

Apothecia sessile or nearly, ranging from 100 μm to 700 μm , pure white to cream or yellowish when old.

Habitat: on softwood of *Betula* upside down, next to *Orbilia delicatula* and other unidentified Pyrenomycete (*Hypoxylon?*). Shady place. 750 meters above sea level. Collected on August 29, 2010.

Spores: one nucleus, with several VBs inside, also tiny LBs more often at the poles. No spore sheath seen. After adding KOH and IKI, two polar areas are evident. Maybe glycogen? (5)6-8(9,5) μm x 2,5-3,5 μm .

Asci: eight-spored, inoperculate, arising from croziers, euamyloid, Calycina-type. 42-60 μm x 5-6 μm .

Paraphyses: some seem to have non refractive VBs. Undulating and frequently branched. Septated. No pigments observed. 1,5-2,5 μm .

Ectal excipulum: textura angularis in the inner part to textura prismatica in the outer part with some cells that protrude in the flanks. Some of these protruding cells, and also at margin, get brown pigment with age and a thicker wall. Pigment does not dissolve in KOH. When you add KOH you don't get a reaction but, if you then add IKI, a brown-violet reaction is observed. At the base some thick walled cells as hairs are present, maybe anchoring hyphae?

More photos temporarily available at:

http://picasaweb.google.es/raultenamicolista/SpDeBetula?authkey=Gv1sRgCK29_rHijsSCTw&feat=directlink

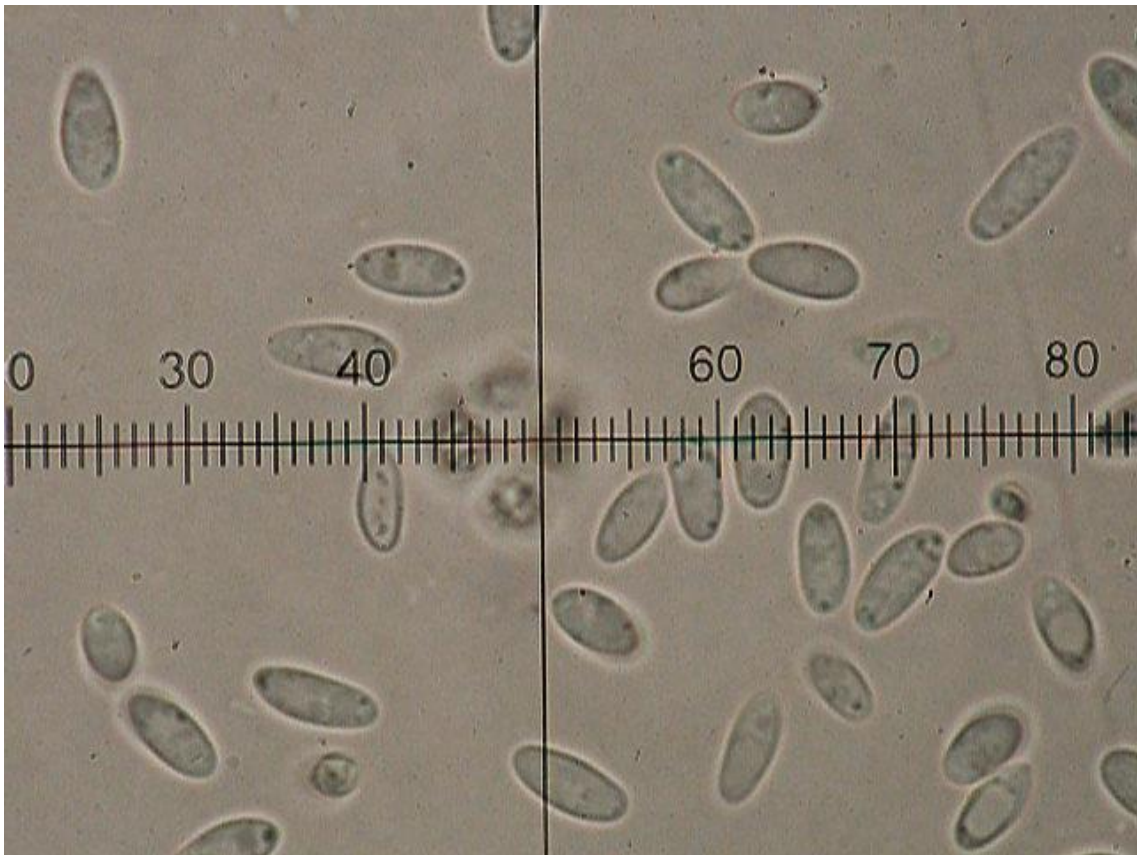
<http://picasaweb.google.es/raultenamicolista/20100901SpSobreMaderaDeBetula?authkey=Gv1sRgCJSzytyqpfzmzgE&feat=directlink>

Please note the captions under the photos.

Thanks,

Raúl Tena Lahoz.





