

NOTES ON TYPE SPECIMENS OF BRITISH  
INOPERCULATE DISCOMYCETES (SECOND  
PART, NOTES 51-100)

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THESE notes form the continuation of a series, the first part of which was published in *Trans. Brit. mycol. Soc.* xx. As in the first part the species are arranged alphabetically according to their names in Ramsbottom's list of British Discomycetes (*loc. cit.* iv).

51. *Cenangium leoninum* Cke. & Masee in *Grev.* xxi, 72; Masee, *Brit. F. Fl.* iv, 118; *Sacc. Syll. F.* xi, 423 (No. 2642); Boud. *Discom. d' Eur.* p. 160.

To my great surprise this species, the type specimen of which is in the Kew Herbarium, was found to be identical with *Peziza heteromera* Mont., a fungus widely distributed in the American tropics. It is very unlikely that the origin indicated in the diagnosis (Carlisle, coll. Dr Carlyle) is correct.

The taxonomic position of this species has been very much disputed. Durand (*Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts Sci.* xlix, 1) amends the genus *Midotis* Fr. so as to be typified by this species, and declares *M. verruculosa* B. & C. and *Cordierites lateritia* B. & C. to be synonymous. After a study of authentic specimens and descriptions I am able to confirm this synonymy and to add *Dermatea aureo-tincta* Rehm, *D. pulchra* Starb., *Midotis regularis* Cke. & Phill., *M. guayanensis* Mont., and (ex descr.) *M. Patella* Fr. Still another species, *Encoelia neo-caledonica* Wakef., is closely related and probably conspecific; if this is so, the geographical range of the species will be much extended.

The genus *Midotis* was originally based on *M. Lingua* Fr., a fungus collected by Schleicher in Switzerland. The identity of this species is unknown, but in my opinion it may have been *Wynnella auricula* (Schaeff.) Boud. There are no specimens in the Fries Herbarium, and I have not been able to locate specimens in any Swiss museum. *Peziza heteromera* is certainly vastly different from the type species of *Midotis*, and it is hardly advisable to amend that genus so as to be typified by that species. *Peziza heteromera* Mont. is, moreover, so close to *Encoelia* (Fr.) Karst. that it may be included in that genus as *Encoelia heteromera* (Mont.) Nannf. n.comb.

52. *Ciboria Broomei* (Phill.) Boud. *Discom. d' Eur.* p. 106.

*Hymenoscypha Broomei* Phill. *Brit. Discom.* p. 129.

*Phialea Broomei* Sacc. *Syll. F.* VIII, 264 (No. 1090).

*Helotium Broomei* Masee, *Brit. F. Fl.* IV, 244.

The history of this species is intricately interwoven with that of *Helotium Sowerbyi* (Cke.) Masee (= *Peziza Sowerbyi* Cke. *Mycogr.* p. 32, and listed by Boudier as *Peziza* amongst the Operculates). Cooke assumed his species to be the *P. araneosa* of Sowerby, but not of Bulliard. It was described and illustrated from specimens collected by Broome at Batheaston and distributed in Rabenh. *F. eur.* No. 30. According to Cooke the asci are cylindrical, the spores obliquely uniseriate and ellipsoidal,  $8-9 \times 4 \mu$ . The same number of Rabenhorst's exsiccatum had already been studied by Nylander (*Not. Sällsk. F. Fl. Förh.* x, 43, 1869), but Cooke was evidently unaware of this publication and no later British mycologist has noted it. Nylander found the said number to belong to his *Peziza subferruginea*, a species that was later transferred to *Helotium* Fr. and is only doubtfully distinct from *H. sublenticulare* Fr. Rehm (*Discom.* pp. 784-5), who identifies *Peziza subferruginea* with *Helotium sublenticulare*, has examined his copy of Rabenhorst's exsiccatum and finds that it agrees with Nylander's description. So does the Upsala copy, as well as the numerous Broome specimens of *Peziza araneosa* from Batheaston in the British Museum Herbarium. Cooke's description of *P. Sowerbyi* is thus a mystery.

One of the specimens at Kew, bearing the number 948 and Batheaston (? , very illegible) has a label with drawings of asci and spores as well as the figures "0,006  $\times$  0,002 inch", evidently referring to the spores. This specimen is, as it seems, the type of *Hymenoscypha Broomei* Phill., of which the spore measurements were given as  $15 \times 5 \mu$ . That species is represented in Phillips's herbarium (at Brit. Mus.) only by a water-colour drawing, and the same drawing is found under *Helotium Sowerbyi*, together with specimens from Batheaston (coll. Broome) and from Twycross (coll. Bloxam) labelled *Peziza araneosa*.

Both *Peziza Sowerbyi* Cke., and *Hymenoscypha Broomei* Phill., are thus to be regarded as synonymous with *Peziza subferruginea* Nyl.

53. *Ciboria ochracea* (B. & Br.) Masee, *Brit. F. Fl.* IV, 276.

*Helotium tuba* b. *ochracea* B. & Br. in *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (4), xv, 38 (No. 1486) (nom.nud.).

*Hymenoscypha tuba* var. *B. ochracea* Phill. *Brit. Discom.* p. 126.

