

Some new Discomycete species 8

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Ten new species of Discomycete are described: *Belonopsis juncicola*, *Bulbomollisia striata*, *Crocicreas sellingsensis*, *Hymenoscyphus fibrillosus*, *Hysterostegiella crassomarginata*, *Mollisia tenuispora*, *Mollisia alba*, *Pirottaea plantaginis*, *Psilachnum striatum* and *Scutomollisia papillata*.

Key words: Discomycetes, New species.

Belonopsis juncicola Graddon, sp. nov. (Fig. 1)

Apothecia sessilia ad 200 μm diam, disco flavo-fuscidulo. Receptaculum nigrum. Excipulum textura-globulosum, cellulis ad 10 μm , hyalinis; extus cellulis nigris. Margo angustus, hyalinis, cellulis 6 \times 3 μm . *Asci* ad 40 \times 5 μm , octospori, poro iodo adjuvente caerulescente. *Ascospores* 12-15 \times 2.5-3 μm , tenuiter clavatae, 1-septatae. *Paraphyses* filiformes, parte inferior furcatae, apicem 2-3 μm .

In culmis *Junci*, Gorsley, Herefords., Aug. 1982, W. D. Graddon. Holotypus in Herb. W. D. G. 3994.

From below, the apothecia show a central, hyaline mollisioid core 60 μm diam within a narrow ring of dark brown cells 6 μm diam. The hyaline excipulum cells terminate, at the surface, in a row of small clavate cells so dark in colour that they are difficult to distinguish. The species is placed in *Belonopsis* rather than *Niptera* in view of the proposal by Dennis (1972) that the latter genus be restricted to species of submerged hosts.

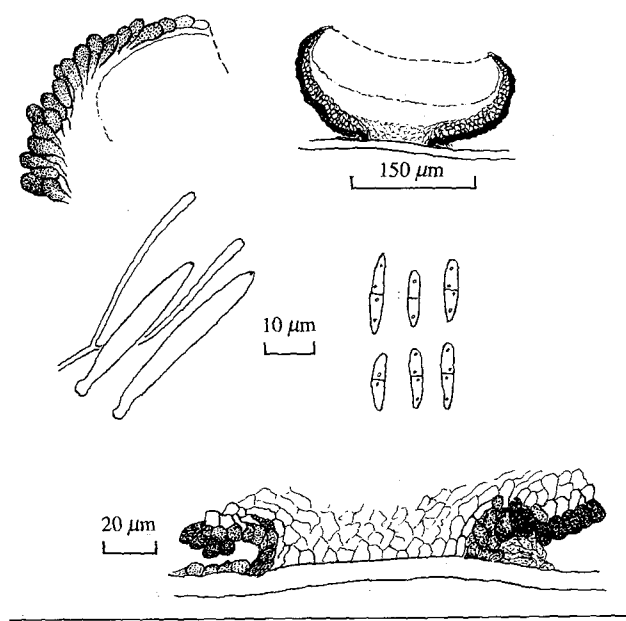
Bulbomollisia striata Graddon, sp. nov. (Fig. 2)

Apothecia ad 1.25 mm diam, gregaria vel sparsa, e basis innatus erumpentia, initio globosa, nigra, verticaliter striata dein plana. Hymenium humectatum griseo-pallidum; margine hyalino, intacto. Hymenium extus infra nigrum, supra pallidum, brunneo-rugulosum. Excipulum textura-globulosum, cellulis ad 10 μm diam, marginum versus in cellulis hyalinis, cylindraceutis, ad 40 \times 4 μm terminatum. *Asci* 45-50 \times 7-8 μm , octospori, poro minuto iodo adjuvante caerulescente. *Ascospores* 7-9 \times 2 μm , leniter clavatae, guttulis minutis praeditae. *Paraphyses* filiformes.

Ad culmis graminis, Ross-on-Wye, Herefords., June 1985, W. D. Graddon; typus in Herb. W. D. G. 4234.

