

Garnaudia elegans gen. et sp. nov.,
and *Endophragmiella tenera* sp. nov.,
new dematiaceous *Hyphomycetes*

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Borowska A., *Garnaudia elegans* gen. et sp. nov. and *Endophragmiella tenera* sp. nov., new dematiaceous *Hyphomycetes*, Acta Mycol. 13 (1): 169-174, 1977.

Some interesting *Hyphomycetes* collected on dead wood and bark of deciduous trees in Poland include *Garnaudia* gen. nov., *G. elegans* sp. nov., and *Endophragmiella tenera* sp. nov.

***Garnaudia* gen. nov.**

Mycelium partim immersum, partim superficiale ex hyphis ramosis, septatis, pallide brunneis vel brunneis, laevibus compositum. Conidiophora macronemata, mononemata, erecta recta vel flexuosa, simplicia vel ramosa, brunnea, septata, parietibus tenuibus. Cellulae conidiogenae monoblasticae, discretae, determinatae, conglomeratae, terminales in axem principalem et ramos laterales vel terminales et intercalares, ampulliformae vel lageniformae, subhyaline vel pallide luteo-brunneae, in apice truncata. Conidia solitaria, sicca, acrogena, simplicia, continua vel septata, brunnea, aequaliter pigmentifera, ellipsoidea, ovalia vel piriformia, levia, pariete tenui.

Species typica G. elegans Borowska

Mycelium partly immersed, partly superficial, composed of branched, septate, pale brown to brown smooth hyphae. Conidiophores macronematous, mononematous, simple or branched, erect, straight or flexuous, brown, septate, smooth, thin-walled. Conidiogenous cells monoblastic, discrete, determinate, in groups, terminal on the main

axes and lateral branches or terminal and intercalary, ampuliform or lageniform, with the truncate apex, subhyaline or pale yellowish brown. Conidia solitary, dry, acrogenous, simple, brown, continuous or septate, ellipsoidal, oval or piriform, thin-walled, evenly pigmented.

The new genus is named in honour of Gabriel Arnaud, the french mycologist.

Garnaudia elegans sp. nov.

Coloniae effusae, brunneae, plumeae atque ad 0,5 cm altae. Mycelium substrato immersum, ex hyphis pallide brunneis compositum. Hyphae mycelii superficialis erectae vel suberectae super superficiam ligni, ramosae, brunneae, 4-7 μ m latae, septa transversa circa 100 μ m a se distantia habentes. Conidiophora macronemata, mononemata, brunnea, apicem versus pallidiora, erecta recta vel flexuosa, parietibus tenuibus, variae longitudinis, saepius circa 300 μ m, sine ramis, sympodialiter ramosa vel bini rami in eadem altitudine habentia, ad basim 4-6 μ m lata et in apice latiora (circa 8 μ m), 1-4 saepta habentia. Cellulae conidiogenae monoblasticae, discretae, determinatae, ampulliformae vel lageniformae, in apice truncatae, subhyalinae vel pallide luteo-brunneae, 5,5-11 μ m longae et 3,5 μ m latae ad basim, terminales in axem principalem et ramos laterales vel terminales et intercalares, ternae — denae conglomeratae, raro singulae sunt. Conidia solitaria, sicca, acrogena, simplicia, brunnea, pariete tenui, ellipsoidea, ovalia vel piriformia, 1 septata (raro continua), saeptum transversum assymetrum habentia, ratio longitudinis earundem cellularum ut 1:2 est, cellula vero conidialis superior saepe minor est, aequaliter pigmentifera, 7,5-11 \times 3,5-5,5 μ m.

In ligno et cortice tiliae (Tilia cordata Miller), in Tilio-Carpinetum, Kampinoski Park Narodowy, Krzywa Góra, Polonia, leg. A. Borowska, 21 X 1971 (WA 20592 — holotypus).

