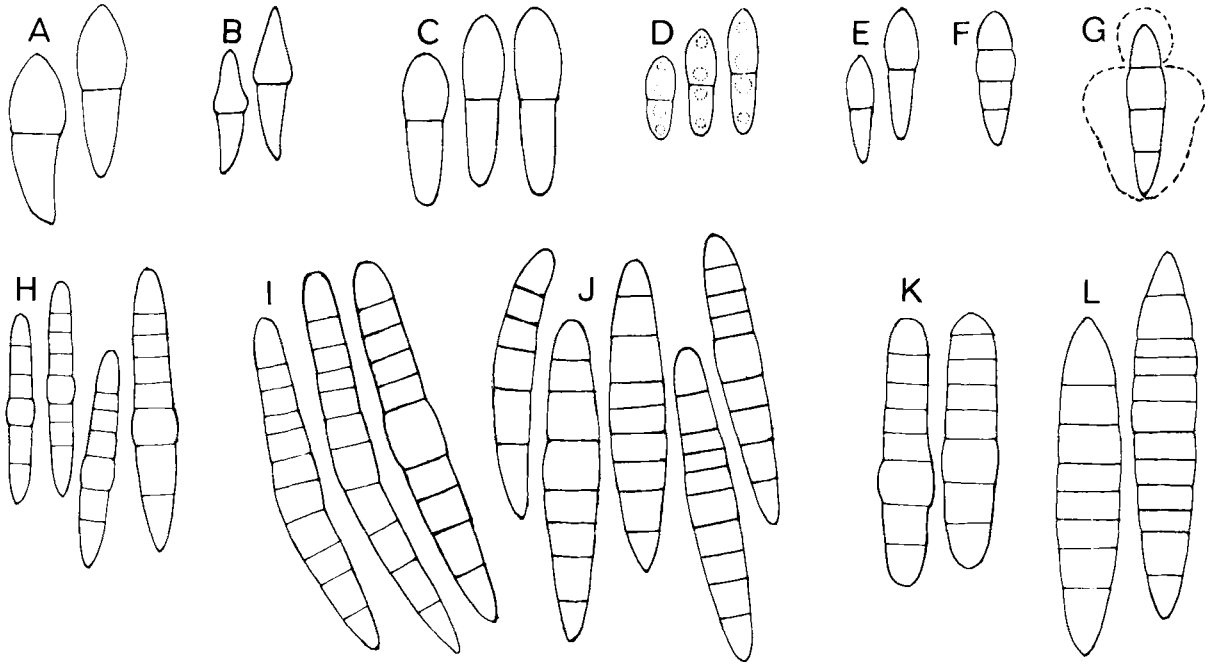


Fig. 1. Spores, all × ca. 1100. – A: *Didymella equisetina.* – B: *Didymella* sp. – C: *Mycosphaerella equiseti.* – D: *Mycosphaerella equiseticola.* – E: *Scirrhia silvatica,* normal spores. – F: *Scirrhia silvatica,* 3-septate spore (Romell 9 June 1895). – G: *Phaeosphaeria eustoma.* – H: *Phaeosphaeria fuckelii,* from the left of the types 3-1-2, 4-1-3, 4-1-2, and 5-1-2, respectively. – I-J: *Phaeosphaeria equiseti* var. *equiseti.* – I: Orig. coll., from the left of the types 5-2-4, 5-2-4, and 5-1-4, respectively. – J: (Holm 696a), from the left of the types 3-1-2, 3-1-4, 3-2-4, 4-2-4, and 4-1-4, respectively. – K: *Phaeosphaeria equiseti* var. *lindii* (type coll.). – L: *Phaeosphaeria berlesei.*

grounds only; its taxonomic value is somewhat uncertain but it may represent a form, specialized on *Equisetum fluviatile.* Sydow (1921) erroneously stated the host to be *E. hiemale.* He also fell a victim when saying that the fungus was "aparaphysate", which, however, was pardonable in view of its overripe condition. Petrak (1931) realized its true position and provided a detailed description. The species was so far known only from the type collection, and it was not mentioned by Corbaz (1956) in his study of the genus *Didymella.* We can mention a further find:

*Sweden:* Uppland. Skuttunge parish, 1 km NW of Kipplingeberg, *E. fluviatile.* 25 August 1941. J. A. Nannfeldt 5506 (UPS).

**Didymella sp.**

Figs 1B, 3A.

Ascocarps rather densely scattered and often aggregate in rows, subepidermal, brownish, ± globose, usually 150–200 µm diam. Peridium of uniform width, 12–15 µm, of 2–3 layers of cells forming a textura angularis. Interascal threads numerous, shortcelled. Asci almost cylindrical, 50–55 × 10–12 µm, 8-spored. Spores subfusiform, (12–)16–18 × 4–5 µm, hyaline, generally guttulate, distinctly inflated above the median septum.

In dead stems of *E. silvaticum.*

This form may represent a taxon of its own but our material is too limited to allow a definite treatment. It is probably related to *Didymella equisetina* but seems plainly different by the more fusiform spores, often with oil droplets. On the other hand it can easily be mistaken for *Scirrha silvatica,* occurring on the same host, but this *Didymella* should be recognized by the spores with their characteristic inflation above the septum. We have seen three collections, all from *Sweden*:

Uppland. Dalby, pr. "Jerusalem", 16 June 1976, Holm 871 and 19 June 1979, Holm 1778b. Dalarna. Sundborn, Mjölnarvallen, 5 July 1975, Holm 703b.

**Didymosphaeria equiseti-hiemalis Larsen et Munk**

Larsen and Munk, Dansk Bot. Arkiv 14(7): 17 (1952) – Type (not indicated): Denmark, *E. hiemale.*

Figs 2A, 3C.

Ascocarps rather thickly scattered, immersed, subglobose, usually 200–250 (–300) µm diam., almost epapillate, with brown hyphae and a distinct, subepi-