This name is a synonym of *Lachnum pygmaeum* (Fr.) Bres. (comp. notes 56, 64, 65, and 69). Whether it is the true *Peziza pygmaea* Fr. cannot be decided with certainty, as no specimens from Fries seem to exist. As far as I understand, *Ciboria rhizophila* Fuck. is the same species or at least very close to it.

The taxonomic position of this species has been very uncertain, like that of *Lachnum cerinum* (Pers. ex Fr.) Nannf., *L. relicinum* (Fr.) Karst. and many other species of *Lachnum*, for in these species only part of the paraphyses have the lanceolate shape characteristic of that genus. When such paraphyses are very scarce they are easily overlooked, and sometimes they seem to be totally absent; the sum total of characters shows, nevertheless, that the fungus is a species of *Lachnum*. It is to be regretted that it is almost impossible to describe the genus *Lachnum* in such a way that a person who has no previous knowledge of its range of variation can find the true position of specimens without lanceolate paraphyses, but there are in Nature very few large natural groups in which single species are not aberrant in one or more of the leading characters. A classification that does not take this into consideration is artificial.

54. *Dasyscypha controversa* (Cke.) Rehm in 26. *Ber. naturh. Ver. Augsburg*, p. 31; Sacc. *Syll. F.* VIII, 447 (No. 1861); Masee, *Brit. F. Fl.* IV, 347; Boud. *Discom. d'Eur.* p. 120.  
*Peziza controversa* Cke. in *Grev.* IV, 41 (nom.nud.).  
*Lachnum controversum* Rehm, *Discom.* p. 904.

This is a species of *Lachnum* as transferred by Rehm (*loc. cit.*).

55. *Dasyscypha diplocarpa* (Curr.) Boud. *Discom. d'Eur.* p. 121.  
*Peziza diplocarpa* Curr. in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XXIV, 153; Cke. *Handb.* p. 688 (No. 2047).  
*Lachnella diplocarpa* Phill. *Brit. Discom.* p. 232; Sacc. *Syll. F.* VIII, 398 (No. 1640).  
*Diplocarpa Curreyana* Masee, *Brit. F. Fl.* IV, 307.

Seaver (*Mycol.* XXIX, 175) recently described and illustrated this species when it was discovered in North America. He maintained *Encoelia Bloxami* Phill. (cf. note 13) as a distinct species, since the colour of its hymenium is described as different ("lurid brown" instead of green). Phillips drew up his description, however, from an old herbarium specimen, and I think no importance should therefore be attributed to this alleged difference.

56. *Dasyscypha luteola* (Curr.) Sacc. *Syll. F.* VIII, 440 (No. 1830); Boud. *Discom. d'Eur.* p. 119.  
*Helotium luteolum* Curr. in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XXIV, 153; Cke. *Handb.* p. 710 (No. 2138); Masee, *Brit. F. Fl.* IV, 240.  
*Lachnella luteola* Phill. *Brit. Discom.* p. 247.

This species is—according to the type specimen at Kew and the published illustration—identical with the fungus generally known as *Lachnum pygmaeum* (Fr.) Bres. (cf. notes 53, 64, 65, and 69).

57. ***Dasyscypha Rhytismatis*** (Phill.) Sacc. *Syll. F.* VIII, 453 (No. 1886); Masee, *Brit. F. Fl.* IV, 329; Boud. *Discom. d'Eur.* p. 120.  
*Peziza (Dasyscypha) Rhytismae* Phill. in *Grev.* VIII, 101.  
*Lachnella Rhytismae* Phill. *Brit. Discom.* p. 250.

This is a species of *Lachnum* and identical with *L. echinulatum* Rehm (1881) (not *Peziza echinulata* Auersw. 1868). Rehm's specific epithet is antedated by Phillips, and the name thus has to stand as ***Lachnum Rhytismatis*** (Phill.) Nannf. n.comb.

58. ***Dermatea Pseudoplatani*** Phill. in *Grev.* XVII, 45; Sacc. *Syll. F.* VIII, 552 (No. 2274); Boud. *Discom. d'Eur.* p. 160.  
*Scleroderis Pseudoplatani* Masee, *Brit. F. Fl.* IV, 125.

This species belongs to *Pezicula*, but as several such species are described from *Acer*, a definite opinion on the specific status of this form must be postponed until cultural experiments have been carried out.

59. ***Durella livida*** (B. & Br.) Sacc. *Syll. F.* VIII, 795 (No. 3260); Boud. *Discom. d'Eur.* p. 154.  
*Patellaria livida* B. & Br. in *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (2), XIII, 466 (No. 775); Cke. *Handb.* p. 717 (No. 2167); Masee in *J. Linn. Soc. (Bot.)*, XXXV, 105.  
*Dermatea livida* Phill. *Brit. Discom.* p. 340.  
*Dermatella livida* Sacc. *Syll. F.* VIII, 490 (No. 2027).  
*Scleroderis livida* Masee, *Brit. F. Fl.* IV, p. 127.  
*Pezicula livida* Boud. *Discom. d'Eur.* p. 159.

This is a true *Pezicula* (comp. Nannfeldt, 1932, p. 93) and was subjected to thorough studies in recent papers by Mary Gregor Wilson (*Ann. Bot.* XLV, as *Dermatea livida*) and Wollenweber (*Arb. biol. Reichsanstalt f. Land- u. Forstwirtschaft*, XXII).

60. ***Ephelina Prunellae*** Phill. ex A. L. Sm. in *Trans. Brit. mycol. Soc.* III, 114.

