

Emericellopsis terricola J.F.H. Beyma, Antonie van Leeuwenhoek Ned. Tijdschr. Hyg. 6: 263. 1940.
ANAMORPH: *Acremonium*.

Ascomata 30–125(–300) μm diam, non-ostiolate, wall 6–15 μm thick. Asci 14–16 μm long. Ascospores ellipsoid, pale brown, 4.5–6.5 \times 2.5–4 μm , surrounded by 4–6 longitudinal, subhyaline wings, finely spinulose. Anamorph *Acremonium*, with phialides 30–45 μm long, tapering from 1.5–2.5 μm at the base to 1–1.5 μm at the apex. Conidia narrowly ellipsoid, 5.5–8.5 \times 2–2.5 μm , about the same length as but narrower than the ascospores, hyaline. Description modified from Domsch *et al.* (1980).

HABITAT.— Isolated from forest- and cultivated soils, fresh and estuarine water, sputum, slime fluxes, bean and potato rhizosphere, mycorrhizae, bee provisions, and air.

DISTRIBUTION.— Worldwide.

EX-TYPE CULTURE.— NETHERLANDS. Isolated from soil, F.H. van Beyma, CBS 120.40, not examined.

ILLUSTRATIONS.— Domsch *et al.* (1980, Fig. 113); Gams (1971, Fig. 9 d, e).

HALONECTRIA E.B.G. Jones, Trans. Brit. Mycol. Soc. 48: 287. 1965.

Type: *H. milfordensis* E.B.G. Jones.

Ascomata partly or totally immersed in the substratum, solitary or gregarious, ascomata orange, globose, each with an elongate neck emerging from the substratum, fleshy. Asci clavate, deliquescing at maturity, 8-spored. Ascospores fusiform, non-septate, thin-walled, hyaline, smooth. Anamorph unknown. On intertidal wood.

NOTES.— Jones (1965) described this unispecific genus as being similar to *Nectria* but differentiated by the immersed perithecia with long necks. Kohlmeyer & Kohlmeyer (1968, 1979) provided a description and illustrations of *H. milfordensis* noting its occurrence on intertidal wood from northern regions of both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. They considered the genus to be a member of the *Hypocreaceae* similar to *Trailia* stating, however, that '*Halonectria* has many characters in common with members of the family *Halosphaeriaceae* von Arx & E. Müll.', from which it was excluded due to the lack of appendaged ascospores. In a recent classification of filamentous marine ascomycetes, Kohlmeyer (1986) retained *Halonectria* as one of the four marine hypocrealean genera. The immersed ascomata with long necks and the elongate, aseptate ascospores of *H. milfordensis* are unlike most

hypocrealean fungi. However, the wall surface anatomy and negative reaction in KOH indicate that it could be hypocrealean and, at present, is best included in the *Bionectriaceae*.

Halonectria milfordensis E.B.G. Jones, Trans. Brit. Mycol. Soc. 48: 287. 1965.

Ascomata immersed, solitary, scattered, orange, becoming dark orange with age, KOH–, yellow in lactic acid, globose to subglobose, 130–250 μm tall \times 105–180 μm diam, each with an elongate, orange neck 108–252 μm \times 30–54 μm ; in immature ascomata, necks filled with elongate, hyaline, thin-walled cells. Cells of wall surface forming a *textura angularis*, thin-walled. Asci clavate, deliquescing at maturity, 21.5–28.5 \times 4–6.5 μm , 8-spored. Ascospores fusiform, slightly curved, 16.5–29 \times 2–3.5 μm , non-septate, hyaline, smooth-walled. Associated anamorph with pycnidia partly immersed or superficial, solitary or gregarious, reddish brown, obpyriform or cylindrical, coriaceous, 140–170 \times 45–55 μm ; conidia filiform, non-septate, hyaline.

HABITAT.— On intertidal wood.

DISTRIBUTION.— Temperate regions of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

HOLOTYPE.— GREAT BRITAIN. South Wales: Pembrokeshire, Dale Fort Field Centre, on blocks of Scots pine, 19 Apr 1961, E.B.G. Jones (IMI 86722). This specimen consists of thin slices of wood without bark. A few ascomata lying near the surface were examined but the specimen is in poor condition.

ILLUSTRATIONS.— Jones (1965, Fig. 1), Kohlmeyer & Kohlmeyer (1968, Figs. 1–8).

NOTES.— This description is based primarily on the original publication and Kohlmeyer & Kohlmeyer (1979).

HELEOCOCCUM C.A. Jørg., Bot. Tidsskr. 37: 417. 1922.

Type: *H. aurantiacum* C.A. Jørg.

Ascomata superficial, white, pale pink, pale orange, pale brown to greyish or bright yellow. KOH–, globose, surface of loosely interwoven hyphae, wall pseudoparenchymatous, non-ostiolate, disintegrating at maturity. Asci subglobose, globose to broadly clavate or cylindrical, irregularly arranged. Ascospores ovoid to ellipsoid, 1-septate, slightly constricted or not, hyaline to pale yellow, smooth, slightly roughened, irregularly striate, or having irregular wing-like ridges, with or without an irregular gelatinous sheath. Anamorph, where known, *Acremonium*- or *Trichothecium*-like. Isolated from soil or water submerged in seawater.