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LIGNICOLOUS AND SOME OTHER SAPROPHYTIC HYPHOMYCETES FROM THE USSR. I*

This report is a result of the study of some saprophytic and lignicolous Hyphomycetes from the USSR which were collected by several Estonian mycologists. They have paid attention to the occurrence of fungi not only in Estonia, but also in regions of extreme environmental conditions, as semidesert and mountain steppe areas of the Caucasus, Transcaucasia and Kopet-Dagh in the southernmost parts of the Soviet Union, the regions in Central Siberia and in the Far East, Arctic and Subarctic areas in the northernmost parts. In spite of the fact that mainly macromycetes were collected during field work, some Hyphomycetes were likewise found. The author is grateful to Dr. E. Parmasto of the Academy of Sciences of the Estonian SSR for providing this herbarium material for the study.

The Hyphomycetes recorded below are mostly reported from the territory of the Soviet Union for the first time. Information about the distribution of the fungi is only briefly mentioned according to the knowledge included in the literature up to now. All collections of species listed below are preserved in the Mycological Herbarium of the Institute of Zoology and Botany, Academy of Sciences of the Estonian SSR in Tartu (TAA).

1. *ACREMONIUM LONGISPORUM* (Preuss) W. Gams, *Cephalosporium-artige Schimmelpilze* 89. 1971. — *Torula longispora* Preuss, *Linnaea* 24: 105. 1851. (For other synonyms see Gams, 1971.)

Colonies effuse, hypochnoid or cottony, thin or compact, pale ochraceous to pale orange coloured. Basal hyphae immersed and superficial, creeping, hyaline, 2—3 μm wide; conidiogenous cells monophialidic, arising singly directly from superficial hyphae, straight or flexuous, hyaline, finely verrucose, 0 (-2)-septate, 20—35 μm long, 2—3 μm wide, tapering to the apex 0.8—1.3 μm wide. Conidia hyaline, fusiform, with truncate and slightly thickened ends, thin-walled, smooth, 4—8 \times 1—2.5 (—3) μm , coherent in long chains.

On various dead herbaceous and woody material in Europe.

Specimen examined: Georgian SSR, Batumi Botanical Garden, on fallen stem of *Phyllostachyos edulis*, E. Parmasto, 27 IX 1963 (TAA 16902).

2. *BACTRODESMIUM OBOVATUM* (Oudemans) M. B. Ellis, *Mycol. Papers*, Kew 87: 42. 1963. (For synonyms and description see Holubová-Jechová, 1972c.)

On rotten wood and bark of various deciduous trees in Europe and North America.

* This first part includes majority of the studied Hyphomycetes except helicosporous species which will be mentioned and discussed in the second contribution.

Specimen examined: Polar Siberia, Tajmyr Autonomous Region, Dudinka, on fallen rotten trunk, P. Pöldmaa, 17 VII 1967 (TAA 31763).

3. *BASIFIMBRIA AUREA* Subramanian & Lodha, *Curr. Sci.* **37**: 247. 1968. (Fig. 2, c.)

Colonies effuse, velvety, ochraceous. Basal hyphae immersed. Conidiophores arise singly or in groups, erect or repent, straight or flexuose, pale yellow-brown, finely verrucose, up to 750 μm long, 4–7 μm wide, branched in lateral branches. Conidiogenous cells polyblastic, cylindrical, pale yellow, smooth or finely verrucose, 25–40 μm long, 6–9 μm wide, denticulate in the apex. Denticles cylindrical, 1–2 μm long. Conidia acropleurogenous, solitary, spherical or subspherical, pale yellow, verrucose to echinulate, 7–10 μm in diameter, with a minute frill at the base.

Specimens examined: Krasnojarsk Region, Stolby wildlife area: on dead branch of *Picea obovata*, E. Parmasto, 27 VIII 1971 (TAA 55181); on fallen stem of *Cacalia hastata*, E. Parmasto, 26 VIII 1971 (TAA 55163).

This species was described as a coprophilous fungus by Subramanian and Lodha (1968) from a culture on agar medium which was isolated from horse dung from India (Mussoorie). Both specimens collected by E. Parmasto correspond to the original description and figure. The authors, however, described the conidiophores with smooth walls and conidia 6.8–8.8 μm in diameter, thick-walled with verrucations. Both studied specimens have finely verrucose conidiophores, conidia 7–10 μm in diameter and more or less thin-walled, verrucose to echinulate. The walls of conidia are about of the same thickness as the walls of conidiophores. The specimens from the Krasnojarsk Region are the second record of this fungus in the world up to now. The fungus is closely related to the species of *Hansfordia* Hughes.

4. *BISPORIA BETULINA* (Corda) Hughes, *Can. J. Bot.* **36**: 740. 1958. (With full synonymy; for description see Ellis, 1971: 91.)
Very common on dead wood in Europe and North America.

Specimen examined: Chabarovsk Region, Oblučje District, Jadrino, on trunk of *Maackia amurensis*, E. Parmasto, 10 VIII 1961 (TAA 14123).

5. *BRACHYSPORIUM NIGRUM* (Link) Hughes, *Can. J. Bot.* **36**: 742. 1958. (With full synonymy; for description see Holubová-Jechová, 1972b.)

Very common on dead rotten wood and bark of various deciduous trees in Europe and North America.

Specimens examined: Estonian SSR: Rakvere District, Põlula, on fallen rotten trunk of *Populus tremula*, E. Parmasto, 27 VIII 1963 (TAA); Jõgeva District, on fallen twig of *Corylus avellana*, E. Parmasto, 16 X 1969 (TAA 54275).

6. *CHAETOPSIS GRISEA* (Ehrenb. ex Pers.) Sacc., *Michelia* **2**: 26. 1880. (For full synonymy see Hughes, 1958.)

Colonies effuse, hairy, at first grey, later dark brown. Conidiophores erect, straight, brown to dark brown, 100–800 μm long, 5–7 μm thick, at the base up to 10 μm thick, with single or paired short lateral branches in the lower part, secondary branches may be present; the main stalk of the conidiophore in the upper part simple, sterile at the tip, setiform. Conidiogenous cells polyphialidic, sympodial, terminating primary and

secondary branches, cylindrical and narrowed at the apex, subhyaline to hyaline, $12-25 \times 2.5-4 \mu\text{m}$. Conidia cylindrical with rounded ends, hyaline, 1-septate, smooth, $7-12 \times 1.5-2 \mu\text{m}$, aggregated in slimy heads or columns.

On dead wood and bark of deciduous trees in Europe.

Specimen examined: Turkmen SSR, Kopet-Dagh, Bacharden District, Nochur, Kara-Suv (alt. 1300 m), on fallen stem of *Rubus sanguineus*, E. Parmasto, 21 X 1971 (TAA 55548).

