***Podospora curvicolla* (G. Winter) Niessl – AEB 1352 (= PDD 120019)**

Species Fungorum current name: *Pseudoechria curvicolla* (G. Winter) Y. Marín, A.N. Mill. & Stchigel

Collection site: Hokio Beach, west of Levin, N. Island, New Zealand

Collection date: 5 September 1987

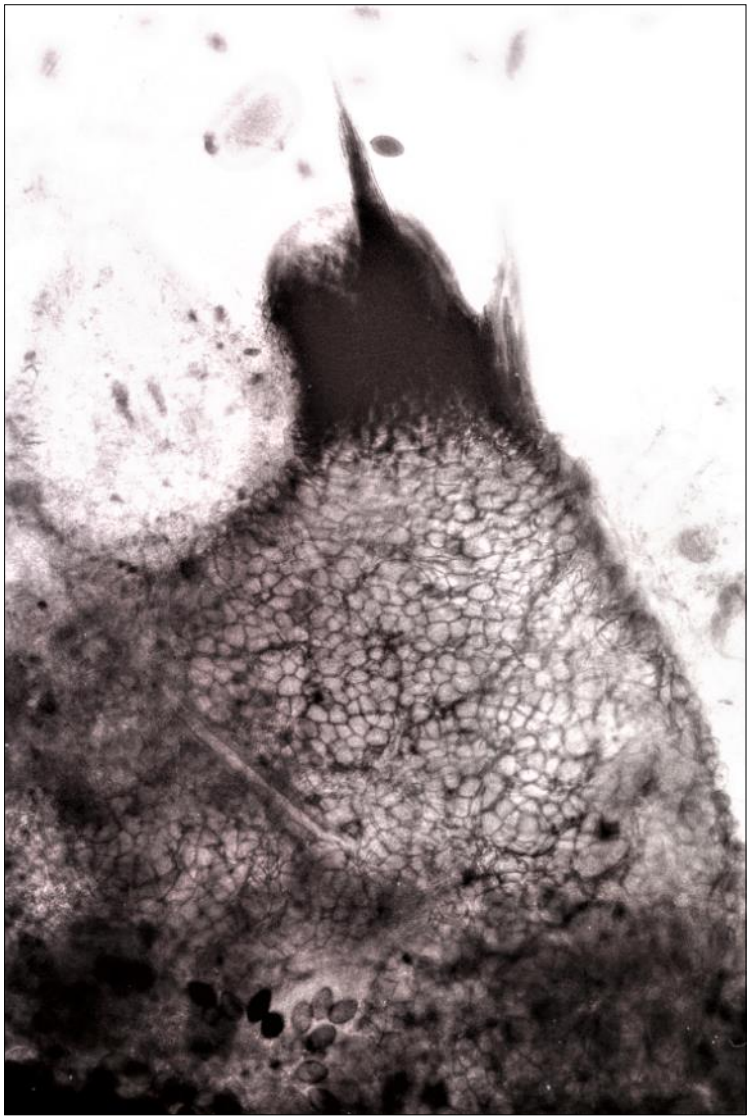
Substrate: European rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*) dung – dung collection # NZ14

