

## Life-History Studies of Brazilian Ascomycetes 6<sup>1)</sup>

Three species of *Tubeufia* with, respectively,  
dictyosporous/pycnidial and helicosporous anamorphs

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**Abstract.** *Tubeufia amazonensis* SAMUELS, ROSSMAN & E. MÜLLER sp. nov. (anamorph = *Monodictys*-like and *Asteromella*-like) is described. *Tubeufia paludosa* (CROUAN & CROUAN) ROSSMAN (anamorph = *Helicomycetes*-like) and *T. palmarum* (TORREND) SAMUELS, ROSSMAN & E. MÜLLER comb. nov. (anamorph = *Helicomycetes*-like) are redescribed from Brazilian collections. Taxonomy of the *T. paludosa* group is discussed. There are at least two species whose ascumata are morphologically identical to those of the type specimen of *T. paludosa*. The anamorph of one is helicosporous and is dictyosporous for the other. The name *T. paludosa* is referred to those collections having helicosporous anamorphs. The relationship of *Tubeufia* PENZIG & SACCARDO to *Thaxteriella* PETRAK, *Melioliphila* SPEGAZZINI and *Byssocallis* SYDOW is discussed as are the helicosporous anamorphs found in *Tubeufia* and *Thaxteriella*.

### Introduction

ROSSMAN (1977) found that ascumata of the three original species of *Tubeufia* PENZIG & SACCARDO, *T. anceps* PENZIG & SACCARDO, *T. coronata* PENZIG & SACCARDO and *T. javanica* PENZIG & SACCARDO (the lectotype *vide* CLEMENTS & SHEAR 1931) cannot be distinguished from ascumata of *T. paludosa* (CROUAN & CROUAN) ROSSMAN (= *Nectria paludosa* CROUAN & CROUAN, ROSSMAN 1977). We have found, however, that the actual identity of the type species of *Tubeufia* is in doubt. Ascumata morphologically identical to those of *T. paludosa* are often associated with a helicosporous hyphomycete (fig. 1, B) and three recent Azorian collections (CUP) produced helicosporous conidia in cultures derived from solitary ascospores. WEBSTER (1951) obtained helicosporous conidia from isolated ascospores of *T. helicomycetes* HOHNEL (= *T. paludosa* *vide* ROSSMAN 1977) and helicoconidia are present on the type specimen of *T. javanica* (PAD!). These results

<sup>1)</sup> Part I in Sydowia 31. Supported in part by projecto Flora Amazonica—The New York Botanical Garden (NSF INT-77-17704) and by a grant from the American Philosophical Society to the senior author. Dr. O. PETRINI, ETH Zürich, prepared the Latin diagnosis.

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suggest that *T. paludosa* is a common, well defined species that has a helicosporous anamorph. This picture was clouded by a New Zealand collection (GJS 77—24, PDD) which is morphologically identical to *T. paludosa*. Colonies derived from seven solitary ascospores produced a *Monodictys*-like state. *Monodictys*-like conidia were abundant on the substrate, rotting dicotyledonous wood, and were also found associated with a Panamanian collection (DUMONT-PA 1838, NY!) of a *Tubeufia* which was seemingly identical to *T. paludosa*. Helicosporous conidia were not found on either of the specimens and they were not formed in cultures of the New Zealand collection. Furthermore, *Monodictys*-like conidia were not found in cultures of specimens of the Azorian collections.

There appear to be at least two species whose ascomata are morphologically identical to *Tubeufia paludosa* and, given our present knowledge, they can be distinguished only through their anamorphs. The species in the group have been described on the basis of ascospore length and ascomatal ornamentation. The length of scolecosporous ascospores seems to be a function of age and the various ascomatal embellishments intergrade in their form. In the absence of information to the contrary, we accept the synonymy given by ROSSMAN (1977) for *T. paludosa*. In an effort to save this old name, we refer those species having helicosporous conidia, the most common species, to *T. paludosa*. Whether one of the other names in the complex can be applied to the species having *Monodictys*-like conidia is the subject of continuing study which is beyond the scope of the present paper.

A second problem concerning *Tubeufia* is its relationship to *Thaxteriella* PETRAK. If we had only the type species, there would be no problem in distinguishing the two genera as *Tubeufia paludosa* and *Thaxteriella pezizula* (BERKELEY & CURTIS) PETRAK (= *T. corticola* PETRAK, PIROZYNSKI 1972) are quite distinct from each other.

