

Trichothelium longisetum P. M. McCarthy & Palice

Typus: Ecuador, Napo Province, Yasuní National Park, Río Tiputini, rainforest near Yasuní Biological Station, 00°40'30"S, 76°24'W, alt. c. 300 m, on wood of tree-stump, 12 August 1999, Z. Palice 2823 (Holotypus: PRM; isotypus: QCA).

Thallus crustose, superficial, diffuse to determinate, pale to medium greyish brown, 10–20 µm thick, continuous, smooth to minutely uneven, matt, ecorticate, K–. *Algae Trentepohlia*, in short filaments, not forming radiating plates; cells oblong, broadly ellipsoidal or subglobose, 6–10 × 4–8 µm. *Hyphae* c. 2 µm wide. *Prothallus* not apparent.

Perithecia numerous, scattered, superficial, subglobose, sometimes attenuated at the base, (0.52–)1.00(–1.58) mm diam. [*n* = 57] (including setae), not overgrown by the thallus, greenish black to metallic black or jet-black. *Apex* ± plane to convex. *Ostiole* inconspicuous or in a 20–30 µm wide papilla or a broad, shallow depression. *Setae* (10–)15–30(–40), 0.25–0.60(–0.75) mm long, 20–40(–60) µm broad, usually ± evenly spaced in a crown originating just below the ostiole, this often subtended by one or more tiers of additional setae, acicular to narrowly acute, at first horizontal or angled obliquely upwards, often becoming strongly decurved, uniformly metallic black to jet-black, occasionally with hyaline or silvery tips, confluent at the base, otherwise remaining discrete, composed of elongate hyphae 2–3 µm thick. *Involucrellum* (0.18–)0.24–0.34(–0.40) mm diam., contiguous with and extending to the base of the excipulum, occasionally incurved beneath it, uniformly 20–35 µm thick and greenish black in thin section, K–. *Excipulum* greenish black, 10–15 µm thick. *Subhymenium* 10–15 µm deep. *Centrum* subglobose or depressed-ovate, 0.12–0.28 mm diam. *Paraphyses* simple, 1.0–1.5 µm thick. *Periphyses* absent. *Asci* elongate-cylindrical to elongate-obclavate, 8-spored, 110–125 × 10–14 µm, usually with a subtruncate apex and an apical ring. *Ascospores* colourless, (9–)11–13(–15)-septate, elongate-bacilliform, or tapering more noticeably towards the proximal end, straight, curved, sigmoidal or vermiform, irregularly biseriate in the asci, (42–)52(–64) × (3.0–)4.0(–4.5) µm [*n* = 100]; contents clear; perispore 0.5–0.8 µm thick or not apparent.

Conidiomata not seen.

Trichothelium longisetum is known only from the richly fertile type collection from a tree-stump in a rainforest in Napo Province, Ecuador.