

Family *Diatrypaceae*

Cryptovalsa opaca (Cooke) Lar. N. Vassiljeva - on dead branches of *Ilex opaca* Aiton, Big Sandy Creek Unit (Beaver Slide Trail), 2 August 2007; Beech Creek Unit (Beech Woods Trail), 9 August 2007; Turkey Creek Unit (Kirby National Trail), 11 August 2007

Note: This species was reported from Texas and Florida (Ellis & Everhart, 1892), and its type specimen is kept in the U. S. National Fungus Collection (BPI 579483). The type locality is simply indicated as Houston (coll. H. W. Ravenel).

Cryptovalsa prominens (E. Howe) Berl. - on dead branches of *Platanus occidentalis* L., Big Sandy Creek Unit (Beaver Slide Trail), 2 August 2007

Diatrype atlantica Lar.N. Vassiljeva - on dead *Quercus* sp., Big Sandy Creek Trail, Beaver Slide Trail, 2.VIII.2007 (record); Loblolly Unit, 3.VIII.2007 (record); Turkey Creek Unit (Turkey Creek Trail), 4.VIII.2007 (record); Turkey Creek Unit (Kirby National Trail), 11.VIII.2007 (record).

Diatrype concolor (Schwein.) Cooke - on dead branch of *Vaccinium arboreum* Marsh., Turkey Creek Unit (Turkey Creek Trail), 4.X.2009 (VLA P-2485). (addition after report)

Note: This species was only known from New Jersey before (Rappaz, 1987).

Diatrype decorticata (Pers. : Fr.) Rappaz - on dead branches of *Fagus grandifolia* Ehrh., Big Sandy Creek Trail, Beaver Slide Trail, 2.VIII.2007 (record).

Diatrype ilicina Lar.N. Vassiljeva & S.L. Stephenson - on dead branch of *Ilex vomitoria* Aiton, Texas, Big Thicket National Preserve, Turkey Creek Trail, 4.X.2009 (VLA P-2458)

Diatrype stigma (Hoffm. : Fr.) Fr. - on dead branches of *Quercus* sp., Loblolly Unit, 3.VIII.2007 (TAES); Lance Rosier Unit (Teel Road), 6.VIII.2007 (record); Turkey Creek Unit (Kirby National Trail), 11.VIII.2007 (record).

Diatrype tremellophora Ellis - on dead branches of *Magnolia virginiana* L., Texas, Big Thicket National Preserve, Turkey Creek Trail (30°31.504N, 94°20.767W), 4.X.2009 (LE)

Diatrype virescens (Schwein.) M.A. Curtis - on dead branches of *Fagus grandifolia* Ehrh., Texas, Big Thicket National Preserve, Turkey Creek Trail (30°31.504N, 94°20.767W), 4.X.2009 (TAES)

Eutypa spinosa (Pers. : Fr.) Tul. Et C. Tul. - on logs of *Fagus grandifolia* Ehrh., Turkey Creek Unit (Kirby National Trail), 11 August 2007

Eutypella juglandicola (Schwein. : Fr.) Ellis et Everh. - on dead branches of *Carya tomentosa* (Poir.) Nutt., Turkey Creek Unit (Turkey Creek Trail), 13 August 2007

Eutypella monticulosa (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) Sacc. - on *Magnolia virginiana* L., Texas, Big Thicket National Preserve, Kirby Nature Trail, 7.X.2009 (VLA P-2462)

Note: The name of this species was reduced to synonyms of *E. goniostoma* (Schwein.) Sacc. (Rappaz, 1987) which occurs on different genera of host plants, but the more narrow species concept is accepted here. Since many species of *Eutypella* are restricted to a certain genus of host plants, such as *E. canadica* (Salix), *E. grandis* (Acer), *E. elevans* (Rhus), *E. extensa* (Rhamnus), *E. platani* (Platanus), *E. prunastri* (Prunus), *E. sorbi* (Sorbus) and many others, *Eutypella monticulosa* described from *Magnolia glauca* (L.) L. (the latter name is a synonym of *M. virginiana*) in South Carolina might be considered as a separate species. The record from Texas seems to be the second one in USA.