7. CHALARA PTERIDINA Syd., Ann. Mycol. 10: 450. 1912. (Fig. 3, b) Conidiophores scattered, simple, cylindrical, septate, dark reddish-brown, thick-walled, smooth, $40-120 \mu\text{m}$ long, $4.5-9 \mu\text{m}$ wide, terminating in phialides. Phialides subcylindrical, $30-60 \mu\text{m}$ long, $5-9 \mu\text{m}$ wide, collarete cylindrical, $3-4.5 \mu\text{m}$ wide. Phialoconidia singly or in short chains, cylindrical, rounded or truncate at the apex and truncate at the base, 0-3-septate, hyaline, smooth-walled, $8-14 (-18) \times (2-)$ $2.5-3 \mu\text{m}$.

On dead wood and herbaceous stems in Europe and New Zealand.

Specimen examined: Caucasus, Severo-Osetinskaja ASSR, Alagir District, Kaba-galdon, on dead stem of *Sambucus ebulus*, E. Parmasto, 10 IX 1966 (TAA A 15).

8. CONOPLEA ELEGANTULA (Cooke) M. B. Ellis, Mycol. Papers, Kew 103: 38. 1965. — *Botrytis elegantula* Cooke, Grevillea 12 (61): 27. 1883. (Fig. 2, b.)

Colonies effuse, cottony, dark brown. Conidiophores arborescent, branched (even tertiary branches are developed), up to $1200 \mu\text{m}$ long, dark brown, lower part smooth, $7-8 \mu\text{m}$ thick, upper part echinulate, $4-5 \mu\text{m}$ thick and paler, tapering to $2-3 \mu\text{m}$ at the apex; branches sometimes unilateral. Conidiogenous cells with inconspicuous scars, producing 1-4 conidia. Conidia ellipsoidal or obovoid, pale brown, echinulate, $5-6 \times 3.5-4.5 \mu\text{m}$.

On bark and conifer needles in North America.

Specimens examined: Estonian SSR, Tartu District, Rannu, Rannaküla, on bark of fallen logs of *Pinus sylvestris*, E. Parmasto, 25 VII 1975 (TAA 58828); T'umen' Prov., Chanty-Mansijsk Autonomous Region, Ber'ozovo District, Tegi, on bark of *Pinus* sp., M. Saar, 6 VII 1977 (TAA 111761).

9. CONOPLEA OLIVACEA Fr., Syst. Mycol. 3: 491. 1832. (For full synonymy see Hughes, 1960.) (Fig. 2, a.)

Colonies pulvinate, scattered or effuse, dry, powdery, dark brown. Conidiophores arborescent, branched (even tertiary branches are developed), up to $1300 \mu\text{m}$ long, brown, darker and smooth towards the base, $5-7.5 \mu\text{m}$ wide; towards the apex paler, thinner-walled, roughened or finely echinulate, torsive, $4.5-9 \mu\text{m}$ wide; conidiogenous cells polyblastic, sympodial, with disk-like thin separating cells. Conidia solitary, acropleurogenous, broadly ellipsoidal or pyriform, aseptate, dark brown, dry, thick-walled, shortly and densely echinulate, often with longitudinal germ slit, $6-12 \times 4.5-7 \mu\text{m}$.

Common on fallen branches in Europe and in North America.

Specimens examined: Moldavian SSR, Orgejevsk District, Ivanča, on fallen twig of *Acer campestre*, V. Puusepp, 9 X 1975 (TAA 96148); Chabarovsk Region, Oblučje District, Jadrino (alt. 300-400 m), on log of *Acer* sp., E. Parmasto, 9 VIII 1961 (TAA 13808); Primorsk Region: Cugujevsk District, Bulyga-Fadejevo (Sandagou), Kl'uč Pravaja



Sokolovka (alt. 600—700 m), on fallen twig of *Acer mono* and on fallen rotten trunk of deciduous tree, E. Parmasto, 9 IX 1975 (TAA 59721); Bulyga-Fadejevo, Kl'uč Bol'soj Medvežij (alt. 700—800 m), on fallen rotten trunk of deciduous tree, E. Parmasto, 12 IX 1975 (TAA 59881); Ternej District, Sichote-Alin' wildlife area, Chanov Kl'uč, on fallen twig of *Ulmus propinqua*, E. Parmasto, 19 IX 1976 (TAA 100134); Kedrovaja Pad' wildlife area, Olenij Stream, on wood of deciduous tree and on fallen trunk of *Acer pseudosieboldianus*, E. Parmasto, 15 IX 1961, and on dead twig of *Acer mono*, E. Parmasto, 17 IX 1961 (TAA 16020, 16022, 14479); Kedrovaja Pad' wildlife area, Drovjanoj Stream (alt. 300—400 m), on fallen twig of *Quercus mongolica*, E. Parmasto, 19 IX 1961 (TAA 15508); Petrova Island, on rotten twig of *Tilia amurensis*, E. Parmasto, 2 IX 1961 (TAA 16132), and on rotten twig of *Betula manshurica*, A. Raitviir, 2 IX 1961 (TAA 42479); Ussurijsk District, Kamenuška, on fallen twig of *Acer mono*, E. Parmasto, 1 VI 1976 (TAA 100042).

10. *COSTANTINELLA CLAVATA* Hol.-Jech. spec. nov. (Fig. 1, b.)

Coloniae effusae, albae, gossypinae vel hypochnoideae. Hyphae basales superficiales et immersae, hyalinae, laeves vel minute verruculosae, 10—15 μm latae, tenuitunicatae. Conidiophora \pm erecta, ad 250 μm longa, ad basim 8—14 μm lata, in parte media 7—9 μm lata, ad septum supremum 3.5—5 μm lata, hyalina, septata, verticillatim vel irregulariter ramosa. Cellulae conidiogenae in axibus et ramis solitariae vel verticillatim dispositae, hyalinae, per proliferationes prolongantur, 8—23 μm longae, 3.5—4 μm latae, ad apicem versus attenuatae et 1.5—2.5 μm latae, in parte sporifera cicatricibus vel denticulis parvis praeditae. Conidia hyalina, clavata vel pyriformia, laevia, 4—8 \times 3—4 μm , praecipue 6 \times 3.5 μm , ad basim truncata, solitaria, raro breve catenulata.

Habitat in ligno putrido arborum coniferarum.

