

# MYCOTAXON

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## The *Scutellinia* Battle; The Lost, Missing and Dead.

TROND SCHUMACHER

Botany Div., Dep. of Biology, Univ. of Oslo  
Box 1045 Blindern, N-0316 Oslo 3, Norway.

### SUMMARY

Of 271 epithets considered in a monographic treatment of the genus *Scutellinia*, 46 are accepted and 82 are taxonomic synonyms, while altogether 144 "species" are "lost", imperfectly known or excluded on account of taxonomical or nomenclatural reasons. The status of these 144 epithets is surveyed and the following new combinations are proposed:

*Paratrichophaea albescens* (Diss. & Raitv.) T. Schum., *Parascutellinia arcespora* (Cooke & Phill.) T. Schum., *Trichophaea hybrida* (Sow.) T. Schum., *Melastiza laeticolor* (Karst.) T. Schum., *Pseudombrophila luteopallens* (Nyl.) T. Schum., *Aleuria phlyctispora* (Lepr. & Mont. in Mont.) T. Schum. and *Wilcoxina sequoia* (Phill.) T. Schum.

During my studies for a forthcoming monograph of the genus *Scutellinia* [Pyronemataceae] (Schumacher 1988), the taxonomy and nomenclature of 271 epithets which have been referred to *Scutellinia*, or which have been suspected by me or others as possibly belonging there, have been considered. Of these, 144 epithets are excluded from the genus of taxonomical or nomenclatural reasons, or as a result of insufficient and inadequate material extant for conclusive determinations. Many imperfectly known taxa may be reinstated when good material becomes available. In the following outline of these 'species' many are either accepted in generic placements already made by other authors, or assigned to other genera of the Pyronemataceae, or they are treated as unacceptable for nomenclatural reasons. The current use binominals that are accepted by me are indicated by the use of capital letters.

**abundans**, *Scutellinia abundans* (Karst.) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2:869. 1891.  
 ≡ *Peziza abundans* Karst., Not. Sällsk. Fauna Fl. Fenn. Förh. 10:124. 1869.

≡ TRICHOPHAEA ABUNDANS (Karst.) Boud., Hist. Class. discom. d'Eur. 61. 1907.

**acerina**, *Lachnea acerina* Vel., Mon. Discom. Boh. 1: 306. 1934.

Nomenclatural type: PRM 150960, selected by Svrcek (1971).

The lectotype specimen has not been available for an examination. According to Svrcek (1971,1979), this is a white variety of *S. cervorum* (= *S. crinita*).

**adusta**, *Scutellinia adusta* (Schulz.) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 3:520. 1898.  
 ≡ *Peziza adusta* Schulz., Verh. Zool.-Bot. Wien 16:62. 1866.

= URNULA CRATERIUM (Schw.) Fries, Nova Acta Soc. Sci. Upsal. III (1): 122. 1851.

The original description suggests *Urnula*, and Boudier and Seaver (1928) are probably correct in referring this taxon to *U. craterium*.

**affinis**, *Scutellinia affinis* (Sacc.) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2:869. 1891. ≡ *Lachnea affinis* Sacc., *Michelia* 2: 38. 1880. ≡ *Trichophaea affinis* (Sacc.) Boud., Hist. Class. discom. d'Eur. 61. 1907.

The stated characters, i.e. small ochraceous apothecia with scattered, white hairs, are not indicative of *Scutellinia*, and it can safely be excluded from this genus. Boudier (1907) referred it to *Trichophaea*. Neither Rehm (1896) nor Seaver (1928) adopted this taxon.

**albescens**, *Cheilymenia albescens* Diss. et Raitv., Eesti NSV Tead. Akad. Toirnet., 22, Biol. no. 2:125. 1973.

≡ PARATRICHOPHAEA ALBESCENS (Diss. et Raitv.) T. Schum. comb. nov. [Basionym: *Cheilymenia albescens* Diss. & Raitv., Eesti NSV Tead. Akad. Toirnet., 22, Biol. no. 2: 125. 1973] = ?*Paratrichophaea macrocystis* Trigaux, *Docums. mycol.* 16 (61):6. 1985.

Specimens examined: U.S.S.R. RPSS. Kirghiziae. Tianshan interior, Montes Moldotau apud vallim fluvii Karatal, ad lignum dejectum 29.7.1967 leg. A. et T.

Raitviir (TAA 44519 – holotype). NORWAY. Oppland. Søndre Land. Finnli, on moist soils 6.9.1986 E. Johannesen (O).

Obviously, this is a *Paratrichophaea* species, as recently circumscribed by Trigaux (1985), based on specimens from France. The features of a pale hymenium, long, stiff, brownish, basally furcate rooting hairs in combination with hairs originating from an outermost bulbous ectal cell, straight paraphyses little inflated above, and smooth eguttulate ascospores led Trigaux (1985) to erect a new genus to accommodate her specimens. *C. albescens* was, with reservations, referred to *Cheilymenia* by Dissing & Raitviir (1973). The raised margin of angular cells in rows is reminiscent of what is observed in the genus *Trichophaeopsis* Korf & Erb. However, this latter genus has among others different hairs. I have been unable to observe a loosening of the perispore in lactic acid such as reported by Dissing & Raitviir (1973). Since *C. albescens* is better accommodated in the new genus *Paratrichophaea*, the necessary new combination is proposed. *Tricharina bisetosa* Thind & Kaushal [= *Cheilymenia bisetosa* sensu Yang & Korf (1985)] may also prove to be a younger synonym (cf. Thind & Kaushal 1979).

**albobadia**, *Scutellinia albobadia* (Saut.) O. Kuntze (ut 'alboflava'), Rev. Gen. Pl. 2:869. 1891. ≡ *Peziza albobadia* Saut., Flora 28: 133. 1845.

The description of a white ascocarp with short, brownish hairs is scarcely indicative of a *Scutellinia* species. The type specimen was revised by Winter (1881) and Keissler (1917). The latter author regarded it as a variety of or closely related species to *Trichophaea woolhopeia*. It can safely be excluded from *Scutellinia*.

**alboflava**, [*Scutellinia alboflava* (Saut.) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2:869. 1891]

This is based on Saccardo's (1889) misspelling of *Peziza albobadia* Saut., carelessly adopted by Kuntze (1891) without checking the original publication.

**albospadicea**, *Scutellinia albospadicea* (Grev.) Lamb, Fl. mycol. Belge, Suppl. 1:300. 1887. ≡ *Peziza albospadicea* Grev., Fl. Edin. 420.1824.

≡ TRICHOPHAEA ALBOSPADICEA (Grev.) Boud., Hist. Class. discom. d'Eur.61.1907.

**alnea**, [*Scutellinia alnea* (Vel.) Svr., Sb. Nár. muz. Praha 32B (2-4): 153, 1979. – nomen invalidum] ≡ *Lachnea scutellata* (L.) Lamb. var. *alnea* Vel., Ceske houby

874. 1922. = *Lachnea hirta* (Schum.) Gill. var. *alnea* (Vel.) Vel., Mon. Discom. Boh. 1: 303. 1934.

Nomenclatural type: PRM 147287, selected by Svrcek (1971).

According to Svrcek (1971,1979) this is a *Scutellinia* species. Svrcek (1979) intended to give it specific rank. However, the proposed transfer to *Scutellinia* was not in accordance with the Code (article 33) and is invalid. The type specimen of this species has not been available from Prague.

**alpina**, *Scutellinia alpina* (Fuck.) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2:869.1891. = *Humaria alpina* Fuck., Jb. nassau. Ver. Naturk. 29/30:32.1875.

= CHEILYMENIA CILIATA (Bull.) Maas G., Proc. Kon. Ned. Akad. Wetens.-Amsterd., ser. C, 72: 313. 1969.

Specimens examined: Austria. Fungi rhen. no 2687, sub nomen *Humaria alpina* (S,K – isotypes).

My observations concur with Rifai (1968), who referred this specimen to *Cheilymenia stercorea* (Pers.) Boud. ss. auct. [= *C. ciliata* fide Maas Geesteranus (1969)].

**anemone**, *Scutellinia anemone* (Quél.) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2:869. 1891. = *Peziza anemone* Quél., C.R. Assoc. Fr. Av. Sc. 13:284.1884.

The original description and figures (Quélet 1884) seem to preclude assignment to *Scutellinia*. Boudier (1907) referred it to his broad concept of *Pustularia* (= *Tarzetta* (Cooke) Lamb.). On the basis of the description, cf. *Parascutellinia* Svrcek or *Rhodoscypha* Diss. & Siv.

**antarctica**, *Lachnea antarctica* P. Henn. in Drygalski, Deut. Südp. Exped. 8, Bot., 1: 8. 1906.

I have been unable to locate type or authentic collections of this species. On the basis of the diagnosis, it may well represent a *Scutellinia* or a *Cheilymenia* species.

**antarctica** f., *Scutellinia umbrata* (Fr.) Lamb. f. *antarctica* (Rehm) Gamundí, Contrib. Cient. Univ. Buenos Aires, Bot. 1:77. 1956. = *Lachnea umbrata* (Fr.) Rehm f. *antarctica* Rehm, Bih. K. Sv. Vet.-Akad. Handl. 25, Afd. III, (6): 19. 1899. = *Ciliaria umbrata* (Fr.) Boud. var. *antarctica* (Rehm) Boud., Hist. Class. discom. d'Eur. 61. 1907.

Nomenclatural type: Argentina. Patagonia. Punta Arenas 22.2.1895, A.P. Dusén no 2, in paludosis (only Rehm's description and drawing of the type specimen is left in S).

According to the original description (Rehm 1899), this taxon might well represent a *Scutellinia* species (see discussion of *Scutellinia umbrata*). There is apparently no material left to provide a conclusive determination.

**arctespora**, *Scutellinia arctespora* (Cooke et Phill.) Lamb., Fl. mycol. Belge, Suppl. 1:300. 1887. ≡ *Peziza arctespora* Cooke et Phill., *Grevillea* 9:104. 1881. ≡ *Ciliaria arctespora* (Cooke et Phill.) Boud., *Hist. Class. discom. d'Eur.* 62. 1907.

≡ PARASCUTELLINIA ARCTESPORA (Cooke et Phill.) T. Schum. comb. nov. [Basionym: *Peziza arctespora* Cooke et Phill., *Grevillea* 9:104. 1881] = *Parascutellinia violacea* (Vel.) Svr., *Ceská Myk.* 29:129. 1975.

Specimen examined: Libert no 888 sub nomen *Peziza* (*Scutellinia*) *arctespora* (K -ex Phillips-holotype).

The above cited type specimen represents *Parascutellinia violacea* (Vel.) Svr. as currently circumscribed (Svrcek 1975). Since *Peziza arctespora* provides an older name, the necessary new combination is proposed.

**arenicola**, *Scutellinia arenicola* (Lév.) O. Kuntze, *Rev. Gen. Pl.* 2:869.1891. ≡ *Peziza arenicola* Lév., *Ann. Sci. Nat.* III, 9: 140. 1848.

≡ GEOPORA ARENICOLA (Lév.) Kers, *Sv. Bot. Tidskr.* 68: 345. 1974.

**arenosa**, *Scutellinia arenosa* (Fuck.) O. Kuntze, *Rev. Gen. Pl.* 2:869. 1891. ≡ *Humaria arenosa* Fuck., *Jb. nassau. Ver. Naturk.* 23/24: 321. 1870. ≡ *Geopora arenosa* (Fuck.) Ahmad, *Monogr. Biol. Soc. Pakistan* 7:176. 1978.

= GEOPORA ARENICOLA (Lév.) Kers, *Sv. Bot. Tidskr.* 68: 345. 1974.

