Aims of the thesis
The general objective of the thesis was to taxonomically evaluate the rich material of Lachnum s.l. deposited in Czech herbaria, as well as the personal field collections. In the case of taxonomic or nomenclatural problems, the problematic groups were studied in detail. Various methods were used to solve the taxonomic problems and important collections from other herbaria were also studied.

Outline of the thesis
Problematic groups in Lachnum. I paid attention to lignicolous and herbicolous species of Lachnum and to the group of Lachnum pygmaeum (Article III, VII) from the taxonomic point of view. Field collections of the whole spectrum of Lachnum species were included to the check-list (Article I).

Species concept in Capitotricha. Central European species of Capitotricha with asci arising from simple septa were sequenced and a larger set of data supplementing the previously known sequence was obtained and analysed. Interesting data on Capitotricha species from Nothofagus from southern hemisphere were obtained. Long-spored lignicolous species of the genus Erioscyphella Kirschst. close to Lachnum and Capitotricha from the tropics and subtropics were also studied and discussed.

Taxonomy of Trichopeziza. There was a lot of confusion connected with the name Peziza sulphurea Pers. At first, it was used for a fungus with the violet reaction in KOH which is not in agreement with the type. Secondly, confusion arose from its synonymization with Erinella nylanderi Rehm. This was pointed out by Svrček (1979), unfortunately, it was not generally accepted. After revision of the type, the name P. sulphurea is proposed to be rejected.

Conclusions
Within the studied group (i.e. Lachnaceae excl. Lachnellula), 61 species were confirmed from the Czech Republic. However, there are
still groups less studied, e.g. Dasyscyphella, lignicolous species of Lasiobelonium and Perrotia. So, a higher number of species in the Czech Republic is expected.


The new combinations Brunnipila brunneola (Desm.) M. Chleb. and Incrucipulum uralense (Chleb.) Chleb. et Suková (Ural) were proposed (Article I, IV). A new species Fuscolachnum hainesii Chleb. et Suková (Chukotka) was described (Article IV). New name Neodasyscypha Suková et Spooner was proposed (Article II).

A correct interpretation of the following names was introduced: Brunnipila brunneola, B. fuscescens, B. fuscescens var. fagicola, Lachnum pubescens (Rehm) Svrček, L. rhizophilum (Fucke7) Velen., Peziza dryophila Pers. and Peziza sulphurea.

The taxonomic study of herbicolous species of Lachnum inferred from individual specimens (Article VII) was started.

During molecular study (Article VI), we found out that the specimens of Capitotricha bicolor from Alnus viridis may be different from Capitotricha bicolor s.str., however, it still needs a larger set of material to be studied from the molecular point of view. The clade of subtropical long-spored species sequenced and studied by Cantrell and Hanlin, later proposed to be close to Capitotricha by Baral, stood up as a separate genus in our analysis. The generic name available for these species is Erioscyphella Kirschst. as proposed by Haines and Bonord.

The work exceeded the area of Central Europe several times.