The innate base, to 80 μm high \times 60 μm diam, has a thin wall, ca 12 μm , of minute brown cells which, at the top of the base, gradually enlarge and pass into the excipulum; the

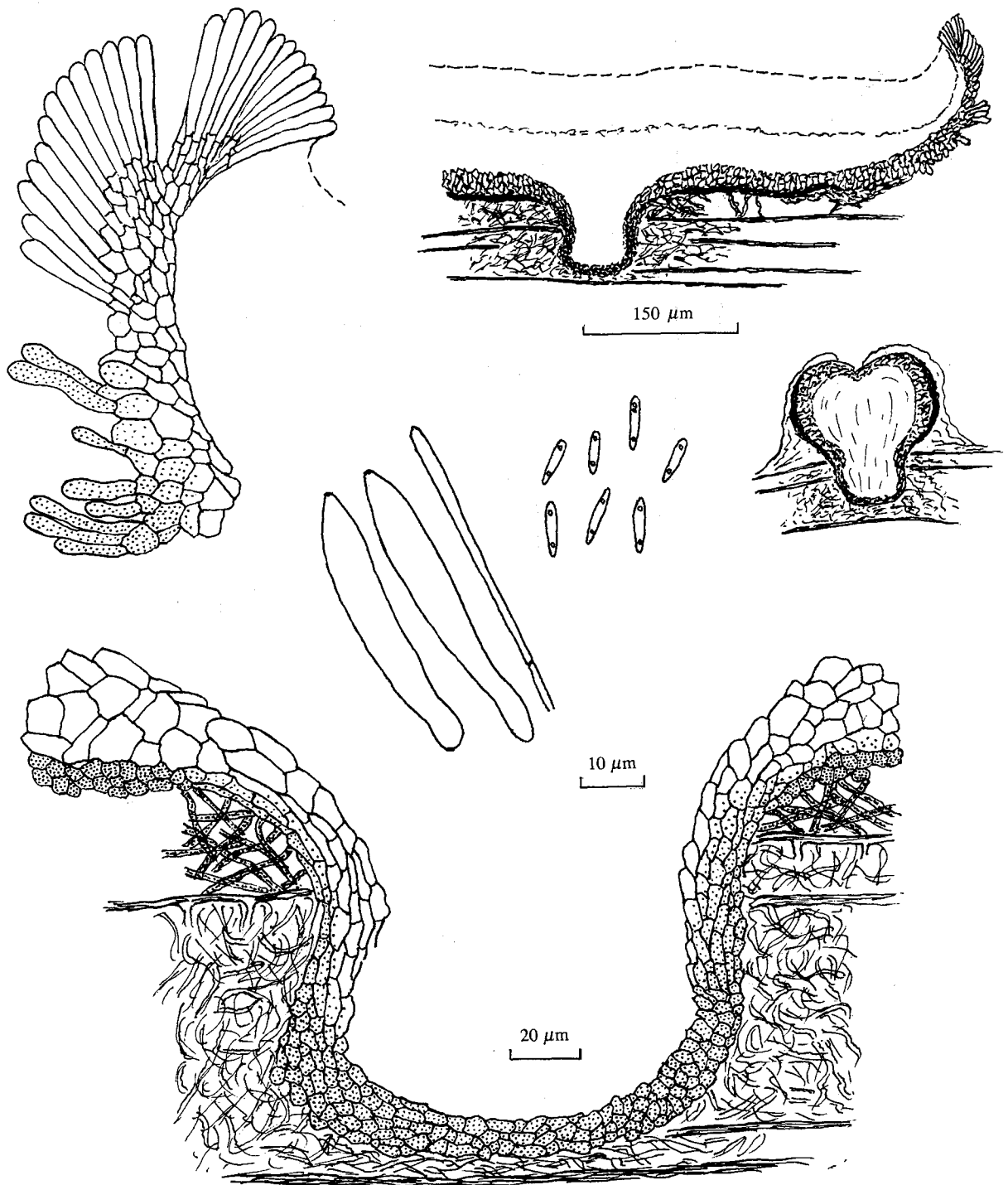
Fig. 1. *Belonopsis juncicola*. Median section, margin, base, asci, paraphysis spores.



interior of the base is of slender hyaline hyphae which pass into the hypothecium. Around the base, the host cells are filled with a mass of hyaline hyphae. The lower excipulum has an outer layer of very dark cells, the upper is hyaline and roughened by small pale brown cells projecting singly or in short chains.

Crocicreas sellingsensis Graddon, sp. nov. (Fig. 3)

Apothecia sparsa, stipitata, ad 350 μm lata, pallide-flava. Excipulum textura-oblita. *Asci* ad 90 \times 7 μm , octospori, poro iodo adjuvente

Fig. 2. *Bulbomollisia striata*. Median sections of young and mature apothecia, margin, base, asci, paraphysis, spores.

caerulescente. *Ascosporae* $12 \times 4 \mu\text{m}$, ellipticae, biguttulatae. *Paraphyses* filiformes, apicem clavatum ad $10 \times 4 \mu\text{m}$ incrassatae.