Colonies effuse, brown, downy, up to 0,5 cm high. Immersed mycelium composed of branched, septate, pale brown hyphae. Mycelium superficial formed of erect and flexuous, brown, branched, smooth hyphae composed of cells 60-100 μ m long and 4-7 μ m wide. Conidiophores macronematous, mononematous, brown, becoming pale brown towards the apex, erect flexuous, simple, simple branched or with two opposite branches at right angles to the stipe, thin-walled, with usually 1-4 transverse septa, up to 300 μ m long, 4-6 μ thick near the base, the apex is often swollen to 7-9 μ m. Conidiogenous cells monoblastic, discrete, determinate, ampuliform or lageniform, truncated, subhyaline or pale yellowish brown, sometimes solitary but most frequently in groups up to 10 at the apex each stipe or branch or sometimes intercalary, too.

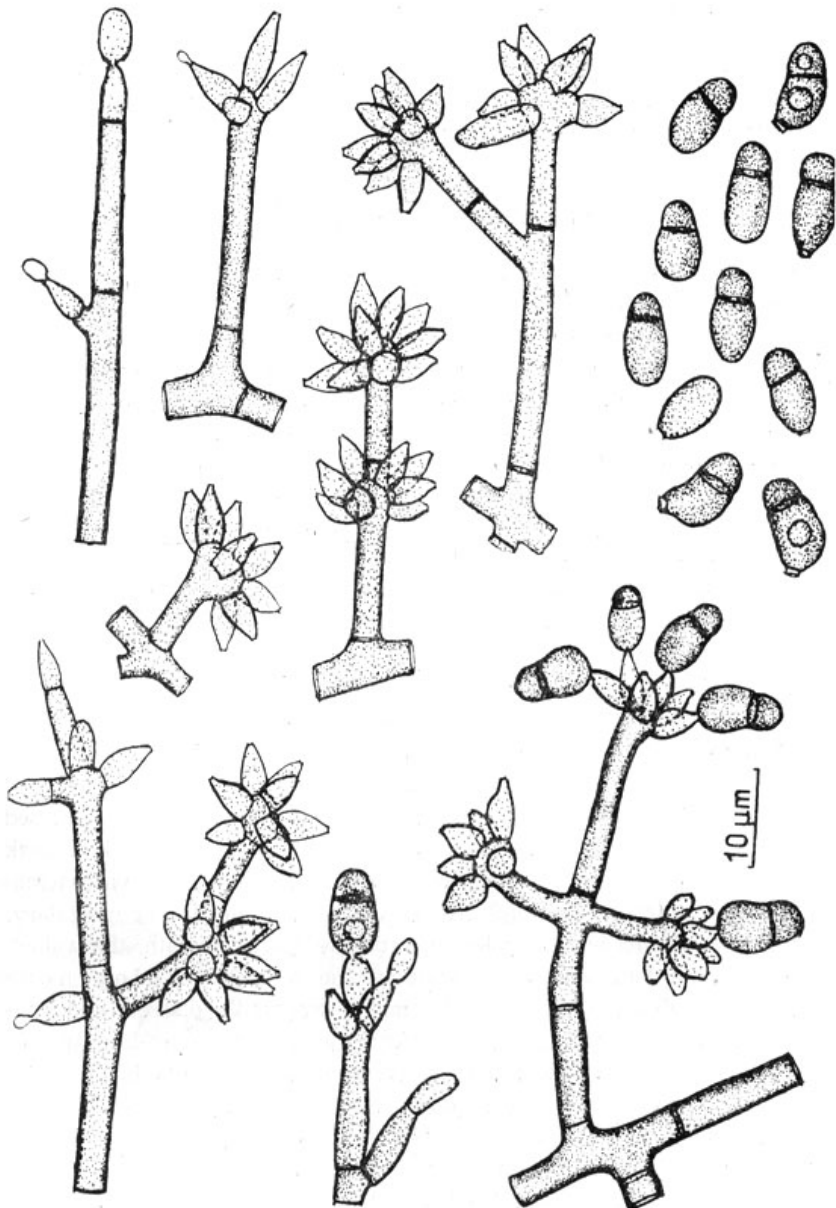


Fig. 1. *Garnaudia elegans* sp. nov. Conidiophores and conidia (holotype).
Del. A. Borowska

Conidia solitary, dry, acrogenous, simple, ellipsoidal, oval or piriform, 1 (0) septate, basal cell longer (twice) than apical cell, evenly pigmented, smooth, $7,5-11 \times 3,5-5,5 \mu\text{m}$, sometimes with a basal hyaline marginal frill.

