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STUDIES OF THE GENUS *HYPOMYCES*

This study is based on the materials by various collectors deposited in the Herbarium of the Institute of Zoology and Botany of the Academy of Sciences of the Estonian SSR (TAA). 9 species, including 3 new ones — *Hypomyces subaurantius* Heinrichson, *H. purpureus* Heinrichson and *H. lithuanicus* Heinrichson — are described.

The species of *Hypomyces* were thoroughly studied by L.-R. and C. Tulasnes (1865). More recent reports on this genus include those by R. Maire (1911), F. J. Seaver (1910), J. M. Dingley (1951), I. S. Fitzgerald (1949), A. Munk (1957) and Z. Moravec (1956).

The measurements of spores and asci are extremely variable in this genus and strongly transgressed in related species. To study the taxonomical significance of these characters, 50 spores and 20 asci per specimen were measured, and I came to a conclusion that instead of quoting extreme measurements, respective arithmetical means have to be used as key characters. It was already pointed out by A. Raitviir (Райтвийр, 1968) that the mean values of measurements are more informative than the respective extreme values and, consequently, they have to be introduced into everyday practical taxonomical work. In the present study it was done only partially, due to the lack in sufficient material for *Hypomyces chrysospermus* and *H. armeniacus*.

Hypomyces Tul. in Ann. Sci. Nat. IV, 13 : 11 (1860).

Stroma loosely hyphous to more or less compact subfleshy, usually brightly coloured. Perithecia subglobose to pyriform, more or less immersed into stroma. Peridium thin, of thin-walled, often collapsing prismatical cells. Asci cylindrical, with a short stipe and truncate conical apex. Paraphyses lacking. Spores fusoid, sometimes apiculate, comparatively thick-walled, smooth or verrucose, one- or two-celled.

Occurring on carpophores of higher fungi, rarely on decaying herbaceous material.

1. Growing on *Agaricales* 2
- Growing on *Aphyllorphorales* or decaying herbaceous material 6
2. Stroma bright yellow, with strong unpleasant smell; growing on *Boletaceae* and *Paxillaceae* *Hypomyces chrysospermus* 1.
- Stroma of duller colour; growing on *Russulaceae* 3

3. Stroma yellowish-green to olivaceous-green; arithmetical mean of the spore length $29-36\ \mu$ *Hypomyces luteo-virens* 2.
 — Stroma pale ochraceous to grayish-brown or reddish-brown, spores shorter 4
4. Arithmetical mean of the spore length $14-18\ \mu$ *Hypomyces lithuanicus* 3.
 — Spores longer 5
5. Arithmetical mean of the spore length $20-22\ \mu$ *Hypomyces lateritius* 4.
 — Spore measurements $25-38/5-7\ \mu$ *Hypomyces armeniacus* 5.
6. Stroma purpuraceo-violaceous, arithmetical mean of the spore length $25-28\ \mu$ *Hypomyces purpureus* 8.
 — Stroma orange or rosaceous 7
7. Stroma whitish-rosaceous, arithmetical mean of the spore length $35-36\ \mu$ *Hypomyces rosellus* 9.
 — Stroma orange 8
8. Arithmetical mean of the spore length $20-22\ \mu$ *Hypomyces aurantius* 7.
 — Arithmetical mean of the spore length $13-16\ \mu$ *Hypomyces subaurantius* 6.

1. *Hypomyces chrysospermus* Tul. in Ann. Sci. Nat. IV, 13 : 16 (1860).
Hypomyces boletinus Peck in Bull. New York State Mus. 75 : 15 (1905).
Apiocrea chrysosperma (Tul.) Sydow in Ann. Myc. 18 : 187 (1920).

Stroma broadly effused, webby to pulveraceous, golden yellow, with strong unpleasant smell, turning into globose, thick-walled, aculeate yellow chlamydospores, of $13-18\ \mu$ in diameter. Perithecia ovate to subglobose, partially immersed into stroma, hyaline to golden yellow, up to $500\ \mu$ in diameter. Peridium $30\ \mu$ thick of thin-walled, easily collapsing prismatical cells of $10-20/4-6\ \mu$. Asci cylindrical, $106-127/4.5\ \mu$. Spores fusoid, unequally two-celled, $19-26.3/3.5-5\ \mu$.