In caulibus *Epilobii hirsuti*, Sellinge, Kent, Oct. 1984, P. Wilberforce. Holotypus in Herb. W.D.G. 4226.

The yellow colour and the spores seem to characterize the species. I have been unable to match it with any species described in Carpenter (1981).

Hymenoscyphus fibrillosus Graddon, sp. nov. (Fig. 4)

Apothecia sessilia, alba, ad $300 \mu\text{m}$ diam; disco convexo. Excipulum basaliter $40 \mu\text{m}$ crassum, textura-prismaticum, cellulis $12\text{--}15 \mu\text{m}$, in

pilis flexuosis, ad $20 \times 2 \mu\text{m}$ excurrentibus; margine versus decrescent. Margo e cellulis hyalinis, cylindraceutis ad $20 \times 2 \mu\text{m}$. *Asci* ad $60 \times 7 \mu\text{m}$ octospori, poro iodo adjuvante caerulescente. *Ascosporae* $10 \times 13 \mu\text{m}$, fusiformes, guttulae prebitae. *Paraphyses* filiformes, apicem ad $3 \mu\text{m}$ incrassatae.

Ad lignum *Fagi*, Kerne bridge, Herefords., Nov. 1981, W. D. Graddon. Holotypus in Herb. W.D.G. 3903.

Structurally this species seems to be a *Calycellina* but, these being in general foliicolous, it is placed in *Hymenoscyphus* on account of its woody substrate.

Fig. 3. *Crocicreas sellingsensis*. Median section, margin, ascus, paraphysis, spores.