*Tubeufia paludosa* has waxy, pale yellow to white, egg-shaped, non-subiculose ascomata. The ascomatal wall is relatively thin and has a characteristic structure. Cells at the surface of the wall are distinctly horizontally elongated and the cells of the wall in longitudinal section are elliptic in outline, thin-walled and hyaline; asci arise from a more or less deep cushion of ascogenous hyphae. Ascospores are greater than 150  $\mu\text{m}$  long. As was discussed above, two anamorphs are attributed to this „collective” species, one helicosporous and one dictyosporous.

*Thaxteriella pezizula* has fleshy, black, globose ascomata produced composed of thick-walled cells. The cells at the surface of the wall have no apparent polarity. Asci arise from a hymenium of ascogenous hyphae that is evenly distributed over the lower ascomatal wall. Ascospores are less than 100  $\mu\text{m}$  long. The anamorph of *T. pezi-*

*zula* is *Helicoma*-like and pedicellate, dictyoseptate structures are associated with the helicosporous state (PIROZYNSKI 1972).

*Thaxteriella* is well defined. The four known species do not differ greatly from *T. pezizula* and the only known anamorphs, these for *T. pezizula* and *T. roraimense* SAMUELS & E. MÜLLER, are helicosporous. The problem arises in deciding what is NOT *Tubeufia* since the species included in that genus exhibit a continuous gradation from *Thaxteriella pezizula* to such hypocreoid, hyperparasitic genera as *Melioliphila* SPEGAZZINI and *Byssocallis* SYDOW (Table 1).

In *Tubeufia-Thaxteriella* three groups of species can be distinguished by ascomatal wall structure and, to a lesser extent, in ascomatal color. One group, including *Tubeufia paludosa* and *T. amazonensis* SAMUELS, ROSSMAN & E. MÜLLER has the characters outlined above for *T. paludosa*. A second group includes *Thaxteriella pezizula* and *Tubeufia helicoma* (PHILLIPS & PLOWRIGHT) PIROZYNSKI. These species have the characteristics of *Thaxteriella pezizula*. *Tubeufia amazonensis* has features intermediate between the two groups and gives an indication of the close relationship between the two genera. The ascomatal wall has a structure similar to that of *T. paludosa*. It also resembles the *T. paludosa*-like collections from New Zealand and Panama because it forms a *Monodictys*-like anamorph. It is like *Thaxteriella pezizula* in having a dark ascomatal wall and the dictyoseptate structures associated with the helicosporous state may be analogous to the dictyoconidia of *T. "paludosa"* from New Zealand and of *T. amazonensis*.

A third group of species includes *Tubeufia cerea* (BERKELEY & CURTIS) HÖHNEL and *T. palmarum* (TORREND) SAMUELS, ROSSMAN & E. MÜLLER. Ascumata of these species are yellow but their structure is neither equivalent to that of *T. paludosa* nor to *Thaxteriella pezizula*. In features of ascomatal structure, asci, ascospores and fungicolous habitat, a relationship to *Melioliphila* and *Byssocallis* is suggested. Furthermore, the supposed, but unproven, anamorphs of *Melioliphila*, *Byssocallis*, *Eriomyopsis* SPEGAZZINI and *Chionomyces* DEIGHTON & PIROZYNSKI (DEIGHTON & PIROZYNSKI 1972, PIROZYNSKI 1976) have sympodial, holoblastic conidiogenous denticles and phragmosporous conidia. It is not difficult to see a similarity to these in the anamorphs of *T. palmarum* and *T. cerea* (figs. 5 C, D). Although *T. cerea* and *T. palmarum* are saprobic while *Melioliphila* and *Byssocallis* are hyperparasitic, all are fungicolous. This difference in habitat is no obstacle since many genera of fungi have species adapted to both specialized and non-specialized habitats.

A feature common to all of the above groups is the production of helicosporous anamorphs. Given our present poor state of knowledge concerning the helicosporous fungi, very little taxonomic use can be made of them. Most descriptions do not indicate the nature of the

conidiogenous loci. A comparison of conidiogenous loci of *T. palmarum* and *T. cerea* on one hand and the anamorph of *T. paludosa* on the other hand reveals major differences in conidiogenesis. In *T. palmarum* and *T. cerea*, conidia arise from thin-walled pegs that proliferate sympodially; no apparent scar remains on either the conidium or the conidiogenous peg after dehiscence. In *T. paludosa* the conidiogenous locus appears as a refractive, circular, cicatrized scar with a pore in the middle thus indicating that these are poroconidia. Such a development has not previously been reported for helicosporous hyphomycetes. A third type of conidiogenous scar is seen in *Thaxteriella pezizula* (PIROZYNSKI 1972, fig. 13) and *T. roraimensis* (SAMUELS & MÜLLER 1979, fig. 2 D) wherein each locus has a flat, refractive scar but with no obvious pore. The wall of the conidiogenous peg is not appreciably thinner than that of the subtending hypha, as is the case in *T. cerea* and *T. palmarum*. These random observations suggest the possibility of recognizing three genera in this group of ascomycetes but many more helicosporous fungi must be examined before anything certain can be said. With the helicosporous hyphomycetes, as with many other groups, it is necessary to move beyond the spectacular aspect of the conidial morphology to the more significant feature of conidiogenesis. This need has already been expressed by PIROZYNSKI (1972) who emphasized the need to carefully describe conidiogenous cells, attachment of conidia and associated conidial forms.