Parasitizing on the basidiocarps of *Boletaceae* and *Paxillaceae*.

Distribution: Europe, North America, Australia, New Zealand.

Specimens examined: Estonian SSR (52 on *Leccinum acabrum*, *Leccinum aurantiacum*, *Xerocomus subtomentosus*, *Tylopilus felleus*, *Boletus* sp. and *Paxillus involutus*), Byelorussian SSR (6 on *Boletus* sp., *Paxillus involutus* and *Agaricales* gen sp.).

The perithecia of this species develop rarely and were found only in a single collection. All the other examined collections contained chlamydospore state.

Munk (1957) gives slightly larger measurements for the asci of this species: $120-200/10\ \mu$. My material agrees better with the data by Dingley (1951): asci $90-120/4-6\ \mu$ and spores $14-24/4-6\ \mu$.

2. *Hypomyces luteo-virens* (Fr.) Plowr. in Grevillea 11 : 46 (1882).

Sphaeria luteo-virens Fr. Syst. Myc. 2 : 339 (1822).

Sphaeria viridis Alb. et Schw. Consp. Fung. 8 (1805).

Hypomyces viridis Alb. et Schw. ex Berk. et Br. in Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. III, 15 : 541 (1865).

Hypomyces ater Cooke in Grevillea 12 : 80 (1884).

Peckiella atra (Cooke) Sacc. Syll. Fung. 9 : 944 (1891).

Peckiella viridis (Alb. et Schw. ex Berk. et Br.) Sacc. Syll. Fung. 9 : 944 (1891).

Peckiella luteovirens (Fr.) Maire in Ann. Myc. 9 : 318 (1911).

Byssonectria viridis (Alb. et Schw. ex Berk. et Br.) Petch in Journ. Bot. 35 : 220 (1937).

Byssonectria luteovirens (Fr.) Moravec in Česka Mykol. 10 : 87 (1956).

Stroma consists of loosely interwoven hyphae, forming a yellowish-green to olivaceous crust, later turning blackish-grey. Perithecia gregarious, pyriform, entirely or in lower half immersed into stroma, dark olivaceous or dark brown, 200 μ in diameter, 250 μ high. Peridium ca 20 μ thick of thin-walled collapsing adpressed cells. Asci cylindraceous, 113—127/4.5—6.2 μ . Spores fusoid, apiculate, nonseptate, with almost smooth walls, 22.6—40.8/3.0—6.8 μ .

Arithmetical means of asci measurements in studied specimens:
 $\frac{145 - 146 - 147 - 156}{5.1 - 5.2 - 5.4 - 5.4} \mu$.

Arithmetical means of spore measurements in studied specimens:
 $\frac{29 - 30.5 - 32 - 36.6}{4.4 - 4.5 - 5.5 - 5.6} \mu$.

Parasitizing on the basidiocarps of *Russulaceae* and occasionally on other *Agaricales*.

Distribution: Europe, Asia, North America.

Specimens examined: Estonian SSR (6, 3 of them immature), Lithuanian SSR (2 immature), Sverdlovsk region (1), Tyumen region (1 immature).

3. *Hypomyces lithuanicus* Heinrichson sp. nova

Stroma subcarnosum, sicca album, griseo-brunneum vel brunneum. Perithecia subglobosa, subimmersa, sicca brunnea, ca 250 μ in diam. et 350 μ alt. Peridium 20 μ crass., cellulis tenueparietalis, griseo-violaceis. Asci cylindranei, tenueparietales, octospori, 99—127/3.5—4.9 μ . Sporae fusoidae, apiculatae, laeve vel subverrucosae, 1-, rare 2-cellulatae, 14—21/3.4—4.2 μ .

Ad carpophorum *Lactarii* sp. crescit.

Typus: R.P.S.S. Lithuanicae, distr. Varena, ad carpophorum *Lactarii* sp., J. Mazelaitis legit, 24. 8. 1962 (TAA-44394).