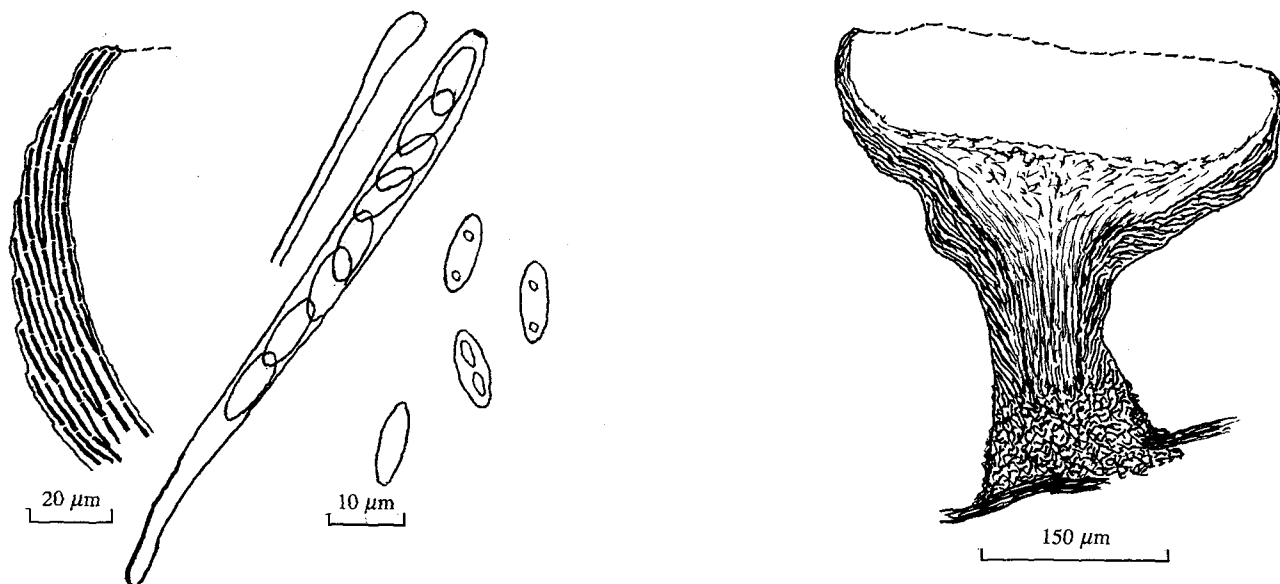
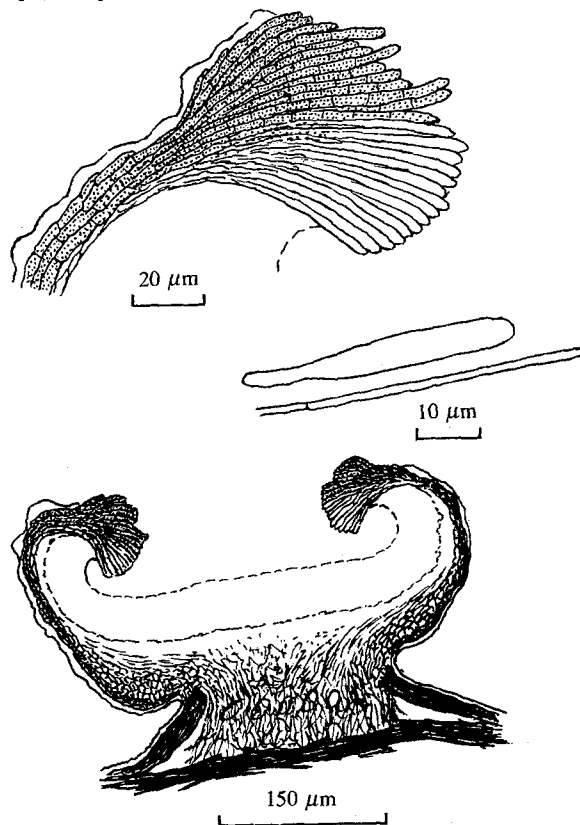
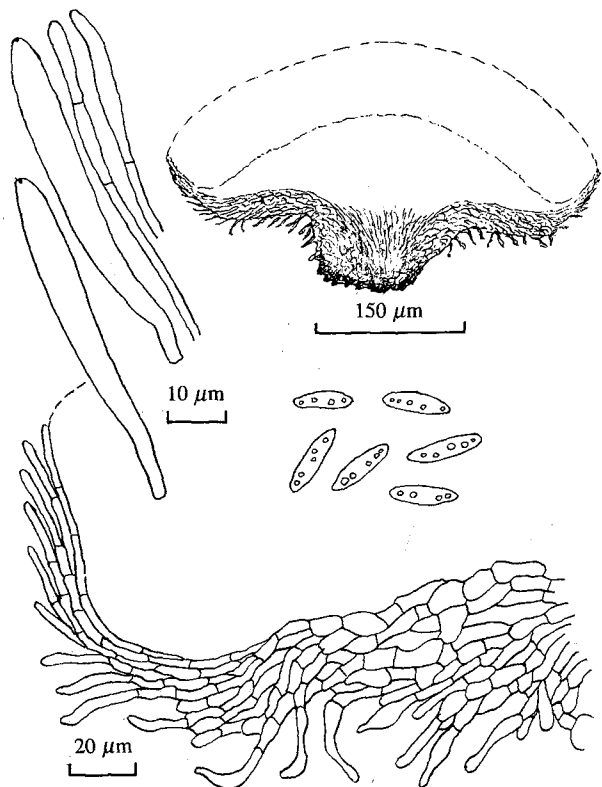


Fig. 4. *Hymenoscyphus fibrillosus*. Median section, excipulum and margin, asci, paraphyses, spores.

Fig. 5. *Hysterostegiella crassomarginata*. Median section, margin, ascus, paraphysis, spores.



***Hysterostegiella crassomarginata* Graddon, sp. nov.**

(Fig. 5)

Apothecia erumpentia, ad 0.5 mm diam, atra; disco crassiter marginato. Excipulum basale ad 45 µm crassum, lateraliter ad 15 µm; margo ad 60 µm, ascos superans. *Asci* 60 × 5 µm, octosporae, poro iodo adjuvante caerulescente. *Ascosporae* 5 × 1 µm. *Paraphyses* filiformes, 1–1.5 µm, ascos superantes ad 10 µm.

In foliis *Caricis rostratae*, Glen Affric, Inverness, May 1980, R. W. G. Dennis. Holotypus in K. W.D.G. 4295.

The hyaline apothecial base, 150 µm in diam, rests within the upturned host tissue of which the outermost thin layer

Fig. 6. *Mollisia tenuispora*. Median section, margin, base, ascus, paraphysis, spores.

