



Patellariaceae revisited

Yacharoen S^{1,2}, Tian Q^{1,2}, Chomnunti P^{1,2}, Boonmee S¹, Chukeatirote E², Bhat JD³
and Hyde KD^{1,2,4,5*}

¹Institute of Excellence in Fungal Research, Mae Fah Luang University, Chiang Rai, 57100, Thailand ²School of Science, Mae Fah Luang University, Chiang Rai, 57100, Thailand

³Formerly at Department of Botany, Goa University, Goa 403 206, India

⁴Key Laboratory for Plant Diversity and Biogeography of East Asia, Kunming Institute of Botany, Chinese Academy of Science, Kunming 650201, Yunnan, China

⁵World Agroforestry Centre, East and Central Asia, Kunming 650201, Yunnan, China

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Abstract

The Dothideomycetes include several genera whose ascomata can be considered as apothecia and thus would be grouped as discomycetes. Most genera are grouped in the family *Patellariaceae*, but also *Agrynnaceae* and other families. The *Hysteriales* include genera having hysteroiid ascomata and can be confused with species in *Patellariaceae* with discoid apothecia if the opening is wide enough. In this study, genera of the family *Patellariaceae* were re-examined and characterized based on morphological examination. As a result of this study the genera *Baggea*, *Endotryblidium*, *Holmiella*, *Hysteropatella*, *Lecanidiella*, *Lirello-discia*, *Murangium*, *Patellaria*, *Poetschia*, *Rhizodiscina*, *Schrakia*, *Stratisporella* and *Tryblidaria* are retained in the family *Patellariaceae*. The genera *Banhegyia*, *Pseudoparodia* and *Rhytidhysterion* are excluded because of differing morphology and/or molecular data.

Key words – Apothecia – cup fungi – discomycetes – hysterothecia – *Patellaria* – *Patellariales*

Introduction

The Dothideomycetes is a large class of ascomycetes that are characterised by bitunicate (usually fissitunicate - asci), various types of fruiting bodies and ascospores, and are usually linked to coelomycetous and less rarely hyphomycetous asexual morphs (Hyde et al. 2013). In most cases the fruiting bodies are ascostromata with one or many locules (e.g. *Botryosphaeriaceae*, Liu et al. 2012) or very small thin-walled ascomata (e.g. *Phaeosphaeriaceae*, Phookamsak et al. 2014), to large, superficial, thick-walled ascomata (e.g. *Halotthiaceae*, Zhang et al. 2013) or even stromata (e.g. *Shiraiaceae*, Liu et al. 2013). There are many other fruiting body forms (e.g., *thyriothecia*, *cleistothecia*, Hongsanan et al. 2014).

The *Hysteriales* have hysterothecoid ascomata, while in some genera (e.g. *Rhytidhysterion*) the fruiting bodies are apothecial (Fig. 18), however the distinction between these types of fruiting body is not always clear cut. The family *Patellariaceae* which is characterised by apothecial fruiting bodies was introduced by Corda (1838) with two genera, *Cryptodiscus* and *Mellitiosporium*. Since its establishment, members of the family *Patellariaceae* were moved amongst various taxonomic groups and this was reviewed by Kutorga and Hawksworth (1997) who restudied the family and accommodated 12 genera. Zhang and Hyde (2009) transferred *Pseudoparodia* to *Patellariaceae*.

There have been relatively few molecular studies on members of *Patellariaceae* (Boehm et al. 2009b, Ruibal et al. 2009, Schoch et al. 2009, Hyde et al. 2013, 2014, Boonmee et al. 2014). Phylogenetic analysis of *Rhytidhysterion rufulum* (Spreng.) Speg. using a combined LSU, SSU, TEF1 and RPB2 gene dataset showed that the genus grouped into the same clade as other genera in *Hysteriaceae* (*Hysteriales*) where it was placed (Hyde et al. 2013). The recent arrangements of genera in *Patellariaceae* are shown in the Table. 1.

This study re-examines the type species of the genera of *Patellariaceae* (*sensu* Lumbsch & Huhndorf 2010) and provides a morphological account of these genera and suggestions as to where the genera should be placed. Fresh collections and molecular data, however, is required to confirm these placements.

Materials and methods

Fungal specimens

Nineteen herbarium specimens examined in this study were representatives of 13 genera in *Patellariaceae*; they included *Baggea*, *Endotryblidium*, *Holmiella*, *Hysteropatella*, *Lecanidiella*, *Murangium*, *Patellaria*, *Pseudoparodia*, *Poetschia*, *Rhizodiscina*, *Schrakia*, *Stratisporella* and *Tryblidaria*. These specimens were obtained from the following herbaria: B (Botanischer Garden und Botanisches Museum Berlin-Dahlem, Zentraleinrichtung der Freien Universität Berlin, Germany), BP (Hungarian Natural History Museum), BPI (U.S. National Fungus Collections), CUP-D (Plant Pathology Herbarium, Cornell University), FH (The Harvard University Herbaria and the Botany Libraries), G (Conservatoire et Jardin botaniques de la Ville de Genève), IMI (CABI Bioscience UK Centre), K (Royal Botanical Garden), L (National Herbarium Nederland, Leiden University branch), M (Botanische Staatssammlung München), NY (New York Botanical Garden) and S (Swedish Museum of Natural History). The specimens were then dissected, mounted on slides, and examined under compound microscope (Nikon ECLIPS E80i) fitted with digital camera (Cannon 450D & 550D). The sizes of various taxonomically important ascogenous features were measured by Tarasoft® Image Frame Work. Figures were composed in Adobe Photoshop CS5 and line drawings are provided when morphological structures are unclear.

Morphological characterization

Herbarium specimens were rehydrated by 5% KOH for 5 minutes. Thin hand sections of ascomata were made by razor blade and mounted on the slides. Lactoglycerol and various dyes (i.e., Melzer's and Cotton blue reagents) were applied to the slide for distinguishing the fungal structural characters (such as an apical ring of the asci: J+ or J-). Cotton blue was used to stain cytoplasm in the cell and Indian-ink was used to show appendages or mucilaginous sheaths. Other distinct structures were observed including ascomata shape and size, the presence or absence of pseudoparaphyses, and shape and size of asci and ascospores.

Results and Discussion

Hyde et al. (2013) provided a backbone tree to Dothideomycetes based on combined dataset of LSU, SSU, TEF1 and RPB2 sequences. Phylogenetically, the placement of *Patellariaceae* (*Patellariales*) is close to *Tubeufiaceae*; this also concurs with Boonmee et al. (2014). A similar result was obtained by Wijayawardene et al. (2014), although *Tubeufiaceae* and *Wiesneriomycetidae* made up *Tubeufiales* with strong support. In all cases the support for separation of *Tubeufiales* and *Patellariales* in the backbone tree had low support, but the genera in these orders clustered with high support, indicating that they are distinct orders. This is probably because the tree is not yet well-populated. The two genera of *Patellariaceae* that presently have sequence data cluster together with strong support (95/1.00) in Boonmee et al. (2014). *Rhytidhysterion* does not cluster in *Patellariaceae*, and is aligned in the same clade with *Hysteriaceae* in *Hysteriales* (Boehm et al. 2009b, Schoch et al. 2009, Hyde et al. 2013).

Table 1 Recent revisions of *Patellariaceae*.

| Kutorga and Hawksworth (1997) | Lumbsch and Huhndorf (2010) | This study |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <i>Baggea</i> | <i>Baggea</i> | <i>Baggea</i> [#] |
| <i>Banhegyia</i> | <i>Banhegyia</i> | <i>Endotryblidium</i> [#] |
| <i>Holmiella</i> | ? <i>Endotryblidium</i> | <i>Holmiella</i> [#] |
| <i>Lecanidiella</i> | <i>Holmiella</i> | <i>Hysteropatella</i> |
| <i>Murangium</i> | <i>Lecanidiella</i> | <i>Lecanidiella</i> [#] |
| <i>Patellaria</i> | <i>Lirellodisca</i> | <i>Lirellodisca</i> [#] |
| <i>Poetschia</i> | <i>Murangium</i> | <i>Murangium</i> [#] |
| <i>Rhizodiscina</i> | <i>Patellaria</i> | <i>Patellaria</i> |
| <i>Rhytidhysteron</i> | <i>Poetschia</i> | <i>Poetschia</i> [#] |
| <i>Scharkia</i> | <i>Pseudoparodia</i> | <i>Rhizodiscina</i> [#] |
| <i>Stratisporella</i> | <i>Rhizodiscina</i> | <i>Schrakia</i> [#] |
| <i>Tryblidaria</i> | <i>Rhytidhysteron</i> | <i>Stratisporella</i> [#] |
| | <i>Schrakia</i> | <i>Tryblidaria</i> [#] |
| | <i>Stratisporella</i> | |
| | <i>Tryblidaria</i> | |

= no sequence for this genus in GenBank

In this study, we accept 14 genera in *Patellariaceae* which are described and illustrated. The genus *Patellaria* as it stands is clearly a monophyletic clade in the Class Dothideomycetes (Boehm et al. 2009b, Ruibal et al. 2009, Schoch et al. 2009, Suetrong et al. 2009, Hyde et al. 2013). However, a natural classification of *Patellariaceae* will not be possible until all genera are recollected and sequenced. *Banhegyia* was transferred to *Mycomelaspilea* (*Melaspileaceae*, *Arthoniomycetes*) based on flagellate ascospores in *Banhegyia*, which is similar to *Mycomelaspilea* (current name is *Melaspilea proximella* (Nyl.) Nyl., Sanderson et al. 2009), and this is followed here. *Rhytidhysteron* is placed in the family *Hysteriaceae* based on molecular evidence (Hyde et al. 2013).

As the family *Patellariaceae* comprises apothecial ascomycetes which are unlike most other Dothideomycetes we detail their main features below. Many details come from Kutorga & Hawksworth (1997).

Apothecia are mostly superficial, slightly immersed at beginning or rarely erumpent, solitary, scattered or in small aggregated groups, uniloculate, closed when young, opened at maturity, subglobose to globose, disc flattened or deeply cup-shaped, or convex, somewhat ellipsoid, with longitudinal or rounded opening, often folding at the rim, center, smooth, rough or zigzagged, thick or velvet in the middle, mostly black (Fig.1).

Anchoring hyphae (vegetative hyphae) are branched, septate, brown to dark brown, connecting apothecia with host surface.

Exciple (peridium) mostly comprising 2 layers, outer layer thicker than inner layer, pseudoparenchyma were formed, conjugated on host surface at the base, isodiametric cells or rarely of elongated and radiating cells (Fig.1), outer layer dense, compact with pigmented cells, usually binding with lighter inner layer which were, indistinct in some genera.

Hypothecium (layer for which asci originate) or subhymenium, binding to exciple layer, inverted conically, merged with the host surface at the base, compressed, being pseudoparenchymatous, rarely prosenchymatous, slightly varied in thickness, hyaline (Fig.1).

Hamathecium (sterilized tissue) always originating between asci, continuing growth in same direction as asci, pseudoparaphyses always present, erected or branched, septate or aseptate, slightly swollen on the apex, usually anastomosing and forming a dark brown or black epithecium over the asci (Fig. 3, in Kutorga and Hawksworth 1997).

Asci reproductive hyphae, originated on hypothecium layer, growth parallel with hamathecium, 8-spored, rarely for 4–6-spored, bitunicate, fissitunicate in some genera, cylindrical to oblong, clavate, broad in the middle, narrowed at the stipe with or without a pedicel.

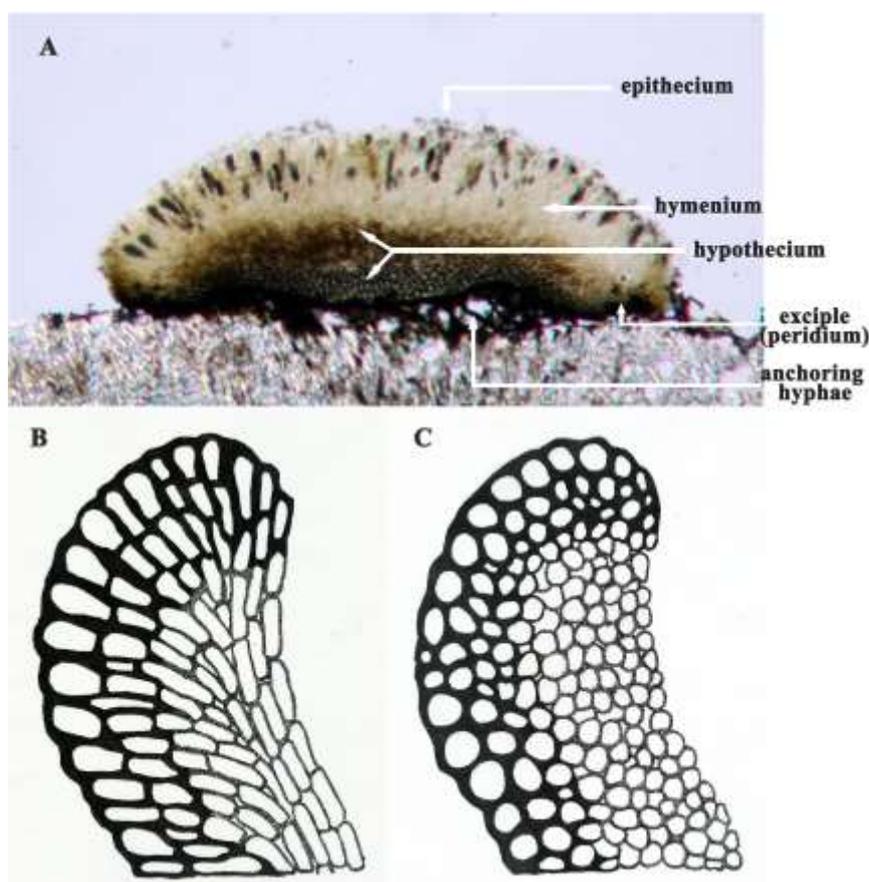


Fig. 1 – Exciple tissue type (Redrawn from Kutorga and Hawksworth, 1997). (A) Vertical section of an ascoma in *Patellariaceae*. (B) Iso-radiating cells (comprising *textura prismatica*, prosenchyma). (C) Iso-diametric cells (comprised of *textura globulosa-angularis*).

Ascospores varying in shape, such as obovoid or clavate or elliptic to oblong, mostly constricted at the septa, rounded at both ends, 1–3-septate, some muriform or euseptate was, hyaline or brown to dark brown. *Asexual morphs* barely known. *Holmiella sabina* has a *Corniculariella* asexual morph.

A description is given only for the species in this treatment, when the genus is monotypic.

Taxonomy

Patellariaceae Corda, *Icon. fung.* (Prague) 2: 37 (1838)

= *Lecanidiaceae* O.E. Erikss., *Op. bot. Soc. bot. Lund* 60: 78 (1981)

Facesoffungi number: FoF 00342

Saprobic on dead wood in terrestrial habitats, possibly lichenicolous in some genera. *Sexual morph*: *Ascomata* apothecia or hysterothecia-like, superficial, closed when young and opening to expose the epithecium at maturity, without stalk or foot, cupulate, discoid or cylindrical, sometimes with rolled margins, dark-coloured, with carbonized cells. *Exciple* pseudoparenchymatous, thick-walled, with dark brown isodiametric cells at the outer layers and pale to light brown cells at inner wall and basal cell layers. *Hypothecium* pseudoparenchymatous or prosenchymatous. *Hamathecium* composed of paraphysoids or paraphyses, forming an epithecium, J+ or J-. *Asci* 8-spored, bitunicate, fissitunicate, cylindrical to clavate, pedicellate, apically rounded with an ocular chamber, J+ or J-. *Ascospores* 2–3-seriate overlapping, varying in shape (i.e. obovoid or clavate to oblong), euseptate or distoseptate, in latter cells with reduced cell-lumen, 1–6-septate, occasionally muriform, hyaline or light brown. *Asexual morph*: See under notes.

Type genus: *Patellaria* Fr.

Notes: *Holmiella sabina* has a *Corniculariella* asexual morph. Wijayawardene et al. (2012) stated that *Rhytidhysterion* has “Aposphaeria”-like and “Diplodia”-like asexual morphs. However *Rhytidhysterion* belongs in *Hysteriaceae* which is unrelated to *Patellariaceae*.

Key to genera of *Patellariaceae*

1. Ascomata clearly hysterothecium-like 2
1. Ascomata hysterothecial to apothecial 3
2. Ascospores hyaline, surrounded by sheath *Hysteropeltella*
2. Ascospores coloured, lacking a sheath *Hysteropatella*
3. Apothecium immersed or erumpent 4
3. Apothecium superficial 5
4. Asci cylindrical, ascospores uni-seriate, verrucose, lichenicolous *Stratisporella*
4. Asci broadly clavate, 3–4-seriate, smooth-walled, not growing on lichens... *Endotryblidium*
5. Asci with more than 8 spores *Baggea*
5. Asci with 8 or less spores 6
6. Ascospores muriform 7
6. Ascospores with transverse-septate 8
7. Ascospores hyaline *Tryblidaria*
7. Ascospore brown *Murangium*
8. Ascospores euseptate 9
8. Ascospores distoseptate *Lirellodisca*
9. Ascospores 1-septate 10
9. Ascospores with more than 1-septate 13
10. Ascospores with appendages *Holmiella*
10. Ascospores without appendages 11
11. Ascospores shorter than 15 µm *Rhizodiscina*
11. Ascospores longer than 15 µm 12
12. Apothecia reddish-brown *Schrakia*
12. Apothecia dark brown *Poetschia*
13. Ascospores 3-septate *Lecanidiella*
13. Ascospores with more than 3-septate *Patellaria*

Patellaria Fr., Syst. mycol. (Lundae) 2(1): 158 (1822)

Facesoffungi number: FoF 00343

Saprobic on dead wood, stems or rotten paper in terrestrial habitats. *Sexual morph*: Ascomata apothecial, superficial, scattered, sessile, closed at first and opening at maturity, longitudinally wide, exposing the dark hymenium at the center, circular, flattened, with a carbonaceous rim, black. *Exciple* 2-layered, outer layer pseudoparenchymatous, black, inner layer composed of thick-walled, cells of *textura prismatica*, gelatinous, blue-black at the base (hypotheceum) where cells are of *textura angularis*, green-blue to colourless. *Hamathecium* composed of 1.5–3 µm wide, cylindrical, hyaline, septate, branched paraphyses, slightly swollen and rounded at the apex, forming a dark and thick epithecium over the asci. *Asci* 8-spored, bitunicate, fissitunicate, cylindrical, clavate, short and slightly curved pedicel, apically rounded, with an ocular chamber. *Ascospores* 2–3-seriate overlapping, clavate to fusiform, trans-septate, hyaline. *Asexual morph*: Unknown.