H. lateritii similis, sporis minoribus et colorem griseo-violaceum peridii differt.

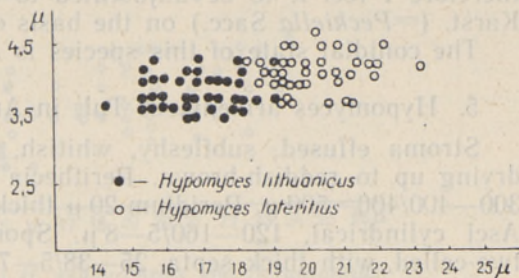
Stroma subfleshy, whitish or greyish-brown to dark brown when dry. Perithecia subglobose, darker than stroma, immersed in lower part, ca 250 μ in diameter and 350 μ in height. Peridium 20 μ thick, of thin-walled prismatical greyish-violaceous cells. Asci cylindraceous, 99—127/3.7—5 μ . Spores fusoid, acute, smooth or subverrucose, one-, rarely two-celled.

Parasitizing on the basidiocarps of *Lactarius* sp.

Type specimen: Lithuanian SSR, district Varena, on the underside of the pileus of *Lactarius* sp., 24. 8. 1962, collected by J. Mazelaitis (TAA-44394).

This species is very close to *Hypomyces lateritius*, but differs by definitely shorter spores (Fig. 1) and asci. The colour of peridium wall, mounted in KOH solution, is also distinctly different.

Fig. 1. Spore diagram of *H. lithuanicus* and *H. lateritius*. Each species is represented by 50 spores from a single specimen as in following diagrams, too.



The arithmetical means of spore and asci measurements are respectively $\frac{17.7}{3.7} \mu$ and $\frac{111}{4.2} \mu$.

4. *Hypomyces lateritius* (Fr.) Tul. in Ann. Sci. Nat. IV, 13 : 11 (1860).

Sphaeria lateritia Fr. in Kuntze Myc. Heft 2 : 42 (1823).

Hypocrea lateritia (Fr.) Fr. Summa Veg. Scand. 383 (1849).

Peckiella lateritia (Fr.) Maire in Ann. Myc. 4 : 331 (1906).

Sphaeria deformans Lager in Regensb. Bot. Z. 1 : 249 (1836).

Sphaeria torminosa Dur. et Mont. Flora Alg. 1 : 496 (1846).

Hypomyces torminosus (Dur. et Mont.) Tul. Sel. Fung. Carp. 3 : 40 (1865).

Peckiella torminosa (Dur. et Mont.) Maire in Ann. Myc. 9 : 317 (1911).

Hypomyces Vuilleminianus Maire in Bull. Herb. Boiss. 7 : 138 (1899).

Peckiella Vuilleminiana (Maire) Sacc. et Sydow in Sacc. Syll. Fung. 16 : 560 (1902).

Hypomyces thiryanus Maire in Bull. Herb. Boiss. 7 : 145 (1899).

Peckiella thiryana (Maire) Sacc. et Sydow in Sacc. Syll. Fung. 16 : 560 (1902).

Stroma effused, fleshy, pale ochraceous to lateritious brown. Perithecia subsphaerical, darker than stroma, immersed in lower part, 250—300 μ in diameter. Peridium 20 μ thick, of thin-walled ochraceous cells. Asci cylindrical, 127—176/4.2—5.8 μ. Spores fusoid, apiculate, densely verrucose, one-, rarely two-celled, 15.5—25.4/3—5.2 μ.

Arithmetical means of asci measurements in studied specimens:

$$\frac{144 - 155}{5.1 - 5.4} \mu.$$

Arithmetical means of spore measurements in studied specimens:

$$\frac{20.1 - 20.7 - 20.8 - 21.3 - 22.0}{4.1 - 4.2 - 4.2 - 4.2 - 4.2} \mu.$$

Parasitizing on the basidiocarps of several *Lactarius* species, particularly on *L. deliciosus*.

Distribution: Europe, North Africa, North America.

Exsiccata examined: Sydow, Mycoth. Germ. 2140 (s. n. *Peckiella lateritia*). Krypt. exsicc. Mus. Vindobon. 1611 (s. n. *Peckiella lateritia*).

Specimens examined: Estonian SSR (4).

I have observed distinctly septate spores in several specimens and therefore I feel it to be unjustified to separate the genus *Byssonectria* Karst. (= *Peckiella* Sacc.) on the basis of nonseptate spores.