Judging from the description of *Diatrype minima* Ellis & Everh. described from *Magnolia glauca* collected in Newfield (New Jersey), this species could be the member

of *Eutypella* too, but it has ascospores 5-7 μm long (Saccardo, 1882), whereas those in *Eutypella monticulosa* are 7-11 μm long.

Eutypella scoparia (Schwein. : Fr.) Ellis et Everh. - on dead branches of *Magnolia grandiflora* L., Turkey Creek Unit (Kirby Nature Trail, 7.X.2009 (VLA P-2486).

Melogramma campylosporium Fr. - on dead branches of *Carpinus caroliniana* Walter, Texas, Big Thicket National Preserve, Turkey Creek Trail, 8.X.2009 (VLA P-2441, P-2484) (+ TAES - вместе с *Hypocrea schweinitzii*)

Family *Xylariaceae*

Biscogniauxia arima F. San Martín, Y.M. Ju et J.D. Rogers - on dead branches of deciduous tree, Texas, Big Thicket National Preserve, Lance Rosier Unit, 3.X.2009 (VLA P-2445); **in bark of *Acer rubrum* L., Jack Gore Baygall Unit, Timber Slough Road near Black Creek Bridge, 9.IV.2011 (VLA P-2566).**

Note: This record is new for USA. The species was described from Mexico (Ju et al., 1998) and was known only from the type locality before. The specimen collected in April is older and more similar to the concept of this species, especially carbonate tissue around ostioles. (Достоинства апреля)

Biscogniauxia atropunctata (Schwein. : Fr.) Pouzar - on dead logs of *Fagus grandifolia* Ehrh. and *Quercus* sp., Big Sandy Creek Unit, Beaver Slide Trail, 2.VIII.2007 (record); Loblolly Unit, 3.VIII.2007 (record); Lance Rosier Unit (Teel Road), 7.VIII.2008 (record); Beech Creek Unit (Beech Woods Trail), 9.VIII.2007

Biscogniauxia mediterranea (De Not.) Kuntze - on dead branches of *Fagus grandifolia* Ehrh., Texas, Big Thicket National Preserve, Big Sandy Creek Unit, 10.X.2009 (VLA P-2443); Turkey Creek unit (Turkey Creek Trail), 4.VIII.2007 (record).

Biscogniauxia rumpens Cooke) Lar.N. Vassiljeva - on dead stems of *Berchemia scandens* (Hill.) K. Koch., Big Sandy Creek Unit, Woodlands Trail, 3.IV.2011 (VLA P-2568)

Note: Stromata in the specimen are small and rounded or irregular, they look as belonging to some species of *Diatrype*, and the species was originally described as the member of that genus (Cooke, 1880, **not 1878 as everywhere cited!**). The ascospores of this specimen are also in agreement with those in the original description where they are characterized as "late amygdalaeformibus", although the almond shape of ascospores (with slightly pinched ends) is not mentioned by other authors (Miller, 1961; Ju et al., 1998; Vasilyeva et al., 2007), and all these authors refer to stromata as widely effused.

It is noteworthy that *Diatrype rumpens* was described from the area of Galveston Bay (Texas), i.e. not far from the Big Thicket Reserve, and *Berchemia* is mentioned among its main host plants in USA (Miller, 1961; Ju et al., 1998). Miller indicates Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas as the areas of distribution, i.e. the species looks to prefer the south-eastern United States, as do *Biscogniauxia schweinitzii*, *Camillea broomeiana*, *Jumillera viridis*, and a number of other related species. Ju et al. (1998) indicated much wider area for *Biscogniauxia capnodes* var. *rumpens* which includes Australia, Brazil, China, India, Madagascar, Philippines, Taiwan, Hawaii, and only Louisiana and Texas of the continental USA are mentioned which is also noteworthy. The concept of the species sensu Ju et al. (1998) is similarly wide and includes *Nummularia australis* Cooke (from Australia), *Nummularia clypeus* var. *macrospora* Theiss. (from Brazil), *N. lianae* Rehm (from Philippines), so this concept might be reconsidered later.

Biscogniauxia schweinitzii Y.M. Ju & J.D. Rogers - on dead branch of *Quercus* sp., Loblolly Unit, 3.VIII.2007 (TAES)

Note: This is a rather rare fungus and seems to be only known from southeastern USA: Florida, Georgia, Kansas, North Carolina, South Carolina (Miller, 1961; Ju et al., 1998), now Texas.