Specimen examined: Germany. *Fungi rhen.* no. 1212, sub nomen *Peziza arenosa* Fuck. (S -isotype).

This is *G. arenicola*, such as delimited by Kers (1974) and Schumacher (1979).

**arenosa** f., *Lachnea umbrorum* (Fr.) Gill. f. *arenosa* (Vel.) Svr., *Sb. Nár. muz. Praze IV B* (6): 60. 1949 ('1948'). [≡ *Scutellinia arenosa* (Vel.) Le Gal, *Bull. Soc.*

mycol. Fr. 82: 643. 1966. – nomen illegit. - later homonym of *S. arena* (Fuck.) O. Kuntze] [= *Lachnea arena* Vel., Mon. Discom. Boh. 1: 306. 1934. – nomen illegit. – later homonym of *L. arena* (Fuck.) Sacc.]

**Nomenclatural type:** PRM no. 151427, **lectotype** selected by Le Gal (1966b).

I requested the type from Prague, but have received no material. The type specimen was studied by Le Gal (1966b), Svrcek (1971) and Moravec (1974). Svrcek (1971) referred it to *S. hrabanovi*, a taxon which has been restudied by me and was found conspecific with *S. kerguelensis*. The description and figures provided by Le Gal (1966b), partly based on the type and partly on specimens from Poland, point to *S. patagonica*, as does the concept of *S. arena* presented by Svrcek (1971, 1979), Moravec (1974) and Kullman (1982). According to Moravec (1974) Le Gal's concept of *S. arena* represents a mixture of species.

**articulata**, *Scutellinia articulata* (Karst.) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2:869. 1891. = *Peziza articulata* Karst., Syn. Peziz. Ascob. fenn. 13. 1861.

The description of a minute, white ascocarp clothed with hairs is scarcely indicative of a *Scutellinia* species. Boudier (1907) referred it to *Tricharia* (= *Tricharina* Eckbl.), while Yang and Korf (1985) argued for its doubtful position in this genus due to the unusual habitat (amongst leaves of *Polytrichum commune*) for that genus. Based on the description, it is here excluded from *Scutellinia*.

**ascoboloides**, *Scutellinia ascoboloides* (Bert. ex Mont.) S.C. Teng, Chung-kuo Ti Chen-chun 763. 1964. = *Peziza ascoboloides* Bert. ex Mont., Ann. Sci. Nat. (Bot.) II, 8:363. 1837.

= CHEILYMENIA THELEBOLOIDES (Alb. et Schw.) Boud., Hist. Class Discom. d'Eur. 62. 1907.

**Specimen examined:** Chile. In vinaceis decompositis, Rancagua sin. dat. Bertero (K-ex Montagne- holotype).

The specimen is referable to *Cheilymenia*. Rifai (1968) considered *P. ascoboloides* to be a taxonomic synonym of *C. theleboloides*, and I accept Rifai's synonymy.

**asperior**, *Scutellinia asperior* (Nyl.) Dennis, Kew Bull. 4:571. 1956 ('1955') = *Peziza asperior* Nyl., Not. Sällsk. Fauna Fl. Fenn. Förh. 10:21. 1869. = *Ciliaria asperior* (Nyl.) Boud., Icon. Myc. 2, pl. 377.

= RAMSBOTTOMIA ASPERIOR (Nyl.) Benkert et T. Schum., Agarica 6 (12):35. 1985.

Specimens examined: Finland. Ostrobottnia australis. Jalasjärvi, ad terram in marg. rivuli, 25. 7. 1859 P.A. Karsten sub nomen *Peziza umbrosa* Fr. (H – ex. herb. Karsten, syntype of *Peziza asperior* Nyl.). Jalasjärvi Juli 1864 – 1868 P.A. Karsten [H – ex herb. Nylander, sub nomen *P. asperior* (syntype)]. Ostrobottnia borealis. Rovaniemi 5.8.1863 leg. M. Brenner, ad presbyterium [H – ex herb. Nylander, sub nomen *P. asperior* (lectotype of *P. asperior*)], Rovaniemi 9.8.1864 leg. M. Brenner [H – ex herb. Nylander, sub nomen *P. asperior* (syntype)].

As shown by Benkert and Schumacher (1985), *Peziza asperior* belongs in the *Lamprospora crec'hqueraultii* – complex, now retained in the genus *Ramsbottomia* Buckley.

*asperula*, *Melastiza asperula* Spooner, Trans. Br. mycol. Soc. 76:288. 1981.

= MELASTIZA LAETICOLOR (Karst.) T. Schum., Mycotaxon 33:168. 1988.

Specimen examined: England. Devon. Dartmoor, Fernworthy forest 1. November 1976 N. W. Legon (K-holotype).

This is a taxonomic synonym of *Peziza laeticolor* (= *M. laeticolor*) Karst. I agree with Spooner (1981) that of the existing genera of the Pyronemataceae, *Melastiza* is the most appropriate place to accommodate this species.

*aurantia*, *Scutellinia aurantia* (Clem.) Waraitch, Trans. Br. mycol. Soc. 68: 37. 1977.

≡ *Sepultaria aurantia* Clem., Bot. Surv. Nebraska. 4: 12. 1896.

I have been unable to locate type or authentic collections of this species. Waraitch (1977) combined Clements' name in *Scutellinia*, apparently without having had access to authentic material. Seaver (1928) treated it in *Sepultaria* (= *Geopora*). The long, narrow and partly flexuous hairs, as described in the protologue, seem to preclude assignment to *Scutellinia*. On the basis of the description, cf. *Tricharina* or *Geopora*.

*aurantiaca* f., *Scutellinia barlae* (Boud.) Maire, f. *aurantiaca* Donad., Docums. mycol. 13 (49): 29. 1983.

Nomenclatural type: France. Mazaugues (Var) /6.1978 J.-C. Donadini no 231-78 (herb. priv.)

The type specimen has not been available on loan. The original description suggests *S. barlae*.

**aurantiopsis**, *Scutellinia aurantiopsis* (Ell.) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2:869. 1891.  
 ≡ *Peziza aurantiopsis* Ell., Bull. Torr. Bot. Club 9:18. 1882.

≡ WOLFINA AURANTIOPSIS (Ell.) Eckbl., Nytt Mag. Bot. 15: 126. 1968.

**boudieri**, *Lachnea boudieri* Höhn. ex Rehm, Ann. Mycol. 7: 298. 1910 [non *L. boudieri* (Torr.) Sacc. et Trott., Syll. fung. 22, Suppl. 630. 1913, = *Lachnea austriaca* Sacc. et Trott., Syll. fung. 22, Suppl. 634. 1913.]

≡ MELASTIZA BOUDIERI (Höhn. ex Rehm) Le Gal, Bull. Soc. mycol. Fr. 74: 152. 1958.

Specimen examined: Austria. Auf Lehmboden bei Kalksberg im Wiener Wald (Österreich) /10.1909 von Höhnel, Rehm: Ascomyceten no 1876 (K-isotype).

I concur with Le Gal (1958) in placing this species in the genus *Melastiza*. It is close to *M. flavorubens* (Rehm) Pfister & Korf.

**brachyacantha** f., [*Scutellinia trechispora* (Berk. et Br.) Lamb. f. *brachyacantha* Le Gal, Bull. Soc. mycol. Fr. 87: 437. 1972 ('1971') - nomen nudum].

This taxon was introduced without designation of a nomenclatural type (Le Gal 1972) and is invalid according to Article 37 of ICBN. Material in herb. O. annotated and referred to this form by Le Gal represents three different species, viz. *S. minor*, *S. patagonica* and *S. hyperborea*.

**brasiliensis**, *Scutellinia brasiliensis* (Wint.) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2: 869. 1891.  
 ≡ *Peziza brasiliensis* Wint., Grevillea 15: 91. 1887.

No authentic material has been located. The description suggests *Scutellinia*, and the recorded characters together with phytogeographic area makes one think of *S. blumenaviensis*. If they are conspecific, the name *S. brasiliensis* will have priority, having been published 15 years prior to *S. blumenaviensis*.

**brunnea**, *Scutellinia brunnea* (Alb. et Schw.) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2:869. 1891. ≡ *Peziza brunnea* Alb. et Schw., Consp. fung. 317. 1805. ≡ *Peziza brunnea* Alb. et Schw.:Fr., Syst. mycol. 2:83. 1822. ≡ *Ciliaria brunnea* (Alb. et Schw.) Boud., Hist. Class. discom. d'Eur. 62. 1907.

≡ SPHAEROSPORELLA BRUNNEA (Alb. et Schw.) Svr. & Kub., Česká Myk. 15: 65. 1961.

**bulbopilosa** f., *Scutellinia scutellata* (L.) Lamb. f. *bulbopilosa* Svr., Sb. Nár. muz. Praze 4 B (6): 54. 1949 ('1948').

Nomenclatural type: Czechoslovakia. Slovenia, prope Turna, Bodvou, ad terram solo calcareo /10.1934 leg. Pilát (PRM – holotype).

The type specimen has not been available from Prague.

**carneorufa**, *Scutellinia carneorufa* (Mart.) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2:869. 1891. ≡ *Peziza carneorufa* Mart., Fl. crypt. Erlang. 464. 1817. ≡ *Peziza carneorufa* Mart.:Fr., Syst. mycol. 2:85. 1822.

Fries (1822) adopted the name in subtribe Ciliares of *Peziza* tribe *Sarcoscypha*. Quélet (1886b) referred it to *Lachnea* (Fr.) Gill. keeping it apart from the true *Scutellinia*, which was referred to *Humaria* (Fr.) Fuck. tribe *Ciliaria* Quélet. Saccardo (1889) put it in subgenus *Scutellinia* Cooke (= *Ciliaria* Quélet.) of *Lachnea*. Boudier (1907) referred it to *Neottiella*. The description of a reddish hymenium with rigid, pale hairs on the receptacular surface might possibly fit *Scutellinia* (or *Parascutellinia*) also. However, there seems to be no authentic collection left for examination.

**carneosanguinea**, *Scutellinia carneosanguinea* (Fuck.) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2:869. 1891. ≡ *Humaria carneosanguinea* Fuck., Jb. Nassau. Ver. Naturk. 23/24:323. 1870. ≡ *Ciliaria carneosanguinea* (Fuck.) Boud., Hist. Class. discom. d'Eur. 62. 1907.

≡ PARASCUTELLINIA CARNEOSANGUINEA (Fuck.) T. Schum., Norw. J. Bot. 26: 62. 1979.

Specimens examined: Germany. Nassau, sin. dat., sub nomen *Lachnea carneosanguinea*, auf schlammigem Boden, am Rheinufer, F. rhen. no 2288 (S-lectotype, K-isolectotype).

Authentic material of this species was recently redescribed by Schumacher (1979).

**caudata**, *Ciliaria caudata* Buckley, Trans. Brit. Myc. Soc. 8:45. 1923.

I have not been able to locate type or authentic collections of this species. There is no material in K or BM. The description (Buckley 1923) suggests *Scutellinia*, and in the original description the taxon is compared with *S. umbrorum*.

**chaetoloma**, – *Scutellinia chaetoloma* Clem., Bull. Torr. Bot. Club 30:89. 1903.

≡ TRICHOPHAEA HYBRIDA (Sow.) T. Schum. Mycotaxon 33:166. 1988.

Specimen examined: USA. Colorado. Jack Brook 2500 m, 22.8.1904 Crypt. Form. Color. no 118, on soil (NEB - topotype).

This taxon was erected based on material collected in August 1899. The above cited material is a topotype distributed by F.E. and E.S. Clements in their 'Cryptogamae Formationum Coloradensium'. The specimen belongs in the *T. hybrida* (= *T. gregaria*) – complex.

