

Index Fungorum no. 470

Effectively published 19/01/2021 16:25:00 (ISSN 2049-2375)

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 synnematosous conidiogenous cells.

Etymology: Named for parvus meaning small and bulbium meaning bulbilus referring to the small, bulbus 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).