1.8 μm , tenuiter aciculares vel fusiformes, uno latere applanatae, polis obtuse angustatis, rectae, eguttulatae. – Descriptio secundum apothecia exsiccata.

Habitat ad culmos emortuos *Moliniae caeruleae*.

Bohemia centralis: Mnichovice-Božkov, 5. IX. 1931 leg. J. Velenovský (holotypus PRM 153118).

The specimen of the species described above was determined by Velenovský as "*Tapesia molinae* Vel.", a nomen nudum in herbario, and published by him under the name "*Tapesia griseopallida*" Feltg. (sensu Vel. 1934). This name does not exist, a correct one is *Mollisia griseoalbida* Feltg. (1901), different from the Velenovský's fungus. Our *Tapesia citrinopigmentosa* differs from other graminicolous *Tapesia* and *Mollisia* species in the presence of lemon-yellow pigment in apothecia, chiefly in the paraphyses and marginal excipular cells. As hyphae of the hypothallus are mostly scarcely present, the species could be identified as a *Mollisia* species, too.

Tapesia variabilispora sp. nov.

Apothecia usque ad 1.5 mm diam., uda cinerea, sicca sordide brunneola, subcrassa, margine integro, in superficie hypothalli haud densi sed bene conspicui, obscure brunnei insidentia. Hyphae hypothalli 3 - 5 μm crassae, brunneae, septatae. Excipulum textura globulosa cellulis globosis usque ad 15 μm diam., saturate rubrobrunneis, non dextrinoideis, parietibus incrassatis; hyphis marginalibus cylindraceutis vel clavato-cylindraceutis usque ad 50 x 3 - 6 μm , hyalinis, solutione Melzeri tinctu luteo usque brunneo. Asci 40 - 50 x 5 - 6 μm , anguste clavato-cylindraceuti, basi sensim attenuati, apice obtusi poro fortiter solutione Melzeri caerulescenti, 8-spori, sporis partim distichis. Paraphyses 2 μm crassae, non dilatatae, obtusae, ascos non superantes, hyalinae. Supra ascos stratum subcrassum sed haud continuum e granulis minutissimis hyalinis adest. Ascosporae 5 - 12 x 2 - 2.5 μm , forma magnitudineque admodum variabiles, breviter cuneatae usque longe oblongo-fusiformes, plerumque latere uno applanatae, polis angustatis, obtusis vel subacutis, rectae vel subcurvatae, eguttulatae. - Descriptio secundum apothecia exsiccata.

Habitat ad culmos emortuos *Koeleriae* sp. (*K. macrantha* vel *K. pyramidata*).

Bohemia centralis: Mnichovice, supra molam "Zitův mlýn", 11. VI. 1929 leg. J. Velenovský (holotypus PRM 153069).

This is one of two specimens determined by Velenovský and described by him in 1934 under the name *Tapesia mutabilis* (Berk. et Br.) Phillips. The second one PRM 153087 is also a new species, *Mollisia amyloidea* (see remarks to it). I found the spores of *Tapesia variabilispora* extremely variable in size and form even in the same apothecium. The presence of granular layer above the asci and their taxonomic value must be revised in the future.

Tatraea gen. nov.

Genus Discomycetum ordinis *Helotiales* probabiliter ex affinitate generis *Hymenoscyphus* sed textura apothecii valde diversum: 1. hypothecium distincte evolutum, crassum, obscure coloratum, e cellulis isodiametricis formatum; 2. excipulum medullare e textura intricata, hyphis cylindraceutis, hyalinis; 3. excipulum externum e cellulis magnis, globosis vel angulatis, tenuiter tunicatis, hyalinis vel dilute brunneo-coloratis. Apothecia obconica, maiora (usque ad 10 mm diam.), subcartilaginea, basi stipitiformiter attenuata, stipite rugoso usque costato, tota obscure cinerea vel brunneocinerea. Asci magni, usque ad 200 μm longi, poro magno solutione Melzeri fortiter caerulescenti. Ascosporae magnae, usque ad 25 x 8 μm , guttulis magnis impletae, reniformi-subcurvatae, hyalinae. Stroma nullum. Ad ligna emortua, non colorata, plerumque dura arborum frondosarum rare coniferarum.