**coccinea**, [*Scutellinia coccinea* Remy, Bull. Soc. mycol. Fr. 80:584. 1964 - nomen invalidum]

The name was published without explicitly indicating a nomenclatural type. According to article 37 of ICBN the name has to be rejected. The description of Remy (1964) undoubtedly suggests *Scutellinia*.

**coelopus**, *Scutellinia coelopus* (Mont. in C. Gay) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 3: 520. 1898. ≡ *Peziza coelopus* Mont. in C. Gay, Historia Fisica y Politica de Chile. Botànica, 7: 398. 1852.

≡ PLECTANIA COELOPUS (Mont. in C. Gay) Sacc., Syll. fung. 8: 164. 1889.

**coerulea**, *Scutellinia coerulea* (Bolt.) Lamb., Fl. mycol. Belge, Suppl.1:301. 1887. ≡ *Peziza coerulea* Bolt., Hist. fung. t. 108. 1789. ≡ *Peziza coerulea* Bolt.:Fr., Syst. mycol. 2:86. 1822.

Fries (1822) placed this taxon in subtribe *Ciliares* of *Peziza* tribe *Sarcoscypha* on the basis of the dark, rigid hairs. However, the bluish white colour of the hymenium is not indicative of *Scutellinia*. The diagnosis suggests *Trichophaea* sensu lato.

**confusa**, *Ciliaria confusa* (Cooke) Boud., Hist. Class. discom. d'Eur. 62. 1907. ≡ *Peziza confusa* Cooke, Bull. Buffalo Soc. Nat. Sci. 2:291. 1875.

≡ SPHAEROSPORELLA HINNULEA (Berk. et Br.) Rifai, Verh. Kon. Nederl. Akad. van Wetensch., Afd. Natuurk., Tweede Reeks, 57 (3):100. 1968.

**contorta**, *Lachnea contorta* Masse et Crossl., The Naturalist, Yorkshire 1901:182.  
 ≡ *Ciliaria contorta* (Masse et Crossl.) Boud., Hist. Class. discom. d'Eur. 61. 1907.  
 = MELASTIZA spec.

Specimen examined: England. Selby. Med West Yorkshire, leg. Massée. sin. dat.  
 (K - lectotype here selected).

This is an immature *Melastiza* species, probably *M. chateri* (W.G. Smith) Boud.

**coprinaria**, *Scutellinia coprinaria* (Cooke) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2: 869. 1891.  
 ≡ *Peziza coprinaria* Cooke, Grevillea 4: 91. 1875.  
 ≡ CHEILYMENIA COPRINARIA (Cooke) Boud., Hist. Class. discom. d'Eur.  
 63. 1907.

**coprinella**, *Scutellinia coprinella* (Quél. in Sacc.) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2:  
 869. 1891. ≡ *Ciliaria coprinaria* Quél., C.R. Assoc. Fr. Av. Sc. 11:20. 1882.  
 ≡ *Lachnea coprinella* Quél. in Sacc., Syll. fung. 8: 175. 1889.[- a name change]  
 ≡ *Cheilymenia coprinella* (Quél. in Sacc.) Boud., Hist. Class. discom. d'Eur. 63.  
 1907.

On the basis of orange-red disc, brownish-white hairs, and its coprophilous habit,  
 cf. *Cheilymenia* (Quélet 1882).

**coprogena**, *Scutellinia coprogena* (Berk. & Br.) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2: 869.  
 1891. ≡ *Peziza* (*Lachnea*) *coprogena* Berk. & Br., Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. II, 2:  
 69. 1882.  
 ≡ CHEILYMENIA COPROGENA (Berk. & Br.) Rifai, Verh. Kon. Nederl.  
 Akad. Wetensch., Afd. Natuurk., Tweede Reeks, 57 (3):136. 1968.

**cretea**, *Scutellinia cretea* (Cooke) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2:869. 1891. ≡ *Peziza*  
*cretea* Cooke, Trans. Bot. Soc. Edinburgh 13: 46. 1877.  
 ≡ TRICHARINA PRAECOX (Karst.) Dennis var. CRETEA (Cooke) Yang &  
 Korf, Mycotaxon 24:505. 1985.

**crispata**, *Scutellinia crispata* (Berk. et Curt. in Berk.) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl.  
 2: 869. 1891. ≡ *Peziza crispata* Berk. et Curt. in Berk., J. Linn. Soc. London 10:  
 367. 1868.

≡ PHILLIPSIA CRISPATA (Berk. et Curt. in Berk.) Le Gal, Prodr. fl. mycol. Madag. 4:262. 1953.

**dalmeniensis**, *Scutellinia dalmeniensis* (Cooke) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2: 869. 1891. ≡ *Peziza dalmeniensis* Cooke, Grevillea 3: 66. 1874.

≡ CHEILYMENIA DALMENIENSIS (Cooke) Boud., Hist. Class. discom. d'Eur. 63. 1907.

Specimen examined: Scotland. West Lothian. Dalmeny, on the ground August 1871 (K-ex Berkeley – holotype).

This is a member of the genus *Cheilymenia*. As is clear from Cooke's annotations on specimens in the Kew Herbarium, he confused the Scottish species with that from Australia and New Zealand, the latter growing on dung. The collections on dung were referred to *C. coprinaria* by Rifai (1968). *C. dalmeniensis* was regarded a synonym of *Cheilymenia vitellina* by Dennis (1960) and Denison (1964).

**delectans**, *Humaria delectans* Starb., Bot. Not., p. 211. 1898.

= GEOPYXIS MAJALIS (Fr.) Sacc, Syll. fung. 8: 72. 1889.

Specimens examined: Sweden. Upland. Knifsta, 11/6 et 13/7 1895. K. Starbäck (S - ex Vestergren, Micromycetes rariores selecti no. 51 – isotype), /8-1895 K. Starbäck (S – Fungi exsiccati no 34).

The specimens belong to *G. majalis* as circumscribed by Eckblad (1968). The excipulum consists of two layers, the outermost layer with globose to angular cells of even size. The ascocarps are pinkish (dried), hairless and to 1.5 cm in diam. Paraphyses are thin and enlarged and irregular at the tips; ascospores 13.2-15.6 x 7.0-8.3 μm, ellipsoid, smooth, without internal guttules. The species has been referred to *Aleuria* by Boudier (1907) and to *Kotlabaea* by Svrcek (1974).

**depauperata** f., – *Lachnea scutellata* (L.) Gill, f. *depauperata* Møll., Fungi faeroes 2:103. 1958.

Nomenclatural type: Denmark. Faeroes. Strøms. Thorshavn 21.7.1938 F.H. Møller.

I have been advised by Mr. H. Knudsen at the Botanical Museum of Copenhagen (C) that the type specimen has not been preserved in C.

**ditricha**, *Scutellinia ditricha* (Fr.) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2:869. 1891. ≡ *Peziza ditricha* Fr., Syst. mycol. 2: 83. 1822.

The name seems to be 'lost'. The protologue (Fries 1822) of a pale-coloured ascocarp with light, adnate hairs on the outside seems to preclude assignment to *Scutellinia*. Saccardo (1889) accommodated it in *Lachnea* (Fr.) Gill.

**diversicolor**, *Scutellinia diversicolor* (Fr.) Lamb., Fl. mycol. Belge, Suppl. 1: 301. 1887. ≡ *Peziza diversicolor* Fr., Syst. mycol. 2:88. 1822. =? *Lasiobolus ciliatus* (Schmidt) Boud., Hist. Class. discom. d'Eur. 78. 1907.

The true identity of this taxon is not clear. Rifai (1968) followed Rehm (1896) and Seaver (1928), who placed it in synonymy with *L. ciliatus* based on interpretations and current use of the name by nineteenth-century mycologists.

**echinus**, *Stereolachnea echinus* Höhn., Ann. Mycol. 15: 353. 1917.

Nomenclatural type: East Germany. Sonntagsberge autumn 1914 leg. P.P. Strasser, 'auf morscher mit *Pionnotes* (?) besetzter Rinde'.

From the original description this is a white-coloured ascocarp with thick-walled, brownish, multiseptate hairs to  $210-280 \times 30-40 \mu\text{m}$  and ascospores 'rough' ellipsoid with one or two internal guttules,  $22-25 \times 12-14 \mu\text{m}$ . Eckblad (1968), who studied the alleged type specimen located in FH, concluded 'no fungus remains left, but two slides from the type show rooting hairs and ellipsoid, verruculose spores containing two oil-drops, which indicate that it belongs in *Scutellinia*. *Stereolachnea* Höhn., based on *S. echinus* as the only original species, was put in synonymy with *Scutellinia* by Clements and Shear (1931) and Denison (1961), which seem justified by the reexamination of the type by Eckblad cited above.

**eclecta**, *Peziza eclecta* Berk. et Cooke in Cooke, Grevillea 5:60. 1876.

= CHEILYMENIA THELEBOLOIDES (Alb. et Schw.) Boud., Hist. Class. discom. d'Eur. 62. 1907.

Specimen examined: England. Sibbertoft. sin. dat., on ground, leg. M.J. B (erkeley) (K-ex Cooke- holotype).

This is a *Cheilymenia* species growing on soil. Cooke (1879) treated it as a synonym of *Peziza ascoboloides* Bert. ex Mont. in his 'Mycographia'. Rifai (1968) referred it to *C. theleboloides*, a decision also accepted here.

**erecta**, *Scutellinia erecta* (Sow.) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2:869. 1891. ≡ *Peziza erecta* Sow., Engl. Fungi t. 369, fig.10, 1802. ≡ *Peziza erecta* Sow.:Fr., Syst. mycol. 2: 69. 1822.

The name is apparently 'lost'. Fries (1822) placed this taxon in tribe *Humaria* of *Peziza* due to the inconspicuous, pale hairs along the apothecial margin. This, in addition to the description of a minute yellow ascocarp and bryophilous growth, seem to preclude assignment to *Scutellinia*. Boudier (1907) accommodated it in *Cheilymenia*.

**fimbriata**, *Scutellinia fimbriata* (Quél.) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2: 869. 1891. ≡ *Lachnea fimbriata* Quél., Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 25: 291. 1879 ('1878').

= TRICHARINA GILVA (Boud. in Cooke) Eckbl., Nytt Mag. Bot. 15:60. 1968 (fide Yang & Korf 1985).

**fissilis**, *Scutellinia fissilis* (Sacc. et Cooke) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2: 869. 1891. ≡ *Peziza fissilis* Sacc. et Cooke, Michelia 2: 257. 1881. ≡ *Ciliaria fissilis* (Sacc. et Cooke) Boud., Hist. Class. discom. d'Eur. 62. 1907.

Specimen examined: Italy. Patavia, in allis in horto /4.1880 Saccardo (K-holotype).

I have found no apothecial remains in the above cited collection. On the basis of the description, cf. *Geopora*. Boudier (1907) referred it to *Ciliaria*, while Seaver (1928) treated it among the doubtful and excluded species of *Patella*.

**flava**, *Scutellinia flava* (Fuck.) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2:869. 1891. ≡ *Humaria flava* Fuck., Jb. Nassau. Ver. Naturk. 23-24: 322. 1870. ≡ *Cheilymenia flava* (Fuck.) Boud., Hist. Class. discom. d'Eur. 63. 1907.

The description of a yellowish-brown ascocarp with scattered brownish hairs and eguttulate ascospores seems to preclude assignment to *Scutellinia*. Boudier (1907) is probably right when referring it to *Cheilymenia*.

**flavobrunnea**, *Scutellinia flavobrunnea* (Richon) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2: 869. 1891. ≡ *Peziza flavobrunnea* Richon, Descr. dess. pl. crypt. 6. 1879.