This species is identical with *Beloniella Brunellae* Lind (*Ann. mycol.* v, 274), the description of which was published a year earlier. It should be placed in the genus *Fabraea* and its valid name becomes thus ***F. Brunellae*** (Lind) Nannf. n.comb.

Its mycelial (and conidial) stage, *Asteroma Prunellae* Purt., has long been known. (Cf. e.g. Grove, *Brit. Stem- and Leaf-fungi*, II, 140.)

61. ***Erinella apala*** ("hapala") (B. & Br.) Sacc. *Syll. F.* VIII, 509 (No. 2099); Masee, *Brit. F. Fl.* IV, 303; Boud. *Discom. d'Eur.* p. 122.

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*Peziza apala* B. & Br. in *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (2), vii, 180 (No. 561); Cke. *Handb.* p. 691 (No. 2060).

*Lachnella apala* Phill. *Brit. Discom.* p. 253.

This is a true species of *Lachnum*, though it has septate spores (cf. Nannfeldt, 1932, p. 262). It is identical with *Erinella juncicola* (Fuck.) Rehm, but as this epithet is the earlier one, the valid name is *Lachnum apalum* (B. & Br.) Nannf. (*Sv. Bot. Tidskr.* xxx, 299).

62. ***Helotium aquaticum*** Curr. in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* xxiv, 154; Cke. *Handb.* p. 711 (No. 2139); Masee, *Brit. F. Fl.* iv, 251; Boud. *Discom. d'Eur.* p. 114.

*Hymenoscypha aquatica* Phill. *Brit. Discom.* p. 134.

*Phialea aquatica* Sacc. *Syll. F.* viii, 267 (No. 1105).

I could not find any fruit bodies on the type specimen (at Kew), but the description leaves little doubt that this species was based on dwarfed specimens of *Ombrophila Clavus* (A. & S. ex Fr.) Cke.

63. ***Helotium Calyculus*** (Sow.) Fr. *S. Veg. Scand.* p. 355; Berk. *Outl.* p. 372; Cke. *Handb.* p. 711 (No. 2142); Masee, *Brit. F. Fl.* iv, 248; Boud. *Discom. d'Eur.* p. 114.

*Peziza Calyculus* "Sw." in Sow. *Engl. F.* pl. 116; Berk. in *Engl. Fl.* v, pt. 2, p. 202.

*Hymenoscypha Calyculus* Phill. *Brit. Discom.* p. 136.

*Phialea Calyculus* Sacc. *Syll. F.* viii, 267 (No. 1106).

Sowerby's specimen (at Kew) shows a fungus closely related to, or (probably) identical with, *Helotium virgultorum* (Vahl ex Fr.) Fr. I must refrain, however, from a definite opinion until I have finished my studies on the genus *Helotium*. It seems to me that far too many branch-inhabiting species of *Helotium* are listed in the floras.

64. ***Helotium flexipes*** Cke. & Phill. ap. Phill. in *Grev.* xix, 106; Boud. *Discom. d'Eur.* p. 114.

*Phialea flexipes* Sacc. *Syll. F.* x, 9 (No. 4497).

This is another synonym of *Lachnum pygmaeum* (Fr.) Bres. (cf. notes 53, 56, 65, and 69), though the description is very deficient. The substratum is coniferous wood.

65. ***Helotium Hedwigii*** (Phill.) Masee, *Brit. F. Fl.* iv, 243; Boud. *Discom. d'Eur.* p. 113.

*Hymenoscypha Hedwigii* Phill. *Brit. Discom.* p. 130.

*Phialea Hedwigii* Sacc. *Syll. F.* viii, 260 (No. 1075).

The following particulars about the type specimen are given in the original description: "On twigs of hazel, May" and "Hanwood, near Shrewsbury". In Phillips's herbarium (*Brit. Mus.*) the species is represented only by a water-colour drawing dated "May 1876" and

a specimen labelled: "On hazel, Hanwood, June 1876." The latter specimen matches the drawing and the description so well that I do not hesitate to regard them as the same species, which furthermore proves to be identical with *Lachnum pygmaeum* (Fr.) Bres. (cf. notes 53, 56, 64, 69).

66. *Hyalinia albella* (With.) Boud. *Discom. d' Eur.* p. 103.

*Peziza* "albella With. Arr. iv, 350" ex Fr. *Syst. mycol.* II, 146.

*Helotium albellum* Karst. *Myc. fenn.* I, 116.

*Pezizella albella* Sacc. *Syll. F.* VIII, 280 (No. 1161).

*Pseudopeziza albella* Masee, *Brit. F. Fl.* IV, 202.

As far as I can ascertain no such species was ever described by Withering. In the publication cited (Ed. III, 1796) a *Peziza albida* (sic!) is found on p. 350, but this has apothecia  $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{3}{4}$  in. in diameter, and seems to be identical with, or closely allied to, *Peziza Adae* Sadl. Karsten's and Masee's *Helotium albellum* (resp. *Pseudopeziza albella*) is *Allophylaria vulgaris* (Fr.) Nannf. Fries (*loc. cit.*) puts "*Peziza albella* With." as a synonym to his *Peziza vulgaris*. In the *Index alphabeticus* to *Systema mycologicum* the correct name *Peziza albida* With. is found, and not *albella*.