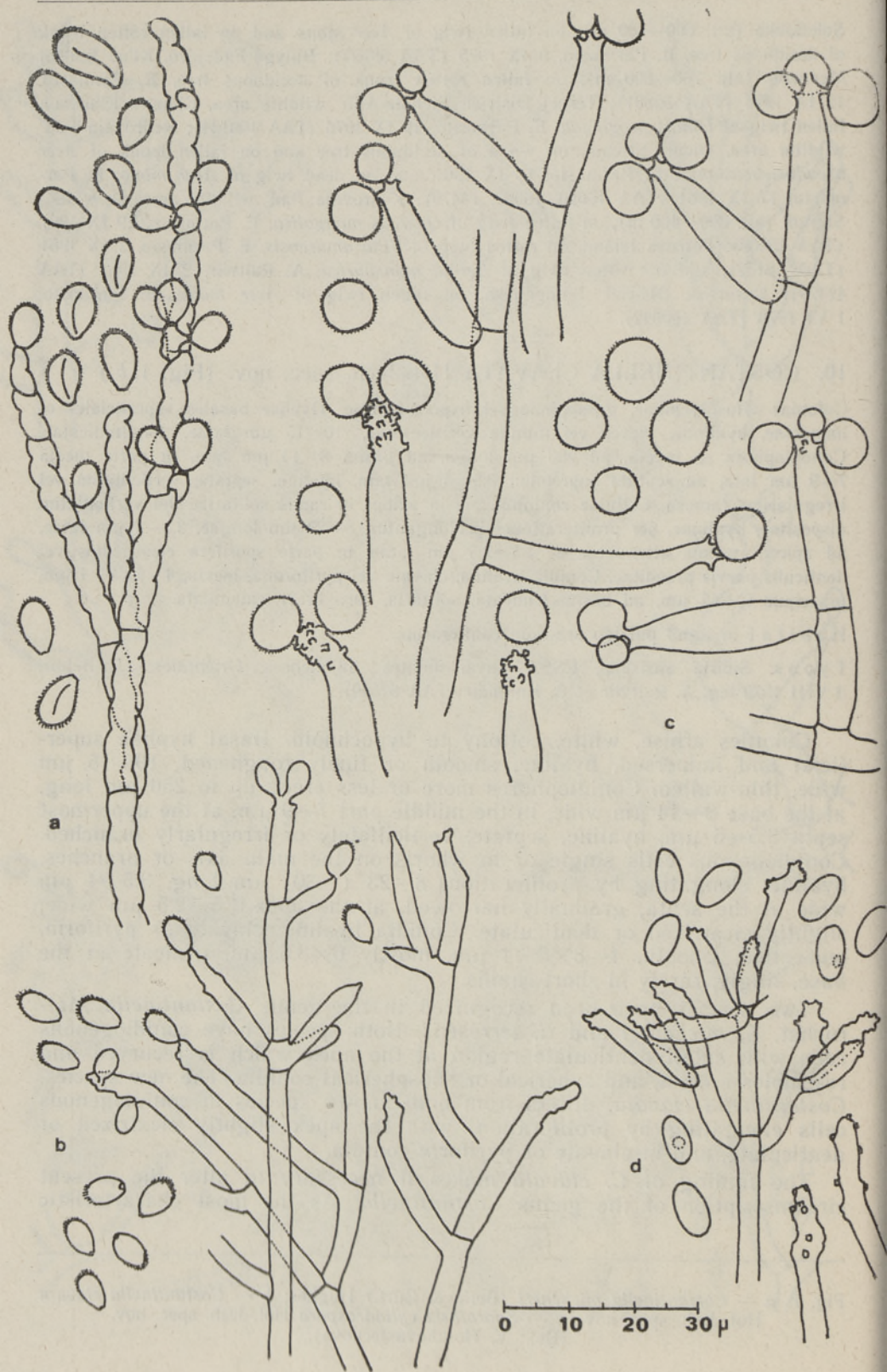
Typus: Sibiria australis, RSSA Tuva, montes Sajanenses Orientales, Ust-Beldir, 3 VIII 1972 leg. A. Raitviir et B. Kullman (TAA 62549).

Colonies effuse, white, cottony to hypochnoid. Basal hyphae superficial and immersed, hyaline, smooth or finely roughened, 10—15 μm wide, thin-walled. Conidiophores more or less erect, up to 250 μm long, at the base 8—14 μm wide, in the middle part 7—9 μm , at the uppermost septa 3.5—5 μm , hyaline, septate, verticillately or irregularly branched. Conidiogenous cells single or in whorls on the main axis or branches, hyaline, elongating by proliferation, 8—23 (—30) μm long, 3.5—4 μm wide at the septa, gradually narrowed, at the apex 1.5—2.5 μm wide, slightly cicatrized or denticulate. Conidia hyaline, clavate or pyriform, one-celled, smooth, 4—8 \times 3—4 μm , mostly 6 \times 3.5 μm , truncate at the base, singly, rarely in short chains.

Two species have been recognized in the genus *Costantinella* Matruchot, *C. micheneri* and *C. terrestris*. Both species have conidiogenous cells with small denticulate region at the apex which is recurved and resembles a crest, and spherical or subspherical conidia. The new species, *Costantinella clavata*, differs from both known species in conidiogenous cells elongating by proliferation, with the apex slightly cicatrized or denticulate, and in clavate or pyriform conidia.

The finding of *C. clavata* makes it necessary to alter the present circumscription of the genus *Costantinella*. As the most characteristic

Fig. 1: a — *Costantinella micheneri* (Berk. & Curt.) Hughes; b — *Costantinella clavata* Hol.-Jech. spec. nov.; c — *Sporothrix cylindrospora* Hol.-Jech. spec. nov. (Del.: V. Holubová-Jechová).



feature of the genus has been considered the shape of apical part of sporogenous cell — strongly recurved, denticulate, small region, which is not, however, developed in *C. clavata*. Therefore the author proposes here a new subgenus for *C. clavata*, the characteristic feature of which is the conidiogenous cell elongating by proliferation, straight or slightly flexuose, cicatrized or denticulate.

Genus: *Costantinella* Matruchot

1. subgenus: *Costantinella*

Costantinella micheneri (Berk. & Curt.) Hughes

Costantinella terrestris (Link ex Pers.) Hughes

2. subgenus: *PARMASTINELLA* subgen. nov.

Cellulae conidiogenae per proliferationes prolongantur, rectae vel parce flexuosae, in parte sporifera cicatricibus vel denticulis parvis praeditae.

Typus et species unica: *Costantinella clavata* Hol.-Jech.

The subgenus is named in honour of Dr. E. Parmasto, prominent Estonian mycologist, in recognition of his outstanding work on the fungi.