Camillea broomeiana (Berk. & Curt.) Laessoe, J.D. Rogers & Whalley - on dead trunk of *Quercus* sp., Texas, Big Thicket National Preserve, Kirby Nature Trail, outer loop, 7.X.2009 (VLA P-2402)

Note: The best description that fits the specimen from Texas is that of Ellis and Everhart (1892) which describes stromata as irregular in shape, suborbicular. 3-4 cm diam., or oblong, 5-8 x 3-4 cm. Exactly large irregular stromata of this variable size were found, and they are surely larger than those illustrated in Jong & Benjamin (1971) or Laessoe et al. (1989). Also, the size of ascospores in the specimen falls in the range 10-14 x 4-5 μm (about 12.5 μm in average) as given by Ellis & Everhart (1892), whereas Jong & Benjamin (1971) indicate the range 13-15 x 5-6 μm with the average that does not include that of ascospores from the Texas specimen. Laessoe et al. (1989) wrote that the ascospores in the type of *C. broomeiana* are 10.5-12.4 x 4.8-5.7 μm , but gave the average in the description as 13.3-15.4 μm , i.e. also larger than typical average. This discrepancy might follow from too large concept of *C. broomeiana* which also includes species described with larger ascospores, for example: *Nummularia cincta* Ferd. & Winge (ascospores 13-15 x 5-6.5 μm) or *N. emergens* Lloyd (ascospores...), *Hypoxylon ovinum* Berk. & Cooke (ascospores...). It should be also noted that species with larger ascospores are mostly found in tropics, whereas *Camillea broomeiana* might be restricted to east-southern United States (Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, South Carolina, now Texas).

Camillea punctulata (Berk. et Ravenel) Laessøe, J.D.Rogers et Whalley - on dead trunk of *Quercus* sp., Lance Rosier Unit (Teel Road), 7.VIII.2007 (TAES); Big Sandy Creek Unit, Beaver Slide Trail, 2.VIII.2007; Loblolly Unit, 3.VIII.2007; Lance Rosier Unit (Teel Road), 8.VIII.2007

Camillea tinctor (Berk.) Laessøe, J.D.Rogers et Whalley - on dead branches of *Platanus occidentalis* L., Texas, Big Thicket National Preserve, Big Sandy Creek Unit, 10.X.2009 (only record); on *Platanus occidentalis*, the same Unit, Beaver Slide Trail, 2.VIII.2007 (record); on dead trunk of *Quercus* sp., Loblolly Unit, 3.VIII.2007 (record); on *Carya* sp., Beech Creek Unit (Beech Woods Trail), 9 August 2007 (record); on *Quercus*, Jack Gore Baygall Unit (Old Wagon Road), 12.X.2009 (record).

Jumillera viridis (Theiss.) J.D. Rogers, Y.-M. Ju & F. San Martín - on dead branches of deciduous trees, Texas, Big Thicket National Preserve, Canyonlands Unit, 2.X.2009 (VLA P-2444, TAES)

Note: This rare species was known from Louisiana, New Jersey and South Carolina before (Ju et al., 1993; Rogers et al., 1997).

Vivantia guadalupensis J.D. Rogers, Y.M. Ju et Cand. - on dead branches of *Magnolia* sp., Texas, Big Thicket National Preserve, Jack Gore Baygall Unit, Timber Slough Road, near Black Creek Bridge, 12.X.2009 (VLA P-2448, TAES)

Note: This is the first record for USA. The species was described from Guadeloupe (Rogers et al., 1996) and was only known from the type locality before.

Whalleya microplaca (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) J.D. Rogers, Y.M. Ju et F. San Martín - on dead branches of *Sassafras albidum* (Nutt.) Nees, Texas, Newton Co., Bleakwood vicinity, Sand Ridge Cemetery Road, CR 4045, near Sand Ridge Cemetery, 11.X.2009 (VLA P-2442b); on *Persea borbonia* (L.) Spreng., Lance Rosier Unit (Cotten Road), 5.VIII.2007 (record); on *Sassafras albidum*, Lance Rosier Unit (Teel Road), 6.VIII.2007 (record).

