

Andreánszkya vértensis nov. gen. et nov. spec.

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With one Textfig.

Andreánszkya Tóth nov. gen.

Perithecia singularia, astromatica, atra, erumpentia, plus-minus pyriformia, asci pedicellati, sporae aseptatae, mature fuscae, fusoideae vel elongato-fusoideae, pro ratione magnae, subtus appendice primaria valde reducta, infra apicem superiorem poris 4 germinationis, apicibus ambobus 1—1 appendice hyalina sicut appendicibus secundariis instructae.

Proximum generi *Pleurage* Fr., sed genus hoc novum propter magnitudinem sporarum et imprimis poros 4 germinationis earum ab eo bene distinctum.

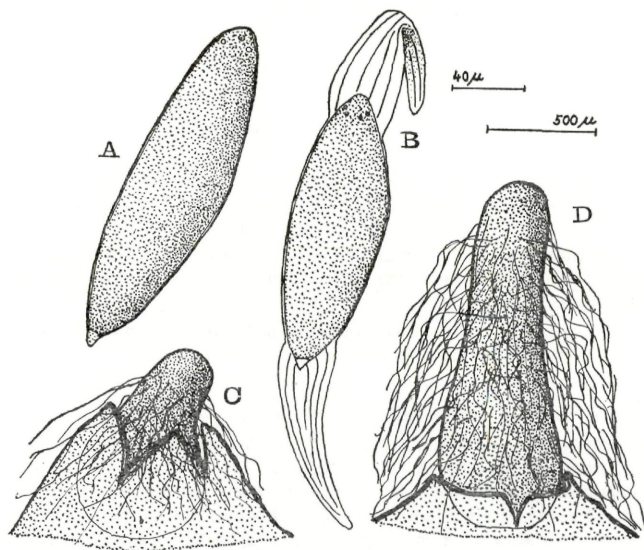
Genus hoc novum nominavi in honorem G á b o r A n d r e á n s z k y, professoris „scientiae amabilis“, magistri mei.

Andreánszkya vértensis Tóth nov. spec.

Perithecia singularia, astromatica, atra, mature coriacea, pyriformia, erumpentia, 1100—2000 μ alta, 630—700 μ lata; ostiolum plus-minus cylindraceum, 350—400 μ crassum, usque ad unam tertiam partem, vel paene ad dimidium altitudinis totius perithecii altum, apice pertusum. Perithecium totum indumento laxo hypharum brunnearum, non vel rarissime ramosarum, cca. 1,8—2,3 μ crassarum circumdatum. Asci fusoidei vel fusoideo-clavati, cca. 460 \times 140 μ , breviter pedicellati, octospori, maturitate mox diffuentes. Sporae in ascis biseriatae, immature flavae, deinde brunneae, ad ultimum brunneo-fuscae, opacae, immo nigrae, 140—200 \times 55—70 μ , plus-minus fusoideae vel fusoideo-elongatae, subtus appendice primaria valde reducta sicut apiculo conico colore dilutiore cca. 9 μ longo, infra apicem superiorem poris 4 germinationis cca. 4,5 μ diam., apicibus ambobus sporarum 1—1 appendice secundaria sporae longitudine aequali, hyalina, longitudinaliter striata, plus-minus elongate trianguliformi (Fig. 1).

Hab: in fimo. — 4806. In fimo cervino. In monte „Somlyós“ montium „Vértesség“, pr. pag. Csákvár, Hungaria 22. X. 1963. leg.: S. Tóth Typus in Herbario Musei Historiae Naturalis Hungarici, Budapest, Hungaria.

Perithecia more or less pyriform, more or less immersed in substrate, when mature coriaceous, dark-coloured, 1100—2000 μ high, 630—700 μ wide. More or less cylindrical ostium well developed, as long as one-third to one-half of entire perithecial length; width 350—400 μ . Entire perithecium or its portion towering above the substrate covered by lax web of brown, septate, about 1,8—2,3 μ thick, not or rarely



ramifying hyphae. Asci fusiform or fusoideo-clavate, 8-spored, about $460 \times 140 \mu$, pedicel short, disappearing short after maturation of spores. Spores in asci biseriate, initially yellow, tending to brown, olive-greenish, finally blackish-brown, indeed black, $140-200 \times 55-70 \mu$, fusiform or cylindrico-fusiform. On basal end a conical, about 9 μ long apex, lighter than other portions of spore, to be considered as a reduced primary appendage corresponding to similar sporal appendage of *Pleuraea taenioides* Griff. In immediate vicinity of upper apex of spore 4 rounded, slightly convex germinative pores. These germinative pores observable only when spores already brown or greenish brown, then rather conspicuous owing to their light or almost hyaline state. When spores turned dark, germinative pores indiscernible. I was unable to observe germinating spores, thus I did not see the function of the

germinative pores. On both ends of spores a hyaline, more or less elongately triangular, longitudinally striate secondary appendage each, basally about as wide as spore, their length also about identical with sporal length.

The fungus described above belongs to the new genus *Andreánszkyia* named in honour of my master, Gábor Andreánszky, Professor of Botany. Owing to its sporal dimensions and four germinative pores situated in the vicinity of the upper apex of the spores, it takes a special place, being in relation with the genus *Pleurage* Fr. Due to the reduced primary appendage on the lower end of the spores, its spores show a rather obvious similarity to those of the species *Pleurage taenioides* Griff. and of the *Pleurage neglecta* (Hansen) C. Moreau.

The dimensions of the spores, especially their length, show a considerable fluctuation. According to my observations, the perithecia developed on an almost desiccated substrate were, on the average, much smaller-spored, than those developing on a still moderately wet excrement. In their mature state, the spores strongly cohere, owing to their well developed secondary appendages and the mucous substance of the liquified asci. The spores expressed through the pore of the ostium remain adhering to the external surface of the ostium.

Culture experiments made with such expressed spores and with perithecia were invariably unsuccessful on a maltagar substrate.

Relative to the taxonomy of the fungus also other conception as the former is imaginable. The spores of *Andreánszkyia vértensis* sp. n. are similar to those of *Pleurage neglecta* (Hansen) C. Moreau and of *Pleurage taenioides* Griff. in spite of all differences. This circumstance may suggest the assumption, that *Andreánszkyia vértensis* may also be incorporate in the genus *Pleurage* Fr. sensu C. Moreau. The similarity is however only little relative to the great differences and so a quite near relation is not probable.

The above opinions I discussed with Mr. E. Müller (Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule, Zürich) who agreed with me in the view that the classification of the fungus in a new genus seems to be the most appropriate.

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