On dead wood and bark of *Tilia cordata* Miller, in *Tilio-Carpinetum*, Kampinos National Park, Krzywa Góra, Poland, leg. A. Borowska, 21.X.1971 (WA 20592 — holotype). Fig. 1.

Endophraggiella tenera sp. nov.

Coloniae fuscae, effusae, plumeae. Mycelium immersum et superficiale ex quo condiophora oriuntur ex hyphis fuscis, raro ramosis, ad $8 \mu\text{m}$ crassis, cum saeptis transversis inaequaliter positae constructum est. Conidiophora macronemata, mononemata vel conglomerata, erecta recta, fusca apicem versus pallidiora, ad $250 \mu\text{m}$ alta et ad $6 \mu\text{m}$ ad basim crassa, sympodialiter vel irregulariter ramosa, levia, parietibus tenuibus. Cellulae conidiogenae monoblasticae, terminales et subterminales in condiophoris incorporatae, raro discretae et bini, determinatae vel percurrentes, subhyalinae vel pallide brunneae, cylindricae vel lageniformae, in apice truncatae, $5-5 \times 3,5-4 \mu\text{m}$. Conidia solitaria, sicca, acrogena, simplicia, fusca, levia, ellipsoidea, piriformia vel obclavata, 0 septata (raro 1 septata), $11-16 \times 3,5-5 \mu\text{m}$, ad basim $2,5 \mu\text{m}$. Conidia saepe a cellula conidiogena cum parvo eius fragmento disiunguntur quod satis forma brevis collaris persistit.

In ligno betulino (Betula pendula Roth), in Pino-Quercetum var. Carpinus betulus, Kampinoski Park Narodowy, Sieraków, Polonia, leg. A. Borowska, 4.V.1971 (WA 20593 — holotypus).

Colonies effuse, dark brown, downy. Mycelium immersed and superficial composed of branched, irregularly septate, brown to dark brown, smooth hyphae up to $8 \mu\text{m}$ wide. Conidiophores macronematous, arising singly or in small groups, branched sympodial or irregular, erect, septate, dark brown, paler towards the apices, smooth, thinwalled, up to $250 \mu\text{m}$ long and $6 \mu\text{m}$ wide at the base. Conidiogenous cells monoblastic, integrated, terminal, infrequently discrete and laterally (1-2 cells), cylindrical or lageniform, truncated, subhyaline or pale brown, determinate or more often percurrent and form another conidiogenous cells or conidium at the higher level, $5,5-13 \mu\text{m}$ long and $3,5-4 \mu\text{m}$ thick in the broadest part. Conidia solitary, dry, acrogenous, simple, ellipsoidal, piriform or obclavate, brown or dark brown, smooth-walled, truncate at the base, $11-16 \times 3,5-5 \mu\text{m}$, at the base $2,5 \mu\text{m}$ thick, 0 septate, occasionally 1-septate, with a basal marginal frill.

