

bears only whitish apothecia. The excipulum is hyaline, except for the brown excipular cells at the stipe base. Therefore *Ciliolarina* must be circumscribed to include material with both hyaline and brown excipulum and hairs. Of the later additions to the genus (Svrcek, 1982, 1987), *C. ligniseda* (Velen.) Svr. is a white species while *C. corcontica* Svr. has coloured excipulum.

Diagnostic characters of *Ciliolarina* are the clavate hairs roughened by loose incrustation, the lack of dextrinoid reactions in the excipulum and hairs, the excipulum composed of regularly prismatic or clearly elongated cells, the tiny apothecia, the coniferous hosts, the cylindrical-subclavate paraphyses, and the brownish basal excipulum. *Cistella* Quél. is somewhat similar but the hairs are either characterized by permanent, often cyanophilous spines, or in species with granulated hairs, similar to minute species of *Lachnum*, by stable incrustation. The roughness of hairs in *Ciliolarina* is best observed in MLZ, CR and water mounts which are not heavily tapped. After tapping or strong heating, e.g., in CB, the hairs are perfectly smooth.

Cistella pinicola (Henn. & Plott.) K. & L. Holm (1977) is clearly congeneric with *Ciliolarina*. A collection cited by Holm & Holm (1977) was studied (Kopperå, 25.8.1967 Holm & Holm 15b-67, UPS). Except for colour, hairs and excipulum are similar to the type collection of *Clavdisculum laricinum*, whereas differences can be found in hymenial characters. Holm & Holm (1977) arranged their material in three informal groups, mainly on the basis of increasing brown pigmentation. In *C. pinicola* s. str. parts of the excipulum are brown, in the "lowland form" and in the "mountain form" the excipulum is more or less uniformly brown. All groups have the same microscopic characters and ecology. A recent collection from Spain (Sigüenza, 20.11.1991 Raitviir 186, TAA, sub *Ciliolarina laricina*) on twig of *Pinus* represents the "lowland form" of Holm & Holm (1977).

The following new combination is thus proposed:

Ciliolarina pinicola (Henn. & Plöttner) Huhtinen comb. nov.
Basionym: *Niptera pinicola* Henn. & Plöttner, Abh. Bot. Ver. Brandenburg 41: 95. 1899.

Key to species of *Ciliolarina*

Colours and measures refer to herbarium material. [*C. ligniseda* (Velen.) Svr. and *C. corcontica* Svr. are known to the author only by their descriptions]

- 1 Spores over 2.5 µm wide, mostly over 7 µm long, septate or aseptate, asci wider than 7 µm 2
- 1 Spores smaller than 7 x 2.5 µm, aseptate, asci not wider than 7 µm 3
- 2 Spores up to 5 µm wide, asci MLZ⁻ even after KOH-pretreatment *C. pinicola*
- 2 Spores up to 3.5 µm wide, asci MLZ⁺, at least after KOH-pretreatment *C. laricina*
- 3 Apothecia whitish, excipular cells hyaline under the microscope 4

- 3 Apothecia bluish grey, excipular cells olivaceous under the microscope *C. corcontica*
- 4 Apothecia stipitate, up to 0.3 mm in diam, spores elliptic to cuneiform 5
- 4 Apothecia sessile, up to 1 mm in diam, spores elliptic to fusoid *C. ligniseda*
- 5 Spores 4.0–5.5 x 1.2–1.8 µm, asci MLZ⁺ *C. neglecta*
- 5 Spores 5.0–6.5 x 1.8–2.4 µm, asci MLZ⁻ *C. laetifica*

Ciliolarina neglecta Huhtinen, sp. nov. – Figs. 1–4.

Apothecia stipitata, cupulata ad 0.4 mm in diametro, alba, extus minute pilosa. Pili clavati, hyalini, tenuiter tunicati, aseptati, minute incrustati, 12–20 x 2.5–3.0 µm. Excipulum ectale cellulis prismaticis, hyalinis. Asci cylindraco-clavati, octospori, amyloidei, in basi uncinati, 28–35 x 4.0–5.2 µm. Sporae ellipsoideae vel cuneatae, unicellulares, 4.0–5.4 x 1.2–1.8 µm. Paraphyses cylindracoae vel in apice minute dilatatae, cellulis terminalibus 13–29 x 1.5–3.0 µm.

Holotype. – CANADA: Yukon, Whitehorse, Miles Canyon, on wood of *Picea*, 26.9.1987, Huhtinen 87/176 (TUR).

Apothecia gregarious, superficial, up to 0.4 mm in diam when fresh, 50–200(–300) µm in diam when dry, cupulate throughout development, stipitate on a stout to slender stipe, up to 100 µm long and 40 µm wide, more rarely gradually tapering to a narrow base. – Disc shallow to plano-convex when fresh and dry, bordered by an inconspicuous and only slightly raised, fimbriate margin when fresh, margin similar when dry, not covering much of the hymenium, in one population fleshy and strongly incurved. – Hair cover sparse and inconspicuous when fresh, snow-white and more conspicuous when dry. Colour white when fresh; dry apothecia varying within a population from very pale ochraceous to Straw (K79) to yellow, occasionally reddening to M39, disc occasionally also brighter yellow (K85). – Ectal excipulum of *textura prismatica*, cells on middle flanks varying among populations from 9–12 x 4–5 µm (\bar{x} = 10.3 x 4.2 µm, \bar{Q} = 2.5, n = 15) to more robust, 12.3–21.0 x 6–9 µm (\bar{x} = 16.7 x 7.0 µm, \bar{Q} = 2.4, n = 15). Walls in ectal parts thin to 0.6 µm thick on middle flanks, 0.8–1.0 µm at stipe base, hyaline, MLZ⁻, in one collection with few strongly amyloid areas. A medium brown hyphal cover frequent at stipe base. – Hairs 12–20 x 2.5–3.0 µm, cylindrical to clavate, aseptate but merging gradually to the excipulum, straight to slightly bent. Apex equal or widening gradually to 4.0–4.5 µm. Wall thin, hyaline, dull, MLZ⁻, smooth to minutely granulated in untapped water mounts, MLZ and CR mounts, granulation mostly lost after tapping. – Asci 28–35 x 4.0–5.2 µm (\bar{x} = 31 x 4.6 µm, \bar{Q} = 6.8, n = 15) in MLZ, cylindrical-clavate, eight-spored, with slightly conical apices. Apical pore MLZ⁺ without KOH pretreatment, varying between populations from red to blue in LUG. Ascus contents not turning intensely orange in MLZ, frequently and in-