

Listeromyces New to Mainland China*

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Abstract: *Listeromyces insignis*, a species new to Mainland China, is reported and illustrated based on the specimen collected from dead branches at Mount Yuelu, Hunan Povince. This is the first report of the genus *Listeromyces* in Mainland China. The examined specimen is deposited in the Herbarium of the Department of Plant Pathology, Shandong Agricultural University (HSAUP).

Key words: *Listeromyces insignis*; taxonomy; dead wood

中国大陆一新记录属——拟虫囊孢属 (*Listeromyces*)

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摘要: 描述了暗色丝孢真菌——中国大陆新记录种——腐木拟虫囊孢 (*Listeromyces insignis*) , 其中拟虫囊孢属 (*Listeromyces*) 在中国大陆首次报道。该种菌采集自湖南岳麓山地表枯枝表层, 根据采集材料对其进行了详细的形态描述和显微照相。研究标本保存于山东农业大学植物病理标本室 (HSAUP)。

关键词: 腐木拟虫囊孢; 分类; 枯枝

1. Introduction

The genus *Listeromyces* Penzig & Saccardo was erected by Penzig & Saccardo (1901) with *L. insignis* Penzig & Saccardo as the type species. This genus is characterized by monoblastic, cylindrical conidiogenous cells on macronematous, mononematous, very short conidiophores

arising from upper and out sides of the stromata, and acrogenous, ellipsoidal, dark golden brown or olivaceous brown, verrucose, multiseptate conidia (Ellis, 1976).

Until now, only one single species *L. insignis* has been reported in this genus, and the species were also described by Goos (1971), Matsushima (1975) and Zhuang (2001). This study present a survey of dematiaceous hyphomycetes occurring on dead wood in the forest of Mount Yuelu, Hunan Povince, and discovered the species *L. insignis*, which is new to Mainland China

2. Material and Methods

All the specimens of dead woods were collected from Hunan Province and placed in ziplock polythene bags. The materials were taken into the lab and maintained in moist containers. Samples were examined periodicall under a stereomicroscope. Conidia and conidiophores were removed from woods with a needle and transferred to a drop of lactophenol on a microscope slide; the cover slip was sealed with neutral balsam. Photos were taken with a Nikon 90i microscope. The specimens are deposited in the Herbarium of the Department of Plant Pathology, Shandong Agricultural University (HSAUP)

3. Results

Listeromyces Penz. & Sacc. , Malpighia, 15:259, 1901

Colonies sporodochial, discrete, dark blackish brown to black, granular. Mycelium mostly immersed. Stroma present, at first hyaline, later becoming dark brown. Setae and hyphopodia absent. Conidiophores macronematous, mononematous, simple, arising from the upper and outer sides of the stromata, short, pale brown, smooth. Conidiogenous cells monoblastic, integrated, terminal, determinate, cylindrical. Conidia solitary, dry, acrogenous, simple, ellipsoidal, multiseptate, dark golden brown or olivaceous brown, verrucose.

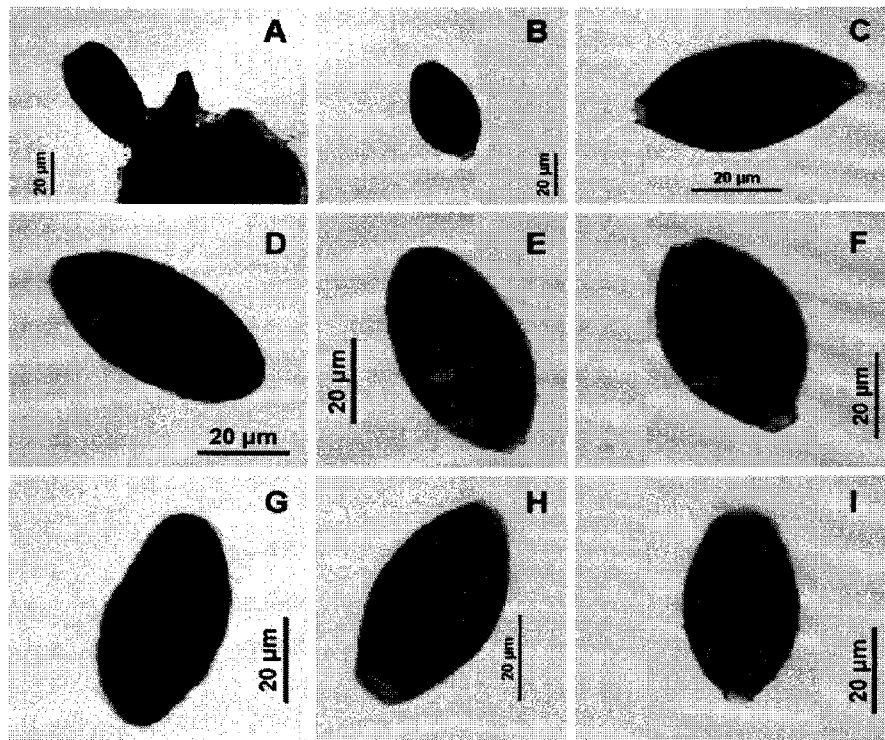


Fig. 1. Conidia and conidiophores of *Listeromyces insignis*.

A. Conidia on the stroma; B. Conidia, $\times 20$; C. Ellipsoidal, verrucose conidia with 6-10 transverse septate, $\times 40$.

Listeromyces insignis Penz. & Sacc., Malpighia, 15: 259, 1901. (Fig. 1)

Colonies sporodochial, discrete, dark blackish brown, granular. Mycelium mostly immersed. Stroma present, at first hyaline, later becoming dark brown. Setae and hyphopodia absent. Conidiophores macronematous, mononematous, simple, arising from the upper and outer sides of the stromata, usually very short, pale brown, smooth. Conidiophores very inconspicuous. Conidiogenous cells monoblastic, integrated, terminal, determinate, cylindrical. Sporodochia clavate, about 1 mm high, dark brown to black. Conidia solitary, dry, acrogenous, simple, ellipsoidal, multiseptate, dark golden brown or olivaceous brown, verrucose, $37-56.5 \times 19.5-28.5 \mu\text{m}$, mostly 6-10 transverse septate.

Specimen examined: on dead branches of *Rosa xanthina* Lindl., Hunan Province, China. Ma Jian, Aug 12, 2007, HSAUPVII_{0MJ0624-1}.

Listeromyces insignis was originally described from the rotten wood by Penzig & Saccardo (1901) in Java. Zhuang (2001) first reported this species from the submerged wood in Hong Kong of China. This paper is the first reported of the genus *Listeromyces* in Mainland China. Based on our materials, the conidial size range of *L. insignis* ($37-56.5 \times 19.5-28.5 \mu\text{m}$) is slightly smaller

than the conidia found in the type material (40-80 × 20-30μm), and the authors think it may be induced by the different natural conditions. Furthermore, the conidial morphology of the present species is almost same to the original species. So it was determined to be the new record in Mainland China.

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