

Chlorovibrissea melanochlora

FAMILY

Vibrisseaceae, Ascomycetes

AUTHORITY

(G.W. Beaton & Weste) L.M.Kohn

FLORA CATEGORY

Fungi – Native

DISTRIBUTION

Gisborne, Australia (Victoria)

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The ascomata are superficial, solitary or several arise from a common mycelial pad. They are stipitate, the whole ascoma parsley green or darker. The head is subglobose or lobed, up to 7 mm diameter, totally covered with the hymenium except where the stem is inserted in an umbilicus. The stalk is up to 1 mm thick, cylindrical or slightly tapering downward, smooth but appearing finely roughened under a hand lens. The whole ascoma appears black when dried. The asci are cylindrical or slightly clavate with a long slightly tapering stalk, with 8 spores, 180–200 x 8 µm. The ascospores are filiform, slightly tapering downward, with numerous oil drops, at first continuous but becoming up to 9-septate, 100–115 x 1–5 µm.

FRUITING

November

SUBSTRATE

On decorticated wood.

WHERE HELD

MELU (holotype), PDD

EXTANT COLLECTIONS

1 (NZ)

ETYMOLOGY

melanochlora: Black-green

Where To Buy

MORE INFORMATION

<https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/chlorovibrissea-melanochlora/>

