Bull. Soc. linn. Provence, t. 45, 1994 — Hommage scientifique à G. Clauzade
ISSN 0373-0875 – Date de parution : 12.10.1994

New or interesting lichenicolous fungi. 4.* *Clauzadeomyces verrucosus* gen. et sp. nov. (Deuteromycotina)

by Paul DIEDERICH **

* 3. In: *Mycotaxon* **47**: 425-431 (1993).

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

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.

Résumé [traduit par le rédacteur]

Clauzadeomyces verrucosus gen. et sp. nov. est un hyphomycète lichénicole croissant sur *Placopsis lambii*, à sporodochies brun sombre, à cellules conidiogènes annelidiques, brunes, verruqueuses et à conidies brunes, hémisphériques, verruculeuses.

Resumo [tradukis la redaktisto]

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

Introduction

During my studies on lichenicolous fungi, I discovered an unusual hyphomycete forming sporodochia on *Placopsis lambii* Hertel & V. Wirth. No similar hyphomycete could be found in CARMICHAEL & 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 accomodate 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.

Clauzadeomyces verrucosus Diederich gen. et sp. nov. (Fig. 1–2)

Fungus lichenicola, ad Hyphomycetes pertinens. Conidiophora macronemata, mononemata, in sporodochiis 75–200 µm diam., sparse ramosa, brunnea. Cellulae conidiogenae monoblasticae vel polyblasticae, annellidicae, terminales, determinatae, discretae, subcylindricae, grosse verrucosae, brunneae, 15–30 x 4–6 µm. Conidia solitaria, subglobosa, basi truncata, non septata, verrucosa, sicca, brunnea, 4–5(–6) µm diam.

Typus: Belgium, prov. Luxembourg, Ardennes, Bihain, anciennes exploitations de coticule au NE du village, alt. 560 m, déblais de phyllade, on *Placopsis lambii*, 22 August 1965, J. LAMBINON s.n. (LG – holotypus, herb. DIEDERICH – isotypus). Material of this collection distributed in VĚzda Lich. Sel. Exs. 408 (sub Placopsis gelida) is also infected by the new fungus (LG!).

Colonies lichenicolous on the thallus of *Placopsis lambii*. Conidiophores macronematous, mononematous, septate, sometimes branched, forming dark brown roundish convex sporodochia of 75–200(–300) µm in diam. Conidiogenous cells monoblastic to polyblastic, annellidic, terminal, determinate, 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(–6) µm diam.

The new fungus resembles *Deichmannia* Alstrup & D. Hawksw. That genus has, however, a different conidiogenesis and the conidia are mostly 1-septate. *Pseudoepicoccum* M. B. Ellis has polyblastic cicatrized conidiogenous cells and a different conidiogenesis. *Leightoniomyces* D. Hawksw. & B. Sutton has similar verrucose conidia, but the conidiophores form distinct synnemata.

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).

Additional specimens (both on *P. lambii*): Belgique, prov. Liège, Lierneux, au sud du village de Verleûmont, sur Colanhan, carrières abandonnées de schistes salmiens, November 1988, E. SÉRUSIAUX 10315 (LG). Belgique, prov. Luxembourg, Vielsalm, Thier des Carrières, déblais schisteux de carrières, August 1988, E. SÉRUSIAUX 10077 (LG).

Acknowledgements

I wish to thank the curator of LG for allowing me to study the material of the new species, Dr. Christoph SCHEIDEGGER for preparing excellent SEM photographs and Dr Emmanuël SÉRUSIAUX for commenting on the manuscript.

Bibliography

CARMICHAEL J. W., KENDRICK W. B., CONNERS I. L. & SIGLER L., 1980. — *Genera of Hyphomycetes*. University of Alberta Press, Edmonton, 386 p.