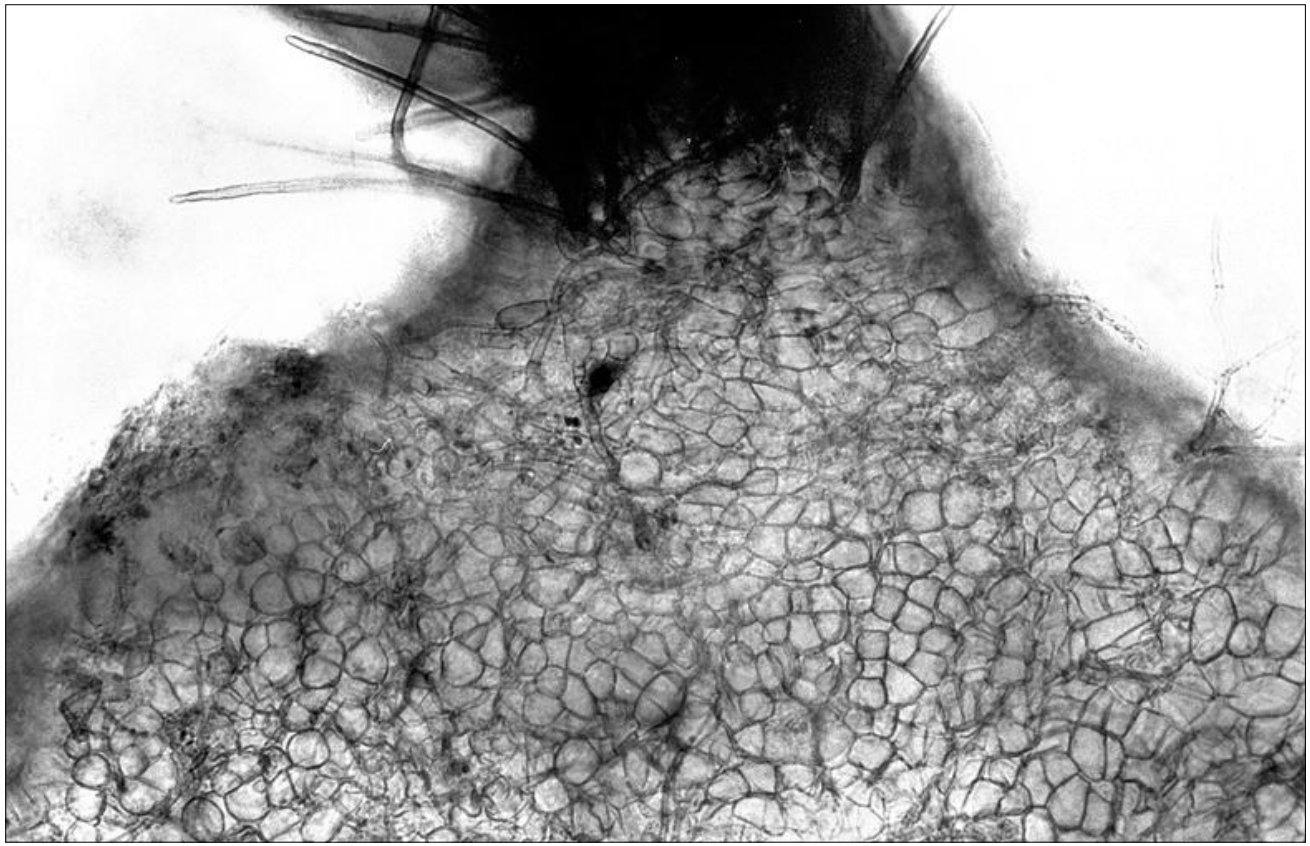
Collector & Identifier: D.P. Mahoney

Voucher material: No dried herbarium specimen. The AEB collection consists of 2 lactophenol mounts prepared from fresh material at the time of collection and rejuvenated with Shear's mounting fluid (SMF) in May 2022; compound microscope photos taken 1) from the rejuvenated slides and 2) from water mounts of fresh material in September 1987; Dan's brief description and comments.