The conidial state of this species is *Mycogone perniciosa* Magnus.

5. *Hypomyces armeniacus* Tul. in Ann. Sci. Nat. IV, 13 : 12 (1860).

Stroma effused, subfleshy, whitish, later becoming bright orange, drying up to reddish-brown. Perithecia pyriform, immersed into stroma, 300—400/400—500 μ . Peridium 20 μ thick, of thin-walled prismatical cells. Asci cylindrical, 120—160/5—8 μ . Spores fusoid, apiculate, distinctly two-celled, with thick septa, 25—38/5—7 μ .

Parasitizing on the basidiocarps of *Agaricales*.

Distribution: Europe, North America, New Zealand.

Specimen examined: Lithuanian SSR, district Vilnius, on basidiocarp of *Lactarius deliciosus*, 10. 9. 1965 collected by J. Mazelaitis.

This specimen was unfortunately immature, and I have found only a few immature spores agreeing in length to the description; they were also considerably slenderer, only 3.8—4.2 μ wide.

6. *Hypomyces subaurantius* Heinrichson sp. nova

Stroma tenue, byssoideum, luteo-aurantium, in KOH violascens. Hyp-hae 4—5 μ in diam. Perithecia subimmersa, subglobosa vel subovoidea, aurantia vel purpureo-aurantia, 230—350 μ in diam. et 280—400 μ alt. Asci cylindranei, octospori, 78—120/3.0—4.5 μ . Sporae fusioideae, uno latere planae, apiculatae, 2-cellulatae, laeves vel minuter verrucosae, hyalinae, 8.5—19.7/2.3—4.9 μ .

Ad carpophoros Polyporacearum emortuos crescit.

Typus: U.R.P.S.S., Regio Primorsk, Reservatum Sudzuhe, ad carpophoros Polyporacearum emortuos crescit, 1. 9. 1961, A. Raitviir legit (TAA-42 437).

H. aurantii similis, sporis minoribus differt.

Stroma thin, effused, byssoid, yellowish-orange, turning dark violaceous in KOH solution. Hyphae 4—5 μ in diameter. Perithecia subglobose to ovate, immersed in lower part, orange or reddish-orange, 280—400/230—350 μ . Peridium thin, of thin-walled prismatical cells, staining violaceous in KOH solution. Asci cylindrical, light-spored, 78—120/3.0—4.5 μ . Spores fusoid, applanate, apiculate, two-celled, with distinct septa, smooth to slightly verrucose, hyaline, 8.5—19.7/2.3—4.9 μ .

On dead basidiocarps of *Polyporaceae*.

Type: USSR, the Primorsk Region, Reservation Sudzuhe, on dead basidiocarps of a Polyporaceous fungus, 1. 9. 1961, collected by A. Raitviir (TAA-42 437).

Distribution: Far East.

Specimens examined: Primorsk Region, Reservation Sudzuhe, on dead basidiocarps of *Coriolus pubescens*, 5. 9. 1961, collected by E. Parmasto (TAA-15 108), on dead basidiocarps of a Polyporaceous fungus, 8. 9. 1961, collected by A. Raitviir (TAA-42 678); Reservation Kedrovaya Pad, on dead basidiocarps of *Coriolus pubescens*, 17. 9. 1961, collected by E. Parmasto (TAA-13 776).

Arithmetical means of asci measurements in examined specimens:

$$\frac{92 - 95 - 104 - 111}{3.8 - 4 - 4.1 - 4.2} \mu.$$

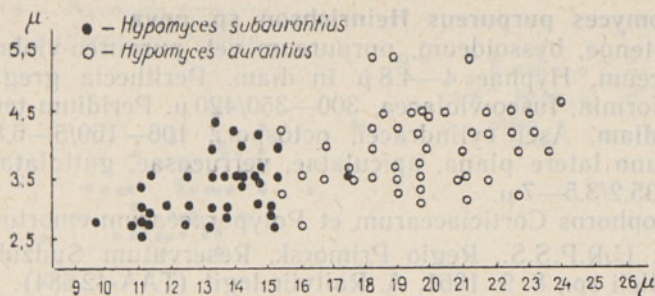


Fig. 2. Spore diagram of *H. subaurantius* and *H. aurantius*.