Notes: The main characters of this genus are superficial, black, apothecioid ascomata, with a greenish-black epithecium formed from the branched and swollen paraphyses, bitunicate, fissitunicate asci, and hyaline, clavate to cylindrical, phragmo-septate ascospores (Kutorga and Hawksworth 1997). There are variations in number of asci, spore size, and number of ascospores within the asci. The importance of these taxonomic criteria needs to be established. Sequence data is only available for *Patellaria atrata* (Boehm et al. 2009a, 2009b, Schoch et al. 2009, Suetrong & Jones 2006, Suetrong et al. 2009).

Ten species were accommodated in the genus *Patellaria* by Hawksworth et al. (1995), while Butler (1940) reported five species. However, Dennis (1964, 1978) transferred *Patellaria clavisporea* Berk. & Broom. to *Patellatopsis*. Dennis (1954) reported four species from the West Indies which included a new species, *Patellaria jamaicensis* Dennis. Seven species were reported from India (Tilak & Srinivasulu 1974). *P. schwarzmanniana* Kazhieva (Kazhieva 1974) and *P. desertorum* Kravtzev (Kravtzev 1955) were also recorded from Kazakhstan. Presently, reassessment of the large number of species are needed to delimit the circumscription of the genus.

Type species: Patellaria atrata (Hedw.) Fr., Syst. mycol. (Lundae) 2(1): 158 (1822) Fig. 2
≡ *Lichen atratus* Hedw., Descr. micr.-anal. musc. frond. 2(3): 61 (1788) [1789]

Facesoffungi number: FoF 00344

Saprobic on dead wood, stems or rotten paper in terrestrial habitats. *Sexual morph:* Ascomata 675–1160 × 220–300 μm, apothecial, superficial, scattered, sessile, closed at first and opening at maturity, longitudinally wide, exposing the dark hymenium at the center, circular, flattened, with a carbonaceous rim, black. *Exciple* 45–76 μm wide (\bar{x} = 65 μm; n = 10), 2-layered, outer layer pseudoparenchymatous, black, inner layer composed of thick-walled cells of *textura prismatica*, gelatinous, blue-black at the base (hypothecium) with cells of *textura angularis*, green blue to colourless. *Hamathecium* composed of 1.5–3 μm wide, thick, cylindrical, hyaline, septate, branched paraphyses, slightly swollen and rounded at the apex, forming a dark and thick epithecium over the asci. *Asci* 98–135 × 15–30 μm (\bar{x} = 120 × 20 μm; n = 10), 8-spored, bitunicate to fissitunicate, cylindrical, clavate, with a short and slightly curved pedicel, apically rounded, with an ocular chamber. *Ascospores* 30–45 × 7–10 μm (\bar{x} = 37 × 9 μm; n = 10), 2–3-seriate overlapping, clavate to fusiform, slightly curved, narrowed at the lower end, 5–11-septate, hyaline. *Asexual morph:* Unknown.

Material examined: USA, South Dakota, Northville, on wood of *Acer negundo* L. (*Sapindaceae*), October 1925, J.F. Brenckle (PetraMyc. g. exs 1556, IMI 32777).

Notes: This saprotrophic fungus preferentially colonizes exposed phloem fibers of wood and the decay mode was reported to resemble white rot (Unterseher et al. 2003). This would be unusual for an ascomycete species which are usually soft rotting fungi. We were unable to loan the holotype from L due to their herbarium loan policy and thus illustrate a specimen from IMI identified by F. Petrak.

Baggea Auersw., Hedwigia 5: 1 (1866)

Facesoffungi number: FoF 00345

Notes: Auerswald (1866) introduced *Baggea* as a monotypic genus in *Hysteriaceae* and this was accepted by Saccardo (1883) and Rehm (1912). Nannfeldt (1932) and Zogg (1962) re-studied the genus and, based on the characteristics of the ascomata and pseudoparaphyses, moved this to *Lecanorales*. Rehm (1896), Clements and Shear (1931) and von Arx and Müller (1975) assigned the genus to the *Patellariaceae*. There is no report concerning cultures or sequence data for this genus. The fruiting bodies of this genus are interesting as they are apothecial or hysterothecia-like depending on which terminology one adopts and are thus typical of *Patellariales*. *Baggea* is however, unusual in having polysporous asci and allantoid ascospores that differ from other genera in *Patellariaceae*. *Baggea* seems to be a likely member of *Patellariaceae* but it needs to be recollected and sequenced.

Type species: Baggea pachyascus Auersw., Hedwigia 5: 1 (1866)

Fig. 3

Facesoffungi number: FoF 00346

Saprobic on dead branches of *Quercus* sp. in terrestrial habitats. *Sexual morph:* Ascomata 175–250 × 150–205 μm, apothecial or hypothecia-like, superficial, fusiform to ellipsoidal, narrow at the base, circular, triangular or irregular in shape when wet, black, coriaceous, opening by a longitudinal slit or radial ruptures, exposing blackish discs, with margin slightly raised above flat and black slit, which widens on wetting. *Exciple* 23–54 μm wide (\bar{x} = 38 μm; n = 10),

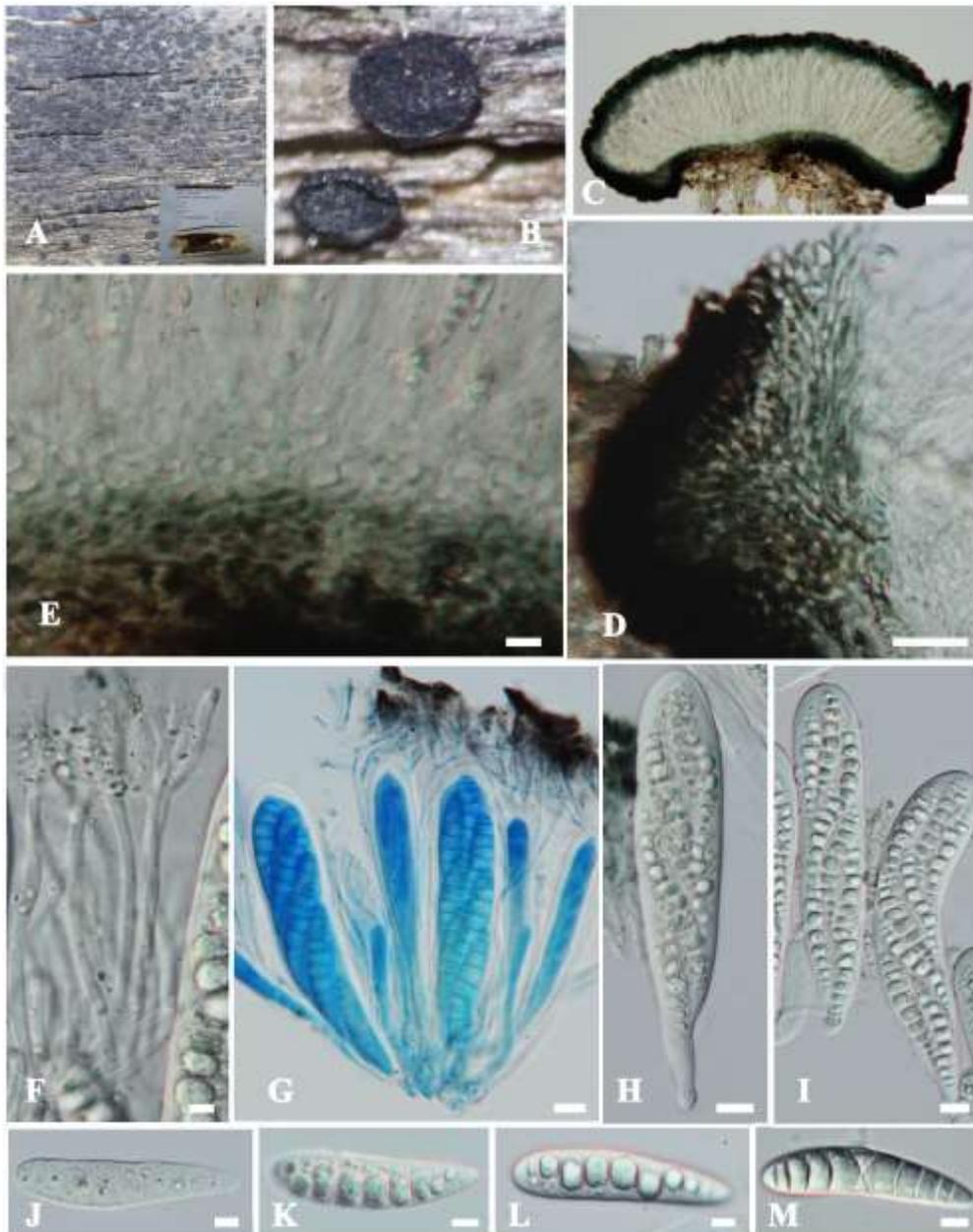


Fig. 2 – *Patellaria atrata* (IMI 32777). (A, B) Apothecia on host tissue. (C) Hand section of apothecium. (D) Peridium with elongated and rounded cells. (E) Hypothecium with *textura angularis* tissue. (F) Hamathecial tissue; note pseudoparaphyses branching at the ends. (G) Young and mature asci showing ocular chamber in cotton blue. (H, I) Mature asci with 8-spored. (J–M) Ascospores. Scale bars: C = 50 μm , D, G–I = 10 μm , E = 20 μm , F, J–M = 5 μm .

pseudoparenchymatous, composed of an outer wall of black to dark brown cells and inner wall of paler brown cells arranged in a *textura globulosa*. *Hamathecium* comprising relatively wide, 3–5 μm wide (\bar{x} = 4 μm ; n = 10), septate, branched, pseudoparaphyses, especially in upper part, occasionally anastomosed in the lower part, hyaline, with tips slightly swollen and agglutinated, forming a light brown surface layer (epithecium). *Asci* 99–144 \times 29–51 μm (\bar{x} = 122 \times 41 μm ; n = 10), polysporous, bitunicate, broadly clavate or clavate, with apical dome and short pedicel, wall 1–2 μm (n = 10) thick, ocular chamber not obvious in mature specimens, J–. *Ascospores* 12–15 \times 2–4 μm (\bar{x} = 13 \times 3 μm ; n = 10), numerous, allantoid, with rounded ends, usually with 3-transverse septa, occasionally up to 6 septa, curved, thin-walled, brown, smooth-walled. *Asexual morph.*: Unknown.

Table 2 Size synopsis of specimens identified as *Rhytidhysterion brasiliense* in Thailand

| Location | Host | Specimen | Apothecia (μm) | Asci (μm) | Ascospore (μm) |
|-------------|--|----------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Phitsanulok | Dead wood | MFLUCC | 1,087-1,715 \times | 220-247 \times | 29-43.5 \times |
| | | 12-0530 | 340-447 | 12-13 | 10-14 |
| Chiang Mai | Dead wood | MFLUCC | 195-227 \times | 80-105 \times | 27-32 \times |
| | | 12-0529 | 58-82 | 11-16 | 9-13 |
| Chiang Mai | Dead wood | MFLUCC | 155-195 \times | 107-90 \times | 27-35 \times |
| | | 12-0528 | 58-81 | 9-11 | 9-10 |
| Phayao | Dead wood | MFLUCC | 1,370-1,465 \times | 130-150 \times | 30-38 \times |
| | | 12-0013 | 815-880 | 10-13 | 12-17 |
| Chiang Rai | Dead branch of <i>Dimocarpus longan</i> | MFLUCC | 182-195 \times | 90-107 \times | 27-35 \times |
| | | 12-0567 | 70-98 | 9-11 | 9-11 |
| Phayao | Dead wood | MFLUCC | 443-562 \times | 320-410 \times | 34-42 \times |
| | | 12-0011 | 360-515 | 8-11 | 11-17 |
| Chiang Rai | Dead wood | MFLUCC | 196-212 \times | 80-105 \times | 28-32 \times |
| | | 12-0569 | 58-82 | 11-16 | 9-13 |

Material examined: GERMANY, Bavaria, Windsheim, on dead branch of *Quercus* sp. (*Fagaceae*), 1874, H. Rehm (B 700014160).

Notes: The holotype and isotype specimens collected by D. Bagge were presumed lost and Kutorga & Hawksworth (1997) designated Rehm's collection (GERMANY, Franken, in Sugenhium forest, on young *Eichaestchen*, 1869, Rehm No. 28) as neotype. We examined a specimen listed in Kutorga & Hawksworth (1997). A new variety, *Baggea pachyascus* var. *macrospora* Magnes et al. (1998) was also introduced, however, Index Fungorum (2014) place both varieties in synonymy with *Baggea pachyascus*.

Endotryblidium Petr., Sydowia 13(1-6): 244 (1959), MycoBank: 1812

Facesoffungi number: FoF 00347

Notes: *Endotryblidium* was introduced by Petrak (1959) with a single species (*E. insculptum*) characterized by apothecia aggregated on the host, a pseudoparenchymatous peridium, 4–6-, rarely 8-spored, short pedicellate, clavate asci, numerous filamentous paraphyses and oblong to ellipsoidal ascospores. In our study it was found that the hypothecium comprises numerous, slightly broad pseudoparaphyses and mostly 8-spored, bitunicate asci. The genus has not been well-studied. We place *Endotryblidium* in *Patellariaceae* based our observations on morphological characters which match the family.

Type species: ***Endotryblidium insculptum*** (Cooke) Petr., Sydowia 13(1-6): 245 (1959) Fig. 4

\equiv *Triblidium insculptum* Cooke [as 'Tryblidium'], Grevillea 4(no. 32): 182 (1876)

$=$ *Brunaudia insculpta* (Cooke) Kuntze [as 'Bruneaudia'], Revis. gen. pl. (Leipzig) 3(2): 447 (1898)

Facesoffungi number: FoF 00348

Saprobic on bark of dead branches of hickory in terrestrial habitats. *Sexual morph:* *Ascomata* 450–930 \times 200–390 μm , apothecial, scattered, solitary, immersed, erumpent, irregular, pseudoparenchymatous, black. *Exciple* 90–145 μm (\bar{x} = 120 μm ; n = 10) wide, with carbonaceous, dark brown to black, pseudoparenchymatous cells. *Hamathecium* composed of 2–3.5 μm (\bar{x} = 3 μm ; n = 10), cylindrical, elongated, branched, hyaline, septate, pseudoparaphyses, slightly swollen at the apex, embedded in gelatinous matrix, anastomosing to form a black epithecium above the asci. *Asci* 100–120 \times 40–60 μm (\bar{x} = 115 \times 50 μm ; n = 10), 8-spored, bitunicate, broadly clavate, with a short pedicel at the base, slightly narrow at the apex, with a distinct ocular chamber. *Ascospores* 50–60 \times 20–30 μm (\bar{x} = 50 \times 25 μm ; n = 10), overlapping and irregular arranged, broadly ellipsoid to oblong, broader at the upper part, asymmetrically 1-septate, constricted at the septa, rounded at the ends, light brown to brown, surrounded by a mucilaginous sheath. *Asexual morph:* Unknown.