67. *Hyalinia auricolor* (Blox. ap. B. & Br.) Boud. *Discom. d' Eur.* p. 104. *Peziza* (*Mollisia*) *auricolor* Blox. ap. B. & Br. in *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (3), xv, 445 (No. 1068); Cke. *Handb.* p. 700 (No. 2098).

*Calloria auricolor* Phill. *Brit. Discom.* p. 334.

*Orbilina auricolor* Sacc. *Syll. F.* VIII, 625 (No. 2575); Masee, *Brit. F. Fl.* IV, 148.

As I surmised earlier (Nannfeldt, 1932, p. 254), this species is identical with *Orbilina inflatula* Karst. It is a true *Orbilina*, the valid name of which is *Orbilina auricolor* (Blox. ap. B. & Br.) Sacc.

68. *Hyalinia ulcerata* (Phill. & Plowr.) Boud. *Discom. d' Eur.* p. 104.

*Peziza* (*Mollisia*) *ulcerata* Phill. & Plowr. in *Grev.* IV, 122.

*Calloria ulcerata* Phill. *Brit. Discom.* p. 330.

*Orbilina ulcerata* Sacc. *Syll. F.* VIII, 630 (No. 2595).

As generally accepted, this species is identical with *Peziza Tripolii* B. & Br. It may belong to the genus *Laetinaevia* Nannf. (cf. note 91).

69. *Hyphoscypha nuda* (Phill.) Boud. *Discom. d' Eur.* p. 122.

*Peziza nuda* Phill. in *Scot. Nat.* VI, 124; Phill. & Plowr. in *Grev.* VIII, 101.

*Lachnella nuda* Phill. *Brit. Discom.* p. 247.

*Helotium nudum* Masee, *Brit. F. Fl.* IV, 498.

*Helotium Phillipsii* Sacc. *Syll. F.* VIII, 220 (No. 893).

No specimen seems to exist of this species, but a water-colour drawing in Phillips's herbarium (Brit. Mus.) as well as the description indicate clearly *Lachnum pygmaeum* (Fr.) Bres. (cf. notes 53, 56, 64, and 65).

70. ***Keithia tetraspora*** (Phill. & Keith) Sacc. *Syll. F.* x, 50 (No. 4649); Masee, *Brit. F. Fl.* iv, 49; Boud. *Discom. d'Eur.* p. 179.  
*Phacidium tetrasporum* Phill. & Keith, *Gard. Chron.*, n.s., xiv, 308; Phill. *Brit. Discom.* p. 388.

This species was fully described by Durand (*Mycol.* v, 8-9) in a monograph of the genus *Keithia*.

71. ***Lachnella tricolor*** (Sow. ex Fr.) Phill. *Brit. Discom.* p. 240; Sacc. *Syll. F.* viii, 394 (No. 1621); Boud. *Discom. d'Eur.* p. 123.  
*Peziza tricolor* Sow. *Engl. F.* tab. 369; Fr. *Syst. mycol.* ii, 134; Berk. in *Engl. Fl.* v, pt. 2, p. 204; Berk. *Ouil.* p. 368; Cke. *Handb.* p. 687 (No. 2042).  
*Dasyphypha tricolor* Masee, *Brit. F. Fl.* iv, 364.

No authentic specimens could be found, but the description leaves no doubt of the identity of Sowerby's fungus. The specimens in Moug. & Nestl. *St. crypt.* No. 1189, show, as Rehm has already pointed out, that *Peziza Godroniana* Mont. is the same fungus, and the description of *Dasyphypha coerulea* Schroet. (*Schles. Krypt.-Fl.* iii, pt. 2, p. 86) indicates another synonym. The true taxonomic position of this species is still obscure to me.

72. ***Lecanidion minutissimum*** (Phill.) Sacc. *Syll. F.* viii, 799 (No. 3278); Boud. *Discom. d'Eur.* p. 155.  
*Patellaria minutissima* Phill. *Brit. Discom.* p. 362; Masee, *Brit. F. Fl.* iv, 106.

No specimen, but only a water-colour drawing, could be found in Phillips's herbarium (Brit. Mus.). Rehm (*Discom.* p. 286) surmises that this species is identical with *Durella commutata* Fuck., and the drawing strengthens this opinion. It is hardly possible that the description is correct in stating that the minute spores ( $6 \times 3 \mu$ ) finally become 3-septate.

73. ***Micropodia aspidiicola*** (B. & Br.) Boud. *Discom. d'Eur.* p. 128.  
*Peziza (Dasyphyphae) aspidiicola* B. & Br. in *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (2), xiii, 465 (No. 771); Berk. *Ouil.* p. 369; Cke. *Handb.* p. 691 (No. 2058).  
*Lachnella aspidiicola* Phill. *Brit. Discom.* p. 245.  
*Dasyphypha aspidiicola* Sacc. *Syll. F.* viii, 451 (No. 1878); Masee, *Brit. F. Fl.* iv, 338.

Von Höhnel's statement that this species is identical with *Peziza chrysostigma* Fr. is correct (comp. note 77).

74. *Mollisia aquosa* (B. & Br.) Phill. *Brit. Discom.* p. 172; Sacc. *Syll. F.* VIII, 333 (No. 1382); Masee, *Brit. F. Fl.* IV, 206; Boud. *Discom. d'Eur.* p. 137.

