New or interesting lichenicolous fungi. 4.*

*Clauzadeomyces verrucosus* gen. et sp. nov.
(Deuteromycotina)

by Paul DIEDERICH**

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**Musée national d'histoire naturelle, Marché-àux-Poissons, L–2345 Luxembourg, Luxembourg.

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**Abstract**

*Clauzadeomyces verrucosus* gen. et sp. nov. is a lichenicolous hyphomycete growing on *Placopsis lambii*, with dark brown sporodochia, brown, verrucose, annellidic conidiogenous cells and brown, subglobose verruculose conidia.

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**Resumé [traduit par le rédacteur]**

*Clauzadeomyces verrucosus* gen. et sp. nov. est un hyphomyctée lichénicolle croissant sur *Placopsis lambii*, à sporodochies brun sombre, à cellules conidiogènes annellidiques, brunes, verruqueuses et à conidies brunes, hémisphériques, verruculées.

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**Resumo [tradukis la redaktisto]**

*Clauzadeomyces verrucosus* gen. et sp. nov. estas likenloja hifomiceto kreskanta ĉe *Placopsis lambii*, kun sporodochioj malhele brunaj, konidiodonaj ĉeloj anelidecaj, brunaj, verruk-supraĵaj k konidioj brunaj, ĝonsferaj, veruket-supraĵaj.

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**Introduction**

During my studies on lichenicolous fungi, I discovered an unusual hyphomycete forming sporodochia on *Placopsis lambii* Herel & V. Wirth. No similar hyphomycete could be found in *Carmichael et al.* (1980), *Ellis* (1971), *Ellis* (1976) or *Hawksworth* (1979), and it is therefore appropriate to describe a new genus as well as a new species to accommodate it.

It is a pleasure for me to dedicate the new genus to Prof. Georges CLAUZADE as a sign of recognition of his outstanding contribution to the European lichenology, as well as his high interest in lichenicolous fungi.

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**Clauzadeomyces verrucosus** Diederich

*Gen. et sp. nov. (Fig. 1–2)*

Fungus lichenicolous, ad Hyphomycetes pertinens. Conidiophora macronemata, mononemata, in sporodochia 75–200 μm diam., sparse ramosa, brunnea. Cellulae conidiogenae monoblasticae vel polyblasticae, annellidicae, terminales, determinatae, discrete subcylindraceae, grosse verrucose, brunneae, 15–30 x 4–6 μm. Conidia solitaria, subglobosa, basi truncata, non septata, verrucosa, scita, brunnea, 4–5 x 0 μm diam.

**Typus**: Belgium, prov. Luxembourg, Ardenne, Bihaïon, anciennes exploitations de cotoncule au NE du village, alt. 560 m, débris de phylilae, on *Placopsis lambii*, 22 August 1965, J. Lambinon s.n. (LG – holotypus, herb. Diedericht – isotypus).

Material of this collection distributed in VExa Lich. Sel. Esq. 408 (sub Placopsis gelida) is also infected by the new fungus (LG).

Colonies lichenicolous on the thallus of *Placopsis lambii*. Conidiophores macronematicus, mono-nematus, septate, sometimes branched, forming dark brown roundish convex sporodochia of 75–200–300 μm in diam. Conidigenous cells monoblastic to polyblastic, annelidic, terminal, determiné, discrete, subcylindrical, with a strongly verrucose scaly wall, brown, 15–30 x 4–6 μm. Conidia arising singly, subglobose, truncate at the base, simple, with a verrucose wall, dry, brown, 4–5 (0) μm diam.

The new fungus resembles *Deichmannia kitrups* & D. Hawksw. That genus has, however, a different conidiogenesis and the conidia are mostly 1–septate. *Pseudoepicoccum M. B. Ellis has polyblastic cicatrized conidigenous cells and a different conidiogenesis. Leightonomyces D. Hawksw. & B. Sutton has similar verrucose conidia, but the conidiophores form distinct synnema.

**Host**: The fungus is found growing on the thallus of *Placopsis lambii* Hertel & V. Wirth, causing no visible damage.

**Distribution**: The new species is present in the three known Belgian localities of *P. lambii*, all situated in the Ardennes (Sérusiaux, 1990).


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I wish to thank the curator of LG for allowing me to study the material of the new species, Dr. Christophe Scheidigier for preparing excellent SEM photographs and Dr. Emmanuel Sérusiaux for commenting on the manuscript.

**Bibliography**


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Fig. 1 — *Clauzadeomyces verrucosus* (LG – holotype), SEM photographs. A, surface view of sporodochium. B, section through a sporodochium. C–E, conidigenous cells with conidia. Scale: A, B, E: 10 μm, C–D: 1 μm.

Hommage scientifique à G. Clauzade
Fig. 2. - *Clauzadromycus verrucosus* (LG - holotype). Conidiogenous cells and conidia. Scale: 10 μm.

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