

## *EPIGLOEA MEDIOINCRASSATA* (EPIGLOEACEAE, NON-LICHENIZED ASCOMYCOTA), A SPECIES NEW TO POLAND

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*Epigloea medioincrassata* (Grumann) Döbberler was found during the first author's bryological research at Siwa Przełęcz pass in the Polish West Tatra Mts (Western Carpathians) in summer 2005. This noteworthy species of non-lichenized fungus has not been recorded from Poland previously, and the present record is the first discovery of the species in the Tatras (Fig. 1) and apparently also in the Carpathians (see Kondratyuk *et al.* 2003; Bielczyk *et al.* 2004; Lisická 2005).

The genus *Epigloea* Zukal was recorded for the first time from Poland by Ceynowa-Gieldon (2002), who mentioned three species *E. pleiospora* Döbberler, *E. bactrospora* Zukal and *E. soleiformis*

Döbberler. *Epigloea medioincrassata* is similar to *E. baciliata* Döbberler, but it has shorter ascospores, 14.5–18.0  $\mu\text{m}$  long, without apical appendages. Differences between *E. medioincrassata* and other species of the genus are discussed by Döbberler (1984).

*Epigloea medioincrassata* inhabits algal film on moribund bryophytes (*Hypnum*, *Isothecium*, *Racomitrium*, *Sphagnum*, *Barbilophotzia*, *Plagioclista*) and rotten wood (Döbberler 1984). It is a rare species known from mountainous areas and lowlands in Europe, including Germany, Austria, Italy, the Czech Republic (Döbberler 1984; Kocourková-Horáková 1998), Great Britain (Coppins

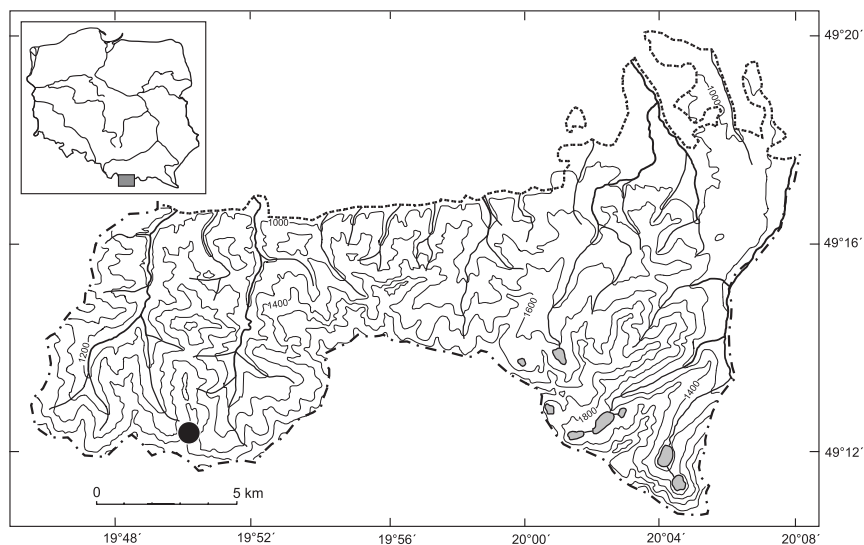


Fig. 1. Location of collection site of *Epigloea medioincrassata* (Grumann) Döbberler in Poland.

2002) and the Netherlands (Aptroot *et al.* 2004), and recently it was recorded from North America in Alaska (Fryday 2004).

**+*Epigloea medioincrassata*** (Grummann) Döbberler

Beih. Nova Hedwigia **79**: 223. 1984.

*Vorarlbergia medioincrassata* Grummann

Morphological description of the Polish population: thallus inconspicuous, with *Coccomyxa*-type photobiont; perithecia globose with flattened apex, black, up to *ca* 237  $\mu\text{m}$  wide; excipulum 150–175  $\mu\text{m}$  diam., pale brownish to blackish; asci 75.0–87.5  $\times$  10.0–12.5(–15.0)  $\mu\text{m}$ , with ascus wall K/I+ blue; paraphyses simple, thin; ascospores 3-septate, narrowly ellipsoid to fusiform (spindle-shaped) with apical appendages, (22.5–)30.0–45.0  $\times$  (4.75–)5.0(–5.25)  $\mu\text{m}$ , 8 in ascus.

Phylogenological character of community with *Epigloea medioincrassata* in the Polish Tatra Mts:

Alt. 1835 m, N aspect, slope 28°, subalpine belt, sampling plot 1.3 m<sup>2</sup>, vascular plant cover c: 20%, cover of mosses, liverworts and lichens d: 95%, 30 Aug. 2005, B. Cykowska.

c: *Deschampsia flexuosa* 2, *Festuca supina* 1, *Homogyne alpina* 1, *Juncus trifidus* 1, *Oreochloa disticha* 1, *Polygonum bistorta* 1, *Luzula alpino-pilosa* +, *Vaccinium myrtillus* +; d: *Polytrichum strictum* 3, *Sphagnum capillifolium* 3, *Pleurozium schreberi* 2, *Alectoria ochroleuca* 1, *Anastrepta orcadensis* 1, *Anastrophyllum minutum* 1, *Bazzania tricrenata* 1, *Cephalozia bicuspidata* 1, *C. pleniceps* 1, *Cetraria islandica* 1, *Cladonia macroceras* 1, *Helocarpon crassipes* 1, *Lichenomphalia hudsoniana* 1, *L. umbellifera* 1, *Lophozia ventricosa* 1, *Epigloea medioincrassata* +, *Placynthiella oligotropa* +, *Ptilidium ciliare* +, *Thamnotia vermicularis* var. *subuliformis* +, *Thelocarpon epibolum* +.

SPECIMEN EXAMINED. POLAND. WESTERN CARPATHIANS. West Tatra Mts: Siwa Przełęcz pass, alt. 1815 m, N aspect, slope 28°, subalpine belt, on algal film over *Lophozia ventricosa*, *Anastrophyllum minutum*, *Polytrichum strictum*, *Anastrepta orcadensis* and plant debris in moist place, 30 Aug. 2005, *leg.* B. Cykowska 5020,1.

The nomenclature of lichens mainly follows Bielczyk *et al.* (2004), liverworts Grolle and Long

(2000), mosses Ochyra *et al.* (2003) and vascular plants Mirek *et al.* (2002). The specimen is deposited in the lichen herbarium of the W. Szafer Institute of Botany, Polish Academy of Sciences (KRAM-L) in Kraków. The symbol '+' indicates non-lichenized fungus.

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