

"*Stigmatea*" *pulchella* (Cooke & Peck) Barr, on *Chamaedaphne calyculata*, is close to these two species, but its ascocarps are superficial from an intra- and subepidermal hypostroma, which is less compact than that in *P. compacta* and its ascospores are smaller $9-15.5 \times (2.5-3.5-5 \mu$ (Barr op. cit. p. 828).

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

On *V. microcarpum*: **Finland:** *Lk*, Sodankylä par., by the River Jesiojoki, 24.VI.1927, V. H. (H).—**Sweden:** *Vb*, Umeå, Öskogen, the bog Vassmyran, 29.VI.1903, C. P. Laestadius (UME).—*LL*, Jokkmokk par., Kvikkjokk, Storholmen Isl. in Lake Saggat, 4.VIII.1963, B. E. 259b (UPS).

2. *Pyrenobotrys conferta* (Fr.) Theiss. & Syd. 1914 p. 182

Sphaeria conferta Fr. 1823 p. 435.—*Stigmatea conferta* (Fr.) Fr 1849 p. 421.—Coll. orig.: not extant. Neotype: Vestergren, Micr. rar. sel. 410, as *Venturia compacta* (UPS!).

Host: *Vaccinium uliginosum* (hypophyllous).

Descr.: see Petrak 1947 b p. 173, as *Venturia atramentaria* Cooke.

For differences between this fungus and *P. compacta* see above.

The ascocarps appear in late summer and autumn on living leaves and mature after wintering. All the mature specimens are on dead leaves from early summer.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED (49)

Finland: *Ob* (TUR), *Le* (C, H, S, UPS).—**Norway:** *Opl* (O), *Busk* (UPS), *Hrd* (O, UPS), *STrd* (O, S, UPS), *Nrd* (O), *Fnm* (O).—**Sweden:** *Jmt* (UPS), *Vb* (S, UME, UPS), *LyL* (UME), *LL* (S, UPS)—Vestergren, Micr. rar. sel. 410 neotype), *TL* (UPS).

This fungus seems to have a northern distribution, and it is much more common in the Scandes than in the lowland. The southernmost locality in Sweden is *Jmt*, Håsjö par., Gastsjö (about 63° N, 16° E).

***Stomiopeltis* Theiss. 1914 p. 85**

Type species: *S. aspersa* (Berk.) Theiss.

Stomiopeltis (*Micropeltidaceae*) resembles *Arnaudiella* (*Microthyriaceae*) and has been discussed under that genus (p. 197). The ascocarps are superficial. The "shield is composed of a pseudoparenchyma of inordinately arranged, sinuous, irregularly lobed cells, becoming plectenchymatous at the margin and merging with the surrounding mycelial net" (Luttrell 1946 p. 567). The ascospores are 1-septate and hyaline.

1. *Stomiopeltis callunae* B. Erikss. n.sp. (Fig. 1 K)

Coll. orig.: Finland: *Oa*, Lappfjärd par., the hill Rissonen, 1.VIII.1951, L. E. K. (TUR, holotype; UPS).

Host: *Calluna vulgaris* (dead leaves).

Ascocarpi 110–160 μ diam., c. 50 μ alti, late conici, uniloculares, ostiolo centrali, superficiales, sparsi; stratus tegens 10–12 μ crassus, hyphis brunneis; stratus basalis tenuis, cellulis hyalinis. *Asci* 25–35 \times 5–7 μ , oblongi vel leviter saccati, 8-spori. *Ascosporae*

7.5–9×2–4 μ , cylindraceae, medio septatae, non constrictae. *Paraphyses* 1–1.5 μ crassae, sat paucae, filiformes.

Habitat in foliis *Callunae vulgaris*.

Ascocarps 110–160 μ in diam., c. 50 μ high, broadly conical, blackish brown, unilocular with a central ostiole, superficial, scattered; covering layer 10–12 μ thick, composed of brown, meandering hyphae; hyphae at the irregular margin merging with the mycelial net of pale brown, irregularly branched, c. 4 μ wide hyphae; basal layer thin, composed of hyaline cells. *Asci* 25–35×5–7 μ , oblong to slightly saccate, 8-spored. *Ascospores* 7.5–9×2–4 μ , cylindrical, septate in the middle, not constricted, hyaline. *Paraphyses* c. 1–1.5 μ thick, rather sparse, filiform.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED (22)

Finland: *Al* (TUR), *Ab* (TUR), *St* (TUR), *Oa* (TUR), *Ks* (H), *Li* (H).—**Norway:** *Hrd* (UPS).—**Sweden:** *Sk* (UME), *Öl* (UPS), *Upl* (UPS), *Dlr* (UPS), *Vb* (UME, UPS), *LL* (UPS).

This fungus seems to be common all over Fennoscandia.

Strickeria Koerb. 1865 p. 400

Type species: *S. kochii* Koerb.

Strickeria (*Pleosporaceae*) is a large genus containing c. 80 wide-spread species (Ainsworth & Bisby 1971 p. 566). It resembles *Pleospora* in being dictyosporous, but it is lignicolous, (cf. also p. 210 and p. 227).

Teichospora was established by Fuckel (l.c.) for pyrenomycetes with superficial ascocarps and yellow, muriform ascospores. Rehm (1879 p. 113) stated that it is identical with *Strickeria* Koerb., described 5 years earlier. In 1935 (Trans. Brit. Myc. Soc. 24 p. 285) there was a proposal for conservation of *Teichospora* against *Strickeria*, but this was rejected (Taxon 2 p. 32, 1953).

1. *Strickeria* sp.

Hosts: *Calluna vulgaris*, *Empetrum nigrum* s. lat., and *Vaccinium vitis-idaea* (twigs).

Ascocarps 0.3–0.4 mm wide, subglobose, somewhat flattened above with a minute apical papilla, black, superficial or with the base slightly sunken in the substrate, densely crowded. *Asci* 100–150×15–18 μ , cylindrical, short-stalked, bitunicate, 8-spored. *Ascospores* 20–24×7–9 μ , uniseriate, ellipsoidal, with 5–6 transverse septa and 1 or 2 longitudinal septa in most segments, slightly constricted at the primary septum, yellowish brown. *Paraphyses* 1–1.5 μ thick, numerous, filiform, hyaline.

This fungus resembles *S. obducens* (Fr.) Wint., which occurs on "wood of