

Yosio KOBAYASI*: **Miscellaneous notes of fungi (1)**

小林義雄*: 菌類雜報 (1)

1) ***Corallo dendron hakkodasanense*** Y. Kobayasi sp. nov. (Fig. 1)

Synnemata e fructo oriunda, singularia vel binata. Axis principalis simplicis linearis, 2-3 cm longus, 0.4-0.5 mm crassus, basi obscure cinereus, pilosus, sursum pallidior, dendroideo-ramosus. Ramuli erecti breves, gelatinoso-carnosi, apice capitati. Capitulae minutae globosae, 300-350 μ crassae. Conidia catenata, globosa, ovoidea, ellipsoidea vel cylindrica, 4-13 \times 3-4 μ , hyalina, glabra.

Hab. On some fruits. Yôrôzawa, Oirase, Hakkôda, Aomori Pref. (D. Shimizu, Aug. 21, 1981—Type in TNS).

C. hakkodasanense Y. Kobayasi is discriminated from the following two

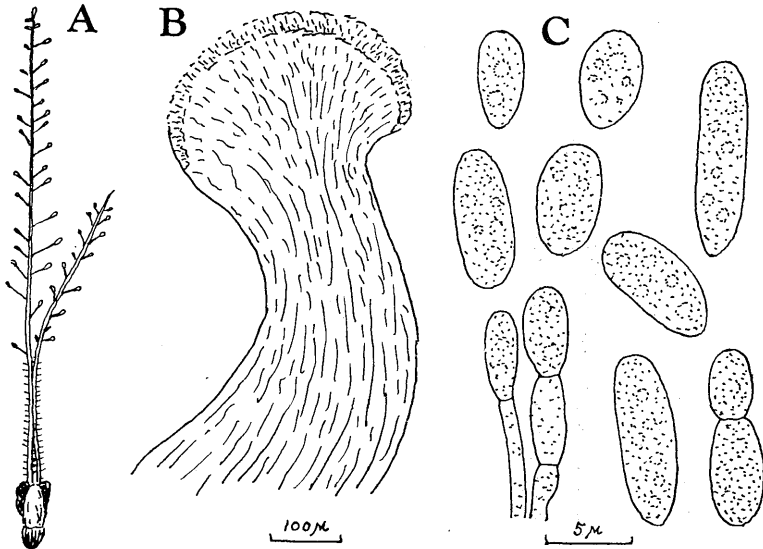


Fig. 1. *Corallo dendron hakkodasanense*. A. Fructifications and host-seed. B. Section through branch of synnema. C. Conidia.

* National Science Museum, Tokyo. 国立科学博物館.

species by the ovoid or cylindrical, smooth conidia. *C. leucocephalum* Junghuhn. in Praem. Fl. Crypt. Javae p. 7 (1838); Sacc. Syll. Fung. 4: 576 (1886). On decorticated wood trunk. Java. Conidia globose, smooth. *C. cervinum* (Sydow) Morris, Synnematosus genera p. 36, pl. 12 (1963). Syn. *Stilbodendron cervinum* Sydow in Ann. Myc. 14: 260 (1916). On fruit of *Lansdorfia*. Cameroons, Africa. Conidia ovoid or oblong, minutely verrucose.

2) ***Gloeostereum incarnatum*** Ito et Imai in Trans. Sapporo Nat. Hist. Soc. 13: 11, f. 1-3 (1933); Ito, Myc. Fl. Japan 2-4: 170 (1955).

Fructifications gelatinous, globose, then flabelliform, pink, farinaceous, undersurface rugulose, pink, inner tissue semitransparent, ochraceous. Basidia 4-spored. Basidiospores ovate, inaequi-lateral, $6-7 \times 2.5 \mu$. Gloeocystidia clavate.

Hab. On trunk of *Ulmus*. Gumma Pref. (Y. Kobayasi, Aug. 1941). Distribution. Hokkaido and Kyôhaku Lake, Mandshuria, China.

This species is apparently very rare in Japan. In appearances, it is very similar to *Tyromyces incarnatus* Imaz. except for hymenial structure.

