

Forest Microfungi. III. Some New Taxa of Ascomycetes *)

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Abstract. Description and illustrations of 5 new species of Ascomycetes viz. *Didymosphaeria macrospora*, *Botryosphaeria cassiaeicola*, *Boerlagomyces macrosporus*, *Thaxteriella silentvalliensis* and *Thyronectria odinae*, all being collected in the forests of Kerala (S. India).

During the course of mycological surveys into the forests of Kerala (South India), some rare and interesting Ascomycetes inhabiting various plant substrates were collected. These were further studied in detail with respect to their morphology, taxonomy and systematics. The present communication gives an account of only five such Ascomycetes which have been described as new species on the basis of comparative morphology and host-relationship.

The exsiccati have been deposited at Ajrekar Mycological Herbarium (AMH) of the Research Institute, Poona, India.

1. *Didymosphaeria macrospora* sp. nov. (Fig. 1, A—D)

Ascomata (pseudothecia) omnino-innata, ostiolata, uniloculata, globosa vel sub-globosa, nigra, crustosa, 350—500 μ m; pariete pseudoparenchymatico e cellulis extus crassiusculis, intus tenuiter tunicatis composito, 25—40 μ m crass. Asci cylindracei vel cylindraceo-clavati, hyalini, bitunicati, octospori, 75—90 $\times$ 12—15 μ m. Ascosporae fusideo-cylindraceae, utrinque rotundatae, leniter curvatae, brunneae, medio septatae, ad septum leniter constrictae, 25—30.5 $\times$ 5—7 μ m; pseudoparaphyses filiformes, numerosae. Ad ramos Barleriae. India. Typus AHM 3873.

Ascomata (pseudothecia) completely embedded in the host tissue, black, crustose, ostiolate, globose to sub-globose, uniloculate, 350—500 μ m across. Ostioles protruding and becoming erumpent by penetrating the epidermis with a distinct neck. The wall consists of thick-walled outer cells and thin-walled inner cells, 25—40 μ m in thickness. Asci in wall layers, stipitate, cylindric to clavate, hyaline, bitunicate, paraphysate, 8-spored, 75—90 $\times$ 12—15 μ m. Ascospores irregularly biseriate, fusoid-cylindric, rounded and tapering at the ends, slightly curved, 1-septate, slightly constricted at septa, dark

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brown, $25-30.5 \times 5-7 \mu\text{m}$. Pseudoparaphyses present, filiform, numerous.

Matrix: On dead twigs of *Barleria* sp. (Fam. Acanthaceae); Leg. K. I. M. V. at Devikulam, Kerala, India, 23. 1. 1976, AHM 3873 (Holotypus).

Remarks: The present fungus belongs to the Pleosporaceae and differs from other known species of the genus (HOLM 1957, SCHEIN-

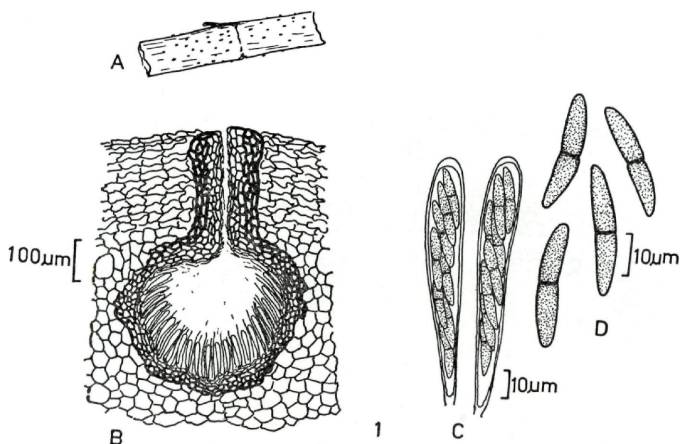


Fig. 1. *Didymosphaeria macrospora* sp. nov. A. Habit. B. Pseudothecium. C. Asci. D. Ascospores

FFLUG 1958, MÜLLER & v. ARX 1962, MUKERJI & JUNEJA 1975) by possessing much larger ascospores.

2. *Botryosphaeria cassiaeicola* sp. n. (Fig. 2, A—D)

Ascomata (pseudothecia) solitaria vel aggregata, omnino immersa, unilocularia, globosa vel hemisphaerica, brunnea vel nigrescentia, parietibus constantibus e cellulis crassis ($25-45 \mu\text{m}$ crassitudine), ostiolata, $300-375 \mu\text{m}$ diam. Asci cylindrici vel clavati, apophysati, brevipedicellati, hyalini, bitunicati, octospori, $115-145 \times 22.5-30.5 \mu\text{m}$. Ascospores biseriatae vel irregulares, unicellulares, ellipsoideae, brunneae vel fuscobrunneae, $33-37 \times 12.5-15.5 \mu\text{m}$. Ad ramos Cassiae. India. Typus AMH 3870.