### Descriptions of the Species

1. *Tubeufia paludosa* (CROUAN & CROUAN) ROSSMAN, Mycologia 69: 383. 9 Mai 1977. — Figs. 1—2.  
= *Nectria paludosa* CROUAN & CROUAN, Florule du Finistere p. 38. 1867.

ANAMORPH: *Helicomycetes*-like.

TELEOMORPH: Mycelium not apparent except for black hyphae growing into the substrate from ascomatal base. Ascomata perithecioid, solitary, scattered; pale yellow becoming progressively brown from base to apex, darker when dry; elongate, ovoid to clavate, non-papillate, 380—480  $\mu\text{m}$  high  $\times$  200—270  $\mu\text{m}$  wide; wall smooth; collapsing by lateral pinching when dry, collapsed ascomata not swelling in 3% KOH; no soluble pigment or color change in 3% KOH or 100% lactic acid. Ascomatal wall ca. 35  $\mu\text{m}$  wide, cells in surface view horizontally elongated, 10—16  $\times$  ca. 7  $\mu\text{m}$ , walls 1.5—2  $\mu\text{m}$  thick. Longitudinal section: cells elliptic to globose in outline, 10—16  $\times$  ca. 7  $\mu\text{m}$ , walls 2—2.5  $\mu\text{m}$  thick, becoming progressively more flattened toward the interior; cells lining the locule flat, thin-walled; cells at the surface of ascomatal base brown, joined to the substrate through brown, unbranched, septate, 4  $\mu\text{m}$  wide hyphae. Ostiolar region lacking hairs or other ornaments; composed of elliptic, thin-walled or slightly

thick-walled, hyaline cells measuring ca.  $9 \times 5 \mu\text{m}$ ; many cells in the region of the unopened ostiolar region papillate, ca.  $10 \times 3-5 \mu\text{m}$ .

Asci bitunicate, narrowly clavate, (135-)  $165-225 \times 9-11 \mu\text{m}$ , 8-spored; apices rounded, thickened, with a "nasse apicale"; bases pointed to pedicellate; ascospores multiseriate, the lower 10-50

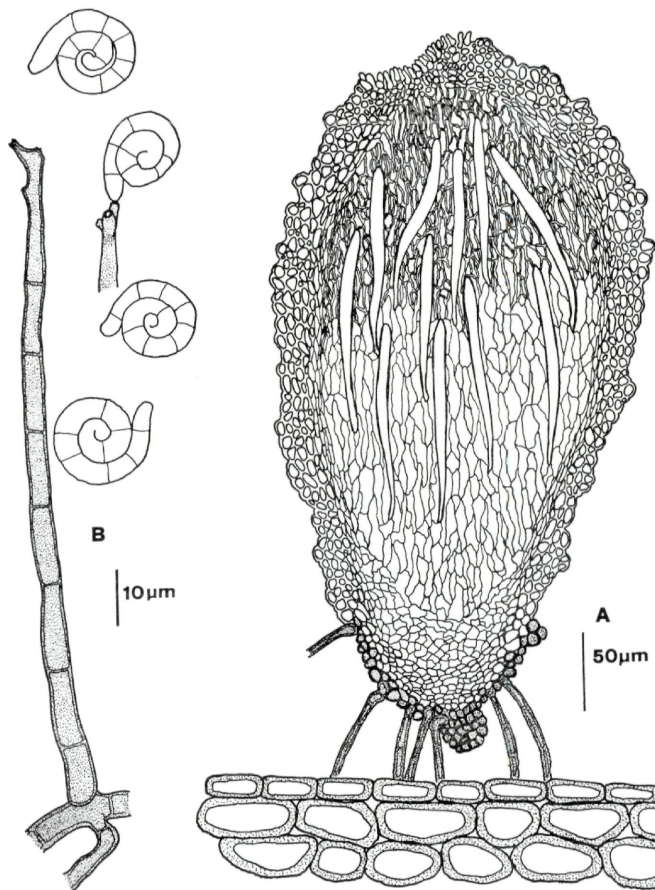


Fig. 1. *Tubeuftia paludosa* (DUMONT-BR 38): A. Longitudinal section of ascoma. B. Conidiophore and conidia from substrate (lactic acid, phase contrast)

(-90)  $\mu\text{m}$  of each ascus lacking ascospores; arising from different levels of a basal cushion of ascogenous hyphae that fills the lower  $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$  of each ascoma.

