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Taiwan

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Abstract. Two new species of *Dermatodothis, D. euonymi* sp. nov. on *Euonymus acutorhombifolia* and *D. symploci* sp. nov. on *Symplocos wikstroemifolia,* and *D. javanica* Racib. on *S. lancifolia* are described and illustrated.

Key words: *Dermatodothis*; *D. euonymi* sp. nov.; *D. javanica*; *D. symploci* sp. nov.

Introduction **Results**

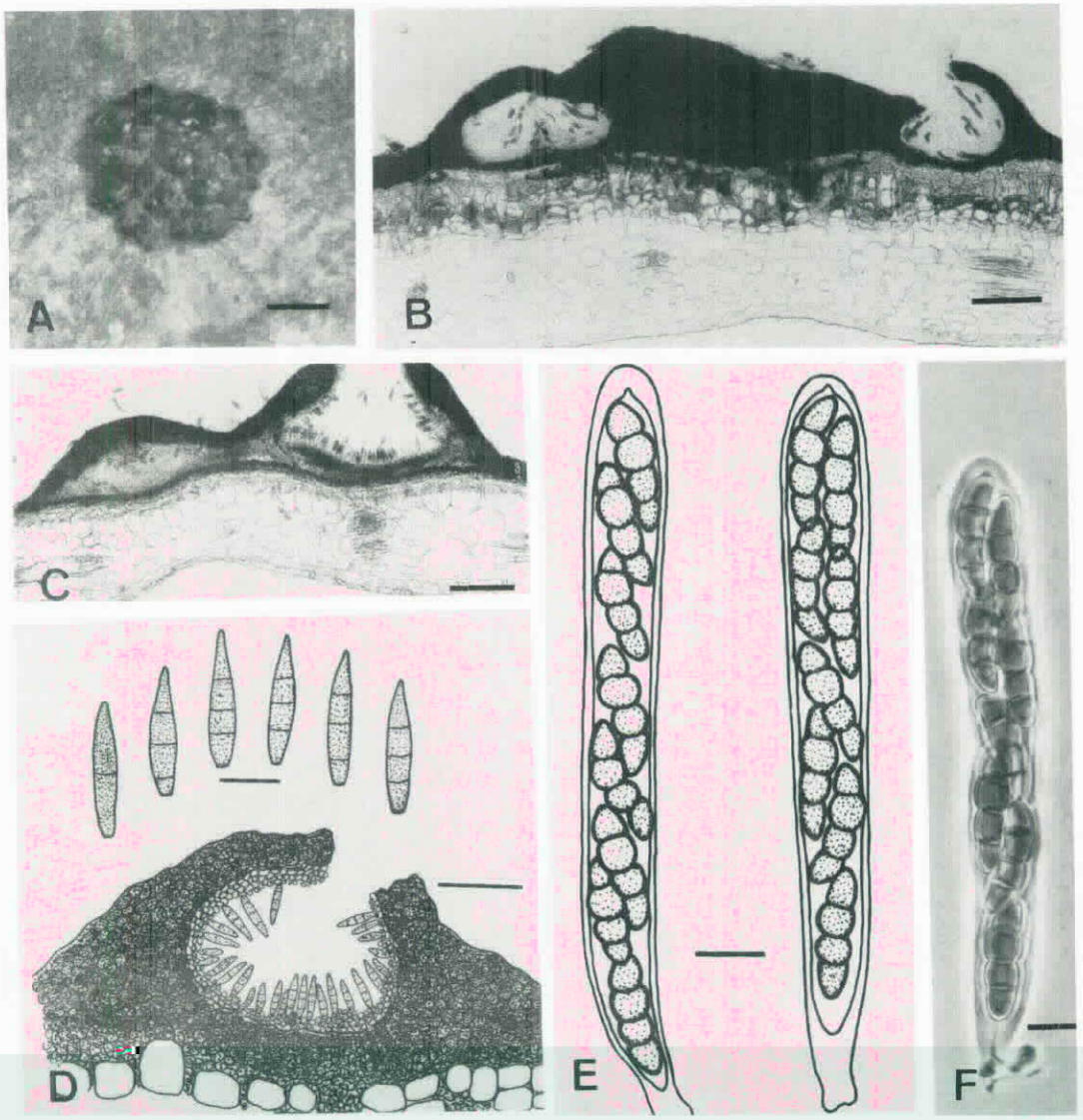

Fig. 1. *Dermatodothis euonymi*. A, Stromata on leaf. Bar=500 μm. B, Section of stroma. Bar=120 μm. C, Locule of anamorph. Bar=50 μm. D, Locule of anamorph (Bar=50 μm) and *Hendersonula*-like conidia (Bar=10 μm). E and F, Asci and ascospores. Bar=10 μm.