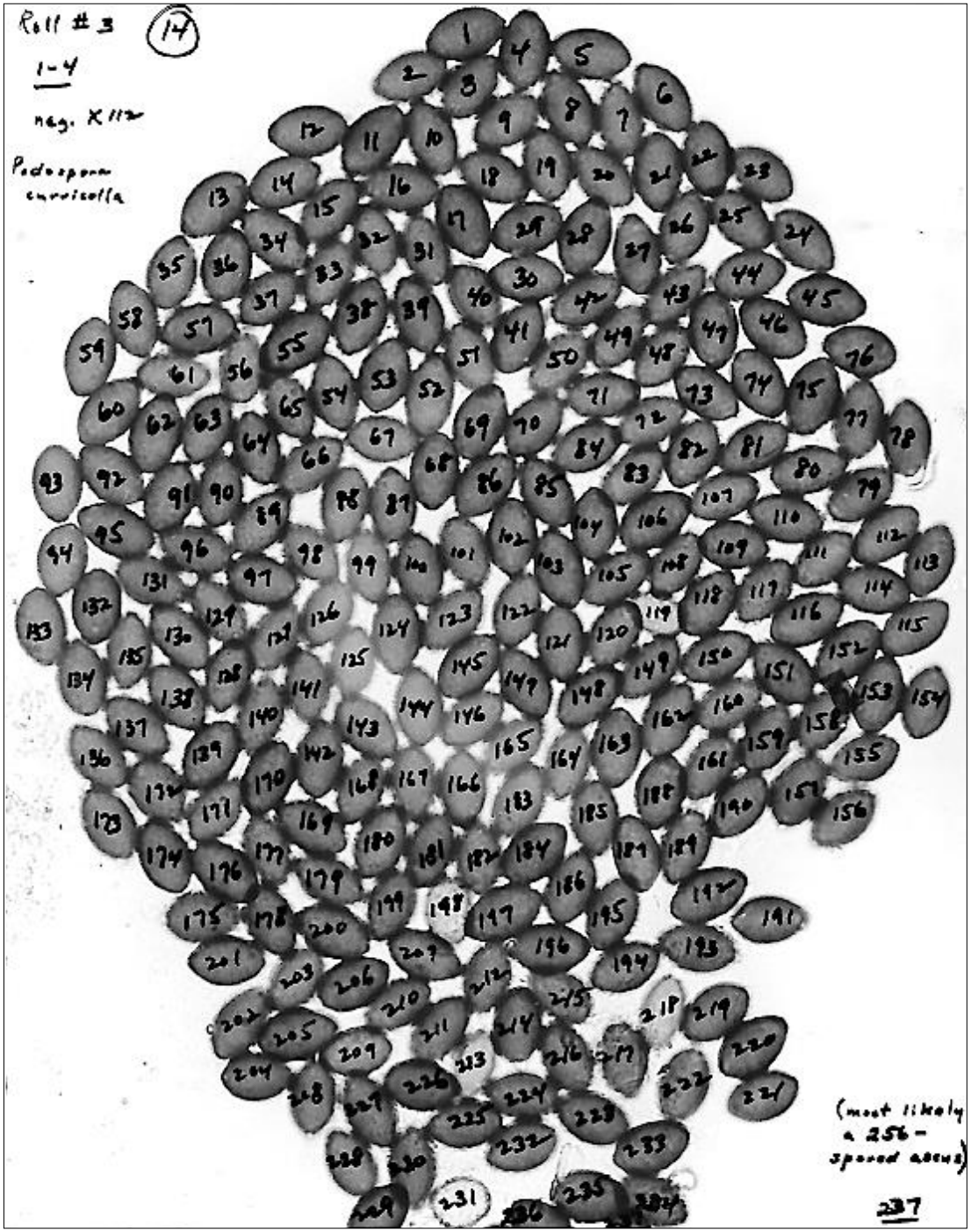
Dan's brief description and comments:

AEB 1352 is one of many *Podospora curvicolla* collections viewed by Ann Bell and myself between the 1970's and 2017 in both New Zealand and Australia. These have all been from dung and most frequently that of European rabbit. A good deal of morphological variation has been observed but all specimens had globular to broadly ellipsoid perithecial venters with textura angularis peridia, prominent dark broad cylindrical necks (these frequently seen as phototropic), neck appendages consisting of both free and agglutinated setae, typical paraphyses not seen (but see the pdf for AEB 457), usually large clavate 256-spored asci (one with 512-spored? asci, see the pdf for AEB 796) and ascospores with pigmented ellipsoidal body cells, an apical germ pore, a single basal obclavate hyaline pedicel and gelatinous fugacious single caudae at both the germ pore and pedicel extremities. Measurements and descriptive details accompany the photographs. Other pdf's in the PDD datastore provide further information on the degree of variation we observed in this species.