Ascospores fusiform with acute ends,  $45-80 \times 3-4$  (-5)  $\mu\text{m}$ , (5-) 7 (-9)-septate, not constricted at the septa, hyaline, smooth.

Interascal filaments 1-1.5  $\mu\text{m}$  wide, septate, branching.

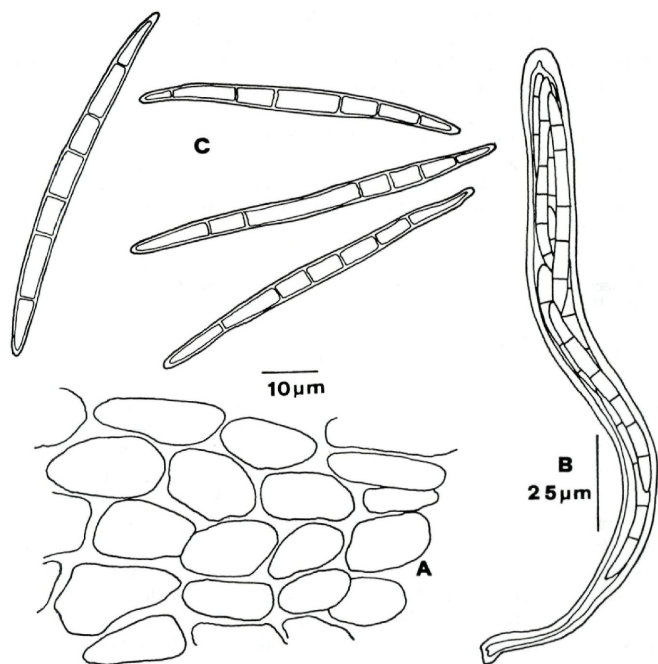


Fig. 2. *Tubefufla paludosa* (DUMONT-BR 38): A. Surface view of ascomatal well. B. Ascus. C. Ascospores

Habitat: On lignified and non-lignified plant debris.

Specimen examined: Brazil: Amazonas, Embrapa experimental station at 30 km on the Manaus-Itacoatiara Rd.; on bark and decorticated wood; FREIRE, HOSFORD, SAMUELS & BUCK; 3 Nov 1977 (DUMONT-BR 38, INPA, NY).

Notes: For synonymy of *T. paludosa* see ROSSMAN (1977). The above description of *T. paludosa* is taken from one Brazilian collection.

The species has a wide range characters; ascospores may be up to 150  $\mu\text{m}$  long and a variety of hairs or cells may be found around the ostiolar opening. The helicosporous state associated with the Brazilian collection is illustrated in fig. 1, B. Conidiophores produced in cultures from an Azorian collection (CUP-MM 2484) did not have such obvious pores in the cicatrized, conidiogenous loci.

Asci in this Brazilian collection arise from different layers of a very deep cushion of ascogenous hyphae. This is probably an extreme case for the species. Asci in a collection of *T. cylindrothecia* Seaver (CUP 34643! = *T. paludosa*) also arise from a basal cushion, although it is not as extensive as in the specimen described here.

## 2. *Tubeufia amazonensis* SAMUELS, ROSSMAN & E. MÜLLER sp. nov.

Fig. 3—4

Ascomata superficialia, nigra, gregaria, stromate absenti, fuscis hyphis ex basi ascomatis exorientibus atque in substratum penetrantibus, globosa vel obovata, papillis non instructa, 250—340  $\mu\text{m}$  alta, 150—250  $\mu\text{m}$  lata. Asci bitunicati, clavati, 60—80  $\times$  10—15  $\mu\text{m}$ , octospori. Ascosporae fusiformes, apicibus subacutis, rectae vel modice curvatae, 25—35  $\mu\text{m}$   $\times$  3—4  $\mu\text{m}$ , tri- vel quinqueseptatae, hyalinae. Paraphyses septatae, ramificantes. In ligno putrescenti. Status conidialis *Monodictyae*- et *Asteromellae*-similis.

Holotypus: DUMONT-BR 149, NY. Isotypus: INPA.

ANAMORPH: *Monodictys*-like; pycnidial state *Asteromella*-like.