Creosphaeria sassafras (Schwein. : Fr.) Y.M. Ju, F. San Martín et J.D. Rogers - on dead branches of *Sassafras albidum* (Nutt.) Nees, Texas, Newton Co., Bleakwood vicinity, Sand Ridge Cemetery Road, CR 4045, near Sand Ridge Cemetery, 11.X.2009 (VLA P-2442a); on *Sassafras albidum*, Lance Rosier Unit (Teel Road), 7.VIII.2007 (TAES).

Daldinia fissa Lloyd - on dead branches of *Acer rubrum* L., Lance Rosier Unit (Cotten Road), 5.VIII.2007

Hypoxylon annulatum (Schwein. : Fr.) Mont. - on dead branch of [possibly] *Quercus* sp., Texas, Big Thicket National Preserve, Turkey Creek Unit, Kirby Nature Trail (30.27.738 N, 94.21.015 W), 16.VI.2007, coll. David P. Lewis (TAES); Big Sandy Creek Unit, Beaver Slide Trail, 2.VIII.2007 (record); Loblolly Unit, 3.VIII.2007 (record).

Hypoxylon anthochroum Berk. et Broome - on bark of a deciduous tree, Texas, Big Thicket National Preserve, Kirby Nature Trail, 13.X.2009 (VLA P-2453)

Все-таки, тип - с Цейлона; вид наверняка гетерогенный!

Hypoxylon cercidicolum (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) Y.M. Ju et J.D. Rogers - in dead branches of *Fraxinus* sp., Texas, Big Thicket National Preserve, Canyonlands Unit, 2.X.2009 (VLA P-2449)

Hypoxylon crocopeplum Berk. & M.A. Curtis - on wood, Texas, Big Thicket National Preserve, Beaumont Unit, Lakeview Sandbar, 6.X.2009 (TAES)

Hypoxylon dieckmannii Theiss. - on dead branches of a tree, Turkey Creek Unit (Turkey Creek Trail), 4.VIII.2007 (WSP).

Hypoxylon epiphaeum Berk. & M.A. Curtis - on dead branches of *Magnolia virginiana* L., Texas, Newton Co., Bleakwood vicinity, David Lewis property, 11.X.2009 (VLA P-2454)

Note: The name of this species is reduced to a synonym of *H. monticulosum* Mont. which has not apparent KOH-extractable pigments (Ju, Rogers, 1996) except for purplish pigments in the young stromata. The fully matures stromata in this specimen have definite purplish pigments. It is also notable that in eastern and southern United States occurs only on *Magnolia* spp., and its substrate and biogeographical restriction suggests the separate species in this region.

Hypoxylon fendleri Berk. - on bark of a deciduous tree, Texas, Big Thicket National Preserve, Kirby Nature Trail, outer loop, 8.X.2005 (VLA P-2447); Turkey Creek Trail (30.30.044N, 94.20.243W), 4.X.2009 (TAES, LE); on wood, Lance Rosier Unit, Teel Road, 6.VIII.2007 (WSP).

Note: This species is said to be very common throughout the tropics (Ju, Rogers, 1996), but in USA was collected only in Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

Hypoxylon fragiforme (Pers. : Fr.) J. Kickx fil. - on dead *Fagus grandifolia* Ehrh., Big Sandy Creek Unit (Beaver Slide Trail), 2.VIII.2007 (record); Turkey Creek Unit (Turkey Creek Trail), 4.VIII.2007 (TAES?)

Hypoxylon fuscum (Pers. : Fr.) Fr. - on dead branches of *Betula nigra* L., Texas, Big Thicket National Preserve, Turkey Creek Trail, 8.X.2009 (TAES)

Hypoxylon howeianum Peck - on dead branches of *Carpinus caroliniana* L., Turkey Creek Unit (Kirby National Trail: Cypress Slough Area), 11 August 2007

Hypoxylon investiens (Schwein.) M. A. Curtis - on log of *Carpinus caroliniana* L., Turkey Creek Unit (Kirby National Trail: Cypress Slough Area), 11 August 2007

Hypoxylon lividipigmentum F. San Martín, Y.M. Ju et J.D. Rogers - on wood of a deciduous tree, Texas, Newton Co., Bleakwood vicinity, David Lewis property, 11.X.2009 (VLA P-2450); on bark of a deciduous tree, Turkey Creek Unit, Kirby Natural Trail, 11.VIII.2007 (WSP).

