Rosellinia communis L.E. Petrini with Geniculosporium anamorph AEB 1227 (= PDD 110469)

Collection date: 22 November 2016

<u>Collection site:</u> Remutaka Forest Park – Catchpool Loop Track (note red arrow head)



Substrate: soft decayed dead wood

Collector: Ann Bell

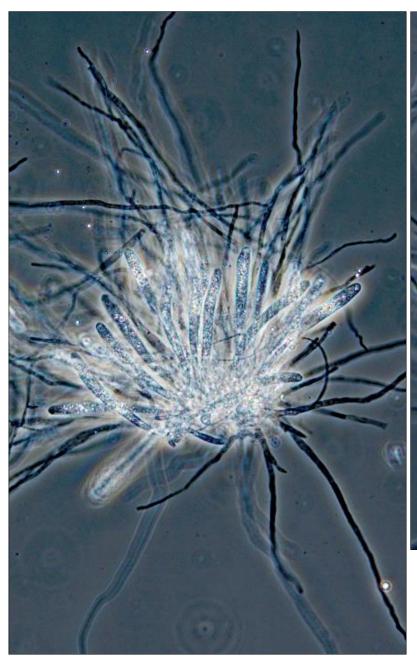
Identifier: Dan Mahoney

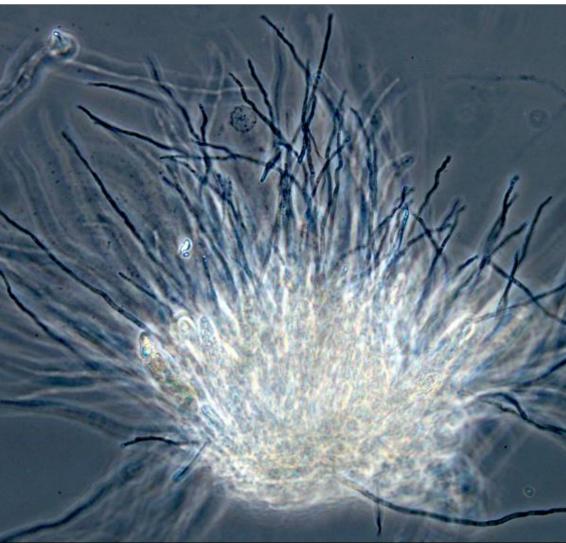
<u>Voucher material:</u> dried herbarium specimen AEB 1227 (= PDD 110469) accompanied by a Shear's mounting fluid (SMF)/aniline blue lactic acid semi-permanent slide mount, anamorph emphasis; Dan's in-situ dissecting scope photos (the best digitized) and his compound scope digital photos of microscopic detail; Dan's brief description.

Brief description:

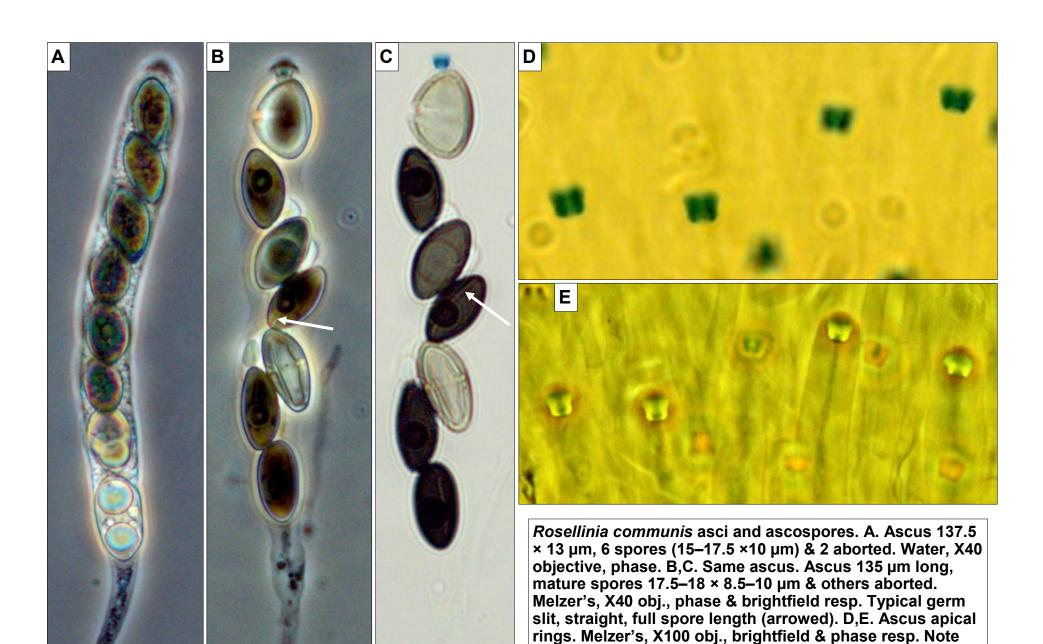
Rosellinia communis: See the description and illustrations of *R. communis* (pp. 92–96) in 'Petrini, L.E. 2003. Rosellinia and related genera in New Zealand. New Zealand Journal of Botany 41: 71–138'.

