

Anamorph: According to Fuckel (1870) *Fusarium* sp. is regarded as the anamorph of *N. cupularis*. Karsten (1885) also mentioned *Phoma fuckelii* Sacc. as the anamorph. Both of these connections have not yet been confirmed in culture.

Known hosts: *Acer pseudoplatanus*, *Aesculus hippocastanum*, *Carpinus betulus*, *Fagus sylvatica*, *Padus*, *Prunus mahaleb*, *Ribes*, *Rubus*, *Sambucus*, *Syringa*, *Tilia*, *Ulmus*.

Distribution: Europe: Austria, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Great Britain, Poland, Sweden. *Nitschkia cupularis* is likely to occur in North America but has not yet been reported.

Systematic position: Nitschkiaceae (Fitzp.) Nannf., Sordariales Chad. ex Hawksw. et Eriksson.

Pleophragmia leporum Fuckel, Symb. Mycol. p. 243, 1870.

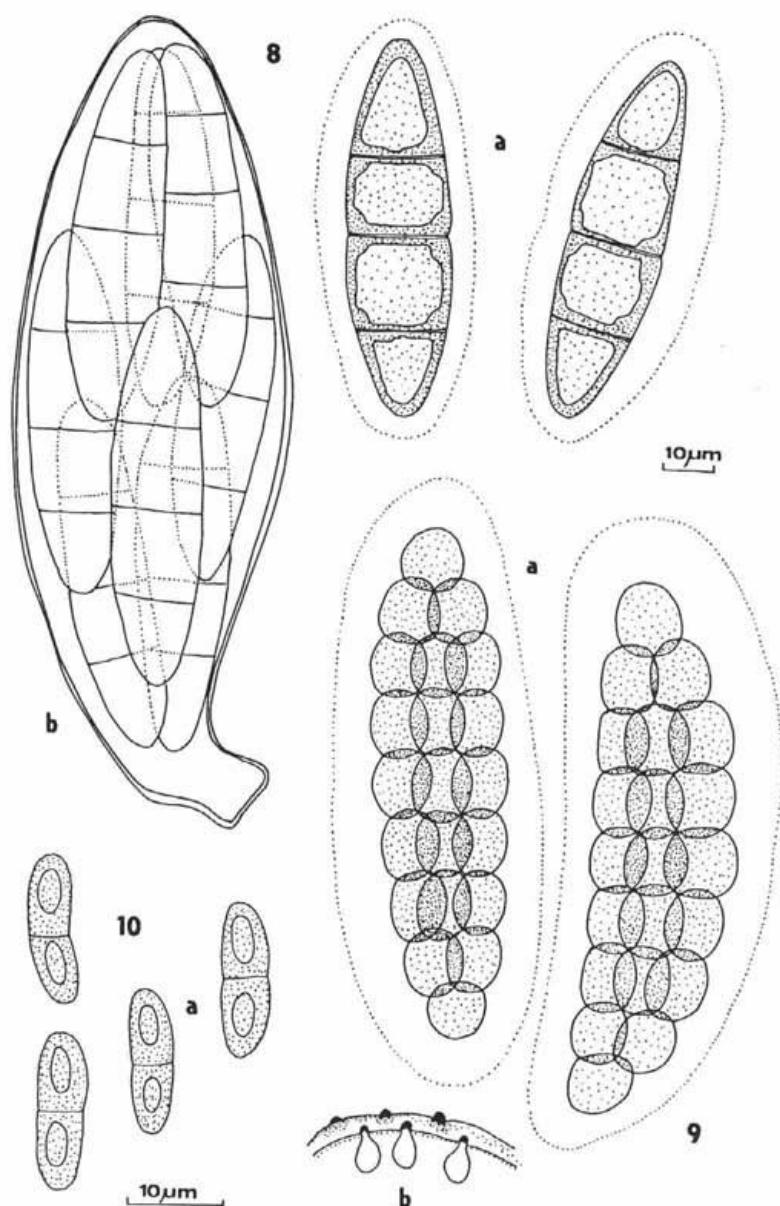
Fig. 9 a-b.

