

Note on the excipular structure of *Cheilymenia theleboloides* (Discomycetes, Pezizales, Pyronemataceae).

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Moravec J. (2006): Note on the excipular structure of *Cheilymenia theleboloides* (Discomycetes, *Pezizales*, *Pyronemataceae*). – Czech Mycol. 58(1–2): 149–151.

A differentiated excipular structure of *Cheilymenia theleboloides* (Discomycetes, *Pezizales*, *Pyronemataceae*) is demonstrated in microphotographs. The illustration represents a correction of the plate published in the recent monograph of the genus *Cheilymenia* Boud. (Moravec 2005: 95, Pl. 11). The plate is presented here in its original size since it was mistakenly reduced in the cited monograph by editors.

Key words: *Cheilymenia theleboloides*, excipular structure.

Moravec J. (2006): Poznámka ke struktuře excipula druhu *Cheilymenia theleboloides* (Discomycetes, *Pezizales*, *Pyronemataceae*). – Czech Mycol. 58(1–2): 149–151.

Jsou publikovány mikrofotografie demonstrující diferencovanou strukturu excipula *Cheilymenia theleboloides* (Discomycetes, *Pezizales*, *Pyronemataceae*). Toto vyobrazení představuje opravu tabule v nedávno publikované monografii rodu *Cheilymenia* Boud. (Moravec 2005: 95, Pl. 11), která byla v citované monografii nedopatřením redakčně redukována a je zde uvedena ve svém originálním rozsahu.

In the history of the taxonomy of *Cheilymenia theleboloides*, its excipular structure has been differently interpreted. The structure was considered simple by some authors, while well differentiated by others. These discrepancies have been discussed and summarised in the recent monograph of the genus *Cheilymenia* Boud. (Moravec 2005). The clearly differentiated excipulum was demonstrated there upon *C. theleboloides* f. *macrocellulata* R. Galán et J. Moravec in Moravec (2005). The excipulum, described in detail in the cited monograph, is differentiated in a medullary layer which consists of subglobose to ellipsoid cells 10–25(–40) μm in diam. passing into variously, mostly vesicular-inflated hyphae with markedly cyanophilous septa; the narrow portions of the hyphae are 4–11 μm wide, variously interwoven, and thus, together with the inflated cells, form a textura subintricata.

The ectal excipulum is more or less sharply, but clearly differentiated as it consists of much larger, globose, subglobose to subangular cells (25–)45–80(–160) μm

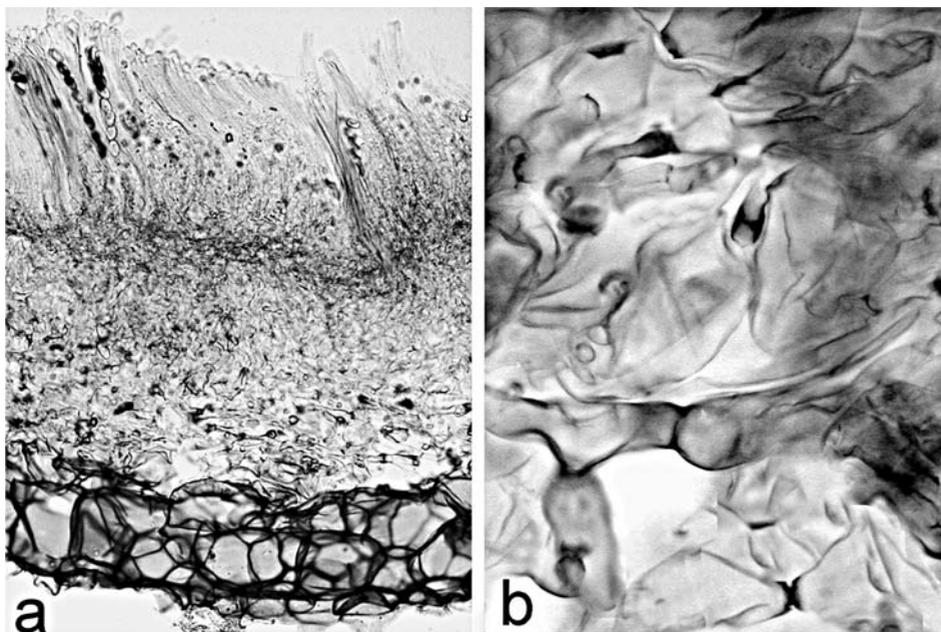


Fig. 1. *Cheilymenia theleboloides* f. *macrocellulata* R. Galán et J. Moravec. a: median portion of radial section through apothecium showing differentiated excipulum (CB in lactophenol), photo R. Galán. b: medulla (Trypan blue in lactic acid), photo V. Antonín. Both figures (a-b) in the plate are reproduced in the original size and represent errata of the wrongly printed figures in Moravec (2005: 95, Pl. 11).

in diam.; towards the margin of the receptacle the cells become smaller and form a marginal collar. The apothecial hairs of various type, shape, distribution and density are described in detail in Moravec (2005), where several forms of *C. theleboloides*, mostly based upon hair characters, are distinguished.

The excipular structure, especially due to the strongly cyanophilous hyphal septa in the medullary layer, is quite characteristic of *C. theleboloides*, which is thus well recognisable. The excipular structure is shared by all forms (distinguished in Moravec 2005) of this species, but the hyphal element in the medulla of *C. theleboloides* f. *macrocellulata* is even more distinct, forming nearly a *textura intricata*, and the ectal excipulum of this form consists of much larger cells.

In the monograph (Moravec 2005), the excipular structure was illustrated both for the typical form (line drawing) and for f. *macrocellulata* (microphotographs). Unfortunately the colour microphotograph (Moravec 2005: 95, Pl. 11) was wrongly printed as the plate was cut off at its bottom with an unpleasant effect: the large cells of the ectal excipulum are not seen there. Therefore, and as no errata-

tum of the plate was inserted into distributed copies of the monograph, I present the plate 11 here in its original size (Fig. 1).

REFERENCES

- MORAVEC J. (2005): A world monograph of the genus *Cheilymenia* (Discomycetes, *Pezizales*, *Pyronemataceae*). – Libri Botanici 21: 1-256, IHW-Verlag, Eching.