

Nové nálezy hub v Československu

Czechoslovak records

6. *Lasiosphaeria sphagnorum* (Crouan) Sacc.

SUMMARY

Among the undetermined fungi in the collections of the mycological herbarium of the National Museum in Prague (PR), I have recently found 3 specimens belonging to *Lasiosphaeria sphagnorum* (Crouan) Sacc. They were collected by Alfred Hilitzer, the well-known Bohemian cryptogamist, who specialized particularly in lichens, in West Bohemia near Mariánské Lázně, 12. IX. 1932 and in the Krkonoše Mountains, probably in 1930—1934, in all cases on sphagna i. e. *Sphagnum teres* and other species. These specimens agree with the descriptions of *L. sphagnorum* in the literature (Crouan 1867, Saccardo 1883, Racovitza 1959). The perithecia, 400—700 $m\mu$ diam., globose or pyriform, are gregarious on the sparse, blackish, superficial mycelium on the upper parts of the cauloids of (probably living) leaves of sphagnum. They are black and covered with obscure, fuscous hairs up to 200 $m\mu$ long, 4—7 $m\mu$ thick, obtuse, flexuous, richly septate, thick-walled. Asci 120—150 \times 13—23 $m\mu$, oblong-clavate, unitunicate, thin-walled (1,5—1,7 $m\mu$), with the apical apparatus observed in optical section as two small,

symmetrical, refractive bodies connected by two delicate lines, mon-amyloid, acyanophilous, with the stipe broadening into a disk at the base, 8-spored. Paraphyses 2,5—3,5 $m\mu$ thick, flexuous, articulate, hyaline, but well distinguishable in "Cotton-blue", dissolving in mature perithecia. Spores 34—39 (—48) \times 7—8 $m\mu$, fusiform-cylindrical, tapering towards both ends, somewhat geniculate in the centre or about one-third of the length, rarely straight, contents with numerous small drops, light yellow-brown, cinereous or subhyaline, 1—5 thin septa when mature. Especially in the material from the Krkonoše Mountains, there were many spores germinating by hyaline, septate, thin-walled tubes which grew out from both ends of the spores through 1 to 3 pores and were branched at right angles.

Three species of *Lasiosphaeria* are described from Bryophytes: *L. sphagnum* (Crouan) Sacc., *L. sphagni* G. Delacroix and *L. muscicola* de Not. in Sacc. *Lasiosphaeria sphagni* is well characterized by its oblong-ovoid, 35—50 \times 10—15 $m\mu$ spores, but I do not exclude the identity of *L. muscicola* with *L. sphagnum*, from which the only distinguishing feature seems to be the straight, obtuse spores. According to the literature, *L. sphagnum* was previously only known from France (Finistère: Gouesnon, on *Sphagnum acutifolium*, 1867 leg. Crouan) and Belgium (Gomzé, on *Sphagnum subsecundum* and *Sphagnum* sp., 1886 leg. Mouton). *Leptospora muscicola* sensu Schroeter (1908) on *Sphagnum squarrosum* from the Polish side of the Krkonoše Mountains may perhaps, also be identical with *L. sphagnum*. Although the perithecia sometimes cover the cauloid tops of the sphagnum so densely that they are visible to the naked eye, it was impossible to decide from the herbarium specimens whether the fungus had damaged the host.

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