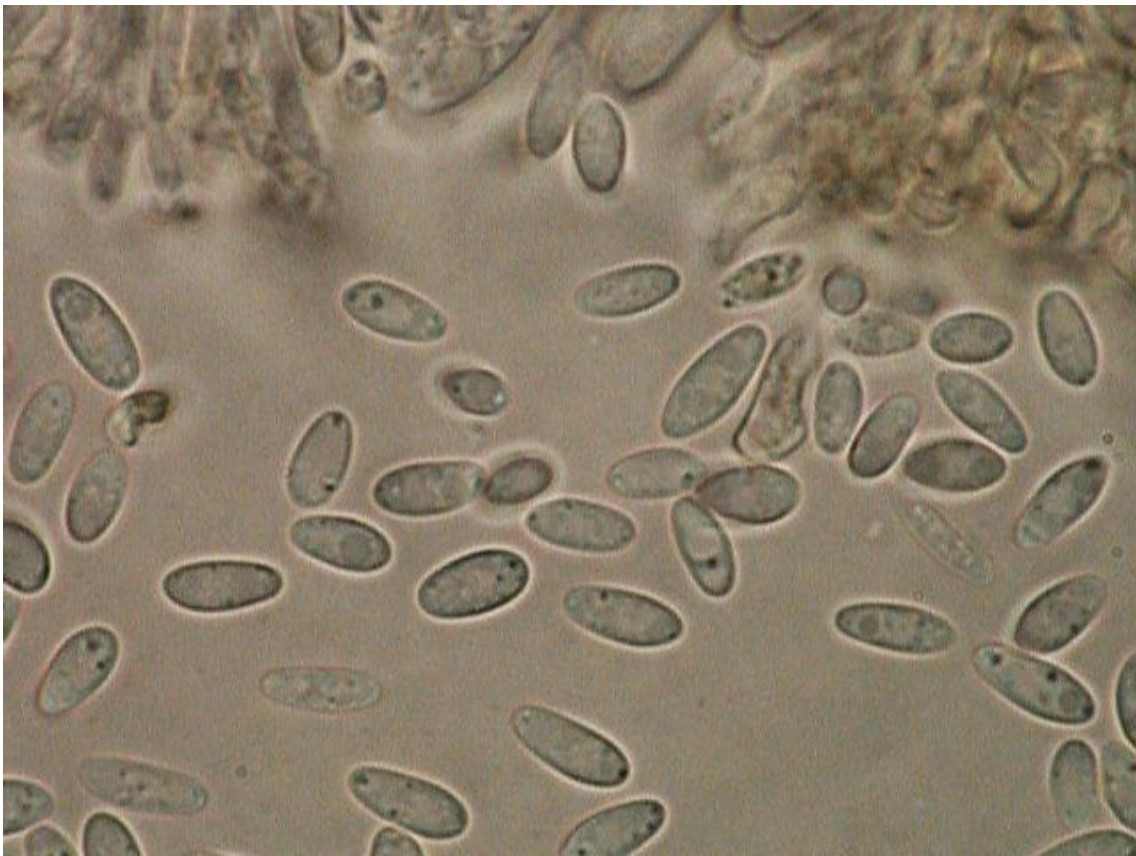
Spores in water 1



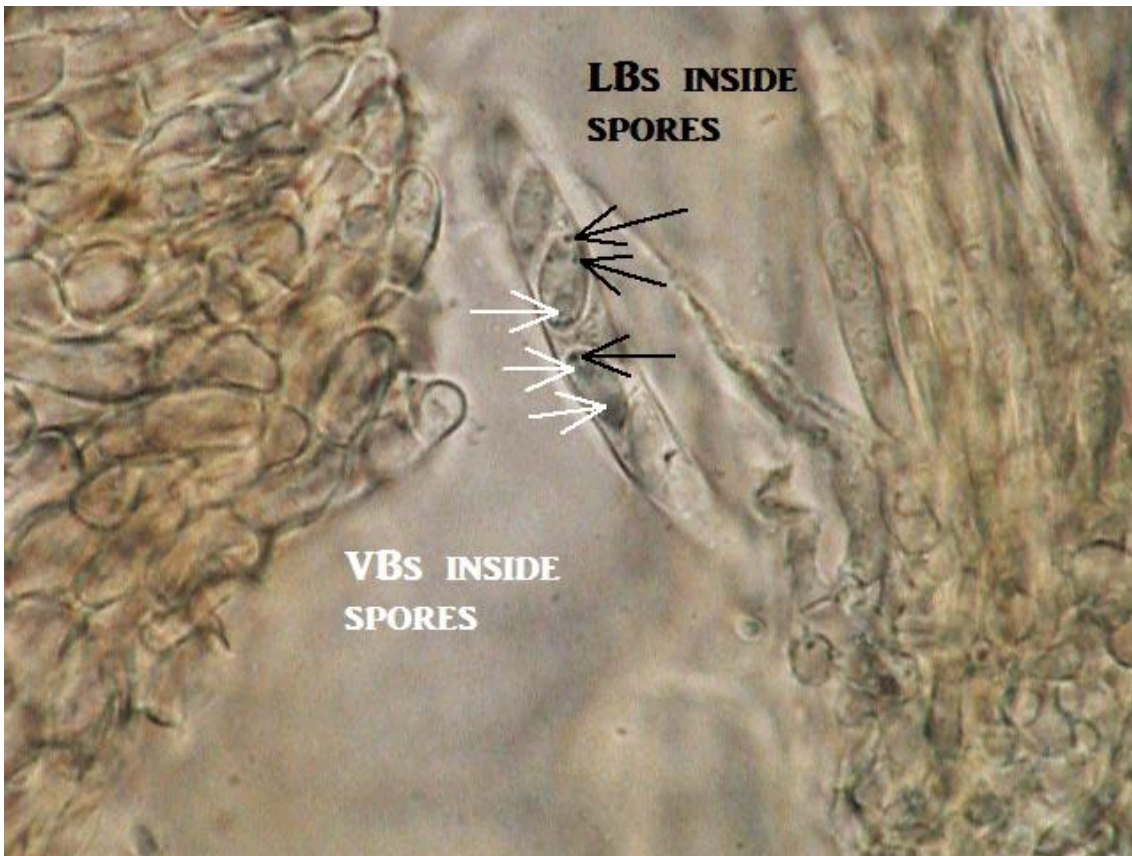