*Peziza (Mollisia) aquosa* B. & Br. in *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (4), VII, 434 (No. 1326).

This is an addition to the long list of synonyms to *Mollisia ligni* (Desm.) Karst., given by von Höhnel (*Fr. z. M.* No. 1112) (cf. also note 76).

75. *Mollisia jugosa* (Phill. & Plowr.) Phill. *Brit. Discom.* p. 184; Masee, *Brit. F. Fl.* IV, 220; Boud. *Discom. d'Eur.* p. 139.

*Peziza (Mollisia) jugosa* Phill. & Plowr. in *Grev.* XIII, 74.

*Pyrenopeziza jugosa* Sacc. *Syll. F.* VIII, 355 (No. 1466).

No Discomycete could be detected on the type specimen, stems, apparently of *Digitalis purpurea*. The only fungus found was an immature pseudosphaerious one, seated in darkened spots. The description refers probably to that.

76. *Mollisia lignicola* Phill. in *Grev.* XV, 113; Phill. *Brit. Discom.* p. 180; Rehm, *Discom.* p. 522; Masee, *Brit. F. Fl.* IV, 206; Boud. *Discom. d'Eur.* p. 139.

*Pyrenopeziza lignicola* Sacc. *Syll. F.* VIII, 366 (No. 1511).

Von Höhnel (*Fr. z. M.* No. 1112) pointed out that this species is identical with *Mollisia ligni* (Desm.) Karst. and the examination of the type specimen (in Brit. Mus.) proves this to be correct. *Mollisia ligni* is the valid name.

77. *Mollisiella filicum* (Phill. ap. Phill. & Plowr.) Boud. *Discom. d'Eur.* p. 142.

*Peziza (Mollisia) filicum* Phill. ap. Phill. & Plowr. in *Grev.* XIII, 74.

*Mollisia filicum* Phill. *Brit. Discom.* p. 191; Masee, *Brit. F. Fl.* IV, 217.

*Pezizella filicum* Sacc. *Syll. F.* VIII, 281 (No. 1166).

This species is identical with *Peziza chrysostigma* Fr. as understood by von Höhnel (*Mitt. bot. Inst. techn. Hochsch. Wien*, III, 75), who placed it in the genus *Phialea* as a somewhat aberrant member of that genus, *P. chrysostigma* (Fr.) v. Höhn. There are, unfortunately, no specimens in the Fries herbarium, but his description leaves no doubt as to the correctness of von Höhnel's interpretation. The species in question in my opinion is better placed in the genus *Allophylaria* as *A. chrysostigma* (Fr.) Nannf. n.comb. (cf. Nannfeldt, 1932, p. 290).

As von Höhnel pointed out, *Peziza versicolor* Desm. is the same species, but Phillips's *Mollisia versicolor* is *Hyaloscypha flaveola* (Cke.) Nannf. (comp. note 98). On the other hand, Masee (*Brit. F. Fl.* IV,



218) described as *Mollisia versicolor* (Desm.) Phill., the original species, though he gave the spore measurements rather large.

*Peziza aspidiicola* B. & Br. is also this species (comp. note 77).

The descriptions of *Calloria chrystigma* Phill. and *Mollisia chryso-stigma* Masee refer to *Hyaloscypha flaveola* (cf. note 98).

78. ***Pachydisca badia*** (Phill.) Boud. *Discom. d'Eur.* p. 94.

*Helotium badium* Phill. *Brit. Discom.* p. 167; Sacc. *Syll. F.* VIII, 246 (No. 1013); Masee, *Brit. F. Fl.* IV, 234.

I cannot find any difference between this species and *Helotium salicellum* Fr. as understood by Nylander, Karsten, Rehm, Masee, etc. The fruit-bodies are somewhat dark, but this may be due to great age and poor preservation.

79. ***Pachydisca fibuliformis*** (Bolt. ex Fr.) Boud. *Discom. d'Eur.* p. 94.

*Helvella fibuliformis* Bolt. *Hist. Fung. Halifax*, p. 176.

*Peziza Helotium fibuliformis* Fr. *Syst. mycol.* II, 155; Berk. in *Engl. Fl.* v, pt. 2, p. 207.

*Helotium fibuliforme* Berk. *Outl.* p. 371; Cke. *Handb.* p. 707 (No. 2126); Sacc. *Syll. F.* VIII, 250 (No. 1032); Phill. *Brit. Discom.* p. 156; Masee, *Brit. F. Fl.* IV, 270.

No authentic material of this species seems to exist, but the description very strongly suggests *Vibrissea truncorum* A. & S. ex Fr.

The fungus found by Phillips, and described by him as probably identical with Bolton's species, seems to have been *Ombrophila Clavus* (A. & S. ex Fr.) Cke.

80. ***Pachydisca sclerotioides*** (Berk.) Boud. *Discom. d'Eur.* p. 94.

*Peziza sclerotioides* Berk. in *Engl. Fl.* v, pt. 2, p. 208.

*Helotium sclerotioides* Berk. *Outl.* p. 371; Cke. *Handb.* p. 708 (No. 2128); Phill. *Brit. Discom.* p. 170; Sacc. *Syll. F.* VIII, 236 (No. 236 (No. 960).

As Masee stated [*loc. cit.* and *J. Linn. Soc. (Bot.)*, xxxv, 116], this species is not a Discomycete but a sclerotium.