Note: This is the first record in USA. The teleomorph of this species is similar to *H. lividicolor* Y.-M. & J.D. Rogers described from Taiwan, but has thinner stromata up to 1 mm thick, whereas those of *H. lividicolor* are up to 2.5 mm thick. The stromata in the specimen from David Lewis property are not that thick.

The specimen collected at the Kirby National Trail in the Big Thicket National Preserve (on August 11, 2007) was also identified as *H. lividipigmentum* and sent to Dr. Jack Rogers for checking up. He (pers. comm.) thought that was "probably *H. lividicolor* based on thick stromata and long tubular perithecia". Perithecia in the specimen (VLA P-2450) are also long and tubular, but these are implied in *H. lividipigmentum* too, since no difference in perithecia was indicated in the two species. Probably, *H. lividipigmentum* and *H. lividicolor* represent the same species. The name *H. lividipigmentum* was chosen because it was described from the neighboring Mexico and is most probable in Texas.

Hypoxylon mulleri J.H. Mill. - on bark of *Magnolia* sp., Turkey Creek Unit (Turkey Creek Trail), 4.X.2009 (VLA P-2472).

Note: The name of this species is indicated as a synonym of *H. placentiforme* Berk. & M.A. Curtis, but it is kept separately here, since looks exactly as in Miller's photographs (1933, Pl. 39, Figs. 7-8; 1961, Fig. 31) and its shiny black stromata with conspicuous perithecial mounds differ from brown vinaceous and very smooth stromata in the specimen of *H. placentiforme* collected by David P. Lewis in Gillespie County (Lady Bird Johnson Municipal Park). They definitely differ from red stromata of *H. placentiforme* illustrated at the site "Xylariaceae.home". *H. mulleri* was described from Puerto Rico (Miller, 1933) and found later in Florida (Miller, 1961).

Hypoxylon ochraceum Henn. - on dead branches of a deciduous tree [*Forestiera acuminata* (Michx.) Poir.?], Beaumont Unit (Lakeview Sandbar), 6.X.2009 (VLA P-2451. LE); on dead branch of a deciduous tree, Turkey Creek Unit (Turkey Creek Trail), 13.X.2009 (TAES); on a diatrypoid pyrenomycetous stroma, Turkey Creek Unit (Turkey Creek Trail), 4.VIII.2007 (WSP).

Note: This species has mostly tropical distribution (Ju, Rogers, 1996), but was reported from Florida and New York in USA.

Hypoxylon perforatum (Schwein. : Fr.) Fr. - on dead branches of a deciduous trees, Loblolly Unit, 3.VIII.2007 (record); Turkey Creek Unit (Turkey Creek Trail), 4.VIII.2007 (record); Lance Rosier Unit, 7.VIII.2007 (record).

Hypoxylon rosieri J.D. Rogers et Lar.N. Vassiljeva - on dead branches of a deciduous tree, Texas, Big Thicket National Preserve, Lance Rosier Unit, 3.X.2009 (VLA P-2452); Lance Rosier Unit, Teel Road, 6.VIII.2007 (WSP - holotype).

Hypoxylon rubigineoareolatum Rehm - on dead branches of *Ilex opaca* Aiton (?), Texas, Big Thicket National Preserve, Canyonlands Unit, 2.X.2009 (VLA P-2460)

Note: The specimen fits the description (Ju, Rogers, 1996) in having effused pulvinate stromata with minutely papillate ostioles, ascospores of similar size and shape with perispore dehiscent in 10 % KOH, as well as in lacking apparent KOH-extractable pigments. The surface of stromata is said to be blackish and shiny, but those in the specimen from the Big Thicket are dark purple as indicated by Miller (1961). Further, the later monograph (Ju, Rogers, 1996) indicates only Brazilian collections, whereas Miller (1961) reports the species from Florida. Therefore, the record from Texas is the second one at the main land of USA.