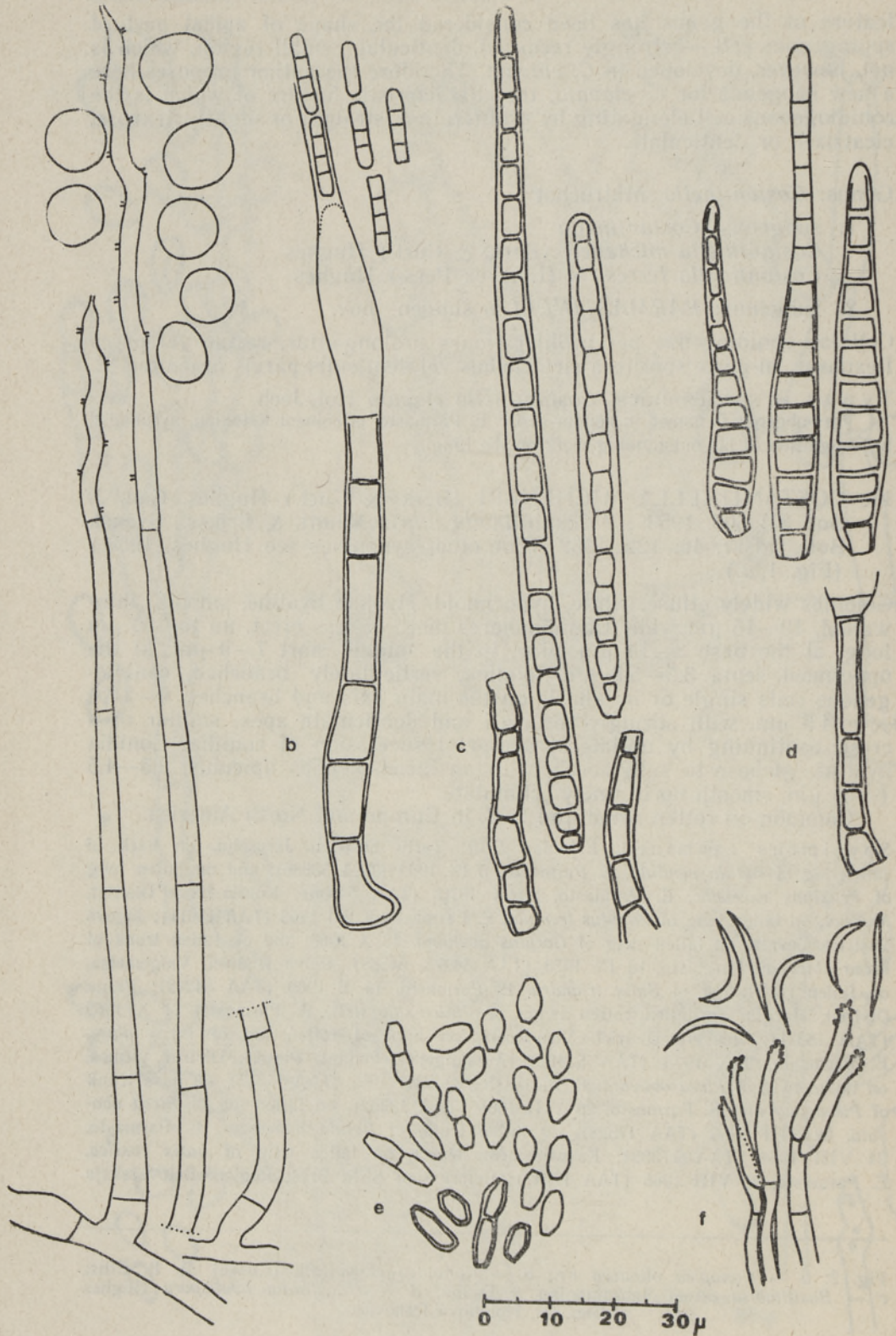
11. *COSTANTINELLA MICHENERI* (Berk. & Curt.) Hughes, Can. J. Bot. 31: 605. 1953. — *Costantinella athrix* Nannf. & Erikss., Svensk Bot. Tidskr. 46: 122. 1952. (For other synonyms see Hughes, 1958.) (Fig. 1, a.)

Colonies widely effuse, white, hypochnoid. Hyphae hyaline, smooth, thin-walled, 10–15 μm wide. Conidiophores more or less erect, up to 350 μm long, at the base 8–14 μm wide, in the middle part 7–9 μm , at the uppermost septa 3.5–5.5 μm , hyaline, verticillately branched; conidiogenous cells single or in whorls on the main axis and branches, 9–21 \times 4–4.5 μm , with strongly recurved and denticulate apex, similar to a crest, continuing by unilateral acropetal succession of conidia. Conidia hyaline, globose to subglobose, with an inconspicuous apiculus, 3.5–4.5 (–5) μm , smooth up to finely echinulate.

Common on rotten wood and bark in Europe and North America.

Specimens examined: Estonian SSR: Tartu District, Järvselja, on bark of fallen log of *Betula pendula*, E. Parmasto, 5 IX 1969 (TAA 53886), and on fallen twig of *Fraxinus excelsior*, E. Parmasto, 20 X 1970 (TAA 54896); Kohtla-Järve District, Muraka, on fallen twig of *Populus tremula*, E. Parmasto, 9 VII 1963 (TAA 15011); Jõgeva District, Levala, on fallen twig of *Corylus avellana*, 16 X 1969, and on fallen trunk of *Picea abies*, E. Parmasto, 10 IX 1970 (TAA 54275, 54568); Põlva District, Valgemetsa, on fallen rotten log of *Salix triandra*, E. Parmasto, 14 X 1969 (TAA 54242); Valga District, Hargla, on fallen rotten twigs of *Pinus sylvestris*, E. Parmasto, 11 X 1969 (TAA 18371); Rakvere District, Viru-Roela, on bark of rotten log of *Picea abies*, E. Parmasto, 2 X 1975 (TAA 52492); Archangel'sk Region, Pleseck District, Jemca, on fallen twig of *Picea obovata*, E. Parmasto, 22 VIII 1965 (TAA 17345), on dead trunk of *Picea obovata*, E. Parmasto, 20 VIII 1965 (TAA 13352), on fallen log of *Picea obovata*, 22 VIII 1965 (TAA 17328), on fallen trunk of *Betula pubescens*, E. Parmasto, 24 VIII 1965 (TAA 17398); Karasje near Jemca, on fallen twig of *Larix rossica*, E. Parmasto, 25 VIII 1965 (TAA 17647); Belorussian SSR, Brest Region, Belovežskaja

Fig. 2: a — *Conoplea olivacea* Fr.; b — *Conoplea elegantula* (Cooke) M. B. Ellis; c — *Basifimbria aurea* Subramanian & Lodha; d — *Hansfordia ovalispora* Hughes (Del.: V. Holubová-Jechová).