Spores in water 2



Spores in water 3



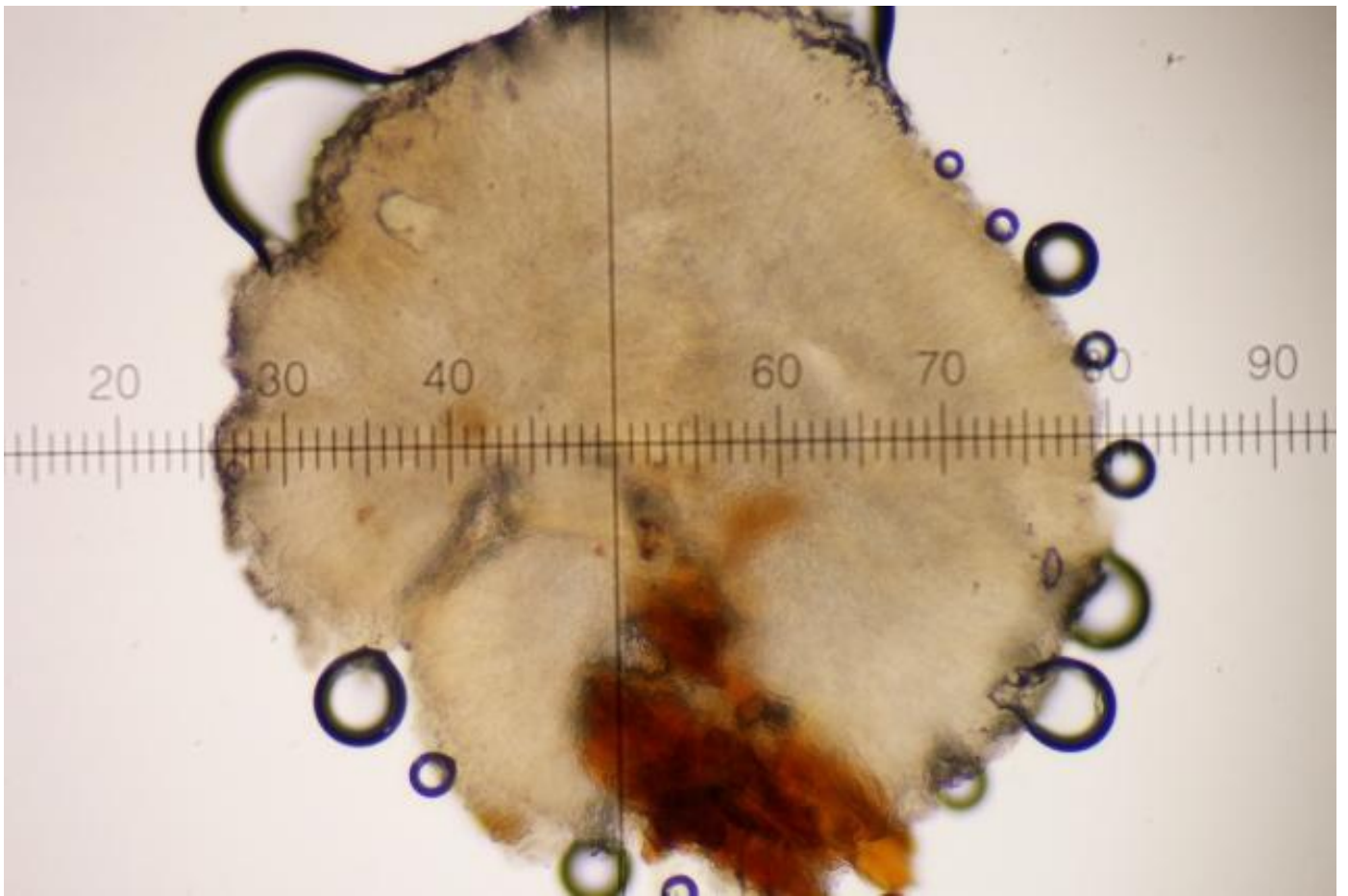
Spores in water 4