Hypoxylon rubiginosum (Pers. : Fr.) Fr. - on bark of *Magnolia* sp., Kirby Nature Trail, 7.X.2009 (VLA P-2514).

Hypoxylon stygium (Lév.) Sacc. - on dead bark of *Quercus* sp., Texas, Big Thicket National Preserve, Lance Rosier Unit, 9.X.2009 (VLA P-2461); on bark of *Acer rubrum*

L., Jack Gore Baygall Unit, Timber Slough Road near Black Creek Bridge, 9.IV.2011 (VLA P-2567).

Hypoxyylon subgilvum Berk. & Broome - on dead branches of *Ilex opaca* Aiton (?), Texas, Big Thicket National Preserve, Canyonlands Unit, 2.X.2009 (VLA P-2470); on bark of a deciduous tree, Lance Rosier Unit (Teel Road), 7.VIII.2007

Note: This species is indicated for many tropical regions (Indonesia, India, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, among others) but it is not frequent in USA being only recorded in Louisiana, Tennessee and Hawaii (Ju, Rogers, 1996). The specimen corresponds to the description in having stromata of bay color, KOH-extractable pigments orange, and ascospores 8-10 µm long. The only difference is that the perispore dehiscent in 10 % KOH is indicated for *H. subgilvum*, but the perispore in the specimen from Texas is mostly indehiscent in 10 % KOH. Only few split perispores were found.

Hypoxyylon truncatum (Schwein. : Fr.) J.H. Mill. - on dead branches of *Quercus* sp., Texas, Big Thicket National Preserve, Canyonlands Unit, 2.X.2009 (LE); Jack Gore Baygall Unit, Old Wagon Road, 12.X.2009 (VLA P-2446); Big Sandy Creek Unit, Beaver Slide Trail, 2.VIII.2007 (record); Loblolly Unit, 3.VIII.2007 (record); Turkey Creek Unit, Turkey Creek Trail, 4.VIII.2007 (record).

Nemania colliculosa (Schwein. : Fr.) Granmo - on wood, Texas, Big Thicket National Preserve, Canyonlands Unit, 2.X.2009 (VLA P-2456)

Note: The choice of the name for this specimen was based upon the amyloid apical ring which distinguish it from *N. serpens* (Pers. : Fr.) Gray, the presence of a conspicuous germ slit which distinguish it from *N. caries* (Schwein.) Y.M. Ju & J.D. Rogers, and the fact of earlier collections of *N. colliculosa* (as *Nemania serpens* var. *colliculosa*) from eastern and southern USA (Ju, Rogers, 2002).

Nemania macrospora (J.H. Mill.) **comb. nov.** (= *Hypoxyylon serpens* (Pers. : Fr.) Kickx var. *macrospora* J.H. Mill., Mycologia 25: 327, 1933) - on wood, Texas, Big Thicket National Preserve, Canyonlands Unit, 2.X.2009 (VLA P-2457)

Rosellinia corticium (Schwein. : Fr.) Sacc. on dead branches of *Quercus* sp. (?), Beech Creek Unit (Beech Woods Trail), 9.VIII.2007 (TAES)

Rosellinia glandiformis Ellis & Everh. - on wood, Turkey Creek Unit, Turkey Creek Trail, 4.VIII.2007 (TAES)

Note: This is a rather rare species and was described from neighboring Louisiana. The expert in the genus *Rosellinia* (Petrini, 1992) has considered the species as belonging in other genus, but the proper place is not yet found. [Nevertheless, the similar species *Rosellinia subiculata* (Schweimn. : Fr.) Sacc. is kept within *Rosellinia*]. The same fungus seems to be in the specimen BPI582698 (as *Rosellinia subiculata* (Schwein.) Sacc., on *Liriodendron tulipifera*, Woodstock, Va., 27 Sept. 1899, coll. & det. C. L. Shear, but L. Petrini's note: "not a *Rosellinia*, spores 14.5-19 x 8-10 µm"). The fruit bodies from Texas are slightly larger than in the type specimen BPI...

Rosellinia langloisii Ellis & Everh. - on dead stems of *Vitis* sp., Lance Rosier Unit (Teel Road), 6.VIII.2007 (TAES).

Note: This species is equally rare and was only known from Louisiana on *Vitis* sp. The spores are slightly larger (7-10 µm long) than in the description (6-8 µm long).