8-spored, pseudoparaphysate. Ascospores fusiform, rounded at each end, 3-septate, constricted at the septa, olivaceous to dark brown, 18–22 × 5–7 μm, overlapping uniseriate to biseriate in the ascus.

In stromata a few pycnidial locules containing brown pycnidiospores are present; they morphologically resemble *Hendersonula* with 3-septate, brownish conidia. Similar *Hendersonula*-like anamorphs have been reported for some species of *Dermatodothis* (Theissen and Sydow, 1914; Sydow, 1923; Müller, 1975) and another *Hendersonula* hyperparasite, *H. yakushimensis* Kobayashi, was also present on *D. zeylanica* Syd. (Katumoto, 1983).

Habitat: On living leaves of *Euonymus acutorhombifolia* Hay.

Specimen examined: NCHUPP-2250, Tzuen, Hualein Hsien, Nov. 26, leg. F. L. Wu.

Distribution: Taiwan.

Notes: Species of *Dermatodohis* have only been reported on members of the families Symplocaceae, Buddleiaceae, Fagaceae and Compositae from Asia and South America. Euonymus however, belongs to the family Celastraceae. *D. buddleyae* (Stév.) von Arx & E. Müller and *D. zeylanica* have 3-septate ascospores like *D. euonymi*. However, the ascospores of *D. buddleyae* are larger (22–28 × 9–11 μm) with a rough surface and those of *D. zeylanica* are smaller (16–18 × 5–6 μm) than those of *D. euonymi*.

Dermatodothis javanica Rac. in Theissen & Sydow, Annls mycol. 12: 280, 1914. (Fig. 2: A–D).

Pseudothecia epiphyllous, gregarious, subcuticular, hemispheric, pustulate, not forming any leaf spot, 170–190 μm in diam., 90–110 μm high, sometimes confluent, with superficial mycelial mat surrounding the pseudothecia. Peridium pseudoparenchymatous, thick-walled, dark brown, 20–30 μm thick in the upper part, becoming thicker towards the basal part of the lateral wall which is up to 46–65 μm thick. Hypostroma subcuticular, composed of 1–2-layers of hyaline, palisadely arranged cells. Asci cylindrical, bitunicate, basal, 8-spored, 74–90 × 10–12 μm, pseudoparaphysate. Ascospores elliptical, 2-septate, constricted at each septum, hyaline to pale brown, 12–16 × 4–5 μm.

Host: On living leaves of *Symplocos lancifolia* Sieb. & Zucc. (Symplocaceae).

Distribution: Mainland China, India, Indonesia, Philippines, Taiwan, Vietnam.

Specimen examined: NCHUPP-2280, Tzuen, Hualien Hsien, March 16, 1992, leg. C. Y. Chen.

Note: Of the three species of *Dermatodothis* described on *Symplocos*, the fungus on *Symplocos lancifolia*

