

Holmiella macrospora (Bonar & E.K. Cash) Kutorga & D. Hawksw., comb. nov.

Basionym: *Tryblidiella macrospora* Bonar & E.K. Cash, *Mycologia* 37: 315 (1945).

Euryblidiella macrospora (Bonar & E.K. Cash) Hafellner, *Beih. Nova Hedwigia* 62: 170 (1979).

Type: U.S.A.: California, Fresno Co., Pineridge, on bark of *Libocedrus decurrens*, 6 Sept. 1921, L. Bonar (BPI).

Ascomata arising singly or in groups of two or three, at first closed and immersed, later erumpent from a stromatic base beneath the bark and opening either by a longitudinal slit or more often by three or four lobes, apothecioid, round to elliptic in outline, sessile, fleshy-leathery in texture, black, 0.7-1 × 0.5-1 mm by 0.5-0.7 mm tall; margin inrolled, lobate; outer surface of the receptacle smooth, leathery, black. **Exciple** two-layered, outer layer pseudoparenchymatous, dark pigmented, and 25-40 µm thick; the inner layer pleocenchymatous, subhyaline, to 150 µm thick near the base. **Hypothecium** prosenchymatous, of *textura intricata*, brown. **Hamathecium** of filiform hyphal filaments, branched dark brown at the apex and agglutinated into a thick epithecium. **Asci** broadly clavate, short-stipitate, thick-walled with the apex thickened to 10-15 µm, (2-4)-8-spored, no blue reaction obtained with iodine reagents, 150-230 × 55-65 µm. **Ascospores** irregularly 2-3-seriate, broadly ellipsoid, 1-septate in the middle and slightly constricted at the septum, a polar germ pore in each end, a single globule in each cell, dark brown, (50-)-60-70 × 25-29(-33) µm.

Anamorph: Not reported.

Habitat: On bark of *Libocedrus decurrens*.

Distribution: U.S.A. (California).

Illustrations: Cash (1945: 313 fig. 5 as *Tryblidiella magnisporea*), Hafellner (1979: 171-172 figs 38-39).

Notes: Cash (1945) had previously noted that this fungus was closely related to *Holmiella sabina* (as *Caldesia*), from which it differs in the much larger ascospores, as well as in the host. Hafellner (1979) grouped *H. macrospora* together with *H. sabina* in the genus *Euryblidiella*, a genus treated here as a synonym of *Rhytidhysteron*. As the new generic name *Holmiella* has been introduced for *H. sabina*, the new combination for *H. macrospora* into that was also necessary.

LECANIDIELLA Sherwood, *Sydowia* 38: 272 (1986) ["1985"].

Type species: *Lecanidiella contortae* Sherwood.

Ascomata at first immersed and enclosed, later becoming superficial and splitting or rupturing the overlying stromatic tissue into irregular lobes to expose a brown, powdery disc, apothecioid, circular or irregularly shaped; outer surface

of the receptacle carbonaceous, black; margin dentate. **Exciple** pseudoparenchymatous, composed of angular thick-walled, brown cells. **Subhymenium** of small isodiametric cells. **Hypothecium** of *textura intricata*, with brown and branched hyphae penetrating the substrate at the base. **Hamathecium** of paraphysoids, filiform, anastomosing, hyaline, the tips slightly enlarged, exceeding the asci and forming a brown tufted epithecium. **Asci** clavate to cylindrical-clavate, bitunicate, 8-spored, not staining blue in iodine reagents. **Ascospores** oblong-fusoid, straight or slightly curved, 3-septate, smooth, hyaline.

Anamorph: Not reported.

Notes: *Lecanidiella* is a monotypic genus based on a single collection. Sherwood (1986) already noted that the sequence of development is as in *Holmiella sabina*: "In both *Lecanidiella* and *Holmiella* the ascocarps develop as closed parenchymatous bodies which crack open irregularly to expose hymenium. The two genera differ in spore characters". She also discussed the relationships of *Lecanidiella* with the genera *Patellaria* (as *Lecanidion*) of *Patellariaceae*, and *Melittosporiella* of *Rhytismatales*, mentioning that the latter genus and *Lecanidiella*: "have nondescript thick-walled asci which could be interpreted as either unitunicate or bitunicate". Finally, she concluded that: "*Lecanidiella* is recognized here in part because it may represent a genuine intermediate between the bitunicate *Lecanidiaceae* [i.e. *Patellariaceae*] and the propoloid fungi". The genus is accepted here in the *Patellariaceae* with some reservations until more knowledge about the ascus structure and dehiscence are available.

Lecanidiella contortae Sherwood, *Sydowia* 38: 274 (1986) ["1985"].

(Figs 19-20)

Type: U.S.A.: Oregon, Linn County, barren area near Santiam Summit, elev. ca 4500 ft., on bark of *Pinus contorta*, 12 June 1983, M. Sherwood & L. Pike (BPI 674929 - holotype; OSC 44808, DAVFP - isotypes).

Ascomata arising singly or in groups, at first immersed and enclosed, later becoming superficial and sessile, splitting by straight or curved clefts or rupturing into irregular lobes to expose a plane to convex, brown, powdery disc, apothecioid, circular or irregularly shaped, 0.3-1.2 mm diam, 0.2-0.4 mm tall; outer surface of the receptacle carbonaceous, uneven, black; margin exceeding the hymenium, dentate. **Exciple** composed of dark brown thick-walled angular cells 4-10 µm diam, becoming friable and crust-like with age, 40-50(-80) µm thick. **Subhymenium** of ascal bases and small hyaline angular cells, 20-40 µm tall. **Hypothecium** of *textura intricata*, merging with the substrate at the base, 140-200 µm tall; base to 400 µm diam, supported with brown, branched hyphae which are interspersed in the surface layer or mixed with decayed remnants of the substrate. **Hamathecium** of paraphysoids, branched and interwoven, anastomosing, multiseptate, hyaline, 1-1.5 µm thick, staining blue in methyl blue, tips slightly enlarged to 2-2.5 µm, exceeding the asci by to 25-40 µm and forming a brown tufted (fasciculate) epithecium; no colour exuding in 5% KOH from the