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Halorosellinia bandonii, sp. nov

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Abstract: A previously undescribed species of *Halorosellinia* is described herein as *H. bandonii* after its collector, Robert Bandoni (deceased). It differs from the type species primarily in its much smaller ascospores.

Key words: *Halorosellinia*, Xylariaceae

Halorosellinia Whalley, E. B. G. Jones, K. D. Hyde & Laessøe, a monotypic genus based on *H. oceanica* (Schatz) Whalley et al., is distinguished from *Rosellinia* primarily on the basis of the stromatal base which is immersed in wood and incorporates host elements (Whalley et al.,

2000). Whalley et. al. (2000) designated the perithecium-containing structure as a pseudostroma. Despite the fact that host material is present we prefer to refer to the structure as a stroma.

In 2001 JDR received from Robert Bandoni a dead angiospermous stem bearing a partially embedded xylariaceous pyrenomycete which appeared to fit the concept of *Halorosellinia*. It differs from the type species in its much smaller ascospores 8-10.5 x 4.5-6 μm vs (17.9-)18.7-26 (-28) x 7.5-13(-13.5) μm . We thus describe our material as a new species.

Halorosellinia bandonii J. D. Rogers & Y.-M. Ju, sp. nov. Figs. 1 and 2

Mycobank No. MB812778

Diagnosis: Differs from the type species primarily in its much smaller ascospores.

Etymology: Named for the distinguished mycologist, Robert Bandoni, who made the fungus available to us.

Stromata uniperitheciate, 0.5-0.8 mm diam, solitary, partially embedded in decayed angiospermous wood and fused with it at the base. Stromata brittle, dull black, enclosing perithecia that are easily removed, i.e. rosellinoid. Ostioles papillate. Perithecia spherical, 0.3-0.5 mm diam. Asci long-stipitate, ca. 90 μm total length, the spore-bearing part ca. 60 μm long, 6 μm broad. Ascus apical ring cylindrical, often distorted, bluing in Melzer's iodine reagent, 1.5 μm high, 2.2 μm broad. Ascospores brown, ellipsoid to ellipsoid-inequilateral, smooth, unicellular, 8-10.5 x 4.5-6 μm , with spore-length germination slit. Paraphyses abundant. Anamorph unknown.

Specimen examined: USA, Florida, Collier Co., Corkscrew Swamp Sanctuary NE Naples, on decaying angiospermous branch, leg. Robert Bandoni, 3.25.2001 (WSP 72743, HOLOTYPE).



Fig. 1. *Halorosellinia bandonii*. Spore-bearing part of ascus mounted in Melzer's iodine reagent showing blued (amyloid) ring. Bar = 8 μm . Fig. 2. *Halorosellinia bandonii*. Two perithecial stromata partially submerged in bark. Bar=0.3 mm.

Notes: *Halorosellinia bandonii* differs from *H. oceanica* in the much larger ascospores of the latter (see earlier herein). Both species feature stromata partially embedded in wood with woody material incorporated in the bases. *H. oceanica* (as *Hypoxylon*) was typified on material from Florida, but is found in mangrove environments, world-wide (Whalley et al., 2000). *H. bandonii* is currently known from the type location. A genus with similarities to *Halorosellinia* is *Guestia* S. J. D. Smith & K. D. Hyde. We have not examined material of that genus.

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Literature cited:

Whalley, A. J. S., E. B. Gareth Jones, Kevin D. Hyde & Thomas Laessøe. 2000. *Halorosellinia* gen. nov. to accommodate *Hypoxylon oceanicum*, a common mangrove species. Mycological Research 104: 368-374. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S0953756299001409>