On the basis of the protologue and figures, cf. *Trichophaea* sensu lato. Boudier (1907) referred it to *Lachnea*. The name was not adopted by Rehm (1896) nor Seaver (1928). Velenovsky (1934) adopted the name and was followed by Srček (1949) who used it when recording material from Czechoslovakia, which according to him had ascospores similar to those of *S. scutellata*.

**fulvescens**, *Scutellinia fulvescens* (Nyl.) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2: 869. 1891.  
 ≡ *Peziza fulvescens* Nyl., Not. Sällsk. Fauna Fl. Fenn. Förh. 10: 20. 1869.

= CHEILYMENIA CILIATA (St. Amans) Maas G., Proc. Kon. Nederl. Akad. Wet.-Amsterdam, Ser. C, 72: 313. 1969.

Specimen examined: Finland. Tavastia australis. Hollola 25.5.1863. J.P. Norrlin 96 (H – holotype).

According to the protologue, the holotype specimen was growing on soil. The material fits *Cheilymenia ciliata* in all details: brownish, multi-stellate hairs, and eguttulate smooth ascospores, 17.1-20.5 x 8.2-9.7 μm. The type specimen gives no additional information as to the substrate; it may also grow on manured soils.

**fulvococcinea** var., *Peziza hirtococcinea* Phill. et Plowr. var. *fulvococcinea* Phill., Man. Brit. Discom. 212. 1887. ≡ *Ciliaria hirtococcinea* (Phill. et Plowr.) Boud. var. *fulvococcinea* (Phill.) Boud., Hist. Class. discom d'Eur. 62. 1907.

Nomenclatural type. England. Wrexham leg. Acton.

I have not been able to locate the type specimen of this taxon. The description suggests *Scutellinia* or *Cheilymenia*.

**fuscoatra**, *Scutellinia fuscoatra* (Reb.) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2: 869.1891.  
 ≡ *Peziza fuscoatra* Reb., Prodr. Fl. Neom. 315. 1804. ≡ *Peziza fuscoatra* Reb.: Fr., Syst. mycol. 2: 82. 1822.

The white hymenium and presence of both undulating and rigid hairs (Fries 1822) seems to preclude assignment to *Scutellinia*. Boudier (1907) referred it to *Trichophaea*.

**fusicarpa**, *Scutellinia fusicarpa* (Ger.) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2: 869. 1891.  
 ≡ *Peziza fusicarpa* Ger., Bull. Torr. Bot. Club 4: 64. 1873.

≡ JAFNEA FUSICARPA (Ger.) Korf, Nagoa 7: 5. 1960.

**geaster**, *Scutellinia geaster* (Berk. et Br.) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2: 869. 1891. ≡ *Peziza geaster* Berk. et Br., Ann. Nat. Hist., ser. III, 18: 125. 1866. ≡ *Sepultaria geaster* (Berk. et Br.) Boud., Hist. Class. discom. d'Eur. 59. 1907.

= ?*Geopora arenicola* (Lév.) Kers, Sv. Bot. Tidskr. 68:345. 1974.

It is generally accepted that this species belongs in *Sepultaria* (Cooke) Boud. (= *Geopora* Harkness). Seaver (1928) included it in his broad concept of *Sepultaria arenicola* (= *Geopora arenicola* (Lév.) Kers).

**gelatinosa**, *Scutellinia gelatinosa* S.C. Kaushal et R. Kaushal in Kaushal, S.C., Kaushal, R. & Rawla, G.S., *Bibl. Myc.* 91:590. 1983.

Nomenclatural type: India. Meghalaya. Mawphlang, in luto stercoreato 28.6.1978 Rishi 18022 (PAN).

I requested the type from PAN, but have received no answer to my enquiry. The original description suggests a taxon close to, if not identical with *S. ahmadii*.

**gilva**, *Scutellinia gilva* (Boud. in Cooke) O. Kuntze, *Rev. Gen. Pl.* 2: 869. 1891. ≡ *Peziza gilva* Boud. in Cooke, *Mycographia* 1:240. 1879.

≡ TRICHARINA GILVA (Boud. in Cooke) Eckbl., *Nytt Mag. Bot.* 15:60. 1968.

**glumarum**, *Peziza glumarum* Desm., *Ann. Sci. Nat.* 15: 129. 1841.

≡ CHEILYMENIA GLUMARUM (Desm.) Svr., *Ceská Myk.* 28: 130. 1974.

Specimen examined: France. Desmaz., *Crypt. Fr.*, Ser 1 (1825-51) no 1054 (1840), labelled *Peziza glumarum*, ad glumas, Vere 1839 (K- isotype).

Based on examination of the type, I agree with Svrcek (1974) in placing this species in *Cheilymenia*.

**gregaria**, *Scutellinia gregaria* (Rehm in Wint.) O. Kuntze, *Rev. Gen. Pl.* 2: 869. 1891. ≡ *Humaria gregaria* Rehm in Wint., *Flora* 55:508. 1872.

= TRICHOPHAEA HYBRIDA (Sow.) T. Schum., *Mycotaxon* 33:166. 1988.

**hainesii**, *Scutellinia hainesii* (Ell.) O. Kuntze, *Rev. Gen. Pl.* 2:869. 1891. ≡ *Peziza hainesii* Ell., *Bull. Torr. Bot. Club* 8: 65. 1881.

= JAFNEA SEMITOSTA (Berk. et Curt. ex Berk.) Korf, *Nagoa* 7: 5. 1960.

**hazslinszkia**, *Scutellinia hazslinszkia* (Cooke) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2: 869. 1891. = *Peziza hazslinszkia* Cooke, Mycographia 1:238. 1879.

The description and figures of an ochraceous ascocarp, compacted hairs, and bipolarly biguttulate ascospores (Cooke 1879), preclude assignment to *Scutellinia*. Boudier (1907) referred it to *Trichophaea*.

**hemisphaerica**, *Scutellinia hemisphaerica* (Web. in Wigg.) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2: 869. 1891. = *Peziza hemisphaerica* Web. in Wigg., Fl. Hols. 105. 1780. = *Peziza hemisphaerica* Web. in Wigg.: Fr, Syst. mycol. 2:82. 1822.

= HUMARIA HEMISPHAERICA (Web. in Wigg.) Fuck., Jb. nassau. Ver. Naturk. 23/24:322. 1870.

**heterospora**, *Scutellinia heterospora* Clem., Bull. Torr. Bot. Club 30: 90.1903.

Nomenclatural type: U.S.A. Colorado. Minnehaha, August 1899 leg. F.E. Clements.

I have been unable to locate authentic specimens of this taxon. There is no material in NEB or NYS. The diagnosis indicates *Scutellinia*. Seaver (1928) referred it to *Patella umbrorum* (= *S. umbrorum*), and the description of an asperulate spore ornamentation and large-sized, broadly ellipsoid ascospores suggests *S. umbrorum* as the most similar taxon.

**hinnulea**, *Scutellinia hinnulea* (Berk. et Br.) Dennis, Brit. Cup Fungi 26. 1960. = *Peziza hinnulea* Berk. et Br., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. IV, 7:433. 1871. = *Ciliaria hinnulea* (Berk. et Br.) Boud., Hist. Class. discom. d'Eur. 62. 1907.

= SPHAEROSPORELLA HINNULEA (Berk. et Br.) Rifai, Verh. Kon. Nederl. Akad. Wetensch., Afd. Natuurk., Tweede Reeks, 57 (3):100. 1968.

**hirta**, *Scutellinia hirta* (Schum.) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2:869. 1891. = *Peziza hirta* Schum., Enum. Pl. Saell. 2:422. 1803. = *Peziza hirta* Schum.:Fr., Syst. mycol. 2: 84. 1822. = *Ciliaria hirta* (Schum.) Arnould, Bull. Soc. mycol. Fr. 9: 112. 1893.

The name has been variously interpreted and should be rejected as a nomen ambiguum, as previously suggested by Seaver (1928) and Schumacher (1979). Le Gal (1966a) adopted the name and selected a neotype from K (Fungi Brit. II, no 187, sub nomen *Peziza scutellata*), in accordance with the interpretation of *Peziza* (*Sarcoscypha*) *hirta* made by Cooke (1879). The original description and figures of Schumacher do not indicate a *Scutellinia* species, but rather a member of the

genus *Geopora*. Fries (1822) placed *P. hirta* in tribe Sarcoscyphae of series Lachnea among species with globose-hemispherical, sessile fruitbodies and with receptacular hairs in fascicles. In contrast, species with shallow cupulate or appanate fruitbodies and rigid, dark-coloured marginal hairs were accommodated in subtribe Ciliares, a species group now constituting the 'core' members of *Scutellinia* and *Cheilymenia*. According to Møller (1958) *S. scutellata* was in Denmark formerly named *Peziza hirta* Schum., but, as also emphasized by Møller (1958), Schumacher's description and picture in Fl. Dan., pl. 1950, fig. 2, contradict this interpretation. A collection in Oslo labelled *Peziza hirta* no 155 leg. N. Moe 1840, having been sent to Fries and with Fries' annotation on the envelope, represents a *Geopora* species. If necessary, this material may serve as a neotype of *P. hirta* in the original sense of Schumacher and Fries. Regardless of whether the name is rejected or adopted it cannot, based on the above circumstances, be applied to a member of the genus *Scutellinia*.

**hirtipes**, *Scutellinia hirtipes* (Cooke) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 3:520. 1898. ≡ *Peziza hirtipes* Cooke, Bull. Buffalo Acad. Sci. 2: 290. 1875.

= PLECTANIA MELASTOMA (Sow.) Fuck., Jb. Nassau. Ver. Naturk. 23/24:324. 1870.

Seaver (1928) is probably right when, based on the protologue (Cooke 1875), he placed *P. hirtipes* into synonymy with *Bulgaria melastoma* (= *P. melastoma*).

**hirtococcinea**, *Scutellinia hirtococcinea* (Phill. et Plowr.) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2: 869. 1891. ≡ *Peziza hirtococcinea* Phill. et Plowr., Grevillea 8:100. 1879. ≡ *Ciliaria hirtococcinea* (Phill. et Plowr.) Boud., Hist. Class. discom. d'Eur. 62. 1907.

The protologue suggests *Scutellinia*. Boudier (1907) apparently also reached this conclusion when he referred it to his concept of *Ciliaria*. I have not been able to locate authentic specimens of this taxon. The name was not adopted by Rehm (1896) nor Seaver (1928).

**hybrida**, *Scutellinia hybrida* (Sow.) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2:869. 1891. ≡ *Peziza hybrida* Sow., Engl. Fungi t. 369, f. 1. 1803.

≡ TRICHOPHAEA HYBRIDA (Sow.) T. Schum. comb. nov. [Basionym: *Peziza hybrida* Sow., Engl. Fungi t. 369, fig. 1. 1803].

Specimen examined: England. sin. dat. labelled *Peziza hybrida* [- ex herb. Sowerby (K) – lectotype here selected].

The above cited authentic material represents *Trichophaea gregaria* (Rehm) Boud. as currently circumscribed. Since *Peziza hybrida* Sow. provides an older name, the necessary new combination is made. Fries (1822) did not take up this species, but placed it as a form of *Peziza hirta* Schum. Boudier (1907) referred it to *Lachnea* Fr.

**hystrix**, *Scutellinia hystrix* (Saut.) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2:869. 1891. ≡ *Peziza hystrix* Saut., Fl. allg. bot. Zeitung 24:311. 1841 [non *Peziza hystrix* Berk., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. II, 9:201. 1852].

