Some new Discomycete species

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Ten new species of Discomycete are described: Belonopsis juncicola, Bulbomollisia striata, Crocicreas sellingensis, Hymenoscyphus fibrillosus, Hysterostegella crassomarginata, Mollisia tenuispora, Mollisina alba, Pirottaea plantaginis, Pollachnum striatum and Scutomollisia papillata.

Key words: Discomycetes, New species.

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

Apothecia sessilia ad 200 μm diam, disco flavo-fuscido. Receptaculum nigrum. Excipulum textura-globulosum, cellulis ad 10 μm, hyalinis; extus cellulis nigris. Margo angustus, hyalinis, cellulis 6x3 μm.

Asci ad 40 x 5 μm, octospori, poro iodo adjuvante caerulescente.

Ascosporae 12-15 x 2-5-3 μm, tenuiter clavatae, 1-septatae. Paraphyses filiformes, parte inferior furcatae, apicem 2-3 μm.


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, cylindraceis, ad 40 x 4 μm terminatum. Asci 45-50 x 7-8 μm, octospori, poro minuto iodo adjuvante caerulescente. Ascosporae 7-9 x 2 μm, leniter clavatae, gutulis minutis praeditae. Paraphyses filiformes.


The innate base, to 80 μm high x 60 μm diam, has a thin wall, of minute brown cells which, at the top of the base, gradually enlarge and pass into the excipulum; the 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 sellingensis Graddon, sp. nov. (Fig. 3)

Apothecia sparsa, stipitata, ad 350 μm lata, pallide-flava. Excipulum textura-oblitae. Asci ad 90 x 7 μm, octospori, poro iodo adjuvante...
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**Hymenoscyphus fibrillosus** Graddon, sp. nov.  (Fig. 4)


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.
Hysterostegiella crassomarginata Graddon, sp. nov.

(Fig. 5)

*Apothecia erumpentia, ad 0.5 mm diam, atra; disco crassiter marginate. 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.


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


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.
Mollisina alba Graddon, sp. nov. (Fig. 7)

Apothecia alba, sparsa, stipitata, ad 250 μm diam; extus minute puberula. Excipulum textura-prismaticum. Asci ad 50 x 6 μm, octospori, poro iodo adjuvante caerulescente. Ascosporae 7-9 x 2 μm, fusoideae, 2-guttulatae. Paraphyses filiformes ad 2 μm.


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 x 9 μm, octospori, poro iodo adjuvante caerulescente. Ascosporae 38-42 x 2.5-3.5 μm, fusoideae, 3-septatae. Paraphyses filiformes, apicem ad 3 μm.


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 x 5 μm, 2-3 septatis. Margine e cellulis hyalinis, elongatis, septatis. Asci ad 40 x 5 μm, octospori, poro iodo adjuvante caerulescente. Ascosporae 10-12 x 2 μm, tenuiter aciculatae, guttulii minutis polaribus praeditae. Paraphyses supere acuatae, crassit ad 3 μm, asci superantes ad 10 μm.


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.


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.

REFERENCES