Arithmetical means of spore measurements in examined specimens:

$$\frac{13.4 - 14.4 - 14.4 - 16.2}{3.1 - 3.4 - 3.5 - 4.0} \mu.$$

This species is very close to *Hypomyces aurantius* and differs from it in shorter and slenderer spores (Fig. 2). This difference can be quite distinctly demonstrated if the mean values for specimens are compared. All the specimens collected in the Far East proved to belong to this species, and no true *H. aurantius* is known to me from Eastern Asia. Teng (1939), however, lists *H. aurantius* from China, but in spite of this it seems to me that in the present case we have two vicarious species.

7. *Hypomyces aurantius* (Fr.) Tul. in Ann. Sci. Nat. IV, 13 : 12 (1860).

Sphaeria aurantia Pers. Synopsis 68 (1801).

Sphaeria aurantia Fr. Syst. Myc. 2 : 440 (1823).

Sphaeria aurantia Grev. Scott. Crypt. Flora 47 (1825).

Nectria aurantia (Fr.) Fr. Summa Veg. Scand. 388 (1849).

Hypomyces polyporinus Peck in Bull. Buffalo Soc. Nat. Sci. 1 : 71 (1874).

Peckiella polyporina (Peck) Sacc. Syll. Fung. 9 : 945 (1891).

Stroma thin, arachnoid or byssoid, orange to reddish-orange, turning dark violaceous in KOH solution. Perithecia ovate, almost superficial, yellowish-orange, 190—280/320—350 μ . Peridium 30—35 μ thick, of thin-walled prismatic cells, 8—12 μ in diameter. Asci cylindrical, 92—141/3—4.5 μ . Spores fusoid, apiculate, slightly constricted, two-celled, smooth to slightly verrucose, hyaline, often containing oil drops, 15.5—25.4/2.5—5.5 μ .

Growing on dead basidiocarps of *Polyporaceae*.

Distribution: Europe, Asia, North America, South America, Australia, New Zealand.

Specimens examined: Hungary (1), Estonian SSR (3), Lithuanian SSR (1), Kazakh SSR (1), Uzbek SSR (1).

Arithmetical means of asci measurements in examined specimens:

$$\frac{106 - 127 - 134}{4.7 - 4.8 - 4.9} \mu.$$

Arithmetical means of spore measurements in examined specimens:

$$\frac{20.3 - 20.4 - 20.7 - 22.1}{4.0 - 4.0 - 4.1 - 4.5} \mu.$$

8. *Hypomyces purpureus* Heinrichson sp. nova

Stroma tenue, byssoideum, purpureum vel purpureo-violaceum, sicca fusco-violaceum. Hyphae 4—4.8 μ in diam. Perithecia gregaria, superficialia, pyriformia, fusco-violacea, 300—350/420 μ . Peridium tenue, cellulis 7—9 μ in diam. Asci cylindranei, octospori, 106—169/5—6.8 μ . Sporae fusioideae, uno latere plana, apiculatae, verrucosae, guttulateae, 2-cellulae, 19.7—35.2/3.5—7 μ .

Ad carpophoros Corticiacearum et Polyporacearum emortuos crescit.

Typus: U.R.P.S.S., Regio Primorsk, Reservatum Sudzuhe, ad carpophoros Corticii sp., 8. 9. 1961, A. Raitviir legit (TAA-42 684).

H. aurantii similis, colorem et sporis majoribus differt.

Stroma thin, effused, arachnoid to byssoid, purplish to purplish-violaceous. Hyphae 4—4.8 μ in diameter. Perithecia gregarious, superficial, pyriform, dark violaceous, 300—350/420 μ . Peridium thin, of thin-walled, prismatical, isodiametrical cells, 7—9 μ in diameter. Asci cylindrical, eight-spored, 106—169/5—6.8 μ . Spores fusoid, apiculate, applanate, rarely constricted, two-celled, verrucose, containing oil drops, 19.7—35.2/3.5—7 μ .

On dead basidiocarps of *Corticaceae* and *Polyporaceae*.

Typus: USSR, Primorsk Region, Reservation Sudzuhe, on dead basidiocarps of *Corticium* sp., 8. 9. 1961 collected by A. Raitviir (TAA-42 684).