On the basis of the diagnosis, the taxon must be excluded from *Scutellinia*. The hymenium is described as pale (livid) and the brownish black hairs as long and non-septate. Boudier (1907) referred it to *Tricharia* (= *Tricharina* Eckbl.). Yang & Korf (1985) stated that the original record of a woody substrate is wrong for *Tricharina*. There seems to be no authentic material of this species left in Berlin. Velenovsky (1934) adopted the name when recording *Lachnea hystrix* (Saut.) Rehm var. *carpathica* and *L. hystrix* var. *prunicola* from Czechoslovakia. According to Svrcek (1979) these two varieties represent *Scutellinia ampullacea* (= *S. olivascens*) and *S. cervorum* (= *S. crinita*) respectively.

**imperialis**, *Scutellinia imperialis* Beck ex O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2:869. 1891. [= *Peziza* (*Humaria*) *imperialis* Beck ex Becker, Fl. Hernst. Niederöster., 2. Flora 132. 1884 – nomen illegit., later homonym of *Peziza imperialis* Peck, Rep. New York State Mus. 29: 54. 1875, ≡ *Sowerbyella imperialis* (Peck) Korf] ≡ *Lachnea austriaca* Beck ex Sacc. nomen novum, Syll. fung. 8: 169. 1889.

≡ SARCOSCYPHA AUSTRIACA (Beck ex Sacc.) Boud., Hist. Class. discom. d'Eur. 55. 1907.

**insignis**, *Scutellinia insignis* (Cr.) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2:869. 1891. ≡ *Ascobolus insignis* Cr., Ann. Sci. Nat. ser. IV, 10:196. 1858.

≡ CHEILYMENIA INSIGNIS (Cr.) Boud., Hist. Class. discom. d'Eur. 63. 1907.

**irregularis**, *Scutellinia irregularis* Clem., Bull. Torr. Bot. Club 30:90. 1903.

Specimen examined: U.S.A. Pike's Peak 7500 feet /8.1895 A.A.B, labelled *Humaria irregularis* (NEB-ex herb. Clements).

The above cited material comprises crushed fruit-bodies apparently referable to a *Discina* species, and do not fit the original description of *S. irregularis*. It had

been collected 4 years prior to the material mentioned in the protologue (Jack Brook, Minnehaha) (Clements 1903). Although possibly authentic, it cannot serve as a neotype of *S. irregularis*. The description provided by Clements (1903) and Seaver (1928) suggests a fungus lacking carotenoids and having narrow, stiff hairs, probably a *Trichophaea* or *Trichophaeopsis* species. The species should be excluded from *Scutellinia* in its present circumscription.

**ischnotricha**, [*Scutellinia ischnotricha* Le Gal, Prodr. fl. mycol. Madag. 4:155. 1953 – nomen nudum] [≡ *Scutellinia ischnotricha* Le Gal ex Le Gal, Bull. Soc. mycol. Fr. 78: 213. 1962 – nomen non rite publicatum]

*S. ischnotricha* was provisionally described (without a Latin diagnosis) by Le Gal (1953). When intending to validate the name (Le Gal 1962), she provided a Latin description, but failed to designate a nomenclatural type. Thus, according to the present rules of ICBN (Article 37), the name is illegitimate and unavailable for taxonomic use.

**japonica**, *Scutellinia japonica* (Berk. et Curt.) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 3:520. 1898. ≡ *Peziza japonica* Berk. et Curt., Proc. Am. Acad. Arts Sci. 4:127.1860. ≡ *Plectania japonica* (Berk. et Curt.) Sacc., Syll.fung. 8:163. 1889.

Based on the description, this taxon probably belongs in *Plectania* sensu str. It can safely be excluded from *Scutellinia*.

**labellum**, *Peziza labellum* Bull., Herb. Fr. t. 204. 1784. = *Peziza hemisphaerica* Web. in Wigg., Fl. Hols. 105. 1780. = *Peziza hemisphaerica* Web. in Wigg.:Fr., Syst. mycol. 2: 82. 1822.

Fries (1822) did not adopt the name, but placed it in synonymy with *P. hemisphaerica*, as did Cooke (1879) and Seaver (1928). No authentic material has been found. A collection in herb K, labelled *P. umbrorum* Fr. var. *labellum*, [France. Chaillat /4.1817 ex herb. J. Gay], is referable to *Trichophaea woolhopeia* (Cooke & Phill.) Arnould.

**laeticolor**, *Scutellinia laeticolor* (Karst.) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2: 869. 1891. ≡ *Peziza laeticolor* Karst., Mycol. Fenn. 1: 66. 1871. ≡ *Ciliaria laeticolor* (Karst.) Boud., Hist. Class. discom. d'Eur. 62. 1907.

≡ MELASTIZA LAETICOLOR (Karst.) T. Schum. comb. nov. [Basionym: *Peziza laeticolor* Karst., Fungi Fenniae exsicc. no. 924. 1870. (Mycol Fenn. 1:66. 1871.)]

Specimen examined: Finland. Mustiala 12. Sept. P. Karsten, Fungi Fenniae Exs. 924 (K – isotype. Norway. Akershus. Frogn. Fjellstrand. 2.10.1983 K. Bergsnov Hansen (O). Oppland. Lunner. S. Oppdalen 18.10.1981 E. Bendiksen (O). Sør-Trøndelag. Trondheim. Byneset 9.8.1982. R. Kristiansen (O).

A full description of this species was given by Spooner (1981), who recorded it from England under the new name *Melastiza asperula*. The English material and that of Karsten agree in all details. *Cheilymenia alleghenensis* Denison, which was recorded from North America (Denison 1961), may also prove to be a recent synonym. The species has occurred in Norway in three localities. The mature ascospores have a remarkable ornamentation of flattened crests, forming a fine-meshed reticulum. I agree with Spooner (1981), who found that of existing genera the species was best accommodated in the genus *Melastiza*. However, the hairs, which are superficial, brownish, and partly stiff, deviate from what has been previously accepted in this genus. Nevertheless, the spore guttulation, shape and ornamentation suggest *Melastiza*, as do the red-orange colour of the hymenium and the anatomy of the excipular tissues. Thus, rather than erecting a new genus for this species, it has been referred to *Melastiza*, in agreement with Spooner (1981).

**lancifera**, *Ciliaria lancifera* (Haszl.) Boud., Hist. Class. discom. d'Eur. 62. 1907. ≡ *Crouania lancifera* Haszl., Verh. zool.-bot. Gesellsch. Wien 37: 166. 1887 [ut 'Cruania' – lapsus calami].

On the basis of the original description, cf. *Lamprospora* de Not. or *Ramsbottomia* Buckl.

**lanuginosa**, *Scutellinia lanuginosa* (Bull.) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2: 869. 1891. ≡ *Peziza lanuginosa* Bull., Champ. Fr. 261. 1788. ≡ *Sepultaria lanuginosa* (Bull.) Rehm, Rabenh. Krypt.-Fl. III, 1:1077. 1896.

= ?*Geopora arenicola* (Lév.) Kers, Sv. Bot. Tidskr. 68:345. 1974.

It is generally accepted that the species belongs in *Sepultaria* (= *Geopora*). Species limits in this genus are far from clear. Rehm (1896) treated *S. lanuginosa* separately, whilst Seaver (1928) placed it in his broad concept of *S. arenicola*. It can safely be excluded from *Scutellinia*.

**lapidaria**, *Scutellinia lapidaria* (Cooke in Phill.) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2:869. 1891. ≡ *Peziza lapidaria* Cooke in Phill., Man. Brit. Discom. 211. 1887. ≡ *Ciliaria lapidaria* (Cooke in Phill.) Boud., Hist. Class. discom. d'Eur. 62. 1907.

= TRICHARINA GILVA (Boud. in Cooke) Eckbl., Nytt Mag. Bot. 15:60. 1968.

Specimen examined: England. Bristol, between pathway stones, labelled *P. hybrida* Sow. sin. dat. (K- ex Phill. – lectotype).

This is a member of the genus *Tricharina* Eckbl. Yang and Korf (1985) referred it to *T. gilva*.

**lasioboloides**, *Scutellinia lasioboloides* (March.) Lamb., Fl. mycol. Belge, Suppl. 1: 299. 1887. ≡ *Lachnea lasioboloides* March., Bull. Soc. Roy. Bot. Belg. 24: 68. 1885.

I have not seen authentic material of this species. The description of a minute, yellow-orange, hairy species with nearly globose, smooth ascospores, growing on dung, seems to preclude assignment to *Scutellinia*. Boudier (1907), obviously by error, accommodated it simultaneously in *Lasiobolus* and *Pyronemella*.

**latispora** f., – [*Scutellinia scutellata* (L.) Lamb. f. *latispora* Svr. in Horak, Nova Hedwigia 2: 498. 1960 – nomen nudum]

The name was published without designating a nomenclatural type and is invalid according to the present rules of ICBN, article 37.

**laxmannii**, *Scutellinia laxmannii* (Weinm.) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2: 869. 1891. ≡ *Peziza laxmannii* Weinm., Hymeno- et Gastero-mycetes hucusque in imperio rossico observatos 438. 1836.

The protologue gives no microscopic details. However, the pale ochraceous to alutaceous fruitbodies, the short pale brown marginal hairs and the occurrence on dung-enriched soils are scarcely indicative of *Scutellinia* (cf. Weinmann 1836). On the basis of the original diagnosis, cf. *Cheilymenia*. Boudier (1907) referred it to *Melastiza*. The name was adopted neither by Rehm (1896) nor Seaver (1928).

**lentiformis**, *Scutellinia lentiformis* (Pers. ex Sacc.) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2: 869. 1891. [ut ('Pers.') Kuntze]. ≡ *Lachnea lentiformis* Pers. ex Sacc., *Michelia* 1:545. 1880.

≡ **CHEILYMENIA LENTIFORMIS** (Pers. ex Sacc.) Boud., Hist. Class. discom. d'Eur. 63. 1907.

Specimen examined: France. Chaillet. Avril 1817 (K – ex herb. Gay, labelled *Peziza lentiformis* Pers. 294 - neotype here selected).

Saccardo (1889) attributes this taxon to Persoon, apparently based on information from Cooke and Phillips concerning material existent in the herbarium at Kew. The above cited specimen is the only material of this taxon located in Kew, and it is here selected as a neotype of Saccardo's species. *Peziza lentiformis* Pers. appears to be a manuscript name only. The above cited specimen represents a soil-inhabiting *Cheilymenia* species previously unknown to the author.

**livida**, *Scutellinia livida* (Schum.) Lamb., Fl. mycol. Belge, Suppl. 1:299.1887. ≡ *Peziza livida* Schum., Plant. Säll. 2: 422. 1803. ≡ *Peziza livida* Schum.:Fr., Syst. mycol. 2: 86. 1822.

The original description and table indicate *Trichophaea* sensu lato. Boudier (1907) refers it to *Tricharia* (= *Tricharina* Eckbl.). A collection in Kew labelled 'Christiana (NORWAY) Blytt sin. dat. – ex herb Broome, *Peziza livida* Schum.' represents *Trichophaeopsis bicuspis* (Boud.) Korf & Erb. This material fits the description of *P. livida* fairly well, and the above cited material might serve as a neotype of *Peziza livida* Schum. if necessary. Anyhow, *P. livida* must be excluded from *Scutellinia* in its present circumscription.

**loennbohmii**, *Lachnea loennbohmii* Karst., Fin. Vetensk. Soc. Förh. 46 (11):4. 1904.

Nomenclatural type: Switzerland. /9.1901 leg. O.A.F. Lönnbohm.

It is impossible from the short, inaccurate description of Karsten (1904) to conclude whether this is a *Scutellinia* species or not.

**longiseta**, *Lachnea longiseta* Penz. et Sacc., Malpighia 15: 203. 1901.

Nomenclatural type: Indonesia. Java. Tjibodas 8.3.1897 O. Penzig 961.

