

Bambusistroma D.Q. Dai & K.D. Hyde, gen.nov.

IF551027

Saprobic on decaying bamboo culms. Sexual morph: Ascomata stromatic, uniloculate, solitary to clustered, immersed under host tissue, becoming erumpent when mature, subglobose to slightly conical, with centrally located ostiole lined with periphyses. Peridium comprising host and fungal tissues, composed of brown and thick-walled cells of *textura angularis*, with the basal part composed of thinner, hyaline, smaller cells. Hamathecium of dense, long, anastomosing and branching pseudoparaphyses above the asci. Asci 8-spored, bitunicate, cylindrical, with a short furcate pedicel, with a shallow apical chamber. Ascospores 2–3-seriate, slightly broad fusiform, 1-septate, hyaline, guttulate, straight to curved, smooth-walled, constricted at septum, surrounded by a mucilaginous sheath. Asexual morph: undetermined.

Holotype: *Bambusistroma didymosporum* D.Q. Dai & K.D. Hyde 2015.

The genus *Bambusistroma* was introduced in Adamčík et al. (*Cryptogamie, Mycologie* 36(2): 121–166. 2015) but without an identifier (Index Fungorum number) as required by the ICN, which is added here. It is characterized by solitary to clustered, immersed to erumpent, subglobose to slightly conical and uniloculate ascomata, cylindrical, and bitunicate asci which produce hyaline, broad fusiform ascospores surrounding by mucilaginous sheath

Etymology: In reference to the species forming stroma on bamboo.

Bambusistroma didymosporum D.Q. Dai & K.D. Hyde, sp.nov.

IF551028

Saprobic on decaying bamboo culms. Sexual morph: Ascomata stromatic, uniloculate, 180–350 µm high, 300–450 µm diam., solitary to clustered, immersed under host tissue, becoming erumpent, still covered by dark mycelium mixed with host tissue, subglobose to slightly conical, with centrally located ostiole lined with periphyses. Peridium comprising host and fungal tissues, laterally 25–40 µm thick in the upper side, composed of brown and thick-walled cells of *textura angularis*, with the basal part composed of thinner, hyaline, smaller cells, with side wall composed of 5–8 µm large cells of *textura prismatica*. Hamathecium of dense, long and 1.5–3 µm wide, anastomosing pseudoparaphyses branching above the asci. Asci 110–160 × 8–13 µm (mean 130.1 × 12.8 µm, n = 20), 8-spored, bitunicate, cylindrical, with a short furcate pedicel, with a shallow apical chamber. Ascospores 20–22.5 × 6.5–7.5 µm (mean 21.5 × 7.2 µm, n = 20), 2–3-seriate, slightly broad fusiform, 1-septate, constricted at the septum, narrowly rounded at both ends, hyaline, guttulate, straight to curved, smooth-walled, constricted at septum, surrounded by a mucilaginous sheath. Asexual morph: undetermined. Culture on PDA: Germination of ascospores on PDA within 24 h and germ tubes produced from both ends. Colonies circular, with even margin, dark brown at the centre, light-colored at the periphery, floccose, slow growing, 20 mm diam. in 45 days at 25–32°C.

Holotype MFLU 15-0057.

Bambusistroma didymosporum was introduced in Adamčík et al. (2015 *Cryptogamie, Mycologie* 36(2): 121–166. 2015) but without an identifier (Index Fungorum number) as required by the ICN, which is added here. The illustrations were provided in Adamčík et al. (2015, page 124). From bamboo, it is morphologically similar to *Didymella aptrootii* K.D. Hyde & S.W. Wong in having fusiform spores with each cell having one larger and many smaller guttules. However, our species has narrower (cylindrical and 8–13 µm wide versus clavate to subglobose and 18–25 µm wide) asci (Hyde & Wong 1999). *Bambusistroma didymosporum* can also be compared with *Massarina igniaria* (C. Booth) Aptroot (Basionym: *Didymosphaeria igniaria* C. Booth) as both species have cylindrical asci and broad fusiform, ascospores. However, *B. didymosporum* differs in having ascomata covered by host tissue mixed with black mycelium. In addition, *B. didymosporum* has hyaline and smooth-walled ascospores versus *M. igniaria* which has brown, verruculose ascospores (Booth 1968)

Etymology: In reference to two celled ascospores.