Specimens examined: Estonian SSR, district Rakvere, Võsu, 30. 10. 1959, collected by E. Parmasto (TAA-28); Tallinn, Veskimets, 21. 10. 1963, collected by H. Kelder (TAA-43 268); district Kohtla-Järve, Reservation Boroniense, 4. 10. 1967, collected by A. Raitviir (44 938).

Arithmetical means of asci measurements in examined specimens:

$$\frac{127 - 141 - 142}{5.5 - 6.2 - 6.3} \mu.$$

Arithmetical means of spore measurements in examined specimens:

$$\frac{24.5 - 27.6 - 28.2}{4.8 - 5.8 - 5.9} \mu.$$

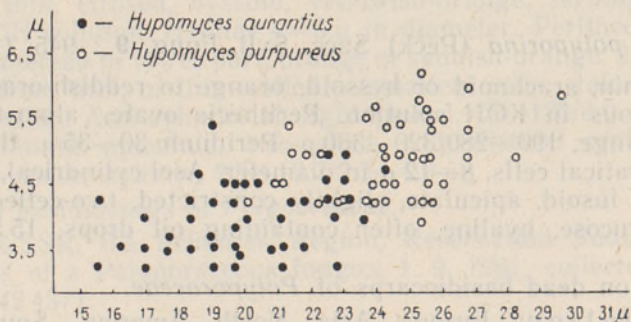


Fig. 3. Spore diagram of *H. aurantius* and *H. purpureus*.

Hypomyces purpureus is evidently closely related to *H. aurantius*. It seems that these two species have different modifications of the same pigment. One modification is naturally violaceous, the other one is naturally orange, but turns violaceous in KOH solution. The spores of *H. purpureus* are larger than those of *H. aurantius* (Fig. 3), but smaller than the spores of *H. rosellus* (Fig. 4). This species is evidently very rare. Otherwise it would be rather surprising that no students of this group had paid attention to such a distinctly coloured fungus.

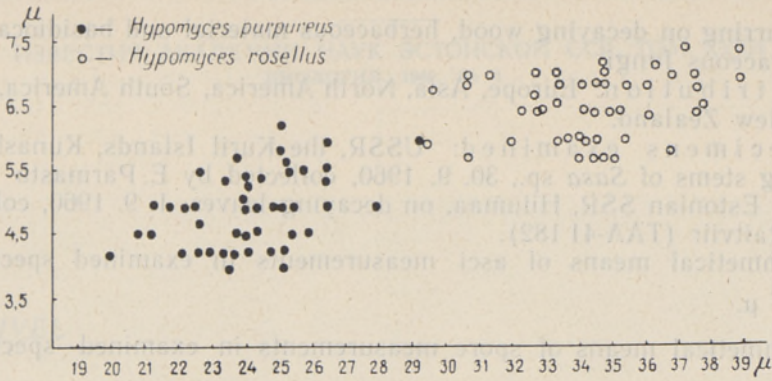


Fig. 4. Spore diagram of *H. purpureus* and *H. rosellus* (2).

9. *Hypomyces rosellus* (Fr.) Tul. in Ann. Sci. Nat. IV, 13 : 12 (1860).
Sphaeria rosella Fr. Syst. Myc. 2 : 441 (1823).