Typus generis: *Helotium dumbirensense* Velenovský, Monographia Discomycetum Bohemiae p. 188, tab. 20, fig. 18, 1934.

Adhuc species unica nota: *Tatraea dumbirensis* (Vel.) Svrček comb. nov. – Basionymum: *Helotium dumbirensis* Velenovský, Mon. Discom. Boh. p. 188, 1934.

This very distinct discomycete has been identified in the past by me as *Rutstroemia macrospora* (Peck) Kanouse in Wehmeyer, and recorded under this name in my previous papers (1961, 1985). At present, I consider our Czechoslovak collections of this discomycete distinct from the Peck's species and Velenovský's *Helotium dumbirensis* as a correct specific name for it. Morphologically it is different from all genera close to *Hymenoscyphus* and in my opinion presents an independent genus characterized chiefly by the structure of apothecia, differentiated in three distinctly distinguishable layers: 1. a thick dark coloured hypothecium formed of isodiametric cells; 2. excipulum medullare of cylindrical colourless hyphae (textura intricata); 3. excipulum externum of globose or angled cells light brownish coloured. There are also some other characteristic, as size and shape of apothecium, colour, large asci, ascospores etc. *Tatraea dumbirensis* occurs on rotten frondose, rarely coniferous wood of fallen trunks or on branches, chiefly of *Fagus* in Bohemia, Moravia and Slovakia in old beech virgin forests in mountains, but also at lower altitudes in mixed frondose woods. Some specimens examined:

B o h e m i a : montes Šumava, in sylva virginea Boubinský prales (area tuta), ad truncos iacentes *Fagi sylvaticae* IX. 1948 leg. M. Svrček – Šumava: Březník, in monte Blatský vrch (1368 m s. m.), ad truncum iacentem *Sorbi aucupariae* 5. IX. 1970 leg. M. Svrček. – Montes Novohradské hory, in sylva virginea Žofinský prales (area tuta), ad truncos deiectos *Fagi sylvaticae* et *Abietis albae* 3. IX. 1970 leg. J. Kubička et M. Svrček. – Klikov prope Suchdol nad Lužnicí, in fageto in codice *Fagi* 2. IX. 1970 leg. J. Kubička et M. Svrček.

M o r a v i a : Žďár nad Sázavou, in sylva virginea Žákova hora (area tuta), ca. 800 m s. m., ad truncum *Fagi* iacentem, 23. VIII. 1954 leg. Fr. Šmarda (det. M. Svrček). – Hostýnské vrchy, Kelčský Javorník, ca. 600 m s. m., ad codicem *Fagi* 17. IX. 1955 leg. H. Zavřel (det. M. Svrček).

S l o v a k i a : Slovenské Rudohorie, in valle Gajdošova dolina infra montem Fabova hola (1398 m s. m.), ad ramos deiectos *Fagi* 14. VIII. 1950 leg. M. Svrček. – Nizké Tatry, in monte Ďumbier, ad lignum frondosum in aqua immersum, VIII. 1930, leg. K. Cejp, det. J. Velenovský ut *Helotium dumbirensis* Vel. (holotypus, PRM 148876; cf. Svrček 1984). – Nizké Tatry, in valle Trangoška supra Brezno nad Hronom, 1200-1500 m s. m., in fagetis montanis virgineis ad truncos iacentes atque ramos *Fagi*, frequens, 5.-10. IX. 1960, leg. M. Svrček (cf. 1961). – Kokošovce, pagum Sigord (distr. Prešov), in declivitate collis Hradová, ad rivulum Štavnica, ca. 500 m s. m. in sylva frondosa (praecipue *Quercus dalechampii*), ad lignum arboris frondosae 23. IX. 1990 leg. J. Herink, det. M. Svrček.

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