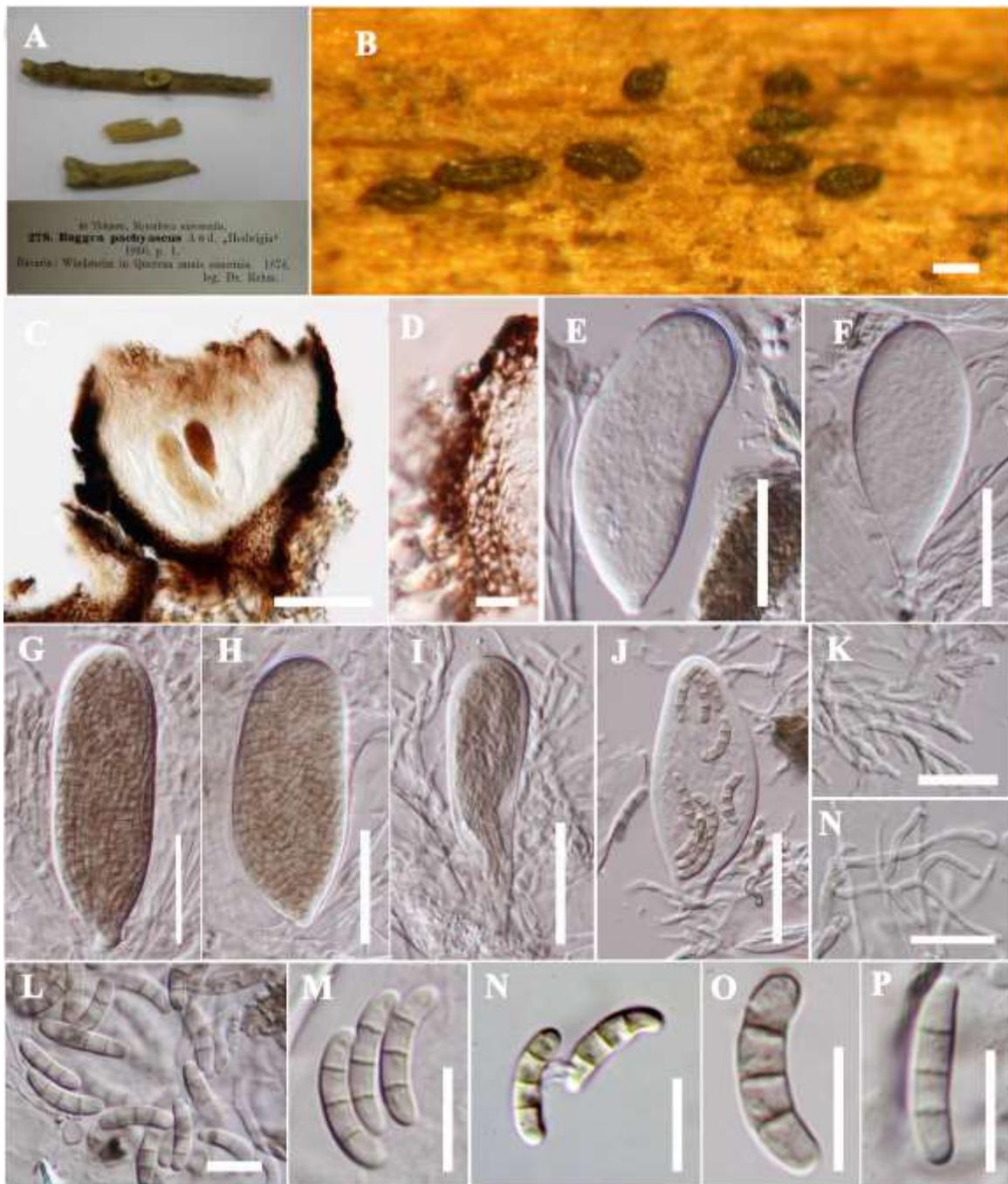


Fig. 3 – *Baggea pachyascus* (B 700014160). (A) Herbarium specimen. (B) Appearance of apothecia on host tissue. (C) Vertical section of hysterothecium. (D) Exciple. (E–J) Polysporous asci. (K–L) Hamathecium with hyaline branched pseudoparaphyses. (M–Q) Light brown, allantoid ascospores with trans-septate. Scale bars: B, M–P = 10 μ m, C–L = 20 μ m.

Material examined: USA, New Jersey, Newfield; on dead branches of hickory (*Carya* sp., *Juglandaceae*), May 1874, Ellis (K(M) 2111, **holotype**)

Holmiella Petrini, Samuels & E. Müll., Ber. schweiz. bot. Ges. 89(1-2): 83 (1979)

Possible synonym:

Caldesia Rehm, in Winter, Rabenh. Krypt.-Fl., Edn 2 (Leipzig) 1.3(lief. 32): 289 (1888) [1896]

Facesoffungi number: FoF 00349

Saprobic in terrestrial habitats. *Sexual morph*: *Ascomata* apothecial, solitary, superficial, exposing a velvet hymenium when mature, globose, black. *Exciple* pseudoparenchymatous, with outer layer composed of dark brown to black, slightly cracking, thick-walled cells of *textura globulosa-angularis*, with inner layer composed of thin, light brown cells of *textura of epidermoidea*-like. *Hamathecium* composed of 1–2 µm wide, filamentous, septate, branched, hyaline, anastomosing pseudoparaphyses, forming a dark brown epithecium above the asci. *Asci* 8-spored, bitunicate, clavate, short pedicellate, broad at the apex, with a wide ocular chamber. *Ascospores* 2-seriate overlapping, clavate to ellipsoidal, 1-septate, cell wall with 2-layers, with germ pores at both ends, brown. *Asexual morph*: *Corniculariella*-like.

Notes: The genus *Holmiella* was introduced to accommodate *Triblidium sabinum* De. Not. (Petrini et al. 1979) described by De Notaris (1867) from *Juniperus* (Pirozynski & Reid 1966). In this study, the holotype specimen was not available for loan. *Eutrybliella sabina*, the collection from Pakistan (IMI 177087, current name is *H. sabina*) was selected for examination and follows Kutorga & Hawksworth (1997) and this decision was also corresponded in a discussion by Pirozynski & Reid (1966).

Type species: ***Holmiella sabina*** (De Not.) Petrini, Samuels & E. Müll., Ber. schweiz. bot. Ges. 89(1-2): 84 (1979) Figs. 5–6

≡ *Triblidium sabinum* De Not. [as 'Tryblidium'], Comm. Soc. crittog. Ital. 2(3): 491 (1867)

= *Karschia sabina* (de Not) Hedwigia 21: 115 1882

= *Cenangium deformatum* Peck, Bull. N. Y. State Museum 28: 68. 1876

Facesoffungi number: FoF 00350

Saprobic on bark of *Juniperrus macropoda* in terrestrial habitats. *Sexual morph*: *Ascomata* 365 × 675 µm, apothecial, solitary, superficial, exposing a velvet hymenium when mature, globose, black. *Exciple* 22–58 µm wide, (\bar{x} = 42 µm; n = 10), pseudoparenchymatous, with outer layer composed with dark brown to black, slightly cracking, thick-walled cells of *textura globulosa-angularis*, with inner layer composed with thin, light brown cells of *textura epidermoidea*. *Hamathecium* composed of 1–2 µm wide, filamentous, septate, branched, hyaline, anastomosing pseudoparaphyses, forming a dark brown epithecium above the asci. *Asci* 30–37 × 115–135 µm (\bar{x} = 34 × 128 µm; n = 10), 8-spored, bitunicate, clavate, short pedicellate, broad at the apex, with a thick ocular chamber. *Ascospores* 33–40 × 17–20 µm (\bar{x} = 18 × 37 µm; n = 10), 2-seriate overlapping, clavate to ellipsoidal, aseptate, constricted at septa, cell wall with 2-layers, upper cell slightly wider than lower cell, without a mucilaginous sheath, with germ pores at both ends, brown, smooth-walled. *Asexual morph*: *Corniculariella*-like.

Material examined: PAKISTAN, Quetta, Ziarat, on bark of *Juniperus macropoda* Boiss. (*Cupressaceae*), 23 September 1969, Tarig Mahmood (IMI 177087).

Hysteropatella Rehm., in Winter, Rabenh. Krypt.-Fl., Edn 2 (Leipzig) 1.3(lief. 33): 367 (1890) [1896]

Facesoffungi number: FOF 381

Notes: The genus *Hysteropatella* was introduced by Rehm (1890), based on *Hysterium prostii*. Zogg (1962) accepted *Farlowiella*, *Gloniella*, *Gloniopsis*, *Glonium*, *Hysterium*, *Hysterocarina* and *Hysterographium* in *Hysteriaceae* and Eriksson (2006) tentatively included *Hysteroglonium*, *Hysteropatella* and *Pseudoscypha*. Schoch et al. (2009) analyzed the available sequence data for *Hysteropatella* and showed that *H. clavispora* (Peck) Höhn. and *H. elliptica* (Fr.) Rehm were related to *Patellaria atrata* forming a distinct clade within the Pleosporomycetidae; this was postulated to represent *Patellariales*. Thus, *Hysteropatella* is not included in the *Hysteriaceae*; it clusters in the family *Patellariaceae* (Hyde et al. 2013).

Type species: ***Hysteropatella prostii*** (Duby) Rehm., in Winter, Rabenh. Krypt.-Fl., Edn 2 (Leipzig) 1.3(lief.33):367(1890)[1896], Fig. 7

≡ *Hysterium prostii* Duby, Mém. Soc. Phys. Hist. nat. Genève 16(1): 38 (1862)

Facesoffungi number: FoF 00351

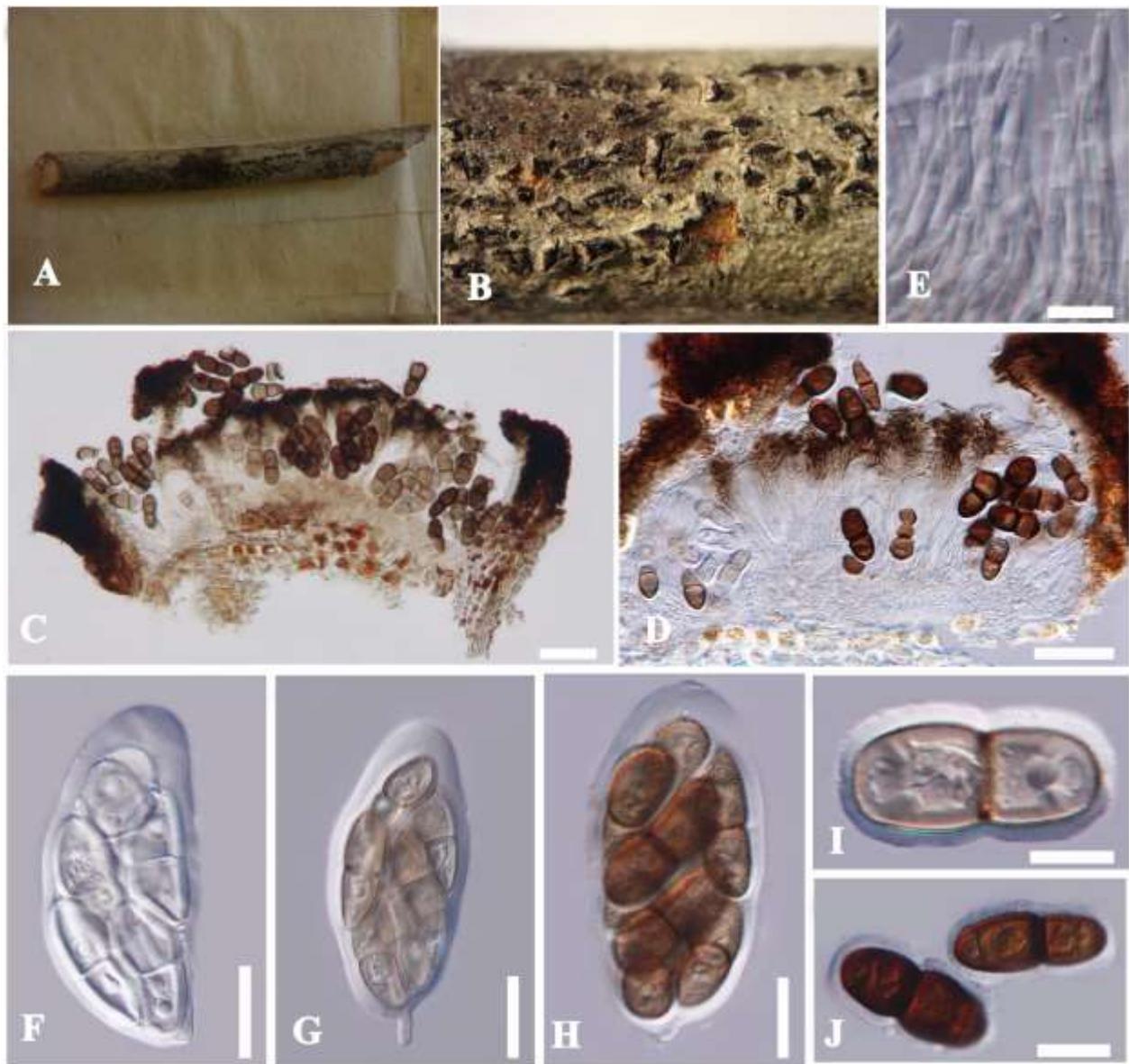


Fig. 4 – *Endotryblidium insculptum* (K(M) 2111, holotype). (A) Herbarium specimen. (B) Ascomata on host surface. (C) Cross section of ascoma with carbonaceous cell of peridium. (D) Epithecium formed above the asci. (E) Elongate pseudoparaphyses with septa. (F–H) Young and mature asci with short pedicels. (I, J) Ascospores with 1-septate surrounded by a mucilaginous sheath. Scale bars: C–D = 100 μ m, E–H = 20 μ m, I–J = 10 μ m.

Saprobic on bark of *Malus domestica*, rarely on *Prunus* sp. and *Pyrus communis* in terrestrial habitats. *Sexual morph*: Ascomata 267–916 \times 121–340 μ m, hysterothecial, gregarious, erumpent to superficial, persistent dark, carbonaceous, boat-shaped with longitudinal slit. *Exciple* 17.5–37.5 μ m wide, 2-layers, composed of small pseudoparenchymatous cells, the outer layer heavily encrusted with pigments and the inner layer distinctly thin-walled, pallid and compressed. *Hamathecium* comprising cellular, cylindrical, branched pseudoparaphyses, embedded in a gelatinous matrix, darkened at the apex at maturity, forming a dark epithecium over the asci. *Asci* 40–82 \times 10–15 μ m (\bar{x} = 60 \times 10 μ m; n = 10), 8-spored, bitunicate, cylindrical to clavate, pedicellate, slightly swollen at the apex. *Ascospores* 14–22 \times 5–7 μ m (\bar{x} = 17 \times 6 μ m; n = 10), 2-seriate overlapping, reniform to ellipsoid or fusoid, phragmosporous, 3-septate at maturity, constricted at the septa, occasionally surrounded by a sheath, and often show bipolar asymmetry, ranging from hyaline to dark brown. *Asexual morph*: Unknown.

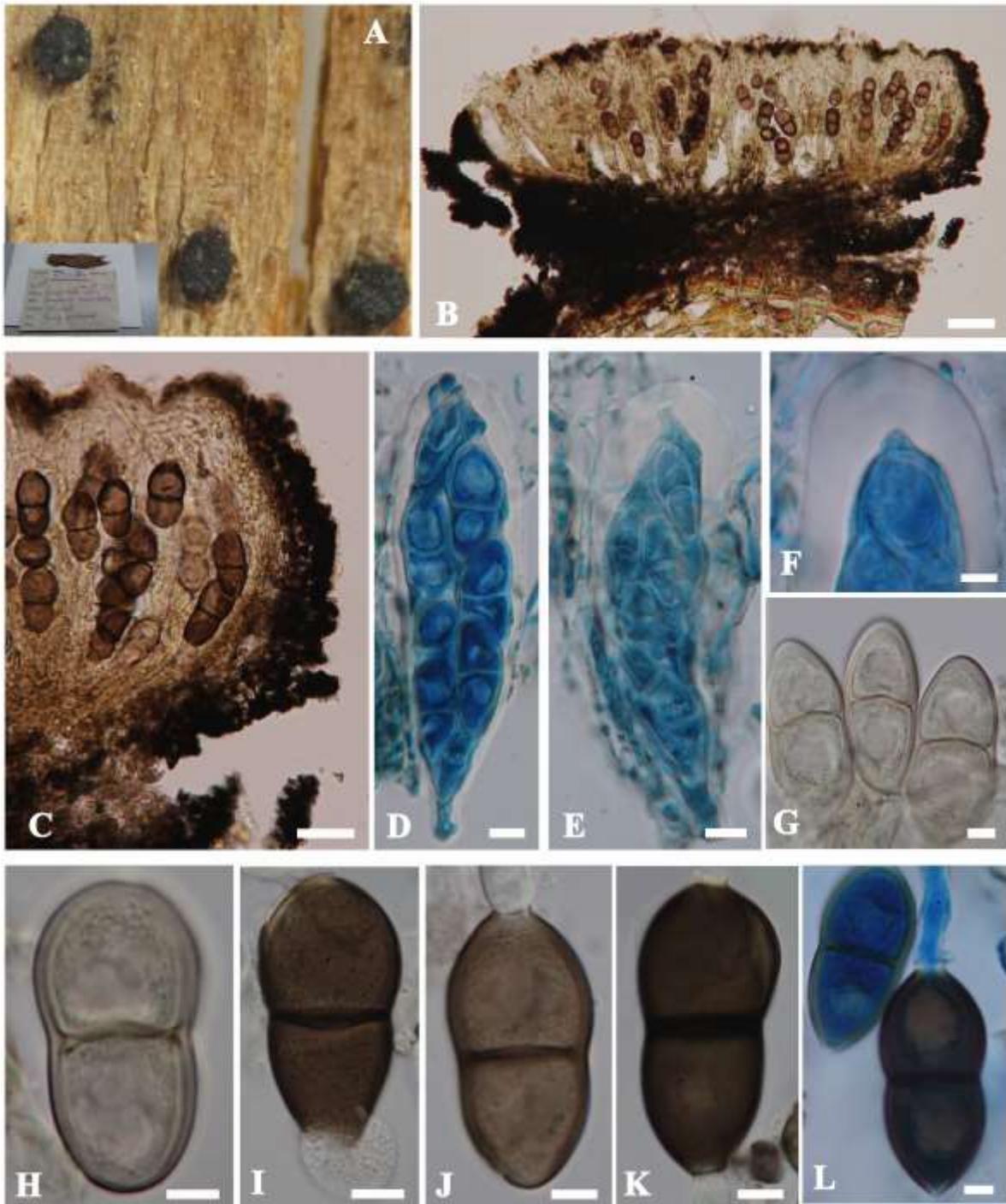


Fig. 5 – *Holmiella sabina* (IMI 177087). (A) Apothecia on bark. (B) Vertical section of apothecium. (C) Peridium. (D, E) Young bitunicate asci with pseudoparaphyses. (F) Ocular chamber after application of cotton blue. (G–L) Ascospores with germ pores at the ends. Scale bars: *B* = 60 μ m, *C* = 30 μ m, *D–F* = 10 μ m, *G–L* = 5 μ m.