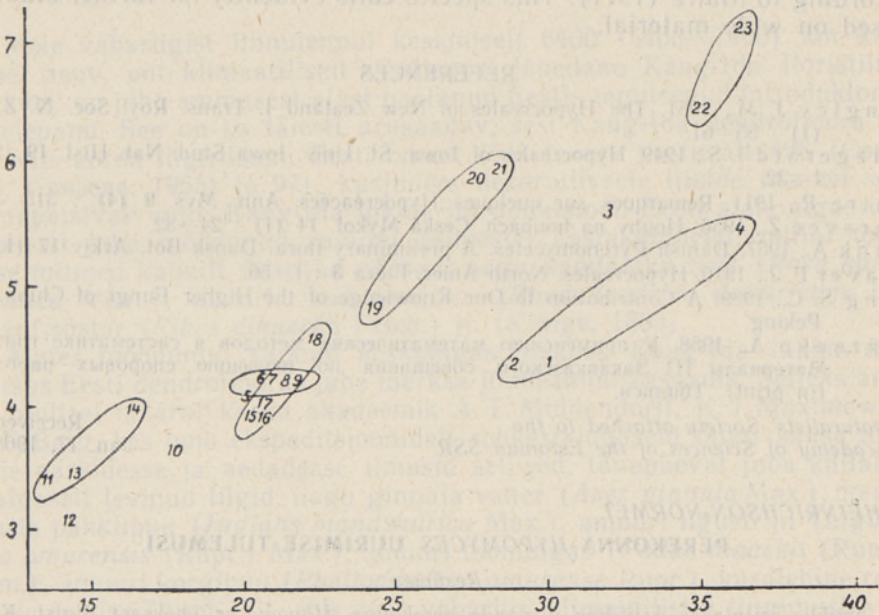


Fig. 5. Diagram of the arithmetical means of the spore measurements of 7 *Hypomyces* species: *H. luteo-virens* (1-4), *H. lateritius* (5-9), *H. lithuanicus* (10), *H. subaurantius* (11-14), *H. aurantius* (15-18), *H. purpureus* (19-21), and *H. rosellus* (22-23).

Nectria rosella (Fr.) Fr. Summa Veg. Scand. 388 (1849).

Nectria albertini Berk. et Br. in Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. III, 7 : 452 (1861).

Hypomyces roseus Fuck. Symb. Myc. 183 (1869).

Stroma effused, rather thick, consists of loosely interwoven broad hyphae of 5-8 μ in diameter, whitish, later becoming rose-coloured. Perithecia gregarious, subglobose, immersed with protruding ostioles, deep pink to carmine-red, 300-350 μ in diameter. Peridium 30-35 μ thick, of thin-walled prismatical cells, 15-20-4-7 μ . Asci cylindrical, 134-183/6.5-7.8 μ . Spores fusoid, acute, distinctly septate, hyaline, smooth to minutely verrucose, 26.8-40.8/5-8.2 μ .

Occurring on decaying wood, herbaceous material and basidiocarps of Polyporaceae fungi.

Distribution: Europe, Asia, North America, South America, Australia, New Zealand.

Specimens examined: USSR, the Kuril Islands, Kunashir, on decaying stems of *Sasa* sp., 30. 9. 1960, collected by E. Parmasto (TAA-12549); Estonian SSR, Hiiumaa, on decaying leaves, 1. 9. 1960, collected by A. Raitviir (TAA-41182).

Arithmetical means of asci measurements in examined specimens:

$$\frac{166-168}{7.2-7.3} \mu.$$

Arithmetical means of spore measurements in examined specimens:

$$\frac{35-36}{6.5-7.1} \mu.$$

Some authors give rather different asci and spore measurements for this species. Dingley (1951) describes asci being 90—200/4—6 μ ; the spores are 20—26/4.5—6 μ according to Munk (1957) and 21—40/4.5—9 μ according to Maire (1911). This species calls evidently for further studies, based on wide material.

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PEREKONNA HYPOMYCES UURIMISE TULEMUSI

Resüme

Artiklis esitatakse kriitiline ülevaade perekonna *Hypomyces* üheksast liigist. Kolm liiki — *H. lithuanicus*, *H. subaurantius* ja *H. purpureus* — on teadusele uued. Uurimine viis autori järeldusele, et vaatluse alla võetud tunnuste aritmeetilised keskmised, arvutatud iga eksemplari kohta, iseloomustavad liiki paremini kui nende mõõtmete piirväärtused.

Loodusuurijate Selts
Eesti NSV Teaduste Akadeemia juures

Saabus toimetusse
17. I 1968

T. ХЕИНРИХСОН-НОРМЕТ

ИЗУЧЕНИЕ РОДА HYPOMYCES

Резюме

В статье дан критический обзор 9 видов рода *Hypomyces*. Три вида — *H. lithuanicus*, *H. subaurantius* и *H. purpureus* — описываются как новые для науки. Результаты исследования подтверждают точку зрения о том, что вычисленные для каждого образца арифметические средние размеров спор, сумок и т. д. лучше характеризуют виды, чем крайние пределы изменения тех же признаков.

Общество естествоиспытателей
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17/I 1963