Specimens examined: Central Bohemia: Brdské hřebeny Mts., Dobřichovice, in the ravine "Buková rokle"; on old dung of *Capreolus capreolus*, 5. V.1995, leg. et det. M. S. (PRM). — Germany: Sachsen, Königstein; on dung (of *Capreolus* ?), very rare, 27. IV.1883, leg. et det. W. Krieger (Fungi saxonicis Exsic. No. 34, PRC).

For description see Winter (1887).

Notes: The find from Dobřichovice had scattered ascomata, entirely immersed in the substrate, relatively large (800–1000 μm wide), black and smooth, only the tip of the neck protruding. Asci incomplete (damaged), 18 μm broad, oblong to cylindrical. Ascospores 45–50 \times 10–13 μm , oblong, mostly slightly curved with 9 transverse and 2 longitudinal septa, strongly constricted, the individual cells broadly ellipsoidal or subglobose, sometimes angled, umber-brown or almost black, enclosed in a hyaline gelatinous sheath, 5–6 μm thick.

Our collection is the first one in Bohemia known with certainty. The find of A. Bayer (1924) from Jáchymov (Krušné hory Mts.) cultivated in April 1919 on only one piece of older hare dung should be revised. *Pleophragmia leporum* seems to be a very rare pyrenomycete, originally described by Fuckel (1870) according to only one find on rotten hare dung and edited in the set of exsiccata Fungi rhenani No. 2272. The genus is well characterized by dictyoseptate brown coloured ascospores composed of several rows of cells. Von Arx and Müller (1975) synonymized this genus with *Sporormia* De Not. but we do not accept this opinion. Krieger's specimen revised by M. Svrček possessed bitunicate asci, thick-walled (2–2.5 μm) and 20–22 μm broad and oblong ascospores 40–45 \times 9–10.5 μm , 9-septate, very dark brown or almost black with one longitudinal septum. Another species in Europe is *Pleophragmia ontariensis* Cain (1934) recorded from Sweden (Eriksson 1992) and France (Breton 1965). *Pleophragmia pleospora* Kirschstein, found on roe-deer dung in Germany, the description of which we know from Migula's work (1913)



Figs 8-10. 8. *Massaria pyri* Otth: a-ascospores, b-ascus with ascospores. 9. *Pleophragmia leporum* Fuckel: a-ascospores, b-vertical section of ascomata and substrate. 10. *Valsaria foedans* (P. Karst.) Sacc.: a-ascospores.

Del.: M. Réblová

only, differs in its hairy ascomata and probably does not belong to *Pleophragmia* Fuckel.

Habitat: The fungus occurs on older dung of herbivorous animals lying on the ground in woods.

Anamorph: Still unknown.

Substrate: Dung of *Lepus europaeus* and *Capreolus capreolus*.

Distribution: Europe: Czech Republic, Germany.

Systematic position: Sporormiaceae Munk, Dothideales Lindau.

Valsaria foedans (P. Karst.) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 1: 748, 1882.

Fig 10 a.

Syn.: *Phaeosperma foedans* P. Karst., Myc. Fenn. 2: 55, 1873.

Specimen examined: Central Bohemia: Čeřenice, valley of the brook Křešický potok; on fallen branch of *Alnus glutinosa*, 18. X. 1968, leg. et det. M. S. (PRM).

For full description refer to Munk (1957).

Notes: *Valsaria foedans*, a stromatic pyrenomycetous species, is characterized by ascomata immersed in the bark and parallel and densely crowded ostioles protruding the periderm of the host and ascospores $11.0\text{--}14.0 \times 3.5\text{--}4.5 \mu\text{m}$ large. (According to the Bohemian find.) *Valsaria durissima* (Fuckel) Sacc. is closely related but differs in occurrence on decorticated branches of *Alnus glutinosa* and the size of the ascospores ($16 \times 8 \mu\text{m}$).

Habitat: *Valsaria foedans* very seldom occurs on the bark of dead branches of *Alnus* sp. in autumn.

Anamorph: still unknown.

Known hosts: *Alnus glutinosa*, *Alnus incana*.

Distribution: Europe: Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Great Britain, Poland.

Systematic position: Diaporthales Nannf. inc. sed.

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