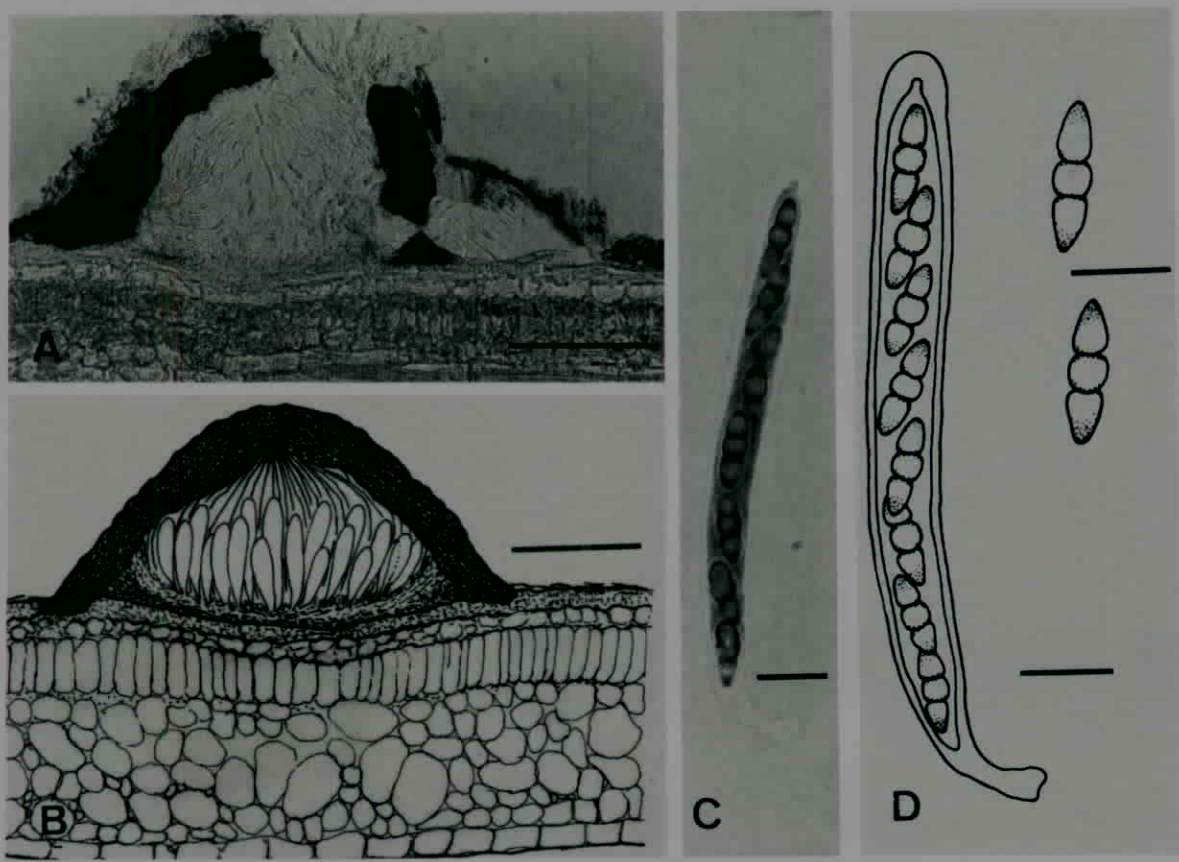

Fig. 2. *Dermatodothis javanica*. A, Section of pseudothecia. Bar = 50 μm. B, Pseudothecia. Bar = 100 μm. C and D, Asci and ascospores. Bar = 10 μm.

agrees with *D. javanica* (Teng, 1964) in its morphological features.

Dermatodothis symploci W. H. Hsieh et C. Y. Chen, sp. nov. (Fig. 3: A–D).

Ascostromata epiphylla, conica vel subglobosa, basaliter complanata, ostiolata, immersa, leviter erumpentia, dispersa, 188–363 μm lata, 213–300 μm alta, raro aggregata. Paries ascostromatis ex cellulis complanatis atrobrunneis compositus, hypha ascostromatum implexa cingens. Asci bitunicati, cylindrici