TELEOMORPH: Mycelium not apparent. Ascomata perithecioid; gregarious, scattered on decorticated wood; superficial, non-stromatic, black, fleshy; dark hyphae growing from ascomatal base into substrate; globose to ovoidal, non-papillate, 250—340  $\mu\text{m}$  high  $\times$  150—250  $\mu\text{m}$  wide; wall smooth; collapsing by lateral pinching or not collapsing when dry, no soluble pigment in 3% KOH or in 100% lactic acid but cells of ascomatal wall opaque in 3% KOH and translucent in 100% lactic acid. Ascomatal wall 20—40  $\mu\text{m}$  wide; cells in surface view somewhat elongated horizontally, 16—25  $\times$  10—13  $\mu\text{m}$ , slightly thick-walled. Longitudinal section: 3—4 cell layers thick, cells elliptic in outline, 10—13  $\times$  4—5  $\mu\text{m}$ ; cells at the surface with walls ca. 1.5  $\mu\text{m}$  thick and pigmented, cells within thin-walled and hyaline. Ostiolar region composed of cells elliptic to circular in outline, 4—7  $\mu\text{m}$  diam, thin-walled, hyaline; ostiolar opening forming by cellular disintegration, non-periphysate.

Asci bitunicate, narrowly clavate to cylindrical, 60—80  $\times$  10—15  $\mu\text{m}$ , 8-spored; apices broadly rounded, thickened, with a pronounced "nasse apicale", bases rounded to pedicellate; ascospores multiseriate, forming throughout the length of each ascus; arising from different levels of a cushion of ascogenous cells at the base of each ascus. Ascospores fusiform with round ends, straight or slightly curved, 25—35  $\times$  3—4  $\mu\text{m}$ , 3—5-septate, not constricted at septa, hyaline, smooth; producing a single, unbranched, 15—30  $\mu\text{m}$  long germ-tube

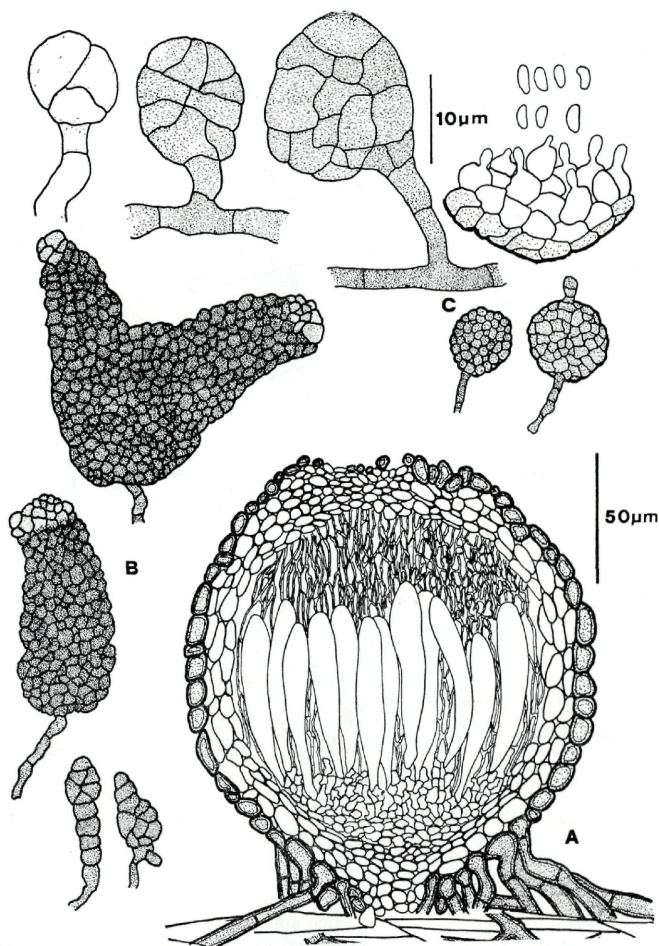


Fig. 3. *Tubeufia amazonensis* (holotype): A. Longitudinal section of ascoma. B. *Monodictys*-like conidia; young stages at bottom. C. Pycnidial development; mature pycnidia at lower right



from each end of each ascospore within 12 hrs. Interascal filaments ca. 2  $\mu\text{m}$  wide, septate, branched.

Characteristics in culture: Colonies on ME, OA and PDA, in 10 days, less than 1 cm diam, aerial mycelium lacking; surface of colony dark brown to olivaceous; immersed hyphae with globose, intercalary, solitary or catenate, brown, smooth or finely spinulose

