# Notes on Ascomycetes I: Scutellinia (Cooke) Lamb

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ABSTRACT: About 30 specimens of *Scutellinia* from Iceland kept in the herbaria of the Akureyri Museum of Natural History (AMNH) and the Botanical Museum in Oslo (O) have been investigated. Eight species represent new records for Iceland, and are reported on below.

The oldest index of Icelandic plants (MULLER 1770) lists Peziza scutellata as one of the ca 10 fungus species recorded, indicative of a Scutellinia species being at hand. ROSTRUP (1903) recorded Scutellinia scutellata (L.) Lamb., based on specimens collected by Ólafur Davíðsson and C.H. Ostenfeld. P. LARSEN (1932) recorded Sphaerospora trechispora (Berk. & Br.) Sacc. (= Scutellinia trechispora (Berk. & Br.) Lamb.) for the first time, and HOLM & HOLM (1984) added Scutellinia cejpii (Vèl.) Svr., and GØTZSCHE (1987) S. arenosa (Vèl.) Le Gal, S. macrospora (Svr.) Le Gal and S. subhirtella Svr.

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In 1984 the second author had the opportunity to examine a collection of ca 25 specimens of Scutellinia deposited at the Natural History Museum in Akureyri, mainly collected by the first author. Some additional specimens from Iceland, collected by B. Lynge and J. Lid in 1939 and deposited at the Botanical Museum, Oslo, have also been recently reinvestigated. Of the 10 species identified from Iceland, eight were new to the country. These eight new species are shortly commented upon below.

## SCUTELLINIA CRINITA (Bull.) Lamb.

Three specimens from Northern Iceland have been referred to this species. AMNH 10325 and 10336 were collected by Hörður Kristinsson in 1962 near the mountain Herðubreið in the NE-Highlands at 700 m above sea level, and in 1974 in Heilagsdalur south of Mývatn at 450 m a.s.l. in the same region. The third record (AMNH 10334) is a specimen collected by

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Guðbrandur Magnússon in the vicinity of the airport of Siglufjörður in 1980, located at sea level in the Middle North of Iceland. S. crinita occurs on a wide range of substrates, on soils as well as on decaying wood, and the Icelandic records were on sandy soils among mosses along pathways and brooks (SCHUMACHER 1987).

#### SCUTELLINIA HETEROSCULPTURATA Kullm. & Raitv.

The species was recorded from four localities in the northeastern part of the country (SCHUMACHER 1987), from Eyjafjörður in the North to Fljótsdalur in the East (AMNH 8923, 9279, 10324, 10327). S. heterosulpturata prefers wet habitats such as marshes and mires and utilizes plant remains; in Iceland at elevations from 50-250 m a.s.l.

### SCUTELLINIA KERGUELENSIS (Berk.) O. Kuntze

A single record is from warm springs at Ólafsfell in Þjórsárver southeast of Hofsjökull Glacier in the Central Highlands at 650 m a.s.l. (AMNH 10320, July 28th 1971, leg. Hörður Kristinsson). The species seems to be worldwide in distribution, in arctic and oroarctic regions (SCHUMACHER 1987).

#### SCUTELLINIA MINOR (Vel.) Svrček

This European arcto-boreal species has been found in the estuary of the river Eyjafjarðará, near Akureyri, in July 1972, where it was growing on wet soil, temporarily inundated by the river (AMNH 10317)\*)

#### SCUTELLINIA OLIVASCENS (Cooke) O. Kuntze

This is a common species of the northern hemisphaere, however, there is only a single collection deposited in AMNH from Glerá near Akureyri (AMNH 9280, June 28th 1982, at the bank of small tarns).

SCUTELLINIA PALUDICOLA (Boud.) Le Gal One specimen, collected by J. Lid in August 1939 at Hrafnkelsstaðir (Krafvikelssladir is a misspelling on the label) in Fljótsdalur, East-Iceland, deposited in the Oslo Herbarium, has been referred to this species (SCHUMACHER 1987). S. paludicola is easily recognized by its large (25-30  $\mu$ m), globose spores with hemisphaerical warts (tubercles) on the spore wall. S. trechispora, which has also been recorded from Iceland (LARSEN 1932, GØTZSCHE 1987), has much smaller spores, 15-17  $\mu$ m in diam., with long, cylindrical, truncate warts (SCHUMACHER 1987).

## SCUTELLINIA PATAGONICA (Rehm) Gamundi

This species, originally described from Patagonia in Argentina, has proved to be widely distributed and rather common in Northern Europe (SCHUMACHER 1987). In Iceland it has been collected both in the North and the East, representing alto-

<sup>\*)</sup> The specimen HFG 84,25 from Hallormsstaður 1984, recorded by H.F. Gøtzsche (1987, p. 31) as S. trechispora (Berk. & Br.) Lamb. should be S. minor sensu Schumacher (H.F. Gøtzsche, personal note)

gether 11 out of the 30 investigated specimens. S. patagonica has been found from Blönduós in the North to Djúpivogur in the East, growing on plant debris, deeply decayed wood and soils in wet habitats (AMNH 9248, 9258, 10322, 10328, 10330, 10331, 10335). The record of S. arenosa (Vél.) Le Gal by GØTZSCHE (1987, HFG 84,56) probably refers to this species.

# SCUTELLINIA UMBRORUM (Fr.) Lamb.

This characteristic species with ellipsoid, heavily warted ascospores, has turned up in six localities up to 650 m a.s.l. in the Central Highland (AMNH 287, 9256, 10319, 10321, 10323 and 1 coll. in herb. 0). S. umbrorum is probably common in Europe, exploiting habitats of divergent climatic regimes.

So far altogether 12-14 species of *Scutellinia* have been recorded from Iceland, which makes the genus one of the more prevalent discomycete genera on the island. Most records are from the northern and eastern to the central parts, with only some scattered finds in the southern and western parts of the country. This is partly due to collecting frequencies, but a relative paucity of species must, however, be expected in the southern and western areas compared to the rest of the country.

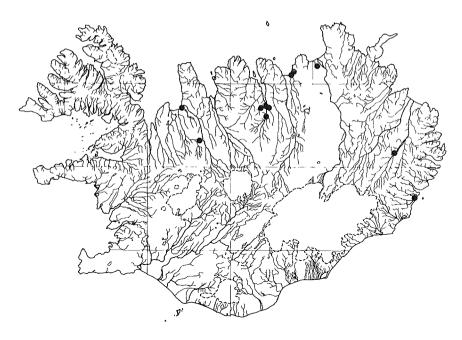


Fig. 1. Distribution of Scutellinia patagonica in Iceland.

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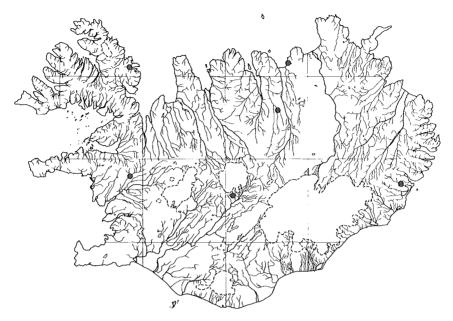


Fig. 2. Distribution of Scutellinia umbrorum in Iceland.

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