Ascomata (pseudothecia) solitary or aggregated in groups, completely embedded in host tissue, globose to hemisphaeric, brown to black, wall formed of thick-walled cells, wall being $25-45 \mu\text{m}$, ostiolate, with slightly projected neck, $300-375 \mu\text{m}$ diam. Asci

originating from basal layer, cylindric to clavate, aparaphysate, hyaline, bitunicate, 8-spored, short-stalked, $115-145 \times 22.5-30.5 \mu\text{m}$. Ascospores (sometimes irregularly) biserial, ellipsoid, one-celled, brown to dark brown, $33-37 \times 12.5-15.5 \mu\text{m}$.

Matrix: On dead twigs of *Cassia fistula* L. (Fam. Leguminosae), leg. K. I. M. V. at Peechi, Kerala, India, 25. 10. 1975, No. AMH 3870 (Holotypus).

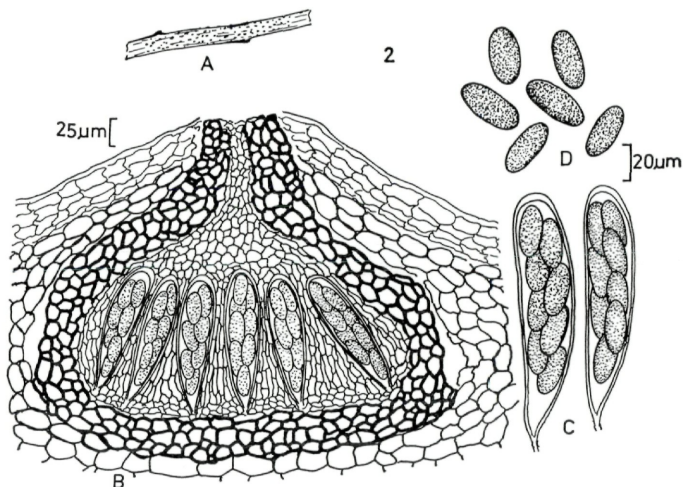


Fig. 2. *Botryosphaeria cassiaeicola* sp. n. A. Habit. B. Pseudothecium. C. Asci. D. Ascospores

Remarks: According to the literature no species of *Botryosphaeria* are described from *Cassia fistula* L. or related species so far (ARX & MÜLLER 1954, MACFARLANE 1968, BILGRAMI et al. 1979). Besides, the fungus under study proved to be distinct in morphology etc. from other known species of *Botryosphaeria* (ARX & MÜLLER 1954) including *B. arxii* RAO & NARENDRA (RAO & NARENDRA 1974).

3. *Boerlagomyces macrosporus* sp. nov. (Fig. 3, A—D)

Ascomata (pseudothecia) sparsa vel laxe gregaria, superficialia, globosa, atra, praecipue ad basim myceliosa, $200-300 \mu\text{m}$ diam. Peridium usque ad $40 \mu\text{m}$ latum ($30-45 \mu\text{m}$) ex textura prismatica vel angulari, brunnea, extus crusta carbonacea. Asci cylindrici vel saccati, bitunicati, hyalini, octospori, breviter stipitati, $100-160 \times 20-50 \mu\text{m}$. Ascosporae subellipsoideae, olivaceo-

brunneae, cellulis terminalibus subhyalinis, muriformes, usque ad 14 septis transversis et paucis septis longitudinalibus instructae, $50-60.5 \times 17-21 \mu\text{m}$. Ad lignum putridum. India. Typus AMH 3874.

Ascomata (pseudothecia) superficial, scattered or gregarious, globose, with black basal mycelium, $200-300 \mu\text{m}$ diam. The outer wall consists of thick-walled prismatic to angular brown cells with carbonaceous walls, $30-45 \mu\text{m}$. Asci cylindric with short stipe, bitunicate, 8-spored, hyaline, $100-160 \times 20-50 \mu\text{m}$. Ascospores sub-