The original description suggests *Scutellinia*. The taxon was compared with *L. scutellata*, but distinguished by habitat (?) and colour of the hairs (?) (Penzig & Saccardo 1901). I have not been able to locate the type of this species.

**lugubris**, *Scutellinia lugubris* (Kalchbr.) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 3: 520. 1898. ≡ *Peziza lugubris* Kalchbr., Mathem. és Természettud. Közlemenyek 3:239. 1865.

= URNULA CRATERIUM (Schw.) Fr., Nova Act. Soc. Sci. Ups. 3, 1:122. 1851.

The description suggests *Urnula*, and Rehm (1896) and Boudier (1907) are probably correct in referring this taxon to *U. craterium*.

**luteopallens**, *Peziza luteopallens* Nyl., Not. Sällsk. Fauna Fl. Fenn. Förh. 10:18. 1869.

≡ PSEUDOMBROPHILA LUTEOPALLENS (Nyl.) T. Schum. comb. nov. [Basionym: *Peziza luteopallens* Nyl., Not. Sällsk. Fauna Fl. Fenn. Förh. 10: 18. 1869].

Specimen examined: Finland. Nylandia: Helsingfors, ad observatorium astronomicum 21.10.1862. (H – holotype).

The above cited specimen is conspecific with *Pseudombrophila deerrata* (Karst.) Boud., the type species of the genus *Pseudombrophila*. *P. luteopallens* is the earlier and therefore correct name for this species.

**macrochaeta**, *Scutellinia macrochaeta* (Fr.) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2: 869. 1891. ≡ *Peziza macrochaeta* Fr., Nov. Act. Soc. Sci. Upsala III, 1:121. 1851.

The original description (Fries 1851) seems to preclude assignment to *Scutellinia*. The name has not been adopted in recent literature.

**macrospora**, *Scutellinia macrospora* (Svr.) Le Gal, Bull. Soc. mycol. Fr. 80: 123. 1964. ≡ *Lachnea lusatieae* (Cooke) Sacc. var *macrospora* Svr., Sb. Nár. muz. Praha IV B (6):58. 1949 ('1948').

≡ SCUTELLINIA MACROSPORA (Svr.) Le Gal, Bull. Soc. mycol. Fr. 80:123. 1964.

Nomeclatural type: PRM 150963 – holotype, Czechoslovakia. prope Trebon /7.1926 leg. Weinzettl.

I requested the type specimen from PRM, but they were unable to locate it. The characteristic features of this taxon, especially the ascospore characteristics, leave little doubt about its identity within *Scutellinia*, and the name has been adopted in my monograph (Schumacher 1988).

**maculosa**, *Scutellinia maculosa* (Phill.) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2:869. 1891. ≡ *Peziza maculosa* Phill., Grevillea 5: 116. 1877.

The diagnosis of brownish apothecia growing on cow dung, undulating hairs and small ascospores indicate a *Fimaria* species.

**martii**, *Scutellinia martii* (Strauss in Sturm) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2: 869. 1891. ≡ *Peziza martii* Strauss in Sturm, Pilze Deutschl., Heft. 33:19. 1853.

The description of large, whitish fruit-bodies with pale hairs excludes the possibility of a *Scutellinia* as here conceived. Rehm (1896) suggested a relationship to *Sowerbyella radiculata* (Sow.) Nannf., while Boudier (1907) accommodated this taxon in *Tricharia* (= *Tricharina* Eckbl.).

**melaloma**, *Scutellinia melaloma* (Alb. et Schw.) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2:869. 1891. ≡ *Peziza melaloma* Alb. et Schw., Consp. Fung. 336. 1805. ≡ *Peziza melaloma* Alb. et Schw.:Fr., Syst. mycol. 2: 68. 1822.

≡ ANTHRACOBIA MELALOMA (Alb. et Schw.) Arnauld, Bull. Soc. mycol. Fr. 9: 112. 1893.

**melastoma**, *Scutellinia melastoma* (Sow.) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 3: 520. 1898. ≡ *Peziza melastoma* Sow., Engl. Fungi, t. 149. 1799. ≡ *Peziza melastoma* Sow.:Fr., Syst. mycol. 2:80. 1822.

≡ PLECTANIA MELASTOMA (Sow.) Fuck., Jb. nassau. Ver. Naturk. 23/24: 324. 1870.

**michiganensis**, *Scutellinia michiganensis* (Povah) Povah, Pap. Mich. Acad. Sci. 20: 130. 1935. ≡ *Patella michiganensis* Povah, Mycologia 24 : 240. 1932.

= CHEILYMENIA COPRINARIA (Cooke) Boud., Hist. Class. discom. d'Eur. 63. 1907 (fide Denison 1964).

**miniata**, *Scutellinia miniata* (Fuck.) Lamb., Fl. mycol. Belge, Suppl. 1:300. 1887. ≡ *Humaria miniata* Fuck., Jb. nassau. Ver. Naturk. 29/30:32. 1875.

= MELASTIZA CHATERI (W.G. Smith) Boud., Hist. Class. discom. d'Eur. 64. 1907.

Specimen examined: Austria. ca. Hattenheim, ad terram humidam, rarissime, sin. dat., Frhen. 2688 (S-isotype).

This is *M. chateri* as currently circumscribed, a conclusion also reached by Seaver (1928).

**nigra**, *Scutellinia nigra* (Bull.) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2:869. 1891. [ut (Sow.) O. Kuntze] ≡ *Peziza nigra* Bull., Herb. Fr. t. 460. 1789.

= BULGARIA INQUINANS (Pers.) Fr., Syst. mycol. 2:167. 1822.

**ochroleuca**, *Scutellinia ochroleuca* (Bres. ex Sacc.) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2: 869. 1891. [= *Peziza ochroleuca* Bres., Fungi trid. 1: 92. 1887, later homonym, non *Peziza ochroleuca* Bolt., Hist. Fung. 105. 1789.]

≡ *Lachnea ochroleuca* Bres. ex Sacc., Syll. fung. 8: 182. 1889.

≡ TRICHARINA OCHROLEUCA (Bres. ex Sacc.) Eckbl., Nytt Mag. Bot. 15:61. 1968.

**oligotricha**, *Scutellinia oligotricha* (Karst.) Lamb., Fl. mycol. Belg., Suppl. 1:299. 1887. ≡ *Peziza oligotricha* Karst., Not. Sällsk. Fauna Fl. Fenn. Förh. 10:127. 1869.

= CHEILYMENIA spec.

Specimen examined: Finland. Tavastia australis. Tammela. Mustiala, ad terram inter acus pini 13.8.1866 P.A. Karsten no. 2882 (H – holotype).

The holotype specimen consists of clustered, yellowish apothecia (4-7 mm) with scattered hairs to 5-600  $\mu\text{m}$  long. The ascospores are eguttulate, ellipsoid, 15-17 x 8-9  $\mu\text{m}$  with a loosening perispore in lactic acid. The material is referable to *Cheilymenia*.

**pallida**, *Scutellinia pallida* (Naum.) Cash in Trott., Saccardo's Syll. fung. (New York) 26: 506. 1972. ≡ *Lachnea pallida* Naum., Morbi Plant. 209. 1928.

Nomenclatural type: Russia. Leningrad. Pavlovsk, ad terram.

I have been unable to obtain the type from Leningrad. According to the protologue the ascocarps are whitish with dark, multiseptate hairs and narrowly ellipsoid, verruculose ascospores. These features may indicate a white-coloured variety or species of *Scutellinia*, or rather a member of *Trichophaea* sensu lato.

**palustris**, *Scutellinia palustris* (Speg. ex Sacc.) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2:869. 1891. ≡ *Lachnea palustris* Speg. ex Sacc., Syll. fung. 8:185. 1889. = *Sepultaria arenicola* (Lév.) Massée, Brit. Fungus Pl. 4:390. 1895 (fide Gamundi1975).

= GEOPORA ARENICOLA (Lév.) Kers, Sv. Bot. Tidskr. 68: 345. 1974.

**pellita**, *Scutellinia pellita* (Cooke et Peck) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2:869. 1891. ≡ *Peziza pellita* Cooke et Peck, Grevillea 1:5.1872.

≡ GEOPORA PELLITA (Cooke et Peck) T. Schum., Norw. J. Bot. 26:56. 1979.

**phaeoloma**, *Scutellinia phaeoloma* (Wallr.) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2: 869. 1891.  
 ≡ *Peziza phaeoloma* Wallr., Fl. Crypt. Germ. 2: 463. 1833.

According to the protologue, which was recited by Rehm (1896), *S. phaeoloma* is a large species (to 10 mm) with yellowish hymenium and densely set hairs along the margin. Boudier (1907) referred it to *Melastiza*, however, it might just as well represent a *Scutellinia* or *Cheilymenia* species.

**phlyctispora**, *Scutellinia phlyctispora* (Lepr. et Mont. in Mont.) Le Gal, Prodr. Fl. mycol. Madag. 4: 159. 1953. ≡ *Peziza phlyctispora* Lepr. et Mont. in Mont., Ann. Sc. Nat., sér. 3, 4: 358. 1845.

≡ **ALEURIA PHLYCTISPORIA** (Lepr. et Mont. in Mont.) T. Schumacher comb. nov. [Basionym: *Peziza phlyctispora* Lepr. et Mont. in Mont., Ann. Sc. Nat., sér. 3, 4:358. 1845.]

Specimen examined: French Guiana. Cayenne, in herbosis sabulosis /1.1845 leg. Leprieur (PC-holotype).

The above cited type specimen represents a taxon previously unknown to the author. Le Gal (1953) adopted Montagne's taxon when recording some *Scutellinia* specimens from Madagascar, specimens which have been referred to *S. badiobertis* in my monograph (Schumacher 1988). Montagne's specimen, however, is not a *Scutellinia*; the type specimen consists of yellowish-orange apothecial remains, the apothecial margin being hairless, while some hyaline, flexuous hyphae extend from the outermost excipular cells of the receptacle. The excipular tissues are densely collapsed and difficult to interpret. However, the ascospores are significant, being ellipsoid in shape with large cyanophilous tubercles on the spore wall and the tubercles containing several internal guttules, simulating a 'reticulate' infrastructure of the tubercles. Similar material has been described quite recently from the Galapagos Islands as *Jafneadelphus tectipus* Spooner (Reid, Pegler & Spooner 1981). This name has recently been recombined in *Aleuria* (Zhuang & Korf 1986). I have not seen material of *J. tectipus*, but the provided description fits Montagne's specimen in all important details. There are features in the present material of *P. phlyctispora* that makes one think of *Aleuria*, and following the intention of Zhuang & Korf the taxon is recombined in that genus. Saccardo (1889) referred *P. phlyctispora* to his broad concept of *Neottiella*.

**phymatodea**, *Scutellinia phymatodea* S.C. Kaushal & R. Kaushal in Kaushal, Kaushal & Rawla, Bibl. Myc. 91:594. 1983.

Nomenclatural type: India. Himachal Pradesh. Mandi. Revalsar, on damp soil 11.10.1971 S. Chander 2430 (PAN).

I requested the type from PAN, but received no answer to my enquiry. The description suggests a species unknown to me and probably not a member of the genus *Scutellinia*.

**piliseta**, *Lachnea piliseta* (Clem.) Sacc. et Syd. in Sacc., Syll. fung. 16:1147. 1902. ≡ *Pelodiscus pilisetus* Clem., Rep. Bot. Surv. Nebr. 5:8. 1901.

The type specimen has not been located in NEB or NYS. The original diagnosis suggests *Cheilymenia* or *Scutellinia*.