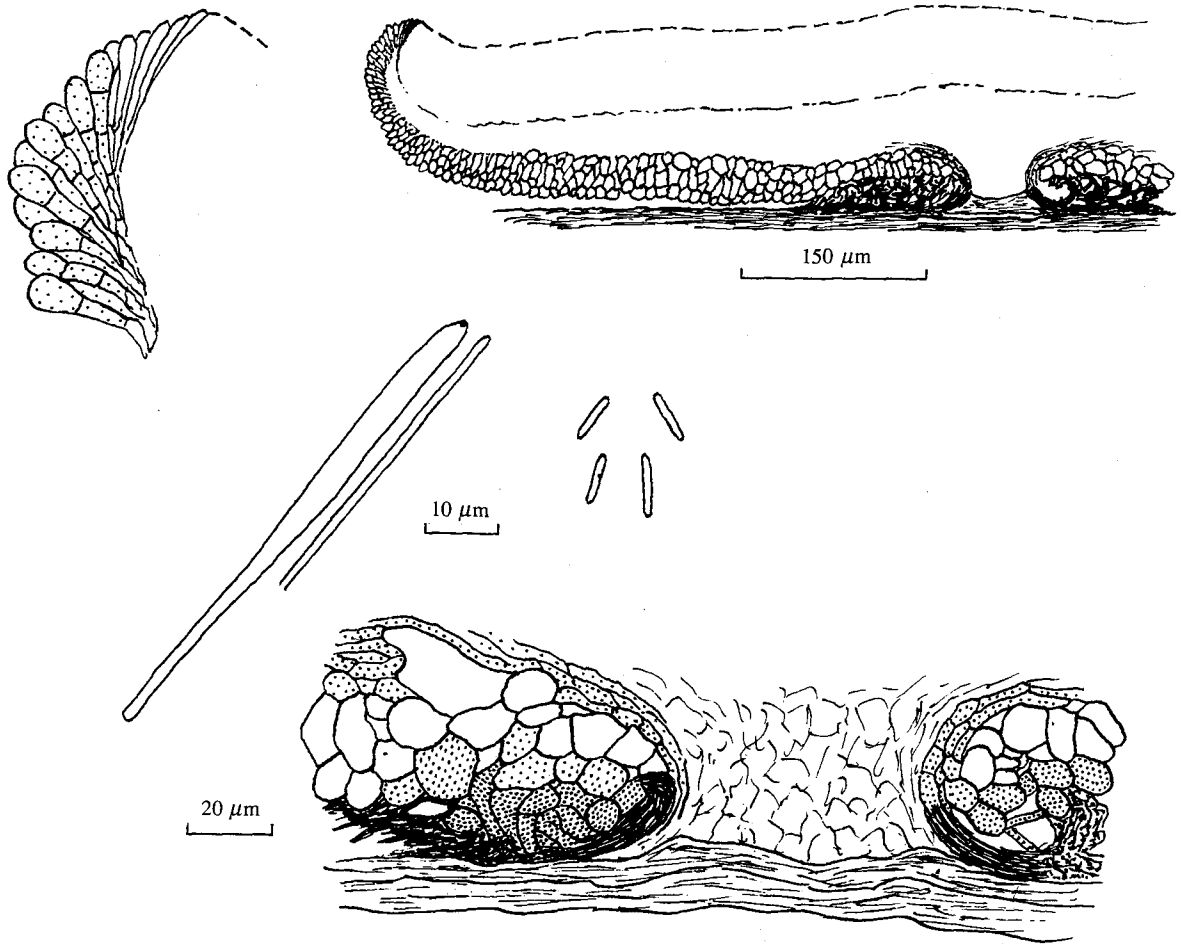
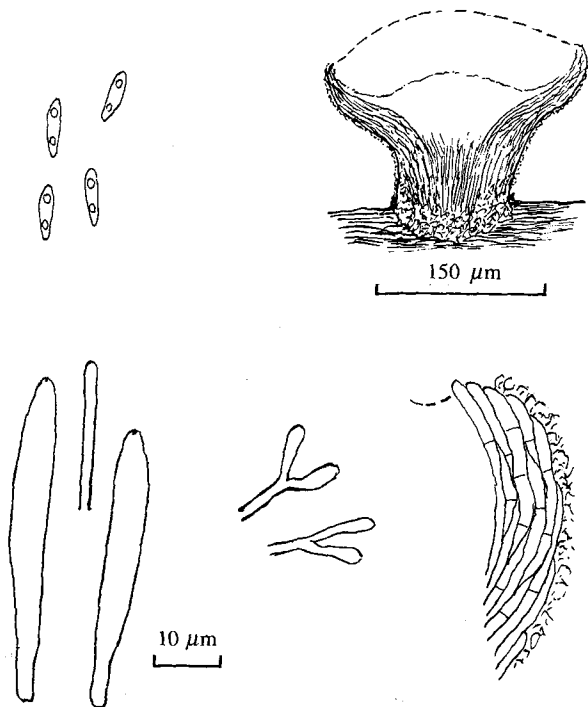


Fig. 7. *Mollisia alba*. Median section, margin, surface hairs, asci, paraphysis, spores.