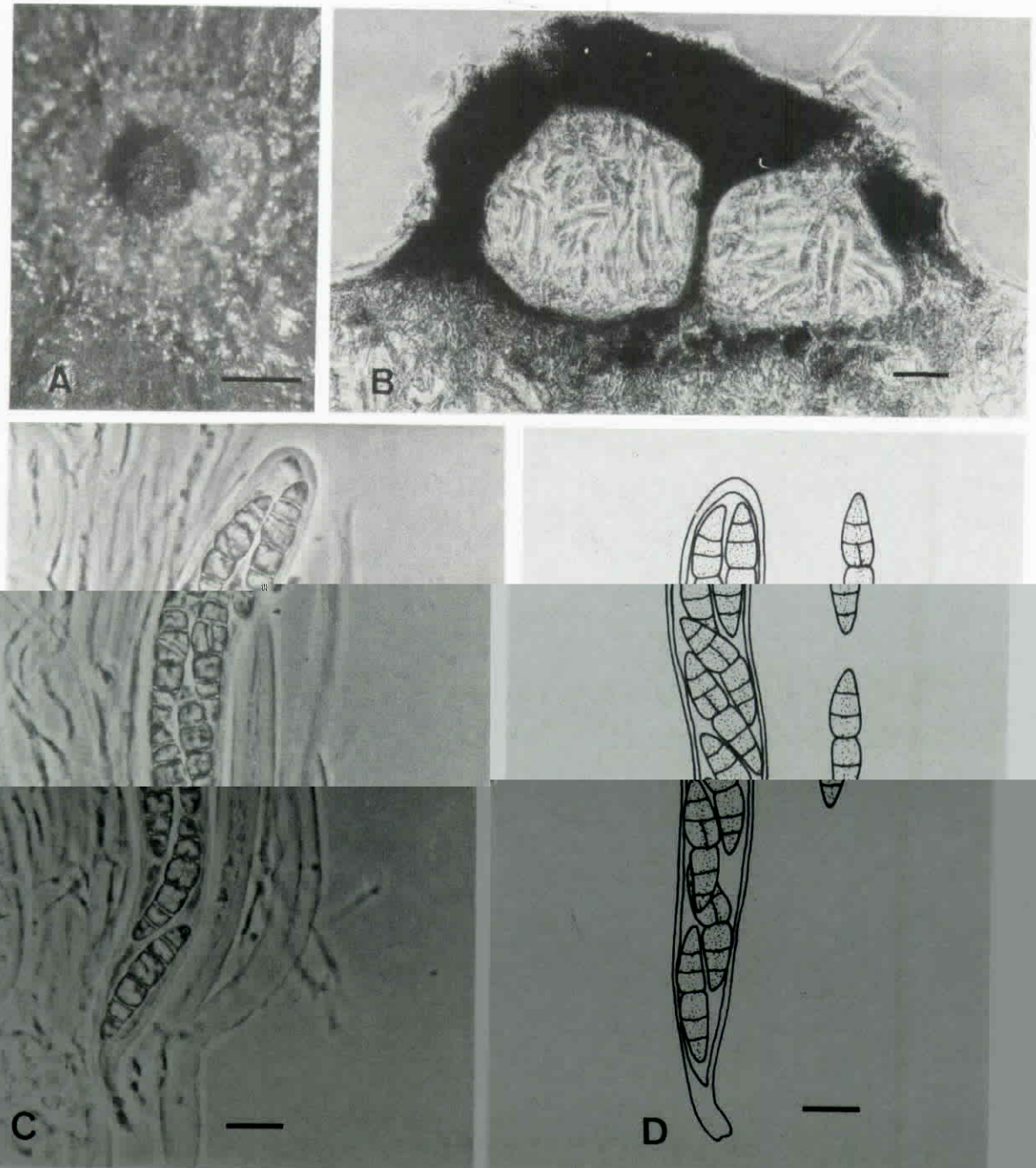

Fig. 3. *Dermatodothis symploci*. A, Ascostroma on leaf. Bar = 500 μm. B, Section of ascostroma. Bar = 100 μm. C and D, Asci and ascospores. Bar = 10 μm.

vel anguste clavati, subsessiles, 125-145 × 11-15 μm, octospori, pseudoparaphysati. Ascosporae fusiformes, inaequilateralis, supra biseriatae infra uniseriatae, pallide brunneae, 24-29 × 5-8 μm, 5-septatae, medio con-

zeylanica (Müller, 1975) are 3-septate. This fungus has five tranverse septa in the ascospores, and occasionally one longitudinal septum. These significantly different characters of the ascospores show that a new taxon must be created to accommodate this fungus.

tia.

Habitat: In foliis vivis *Symploci wikstroemifoliae* Hay. (Symplocaceae), Alishan, Chiai Hsien, Aug. 22, 1991, leg. C. Y. Chen, NCHUPP-2245 holotypus.

Ascostromata epiphyllous, conical to subglobose with a flattened base, ostiolate, immersed in the mesophyll, slightly erumpent, scattered, 188-363 μm wide, 213-300 μm high, occasionally in groups of two, which are laterally adnate. The wall of ascostromata is composed of compressed, dark brown cells, and is surround-

Habitat: On living leaves of *Symplocos wikstroemifolia* Hay.

Specimen examined: NCHUPP-2245, Alishan, Chiai Hsien, Aug. 22, leg. C. Y. Chen.

Distribution: Taiwan.

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台灣產 *Dermatodothis* 兩新種及一新紀錄種

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本文報告子囊菌 *Dermatodothis* 屬兩新種及一新紀錄種。寄生於菱葉衛矛(*Euonymus acutorhombifolia*)葉片上之 *D. euonymi* 新種，子座多腔室，直徑超過兩公釐，腔室寬 190-363 微米，高 112-212 微米；子囊雙囊壁，大小爲 100-118×10-13 微米；子囊孢子四室，大小 18-22×5-7 微米。寄生於薺花葉山礬(*Symplocos wikstroemifolia*)葉片上之 *D. symploci* 新種，子座寬 188-363 微米，高 213-300 微米；子囊雙囊壁，大小 125-145×11-15 微米；子囊孢子六室，大小 24-29×5-8 微米。[redacted]