Pušča wildlife area, on fallen trunk of *Picea abies*, E. Parmasto, 18 X 1965, on fallen rotten trunk of *Alnus glutinosa*, 26 VIII 1966, on fallen twigs and rotting leaves of *Populus tremula*, 23 IX 1969 (TAA 18496, 19158, 53991); Komi ASSR, Ust'-Kulom District, Djak-jol', on log of *Picea obovata*, E. Parmasto, 11 VIII 1957 (TAA 6340); Caucasus, Krasnodar Region, Caucasus wildlife area, Guzeripl (alt. 900—1000 m), on litter in *Abies* forest, E. Parmasto, 20 IX 1966 (TAA 19671); Polar Ural, Jamalo-Nenets Autonomous Region, Priural'sk District, Krasnyj Kamen' (alt. 200 m), on log of *Picea obovata*, E. Parmasto, 6 VII 1969 (TAA 53770); Sverdlovsk Region, Karpinsk District, Kytlym, on fallen twig of *Abies sibirica*, 20 VII 1973, and on fallen coniferous trunk, I. Parmasto, 22 VII 1973 (TAA 90191, 90251); Čel'abinsk Region, Il'men' wildlife area, Iškul, on fallen trunk of *Populus tremula*, I. Parmasto, 14 VII 1973 (TAA 90078); Polar Ural, Jamalo-Nenets Autonomous Region, Salechard, on log of *Salix* sp., E. Parmasto, 26 VII 1964 (TAA 17418); Azanel near Salechard, on fallen trunk of *Picea obovata*, E. Parmasto, 20 VIII 1964 (TAA 17445); Krasnosel'kup, on fallen trunk of *Populus tremula*, 31 VII 1964, on fallen log and twigs of *Betula kusmisscheffii*, E. Parmasto, 1 and 3 VIII 1964 (TAA 17019, 17065, 17637); Tuvinskaja ASSR; Vostočnyje Sajany Mts., Uš-Beldis, on deciduous wood, A. Raitviir and B. Kullman, 13 VIII 1972 (TAA 62669); Tannu-Ola Mts., in the valley of Prokhodnaja, on wood of *Larix dahurica*, A. Raitviir, 20 VII 1972 (TAA 62300); Tjanšan Mts., Zailijskij Alatau, Dženisėke, in the valley of Karaša, on rotten wood of *Picea schrenkiana*, A. Raitviir, 16 VI 1976 (TAA 63967); Irkutsk Prov., Bajkal'sk, on fallen trunk of *Abies sibirica*, I. Parmasto, 19 VIII 1975 (TAA 96098); Amursk Region: Zeja, on fallen trunk of *Salix* sp., L. Järva, 28 VIII 1975 (TAA 47481); Blagoveščensk District, Natalino (alt. 200—300 m), on fallen twig of *Rhododendron dahuricum*, E. Parmasto, 29 VIII 1975 (TAA 58655); Primorsk Region: Čugujev District, Bulyga-Fadejevo, on bark of *Pinus koraiensis*, B. Kullman, 7 IX 1975 (TAA 68273, 68779), and Bulyga-Fadejevo, Kamennyj (alt. 400—500 m), on fallen twig of *Quercus mongolica*, E. Parmasto, 7 IX 1975 (TAA 59321); Pidan Mts., Hualaza Mt., on rotten coniferous wood and rotten trunk of *Betula manshurica*, B. Kullman and A. Raitviir, 30 VII 1970 (TAA 61373, 61348); Sachalin Prov.: Susunai Mts., near Aleksandrovsk, on bark, B. Kullman and A. Raitviir, 19 VIII 1970 (TAA 61771); Kurile Islands, Kunašir Island, Južno-Kuril'sk, on fallen trunk of *Abies sachalinensis*, I. Parmasto, 10 VIII 1976 (TAA 96419).

12. *COSTANTINELLA TERRESTRIS* (Link ex Pers.) Hughes, Can. J. Bot. 36: 758. 1958. — *Costantinella tillettei* (Desm.) Mason & Hughes in Nannf. & Erikss., Svensk Bot. Tidskr. 46: 117. 1952. (For other synonyms see Hughes, 1958.)

Colonies widely effuse, initially whitish, then greyish-yellowish or yellow-brownish up to ochraceous or slightly ferruginous, hypochnoid up to cottony. Hyphae with yellowish or brownish warty walls, 10—15 μ m wide. Conidiophores more or less erect, up to 1000 μ m long, at the base 8—14 μ m wide; the main axis yellowish and warted, terminating in long simple sterile setae; fertile branches in the lower part of conidiophore hyaline, smooth, verticillately branched; conidiogenous cells 6—12 in whorls on branches, lageniform to flask-shaped, 10—15 \times 4.5—6 μ m, with strongly recurved and denticulate apex, similar to a crest, continuing by unilateral acropetal succession of conidia. Conidia hyaline, globose to subglobose with an inconspicuous apiculus, 4—5.5 μ m, smooth to finely roughened.

Fig. 3. a — *Rhinotrichella globulifera* Arnaud; b — *Chalara pteridina* Syd.; c — *Sporidesmium turcomanicum* Hol.-Jech. spec. nov.; d — *Sporidesmium leptosporum* (Sacc. & Roum.) Hughes; e — *Xylohypha ferruginosa* (Corda) Hughes; f — *Harpoglyphium fasciculatum* Sacc. (Del.: V. Holubová-Jechová).

Common on vegetable debris, on bare soil and rotten wood and bark lying on the ground, in Europe and North America.

Specimens examined: Cel'abinsk Prov., Il'men' wildlife area, on fallen twig of *Larix sibirica*, I. Parmasto, 13 VII 1973 (TAA 90052); Kazakh SSR, in valley of the Buchtarma River, Katon-Karagai, on rotten log of *Pinus sibirica*, A. Raitviir, 10 VIII 1965 (TAA 43841); Irkutsk Prov., Listvjanka, on fallen trunk of *Pinus sibirica*, I. Parmasto, 9 VIII 1975 (TAA 90823); Primorsk Region, Lazovskij wildlife area, Sandagou (alt. 200—300 m), on rotten log of *Ulmus propinqua*, E. Parmasto, 5 IX 1961 (TAA 14091); Sachalin Region, Aniva District, Pereval, on rotten stem of *Petasites japonicus*, E. Parmasto, 22 VIII 1971 (TAA 55133).

13. CYLINDRIUM FLAVOVIRENS Bon., Handb. Allg. Mykol. 34. 1851. — *Fusidium aeruginosum* Link, Mag. Ges. Naturf. Freunde, Berlin 3: 8. 1809. (For other synonyms see Hughes, 1958; for description see Lindau, 1907: 72.)

Very common on rotting leaves of *Quercus* in Europe.

Specimen examined: Caucasus, Krasnodar Region, Apšeronsk District, Pjati-gorskoje (alt. 200—300 m), on fallen rotten leaves of *Quercus petraea*, E. Parmasto, 1 X 1966 (TAA 19817).

14. DENDRYPHIOPSIS ATRA (Corda) Hughes, Can. J. Bot. 31: 655. 1953. (For full synonymy see Hughes, 1958; for description see Ellis, 1971: 380.)

Perfect state: *Ampisphaeria incrustans* Ellis & Everh., North Amer. Pyrenom. 201. 1892.

On rotten wood and bark in Europe, Kenya, New Zealand, North America.

Specimens examined: Caucasus, Severo-Osetinskaja ASSR, Alagir District, Kabagaldon (alt. 800—900 m), on fallen rotten twig of *Fagus orientalis*, E. Parmasto, 9 IX 1966 (TAA 19341); Georgian SSR, Poti District, on dead trunk of *Eucalyptus globatus*, I. Parmasto, 4 VIII 1977 (TAA 97044).

15. GONYTRICHUM MACROCLADUM (Sacc.) Hughes, Trans. Brit. Mycol. Soc. 34: 565. 1951. (For synonyms and description see Gams and Holubová-Jechová, 1976.)

On dead stems of herbaceous plants, on rotten wood and bark and also isolated from soil; in Europe, India, New Zealand, South Africa, Jamaica, North and South America.

Specimen examined: Georgian SSR, near Poti, on fallen twig of *Populus* sp., E. Parmasto, 12 X 1963 (TAA 16881).

16. HANSFORDIA OVALISPORA Hughes, Mycol. Papers, Kew 43: 16—18. 1951. (Fig. 2, d.)

Colonies effuse, olivaceous brown to fuscous grey, velvety. Basal hyphae immersed. Conidiophores arise in groups from the dark brown superficial cells, erect, straight below, somewhat flexuose above, up to 500 μm long, septate, 3—5 μm wide and brown below, tapering to a narrow pale ochraceous to hyaline apex; main stipe with several lateral branches up to tertially branched, each branch with one to three divergent terminal conidiogenous cells; conidiogenous cells up to 30 μm long, 2—4 μm thick,

pale ochraceous, denticulate. Conidia ellipsoidal, pale ochraceous to hyaline, smooth, $7.5-11 \times 4.5-5.5 \mu\text{m}$.