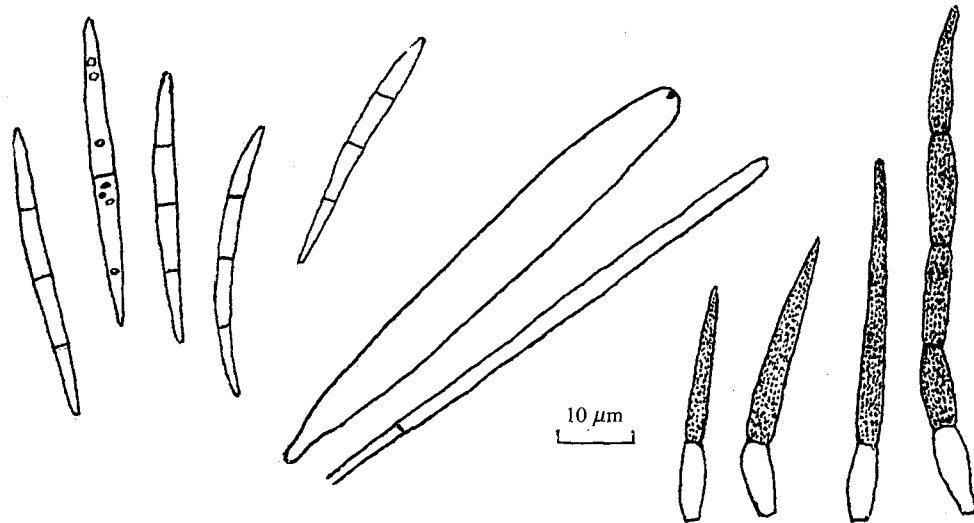
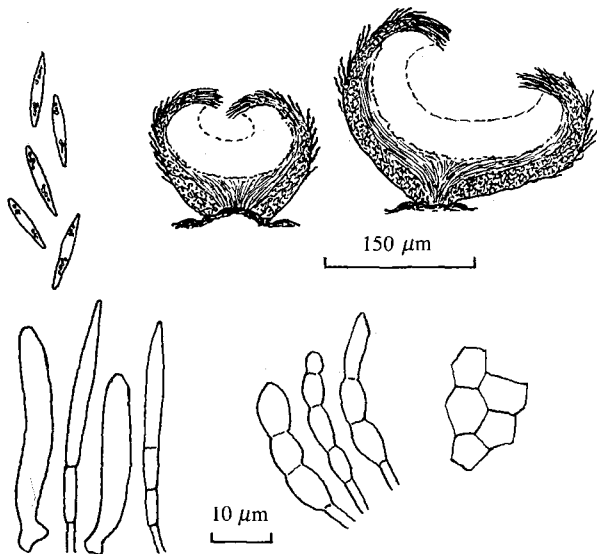
adheres to the receptacle almost to the margin. Laterally the excipulum is thin, 15 μm, and composed of dark brown rectangular cells; basally there is an inner layer of hyaline globose cells but these soon fade out. The margin is much swollen, to 60 μm, and overhangs the hymenium; the outer part is of dark brown cells, 10 × 2 μm; the inner of similar hyaline cells. The species seems well characterized by this margin and by the minute spores.

***Mollisia tenuispora* Graddon, sp. nov. (Fig. 6)**

Apothecia numerosa, ad 1 mm diam. Hymenium griseum, extus pallide-brunneum, glabrum. Margine compactum. Excipulum textura-globulosum. *Asci* ad 70 × 3 μm, octospori, poro iodo adjuvante caerulescente. *Ascosporae* 6–9 × 1 μm, tenuiter cylindraca. *Paraphyses* filiformes.

Ad caules *Pulicariae dysentericae*, Dorking, Surrey, Sept. 1980, R. W. G. Dennis. Holotypus in K, W.D.G. 3732.