On dead wood of *Betula pendula* Roth, in *Pino-Quercetum* var. with

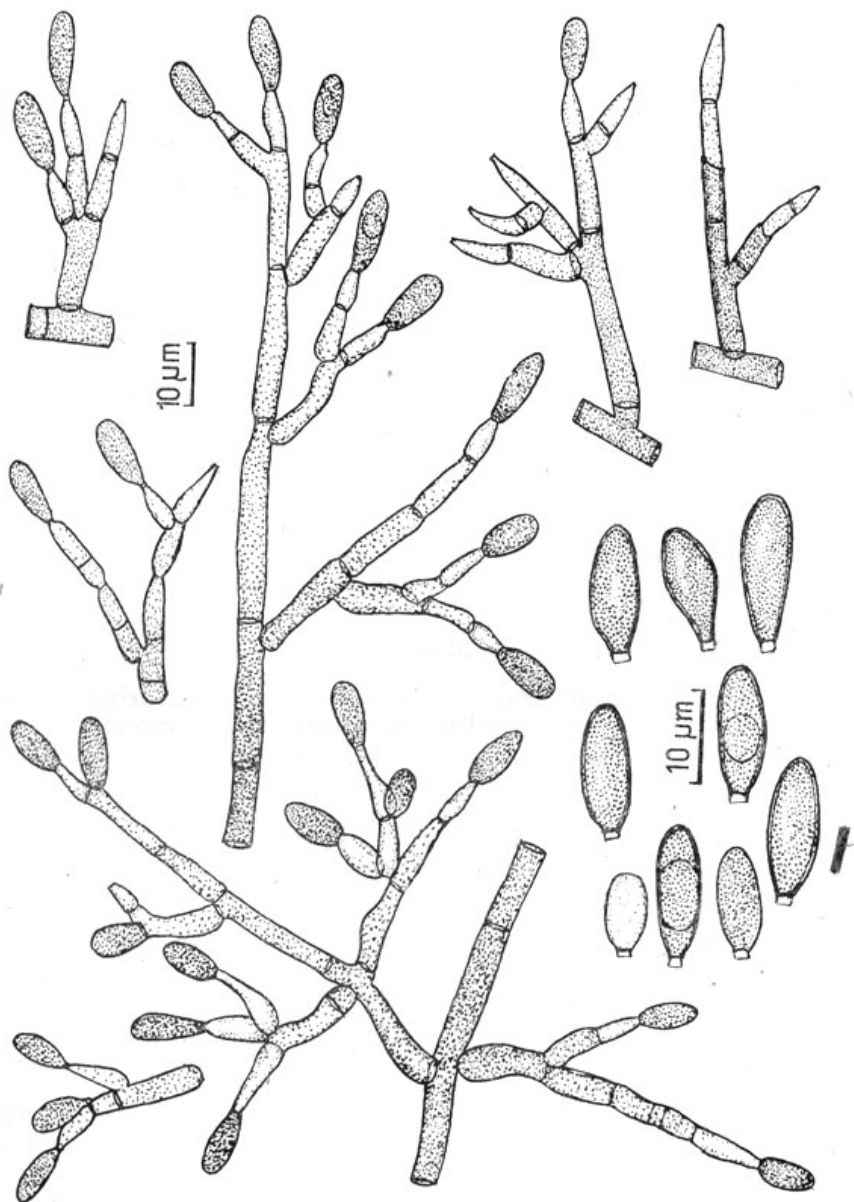


Fig. 2. *Endophragmiella tenera* sp. nov. Conidiophores and conidia (holotype).
Del. A. Borowska

Carpinus betulus, Kampinos National Park, Sieraków, Poland, leg. A. Borowska, 4.V.1971, (WA 20593 — holotype). Fig. 2.

Endophragmiella tenera has some characters of the genus *Brachysporiella* Batista (Ellis 1959, 1971) but more characters are common with the genus *Endophragmiella* Sutton (Sutton 1973). Therefore I propose to include this fungus within the genus *Endophragmiella*. *E. tenera* forms unicellular conidia and sometimes discrete conidiogenous cells, which are not found in know species of this genus (Sutton 1973). I do not, however, think this is a sufficient basis for forming a new genus.

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Nowe *Hyphomycetes* — *Garnaudia elegans* gen. et sp. nov.
i *Endophragmiella tenera* sp. nov.

STRESZCZENIE

W pracy opisano nowy rodzaj i dwa nowe dla nauki gatunki grzybów wystające na korze i drewnie brzozy i lipy w Kampinoskim Parku Narodowym.