Nomenclatural novelties : Andrew N. Miller

Parvabulbium K.S. Landry & A.N. Mill., gen. nov.
  IF555799
  Hyphae thin-walled, hyaline, septate, whitish in mass. Producing chlamydospore-like structures, hyaline, globose, thin-walled, singly or rarely in chains, rarely terminally or more commonly intercalarily. Thermophilic, optimal growth at 45°C. Sexual state unknown.
  Diagnosis: Closely related to Mycothermus and Remersonia (Chaetomiaceae), but differing from Mycothermus by the presence of hyaline rather than pigmented chlamydospores, and differing from Remersonia by the lack of synnematous conidiogenous cells.
  Etymology: Named for parvus meaning small and bulbium meaning bulbilus referring to the small, bulbous chlamydospore-like structures produced in culture.

Parvabulbium thermostercus K.S. Landry & A.N. Mill., sp. nov.
  IF555800
  Holotype ILLS ILLS00121431
  Hyphae 2–3 µm diam., thin-walled, hyaline, septate, whitish in mass. Producing macroscopic chlamydospore-like structures, hyaline, globose, thin-walled, singly or rarely in chains, rarely terminally or more commonly intercalarily, 8–12 µm diam. Thermophilic, optimal growth at 45°C. Sexual state unknown.
  Diagnosis: This species can be distinguished by the production of macroscopic hyaline, thin-walled chlamydospore-like structures, optimal growth at 45°C and demonstrated DNase activity at 55°C.
  Etymology: Named for thermo meaning hot and stercus meaning dung, referring to this species growing on hot dung.
  Ecology and Distribution: Known from horse manure compost pile near Amherst, Massachusetts, USA.
  Specimen examined: United States. Massachusetts, Hampshire County, near Amherst, horse manure compost pile, March 2010, coll. K.S. Landry, TM417 (holotype; isotype = ILLS 00121432), (ITS sequence GenBank KC462166).