

Nomenclatural novelties : Alexander B. Doweld

Allochytrium Doweld, gen.nov.

IF550309

Thallus epibiotic or interbiotic. Sporangia colorless, ampulliform, subglobose to irregularly globose, ellipsoidal to sac-like, sessile, smooth. Rhizoidal system profusely branched, with numerous regular and irregular non-septate constrictions, primarily endobiotic. Zoospores spherical, lipid globule single, colorless, uniflagellate. Operculum saucer-shaped, persistent; one to several discharge tubes, discharge vesicle present. Zoospore with a core area consisting of nucleus, ribosomes, mitochondria and lipid globule; nucleus is on one side of the core, surrounded by ribosomes; endoplasmic reticulum (ER) surrounds ribosomes and sheets of ER extend through the core cluster of ribosomes; mitochondria localized primarily on the outside of the core, without the ensheathing ER; lipid globule on the edge of the core area in a latero-posterior position; microbody and rumposome associated with the lipid globule. Flagellar apparatus posterior, consists of kinetosome, nonfunctional centriole, rootlet consisting of microtubules, transition zone and single flagellum of the whiplash type; nonfunctional centriole lies in a parallel position alongside the kinetosome, interconnected to the kinetosome by fibrillar material; rootlet consists of a bundle of 12-15 microtubules running parallel to each other and interconnected by fine fibrillar bridges, bundle of microtubules runs towards the rumposome and spread apart and extend over the open surface of the rumposome. Resting spores globose, walls slightly thickened with coarsely granular contents. NOMENCLATURAL COMMENTS: *Allochytridium* Salkin (in Amer. J. Bot. 57: 656. 1970) was invalidly published, lacking necessitated holotype designation (Art. 40.1). *Allochytridium* as a genus was validated later with other binomen as a type species, *Allochytridium luteum* D.J.S. Barr & D'Arcy (in Mycologia 97 (2): 195. 1987), which is considered as not congeneric with the taxon of Salkin.

Holotype: *Allochytrium salkinii* Doweld 2013.

Allochytrium salkinii Doweld, sp.nov.

IF550308

Thallus epibiotic or interbiotic. Sporangia colorless, ampulliform (36-76 x 48-94), globose (52-85 in diam.), subglobose to irregularly globose, ellipsoidal to sac-like (48-100 x 61-120), sessile; sporangial walls smooth. Rhizoidal system profusely branched, with numerous regular and irregular non-septate constrictions, primarily endobiotic. Zoospores spherical, 6-8 μm in diam., lipid globule single, colorless, flagellum 35-40 μm long. Operculum saucer-shaped, 5-8 μm in diam., persistent, one to several discharge tubes, discharge vesicle present. Resting spores globose, light brown, 6-32 μm in diam., walls slightly thickened with coarsely granular contents. Saprophytic on onion skin from roadside puddle (Salkin in Amer. J. Bot. 57: 649. 1970, California, USA), boiled grass in soil-water suspension (Barr and D'Arcy in Mycologia 78: 439. 1987 [Virginia, USA]). NOMENCLATURAL COMMENTS: *Allochytridium expandens* Salkin (in Amer. J. Bot. 57: 656. 1970) is invalidly published, lacking necessitated holotype designation (Art. 40.1). The new species epithet of *Allochytrium* is in honor of Ira Salkin, discoverer of the fungus.

Holotype 22213 (American Type Culture Collection [permanently preserved in a metabolically inactive state]).