Material examined: SWITZERLAND, Genève, on internal side of dead bark of *Malus domestica* (Rosaceae), 1819, Prost (G: No.53, **holotype**).

Lecanidiella Sherwood, Sydowia 38: 272 (1986) [1985]

Facesoffungi number: FoF 00353

Type species: *Lecanidiella contortae* Sherwood, Sydowia 38: 274 (1986) [1985]

Facesoffungi number: FoF 00354

Fig. 8

Saprobic on bark of *Pinus contorta* in terrestrial habitats. *Sexual morph*: Ascomata 12–19 × 4–7 mm, apothecial, scattered in bark, closed and immersed in host tissue when young, erumpent through host surface at maturity and exposed with ash-like hymenium, irregular at the rim, rough, slightly serrate, carbonaceous, black. *Exciple* 70–155 µm wide (\bar{x} = 100 µm; n = 10), outer layers pseudoparenchymatous, thick-walled, black, inner layers composed of cells *textura angularis*. *Hamathecium* composed of 1.5–2 µm wide, branched, filamentous, hyaline, pseudoparaphyses, forming a pale brown epithecium above the asci. *Asci* 80–115 × 12–17 µm (\bar{x} = 105 × 15 µm; n = 10), bitunicate, cylindrical, clavate, short pedicellate, and slightly broad at the apex, with an ocular chamber *Ascospores* 14–15.5 × (5.5–)6–7.5 µm (\bar{x} = 15 × 7 µm; n = 10), 1–2-seriate overlapping, oblong, fusiform, with rounded ends, 3-septate, hyaline, smooth-walled. *Asexual morph*: Unknown.

Material examined: USA, Oregon, Linn County, Barren area near Santiam Summit, on bark of *Pinus contorta* Douglas (*Pinaceae*), 12 June 1983, Sherwood and Pike (BPI 674929, **holotype**).

Notes: *Lecanidiella* was described by Sherwood (1980) as a monotypic genus which is known to have distribution in the mountain areas of western North America. Sherwood (1986) confirmed the observation made by Pirozynski & Reid (1966) and Petrini et al. (1979) that both *Lecanidiella* and *Holmiella* have apothecial ascomata which are initially enclosed in host parenchyma, and subsequently crack open to become finally exposed through a wide, irregular hymenium. Pirozynski & Reid (1966) and Petrini et al. (1979) also showed that *Lecanidiella* and *Holmiella* are different in ascospores characters (Sherwood 1980). Sherwood (1986) studied the relatedness of *Lecanidiella*, *Lecanidion* (current name is *Patellaria* in *Patellariaceae*) and *Melittosporiella* (from *Rhytismatales*) and concluded that *Lecanidiella* and *Melittosporiella* are not related. However, she retained *Lecanidiella* in *Patellariaceae* in view of its intermediate nature between *Patellariaceae* and propoloid *Rhytismatales*. Kutorga & Hawksworth (1997) reported *Lecanidiella* as having ascomata as apothecioid, erumpent, black, serrated at the rim, a brown and powdery epithecium, bitunicate asci, ascospores with 3-septate. Lumbsch & Huhndorf (2010) accommodated *Lecanidiella* in *Patellariaceae*.

Lirellodisca Aptroot, in Aptroot & Iperen, Nova Hedwigia 67(3-4): 485 (1998)

Type species: ***Lirellodisca pyrenulispora*** Aptroot, Nova Hedwigia 67(3-4): 485 (1998) Fig. 9

Facesoffungi number: FoF 00356

Saprobic on twigs of *Elaeocarpus* sp. in terrestrial habitat. *Sexual morph*: Ascomata 1,125–2,350 × 380–455 µm, apothecial, solitary, scattered, erumpent in bark, superficial, subglobose, deeply cup-shaped, with rim slightly raised over the centre, thick-walled, black. *Exciple* 85–135 µm wide, composed of 2 layers, outer cell layer pseudoparenchymatous, black, inner cell layer comprised thick-walled isodiametric cells, continuous from the base to the margin, with gelatinized, light brown to colourless cells. *Hamathecium* composed of up to 1 µm wide, filamentous, individual, apically branched, hyaline, pseudoparaphyses, embedded in a gelatinous matrix, forming a pale brown epithecium. *Asci* 100–180 × 15–23 µm (\bar{x} = 145 × 20 µm; n = 10), 8-spored, bitunicate, cylindrical to oblong, slightly broad on the apex, narrow in the lower part, long pedicellate, with indistinct ocular chamber. *Ascospores* 25–35 × 10–12 µm (\bar{x} = 28 × 10 µm; n = 10), 2-seriate, ellipsoidal, curved, rounded at the ends, mostly with 6-transverse distosepta, cells with reduced cell-lumen, hyaline, smooth-walled. *Asexual morph*: Unknown.

Material examined: PAPUA NEW GUINEA, Owen Stanley Range, Myola, along trail from guesthouse to Naduri, on twigs of *Elaeocarpus* sp. (*Elaeocarpaceae*) in primary montane forest, 9°09'S, 147°46' E. Altitude 2100 m., 17 October 1995, A. Aptroot 38022 (CBS H-6148, **holotype**).

Notes: Typified by *Lirellodisca pyrenulispora*, the monotypic genus *Lirellodisca* was introduced by Aptroot & Iperen (1998) based on a collection from *Elaeocarpus* sp. and is characterized by distoseptate ascospores. *Lirellodisca* was placed in *Patellariales*, although the genus shows some similarity with *Arthoniales*. *Lirellodisca* has cup-shaped ascomata and thick-walled distoseptate ascospores which are different from *Arthoniales* and *Phyneromyces* (Aptroot & Iperen 1998). In this study, we accept *Lirellodisca* in *Patellariaceae* in view of its cup-shaped ascomata and filamentous pseudoparaphyses forming an epithecium above the bitunicate asci.

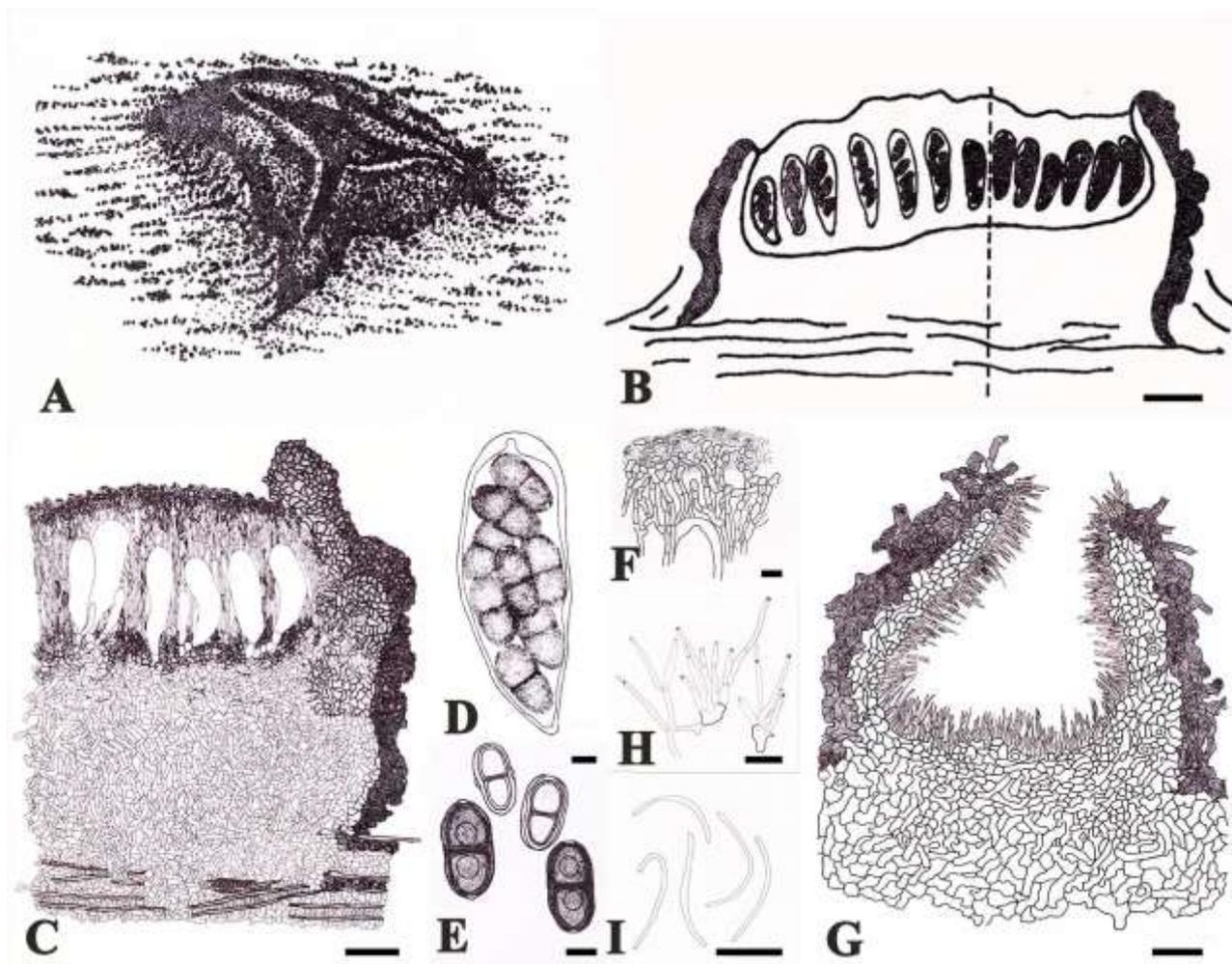


Fig. 6 – *Homeilla sabina* (Redrawn from Petrini et al., 1978). (A) Apothecia on host surface. (B) Vertical section of apothecium. (C) Peridium of *textura angularis*. (D) Asci with 8-spored. (E) Development of ascospores. (F) Epithecium formed over the asci. (G) Section of pycnidium growing in OA agar. (H) Conidiophore with phialidic conidiogenous cell found in culture. (I) Conidia formed in culture. Scale bars: *B* = 100 µm, *C* = 50 µm, *D–F, H–J* = 10 µm, *G* = 25 µm.

Murangium Seaver, North American Cup-fungi, (Inoperculates) (New York): 367 (1951)

Facesoffungi number: FoF 00357

Notes: The monotypic genus *Murangium* was established by Seaver (1951) and accommodated in *Cenangiaceae*. Morphologically, the genus is characterized by apothecial ascomata as in *Cenangium* and arranged in small clusters with cup-shaped apothecia, and with an irregular aperture and with bitunicate asci and muriform ascospores. Korf & Zhuang (1987) noted the fissitunicate nature of the asci in *Murangium sequoiae*. However, Eriksson (1982) noted that cup-shaped, apothecial ascomata and bitunicate, fissitunicate asci in *Murangium* are characters belonging to *Patellariaceae*. Kutorga & Hawksworth (1997) confirmed that *M. sequoiae* has similarity with other members in *Patellariaceae*, viz. *Holmiella* and *Tryblidaria*. Bonar (1942) tried to grow the asexual morph of *M. sequoiae* on sterilized twigs of *Sequoia in vitro* but was not successful. In this study, we examined a specimen of *M. sequoiae* obtained from NY. The morphology shows similarity with other members of *Patellariaceae* where this genus is retained.

Type species: Murangium sequoia (Plowr. ex W. Phillips) Seaver, North American Cup fungi (Inoperculates) (New York): 368 (1951) Fig. 10

≡ *Cenangium sequoia* Plowr., *Grevillea* 7(no. 41): 23 (1878)

Facesoffungi number: FoF 00358

Saprobic on bark of *Sequoiadendron giganteum* (Lindl.) J. Buchh. in terrestrial habitats. *Sexual morph*: Ascomata 1320–1560 × 485–630 µm, apothecial, aggregated in small groups, superficial, mostly in linear, some solitary, closed when young, opened as inverted cone to deep cup, with an exposed hymenium at maturity, folded at the rim, thick, slightly raised over the centre with lobes, irregular, black. *Exciple* 10–18 µm wide, composed of 2 layers, outer layer pseudoparenchymatous, black, inner layer comprised with *textura globulosa* to *textura angularis*. *Hamathecium* composed of 1.5–2 µm wide, filamentous, septate, branched, pseudoparaphyses, rounded at the apex, anastomosed to form a dark epithecium over the asci, turning dark of green-blue in 5% KOH solution. *Asci* 215–440 × 60–145 µm (\bar{x} = 335 × 100 µm; n = 10), 8-spored, bitunicate, clavate to broadly, indistinctly apically domed, narrow and short at the base. *Ascospores* 85–153 × 37–75 µm (\bar{x} = 106 × 49 µm; n = 10), 2-seriate overlapping, ellipsoid to obovoid, oblong, rounded at the ends, with 4–7-transverse and 1–2-longitudinal septa, slightly constricted at the central septa, hyaline when immature, brown when mature. *Asexual morph*: Unknown.

Material examined: USA, California, Yosemite, on a bark of *Sequoiadendron giganteum* (Lindl.) J. Buchh. (*Cupressaceae*), 1951, Bonar (NY, n.P. v1.23.33).

Poetschia Körb., Parerga lichenol. (Breslau): 280 (1861)

Facesoffungi number: FoF 00359

Saprobic on bark in terrestrial habitats. *Sexual morph*: Ascomata apothecial, scattered, superficial, mostly sessile, closed when young and becoming open when mature, globose, black, with the rim slightly elevated than the center, becoming convex when rehydrated. *Exciple* pseudoparenchymatous, 2-layered, cells of outer layer thick and black, inner layer comprising thin cells of *textura angularis*. *Hamathecium* composed of unbranched, hyaline, septate, pseudoparaphyses, with slightly swollen cells forming a dark epithecium above the asci. *Asci* bitunicate, 8-spored, thin-layered when mature, obovoid, clavate, broad, short pedicellate, with a thick ocular chamber. *Ascospores* irregularly arranged, ellipsoidal to obovoid, with wide upper cell and narrow lower cell, 1-septate, constricted at the septa, gray brown to brown, smooth-walled. *Asexual morph*: Unknown.

Note: Koerber (1861) introduced *Poetschia* with a single species and placed it in the family *Calycieae* and subfamily *Lahmiea*. The genus was synonymized under *Karschia* Körb. by Saccardo (1889). However, the generic concept of *Poetschia* was expanded and recognized by Hafellner (1979) who transferred the genus *Poetschia* to *Dothideales* without mentioning the family name. Four species and two varieties were included. *Poetschia* was transferred to the family *Patellariaceae* by Kutorga & Hawksworth (1997) with four accepted species *viz.* *Poetschia andicola* (Speg) Hafellner, *P. buellioides* Körb., *P. caerulescens* (Hafellner) Kutorga and Hawksworth and *P. cratincola* (Rehm) Hafellner. based on apothecial ascomata, a receptacle with pseudoparenchyma and bitunicate asci. These characters were confirmed in our study, thus we retain *Poetschia* in *Patellariaceae*, pending molecular studies.

Type species: ***Poetschia buellioides*** Körb., Parerga lichenol. (Breslau): 280 (1861) Fig. 11

Facesoffungi number: FoF 00360

Saprobic on bark of *Malus domestica* in terrestrial habitats. *Sexual morph*: Ascomata 250–260 × 115–135 µm, apothecial, scattered, superficial, mostly sessile, closed when young and becoming open when mature, globose, black, with the rim slightly elevated over the center, convex after rehydration. *Exciple* 20–25 µm wide (\bar{x} = 24 µm; n = 10), pseudoparenchymatous, 2-layered, black with outer layer, inner layer thin, with cells of *textura angularis*. *Hamathecium* composed of 1.5–2 µm wide (\bar{x} = 2 µm; n = 10), cylindrical, unbranched, hyaline, septate pseudoparaphyses, with slightly swollen rounded cells at the apex, forming a dark epithecium above the asci. *Asci* 37–55 × 8–23 µm (\bar{x} = 13 × 47 µm; n = 10), 8-spored, bitunicate, obovoid to clavate, broad, short-pedicellate, with a wide ocular chamber. *Ascospores* 15–20 × 7–10 µm (\bar{x} = 20 × 9 µm; n = 10), irregularly arranged, ellipsoidal to obovoid, upper cell wide, basal cell narrow, pointed at both ends, 1-septate, constricted at the septa, gray brown to brown, smooth-walled. *Asexual morph*: Unknown.