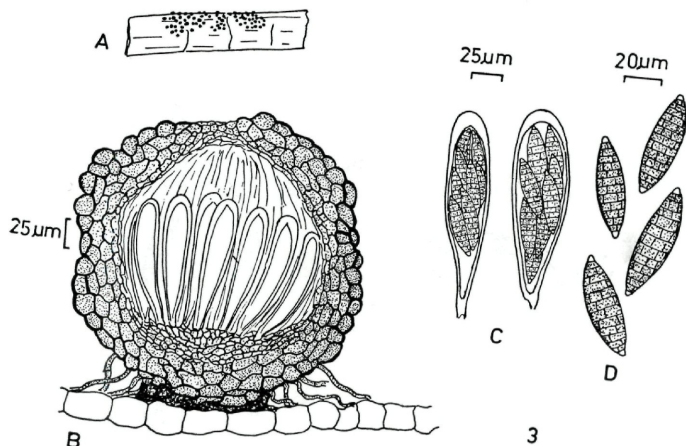


Fig. 3. *Boerlagomyces macrosporus* sp. n. A. Habit. B. Pseudothecium. C. Asci. D. Ascospores

ellipsoid, muriform, $50-60.5 \times 17-21 \mu\text{m}$, olivaceous brown, terminal cells subhyaline, with up to 14 transverse and few longitudinal septa.

Matrix: On dead wood of a dicot plant, leg. K. I. M. V. at Manjaly, Ekm., Kerala, India, 2. 10. 1977, No. AMH 3874 (Holotypus).

Remarks: The present pleosporaceous collection of *Boerlagomyces* BUTZIN (Willdenowia, 8: 37-40, 1977) differs from *Teichospora* FÜCKEL in the habit of ascomata being superficial in very early stages (person. commun. from Dr. E. MÜLLER).

4. *Thaxteriella silentvalliensis* sp. nov. (Fig. 4, A-D)

Ascomata (pseudothecia) superficialia, fusca, in subiculo ex hyphis atrobrunneis septatis et ramosis, aggregata, globosa, uniloculata, erumpentia, cupulata, ostiolata, pseudoparenchymatica, e cellulis crassiuscule tunicatis

nigrescentibus composita, $440-500 \times 430-516 \mu\text{m}$. Paries pseudotheciorum $28-40 \mu\text{m}$ crassus. Asci cylindrici vel clavati, antice late rotundati, pedicellati, bitunicati, octospori, $150-245 \times 25.5-30.5 \mu\text{m}$. Ascospores cylindrico-fusiformae, $10-14$ septatae, plerumque aliquantum curvatae vel rectae, leves, extremis rotundatae, olivaceo-brunneae, $60-87.5 \times 11-12 \mu\text{m}$. Paraphysioidea numerosa, filiformes et hyalina. Ad lignum putridum. India. Typus AMH 3815.

Ascomata (pseudothecia) superficial, black, aggregated, on a subiculum of dark-brown, septate, branched hyphae, globose, uniloculate, ostiolate, made-up of thick-walled pseudoparenchymatic cells (wall $28-40 \mu\text{m}$ thick), $440-500 \times 430-516 \mu\text{m}$. Asci cylindric to

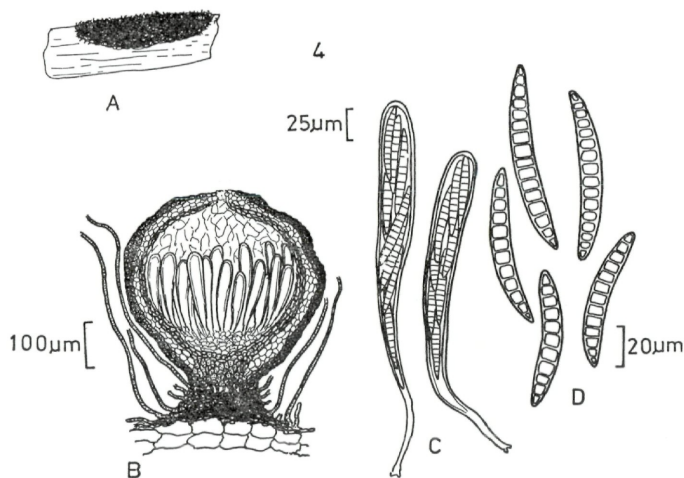


Fig. 4. *Thaxteriella silentvalliensis* sp. nov. A. Habit. B. Pseudothecium. C. Asci. D. Ascospores

clavate, rounded at the apex, arranged in wall layers, usually with a long stipe, bitunicate, octosporous, $150-235 \times 25.5-30.5 \mu\text{m}$. Ascospores cylindric to fusiform, $10-14$ septate, usually somewhat curved, smooth, slightly tapering towards the rounded ends, olivaceous brown, $60-87.5 \times 11-12 \mu\text{m}$. Paraphysoids numerous, thread-like, hyaline, filiform.

Matrix: On dead wood of a dicot plant, leg. K. I. M. V. at Silent Valley, Kerala, India, 21. I. 1976, No. AMH 3815 (Holotypus).