The apothecia are sessile, have a pale grey disc lacking any conspicuous white margin. There is a central basal hyaline core, 50–60 μm diam. The basal excipulum, 30 μm thick, gradually thins to the compact margin. The species is characterized by the long slender asci containing eight very slender rod-like spores.

Fig. 8. *Pirottaea plantaginis*. Setae, ascus, paraphysis, spores.Fig. 9. *Psilachnum striatum*. Median section, excipular cells, hairs, asci, paraphyses, spores.**Mollisina alba** Graddon, sp. nov.

(Fig. 7)

Apothecia alba, sparsa, stipitata, ad 250 μm diam; extus minute puberula. Excipulum textura-prismaticum. *Asci* ad $50 \times 6 \mu\text{m}$, octospori, poro iodo adjuvante caerulescente. *Ascosporae* $7-9 \times 2 \mu\text{m}$, fusoidae, 2-guttulatae. *Paraphyses* filiformes ad 2 μm .

In caulibus herbaceis, Crabwood prope Winchester, Sept. 1982, W. D. Graddon. Holotypus in Herb. W.D.G. 4012.

Collected on an unidentified herbaceous stem. Excipulum of slender hyphae, 2-3 μm , lying at a low angle to the surface which is clothed with a web of typical *Mollisina* hairs, curved, forked and to 20 μm long. The white colour and the spores with a pair of large guttules characterize the species.

Pirottaea plantaginis Graddon, sp. nov.

(Fig. 8)

Apothecia sparsa, sessilia, ad 250 μm diam. Hymenium pallidum, extus pallida, supra nigro-setosa, infra nigro-punctata. Excipulum textura-globulosa e cellulis 9-10 μm diam, margine versus rectangularis, hyalinis. *Setae* ad 60 μm longae, e basi 2-4 μm diam, sensim attenuatae, fuscae. *Asci* ad $75 \times 9 \mu\text{m}$, octospori, poro iodo adjuvante caerulescente. *Ascosporae* $38-42 \times 2.5-3.5 \mu\text{m}$, fusoidae, 3-septatae. *Paraphyses* filiformes, apicem ad 3 μm .

Ad caules *Plantaginis lanceolatis*, Islay, Argyll, June 1988, Mrs M. Clark. Holotypus in Herb. W. D. Graddon 4426.

The material was seen only in the dry state. The densely packed marginal setae are thin-walled, dark brown, mostly 25-40 μm long and aseptate but a few reach 60 μm and are 1-3-septate; all arise from rectangular, hyaline cells. The long spores, the thin-walled setae and its host distinguish it from other species of this markedly host-specific genus.

Psilachnum striatum Graddon, sp. nov.

(Fig. 9)

Apothecia sessilia, subglobosa, pallide grisea, ad 400 μm diam. Excipulum textura-prismaticum, hyalinum, extus piloso-striatum; pilis ad $30 \times 5 \mu\text{m}$, 2-3 septatis. Margine e cellulis hyalinis, elongatis, septatis. *Asci* ad $40 \times 5 \mu\text{m}$, octospori, poro iodo adjuvante caerulescente. *Ascosporae* $10-12 \times 2 \mu\text{m}$, tenuiter aciculatae, guttuli minutis polaribus praeditae. *Paraphyses* superne acutae, crassit ad 3 μm , asci superantes ad 10 μm .

In culmis graminum, Ross-on-Wye, Herefords., April 1978, W. D. Graddon. Holotypus in Herb. W.D.G. 3484.