Xylaria arbuscula Sacc. - on wood of *Carya* sp., Lance Rosier Unit (Teel Road), 6.VIII.2007

Xylaria hypoxyylon (L.) Grev. - on rotten wood, Texas, Big Thicket National Preserve, Beaumont Unit, Connolly Road near the river, 6.X.2009 (VLA P-2455).

Family *Hypocreaceae*

Albonectria rigidiuscula (Berk. & Broome) Rossman & Samuels - on the bark of *Magnolia grandiflora* L., Texas, Big Thicket National Preserve, Kirby Natural Trail, 7.X.2009 (VLA P-2473, TAES).

Bionectria byssicola (Berk. & Broome) Schroers & Samuels - on dead branches of *Acer* sp., Loblolly Unit, 3.VIII.2007 (TAES).

Hypocrea petersii Berk. & M.A. Curtis - on logs of *Fagus grandifolia* Ehrh., Texas, Big Thicket National Preserve, Turkey Creek Unit (Turkey Creek Trail), 4.X.2009 (VLA P-2459); on logs of *Quercus* spp., Texas, Big Thicket National Preserve, Turkey Creek Unit (Turkey Creek Trail between Pitcher Plant Trail and road 1943), 5.X.2009 (record).

Note: The original description of this species (Berkeley, 1875) does not seem to be appropriate since it describes a fungus that "looks like an agaric infested with some *Hypomyces*", and that "agaric" has a stem about an inch high and an "orbicular head". Nothing of the kind is observed in large (up to 12 cm diam. at the basis) and sessile stromata collected in the Big Thicket. However, Doi (1979) has studied the type specimen at Kew Herbarium, and his description and illustrations of *H. petersii* are in accordance with our material. So far, this species was only known and recently collected from southern USA (Alabama, Louisiana, Tennessee, Texas).

Hypocrea schweinitzii (Fr.) Sacc. - on wood and bark of *Fagus grandifolia* Ehrh. and *Quercus* sp., Beech Creek Unit (Beech Woods Trail), 9 August 2007; on dead branches of *Carpinus caroliniana* Walter, Texas, Big Thicket National Preserve, Turkey Creek Trail, 8.X.2009 (in association with *Melogramma campylosporum* Fr.).

Nectria cinnabarina (Tode : Fr.) Fr. - on dead branches of a deciduous tree, Turkey Creek Unit (Turkey Creek Trail), 4.VIII.2007 (BPI - Amy Rossman).

Sarawakus frustulosus (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) Lar.N. Vassiljeva - on wood, Turkey Creek Unit (Turkey Creek Trail), 4.VIII.2007 (TAES).

Stilbocrea macrostoma (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) Höhn. - on dead branches of a tree, Turkey Creek Unit (Kirby National Trail), 11 August 2007; on dead branches of *Quercus* sp., Beaumont Unit (Four Oaks), 6.X.2009 (VLA P-2483).

Family *Cryphonectriaceae*

Endothia gyrosa (Schwein. : Fr.) Fr. sensu M. E. Barr (1978) - on dead branches of *Quercus* sp., Turkey Creek Unit (Turkey Creek Trail), 4 August 2007

Note: There is some confusion around this name. This identification follows Barr's (1978) monograph that considers the genus *Endothia* as having non-septate, allantoid ascospores. The same treatment can be encountered in the later Micales & Stipes' (1987) paper, but their illustration of *E. gyrosa*, as well as *E. singularis* (both on *Quercus* spp.) shows non-septate ellipsoid ascospores of almost the same size, while allantoid ones are seen in *E. viridistoma* Wehm. (on *Cercis canadensis*). Rather recently, Myburg et al. (2004) described the genus *Endothia* in the same terms and illustrated ascospores of both *E. gyrosa* and *E. singularis* as non-septate, allantoid and similar in size. There is a strong possibility that these entities are conspecific. All these observations are at odds with the electronic Index Fungorum (www.mykoweb.com) where the name *Endothia gyrosa* (Schwein. : Fr.) Fr. is indicated as a synonym of *Cryphonectria gyrosa* (Berk. & Broome) Sacc. & D. Sacc., although this is incorrect from the priority side, and the generic placement is wrong either. The modern synonymy of *Cryphonectria gyrosa* - as *Amphilogia gyrosa* (Berk. & Broom) Gryzenhout, Glen & M. J. Wingf. (Gryzenhout et al., 2005) does not include *Endothia gyrosa* (Schwein. : Fr.) Fr.

