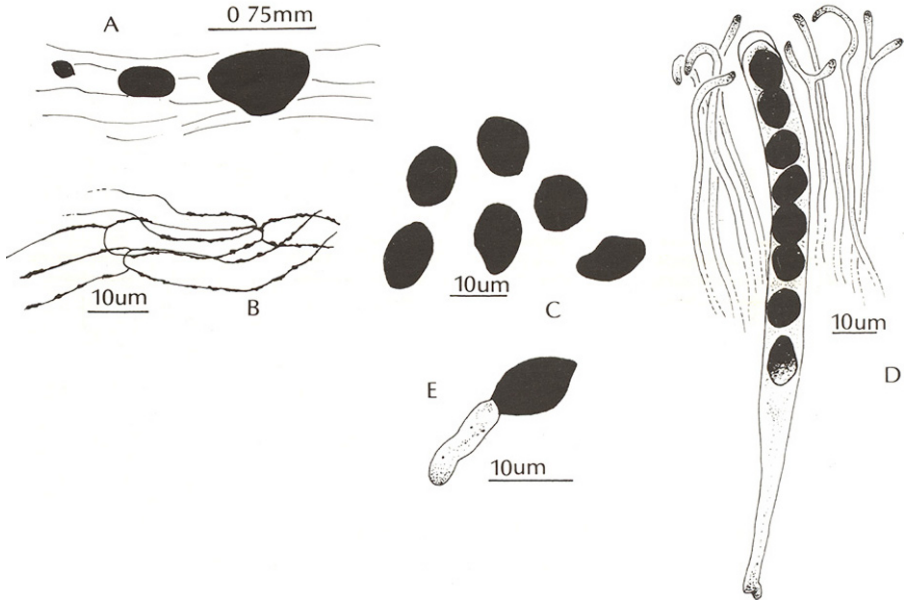


## Profiles of Fungi 37

**BULGARIELLA PULLA (Fr.)P. Karsten**

in Acta. Soc. Fauna Fenn. 6: 142(1885)



*Patellaria pulla* Fr., Syst. Mycol. 2: 160 (1822).

*Bulgaria pulla*;(Fr.)Fr., Summa Veg. Scand.: 358 (1849).

*Habitat*: On damp, rotten, decorticated wood. *Distribution*: Europe, rare, occurring during the autumn and winter, usually on *Betula*; New Zealand, autumn on *Nothofagus*. (Illustration: Boyle River Lodge, Lewis Pass area, South island, New Zealand, Bell).

Gregarious or caespitose, rarely solitary. Apothecia superficial (Fig. A), 1.5-4(-7) mm diam, matt black, flat-topped, smooth, with a pruinose disk, narrowing to a small sessile base. *Ectal excipulum* of narrow, fuliginous, parallel hyphae (Fig.B), with dark brown, granular contents. *Medullary excipulum* of narrow, interwoven brown hyphae; gelatinized tissue lacking except occasionally at base of apothecia. Asci 120-150 × 10-12 µm, cylindrical, with thickened, rounded apices (Figs. D, F), pore not bluing with Melzer's reagent. Ascospores 10-14 × 8-9 µm, irregularly ovoid to broadly ellipsoid (Fig. C), non-septate, smooth, dark brown; uniseriate within ascus; proximal spore often longer. Paraphyses slender (Fig. C), cylindrical, apically obtuse, unbranched or occasionally apically forked, filled with dark granules in upper region, not extending above the asci. Ascospore germination (Fig.E) by a single germ-tube. Growth on corn meal agar produces a pale, appressed, sterile, slow-growing mycelium.

Leotiales — Leotiaceae — Tribe Ombrophiloideae.

*Other remarks*: Widely distributed but rare. Distinguished by black, gregarious apothecia, dark brown ellipsoid spores and the excipular structure.

**REFERENCES:**

DENNIS (1956), Mycol. Papers 62: 168; (1978)Brit. Ascom. 123.

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