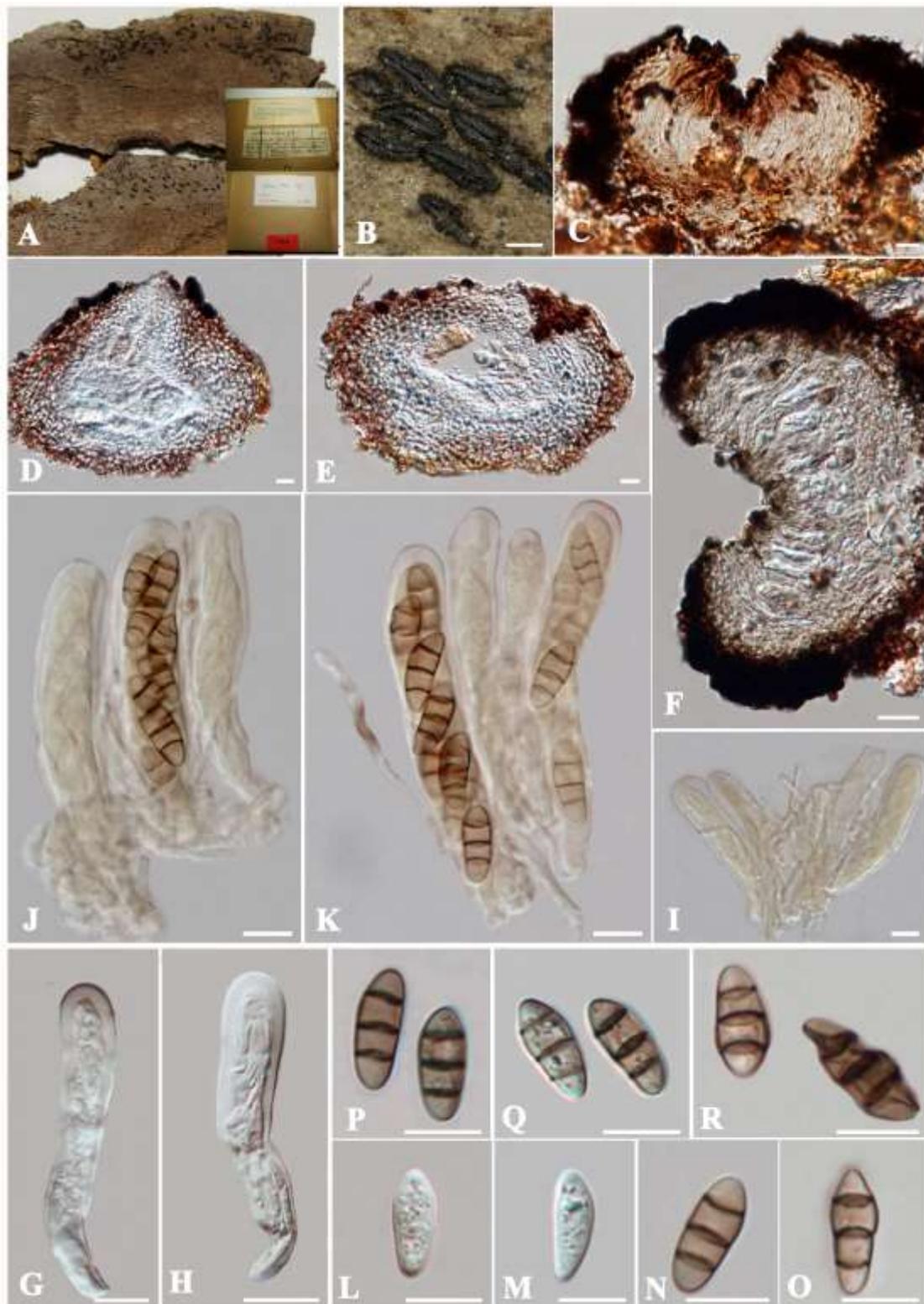


Fig. 7 – *Hysteropatella prostii* (G: No.53, holotype). (A) Hysterothecia on host surface. (B–F) Vertical section of apothecium and peridium comprising cells of *textura angularis*. (G–I) Young asci with pseudoparaphyses. (J, K) Mature asci with 8-spored. (L–R) Ascospores. Scale bars: B = 200 μ m, C–F = 25 μ m, G–R = 10 μ m.

Material examined: AUSTRIA, Scheibbs, Gresten, on the bark of *Malus domestica* Borkh (*Rosaceae*), Poetsch (L4192, N910.204-614, **isotype**).

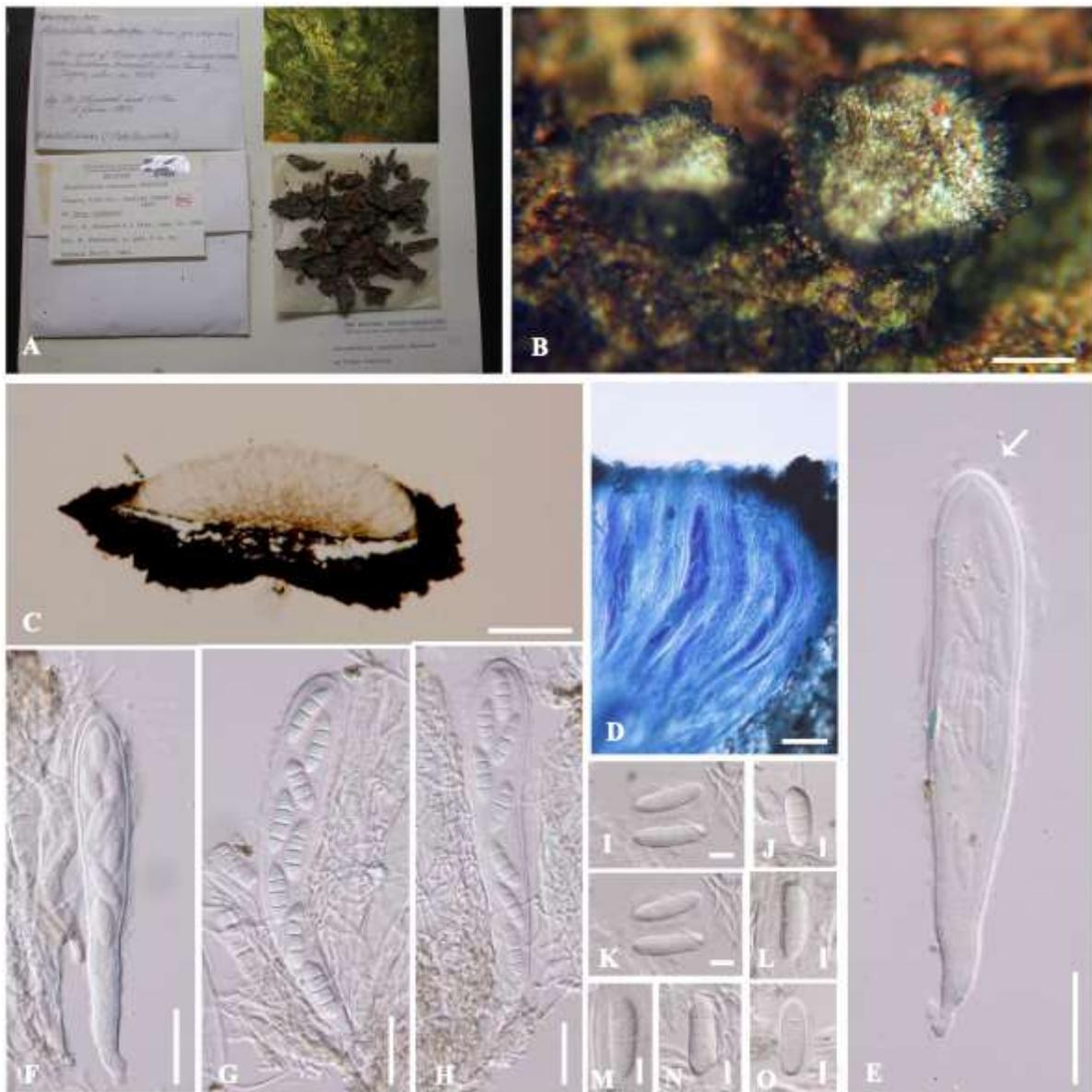


Fig. 8 – *Lecanidiella contortae* (BPI 674929, holotype). (A) Herbarium specimen. (B) Apothecia on bark of *Pinus contorta*. (C) Vertical section of apothecium. (D) Asci embedded in gelatinous mass. (E, F) Immature asci with ocular chamber (arrowed). (G, H) Mature asci with 8-spored. (I–O) Ascospores. Scale bars: C = 150 μ m, D–H = 20 μ m, I–O = 5 μ m.

Rhizodiscina Hafellner, Beihefte zur Nova Hedwigia, 62: 195 (1979)

Facesoffungi number: FoF 00361

Saprobic on Oak trees (*Quercus* sp.) and on basidiomata of *Aphylllophorales* in terrestrial habitats. *Sexual morph*: *Ascomata* apothecial, in small groups or scattered on the bark, superficial, closed when young, exposed with black velvety hymenium at maturity, slightly thick, crenulated and arising above at the rim, with a convex outline, with black anchoring base. *Exciple* pseudoparenchymatous, with black outer layers, discontinuously merged with host surface, with inner layers composed of densely arranged cells of *textura angularis*, thicker than outer layer, dark brown. *Hamathecium* composed of 1.5–2 μ m wide, thick, branched, hyaline, septate pseudoparaphyses, slightly swollen on the apex, anastomosed, forming a light brown epithecium above or at the level of asci. *Asci* bitunicate, clavate, long pedicellate, wide at the apex, with wide ocular chamber. *Ascospores* irregularly arranged, obovoid to oblong, 1-septate, brown, with slightly swollen upper cell, slender in the remaining part, rounded at the ends, constricted at the septa, smooth-walled. *Asexual morph*: Unknown.

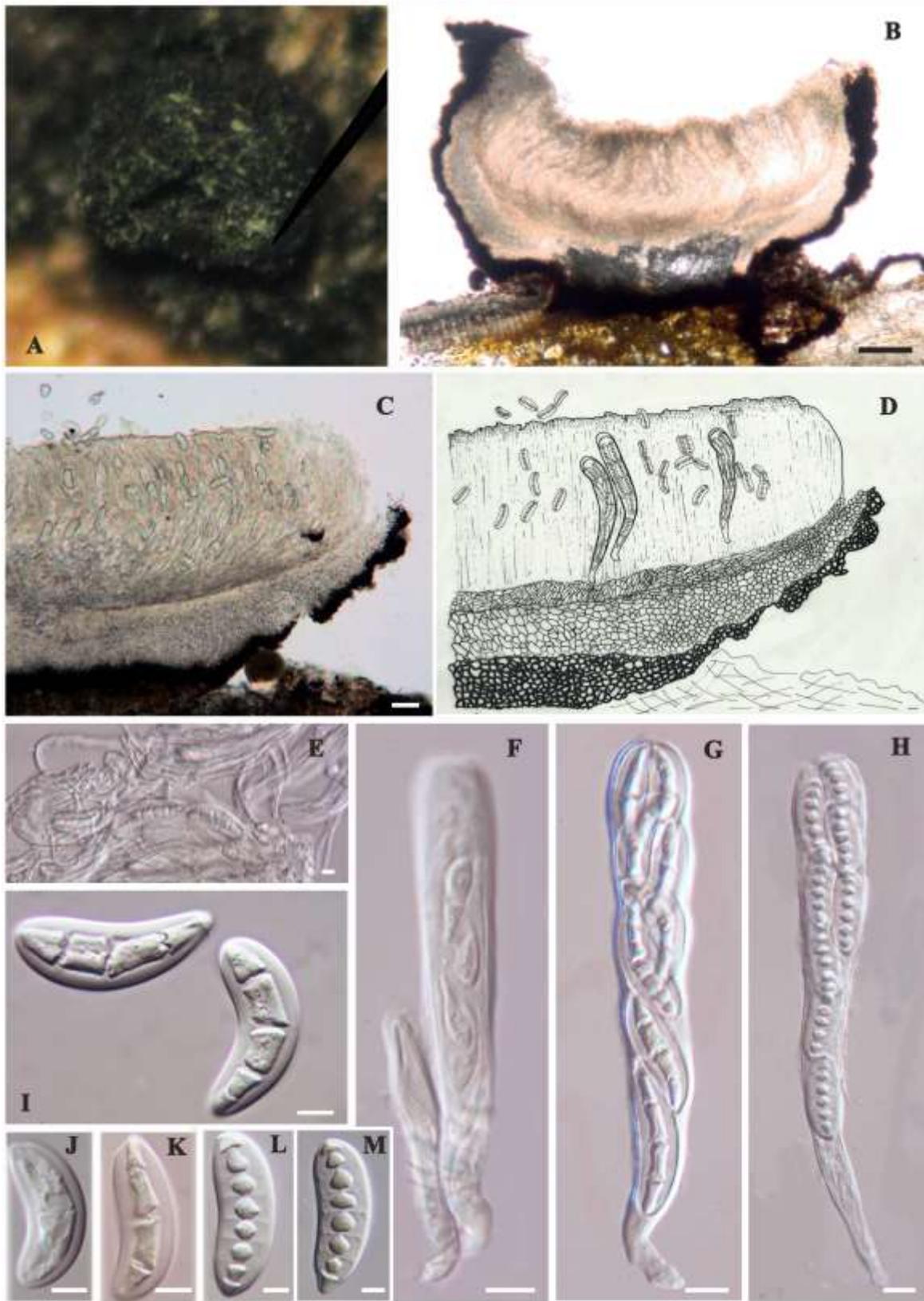


Fig. 9 – *Lirellodisca pyrenulispora* (CBS H-6148, holotype). (A) Ascoma on host tissue. (B) Hand section of apothecial ascomata. (C) Peridium tissue with 2 layers. (D) Drawing picture of vertical section with *textura angularis* in peridium. (E) Pseudoparaphyses as filamentous embedded in gelatinous. (F, G) Immature asci with indistinct ocular chamber. (H) Mature asci with 8-spored. (I–K) Young ascospores. (L, M) Mature ascospores. Scale bars: *B* = 120 µm, *C* = 100 µm, *E* = 3 µm, *I* = 7 µm, *F–H* = 10 µm, *I–M* = 5 µm.



Fig. 10 – *Murangium sequoia* (NY, n.P. v1. 23. 33). (A, B) Herbarium package and herbarium specimen. (C) Ascoma aggregated on host surface. (D) Vertical section of ascoma. (E) Pseudoparaphyses as filamentous. (F, G) Young asci with hyaline ascospores. (H, I) Mature asci with 8-spored. (J–L) Young ascospores. (M–Q) Mature ascospores. Scale bars: *D* = 300 μ m, *E* = 40 μ m, *F–I* = 50 μ m, *J–M*, *O–P* = 30 μ m, *N* = 50 μ m.

Notes: Hafellner (1979) re-studied *Peziza lignyota* Fr. and transferred the taxon to the new genus *Rhizodiscina*. He included *Rhizodiscina* in *Patellariaceae* which was followed by Barr (1987) and Eriksson & Hawksworth (1993). Presently, there are two species in this genus *R. lignyota* (Fr.) Hafellner and *R. proteae* Marinc., M.J. Wingf. and Crous (Index Fungorum, 2014). Kutorga & Hawksworth (1997) reported that many characters of *R. lignyota* are similar with *Poetschia andicola*: hamathecium, shape and size of asci and spores, epithecium and hyphae. However, one character used to distinguish *Poetschia* and *Rhizodiscina*, is the massive exciple in *R. lignyota*, which is nearly half of the ascoma, unlike in *Poetschia andicola*. We studied the neotype specimen from M which designated by Hafellner (1979).

Type species: Rhizodiscina lignyota (Fr.) Hafellner, Beih. Nova Hedwigia 62: 195 (1979)

Fig.12

≡ *Peziza lignyota* Fr., Syst. mycol. (Lundae) 2(1): 150 (1822)

= *Karschia lignyota* (Fr.) Sacc., Syll. fung. (Abellini) 8: 779 (1889)

Facesoffungi number: FoF 00362

Saprobic on Oak trees (*Quercus* sp.) in terrestrial habitats. *Sexual morph:* *Ascomata* 580–625 × 204–208 μm, apothecial, superficial, in small groups or scattered on the bark, closed when young, exposing a black velvety hymenium at maturity, slightly thick, crenulated and rising above at the rim, convex in outline, with black anchoring base. *Exciple* 29–42 μm wide (\bar{x} = 36 μm; n = 10), pseudoparenchymatous, black at outer layers, non-continuous, merged with host surface, inner layers composed of *textura angularis*, thicker than outer layer, with dense cells, dark brown. *Hamathecium* thick, composed of 1.5–2 μm wide, branched, septate, hyaline, pseudoparaphyses, slightly swollen at the apex, anastomosed, forming a light brown epithecium above or at the level of asci. *Asci* 45–50 × 13–16 μm (\bar{x} = 47 × 14 μm; n = 10), bitunicate, clavate, long pedicellate, wide at the apex, with a wide ocular chamber. *Ascospores* 9–14 × 4–5 μm (\bar{x} = 12 × 5 μm; n = 10), irregularly arranged, obovoid to oblong, upper cell slightly swollen, slender in the remaining part, rounded at the ends, constricted at the septa, 1-septate, brown, smooth-walled. *Asexual morph:* Unknown.

Material examined: GERMANY, Bavaria, Franken, Sugenheim, in the forest near Sugebheim, on rotting twigs of *Quercus* sp. (*Fagaceae*) 1869, H. Rehm (M 0177903, **neotype**)

Other material examined: BELGIUM, Zonhoven, De Teut, 28 June 2007 (PB2007108); Bocholt, Lozerheide, on rotting stem, 19 March 2008 (PB2008016).

Schrakia Hafellner, Nova Hedwigia, Beihefte zur 62: 204(1979)

Facesoffungi number: FoF 00363

Notes: *Schrakia* was introduced by Hafellner (1979) in *Dothideales* genera *incertae sedis* with only one species, *S. crassula*. Subsequently, *Schrakia* was transferred to *Patellariaceae* by Eriksson and Hawksworth (1993), Hawksworth et al. (1995), Kutorga and Hawksworth (1997). The characters typical of *Patellariaceae* are carbonaceous apothecia and exciple with thick-walled and pseudoparenchymatous cells and bitunicate asci. Hafellner (1979) noted that in *Schrakia* ascomata structure is initially apothecoid and later becomes gymnocarpous which is different from the main character of *Patellariaceae*. Kutorga and Hawksworth (1997) included *Schrakia* in *Patellariaceae*. Index Fungorum (2014) lists *Schrakia* with 2 varieties (*S. crassula* var. *aurantiaca* Hafellner and *S. crassula* var. *crassula* (Starbäck) Hafellner). We retain this genus in *Patellariaceae*.