81. ***Pezicula dryina*** (Cke. ap. Phill.) Sacc. *Syll. F.* VIII, 313 (No. 1302); Boud. *Discom. d'Eur.* p. 159.

*Dermatea dryina* Cke. in *Grev.* VII, 62 (nom. nud.); Cke. ap. Phill. *Brit. Discom.* p. 340.

*Cenangium dryinum* Masee, *Brit. F. Fl.* IV, 117.

This is a true *Pezicula*, but specific limits within that genus can be drawn only after extensive and thorough cultural studies. Thus the question of its possible identity with other species of *Pezicula* described from oak must be left open for the present.

82. ***Pezicula Fagi*** (Phill.) Boud. *Discom. d'Eur.* p. 159.  
*Dermatea Fagi* Phill. *Brit. Discom.* p. 344.  
*Dermatella (Dermatina) Fagi* Sacc. *Syll. F.* VIII, 492 (No. 2033).  
*Scleroderris Fagi* Masee, *Brit. F. Fl.* IV, 127.

A true *Pezicula*, probably identical with *P. carpinea* (Pers. ex Fr.) Tul. (cf. Wollenweber, *Arb. biol. Reichsanstalt f. Land- u. Forstwirtschaft* XXII).

83. ***Pezicula rhabarbarina*** (Berk.) Boud. *Discom. d'Eur.* p. 159.  
*Peziza rhabarbarina* Berk. in *Engl. Fl.* v, pt. 2, p. 197.  
*Patellaria rhabarbarina* Berk. *Outl.* p. 373; Cke. *Handb.* p. 717 (No. 2164).  
*Lachnella rhabarbarina* Fr. *S. Veg. Scand.* p. 365.  
*Dermatea rhabarbarina* Phill. *Brit. Discom.* p. 343.  
*Pezicula rhabarbarina* Fuck. *Symb. myc.* p. 278; Sacc. *Syll. F.* VIII, 311 (No. 1295).

This is a typical *Pezicula*, the valid name of which is *P. Rubi* (Lib.) Niessl (cf. Nannfeldt, 1932, p. 94, and note 35; Wollenweber, *loc. cit.*).

84. ***Peziza asterostoma*** Phill. in *Grev.* VIII, 140.  
*Dasyscypha asterostoma* Masee, *Brit. F. Fl.* IV, 339.

This fungus has generally been united with *Peziza spirotricha* Oudem. and was cited in Ramsbottom's list as *Urceolella spirotricha* (Oudem.) Boud. These fungi are closely related and both belong to the genus *Unguicularia* v. Höhn., but the British fungus has longer hairs than the Dutch one, and may be specifically distinct (cf. Masee, *loc. cit.*). The forms of *Unguicularia* are in great need of a critical comparison.

85. ***Phacidium Calthae*** Phill. ap. Stevenson, *Myc. Scot.* p. 344; Phill. in *Grev.* VIII, 103; Phill. *Brit. Discom.* p. 391; Sacc. *Syll. F.* VIII, 720 (No. 2954); Boud. *Discom. d'Eur.* p. 178.  
*Pseudopeziza Calthae* Masee, *Brit. F. Fl.* IV, 192.

This species belongs to the Pseudopezizoideae as delimited by me (Nannfeldt, 1932, pp. 175 *seqq.*). It is identical not only with *Naevia Calthae* (Phill.?) Karst. but also—in spite of Rehm's opinion (*Discom.* p. 601) to the contrary—with *Fabraea Rousseauana* Sacc. & Bomm. As the spores may finally become 1-septate, its position is in *Fabraea*, if there are sufficient reasons for keeping *Fabraea* generically distinct from *Pseudopeziza*. Phillips's specific epithet has priority, and the valid name of the species is thus ***Fabraea Calthae*** (Phill.) Nannf. n.comb.

86. ***Phacidium humigenum*** Cke. & Masee in *Grev.* XVI, 78; Sacc. *Syll. F.* VIII, 717 (No. 2937); Boud. *Discom. d'Eur.* p. 178.  
*Phacidium terrestre* var. *humigenum* Masee, *Brit. F. Fl.* IV, 58.

This is only the common *Podophacidium xanthomela* (Pers. ex Fr.) Schroet. Numerous varieties and related species have been described but I am unable to find any tangible differences.

I have studied the type specimen of *Peziza xanthomela* in Herb. Persoon (Leiden No. 910, 261-830) and this shows the common interpretation of Persoon's name to be correct.

87. ***Phacidium simulatum*** B. & Br. in *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (3), VII, 451 (No. 967); Cke. *Handb.* p. 754 (No. 2273); Phill. *Brit. Discom.* p. 390; Sacc. *Syll. F.* VIII, 718 (No. 2943); Boud. *Discom. d'Eur.* p. 178.

*Pseudopeziza simulata* Masee, *Brit. F. Fl.* IV, 198.

*Pyrenopeziza simulata* Rehm, *Discom.* p. 627 (nom. eventuale).

