Orbilia amarilla
**Orbilia amarilla** Quijada & Baral, sp. nov.

**Etymology.** Spanish: amarilla = yellow, after the yellow-orange apothecial colour, which coincides with the locality name Llanos de Amarilla.

**Classification** — Orbiliaceae, Orbiliales, Orbiliomycetes.

Apothecia rehydrated (0.5–)0.8–1.8 mm diam, to 0.2 mm high (receptacle 0.17 mm), bright orange-yellow to vivid orange, non-translucent, round to slightly undulating, scattered to subgregarious; disc slightly concave to slightly convex, margin smooth, 0–8 µm protruding; broadly sessile, superficial. Ascii (45.5–)53–58(–61) × 4.5–5.5 µm, ℓ/2(3.5–)39–46(–52) × 3.4–4.3 µm, cylindrical-clavate, 8-spored, spores (obliquely) *2-seriate, 2–4(–6) lower spores inverted (usually mixed), pars spongiora *20–26 µm long; apex (?) strongly truncate (with a slight dent, laterally hardly inflated), hemispherical in profile view, thin-walled; base with medium to long, thin, flexuous stalk, L- to Y-shaped. Ascospores *5(8.6–)6.4–7.3(–8) × (1.9–)2.2(–2.4) µm, 14.3–6.8 × 1.6–2 µm, fusoid to fusiform-clavate, straight, apex obtuse to subacute, base with a straight to slightly curved tail of *0.7–1.8 × 0.5–0.9 µm, sometimes slightly to distinctly bulbose at base; SBs *1.7–2.1 × 0.6–0.8 (–1) µm, plug- to rod-shaped with a slightly bulbous base, straight to slightly, rarely medium bent, apically slightly widened and broadly attached at spore apex, often obliquely oriented. Paraphyses apically strongly to very slightly sphenophallate to mammiform, terminal cell *(10)–14–19(–22) × 2.5–4.5 µm, apical beak 1.3–1.7 × 1.7–2.2 µm (including exudate), exceeding the living asci by up to 3–7 µm, lower cells *(9)–10–13.3 (–14.7) × 1.5–2.3(–3) µm, unbranched at upper septum, hymenium pale orange. Medullary excipulum very pale orange, 120 µm thick in centre, of loose to dense textura inicata-(globulosa), at flanks sharply delimited from ectal excipulum (partly by an indistinct ~5–10 µm thick layer of textura porrecta). Ectal excipulum from base to mid flanks of thin-walled, textura globosa, at flanks and margin light yellow-orange, 50 µm thick at base, cells *(6)–8(–10) × (7)–10–15(–17) µm, 25–35 µm thick at flanks, of vertically oriented textura globulosa-angularis-prismatialis, cells *3.5–8.5 × 3.5–7 µm, at margin of 17 µm thick textura prismatica-globulosa oriented at 80°, marginal cortical cells *4–9 × 3–5 µm. Anchoring hyphae 2.5–5 µm wide, thin-walled, forming a rather dense *t. inicata-globulosa. VBs often abundant in terminal cells of paraphyses, ± globose, medium refractive, hyaline. SCBs line- or ring-shaped, in lower cells of paraphyses and in ectal excipulum at lower flanks. Exudate over paraphyses 0.5–1 µm thick, cloddily to cap-like, individually firmly attached on beak and also sublaterally (beak seemingly thick-walled), pale yellow, at margin and flanks 1–1.5 µm thick, yellow-brownish. Asexual morph: unknown.

Habitat — On superficially decayed, greyed wood of detached, branch of Euphorbia canariensis lying on the ground. Association: Orbilia asomatica, O. beltraniae, O. piciformis. Desiccation tolerance: examined a few days after collecting in dry state, but certainly tolerant for several months.

**Notes** — *Orbilia amarilla* was collected on rotten wood of a detached, xeric branch of *Euphorbia canariensis* in the hyper-arid *Euphorbia* scrubs in the south of Tenerife. In ascospore shape it resembles *O. piciformis* (series Commatoideae or Rubellae ined.), which occurs in the same habitat, and *O. caudata* (series *Piliferae* ined.). These two species sharply differ, however, in having capitale paraphyses and partly glassy processes. Also, it resembles *O. pilifera* (series *Piliferae*), but this latter and *O. piciformis* differ in having tear-shaped, narrowly attached spore bodies. A sequence of *O. amarilla* comprising SSU, ITS and LSU (*S1506 internot absouted*) was obtained by Guy Marson (pers. comm.) from apothecia of the holotype. *Orbilia amarilla* shows an ITS distance of 7.5 % and LSU (D1–D2) distance of 3 % to *O. pilifera*, but 20 % (ITS) and 5.5 % (LSU) to *O. piciformis*.

Our phylogenetical analyses supported the relationships between *O. amarilla* and *O. pilifera* in the clade of series *Piliferae* within sect. *Aurantium* of subg. *Habrostictis* (1.00 BP, 100 % ML-BS), see Baral et al. (2017).

Bayesian majority-rule consensus tree based on the ITS1-5.8S-ITS2 region of nrDNA. Thickened branches are those which were well supported by ML/BI methods (for Methods see Quijada et al. 2014). The eight different series of sect. *Aurantiorubrae* are indicated in the phylogenetic tree: here and also in the combined analysis in Baral et al. (2017), this section did not form a monophyletic clade with regard to sections *Helicoon* and *Habrostictis*. Asterisks (*) indicate a branch supported by only one of the two phylogenetic methods.