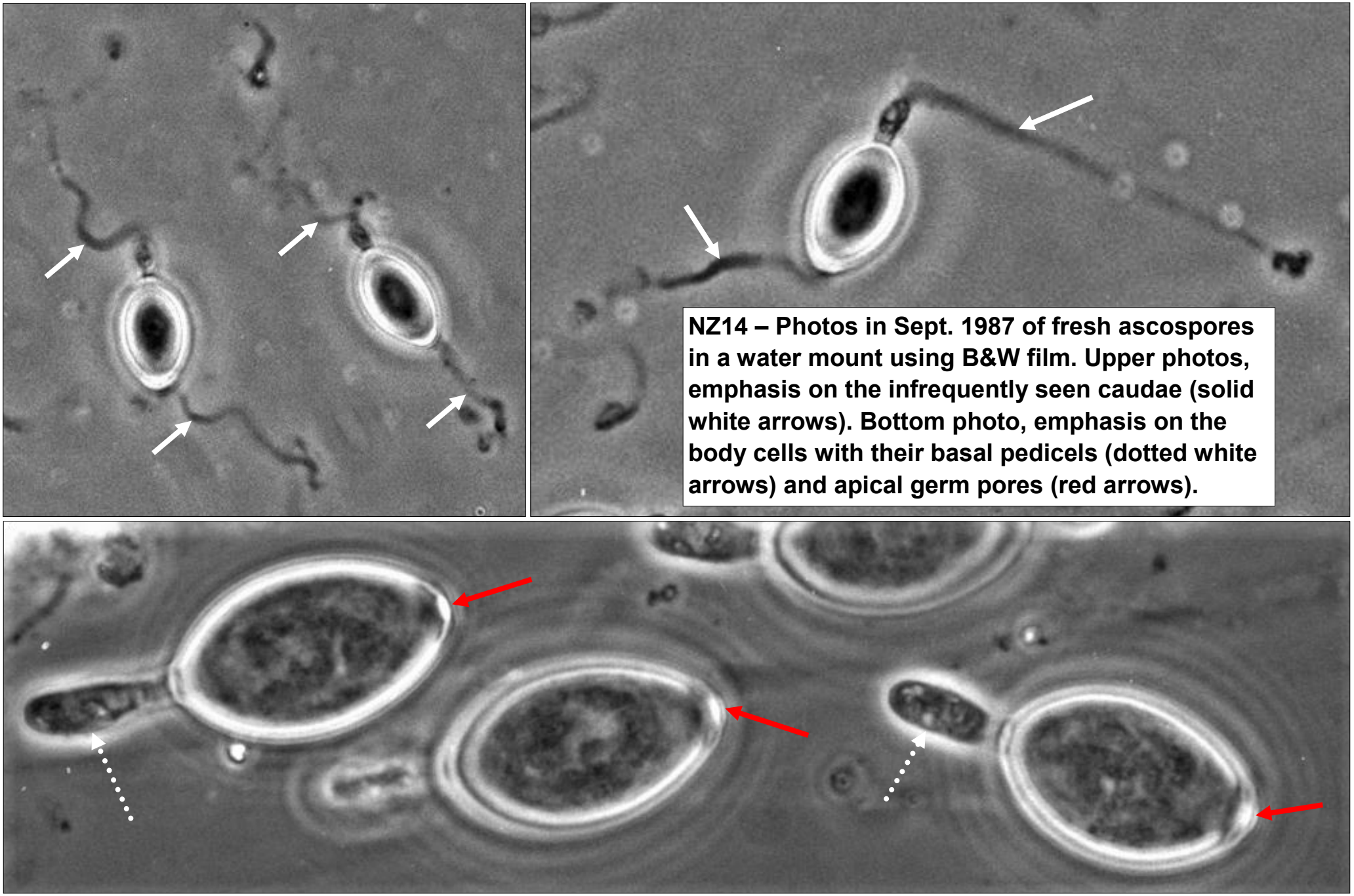




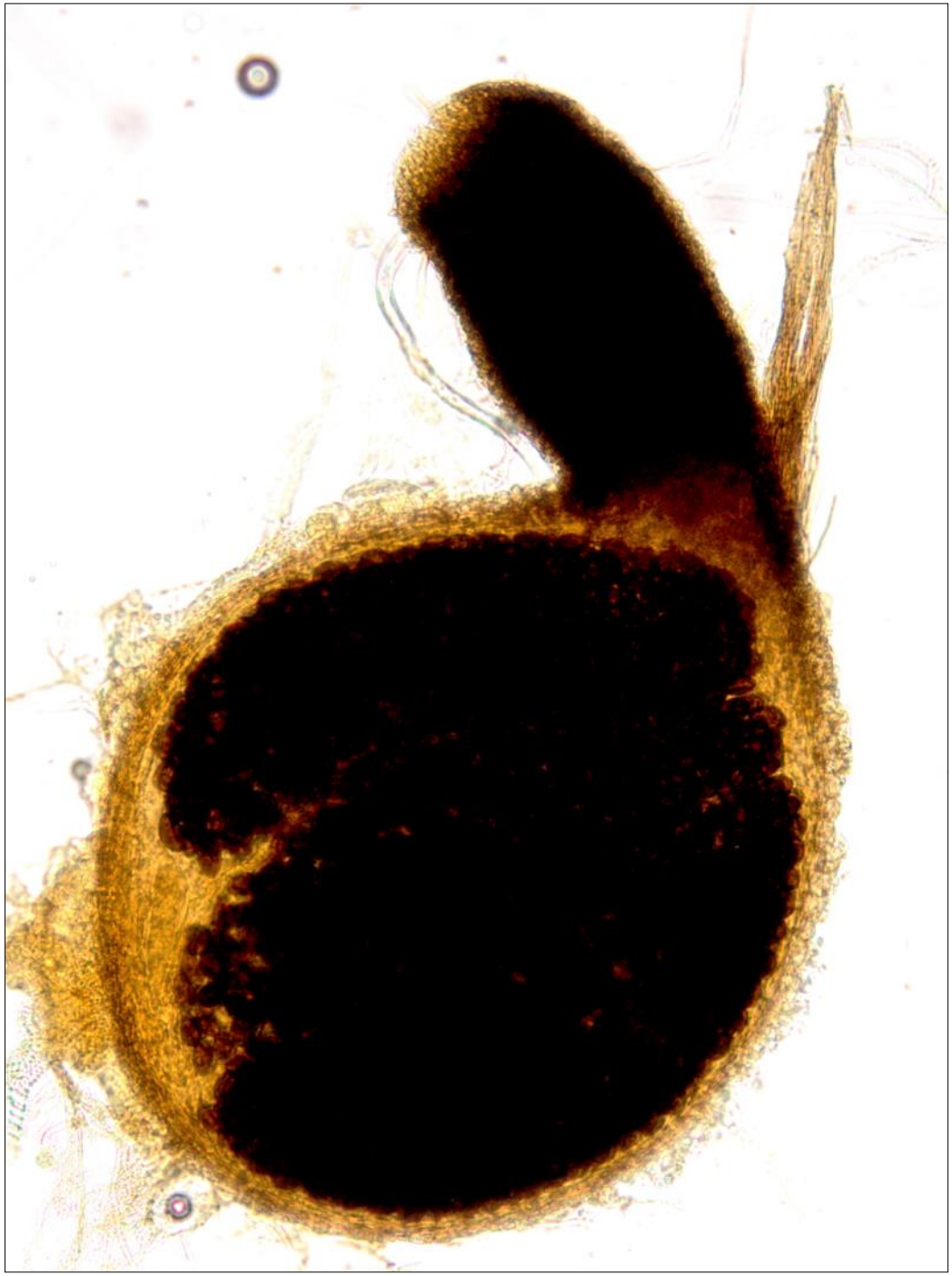
NZ14 – Photo in Sept. 1987 from fresh perithecia in water mounts, B&W film. Emphasis on the textura angularis peridium of the venter and area beneath the dark neck.



NZ14 – Photo in Sept. 1987 of fresh ascospores from a single ascus in a water mount using B&W film. This unusual view of ascospores in a common focal plane allowed me to first take the picture and then number the spores on the photographic print, before scanning it. This ascus had 237 spores instead of the anticipated 256.