Family *Valsaceae*

Valsa ceratosperma (Tode : Fr.) Maire (in association with *Diatrype stigma* & *Hypoxyton truncatum*) on dead branches of *Quercus alba* L., Lance Rosier Unit (Teel Road), 6 August 2007

Family *Botryosphaeriaceae*

Botryosphaeria quercuum (Schwein. : Fr.) Sacc. - on dead branches of *Quercus* sp., Loblolly Unit, 3.VIII.2007 (TAES)

Family *Meliolaceae*

Meliola martiniana (Gaillard) - on living leaves of *Persea borbonia* (L.) Spreng., Lance Rosier Unit (Cotten Road), 5 August 2007 (ascospores 4-septate, 55-60 x 22-24 µm) (Tina, Frankfurt)

Note: The literature does not indicate many localities in USA. Thus, Hansford (1961) listed Florida, as well as exsiccata (Ravenel, Fungi amer. 82 [as *M. amphitricha* Fr., Florida] & Fung. Carol. exs. 70 [as *M. amphitricha*, without accurate indication whether it is North or South Carolina]). Farr et al. (1989) simply indicate "southern United States". There is a lot of specimens in the U. S. National Fungus Collection (BPI, Beltsville) from Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, as well as several collections from Texas, one of them found near Houston (BPI695125, Texas, Houston, coll. H. W. Ravenel, 6 April 1869).

Family *Patellariaceae*

Rhytidhysterium hysterinum (Dufour) Samuels & E. Müll. - on dead branches of *Ilex vomitoria* Aiton, Lance Rosier Unit (Teel Road), 3 August 2007; Turkey Creek Unit (Kirby National Trail), 4 August 2007 (also on *Acer rubrum* L., Loblolly Unit, 3 August 2007, but very old)

From other places of Texas:

Biscogniauxia citrifomis (Whalley, Hammamelev & Taligoola) Van der Gucht & Whalley - on bark of unknown tree, Lady Bird Johnson Municipal Park, Fredericksburg, 28.VI.2009, leg. David P. Lewis (9125) (TAES)

Note: The spores of this species are very characteristic (Photo!). The species was described from Nigeria and found later in French Guiana + Hawaii + Taiwan

Eutypella monticulosa (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) Sacc. - on *Magnolia virginiana* L., Texas, Newton Co., Bleakwood vicinity, Sand Ridge Cemetery Road, CR 4045 (near Sand Ridge Cemetery), 11.X.2009, leg. Larissa N. Vasilyeva (TAES).

Hypoxyton placentifforme Berk. & M.A. Curtis - on wood, Texas, Gillespie County, Lady Bird Johnson Municipal Park, Fredericksburg, 28.VI.2009, leg. David P. Lewis (9123) (TAES)

Note: The stromata have KOH-extractable pigments olivaceous; the ascospores are 12-14 µm long, whereas Ju and Rogers (1996) indicate a very large range (8.5-18.5

µm) and a very wide distribution in tropics. Surely, different varieties of this species might have more restricted areas and even be vicarious. Ju and Rogers (l.c.) indicate it only for Arkansas and Kansas in USA.

Hypoxylon thouarsianum (Lév.) C.G. Lloyd var. ***macrosporum*** San Martín, Y.M. Ju & J.D. Rogers - on rotten tree, Texas, Hardin County, near West Hardin School, large palmetto area along Little Pine Island Bayou, off SH105, 16.X.1976, leg. David P. Lewis (678) (TAES).

Note: The material is very old, asci and ascospores were not seen, but stromata at the surface and cross sections are very similar to this taxon as it is illustrated at the website <http://mycology.sinica.edu.tw/Xylariaceae>. The daldinioid appearance of stromata and the characteristic annulate ostiolar areas are very characteristic, and this variety might deserve the species status. It was described from Mexico (Ju, Rogers, 1996), but the finding in Texas was collected even earlier.