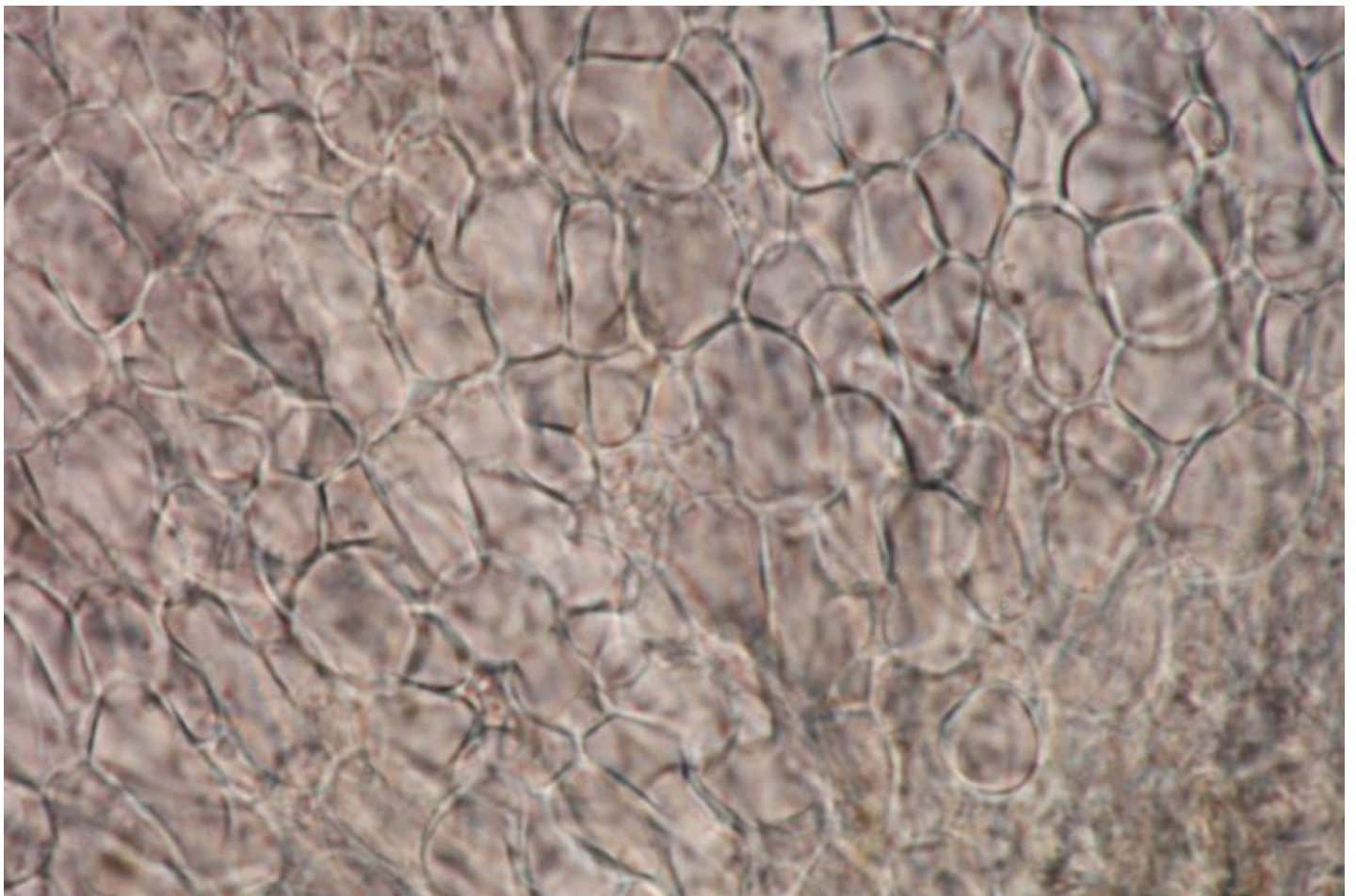
Spore contents 1



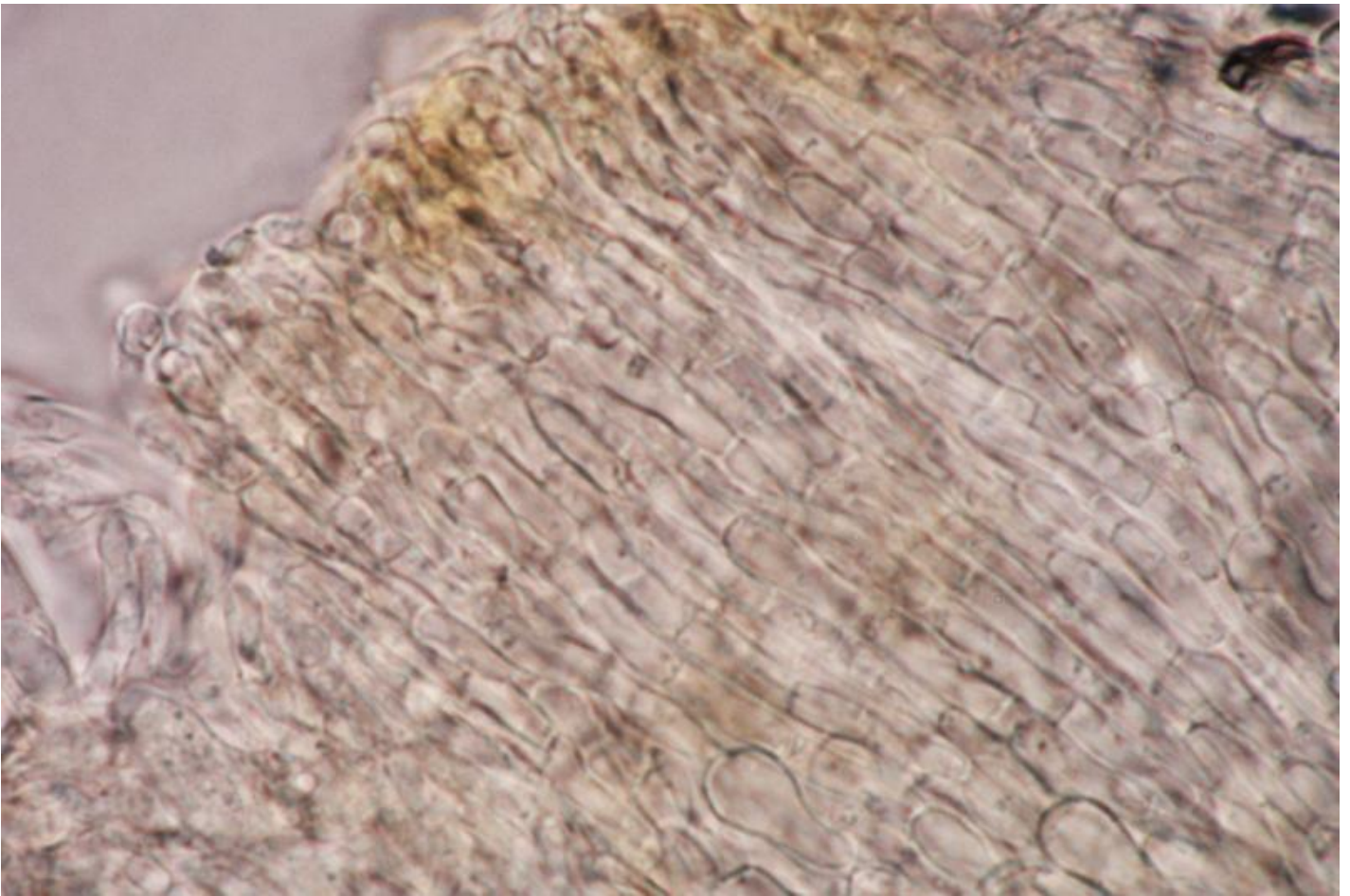
Spore contents 2