This species has hitherto only been recorded from Ghana on dead leaves of various plants.

Specimen examined: Tadjik SSR, Kondara, on trunk of *Malus sieversii*, I. Parmasto, 7 IV 1977 (TAA 96783).

The material studied is in agreement with Hughes' description and figure of *H. ovalispora*; however, the long sterile whip-like setae at the apex of the conidiophores have not been observed.

17. HAPLOGRAPHIUM CATENATUM (Preuss) Hol.-Jech., Proc. Kon. Nederl. Akad. Wet. C 76 (3): 301. 1973. (For synonyms see Ellis, 1971: 366.)

It is the conidial state of *Dematioscypha dematiicola* (Berk. & Br.) Svrček [= *Hyaloscypha dematiicola* (Berk. & Br.) Nannf.]. Very common on dead wood and bark in Europe.

Specimen examined: Georgian SSR, Batumi Botanical Garden, on fallen fruits of *Castanea sativa*, E. Parmasto, 27 IX 1963 (TAA 16086).

18. HAPLOTTRICHUM CAPITATUM (Pers.) Link in Willdenow, in Linné Spec. Plant. ed. 4, 6 (1): 52. 1824. (For synonyms and description see Linder, 1942 as *Oidium candicans*.)

It is the conidial state of *Botryobasidium candicans* John Eriksson. Common on decaying wood and bark in Europe and North America.

Specimen examined: Caucasus, Severo-Osetinskaja ASSR, Alagir District, Kabalgdon (alt. 800-900 m), on fallen rotten twig of *Fagus orientalis*, E. Parmasto, 9 IX 1966 (TAA 19341).

19. HAPLOTTRICHUM CONSPERSUM (Pers.) Hol.-Jech., Česká Mykol. 30: 4. 1976. (For synonyms and description see Linder, 1942 as *Oidium conspersum*.)

It is the conidial state of *Botryobasidium conspersum* John Erikss. Common on decaying wood and bark in Europe and North America.

Specimen examined: Estonian SSR, Rakvere District, Venevere, on fallen rotten twig of *Salix caprea*, E. Parmasto, 21 IX 1956 (TAA 4690).

20. HARPOGRAPHIUM FASCICULATUM Sacc., Michelia 2: 33. 1880. (Fig. 3, f.)

Colonies effuse, dark grey-brown. Conidiophores aggregated in synnemata or not, up to $500 \mu\text{m}$ long, $2-3 \mu\text{m}$ thick, brown, paler towards the apex; conidiogenous cells polyphialidic, sympodial, denticulate. Conidia hyaline, falcate, $11-15 \times 1-2 \mu\text{m}$, aseptate, smooth, slimy.

Common on dead wood in Europe and North America.

Specimen examined: Primorsk Region, Kedrovaja Pad' wildlife area, on wood of deciduous tree, K. Kalamees, B. Kullman and A. Raitviir, 24 VII 1970 (TAA 61169).

21. MENISPORA CAESIA Preuss, Linnaea 24: 119. 1851. (For description see Hughes and Kendrick, 1963 or Holubová-Jechová, 1973.)

It is the conidial state of *Chaetosphaeria pulviscula* (Curr.) Booth. Common on rotten wood and bark in Europe and North America.

Specimen examined: Georgian SSR, Chulo District (alt. 1200 m), on fallen twig of *Carpinus caucasica*, E. Parmasto, 7 X 1963 (TAA 16798).

22. *NIGROSPORA SPHAERICA* (Sacc.) Mason, Trans. Brit. Mycol. Soc. **12**: 158. 1927. (For description see Ellis, 1971: 320.)

Very common species, widespread especially in subtropical and tropical regions on different plants, herbaceous debris and in soil.

Specimen examined: Georgian SSR, Batumi District, on dead twig of a bamboo, I. Parmasto, 6 VIII 1977 (TAA 97095).

23. *PHAEOSTALAGMUS CYCLOSPORUS* (Grove) W. Gams, Stud. Mycol., Baarn **13**: 91. 1976. (For synonyms and description see Hughes, 1951a as *Verticillium cyclosporum*.)

On dead wood and bark in Europe and North America.

Specimen examined: Estonian SSR, Kohtla-Järve District, Boroni wildlife area, on rotten log of *Betula pendula*, E. Parmasto, 3 X 1967 (TAA 18987).

24. *PLEUROPHRAGMIUM PARVISPORUM* (Preuss) Hol.-Jech., Česká Mykol. **26**: 223. 1972. (For synonyms and description see Holubová-Jechová, 1972a.)

Common on dead stems of herbaceous plants and on rotten wood and bark in Europe.

Specimen examined: Caucasus, Severo-Osetinskaja ASSR, Alagir District, Kabaldon, on dead stem of *Sambucus ebulus*, E. Parmasto, 10 IX 1966 (TAA A 15).

25. *PSEUDOSPIROPES LONGIPILUS* (Corda) Hol.-Jech., Proc. Kon. Nederl. Acad. Wet. C **76** (3): 301. 1973. (For synonyms see Ellis, 1976: 223.)

Colonies effuse, hairy, black. Conidiophores straight or flexuous, unbranched, dark brown, paler at the apex and with several conidial scars, thick-walled, septate, up to 1 mm long, 6–9 μm thick. Conidia ellipsoidal to cylindrical with rounded ends, with distinct protuberant flat scars at the base, mostly 3-septate (seldom also 0–5-septate), pale to dark brown, smooth, 15–25 \times 6–11 μm , often 20 \times 8 μm .

It is the conidial state of *Melanomma subdispersum* (Karst.) Berl. & Vogl.

Very common species on periderm of *Betula* stumps, dead *Betula* trunks and logs lying on the ground, and bases of living trees; in Europe and North America.

Specimens examined: Estonian SSR: Tartu District, Järveselja, on bark of fallen trunk of *Betula pendula*, E. Parmasto, 5 IX 1969 (TAA 53886); Rakvere District, Põlula, on bark of *Betula pubescens*, E. Parmasto, 27 VIII 1963 (TAA 15904); Kohtla-Järve District, Boroni wildlife area, on fallen rotten trunk of *Betula pendula*, E. Parmasto, 3 X 1967 (TAA 18987); Archangel'sk Region, Pleseck District, on log of *Betula pubescens*, E. Parmasto, 24 VIII 1965 (TAA 17398); Polar Siberia, Tajmyr Autonomous Region, Talnach, on bark of *Betula tortuosa*, P. Põldmaa, 16 VIII 1967 (TAA 32305).

26. *RHINOTRICHELLA GLOBULIFERA* Arnaud, Bull. Soc. Mycol. France **69**: 272. 1953 (not validly published). (Fig. 3, a.)