Stromata numerous, relatively infertile or with asci seldom bearing a full complement of 8 ascospores, initially with areas of white felted subiculum and early stages of the *Geniculosporium* anamorph, over time (in the closed or only partially ventilated collection box) the anamorph becoming fully developed. The collection was kept because of this anamorph rather than its ascospore fertility. Stromata were within the size range described by Petrini (2003) but the concentric rings were obscured by the subiculum and anamorphic state. Ascus-tip bluing in Melzer's and ascospore sizes, shapes and germ slits were also as described by Petrini.

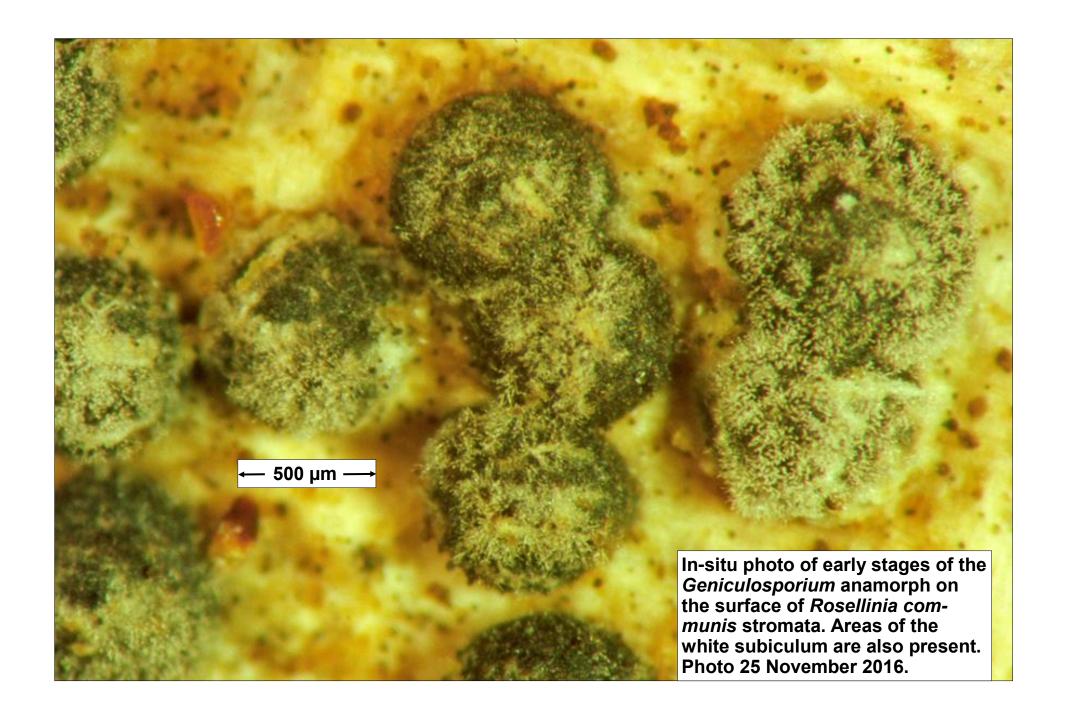




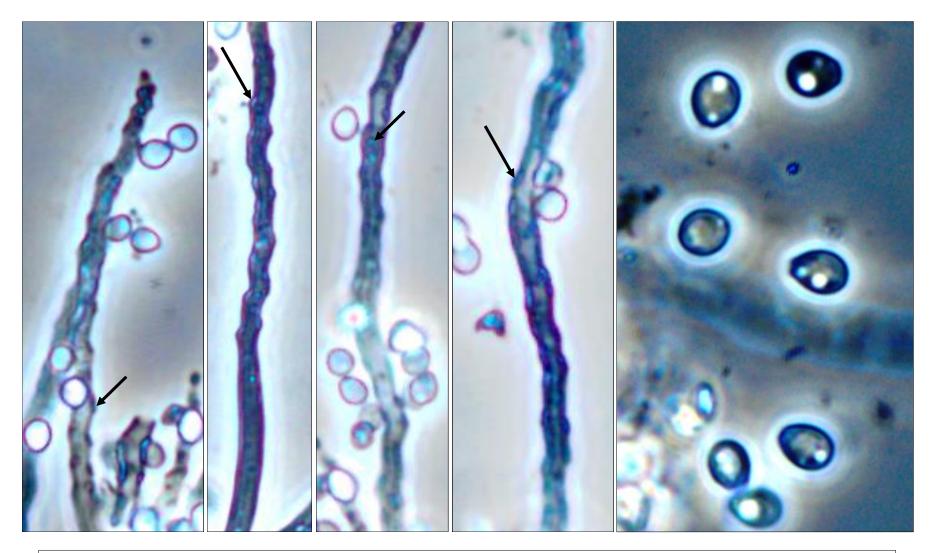
Hymenial squash of young *Rosellinia communis* centra. Both photos water mounts, X20 objective and phase microscopy. Left photo emphasis young asci. Right photo emphasis paraphyses.



Melzer's positive bluing reaction—especially in C & D.







Geniculosporium from the surface of Rosellinia communis stromata. All photos from water mounts using phase microscopy. Four left-hand photos X40 objective and slightly overexposed to show conidial scars (arrowed) along the apical geniculate conidiogenous region of the conidiophores. Far right photo X100 objective with truncate, obovoid conidia (2–3 × 2–2.5 μm).