Type species: Schrakia crassula (Starbäck) Hafellner, Nova Hedwigia, Beihefte zur. 62: 204 (1979)

Fig. 13

≡ *Karschia crassula* Starbäck, Bih. K. svenska VetenskAkad. Handl., Afd. 3 25(no. 1): 10 (1899)

Facesoffungi number: FoF 00364

Saprobic on bark or lichen thalli in terrestrial habitats. *Sexual morph:* *Ascomata* 360 × 186 μm, apothecial, superficial, scattered on thallus on bark, sub-globose to globose, on exposure becoming velvety at maturity, dark concave and indistinct at the border, dark brown at the receptacle, carbonaceous, black. *Exciple* 50–115 μm wide (\bar{x} = 76 μm; n = 10),

pseudoparenchymatous, dark brown at outer layer, distinct at the margin and centre, thick-walled, with cells of *textura angularis* at the inner layer, pale brown, continuous with brown cells of hypothecium. *Hamathecium* composed of 1.5–2 µm wide, filiform to filamentous, septate, branched, pseudoparaphyses, forming a brown epithecium above asci. *Asci* 58–90 × 15–25 µm (\bar{x} = 69 × 20 µm; n = 10), 8-spored, bitunicate, broadly clavate, long pedicellate, with a thick apical chamber. *Ascospores* 15–19 × 8–9 µm (\bar{x} = 17 × 8.5 µm; n = 10), irregularly arranged, rounded at the upper part, cells wider at the upper part, narrowly rounded at lower part, 1-septate, constricted at the centre, smooth-walled, guttulate, dark brown. *Asexual morph*: Unknown.

Material examined: BRAZIL, Rio Grande do Sul, on bark of unknown tree, 4 April 1893, Gust. A:n Malme 319 (S: F7154, **holotype**).

Stratisporella Hafellner, Beih. Nova Hedwigia 62: 207 (1979)

Facesoffungi number: FoF 00365

Notes: *Stratisporella* was introduced by Hafellner (1979) with a single species *S. episemoides* Hafellner. Its lichenicolous habit, apothecioid ascomata, and 1-septate ascospores with thick exospores were considered distinct. Hafellner (1979) noted the unitunicate nature of asci (although they appear bitunicate in his illustration) and hymenium gel turning blue in iodine. Kutorga & Hawksworth (1997) treated this genus in *Patellariaceae* as they observed that the asci are bitunicate. In this study, a single herbarium slide was available for examination and the characters of the genus are hard to determine. However, the asci appear to be bitunicate. This taxon should be recollected and an epitype established with sequence data.

Type species: ***Stratisporella episemoides*** (Nyl.) Hafellner, Beih. Nova Hedwigia 62: 207 (1979) Figs. 14–15

≡ *Lecidea episemoides* Nyl., Lich. Angol. Welwitschiani: 10 (1869)

= *Karschia episemoides* (Nyl.) Vouaux, Bull. Soc. mycol. Fr. 29: 462 (1913)

Facesoffungi number: FoF 00366

Parasitic on lichenized thallus of *Tremotylium angolense* Nyl. in terrestrial habitats. *Sexual morph*: *Ascomata* 300 × 295 µm, apothecial, solitary, immersed, black, closed when young and disc-like to lentiform when mature, pyriform to clavate, similar to an inverted cone. *Exciple* 47–53 µm, comprised of isodiametric cells, outer layer comprising brown to dark brown paraplectenchymatous cells, and inner layer of pale brown to brown cells of *textura intricata*. *Hamathecium* composed of 2–3 µm wide, cylindrical to filiform, septate, branched, pseudoparaphyses, forming a brown epithecium above asci. *Asci* 54–99 × 6–9 µm (\bar{x} = 84 × 8 µm; n = 10), 4–8-spored, bitunicate, cylindrical, pedicellate, with an ocular chamber. *Ascospores* 15–19 × 5–8 µm (\bar{x} = 16 × 7 µm; n = 10), uni-seriate overlapping, ellipsoidal to slightly oblong, broader at the upper part, asymmetrically 1-transverse septate, with a conspicuous thick exospore, pale to brown, with warty surface. *Asexual morph*: Unknown.

Material examined: ANGOLA, on thallus of *Tremotylium angolense* Nyl. (*Thelotrema*aceae), 1864, F.M.J. Welwitsch (H-Nyl 10975, **holotype**).

Tryblidaria (Sacc.) Rehm, *Hedwigia* 42: 173 (1903)

≡ *Blitrydium* subgen. *Tryblidaria* Sacc., Syll. Fung. (Abellini) 8: 805 (1889)

Facesoffungi number: FoF 00367

Saprobic on bark in terrestrial habitats. *Sexual morph*: *Ascomata* apothecial, superficial, cup-shaped, scattered, occasionally in groups of 3–5, globose, carbonaceous, gray or black, with raised rim. *Peridium* (exciple) relatively wide, carbonaceous, dark brown, comprising pseudoparenchymatous cells, which are hard to distinguish. *Hamathecium* composed of filamentous, unbranched, trabeculate, filiform, hyaline, pseudoparaphyses, embedded in a gelatinous matrix, forming a light brown epithecium above the asci. *Asci* 8-spored, bitunicate, broadly clavate, wide in the middle, narrow at the base with a long pedicel, narrow at the apex, with an indistinct ocular chamber. *Ascospores* 1–2-seriate overlapping, ellipsoidal to oblong, multi-septate or muriform, hyaline to light brown. *Asexual morph*: Unknown.

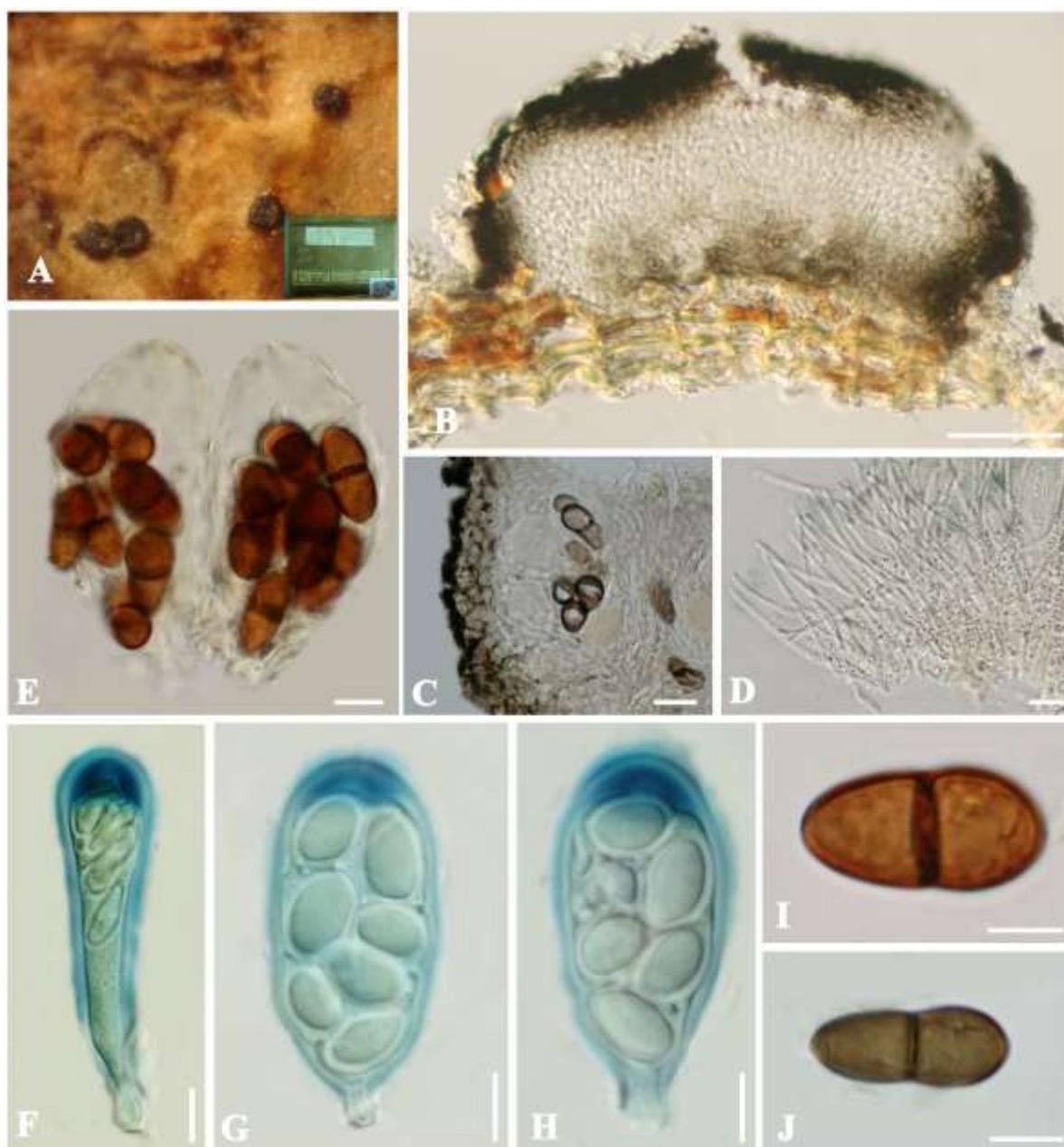


Fig. 11 – *Poetschia buellioides* (L4192, N910.204-614, isotype). (A) Apothecia on host tissue. (B) Cross section of apothecia. (C) Peridium comprising *textura angularis*. (D) Elongated and unbranched filaments of hamothecium. (E) Bitunicate asci with thin layer. (F–H) Young asci stained in Meltzer's reagent. (I–J) Ascospores. Scale bars: A = 100 μ m, B = 30 μ m, C, D = 10 μ m, E–J = 5 μ m.

Notes: Saccardo (1889) divided *Blitrydium* into two subgenera; *Eu-Blitrydium* and *Tryblidaria* and Rehm (1904) raised *Tryblidaria* to generic rank (Kutorga & Hawksworth 1997). Clements & Shear (1931) grouped *Tryblidaria* under *Patellariaceae* and designated *T. fenestrata* (Cooke & Peck) M.E. Barr as the type species of the genus and this was followed in Kutorga & Hawksworth (1997). Index Fungorum (2014) however, lists *T. breutelii* Rehm as the type species belonging to *Patellariaceae* and this needs revision, especially as *T. breutelii* is lichenized. Index Fungorum (2014) lists 31 epithets. In this study, we examined specimens of *T. fenestrata* from Kew (K(M) 32624, **lectotype**), CUP-D (CUP-D-07132(111-151), **isolectotype**) and BPI (675178, 675179), **isolectotype**). We illustrate the lectotype from K and *T. breutelii* holotype which is clearly not related to *T. fenestrata*.



Fig. 12 – *Rhizodiscina lignyota* (M 0177903, neotype). (A) Herbarium specimen, (B, C) Fruiting body on host tissue. (C) Vertical section of ascoma. (D) Section of exciple. (F) Immature asci stained in cotton blue. (G, H) Mature bitunicate with 8-spored. (I) Hamathecium with septate, filaments. (J–L) Several kinds of mature ascospores. Scale bars: *D* = 50 μ m, *E* = 10 μ m, *F–H* = 5 μ m, *I–L* = 2 μ m.

Type species: Tryblidaria fenestrata (Cooke & Peck) M.E. Barr, in Barr et al., Bull. N.Y. St. Mus.: 22 (1986) Fig. 16

\equiv *Patellaria fenestrata* Cooke & Peck, Ann. Rep. N.Y. St. Mus. nat. Hist. 28: 68 (1876)

Facesoffungi number: FoF 00368

Saprobic on dead branches of *Populus* sp. in terrestrial habitats. *Sexual morph: Ascomata* 1,315–1,860 \times 295–440 μ m, apothecial, superficial, scattered, solitary, black, closed when young, opened to expose the hymenium at maturity, subglobose to globose, convex, waxy at the center,

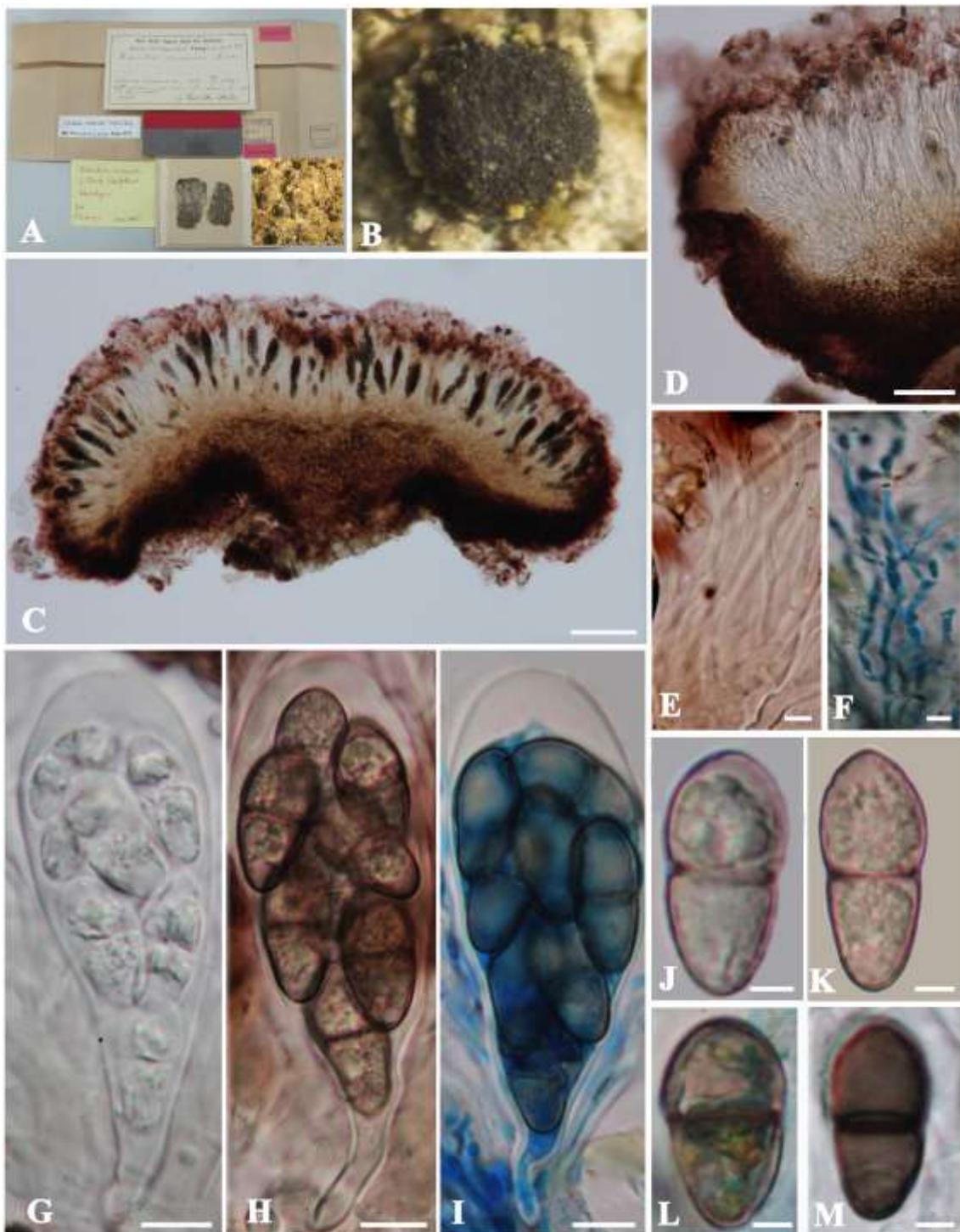


Fig. 13 – *Schrakia crassula* (S: F7154, holotype). (A) Herbarium specimen. (B) Apothecium on host surface. (C) Vertical section of ascoma. (D) Peridium. (E, F) Hamathecium with septate, filiform pseudoparaphyses (stained in cotton blue in F). (G–I) Bitunicate asci with 8-spored. (J–M) Young and mature 1-septate ascospores. Scale bars: C = 50 μ m, D = 15 μ m, E, F = 5 μ m, G–I = 7 μ m, J–M = 3 μ m.

raised and rolled at the rim, rough, slightly raised than the center. *Exciple* 40–85 μ m wide (\bar{x} = 62 μ m; n = 10), prosenchymatous, with a dark outer layer, comprising cells of *textura prismatica*, inner layer with colorless, elongate and radiating cells continuous to the base (hypothecium). *Hamathecium* composed of 2–3 μ m wide cylindrical, hyaline, septate, pseudoparaphyses, swollen on the apex, anastomosed, forming a black epithecium. *Asci* 18–47 \times 105–160 μ m (\bar{x} = 135 \times 35

µm; n = 10), 8-spored, bitunicate, clavate to oblong, slightly narrow at the apex, with an ocular chamber, short pedicellate. *Ascospores* 35–45 × 14–15 µm (\bar{x} = 40 × 15 µm; n = 10), 1–2-seriate overlapping, obovoid or ellipsoid, oblong, multi-septate or muriform, slightly constricted at the septa, narrow at the lower part, hyaline to brown, with a thick mucilaginous sheath. *Asexual morph*: Unknown.