**pilosa**, *Scutellinia pilosa* (Schum.) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2: 869. 1891. ≡ *Peziza pilosa* Schum., Enum. Pl. Saell. 2:433. 1803. ≡ *Peziza pilosa* Schum.:Fr., Syst. mycol. 2: 87. 1822. ≡ *Ciliaria pilosa* (Schum.) Boud., Hist. Class. discom. d'Eur. 62. 1907.

The name is apparently lost. Fries' description (1822) of a reddish ascocarp with long, rigid, brown apothecial hairs and a xylophilous habit, suggests *Scutellinia*. The fact that the species was accommodated in subtribe *Ciliares* of *Peziza* tribe *Sarcoscypha* with species having been referred to *Scutellinia* by consecutive authors, strengthens this suggestion. It may well represent *S. scutellata*.

**plumieri**, *Scutellinia plumieri* (Fr.) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2:869. 1891. ≡ *Peziza plumieri* Fr., Syst. mycol. 2: 84. 1822.

The species was described based on specimens collected in Central America (Fries 1822). The large, bright red ascocarps with hairs in fascicles on the receptacular surface, suggest *Cookeina* or *Phillipsia*. The name does not seem to have been adopted in recent literature.

**polytrichi**, *Scutellinia polytrichi* (Schum.) Maire, Publ. Junta Ciencias Nat. de Barcelona, ser. Bot. 15 (2):19. 1933. ≡ *Peziza polytrichi* Schum., Enum. Pl. Saell. 2:423. 1803. = *Peziza polytrichi* (Schum.:Fr.), Syst. mycol. 2:70. 1822.

From the diagnosis this is a small species having orange-coloured apothecia with hairs borne in fascicles and growing in tufts of *Polytrichum*. Maire (1933) regarded it as conspecific with *Peziza albocincta* Berk. & Curt., a taxon now accommodated in *Neottiella*, whilst Le Gal (1940) argued for its relationship within *Lamprospora*. It can safely be excluded from the current concept of *Scutellinia*.

**populnea** var., – *Lachnea hirta* (Schum.) Gill. var. *populnea* Vel., Mon. Discom. Boh.1: 303. 1934.

The holotype in PRM has not been available for examination. According to Svrcek (1971, 1979) this is a taxonomic synonym of *S. cervorum* (= *S. crinita*).

**praecox**, *Scutellinia praecox* (Karst.) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2: 869. 1891.  
≡ *Peziza praecox* Karst., Not. Sällsk. Fauna Fl. Fenn. Förh. 10:124. 1869.

≡ TRICHARINA PRAECOX (Karst.) Dennis, Kew Bull. 25:338. 1971.

**pratensis**, *Scutellinia pratensis* (Vel.) Le Gal, Bull. Soc. mycol. Fr. 87: 438. 1972 ('1971'). ≡ *Lachnea umbrorum* (Fr.) Gill. var. *pratensis* Vel., Mon. Discom. Boh. 1: 412. 1934.

Nomenclatural type: PRM 147282 -lectotype selected by Svrcek (1971).

Type or authentic material has not been available from Prague. Svrcek (1971, 1979) refers this taxon to *S. umbrorum*.

**pulcherrima**, *Scutellinia pulcherrima* (Cr.) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2: 869. 1891.  
≡ *Ascobolus pulcherrimus* Cr., Ann. Sci. Nat. IV, 10: 196. 1858.

≡ CHEILYMENIA PULCHERRIMA (Cr.) Boud., Hist. Class. discom. d'Eur. 63. 1907.

**regalis**, *Scutellinia regalis* (Vel.) Svr., Sb. Nár. muz. Praze 32B (2-4):154. 1979 ('1976'). ≡ *Lachnea regalis* Vel., Mon. Discom. Boh. 1:306. 1934.

Nomenclatural type: PRM 151387 - holotype.

The type specimen has not been available from Prague. Velenovsky's description suggests a taxon in the species complex around *S. crinita/scutellata*.

**rhizomorphae**, *Scutellinia rhizomorphae* (Ell. et Everh.) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 3: 520. 1898. ≡ *Peziza rhizomorphae* Ell. et Everh., J. Mycol. 4: 98. 1888.

= PLECTANIA MELASTOMA (Sow.:Fr.) Fuckel, Jb. Nassau. Ver. Naturk. 23/24:324. 1870 (fide Seaver 1928).

**rubicunda**, *Scutellinia rubicunda* (Quél.) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2: 869. 1891.  
 ≡ *Ciliaria rubicunda* Quél., C.R. Assoc. Fr. Av. Sc. 14:451. 1886 ('1885').

I have not been able to locate authentic collections of this species. Quélet (1886a) referred it to subgenus *Ciliaria* of *Humaria* together with undoubted *Scutellinia* species such as *Peziza crinita*, *P. hirta*, *P. ciliata* (= *S. scutellata*) and *P. umbrata*. The diagnosis suggests a *Scutellinia* species with 'reticulo-alveolate' ascospores (= *S. pseudotrechispora*?). Boudier (1907) refers it to *Melastiza*.

**rubra**, *Scutellinia rubra* (Cooke ex Phill.) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2: 869. 1891.  
 [≡ *Peziza rubra* Cooke, Mycographia 1:83. 1876 – nomen illegit., later homonym of *Peziza rubra* Peck, Ann. Rep. N.Y. State Mus. 24:95. 1872.] ≡ *Lachnea rubra* Cooke ex Phill., Man. Brit. Discom. 225. 1887.

≡ CHEILYMENIA RUBRA (Cooke ex Phill.) Boud., Hist. Class. discom. d'Eur. 63. 1907.

Specimen examined. England. Batheaston, April 1872 leg. C.E. Broome, labelled *C. theleboloides*, red form (K- ex Cooke-holotype).

This is a *Cheilymenia* species, as are Ed. 1, no 572 and Ed. 2, no 186 of Fungi Britannici Exsiccati, labelled *Peziza (Sarcoscypha) rubra* (K), which I have also examined.

**rufobrunnea**, *Lachnea rufobrunnea* P. Henn. in Voeltzkow, Reise in Ostafrika 1903-1905, Wissensch. Ergebnisse 3: 32. 1908.

Nomenclatural type: Madagaskar. Fénérive, Herdenweise auf Erdboden.

I have been unable to locate type or authentic collections of this species. The description and figures (Hennings 1908) suggest *Scutellinia*.

**schereometjeffii**, *Lachnea schereometjeffii* P. Henn., Hedwigia 42 (Beibl.):117. 1903.

Nomenclatural type: U.S.S.R. Kreis Podolsk. Michailowskoje 16.7.1902 G. Schereometjeff no. 143.

I have not located type or authentic specimens of this taxon. The description and habitat suggest *Scutellinia*. In the protologue it is compared with *L. livida* and *L. olivascens* based on the faded colour of the dried fruit bodies (cf. Hennings 1903).

**schistarenaria**, *Scutellinia schistarenaria* (Saut.) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2:869. 1891. ≡ *Peziza schistarenaria* Saut., Hedwigia 16: 73. 1877.

The description of a greyish white, discoid ascocarp with short, brown hairs suggests *Trichophaea* sensu lato. Boudier (1907) refers it to *Tricharia* (= *Tricharina* Eckbl.) The type specimen was not found by Winter (1881) nor Keissler (1917) and seems to be lost.

**schizospora**, *Ciliaria schizospora* (Phill.) Boud., Hist. Class. discom. d'Eur. 62. 1907. ≡ *Peziza schizospora* Phill., Grevillea 3: 31. 1874.

≡ **SPHAEROSPORELLA BRUNNEA** (Alb. & Schw.:Fr.) Svr. & Kub., Česká Myk. 15:65. 1961.

Specimen examined: England. Shrewsbury, on charcoal bed /9.1872 (K- ex Phill.-holotype).

This is *S. brunnea* in its present circumscription. Rifai (1968) deferred from a transfer to *Sphaerospora* as he could find no excipular hairs in the specimen he examined. The above cited specimen, which rightly should be regarded as the holotype of *P. schizospora* Phill., has short hairs typical of *S. brunnea*.

**scubalonta**, *Scutellinia scubalonta* (Cooke et Ger. in Cooke) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2: 869. 1891. ≡ *Peziza scubalonta* Cooke et Ger. in Cooke, Grevillea 4: 92. 1875. = *Cheilymenia stercorea* (Pers.) Boud., Hist. Class. discom. d'Eur. 63. 1907 (fide Denison 1964)

= **CHEILYMENIA CILIATA** (Bull.) Maas G., Proc. Kon. Ned. Akad. Wetens.-Amsterdam, ser. C, 72: 313. 1969.

**scutelloides**, *Peziza scutelloides* Eil., Bull. Torr. Bot. Club 9: 18. 1882.

= **SPHAEROSPORELLA HINNULEA** (Berk. et Br.) Rifai, Verh. Kon. Nederl. Akad. Wetensch., Afd. Natuurk., Tweede Reeks, 57 (3): 100.1968.

**semiobscura**, *Scutellinia semiobscura* Le Gal, Bull. Soc. mycol. Fr. 87: 435. 1972 ('1971').

Nomenclatural type: Congo. Sibiti /3. 1948 R. Heim (PC - ex Le Gal - holotype).

I requested the type from PC, but they were unable to locate it. Material in Kew referred to this species by Le Gal are conspecific with either *Scutellinia balansae* or *S. jungneri*.

**sepulta**, *Scutellinia sepulta* (Fr.) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2:869. 1891. ≡ *Peziza sepulta* Fr., Nov. symb. myc. 26. 1851. ≡ *Geopora sepulta* (Fr.) Korf et Burdsall in Burdsall, Mycologia 60:500. 1968.

= **GEOPORA ARENICOLA** (Lév.) Kers, Sv. Bot. Tidskr. 68: 345. 1974.

**sequoia**, *Scutellinia sequoia* (Phill.) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2: 869. 1891. ≡ *Peziza sequoia* Phill., Grevillea 7: 22. 1878.

≡ **WILCOXINA SEQUOIA** (Phill.) T. Schum. comb. nov. [Basionym: *Peziza sequoia* Phill., Grevillea 7: 22. 1878].

Specimen examined: U.S.A. California, sin. dat. Harkness no 638, on bark and foliage of *Sequoia gigantea* (K- syntype, here selected as lectotype of *P. sequoia*).

This is *Wilcoxina alaskana* Kempton, Yang & Korf such as circumscribed by Yang & Korf (1985). Since it provides an older name, the new combination in *Wilcoxina* is proposed. Yang & Korf (1985) apparently studied the same specimen, but referred it to *Cheilymenia*.

**staritzii**, *Ciliaria staritzii* (P. Henn.) Boud., Hist. Class. discom. d'Eur. 62. 1907. ≡ *Sphaerospora staritzii* P. Henn., Hedwigia 42 (Beibl.) 1:19. 1903.

On the basis of the diagnosis, cf. *Lamprospora* de Not. or *Ramsbottomia* Buckl.

**stenostoma**, *Scutellinia stenostoma* (Mart.) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 3: 520. 1898. ≡ *Peziza stenostoma* Mart., Fl. Crypt. Erlang. 469. 1817. ≡ *Peziza stenostoma* Mart.:Fr., Syst. mycol. 2:80. 1822.

≡ *Sarcoscypha stenostoma* (Mart.) Rehm in Rabenh., Krypt.-Fl. Deutschl. II, 1(3):1074. 1896.

The original description suggests *Sarcoscypha*, and Rehm (1896) is probably right when referring it to that genus.

**stercorea**, *Scutellinia stercorea* (Web. in Wigg.) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2: 869. 1891. ≡ *Patella stercorea* Web. in Wigg., Prim. Fl. hols. 106. 1780. ≡ *Cheilymenia stercorea* (Web. in Wigg.) Boud., Hist. Class. discom. d'Eur. 63. 1907.