x100 in water



Inner ectal excipulum



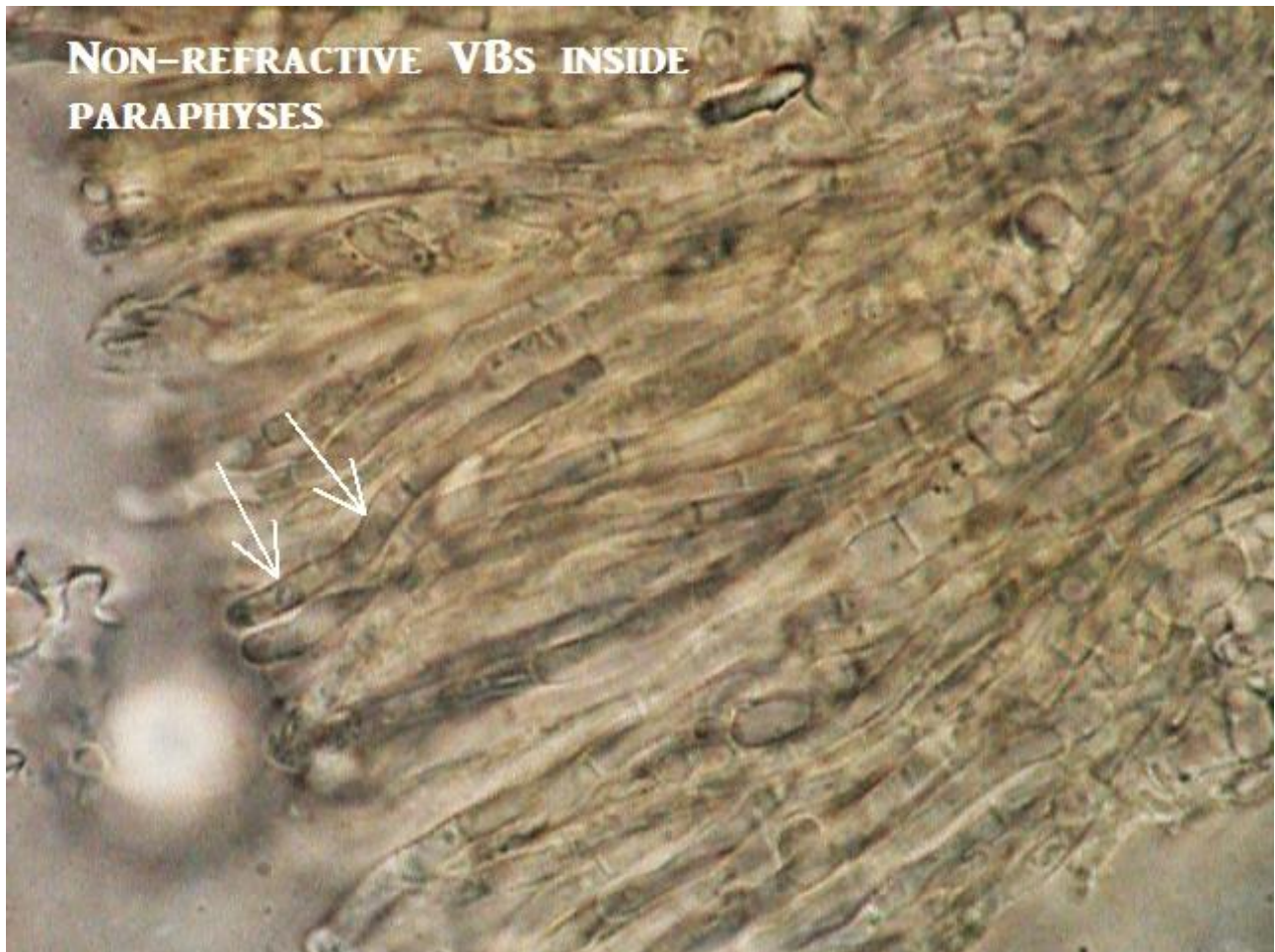
Margin



Ectal excipulum at flank