Material examined: USA, New York, Albany Country, Karner, on dead branches of *Populus* sp. (*Salicaceae*), November, C.H. Peck (K(M) 32624, **lectotype**); USA, New York, on dead branches of *Populus* sp. (*Salicaceae*), ex. collection of C. H. Peck (CUP-D-07132 (111-151), **isolectotype**), USA, New York, Albany Country, Center, Karner, on dead branches of *Populus* sp. (*Salicaceae*), C. H. Peck (BPI 675178, 675179, **isolectotype**).

Tryblidaria breutelii Rehm, Hedwigia 42: 173 (1903)

Fig. 17

Facesoffungi number: FoF 00371

Saprobic on bark of *Anagyris foetida* L. in terrestrial habitats. *Sexual morph*: *Ascomata* 268–420 × 178–255 µm, apothecial, cup-shaped, scattered, occasionally in groups of 3–5, superficial, globose, carbonaceous, gray or black with raised rim. *Exciple* 38–82 µm wide (\bar{x} = 54 µm; n = 10), with carbonaceous, dark brown, pseudoparenchymatous cells, which are hard to distinguish. *Hamathecium* composed of filamentous, unbranched, hyaline, trabeculate, very narrow pseudoparaphyses, embedded in a gelatinous matrix, forming a light brown epithecium above the asci. *Asci* 103–130 × 17–34 µm (\bar{x} = 116 × 26 µm; n = 10), 8-spored, bitunicate, broadly clavate, wide in the middle, narrow at the base with a long pedicel, narrow at the apex, with an indistinct ocular chamber. *Ascospores* 29–44 × 13–18 µm (\bar{x} = 40 × 16 µm; n = 10), 2-seriate overlapping, ellipsoidal to oblong, multi-septate or muriform, hyaline to light brown, surrounded by a thin mucilaginous sheath. *Asexual morph*: Unknown.

Material examined: SOUTH AFRICA, Eastern Cape, Betania, on the surface of *Anagyris foetida* L. (*Fabaceae*), 14 June 1902, Breutel (S: F61102, **holotype** of *Tryblidaria breutelii* Rehm).

Genera excluded from *Patellariaceae*

Dothideomycetes, Hysteriaceae

For notes on *Hysteriaceae* see Boehm et al. (2009a, b) and Hyde et al. (2013).

Rhytidhysterion Hafellner Anal. Soc. cient. argent. 90(1-6): 177(1921; 1920)

= *Brunaudia* (Sacc.) Kuntze, Revis. gen. pl. (Leipzig) 3(2): 447 (1898)

= *Eutryblidiella* (Rehm) Höhn., Sydowia 13(1-6): 241 (1959)

= *Rhytidhysterium* Sacc., (1883)

= *Rhytidopeziza* Speg., Anal. Soc. cient. argent. 19(6): 264 (1885)

= *Tryblidiella* Sacc., Syll. fung. (Abellini) 2: 757 (1883)

= *Tryblidiella* sect. *Eutryblidiella* Rehm, Anns mycol. 2(6): 523 (1904)

Facesoffungi number: FoF 00369

Saprobic on living or dead wood in terrestrial habitats. *Sexual morph*: *Ascomata* when wet, apothecial, superficial, aggregated, black, rounded to boat-shaped, or irregular in shape, coriaceous, with rounded opening, folded at the margin, transversely notched, red or yellow at the center, when dry typical of hysterothecia or triangular and powdery, with elongate slit. *Exciple* composed of 2 layers, outer layer of pseudoparenchymatous cells with dark-brown walls, inner layer of pale brown to hyaline cells a *textura globulosa*. *Hamathecium* comprising of 1.5–3 µm wide, dense, cylindrical, hyaline, septate, unbranched, pseudoparaphyses, which fuse and are slightly swollen at the apex, forming a dark epithecium from above. *Asci* 6–8-spored, bitunicate, cylindrical, rounded at the apex, with a distinct of apical chamber. *Ascospores* uni-seriate overlapping, ellipsoidal to fusiform, slightly rounded at both ends, 1–3-septate, slightly constricted at the central septa, reddish-brown to brown. *Asexual morph*: “*Diplodia*”-like and “*Aposphaeria*”-like (Kutorga & Hawksworth 1997).



Fig. 14 – *Stratisporella episemoides* (H-Nyl 10975, holotype). (A) Herbarium package. (B) Vertical section of apothecium. (C) Peridium. (D) Hamathecium of pseudoparaphyses with young asci. (E–G) Young and mature asci with 4–8 ascospores. (H–L) Ascospore with exospore on surface (arrowed). Scale bars: *B* = 50 μ m, *C–G* = 15 μ m, *H–L* = 10 μ m.

Notes: *Rhytidhysterion* was introduced by Spegazzini (1881) with two species (*R. brasiliense* Speg. and *R. viridie* Speg.) without a type species being designated, while Clements & Shear (1931) selected *R. brasiliense* as the type species for the genus. *Rhytidhysterion brasiliense* was synonymized under *R. rufulum* (Spreng.) Speg. by Samuels & Müller (1979). Asexual morphs have been reported as *Diplodia*- and *Aposphearia*-like (Kutorga & Hawksworth 1997). Von Arx & Müller (1975) placed *Rhytidhysterion* in *Patellariaceae* and this has generally been followed (Kutorga & Hawksworth 1997, Barr 1987, Eriksson 2006, Lumbsch & Huhndorf 2010). Recently, this genus was transferred to *Hysteriaceae* by Boehm et al. (2009a, b) and Schoch et al. (2009) based on molecular data. However, Boehm (2009a, 2009b) suggested that fungi in this group is typically with *Hysteriaceae* rather than *Patellariaceae*. These placements were followed in Hyde et al (2013), Almeida et al. (2014) and Wijayawardene et al. (2014).

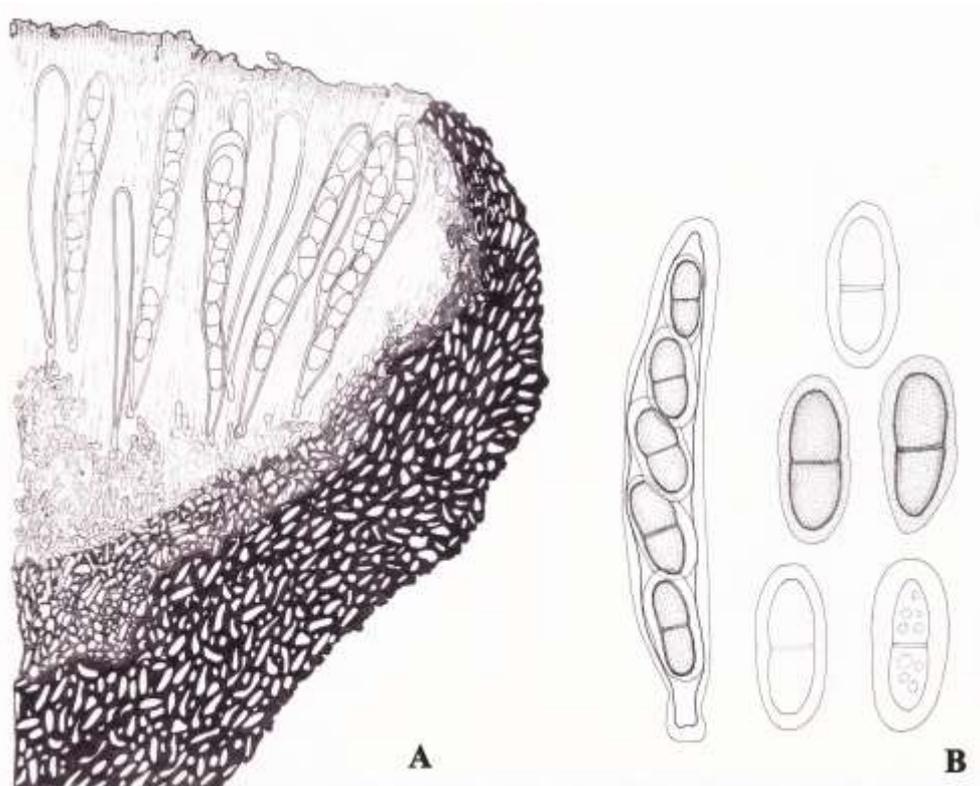


Fig. 15 – *Stratisporella episemoides* (A redrawn from Hafellner 1979; B redrawn from permanent slide sample: H-Nyl10975, holotype). (A) Section of ascoma with cells of *textura intricata*. (B) Bitunicate ascus with conspicuous thick exospore on ascospores.

Type species: Rhytidhysterion brasiliense Speg., Anal. Soc. cient. argent. 12(4): 188 (1881)

Fig. 18

Facesoffungi number: FoF 00370

Saprobic on living or dead wood in terrestrial habitats. *Sexual morph:* *Ascomata* when wet 1 × 2 mm, apothecial, superficial, aggregated, black, rounded to boat-shaped, or irregular in shape, coriaceous, with rounded opening, folded at the margin, transversely notched, red or yellow at the center, when dry typical of hysterothecia or triangular and powdery, with elongate slit. *Exciple* 120–155 µm wide, composed of 2 layers, outer layer of pseudoparenchymatous cells with dark brown walls, inner layer of pale brown to hyaline cells a *textura globulosa*. *Hamathecium* comprising 1.5–3 µm wide, dense, cylindrical, hyaline, septate, unbranched, pseudoparaphyses, which fuse and are slightly swollen at the apex, forming a dark epithecium from above. *Asci* 220–245 × 13–18 µm (\bar{x} = 223 × 15 µm; n = 10), 6–8-spored, bitunicate, cylindrical, rounded at the apex, with a distinct of apical chamber. *Ascospores* 28–33 × 10–13 µm (\bar{x} = 30 × 12 µm; n = 10), uni-seriate overlapping, ellipsoidal to fusiform, slightly rounded at both ends, 1–3-septate, slightly constricted at the central septa, reddish-brown to brown. *Asexual morph:* *Diplodia*- and *Aposphaeria*-like (Kutorga and Hawksworth 1997).

Material examined: BRAZIL, Matto Grosso, Morro Grande, 20 December 1893, Gust. A:n Malme 484, determined by F. Petrak 1951 (S F113846); also see Table 3.

Notes: Although Samuels & Müller (1979) placed *R. brasiliense* in synonymy with *R. rufulum*, there was a discrepancy in spore size with the former having significantly wider asci and larger ascospores (Kutorga & Hawksworth 1997). In our collections of *R. brasiliense* from Thailand there were also differences in spores size (Table 3). Molecular data is therefore needed for several varied collections of this species to establish if it comprises one or several taxa. For this reason we have followed Index Fungorum (2014) and have not treated *R. brasiliense* as a synonym of *R. rufulum*.

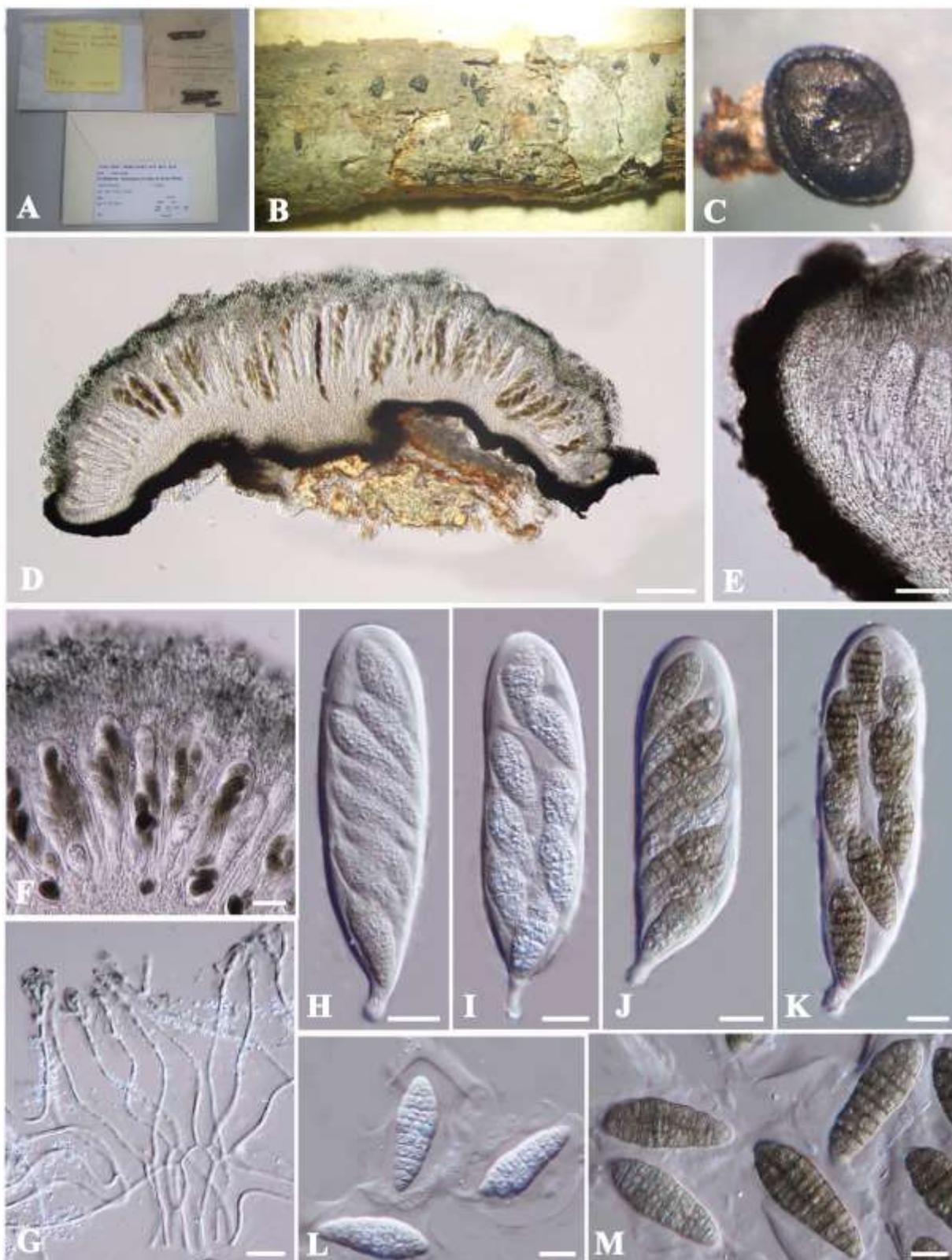


Fig. 16 – *Tryblidaria fenestrata* (K(M) 32624, lectotype). (A) Herbarium package and herbarium specimen. (B, C) Black apothecia on host surface and the single ascomata. (D) Hand section of apothecia. (E) Peridium layer with radiating cells. (F) Black epithecium formed over asci. (G) Branched anastomosing pseudoparaphyses. (H–K) Young and mature bitunicate asci. (L) Hyaline muriform ascospores when young. (M) Brown mature spores with mucilaginous sheath. Scale bars: *D* = 150 μ m, *E*, *F* = 30 μ m, *G* = 7 μ m, *H–K* = 15 μ m, *L*, *M* = 10 μ m.

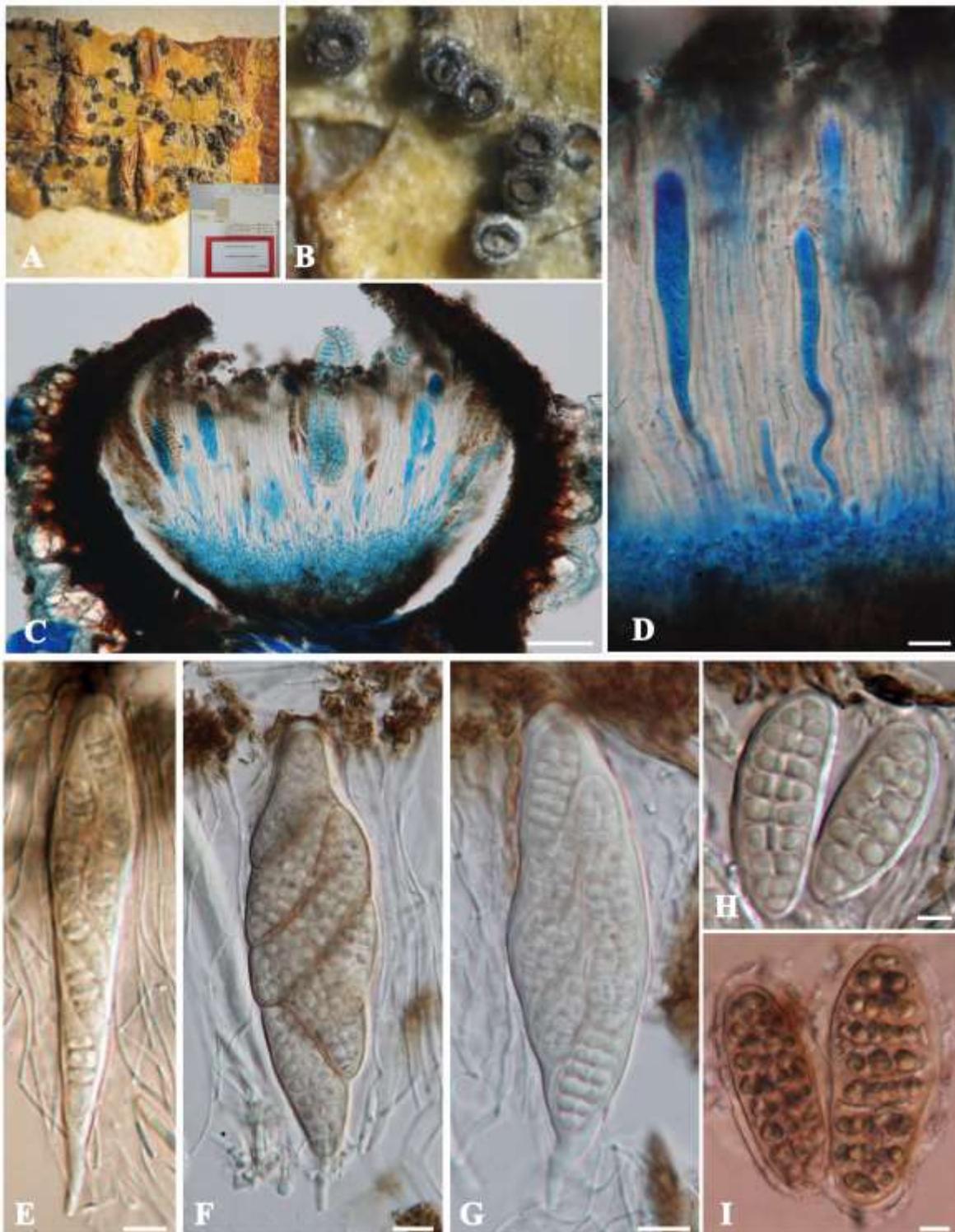


Fig. 17 – *Tryblidaria breutelii* (S: F61102, holotype). (A) Herbarium package with herbarium specimen. (B) Black apothecia on host tissue. (C) Vertical section of apothecium. (D) Pseudoparaphyses in Cotton blue reagent. (E) Young asci. (F–G) Mature asci with 8-spored. (H) Muriform ascospores. (I) Ascospore with sheath stained in India ink. Scale bars: C = 50 µm, D–G = 10 µm, H–I = 5 µm.

