

Chlorovibrissea tasmanica

SYNONYMS

Vibrissea tasmanica Rodway

FAMILY

Vibrisseaceae, Ascomycetes

AUTHORITY

(Rodway) L.M.Kohn

FLORA CATEGORY

Fungi – Native

DISTRIBUTION

Gisborne, Australia (Tasmania)

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The ascomata are superficial, solitary or several arise from a common mycelial pad. They are stipitate, up to 14 mm high. The fertile head is subglobose or lobed, up to 3–4 mm in diameter, pale green when fresh, becoming pale brown on dried specimens. It is totally covered with the hymenium except where the stem is inserted in an umbilicus. The stalk is 1 mm thick at the base, tapering upward, pale green fading to pale brown at the apex. It is covered with a dense layer of superficial, septate hairs. The asci are cylindrical with a long slightly tapering stalk, with 8 spores, 105–120 x 4–5 µm. The ascospores are filiform, slightly tapering, 80–120 x 1–1.5 µm, about 10-septate.

FRUITING

May

SUBSTRATE

On decorticated wood.

WHERE HELD

PDD

EXTANT COLLECTIONS

1 (NZ)

ETYMOLOGY

tasmanica: Named after Abel Janszoon Tasman (1603-1659) who in the 17th century was the first European to sight Van Dieman's land (now known as Tasmania)

Where To Buy

MORE INFORMATION

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