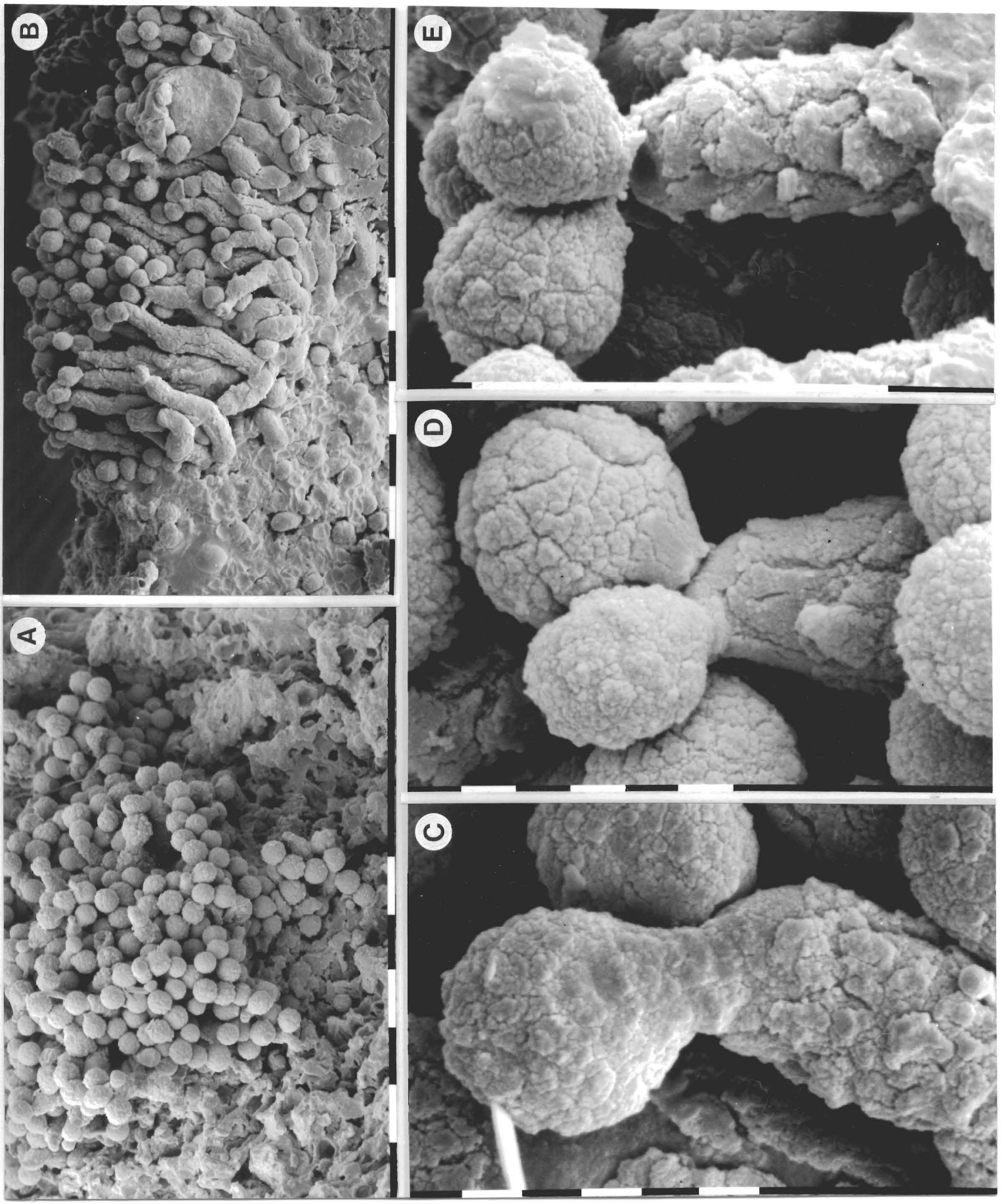
ELLIS M. B., 1971. — *Dematiaceous Hyphomycetes*. Commonwealth Mycological Institute, Kew, 608 p.

ELLIS M. B., 1976. — *More Dematiaceous Hyphomycetes*. Commonwealth Mycological Institute, Kew, 507 p.

HAWKSWORTH D. L., 1979. —The lichenicolous Hyphomycetes. *Bull. Br. Mus. nat. Hist.* (Bot.) **6** : 183–300.

SÉRUSIAUX E., 1990. — Liste préliminaire des lichens et champignons lichénicoles des rochers et éboulis des affleurements du Salmien (Belgique, région de Vielsalm). *Mém. Soc. Roy. Bot. Belg.* **12** : 135–147.

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


B
E
A
D
C

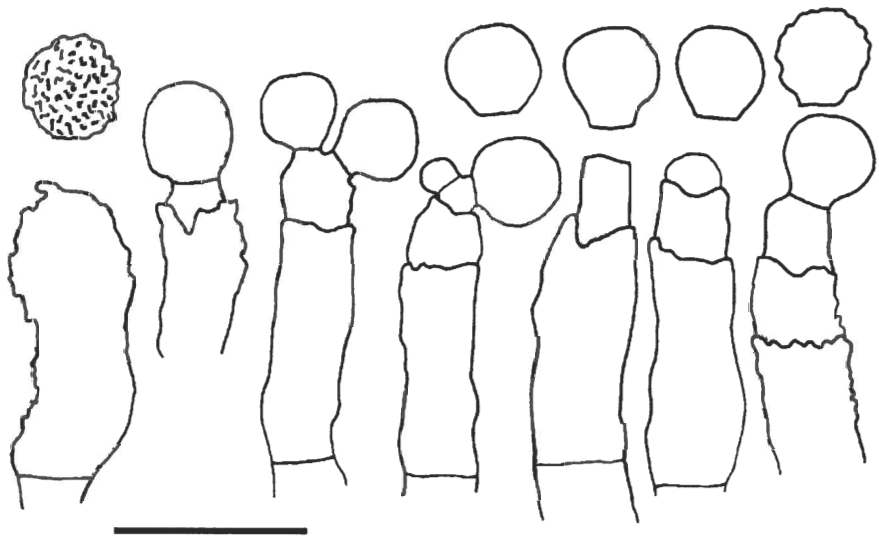


Fig. 2. – *Clauzadeomyces verrucosus* (LG – holotypus). Conidiogenous cells and conidia. Scale : 10 µm.