

Nomenclatural novelties : Amy M. Grooters, Christoffel F.J. Spies, Chi-yu Chen, Sally L. Glockling, C. André Lévesque & Arthur W.A.M. de Cock

**Lagenidium deciduum** Chi Y. Chen, Grooters, Spies, de Cock, Lévesque, in Grooters, Spies, Chen, Glockling, Lévesque, de Cock, sp.nov.

**IF550276**

Colonies on V8 agar radiate, with sparse aerial mycelium. Hyphae hyaline, 4–25 µm wide, strongly constricted at the septa, sometimes disarticulated into cylindrical segments of 25–350 µm long and 10–25 µm wide. Whole segments converted into sporangia, catenulate, straight to sinuately cylindrical, occasionally with lateral protrusions and branches, detached individually or in chains of contiguous sporangia. Exit tubes arising from sides or ends of simple or branched sporangium, vesicles 40–50 µm in diam., each containing 25–35 zoospores. Zoospores biflagellate, reniform, 9–10 × 7.5–8 µm.

Holotype CBS 127042 (cryopreserved).

ITS (HQ111455) and Cox1 (KF913683) sequences deposited at GenBank

Etymology: in reference to deciduous sporangia

**Lagenidium giganteum f. caninum** Grooters, Spies, de Cock, Lévesque, in Grooters, Spies, Chen, Glockling, Lévesque, de Cock, f.nov.

**IF550275**

Colonies submerged, no distinct pattern or an irregular, featherlike pattern with short aerial mycelium. Thallus filamentous, mycelioid, septate, unconstricted or slightly constricted at septa, becoming segmented with age. Size of segments depending on growth medium, diam. ranging from 10 to 60 µm on most media. Segments smooth, elongate, cylindrical or elongate, very irregular with branches and swellings, length 50–370 µm, occasionally nearly globose with a diam. up to 60 µm. Whole segments in water functioning as sporangia, developing a slender discharge tube, 2–7 µm wide, 10–370 µm long.

Holotype CBS 136884 (cryopreserved).

ITS sequence (KF915305) and Cox1 sequence (KF923746) deposited at GenBank. Previously known informally as *L. caninum* (Grooters, Proceedings, 25th Annual American College of Veterinary Internal Medicine Forum, 2007), and *Lagenidium* sp. (Grooters et al, J Vet Intern Med 17: 637–646, 2003)

Etymology: originally isolated from canine tissue

**Paralagenidium** Grooters, Spies, de Cock, Lévesque, in Grooters, Spies, Chen, Glockling, Lévesque, de Cock, gen.nov.

**IF550277**

Vegetative thallus morphologically similar to *Lagenidium*. With a Cox1 protein sequence that differs from the most closely related genera by having the following amino acids (position numbers relative to the Cox1 protein sequence for *Pythium ultimum*, GenBank YP\_003734847): 27(Ile), 28(Leu), 35(Met), 55(Val), 95(Leu), 119(Ile), 122(Leu) and 182(Ile).

Holotype: *Paralagenidium karlingii* Grooters, Spies, de Cock, Lévesque 2013.

**Paralagenidium karlingii** Grooters, Spies, de Cock, Lévesque, in Grooters, Spies, Chen, Glockling, Lévesque, de Cock, sp.nov.

**IF550278**

Thallus filamentous, mycelioid, moderately branched, septate, strongly constricted at septa, soon becoming segmented and disarticulating on agar, diam. depending on the growth medium: ranging from 10–15 µm on PCA and up to 60 µm on CMA. Segments smooth, elongate, cylindrical, occasionally with one side branch, occasionally short, ellipsoid to somewhat elongate, irregular, length 50–800 µm or longer. Oogonia and antheridia not observed.

Holotype CBS 134681 (cryopreserved).

ITS (KF915306) and Cox1 (KF767500) sequences deposited at GenBank. Previously known informally as *Lagenidium karlingii* (Grooters, Proceedings, 25th Annual American College of Veterinary Internal Medicine Forum, 2007).

Etymology: in recognition of the contributions of JS Karling to the initial descriptions of species in the genus *Lagenidium*