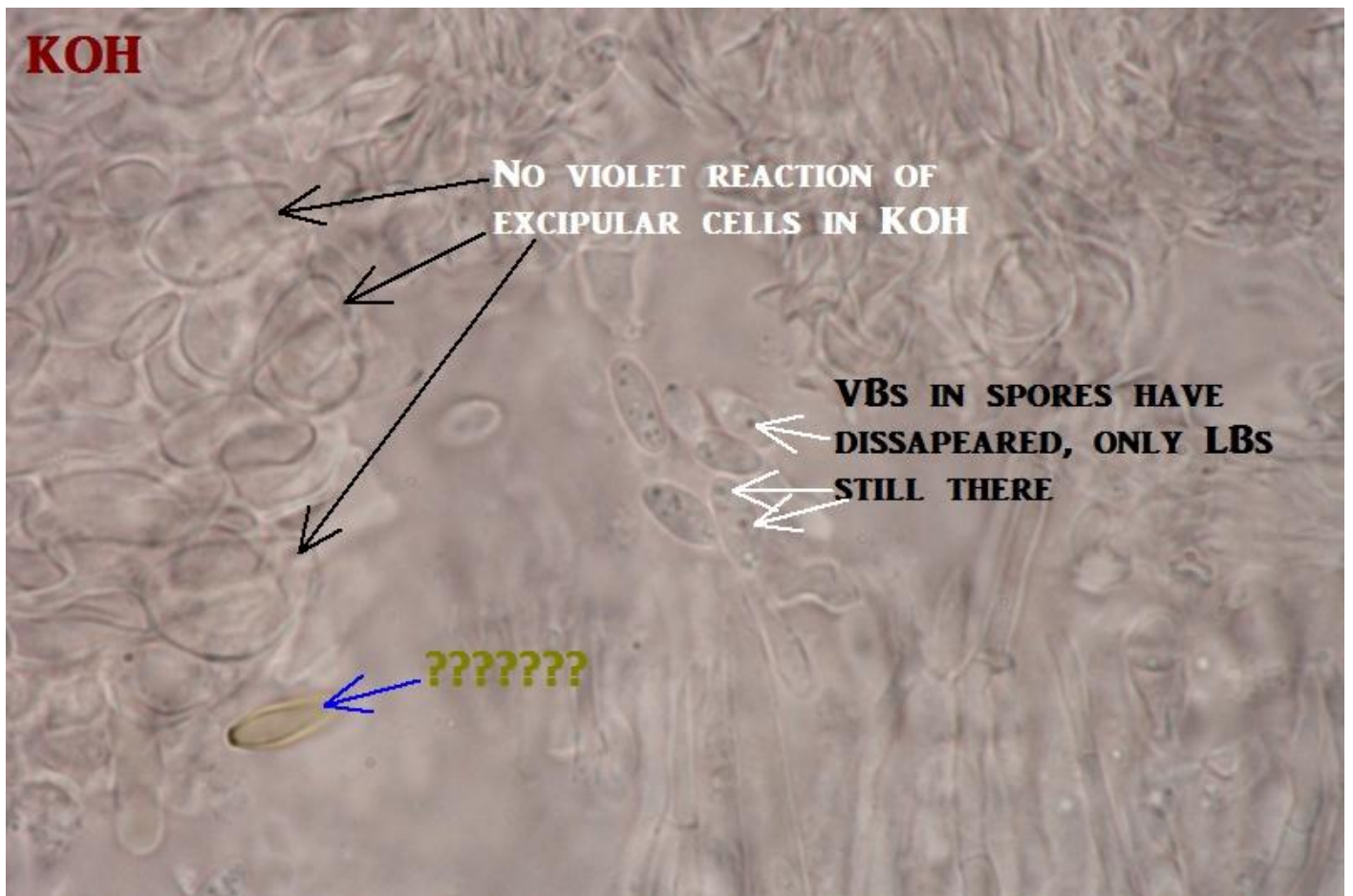
Brown cells at margin, and conidia? or contamination? or...?