This is a species of *Pyrenopeziza*, belonging to the same group as *P. Bubakii* Klika, *P. Euphrasiae* (Fuck.) J. Kze., etc. (cf. Nannfeldt, 1932, p. 141). The host-plant is *Satureja vulgaris* (= *Clinopodium vulgare*) and the fungus is doubtfully distinct from *Pyrenopeziza Lycopodis* ("Lycopi" and "Lycopsidis") Rehm on *Lycopus europaeus*, *Pyrenopeziza pusilla* Sacc. & Speg. on *Mentha* sp., and *Pyrenopeziza labiatarum* (Ges.) Rehm on *Mentha rotundifolia*.

88. ***Phaeangella Ulicis*** (Cke.) Masee, *Brit. F. Fl.* IV, 136; Boud. *Discom. d'Eur.* p. 164.

*Dermatea Ulicis* Cke. in *Grev.* III, 186; Phill. *Brit. Discom.* p. 339.

*Cenangella (Phaeangella) Ulicis* Sacc. *Syll. F.* VIII, 592 (No. 2450).

This is a species of *Encoelia*. It seems to be very close to *Cenangium Sarothamni* Fuck., at least as described by Rehm (*Discom.* p. 223). Masee & Crossland (*Naturalist*, 1901, p. 179) evidently had a different fungus in mind.

89. ***Pirottaea Vectis*** (B. & Br.) Phill. *Brit. Discom.* p. 284; Sacc. *Syll. F.* VIII, 389 (No. 1605); Boud. *Discom. d'Eur.* p. 135.

*Peziza (Dasyscyphae) Vectis* B. & Br. in *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (3), VII, 449 (No. 957); Cke. *Handb.* p. 692 (No. 2063); Masee in *J. Linn. Soc. (Bot.)*, xxxv, 92.

*Echinella Vectis* Masee, *Brit. F. Fl.* IV, 304.

This is a true *Pirottaea*, restricted to stems of *Centaurea*. Its valid name is *Pirottaea brevipila* (Rob.) Boud. (cf. Nannfeldt, 1932, p. 131). This is the first species in Masee's new genus *Echinella*, "allied to the genus *Pirottaea*, but differing in the distinctly septate spores" (*Brit. F. Fl.* IV, 304). As I have shown previously, spore septation is a very fallacious character, and especially so amongst the Discomycetes. Moreover, Masee placed very different species in the same genus, viz. *Echinella setulosa* Masee & Crossl. (= *Trichobelonium obscurum*

Rehm, note 19), *E. Senecionis* (Cke. & Phill.) Masee (= *Pirottaea Senecionis* (Cke. & Phill.) Nannf., Nannfeldt, 1932, p. 134), *Echinella Crosslandii* Masee (= *Lachnum corticale* (Fr.) Nannf., note 17), and *Echinella Stockii* (Cke. & Phill.) Masee (= *Pyrenopeziza* sp., note 27).

90. ***Pseudopeziza Alismatis*** (Phill. & Trail) Sacc. *Syll. F.* viii, 728 (No. 2986); Masee, *Brit. F. Fl.* iv, 194; Boud. *Discom. d'Eur.* p. 180.

*Mollisia* (*Pseudopeziza*) *Alismatis* Phill. & Trail in *Grev.* xvi, 93.

This is no *Pseudopeziza* but belongs to the genus *Pyrenopeziza* Fuck., emend. Nannf.

91. ***Pseudopeziza Tripolii*** ("Tripolii") (B. & Br.) Masee, *Brit. F. Fl.* iv, 201.

*Peziza* (*Mollisia*) *Tripolii* B. & Br. *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (4), xvii, (No. 1623).

This is identical with *Peziza ulcerata* Phill. & Plowr. and may belong to the genus *Laetinaevia* Nannf. (cf. note 68).

92. ***Pyrenopeziza digitalina*** (Phill.) Sacc. *Syll. F.* viii, 358 (No. 1477); Boud. *Discom. d'Eur.* p. 133.

*Peziza atrata* var. *digitalina* Phill. *Elv. Brit.* No. 128.

*Mollisia digitalina* Phill. *Brit. Discom.* p. 190; Masee, *Brit. F. Fl.* iv, 211.

This is a typical member of the genus *Pyrenopeziza*, belonging to that homogeneous group which I have exemplified, for example, by *P. Arctii* (Phill.) Nannf. and *P. Chamaenerii* Nannf. (Nannfeldt, 1932, p. 140). *P. digitalina* is most probably restricted to stems of *Digitalis*. The same species is distributed in Syd. *Mycoth. germ.* No. 327 as *Mollisia atrata* f. *digitalina*.

93. ***Pyrenopeziza urticicola*** (Phill.) Boud. *Discom. d'Eur.* p. 135.

*Peziza urticicola* Phill. *Elv. Brit.* No. 177.

*Mollisia urticicola* Phill. *Brit. Discom.* p. 177; Sacc. *Syll. F.* viii, 323 (No. 1341); Masee, *Brit. F. Fl.* iv, 210.

This is a true *Pyrenopeziza*, belonging to the same group as the preceding one. The morphological differences are very feeble between most of these species, which are, however, restricted to certain host-plants.

When I recently reported this species as new to Sweden (*Sv. Bot. Tidskr.* xxx, 304), it was by an inexcusable oversight cited as "*Pyrenopeziza urticicola* (Phill.) Nannf. n.comb."

94. *Rhytisma Empetri* B. White ex B. & Br. in *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (4), xvii, 145 (No. 1630); Sacc. *Syll. F.* viii, 761 (No. 3125); Boud. *Discom. d' Eur.* p. 185.