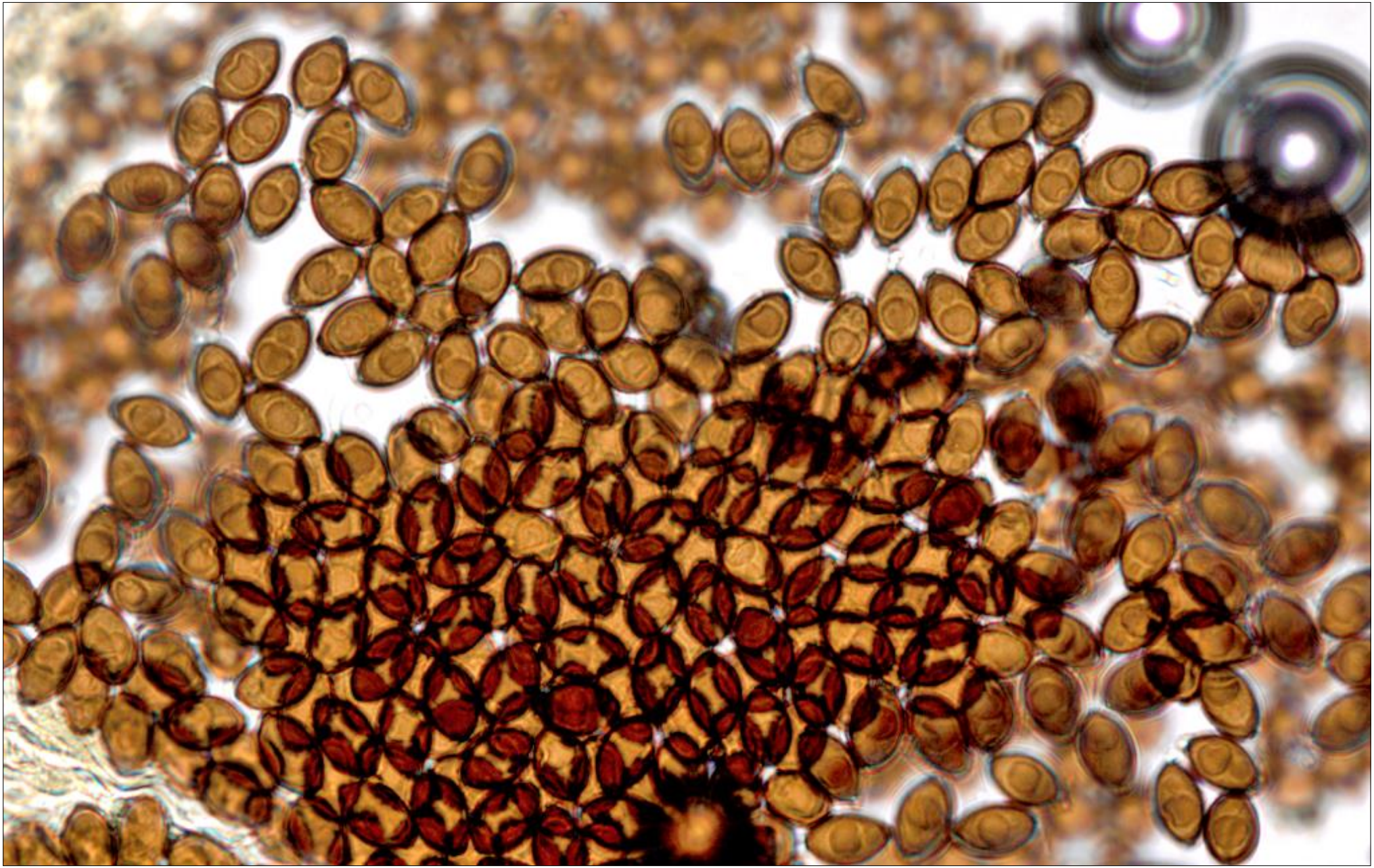


NZ14 – Photos in Sept. 1987 of fresh ascospores in a water mount using B&W film. Upper photos, emphasis on the infrequently seen caudae (solid white arrows). Bottom photo, emphasis on the body cells with their basal pedicels (dotted white arrows) and apical germ pores (red arrows).



NZ14 – Photo in May 2022 from a 1987 lactophenol slide rejuvenated with SMF and photographed with brightfield microscopy under the X20 objective using a BX51 Olympus scope and Portra 160 colored film. The perithecium venter shown is 375 × 325 µm and its dark phototropic neck 200 µm long. The single agglutinated setose spine on the neck is also 200 µm long. At least 3 multispored asci are contained within the venter.

NZ14 – This photo (X40 objective) was taken in May 2022 as described on the previous page. Shown here is a squashed perithecium neck, several setose spines (upper right) and scattered ascospores. Note the dark vertically oriented hyphae that form the outer peridium of the neck.



NZ14 – This photo (X40 objective) was taken in May 2022 as described on the page before last. Shown are the numerous ascospores of a multi-spored ascus. The pigmented body cells here were mostly 15–17.5 × 10–12.5 µm.

NZ14 – This photo (X100 objective) was taken in May 2022 as described on the previous pages. Shown are the pigmented ascospore body cells. Note the germ pores at their slightly narrower more-tapered apical ends (solid arrows). The pedicels at their rounded to somewhat truncate basal end are no longer present. Body cells here were 15–19 × 10–12.5 µm.