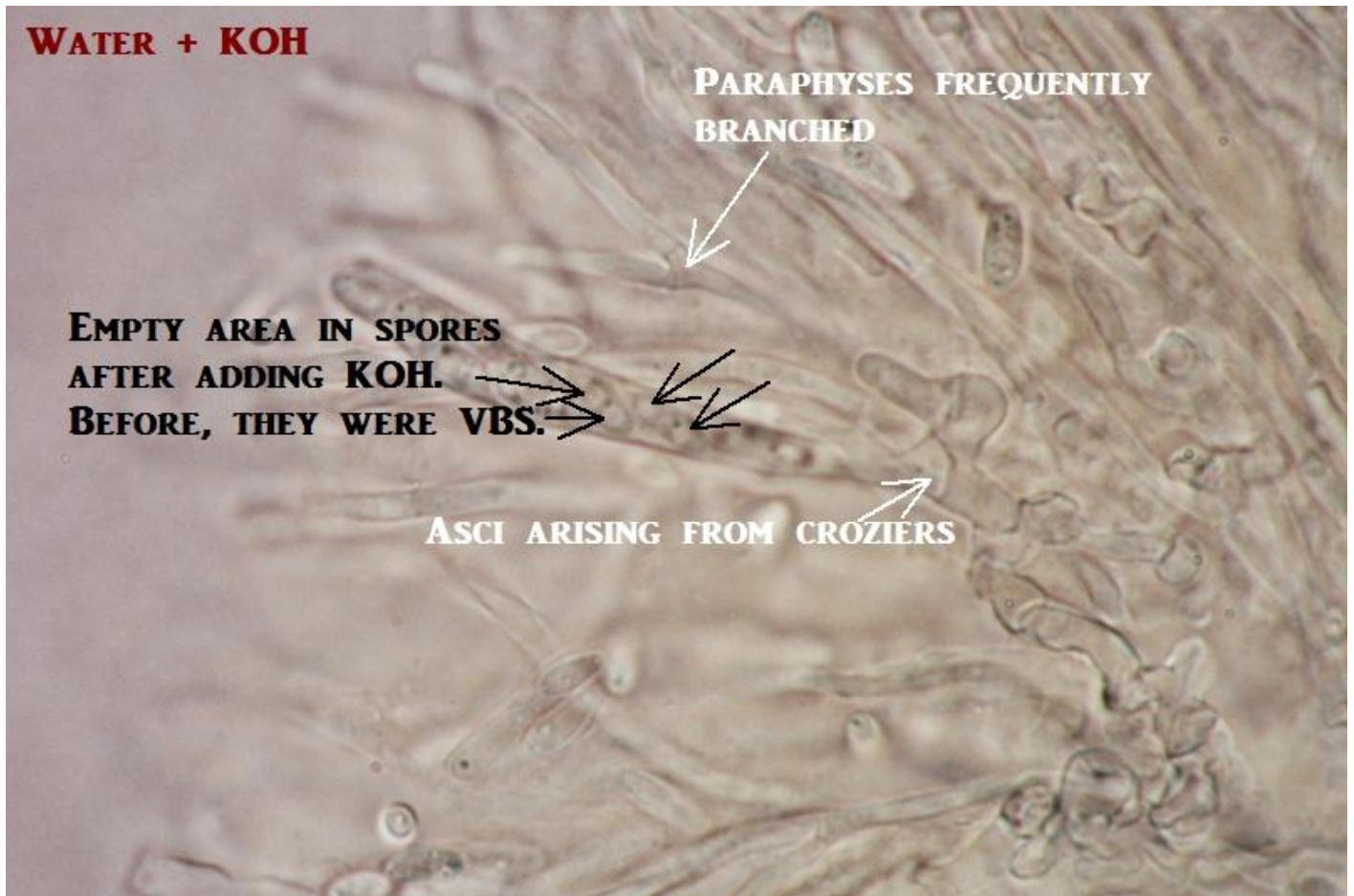
Non refractive VBs? inside paraphyses



Euamyloid asci IKI b



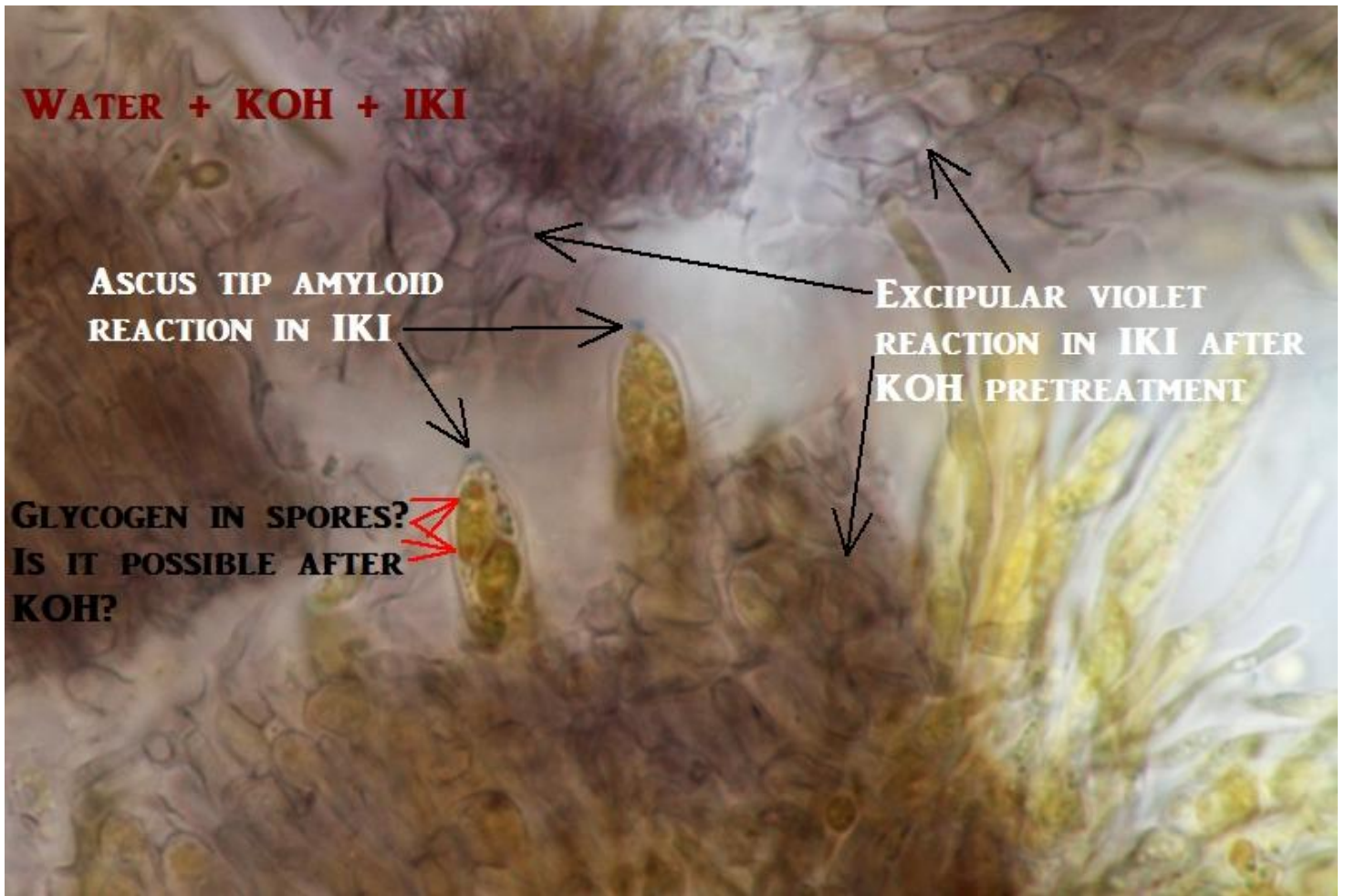
When adding KOH no reaction in excipular cells is observed



Asci arising from croziers



Asci are Calycina-type



If you add IKI after KOH you get a violet reaction of the excipular cells



If you first add IKI, then KOH, and again IKI, you still get a brown-violet reaction