Colonies effuse, white, hairy, loose. Basal hyphae superficial, hyaline,

septate, smooth, 3.5—5 μm wide. Conidiophores hyaline, erect, straight, simple, septate, 100—190 μm long, 4—6 μm wide at the base, narrowed at the apex 2 μm wide. Conidiogenous cells terminal, cicatrized, flexuous, denticulate; each denticle separated by a thin wall, cylindrical, not more than 1—1.5 μm long. Conidia globose to subglobose, hyaline to pale yellowish, smooth, 6—11 μm in diameter or often $10 \times 8 \mu\text{m}$.

So far this species has only been reported by Arnaud (1952) from France and by Udagawa and Horie (1971) from Japan.

Specimen examined: Estonian SSR, Võru District, Misso, on rotten log of *Alnus glutinosa*, E. Parmasto, 27 VII 1956 (TAA 3579).

Arnaud's genus *Rhinotrichella* and its species are invalidly published according to the Article N 36 of the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature (absence of a diagnosis). The studied material is very similar to the fungus described by Udagawa and Horie (1971) under the name *Rhinotrichella globulifera* Arnaud and is therefore referred to that species. It seems to be closely related to *Acrodontium* de Hoog, but not congeneric with it.

27. SEPTONEMA PSEUDOBINUM Hol.-Jech., Folia Geobot. Phytotax., Praha 13: 428—429. 1978.

Colonies minute, scattered, hairy, dark brown to black. Conidiophores erect, straight, single or crowded, unbranched or with short lateral branches in the terminal part, dark brown, thick-walled, septate, smooth, up to 250 μm long, 3—4 μm thick, 4—6.5 μm thick at the swollen base. Conidiogenous cells polyblastic or monoblastic, cylindrical, grey-brown, $13.5\text{--}20 \times 4\text{--}4.5 \mu\text{m}$. Conidia cylindrical to oblong, with rounded ends and distinct papilla at each end, grey-brown to brown, 1-septate, $8\text{--}12 \times 3\text{--}4 \mu\text{m}$, smooth, in acropetal chains.

This species has been known only from the type material (PRM 809438) collected in Roumania on bark of stump of *Pinus nigra*.

Specimen examined: Polar Ural, Jamalo-Nenets Autonomous Region, Priural'sk District, Krasnyj Kamen' (alt. 200 m), on fallen trunk of *Picea obovata*, E. Parmasto, 6 VIII 1969 (TAA 53770).

28. SPADICOIDES ATRA (Corda) Hughes, Can. J. Bot. 36: 805. 1958. (For synonyms see Hughes, 1958; for description see Ellis, 1971: 394.)

Very common on decaying wood and bark in Europe and North America and in Japan.

Specimen examined: Polar Siberia, Tajmyr Autonomous Region, Dudinka, on rotten log, P. Pöldmaa, 17 VII 1967 (TAA 31763).

29. SPORIDESMIUM LEPTOSPORUM (Sacc. & Roum.) Hughes, Can. J. Bot. 36: 808. 1958. (Fig. 3, d.)

Colonies effuse, dark brown, hairy. Basal hyphae mostly immersed. Conidiophores erect, simple, brown to dark brown, septate, often percurrent, 25—70 μm long, 3.5—5 μm wide. Conidia narrowly obclavate, truncate or conic-truncate at the base, ochraceous brown, often brown at the base, 7—15-septate, 33—76 μm long, 6.5—9 μm wide in the broadest part, 3.5—4.5 μm wide at the base.

On dead wood and bark of deciduous trees in Europe, Asia (Nepal, Pakistan), Africa (Sierra Leone) and South America (Venezuela).

Specimen examined: South Siberia, Gorno-Altajsk Autonomous Region, Altaj wildlife area, Balyčča, on stump of *Salix alba*, E. Parmasto, 8 IX 1959 (TAA 7854).

The fungus studied is somewhat distinct from *S. leptosporum* recorded by Ellis (1971) in having darker and larger conidia. Ellis described conidia as subhyaline to pale straw-coloured, 25–90 μm long, 5–7 μm thick in the broadest part.

30. SPORIDESMIUM TURCOMANICUM Hol.-Jech. spec. nov. (Fig. 3, c.)

Coloniae effusae, fuscae, pilosae. Hyphae basales immersae. Conidiophora erecta, simplicia, fusca vel atra, 1–6-septata, ad apicem truncata, per aliquot proliferationes succesivas prolongantur, 18–70 μm longa, 4.5–5 μm crassa. Conidia singula, primo in apice conidiophori et dein proliferationis cujusque successivae oriunda, recta, cylindrica usque obclavata, ad basim conico-truncata, ad apicem rotundata, pallide-brunnea vel brunnea, laevia, 8–20-pseudoseptata, 46–150 μm longa, 5.5–7 μm crassa, apicem versus ad 3–4 μm attenuata, basi 4–6 μm lata.

Habitat in caulibus basalibus emortuis *Hymenocrateris bituminosi*.

Typus: RSS Turcmenica, Montes Kopet-Dagh, distr. Geok-Tepe, Cheirabad, alt. 1750 m, 27 X 1971 leg. E. Parmasto (TAA 55636).

Colonies effuse, brown, hairy, loose. Basal hyphae immersed. Conidiophores single or aggregated in small groups, erect, simple, brown to dark brown, 1–6-septate, truncate at the apex, with several successive proliferations, 18–70 μm long, 4.5–5 μm wide. Conidia formed singly at the apex of the conidiophore which after the first conidium has fallen proliferates sometimes through the scar and forms another conidium at the apex of the proliferation; conidia straight, cylindrical to obclavate, conic-truncate at the base, rounded at the apex, mid brown to brown, smooth, 8–20-pseudoseptate, 46–150 μm long, 5.5–7 μm wide in the widest part, tapering to 3–4 μm at the apex, 4–6 μm wide at the base.

This species differs from all species described in the genus *Sporidesmium* by its very small conidia (only 5.5–7 μm wide). The microscopical characteristics of *S. turcomanicum* are close to those of *S. leptosporum* (Sacc. & Roum.) Hughes but the conidia of the latter are subhyaline to pale straw-coloured, slightly rostrate and only 25–90 μm long. The new species is also close to *S. eupatoriicola* M. B. Ellis whose conidia are, however, 8–11 μm wide in the broadest part and have septa, but no pseudosepta.

31. SPOROTHRIX CYLINDROSPORA Hol.-Jech. spec. nov. (Fig. 1, c.)

Coloniae dispersae, irregulares, gossypinae, albae. Hyphae repentes ascendentesque, irregulariter ramosae, hyalinae, 1.5–2.3 μm latae, laeves, tenuitunicatae. Cellulae conidiogena dispersae, terminales lateralesque e hyphis oriundae, rectae vel flexuosae, cylindricae vel irregulares, saepe subinflatae, simplices vel ramosae, 3–15 μm longae et 2–3.5 μm latae, cum denticulis numerosis; denticuli obtusi, subcylindrici, 0.5–1 μm longi. Conidia hyalina, cylindrica usque ellipsoidea, in apice et ad basim rotundata, laevia, tenuitunicata, 4–4.5 \times 1–1.5 μm .