Remarks: The genus *Thaxteriella* (Sphaeriales) was proposed by PETRAK (1924) with *T. corticola* as its type species (collected in Central

America). *Thaxteriella* is closely related to *Herpotrichia* FCKL. in possessing globose and black ascocarps with a subiculum formed of smooth, thick-walled hyphae and bitunicate asci. However, it can be distinguished from the latter by the profusely developed subiculum, sunken perithecia, besides shape and septation of ascospores (DHARNE & MÜLLER, 1969). PIROZYNSKI (1972) observed an associated conidial state (*Helicoma* sp.) in *T. pezizula* (BERK. & CURT.) PETR.

DHARNE & MÜLLER (1969) reported this genus for the first time from India (*Thaxteriella indica*), the material being collected from Mahabaleshwar (Maharashtra). NARENDRA (1974) rediscovered the

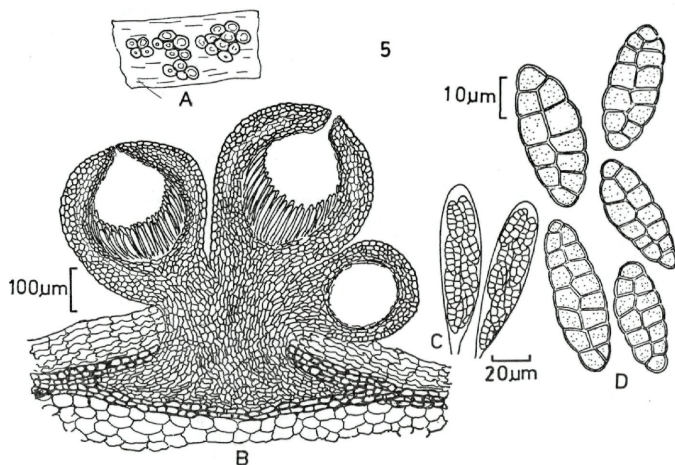


Fig. 5. *Thyronectria odinae* sp. nov. A. Habit. B. Perithecia. C. Asci. D. Ascospores

same species at the same locality. Recently, SUBHEDAR (1977) proposed a new species viz. *T. eugeniae*, on twigs of *Eugenia jambolana* L., collected from Sitanadi, S. India. The present taxon of Pleosporaceae resembles *Thaxteriella indica* DHARNE & MÜLLER (1969) in some respects, especially in the shape and size of the ascospores but differs from it in having distinctly larger perithecia and ascospores with comparatively less numbers of transverse septa.

5. *Thyronectria odinae* sp. nov. (Fig. 5, A—D)

Perithecia superficialia, constante e stroma arcte aggregata, globosa vel sub-globosa, laeves, rufobrunnea, 300–450 µm diam. Paries perithecorum 30–55 µm crassus. Asci clavati vel cylindrici, aparaphysati, unitunicati,

hyalini vel sub-hyalini, octospori, $85-100 \times 15-20.5 \mu\text{m}$. Ascospores hyalinae, laeves, biseriatae, muriformes, usque ad 8 septis transversalibus et 1 septo longitudinali instructae, $30-38.5 \times 12-15.5 \mu\text{m}$. Ad corticem Odinae. India. Typus AMH 3822.

Perithecia superficial, in dense clusters on a stromatic base, globose to sub-globose, smooth-walled, reddish-brown, wall $30-55 \mu\text{m}$ thick, collapsing and appearing cup-shaped, $300-450 \mu\text{m}$ in diameter. Asci clavate to cylindric, non-paraphysate, 8-spored, unitunicate, hyaline, $85-100 \times 15-20.5 \mu\text{m}$. Ascospores hyaline to sub-hyaline (straw-coloured), smooth-walled, biseriate, muriform, up to 8 transverse septa and one central longitudinal septum, $30-38.5 \times 12-15.5 \mu\text{m}$.

Matrix: On bark of *Odina wodier* ROXB. (Fam. Anacardiaceae) (in association with *Acanthonitschkea argentinensis* SPEG.), leg. K. I. M. V. at Thekkady, Kerala, India, 24. 1. 1976, No. AMH 3822 (Holotypus).

Remarks: The present taxon of *Hypocreales* shows some resemblance to *Thyronectria berolinensis* (SACC.) SEAYER (SEAYER, 1909) especially in the shape and size of perithecia but differs from it, however, in having comparatively larger ascospores (ascospores of *T. berolinensis* $18-20 \times 6-8 \mu\text{m}$).

The genus *Thyronectria* SACC. appears to be a new generic record for India (BUTLER & BISBY 1960, MUKERJI & JUNEJA 1975, BILGRAMI et al. 1979), though *Thyronectria lamyi* var. *pakistani* (person. comm. from Dr. E. MÜLLER) has already been described from Kagan Valley, Pakistan.

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