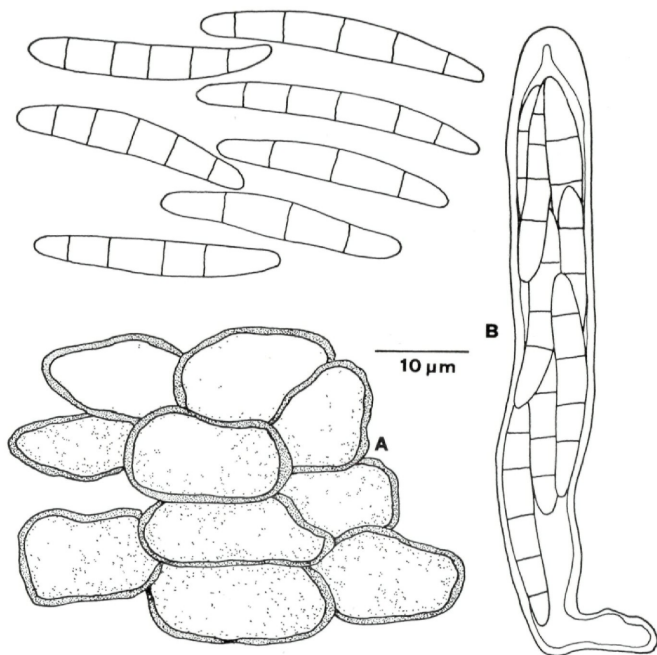


Fig. 4. *Tubeufia amazonensis* (holotype): A. Surface view of ascomatal wall. B. Ascus and ascospores

swellings. Conidiogenous cells arising as lateral outgrowths of hyphae; the initial cells dividing once and producing a 5–15  $\mu\text{m}$  long stalk and a tip cell; tip cell dividing repeatedly to form an elongated, darkly pigmented, muriform conidium 100–140  $\mu\text{m}$  long  $\times$  50–70  $\mu\text{m}$  wide; cells in surface view pseudoparenchymatous, 7–10  $\mu\text{m}$  in greatest dimension with walls 1–2  $\mu\text{m}$  thick; tips of conidia often lobed, remaining light brown.

*Asteromella*-like stage arising in the same fashion as the *Monodictys*-like stage but cellular mass remaining in the form of a 30—40  $\mu\text{m}$  diam ball and at most only light brown; enclosed in a thin, amorphous membrane; all cells of the ball apparently conidiogenous, phialidic, nearly globose, 3—5  $\mu\text{m}$  diam. Conidia allantoid to bacillar, 3—4  $\times$  1—1.5  $\mu\text{m}$ , hyaline; sometimes light brown, apical regions of *Monodictys*-like conidia producing conidiogenous locules.

Habitat: On decorticated wood.

Holotype: Brazil: Amazonas, Estação Experimental de Silvicultura Tropical, on the Manaus-Caracará Rd at a point 45 km from the intersection of the Manaus-Itacoatiara Rd; on decorticated wood, DUMONT, FREIRE, HOSFORD, SAMUELS, STEWARD, BUCK; 6 Nov 1977 (DUMONT-BR 149, NY; Isotype: INPA).

Note: The *Monodictys*-like state of *T. amazonensis* is similar to *M. lepraria* (BERKELEY) M. B. ELLIS.

3. *Tubeufia palmarum* (TORREND) SAMUELS, ROSSMAN & E. MÜLLER  
comb. nov. Figs. 5 A—C.

= *Ophionectria palmarum* TORREND, Bull. Jard. Bot. Etat 4: 8. 1914

ANAMORPH: *Helicomyces*-like.

TELEOMORPH: Mycelium not apparent. Ascoma perithecioid, solitary to gregarious, scattered, superficial, non-stromatic, fleshy; bright orange to bright yellow when wet, darker and dull yellow when dry; ostiolar opening appearing as a dark, viscid dot in the top of each ascoma; 100—300  $\mu\text{m}$  diam; wall furfuraceous to rugose; hairs arising from cells at surface of wall, 17—40  $\mu\text{m}$  long, each comprised of a chain of 2—8 nearly circular cells measuring ca. 10  $\mu\text{m}$  diam and with walls 1.5—2  $\mu\text{m}$  thick; cells of adjacent hairs may be confluent thus forming warts; ascomata becoming slightly collabent or not collapsing when dry, a yellow pigment soluble in 3% KOH, 100% lactic acid and water. Ascomatal wall 20—40  $\mu\text{m}$  wide. Longitudinal section: outer region 10—25  $\mu\text{m}$  wide, cells circular in outline, up to 10  $\mu\text{m}$  diam, walls ca. 0.5—1  $\mu\text{m}$  thick, pigmented yellow in 100% lactic acid; may be aggregated at the surface to form warts. Inner region 10—30  $\mu\text{m}$  wide; cells elliptic in outline, becoming more flattened toward the interior; 7—10  $\times$  4—6  $\mu\text{m}$ , walls 0.5—1  $\mu\text{m}$  thick; locule lined by flattened, compressed cells. Ostiolar region composed of elliptic cells, ca. 7  $\mu\text{m}$  diam, walls slightly thickened; non-periphysate.

