

## BRITISH RECORDS, 25-28

25. **Scutellinia stenosperma** Le Gal (*Les Discomycètes de Madagascar*, pp. 146-151, 1953, cum icones). Seven collections from widely separated localities establish this as a frequent but overlooked species in Great Britain. Doubtless it has often been listed as *S. scutellata* but, even in the field, the two can be known apart if the clothing of hairs is carefully observed under a lens. In *S. stenosperma* the hairs are densely serried, rigid and all of much the same length which rarely reaches 600  $\mu$ , whereas in *S. scutellata* they are more spaced apart and very unequal in length, the longest usually exceeding 1000  $\mu$ . Microscopically, hair-septation and spore shape and ornamentation provide adequate means of differentiation. Fresh material has been seen from the following localities: Dunkeld, Perth, Sept. 1953, on sawdust (No. 777); Glen Roy, Inverness, Aug. 1954, on sawdust (No. 942); Dublin, Oct. 1954, on sawdust, leg. F. G. Hassell (No. 981); Pateley Bridge, Yorks, Sept. 1955, on sodden trunk (No. 1057); Leeds, Oct. 1956, on vegetable debris, leg. La Touche (No. 1134); Hebden Bridge, Yorks, Oct. 1956, on vegetable debris, leg. R. Watling (No. 1136); Clapham, Yorks, Sept. 1957, on rotten wood (No. 1222). The numbers refer to my own herbarium. I am grateful to Mme. Le Gal for kindly confirming No. 1057 and for graciously allowing me to examine part of the type collection from Brittany. The fungus described as *Lachnae lusatae* by Svercek (*Bohemian Species of Pezizaceae*, p. 57, 1948) is most probably *S. stenosperma*.

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26. **Durella suecica** (Starb.) Nannf. (*Mollisia suecica* Starb. in Sacc., *Syll. Fung.* 3, p. 331). In crowded colonies on either surface of the cone-scales of *Pinus sylvestris*, near Forres, Moray, May 1957, leg. I. D. Finney. Herb. W.D.G. 1183 and Herb. Kew. The smooth, black apothecia are shallow saucer-shaped and up to 0.6 mm. across. The highly characteristic excipulum consists of stout, thick-walled, dark brown hyphae in parallel rows which leave the hypothecium more or less tangentially and then curve upward slightly to join the cortical surface; these hyphae have several slender, hyaline septa. There is a minute hyaline footstalk resting just within the host tissue. Asci 50  $\times$  6  $\mu$ , the pore blue in Melzer reagent; spores fusiform with rather acute ends, 6.5-8.5  $\times$  2  $\mu$ . Clearly the species is closely akin in structure to *D. commutata* Fuckel of deciduous wood (see Dennis in *Mycol. Pap. C.M.I.* 62, 14, 1956).

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27. **Pezicula myrtilina** Karst. (*Mycol. fenn.* 1, 165) (Syn: *Orbilina boydii* A. L. Sm. & Ramsb., fide Nannfeldt in *Trans. Brit. mycol. Soc.* 20, p. 199, 1936). In quantity scattered along a dead, dry, aerial branch of *Vaccinium myrtilus* near Dane Cottage, N. Staffs., July 1957. Herb. W.D.G. 1194. Small greyish white domes to 0.6 mm. across, densely pulverulent. Spores

22–28 × 5.5–6  $\mu$ , fusiform, either filled with small guttules except for a clear median belt or with two large guttules and a few small ones. Paraphyses with a slender, septate filament carrying a large globose or pyriform head to 12  $\mu$  across; these heads overtop the asci by as much as 30  $\mu$  and give to the hymenial surface its powdery appearance. Apothecia erumpent from an extensive, deep-seated, small-celled, hyaline stroma. Excipulum of colourless textura prismatica of more or less isodiametric cells on the flank but of narrow elongate cells ranged in parallel series at a low angle to the surface, in the perihymenial region; there is no sharp boundary between the excipulum and the inner fleshy tissue.

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28. **Belonopsis graminea** (Karst.) Sacc. & Syd. (*Syll. Fung.* **16**, p. 753, 1902.) In quantity on stems of *Agropyron* sp. near Pickering, Yorks, August 1957, leg. W. G. Bramley. Herb. W.D.G. 1211. Karsten's type material was studied and described by R. W. G. Dennis (*Kew Bull.* 1950, p. 182) and this collection matches exactly. Spores 24–26(–30) × 3  $\mu$ , fusoid with acute ends and brilliantly 3-septate. This is a species with a very distinct aspect in the field; the apothecia are rather scattered and are individually ringed with a zone of dark radiating hyphae on the host; the pallid disc contrasts strongly with this zone and with the dark cortex; they are easily detached and a pale spot ringed by the zone of dark hyphae is left exposed by their removal. In 1950 I collected this species on *Elymus riparius* at Albany, N.Y., U.S.A. Material under this name in Herb. Hull is typical *Mollisia mutabilis* (B. & Br.) Mass. on *Deschampsia caespitosa*.

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