This fungus is not a Discomycete but a conidial stage of unknown relationship. It is identical with *Melasmia Empetri* Magn.

95. *Trichopeziza carinata* Cke. & Masee in *Grev.* xxi, 121; Sacc. *Syll. F.* xi, 412 (No. 2563); Boud. *Discom. d' Eur.* p. 131.

*Dasyscypha carinata* Masee, *Brit. F. Fl.* iv, 339.

This is a species of *Unguicularia* and cannot be separated from the octosporous main form of *Dasyscypha Winteriana* Rehm. Its valid name is *Unguicularia Winteriana* (Rehm) Nannf. n.comb.

96. *Trichopeziza Grevillei* (Berk.) Sacc. *Syll. F.* viii, 407 (No. 1674); Boud. *Discom. d' Eur.* p. 131.

*Peziza Grevillei* Berk. in *Engl. Fl.* v, pt. 2, p. 198; Berk. *Outl.* p. 369; Cke. *Handb.* p. 690 (No. 2056).

*Mollisia Grevillei* Phill. *Brit. Discom.* p. 180.

*Dasyscypha Grevillei* Masee, *Brit. F. Fl.* iv, 359.

The examination of the type specimen shows this species to be a delicate *Lachnum*, very close to, or perhaps identical with, *L. brevopilum* v. Höhn. It is probably also conspecific with *Peziza Berkeleyi* Blox. ap. B. & Br. (cf. note 97).

97. *Urceolella Berkeleyi* (Blox. ap. B. & Br.) Boud. *Discom. d' Eur.* p. 130.

*Peziza (Dasyscyphae) Berkeleyi* Blox. ap. B. & Br. in *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (2), xiii, 464 (No. 770); Berk. *Outl.* p. 369; Cke. *Handb.* p. 690 (No. 2057).

*Lachnella Berkeleyi* Phill. *Brit. Discom.* p. 270.

*Trichopeziza Berkeleyi* Sacc. *Syll. F.* viii, 407 (No. 1673).

*Dasyscypha Berkeleyi* Masee, *Brit. F. Fl.* iv, 358.

The type specimen shows this species to be a very delicate *Lachnum*, hardly distinct from *L. brevopilum* v. Höhn. Whether it is specifically distinct from *Peziza Grevillei* Berk. (cf. note 96) and from *Calloria coniicola* Cke. & Phill. ap. Phill. (cf. note 4), is extremely doubtful.

98. *Urceolella? flaveola* (Cke.) Boud. *Discom. d' Eur.* p. 129.

*Peziza (Mollisia) flaveola* Cke. in *Grev.* I, 131.

*Mollisia flaveola* Phill. *Brit. Discom.* p. 192.

*Pezizella flaveola* Sacc. *Syll. F.* viii, 288 (No. 1203).

This species was dealt with by von Höhnel (*Mitt. bot. Inst. techn. Hochsch. Wien*, iii, 75), who gave a very good description of it. He placed it in *Dasyscypha* subgen. *Dasypezis*, together with *D. dematicola*

(B. & Br.) v. Höhn. and *D. resinifera* v. Höhn. I have demonstrated (Nannfeldt, 1932, pp. 260–265) that neither *Dasyscypha* nor *Dasypezis* can be used in von Höhnel's sense and that the three species cited all fall into the genus *Hyaloscypha* Boud., emend. Nannf. The species dealt with here will then become *Hyaloscypha flaveola* (Cke.) Nannf. n. comb.

As pointed out in part already by von Höhnel, *Calloria chrysostigma* sensu Phill. and *Mollisia chrysostigma* sensu Masee (not *Peziza chrysostigma* Fr. nor *Helotium chrysostigmum* Karst.) as well as *Mollisia versicolor* sensu Phill. (not sensu Masee) are all this species (cf. note 77).

99. ***Urceolella viburnicola*** (B. & Br.) Boud. *Discom. d'Eur.* p. 130.  
*Peziza viburnicola* B. & Br. in *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (3), xviii  
 (No. 1170); Cke. *Handb.* p. 706 (No. 2120).  
*Pyrenopeziza viburnicola* Sacc. *Syll. F.* viii, 366 (No. 1170).  
*Mollisia viburnicola* Phill. *Brit. Discom.* p. 185; Masee, *Brit. F. Fl.*  
 iv, 213.

The earliest name of this species according to von Höhnel (*Fr. z. M.* No. 1111) is *Phacidium commodum* Rob. It belongs to *Pyrenopeziza*, and its valid name is thus *Pyrenopeziza commoda* (Rob.) Nannf. (cf. Nannfeldt, 1932, p. 144, where a full description is given).

The host is always *Viburnum Lantana*.

100. ***Velutaria fraxinicola*** (B. & Br.) Boud. *Discom. d'Eur.* p. 158.  
*Peziza (Encoelium) fraxinicola* B. & Br. in *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (3),  
 xviii (No. 1160); Cke. *Handb.* p. 678 (No. 2011).  
*Lachnella fraxinicola* Phill. *Brit. Discom.* p. 275; Sacc. *Syll. F.*  
 viii, 396 (No. 1628)

The valid name of this species is *Velutaria rufo-olivacea* (A. & S. ex Fr.) Fuck. (cf. Nannfeldt, 1932, p. 302, and note 38).

(Accepted for publication 22 July 1939)