Asci bitunicate, broadly cylindrical, 75—110  $\times$  7—10  $\mu\text{m}$ , 8-spored; apices broadly rounded, thickened, with a "nasse apicale"; bases rounded to pedicellate, ascospores bi- to tri-seriate, forming throughout the length of each ascus; forming a hymenium over the lower  $\frac{1}{3}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$  of each ascomatal wall.

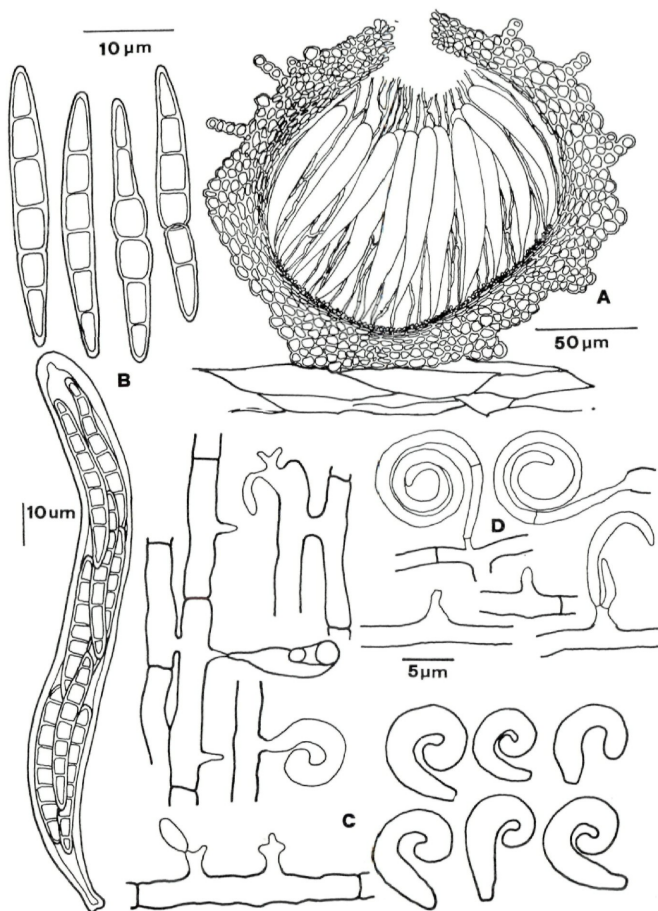


Fig. 5. A—C. *Tubeufia palmarum*. A. Longitudinal section of ascoma (DUMONT-BR 144). B. Ascus (DUMONT-BR 529) and ascospores (DUMONT-BR 144). C. Conidiogenous cells and conidia from culture (DUMONT-BR 144; lactic acid, phase contrast). D. *Tubeufia cerea* (GJS 78—61): Conidiogenous cells and conidia (lactic acid, phase contrast)

Ascospores fusiform with subacute to round ends, straight, 30–40 (–50) × 3–4  $\mu\text{m}$ , 5–7 (–9)-septate; at first not constricted at septa, later may become constricted at median septum and spore cells separating; hyaline becoming pale yellow, smooth; producing from 2–5, terminal and lateral, unbranched or once branched, 35–60  $\mu\text{m}$  long germ-tubes from each spore within 12 hrs.

Characteristics in culture: Colonies on Weak ME, in 2 weeks, 5 mm diam; aerial hyphae short, mycelium mostly immersed, light olivaceous-yellow. Conidiophores forming in extensive areas, morphologically indistinguishable from vegetative hyphae, indeterminate in length, conidia arising along the length. Conidiogenous cells polyblastic or monoblastic, intercalary; sympodial, proliferating 2–3 times, or determinate; denticulate, denticles acute, narrow, wall thinner than that of the remaining wall of the conidiogenous cell. Conidia solitary, dry, hook-shaped to coiled  $\frac{1}{4}$ – $\frac{3}{4}$  times in one plane, 0-septate; coils 4–6  $\mu\text{m}$  diam laterally and (5–) 7–8  $\mu\text{m}$  from the top of the coil to the point of dehiscence, conidial filament 1.5–2  $\mu\text{m}$  wide, basal abscission scar not seen. Sterile hairs not seen.

Habitat: On cortex, leaves of palms and ascomycetous stromata.

Holotype: Congo: Kisantu, on leaves and fragments of palm, VANDERYST 237, 23 Dec 1906 (BR!).