= **CHEILYMENIA CILIATA** (Bull.) Maas G., Proc. Kon. Ned. Akad. Wetens.-Amsterdam, ser. C, 72:313. 1969 (fide Maas Geesteranus 1969).

**strasseri**, *Sphaerospora strasseri* Bres. in Strasser, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. in Wien 51: 422. 1901. ≡ *Ciliaria strasseri* (Bres. in Strasser) Boud., Hist. Class. discom. d'Eur. 62. 1907. (ut 'Stasseri' - lapsus calami).

Nomenclatural type: Austria. Sonntagberg 13.12.1900 leg. P. Strasser.

In the protologue the taxon was compared to *S. trechispora*, which it resembles in micro-anatomical details. However, the greyish-white hymenium of fresh fruit-bodies seems to preclude assignment to that species. On the basis of the diagnosis, cf. *Scabropezia* Dissing & Pfister.

**sublivida**, *Scutellinia sublivida* (Sacc. et Speg.) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2:869. 1891. ≡ *Humaria sublivida* Sacc. et Speg., *Michelia* 1: 443. 1879.

≡ TRICHOPHAEA SUBLIVIDA (Sacc. et Speg.) Boud., Hist. Class. discom. d'Eur. 60. 1907.

**subreticulata**, *Scutellinia subreticulata* (Thind, Cash et Singh) Thind, J. Indian Bot. Soc. 52(3-4): 11. 1974. ≡ *Humaria subreticulata* Thind, Cash et Singh, *Mycologia* 51: 459. 1959.

Nomenclatural type: India. Uttar Pradesh. Mussoorie. Municipal Gardens, on soil 10.8.1956 Sethi 305 (PAN).

I requested the type from PAN, but got no answers to my repeated inquiries. The description suggests a species of section *Reticulatae* of *Scutellinia*.

**sumneriana**, *Scutellinia sumneriana* (Cooke) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2: 869. 1891. ≡ *Peziza sumneriana* Cooke, *Mycographia* 1: 63.1876 [ut 'Peziza lanuginosa Bull. var. sumneri Berk. et Br.' fide Cooke 1879:246].

≡ GEOPORA SUMNERIANA (Cooke) de la Torre, Anal. Inst. A.J. Cavanilles 32:96. 1976.

**superba**, *Scutellinia superba* (Vel.) Le Gal, Bull. Soc. mycol. Fr. 80: 123. 1964. ≡ *Lachnea superba* Vel., Mon. Discom. Boh. 1: 305, 1934.

≡ SCUTELLINIA SUPERBA (Vel.) Le Gal, Bull. Soc. mycol. Fr. 80:123. 1964.

Nomenclatural type: PRM 150964 – lectotype selected by Svrcek (1971).

The type specimen from Prague has been unavailable for an examination. According to Svrcek (1971), *S. insignispora* Svr. et J.Mor. is a taxonomic synonym, and following Svrcek (1971), the name *S. superba* has been adopted for this concept.

**tenuis**, *Scutellinia tenuis* (Fuck.) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2:869. 1891. ≡ *Humaria tenuis* Fuck., Jb. nassau. Ver. Naturk. 23/24: 322. 1870.

≡ **GEOPORA TENUIS** (Fuck.) T. Schum., Norw. J. Bot. 26:56. 1979.

**theleboloides**, *Scutellinia theleboloides* (Alb. et Schw.) Lamb., Fl. mycol. Belge, Suppl. 1:300. 1887. ≡ *Peziza theleboloides* Alb. et Schw., Consp. fung. 321. 1805.  
≡ *Peziza theleboloides* Alb. et Schw.:Fr., Syst. mycol. 2: 88. 1822.

≡ **CHEILYMENIA THELEBOLOIDES** (Alb. et Schw.) Boud., Hist. Class. discom. d'Eur. 62. 1907.

**trechisperma**, *Scutellinia trechisperma* Donad., Docums. mycol. 13 (49):25. 1983  
[- a superfluous name -]

≡ **SCUTELLINIA TRECHISPORA** (Berk. et Br.) Lamb., Fl. mycol. Belge, Suppl. 1: 299. 1887.

This is a superfluous name, erected on the basis of a specimen in herb. Berkeley in K, which represents syntype material of *S. trechispora*.

**uliginosa**, *Scutellinia uliginosa* Batra, Mycologia 52: 526. 1960.

= **MELASTIZA** spec.

Specimen examined: India. Uttar Pradesh. Rajpura (CUP - IN 132 - holotype).

This is a *Melastiza* species close, if not identical, to *M. flavorubens* (Rehm) Pfister & Korf.

**umbrata**, *Scutellinia umbrata* (Fr.) Lamb., Fl. mycol. Belge, Suppl. 1:299. 1887.  
≡ *Peziza umbrata* Fr., Summa Veget. Scand. 351. 1849. ≡ *Ciliaria umbrata* (Fr.) Boud., Icon. Mycol. 2:pl. 372. 1906.

The original description suggests *Scutellinia*, but there is no authentic material of Fries' left. Cooke (1879) reserved the name for a segregate of *Peziza umbrorum* sensu Fries (1823), referring to Rabenhorst's *Fungi europaei exsiccatum* no

217 (sub nomen *Peziza umbrosa* (Mich.) Fr.) as typical. Rehm (1878) adopted the name *Humaria umbrata* (Fr.) f. *pallida* – a nomen nudum – when issuing his Ascomyceten exsiccatum no 456, simultaneously pointing out its identity with Rabenhorst's exsiccatum no 217 (Rehm 1881). A reexamination of these collections [F. europ. no 217, ad Gandavum (Flandria), leg. Eugene Coemans, and Rehm's Ascomyceten no 456, Augsburg auf Kalkboden zwischen Asche in einem Hausgarten 5/1878 Britzelmayr] has shown them to be conspecific and referable to *Tricharina gilva*. Saccardo & Cooke (1881), Boudier (1907, 1910) and later Le Gal (1945), who followed Boudier, adopted the Friesian name for a *Scutellinia* (i.e. as *Ciliaria*) with small apothecia, short hairs and small ascospores. Svrcek and Kubicka (1963) used the name *S. umbrata* when recording a minute *Scutellinia* species from Czechoslovakia, material which Svrcek later accommodated under *Scutellinia minutella* (Svrcek 1981). Rehm (1899) described *Lachnea umbrata* forma *antarctica* from Patagonia with apothecia exceeding 10 mm in diam. and with hairs 100 x 15  $\mu\text{m}$ . There is no material of Rehm's left in S. However, his hand-written original description and drawings, based on the type [in paludosis prope Punta-Arenas, 22.2.1895 Dusén no 2.], indicate a taxon with smooth, ellipsoid spores (20 x 10  $\mu\text{m}$ ), a red disc, and blackish, straight to curved, septate, marginal hairs. Gamundí (1956) combined it in *Scutellinia*, simultaneously recording some new collections from Argentina. *S. umbrata* f. *antarctica* was later incorporated in *Scutellinia marginata* (Gamundí 1975). Based on the disparate use of this epithet of Fries' it is best regarded as a nomen ambiguum. Alternatively, a neotype specimen based on material from the above cited exsiccatae of Rabenhorst's or Rehm's might seem justified, then automatically excluding the taxon from *Scutellinia*.

**umbrosa**, [*Peziza umbrosa* Mich.:Fr., Syst. mycol. 2: 85.1822 – nomen illegit., later homonym of *P. umbrosa* Schrad.:Fr., Syst. mycol. 2: 66. 1822]

**vinosobrunnea**, *Scutellinia vinosobrunnea* (Berk. et Br.) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2:869. 1891.  $\equiv$  *Peziza vinosobrunnea* Berk. et Br., Trans. Linn. Soc. London II, 1:404. 1879.

Rifai (1968) studied the scanty and poorly preserved type material and found the species to be intermediate between *Nothojafnea* and *Tricharia* (= *Tricharina*). I have not seen the type specimen. However, based on the information available, it can safely be excluded from *Scutellinia*.

**violacea**, *Parascutellinia violacea* (Velen.) Svr., Česká Myk. 29:129. 1975.  $\equiv$  *Lachnea violacea* Velen., Mon. Discom. Boh. 1:309. 1934.

= PARASCUTELLINIA ARCTESPORA (Cooke et Phill.) T. Schum. Mycotaxon 33:153. 1988.

Specimens examined: Czechoslovakia. (PRM 151383 - holotype). Bohemia centralis: Podmrac prope Cercany, 6.9.1959 leg. M. Svrcek (PRM 617791).

The examined specimens are conspecific with *Peziza arctespora*, the correct name for the generic type of *Parascutellinia*.

**vitellina**, *Scutellinia vitellina* (Pers.) Lamb. Fl. mycol. Belge, Suppl. 1: 300. 1887. ≡ *Peziza vitellina* Pers., Myc. Europ. 257. 1822. ≡ *Peziza vitellina* Pers.: Fr., Syst. mycol. 2: 84. 1822. ≡ *Ciliaria vitellina* (Pers.) Boud., Hist. Class. discom. d'Eur. 62. 1907.

≡ CHEILYMENIA VITELLINA (Pers.) Dennis, Brit. Cup fungi 27. 1960.

The identity of *P. vitellina* Pers. is not clear. Lundell & Nannfeldt (1946) and Dennis (1960) regarded it as a member of *Cheilymenia*, the latter author also making a formal transfer to that genus. Nineteenth-century authors such as Quélet (1886c), Cooke (1879) and Rehm (1896) adopted the name in the sense of *P. vitellina* Pers. ssp. *sabulosa* Moug. ex Pers., apparently accepting material from Mougeot's herbarium as typical of *P. vitellina*. This latter taxon, based on an examination of the type in K, represents *S. umbrorum*. If this material is to be regarded as representative of the 'parent' species, *P. vitellina* is the older and correct name for *S. umbrorum* (Fr.) Lamb. Fries (1822), when sanctioning the name *P. vitellina* Pers., also referred to ssp. *sabulosa*, which he interpreted as close to *P. umbrorum*. Since the original description of *P. vitellina* deviates considerably from that of *P. vitellina* ssp. *sabulosa*, the material of Mougeot is here regarded as an unacceptable type specimen of *P. vitellina*.

**werthiana**, *Lachnea werthiana* P. Henn. in Drygalski, Deut. Südp. Exped. 8, Bot., 1: 7. 1906.

Nomenclatural type: Antarctica. Kerguelen Island. Kerguelen st., coll. Dr. E. Werth 11.2 and 28.5.1902 and 30.1.1903.

I have been unable to locate authentic specimens of this taxon. The description of a prominent ascospore wall sculpturing suggests *Scutellinia*.

**wimpfeniana**, *Scutellinia wimpfeniana* (Bizz.) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2: 869. 1891. ≡ *Lachnea wimpfeniana* Bizz., Atti Ist. Veneto Sci. Lett. Arti, ser. 6, 3:303. 1885.

The protologue is not indicative of a *Scutellinia* species. Saccardo (1889) referred it to *Lachnea* subgenus *Sepultaria*, whilst Boudier (1907) put it in *Tricharia* (= *Tricharina* Eckbl.). Yang & Korf (1985) suggests this could be a species of *Cheilymenia*. It seems safe to exclude it from *Scutellinia*.

**woolhopeia**, *Scutellinia woolhopeia* (Cooke et Phill. in Cooke) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2: 869. 1891. ≡ *Peziza woolhopeia* Cooke et Phill. in Cooke, Grevillea 6:75. 1877.

≡ TRICHOPHAEA WOOLHOPEIA (Cooke et Phill. in Cooke) Arnaud, Bull. Soc. mycol. Fr. 9: 112, 1893.

According to Seaver (1928), this is a taxonomic synonym of *T. albospadicea* (Grev.) Boud.

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