3) ***Neobulgaria foliacea*** (Bres.) Dennis, Comm. Inst. Myc. Pap. 62: 166 (1956) et Brit. Ascomyc. p. 108, pl. 15C (1968). (Fig. 2)

Fructifications convoluted with *Exidia*-like appearances, gelatinous, dark purplish. Asci $4-5 \mu$ in diameter, J+. Ascospores ellipsoid, smooth, $7-8 \times 3.5-4 \mu$, containing two oil-drops. Paraphyses simple, septate, 2-3 μ thick.

Nom. Jap. Nikawa-sangotake.

Hab. On decaying trunk of *Fagus* (Oct. 3, 1981).

Dennis remarks that this species may be an overdeveloped state of *N. pura*. Actually, the writer found *N. pura* near by the trunk.

4) **Puffball-like sclerotium parasited by *Sepedonium***. (Fig. 3)

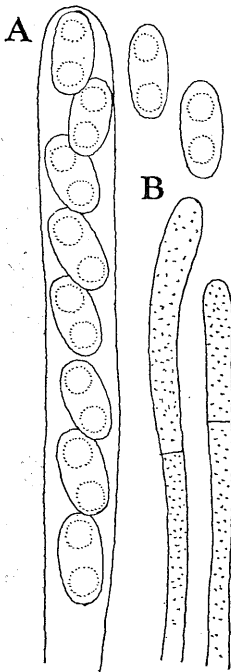


Fig. 2. *Neobulgaria foliacea*. $\times 1500$.
A. Ascus and spores. B. Paraphyses.

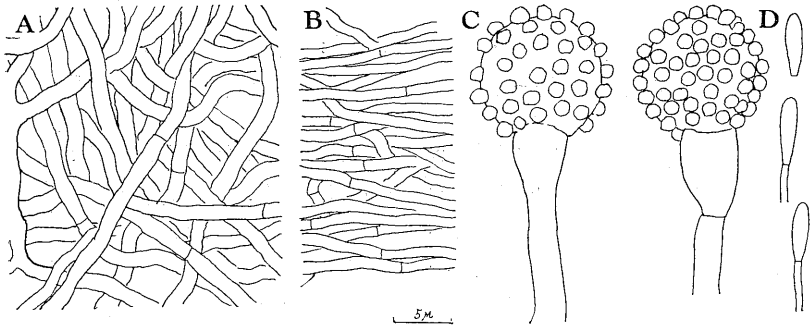


Fig. 3. A, B. Puffball-like sclerotium. A. Inner tissue. B. Peridial layer.
C, D. *Sepedonium chrysospermum*. C. Chlamydospores. D. Conidia.

Fructifications globose, about 10 cm in diameter, with conical base, fleshy white, composed of hyphal tissue. Peridium of almost same structure as inner tissue, although hyphae more compact and fasciculated. Inner tissue homogeneous, white, without chamber; entangled hyphae 2-4 μ thick, septate, poorly branched. Hyphae of *Sepedonium* covering the sclerotium, creeping, 2 μ thick, septate, hyaline, terminal cell thickened, 3 μ thick. Chlamydospore spherical, densely verrucose, 11-15 μ in diameter, verrucae polyhedral, apically truncated, yellow. Conidia terminal, fusiform, 1.5-2 \times 5-6 μ .

Hab. Osaka (Sept., 1981, T. Yokoyama).

This fresh material was given by courtesy of Dr. Tatsuo Yokoyama and was identified with *S. chrysospermum* (Bull.) Fr. As already known, the perfect stage of this mould is *Apiocrea chrysospermum* (Tul.) Syd. (*Hypomyces chrysospermus* Tul.). It is not sure whether the above sclerotium is or is not the part of *Sepedonium*.

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Corallodendron hakkodasanense は本属の第3の種類, *Gloeostereum incarnatum* は第3回目の発見, *Neobulgaria foliacea* は *N. pura* の過熟品かと思われるが確実ではない。Puffball-like sclerotium は真に不思議な菌で菌核は菌糸の塊で胞子を造らず、表面に高等菌に寄生する性質のある *Sepedonium* 属の種類が発達している。