Additional specimens examined: Brazil: Amazonas, Estação Experimental de Silvicultura Tropical, on the Manaus-Caracará Rd at a point 45 km from the intersection of the Manaus-Itacoatiara Rd; on cortex; DUMONT, FREIRE, HOSFORD, SAMUELS, BUCK, STEWARD, 6 Nov 1977 (DUMONT-BR 144, INPA, NY); Territorio de Roraima, along the Manaus-Boa Vista Rd at a point ca. 382 km from the intersection of the Manaus-Itacoatiara Rd; in ascomata; DUMONT, HOSFORD, SAMUELS, BUCK, ARAUJO, SOUZA, BERNARDI, 18 Nov 1977 (DUMONT-BR 529, INPA, NY, ZT). — Colombia: Dept. Magdalena, Sierra de Santa Marta between Refugias de la Sierra (1850 m) and San Lorenzo (2200 m) above Santa Marta; on decorticated wood; DUMONT, OBERWINKLER, RYVARDEN, BURITICA; 18 Jun 1978 (DUMONT-CO 8866, CO, NY). — Ghana (GOLD COAST): Aburi; on dead bark covered with dematiaceous hyphae and stroma, filed as *Calonectria invisibilis* Masee ined. (NY). — Puerto Rico: along Rio Nueve Pasos, Dr. Luis ROURE's property near Rosario, elev. 140 m; on fruit of ? *Mammea americana*; KORF, BENSON, DIXON, HAINES, PRISTER, ROSSMAN, SANCHEZ, SKOG (ROSSMAN 206; CUP-PR 4178, NY).

Notes: Although the type specimen of *T. palmarum* is growing on a palm, there are several other fungi present as well and it is possible that one or more of those is the actual substrate of the

*Tubeufia*. The Brazilian collection DUMONT-BR 529 was clearly growing on an old pyrenomycetous stroma.

While ascospores of the two Brazilian collections had a tendency to fall apart at the septa, this was not observed in any of the other specimens of this species that were examined. A Colombian collection (DUMONT-CO 8866), which we tentatively assign to this species, has apparently overmature ascospores that are, except for the hyaline endcells, brown.

The anamorph of *T. palmarum* is peculiar. Because the conidia are unicellular, hooked rather than coiled and because they arise from fine denticles, this conidial state cannot be easily accommodated in any of the known genera of helicosporous hyphomycetes.

*Tubeufia palmarum* is similar to *T. cerea* (BERKELEY & CURTIS) HÖHNEL (BOOTH 1964). Ascomata of *T. cerea* are dull yellow to brown and occasionally produce clavate, septate ascomatal hairs; ascospores measure  $30-50 \times 3-5 \mu\text{m}$  and have 7-10 transverse septa. The conidial state of *T. cerea* (fig. 5 D) has been identified as *Heliosporium vegetum* NEES. Conidia are distinctly coiled and are larger than those of *T. palmarum*. *Tubeufia cerea* is common in temperate North America and Europe where it is found on old, stromatic ascomycetes.

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Table 1. Comparison of the genera *Tubeufia*, *Thaxteriella* and *Melioliphila/Byssocallis*

	<i>Thaxteriella pezizula</i>	<i>Tubeufia helicoma</i>	<i>Tubeufia amazonensis</i>	<i>Tubeufia 'paludosa'</i>	<i>Tubeufia palmarum</i>	<i>Tubeufia cerea</i>	<i>Melioliphila/ Byssocallis</i>
<b>Anamorph:</b>	helicosporous	helicosporous + dictyosporous	dictyosporous + pyrenidial	helicosporous/ or dictyosporous	helicosporous denticulate	helicosporous denticulate	phragmosporous denticulate
<b>Teleomorph:</b>							
<b>Habitat</b>	wood	wood, hard herbaceous tissue	wood	wood	wood, hard herbaceous tissue, fungi	ascomycetous stromata	black hyphae on Meliaceae
<b>Subiculum</b>	present, black	present, black	lacking	lacking	lacking	lacking	present, white
<b>Ascomatal color</b>	black	black	black outside hyaline within	white to pale yellow	yellow to orange	orange to brown	yellow
<b>Surface cells</b>	circular	circular	elliptic, horizontally oriented	elliptic, horizontally oriented	angular	angular	angular
<b>Ascomatal ornamentation</b>	lacking	lacking	lacking	various: circular cells or hairs or lacking	chains of circular cells or warted	sometimes clavate hairs	acute, hyphal- like hairs
<b>Ascogenous hyphae</b>	diffused hymenium	? diffused hymenium	basal cushion	basal cushion	diffused hymenium	diffused hymenium	diffused hymenium
<b>Ascospore shape</b>	phragmo- sporous < 100 µm	phragmo- sporous < 100 µm	phragmo- sporous < 100 µm	phragmo- scoleo- sporous < > 100 µm	phragmo- sporous < 100 µm	phragmo- sporous < 100 µm	phragmo- sporous < 100 µm

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Artikel/Article: [Life-History Studies of Brazilian Ascomycestes 6. 180-192](#)