Habitat in caudice prolapso *Pini sibiricae*.

Typus: Sibiria Polaris, regio T'umen', distr. nation. Jamalo-Neneticum, Krasnoselkup, Betuletum, 1 VIII 1964, leg. E. Parmasto (TAA 17061).

Colonies scattered, irregular, cottony, white. Hyphae repent and ascending, irregularly branched, hyaline, 1.5–2.3 μm wide, smooth, thin-

walled, forming a compact mycelium. Conidiogenous cells scattered, arising terminally or laterally from undifferentiated hyphae, straight or flexuose, cylindrical or irregular, often slightly inflated, simple or branched, 3–15 μm long and 2–3.5 μm wide, with numerous denticles; denticles blunt, subcylindrical, 0.5–1 μm long. Conidia hyaline, cylindrical to ellipsoidal, with rounded both ends, smooth, thin-walled, (3–) 4–4.5 (–5.5) \times 1–1.5 (1.8) μm , in clusters.

This new species is very similar to *Sporothrix luteoalba* de Hoog (Stud. Mycol., Baarn 7: 65. 1974) which differs in reniform to allantoid and larger conidia (4–) 5–6 (–7.8) \times 1–1.5 (–2.5) μm . *Sporothrix cylindrospora* is distinct from all other species described in the genus in having cylindrical to ellipsoidal conidia. It is only known from dried herbarium material.

32. STACHYLIDIUM BICOLOR Link ex S. F. Gray, Nat. Arr. Br. Pl. 1: 533. 1821. (For synonyms and description see Hughes, 1951b.)

Very common on various dead herbaceous and wood material in Europe and Africa.

Specimen examined: Georgian SSR, Batumi Botanical Garden, on fallen trunk of *Phyllostachyos edulis*, E. Parmasto, 27 IX 1963 (TAA 16902, 16903).

33. STILBELLA TOMENTOSA (Schrad. ex Grev.) Bres., Ann. Mycol. 1: 129. 1903. — *Tilachlidium tomentosum* (Schrad. ex Grev.) Lindau, Rabenh. Kryptogam. Fl. 1 (9): 306. 1910. (For full synonyms see Gams, 1971: 229.)

Synnemata white, variable in form and size, up to 1200 μm long, 90–160 μm thick at the base, in the middle about 40–60 μm wide, in the head 100–130 μm ; individual threads 3.5–5 μm thick; conidia in slimy head, hyaline, ellipsoidal to cylindrical, 4.5–7.5 \times 1.5–2 μm .

Very common on various species of *Myxomycetes* in Europe.

Specimen examined: Estonian SSR, Rakvere District, Venevere, on *Comatrichum* sp. on stump of *Picea abies*, E. Parmasto, 7 IX 1963 (TAA 15708).

34. VERTICILLIUM CINNABARINUM (Corda) Reinke & Berth. Zersetz. d. Kartoff. 63. 1879. — *Acrostalagmus cinnabarinus* Corda, Icon. Fung. 2: 15. 1838. (For other synonyms see Hughes, 1958.)

Perfect state: *Nectria inventa* Pethybr., Trans. Brit. Mycol. Soc. 6: 107. 1919.

Common on decaying wood and bark and on dead stems of herbaceous plants in Europe, Africa, New Zealand and Australia.

Specimens examined: Georgian SSR: Batumi Botanical Garden, on fallen stem of *Phyllostachyos edulis*, E. Parmasto, 27 IX 1963 (TAA 16903); Batumi District, on dead twig of a bamboo, I. Parmasto, 6 VIII 1977 (TAA 97095).

35. VERTICILLIUM THEOBROMAE (Turconi) Mason & Hughes, Mycol. Papers, Kew 45: 10. 1951. — *Stachylidium theobromae* Turconi, Atti Ist. Bot. Pavia 17: 7. 1920.

Common as a saprophyte on dead stems of herbaceous plants in Europe, Africa, North and South America, or as a parasitic fungus presumably causing cigar-end rot of banana fruits.

Specimen examined: Georgian SSR, Batumi Botanical Garden, on *Musa basjoo*, E. Parmasto, 27 IX 1963 (TAA 16987).

36. XYLOHYPHA FERRUGINOSA (Corda) Hughes in Deighton, Mycol. Papers, Kew 78: 43. 1960. — (For synonyms see Hughes and Sugiyama, 1972.) (Fig. 3, e.)

Colonies scattered, small, pulvinate, dark brown, powdery. Basal hyphae mostly immersed, pale brown to subhyaline, septate, branched, 1.5–3.5 μm wide. Conidiophores simple or branched, mostly poorly developed only from 3 cells. Conidia in branched acropetal chains, ellipsoidal with flattened scars at both ends, pale brown to brown, 5–8 \times 3.5–4.5 μm .

On dead wood in Europe, Africa and New Zealand.

Specimen examined: Turkmen SSR, Tachta-Bazar District, Badhyz wildlife area, Kepele (alt. 800 m), on stem of a *Cruciferae* sp., E. Parmasto, 19 IV 1972 (TAA 55793).

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Vera HOLUBOVA-JECHOVA

PUIDUL KASVAVAID JA MÖNINGAID TEISI HALLIKULAADSEID
NÕUKOGUDE LIIDUS

ENSV TA Zoologia ja Botaanika Instituudis säilitatavate herbaareksemplaride alusel on esitatud andmeid 36 hallikulaadse esinemise kohta Nõukogude Liidus; neist 8 on leitud Eestis. Enamik liike on Euroopas või Põhja-Ameerikas tavalised, kuid varem NSV Liidu alalt märkimata. Käsitletud liikide seas leidub aga ka mitmeid haruldasi puidul kasvavaid seeni, näit. *Basifimbria aurea*, *Chalara pteridina*, *Conoplea elegantula*, *Hansfordia ovalispora*, *Septonema pseudobinum*. On kirjeldatud kolm uut liiki ja võrreldud neid senituntutega (*Costantinella clavata*, *Sporidesmium turcomanicum* ja *Sporothrix cylindrospora*). *Costantinella clavata* tarvis on kirjeldatud uus alam perekond *Parmastinella*.

Вера ГОЛУБОВА-ИЕХОВА

РАСТУЩИЕ НА ДРЕВЕСИНЕ И НЕКОТОРЫЕ ДРУГИЕ ГИФОМИЦЕТЫ
ИЗ СОВЕТСКОГО СОЮЗА

Приводятся данные о нахождении в СССР 36 видов гифомицетов. Большинство из этих видов широко распространены в Европе и Северной Америке, но до сих пор не были отмечены на территории Советского Союза. Найдены также некоторые редкие, растущие на древесине виды — *Basifimbria aurea*, *Chalara pteridina*, *Conoplea elegantula*, *Hansfordia ovalispora*, *Septonema pseudobinum*. Приведены описания и рисунки трех новых видов (*Costantinella clavata*, *Sporidesmium turcomanicum* и *Sporothrix cylindrospora*) и сравнение их с родственными видами. Для вида *Costantinella clavata* описан новый подрод *Parmastinella*.