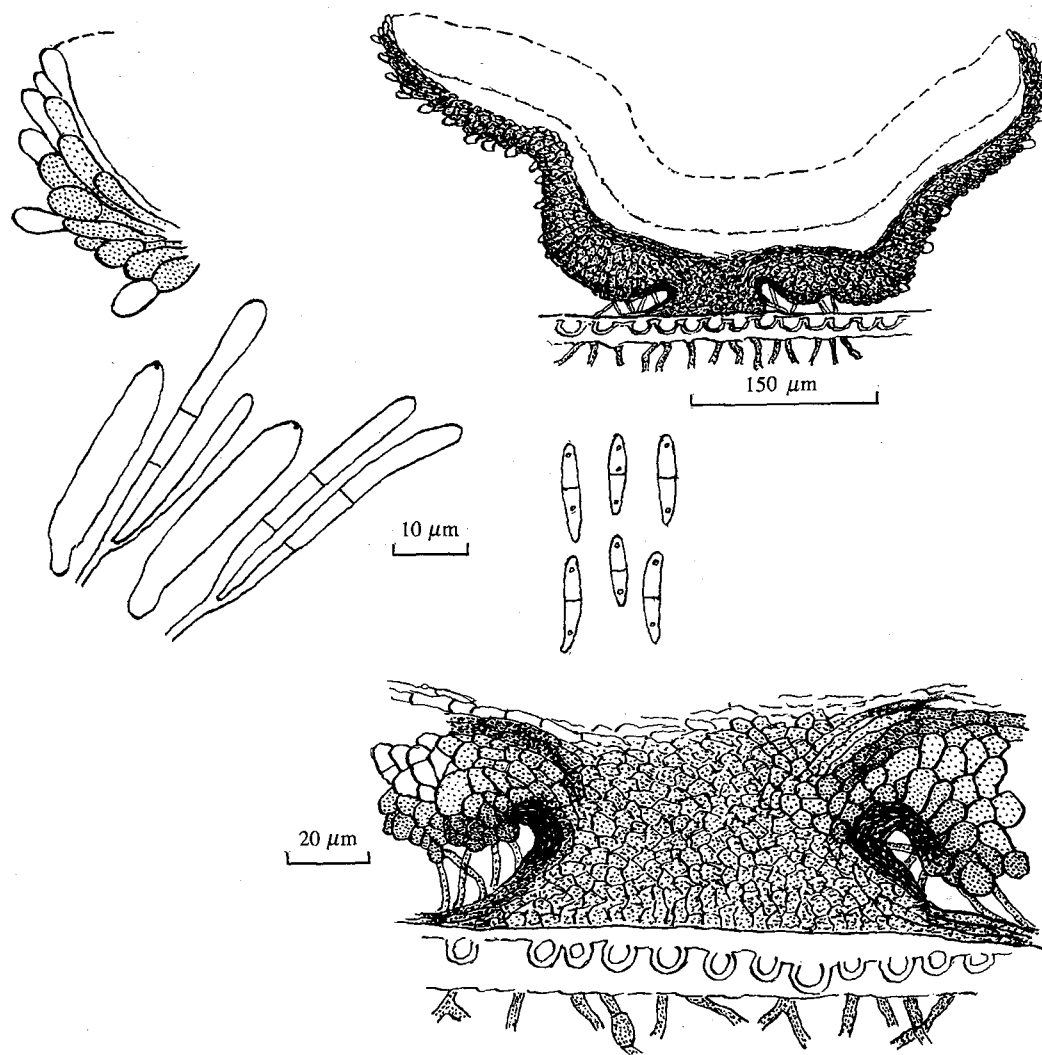
The translucent grey-fawn apothecia show about eight narrow, vertical ridges of densely packed hyaline, 2-3-septate hairs markedly constricted at the septa, giving barrel-shaped cells. The margin is fimbriate of similar but slightly narrower hairs and the terminal cell more acute.

Scutomollisia papillata Graddon, sp. nov.

(Fig. 10)

Scutum ca 100 μm diam, pallide brunneum. *Apothecia* gregaria, sessilia, ad 500 μm diam. Hymenium fusco-griseum, extus nigrum,

Fig. 10. *Scutomollisia papillata*. Median section, margin, base, asci, paraphyses, spores.



minute puberulum; margine compacto, tenuiter albo, cellulis $15 \times 7 \mu\text{m}$. Excipulum textura-globulosum, cellulis pallide-brunneum, ad $11 \mu\text{m}$ diam, in cellulis subglobosis, hyalinis excurrentibus. Asci ad $40 \times 6-9 \mu\text{m}$, octospori, poro iodo adjuvante caerulescente. Ascosporae $9-13 \times 3-3.5 \mu\text{m}$, fusoideae, 1-septatae, guttulis minutis praeditae. Paraphyses basale furcatae, septatae, apicem $4-6 \mu\text{m}$ incrassatae, ascos ad $15 \mu\text{m}$ superantes.

In culmis *Deschampsiae caespitosae*, Dymock woods, Herefords., August 1982, W. D. Graddon. Holotypus in Herb. W.D.G. 3993.

The young apothecium emerges through the centre of the shield. The thin-walled excipular cells are pale brown and the

surface is minutely rough with projecting subglobose, hyaline cells. A narrow band of dark hyphae separates the excipulum from the inner flesh.

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