Annotation

Lambertella himalayensis V.P. Tewari & D.C. Pant, Mycologia 59(1): 117 (1967) Family: Leotiomycetes, Rutstroemiaceae.

The morphology is as follows: Saprobic on a dead twigs of Quercus leucotriphora. Sexual morph: Stipitate discomycetous. Apothecia Up to 2 mm width, arising singly and scattered. Stipe 977 \times 210 μ m Receptale cupulate to discoid. Disc saucer shape to applanate. Hairs absent. Ectal excipulum 23–32 μ m wide (\overline{X} = 27.2 μ m, n = 15), composed thin wall, hyaline light brown cells of textura porrecta. Medullary excipulum 28–38 μ m wide (\overline{X} = 31.6 μ m, n = 10), composed of hyaline cellsof textura intricata. Hymenium light to dark brown. Paraphyses can not be observed but based on the literature: hyaline and septate. Asci cannot be observed but based on the literature: cylindrical, 4 to 5-spored, J+, Ascospores 11–16 \times 5–7 μ m (x = 13.3 \times 6.5 μ m, n = 10), uniseriate, ellipsoid, aseptate,

Material examined: INDIA, Ayarpata, near Bisht Bhawan, Nainital. on a dead twigs of *Quercus leucotriphora* and two other unidentified herbaceous stems. 29 August 1965, D.C. Pant (CUP-050013).

and a

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brown. Asexual morph: Undetermined.

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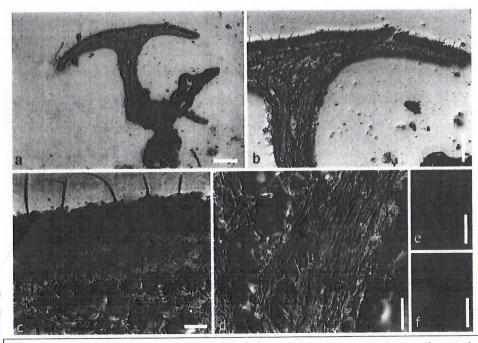


Fig. 1. *Lambertella himalayensis* (CUP-050013, **isotype**) a-b. An apothecium section. c. A close up of hymenium d. Ectal excipular cells e-f. Ascospores. Scale bars: $a=330~\mu m$, $b=170~\mu m$, $c-d=35~\mu m$, $e-f=16~\mu m$