

## A new species of *Aspergillus* from *Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say.

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In order to approach the biological control of Colorado-beetle, a great number of moulds were isolated from dead imagoes of *Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say, perished in the insectariums of the Colorado-beetle Research Laboratory of the Hungarian Research Institute for Plant Protection, (e. g. *Aspergillus flavipes* [Bain. et Sart.]. Thom et Church, *Aspergillus ochraceus* Wilhelm, *Aspergillus elegans* Gasperini, *Scopulariopsis brevicaulis* [Sacc.] Bainier, *Beauveria bassiana* [Bals.] Vuill.

From a dead Colorado-beetle a new species of *Aspergillus* was isolated, belonging to the "ochraceus group" of Thom and Raper.

### *Aspergillus Petrakii* Vörös sp. nov.

Mycelio luteo, submergente; conidiophoris solitariis, tuberculosis, luteis, 250—800  $\Rightarrow$  5.0—7.5  $\mu$  magnis; capitulis pallide-ochraceis, radiatis; vesiculis globosis, 10—30  $\mu$  diam.; sterigmatibus primariis saepe inflatis, 5.0—10.0  $\Rightarrow$  4.0—7.2  $\mu$ , Sterigmatibus secundariis 5.0—8.3  $\Rightarrow$  3.0—4.5  $\mu$  magnis; conidiis globosis, vix tuberculosis, 3.0—3.5  $\mu$  diam.; raro capitulis "secundariis" minoribus formalis; sclerotiis nullis.

Colonies growing somewhat restrictedly on Czapek's solution agar at 25 C°, attaining a diameter of 2.5 cm. in 5 days, central colony area emerging slightly, all other parts of the colonies being flatted, and radially furrowed. Areal mycelia almost completely absent, the conspicuously yellow mycelia submerged into the agar. Reserve of colony yellow to yellowish-brown then of a castanien-brown shade. Conidial heads ranging from small to large, in colour ochraceous-avellanus, globose, radiate. Conidiophores relatively sparsely produced, with yellow and pitted walls, relatively short, 250—500  $\Rightarrow$  5.0—7.5  $\mu$  (rarely up to 800  $\mu$  length). Vesicles up to 10—30  $\mu$  in diameter, globose. Sterigmata in two series, primary ones comparatively short, often characteristically inflated, 5.0—10  $\Rightarrow$  4.0—7.2  $\mu$  (rarely up to 12.0  $\mu$  length.), secondary sterigmata commonly 5.0—8.3  $\Rightarrow$  3.0—4.5  $\mu$ . Conidia globose up to 3.0—3.5  $\mu$  in diameter, with walls very delicately pitted. Rudimentary heads also present, very little

in size, bearing only a few number of sterigmata (about 3—6). Sclerotia absent.

This species strongly differs from the other members of the “ochraceus group” in the following characters:

1. Conidiophores short, generally up to 250—500  $\mu$  length.
2. Primary sterigmata short, inflated, generally 5—10  $\Rightarrow$  4—7.2  $\mu$ .
3. Mycelia almost completely submerged, bright yellow in colour.
4. Sclerotia absent.

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