Pseudoparodia Theiss. & Syd., *Annls mycol.* 15 (1-2): 1917

Facesoffungi number: FoF 00377

Notes: *Pseudoparodia* was established by Petrak (1947) and assembled in *Venturiaceae* and transferred to *Stigmataceae* by von Arx & Müller (1975). Zhang & Hyde (2009) reported that they



Fig. 18 – *Rhytidhysteron brasiliense* (S F113846). (A) Small group of apothecia on specimen. (B) Vertical section of apothecia. (C) Peridium of textura angularis. (D) Arrangement of asci and ascospores. (E) Paraphysoids with septa (stained in cotton blue). (F) Apical ocular chamber stained in cotton blue. (G–M) Ascospores. Scale bars: B = 200 μ m, C = 30 μ m, D, F = 10 μ m, E = 2 μ m, G–M = 5 μ m.

found apothecia which were superficial and swollen, and dense pseudoparaphyses forming epithecium above the asci. These characters are quite different from those in the family *Venturiaceae* while similar to *Patellariaceae*. Therefore, *Pseudoparodia* was transferred to *Patellariaceae* which was followed by Lumbsch & Huhndorf (2010) and Index Fungorum (2014).

In this study, we re-examined the holotype of *Pseudoparodia* and found that the ascomata are perithecioid, globose and black with bristles attached to host surface. These characters are distinguishable from main characters of *Patellariaceae* but without molecular data support. Therefore, we suggest to exclude *Pseudoparodia* from *Patellariaceae* and place the genus in *Dothideomycetes genera incertae sedis*.

Type species: *Pseudoparodia pseudopeziza* (Pat.) Theiss. & Syd., Sydowia 1(4-6): 169 (1947)

Fig. 19

≡ *Parodiella pseudopeziza* Pat. 1895, Saccardo's Syll. fung. 24: 1144.

Facesoffungi number: FoF00378

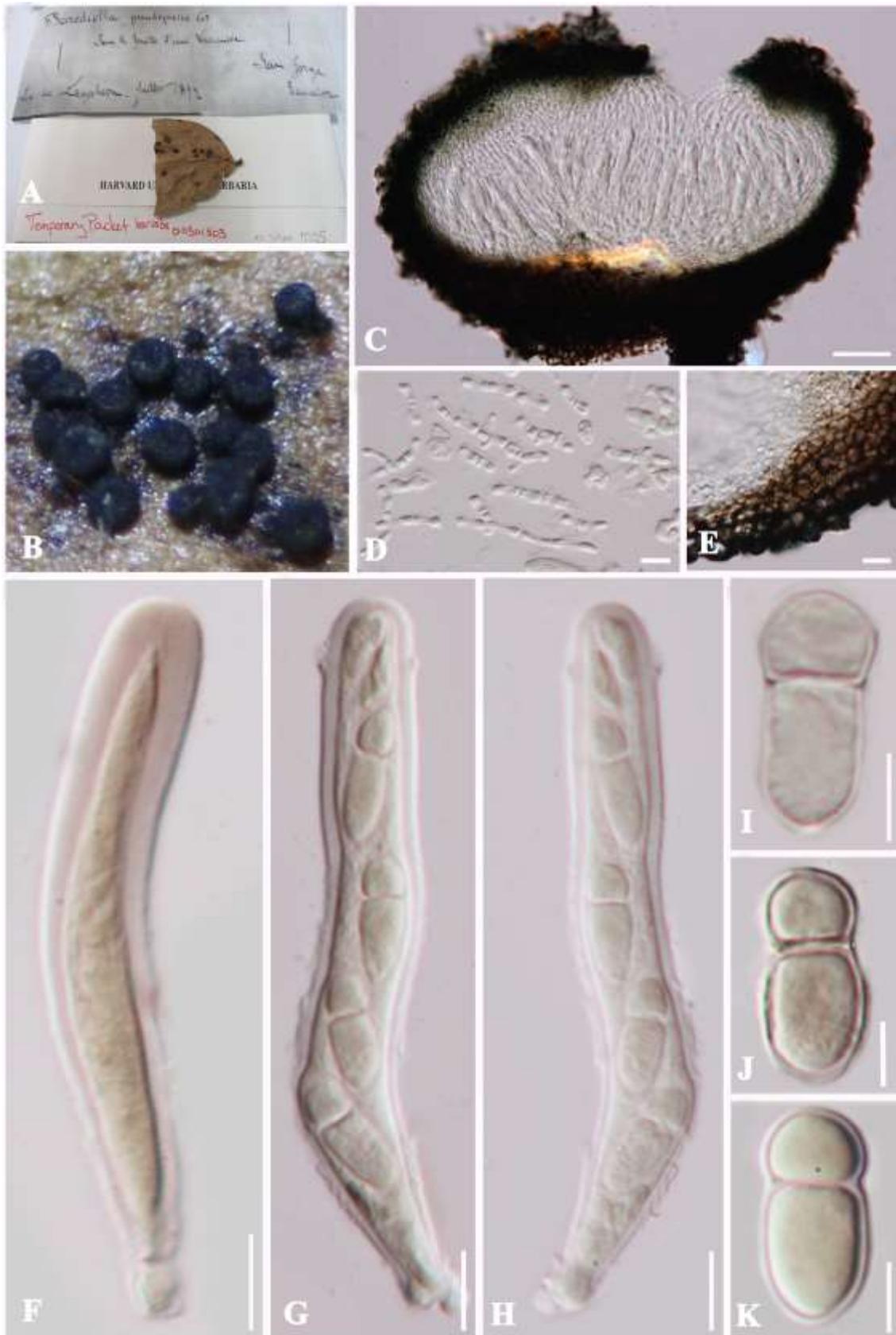


Fig. 19 – *Pseudoparodia pseudopeziza* (FH 7735, holotype). (A) Herbarium specimen. (B) Fruiting body on host tissue. (C) Vertical section on ascoma. (D) Peridium of *textura angularis*. (E) Pseudoparaphyses. (F) Young asci stained in Melzer's reagent. (G–H) Bitunicate asci with 4 spores. (I–K) Ascospores with a septate. Scale bars: C = 50 μ m, D, E–G = 10 μ m, H = 7 μ m, I–K = 5 μ m.

Saprobic on leaves of *Vaccinium* sp. in terrestrial habitats. *Sexual morph*: *Ascomata* 180–190 µm diam., perithecial, in small aggregations, superficial with bristles, brittle, spherical, globose, black, in 5% KOH slightly turning to blue-black. *Exciple* 25–45 µm wide, thick and dense, composed of *textura angularis*, with outer layer comprising of black pseudoparenchyma cells, with thin, inner layer of brown cell of *textura angularis*. *Hamathecium* composed of 2–3 µm wide (\bar{x} = 3 µm; n=10), cylindrical, to filiform, septate, unbranched, hyaline, pseudoparaphyses, with filaments slightly wide and swollen at the apex. *Asci* 70–100 × 9–11 µm (\bar{x} = 90 × 10 µm; n = 10). 4–8-spored, bitunicate, cylindrical, slightly curved, short-pedicellate. *Ascospores* 14–17 × 5–9 µm (\bar{x} = 16 × 7 µm; n = 10), uni-seriate overlapping, ellipsoid to oblong, rounded at the ends, with upper cell short and rounded, narrow and oblong at the lower part, asymmetrically 1-transverse septate, constricted at the septa, pale brown, smooth-walled. *Asexual morph*: Unknown.

Material examined: ECUADOR, San Jorge, on leaves of *Vaccinium* sp. (*Ericaceae*), July 1892, Lagerh. (FH 7735, **holotype**).

Arthoniomycetes, Melaspileaceae

Banhegyia L. Zeller & Tóth, Sydowia 14: 326 (1960)

Facesoffungi number: FoF00601

Notes: *Banhegyia* was described by Zeller and Tóth (1960), with *B. setispora* Zeller & Tóth as the type species and placed in *Lecanorales*. Müller and von Arx (1962) transferred *B. setispora* to *Patellariaceae*. This idea was followed by Kohlmeyer (1967), von Arx and Müller (1975) and Greuter et al. (1993) because of the apothecia-like ascomata, bitunicate asci and epithecium formed from pseudoparaphyses. Eriksson and Hawksworth (1993) and Hawksworth et al. (1995) did not agree with these authors and placed this genus in Ascomycetes genera *incertae sedis*. Kutorga and Hawksworth (1997) and Jones et al. (2009), however, moved *Banhegyia* back to *Patellariaceae*.

Type species: ***Banhegyia setispora*** Sydowia 14: 327 (1960)

Fig. 20

Facesoffungi number: FoF 00602

Saprobic on *Juniperus communis* in terrestrial and marine habitats. *Sexual state*: *Ascomata* 267–339 × 103–130 µm, apothecial, superficial, solitary, scattered, closed when young, opening when mature, exposing a roughened layer at the center, subglobose to disc-like, leathery, black. *Exciple* 15–39 µm wide, comprising an outer layer of dark brown to black, pseudoparenchymatous cells and an inner wall of relatively thin-walled cells of *textura angularis*. *Hamathecium* of 1–2 µm wide, dense, hyaline, septate, unbranched pseudoparaphyses fusing at the apex to form the pale thin epithecium. *Asci* 25–40 × 22–30 µm (\bar{x} = 36 × 25 µm; n = 10), 8-spored, bitunicate, subglobose to obovoid, pedicel small, apically broadly rounded with a wide hyaline region, with an ocular chamber. *Ascospores* 10–22 × 4–10 µm (\bar{x} = 19 × 9 µm; n = 10), irregularly arranged, obovoid to ellipsoidal, upper cell usually larger than the lower cell, rounded at the ends, hyaline, becoming brown when old, 1-septate, constricted at the septa, with hyaline of bristle-like, appendages at the apex. *Asexual state*: Unknown.

Material examined: HUNGARY, in Beech Mountain, on *Juniperus communis* L. (*Cupressaceae*), 13 July 1959, Zeller and Tóth (BP 2835, **holotype**).

Celidium proximellum had been reported from Russia on *Juniperus communis* L. in an earlier publication by Naoumoff (1914, 1915). Kohlmeyer (1967) synonymized *Celidium proximellum* and *Banhegyia setispora* under *B. uralensis*. Kohlmeyer & Kohlmeyer (1979) reinstated the name to *Banhegyia setispora* with *Celidium proximellum* listed as a synonym and *Banhegyia uralensis* being a nomenclaturally superfluous combination. Currently, there are two species listed in *Banhegyia* in Index Fungorum (2014), viz. *B. setispora* and *B. uralensis*.

Zeller & Tóth (1960) while describing *Banhegyia*, reported ascospores having bristles at both ends, which disappear at maturity. This character was accepted and used as typical character by later workers (Kohlmeyer & Kohlmeyer 1979, Kutorga & Hawksworth 1997, Jones et al. 2009). However, only one appendage was observed at the ascospore apex in this study. It would be

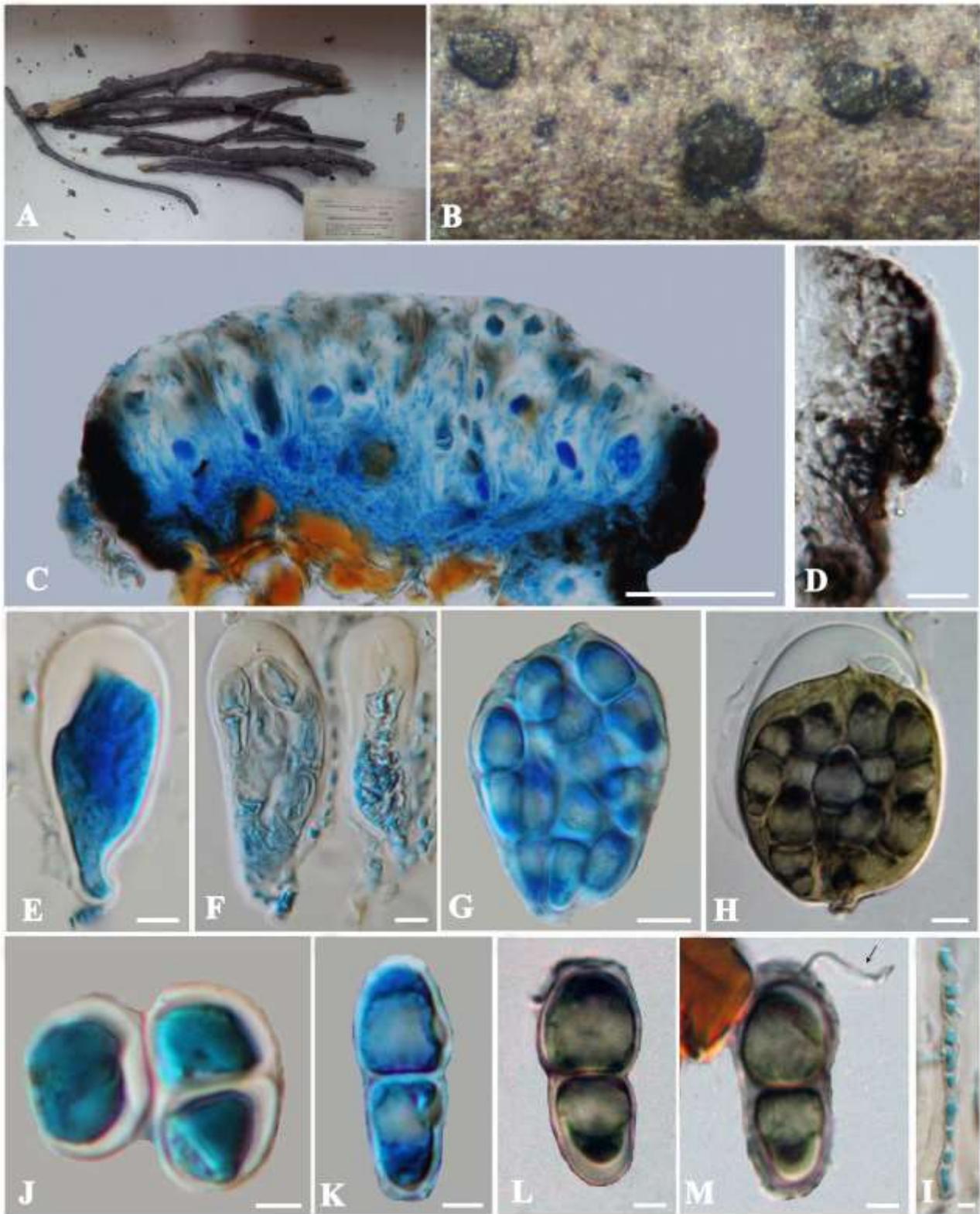


Fig. 20 – *Banhegyia setispora* (BP 2835, holotype). (A) Herbarium specimen. (B) Apothecia on host tissue. (C) Hand section of apothecium. (D) Peridium of *textura angularis*. (E, F) Young bitunicate asci. (G, H) Mature asci with 8-spored. (I) Hamathecium. (J–L) Ascospores. (M) Ascospore with polar bristles (arrowed). Scale bars: *C* = 50 μ m, *D* = 10 μ m, *E–H* = 15 μ m, *I* = 2 μ m, *J–N* = 3 μ m.

interesting to collect more samples of this taxon to establish if the marine and mountain species are conspecific.

Although this genus has been well-studied morphologically, there is no molecular data on its species and its familial affinity is unclear. Sanderson et al. (2009) however, synonymized *Banhegyia* with *Mycomelaspilea* (*Melaspileaceae*, Arthoniomycetes). This was based on morphological characters especially ascospores with bristles-like appendages, which are similar to *Melaspilea bagliettoana* Zahlbr. Jones et al. (2009) however, reported that *Banhegyia* lacked molecular information and included *Banhegyia* in *Patellariaceae* (Lumbsch & Huhndorf, 2010). We have examined type material of *Banhegyia setispora*. The ascomata are apothecial and asci clearly bitunicate and typical of *Patellariaceae*. This species and genus therefore needs recollecting and subjecting to molecular analysis to establish its natural classification.

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