New species of Chaetosphaeria, Melanopsammella and Tainosphaeria gen. nov. from the Americas

Fernando A. Fernández* and Sabine M. Huhndorf


Ten new species of Chaetosphaeria, and one new species of Melanopsammella are described from North temperate and tropical America. The new genus Tainosphaeria is also described and Chaetosphaeria capitata is reported from the Neotropics for the first time. Seven different, distinctive anamorphs are reported and connected to Chaetosphaeria teleomorphs. The morphological diversity in anamorphs of Chaetosphaeria and its phylogenetic significance is discussed.

Key words: anamorph, Chaetosphaeriaceae, Lasiosphaeriaceae, Sordariales, Striatosphaeria, systematics, Trichosphaeriaceae, Zignoëlla.

Introduction

Chaetosphaeria Tul. and Tul. and related genera are common saprobic pyrenomycetous ascomycetes which reproduce on extensively decomposed plant substrates and are worldwide in distribution. Ascomata are very small (ca. 100-300 µm in diam.), superficial, glabrous or setose, and are commonly found on decorticated and highly decayed wood, at or in close proximity to the ground. In the tropics, any highly decomposed, lignin-containing substrate (logs, branches, twigs, wood fragments, palm petioles) supports the fruiting of these fungi.

Chaetosphaeria had been placed in the Lasiosphaeriaceae (Barr, 1990), and it is currently in the Chaetosphaeriaceae (Réblová et al., 1999) in the newly introduced Chaetosphaeriales (Huhndorf et al., 2004). Morphological characters in teleomorphs of Chaetosphaeria are relatively few and generally simple, whereas corresponding anamorphs are, relatively speaking, distinctive and morphologically diverse. These circumstances have led to an emphasis on

*Corresponding author: F.A. Fernández; e-mail: ffernandez@fieldmuseum.org
morphological characters of the anamorphs in order to distinguish species in the genus (Gams and Holubová-Jechová, 1976). This in turn has resulted in species with clearly distinctive anamorphs but hardly distinguishable teleomorphs. However anamorph data for many species are still unavailable. Only 24 out of more than 100 Chaetosphaeria species described have been connected to anamorphs, either by association on the substrate and/or by cultural studies.

European and South temperate species of Chaetosphaeria have been studied in detail (Booth, 1957, 1958; Gams and Holubová-Jechová, 1976) and recent papers have treated new species of Chaetosphaeria (Réblová, 1998; Hyde et al., 1999; Réblová and Gams, 1999; Huhndorf et al., 2001; Réblová, 2000). Survey work in the neotropics indicates that species of Chaetosphaeria are common components of the local mycota (Huhndorf, 1997). Additionally, a few species have been described from Southeast Asia (Hyde et al., 1999). Our specimen collecting at various locations in the United States, Central and South America, and the Caribbean has yielded several new taxa with placement in Chaetosphaeria and related genera.

Melanopsammella Höhn. was synonymized under Chaetosphaeria (Gams and Holubová-Jechová, 1976) and was later reinstated (Réblová et al., 1999). It is characterized by small superficial ascomata with one-septate ascospores that disarticulate into part-spores and Chloridium Link sensu stricto anamorphs (Réblová et al., 1999). It currently includes three species: M. chloroconia (W. Gams & Hol.-Jech.) Réblová, M.E. Barr & Samuels, M. inaequalis (Grove) Höhn. and M. vermicularioides (Sacc. & Roum.) Réblová, M.E. Barr & Samuels. Chaetosphaeria preussii W. Gams & Hol.-Jech. was originally included in the genus (Réblová et al., 1999) but it was later found to have closer phylogenetic affinities to Chaetosphaeria innumera Berk. & Broome ex Tul. & C. Tul. (Réblová and Winka, 2000). A collection from Puerto Rico, identified as a species of Chaetosphaeria, was found to have phylogenetic affinities outside Chaetosphaeria based on analyses of DNA sequence data (Fernández et al., unpublished). Microscopic observations indicate that this species produces an anamorph in culture with morphological features that can be distinguished from those found in Chaetosphaeria anamorphs. This taxon is therefore described as a new genus in the Chaetosphaeriaceae. All the new taxa here described produce anamorphs that have not been either connected to and/or reported for those two genera. Teleomorph-anamorphs connections on the substrate have been confirmed by culture studies for some of these new species.
**Materials and methods**

Ascomatal contents from specimens were extracted and spread onto water agar plates. After 24 hours, germinating single and/or multiple ascospores were cut out from the medium and transferred to cornmeal agar (CMA) and/or malt-extract agar (MEA) in 6 cm diam. petri plates, and incubated for 30 days at room temp. Data on colony morphology and colony growth rate were recorded for up to three weeks. Colonies were also observed with a dissecting microscope for growth and presence of reproductive structures, particularly anamorphs. Microscopic observations of morphological structures were also made from squash mounts of ascomata. Ascomata were sectioned at 5 µm for light microscopy using the techniques of Huhndorf (1991) and images were captured using bright field (BF), phase contrast (PH) and differential interference microscopy (DIC). Images were captured and photographic plates were produced following the methods of Huhndorf and Fernández (1998). Abbreviations for collectors are SMH = S.M. Huhndorf and FF = F. Fernández. When no collector is listed, the collector’s initials are given with the specimen number. All SMH collections are deposited in the Field Museum Mycology Herbarium (F). Latitude and longitude are given in degrees or calculated decimal equivalents. All specimens were collected from decorticated wood unless otherwise noted and dimensions given for the substrates are diameters.

**Results**

*Chaetosphaeria capitata* Sivan. & H.S. Chang, Mycological Research 99: 711-716 (1995) (Figs. 1-20)

*Ascomata* globose to broadly ovoid, dark brown, 100-260 µm in diam., 150-500 µm in height, separate, scattered to gregarious, superficial on the substratum, papillate, with scattered setae, brown, multiseptate, 45-119 × 5-8.5 µm, apex capitate, globose to subglobose, 6-14 µm. Yellow pruina covering apices of setae and surface of ascomata. *Ascomatal wall* opaque in surface view in water, of textura angularis in lactophenol; 15-25 µm thick in longitudinal section. *Ascomatal apex* papillate, short. *Paraphyses* sparse, simple, septate, 2.9-3.7 µm wide. *Asci* cylindrico-clavate, short-stalked, 130-170 × 10.5-16.5 µm, unitunicate, thin-walled, with a distinctive apical ring, with 8 ascospores irregularly arranged. *Ascospores* fusiform, with rounded end cells, 48-100 × 3-5 µm, sub-hyaline to light brown, 7-10 septate. *Culture*: Seven-day-old colonies of SMH 3239 on CMA 2 mm diam., beige, mycelium dense, floccose, aerial mycelium abundant as tufts, border even, fringed,

reverse off-white. Seven-day-old colonies on MEA 4 mm diam., beige, mycelium dense, floccose, aerial mycelium abundant as tufts, border even, fringed, slimy, reverse off-white. Three-week-old colonies on CMA 4 mm diam., white, mycelium dense, appressed, moist, aerial mycelium sparse, border uneven, fringed, reverse white. Conidiophores produced throughout the colony. Three-week-old colonies on MEA 8-12 mm diam., varying from pale gray to black, mycelium dense, cottony-funiculose, moist, aerial mycelium abundant, some isolates developing dark concentric zones, border even, effuse, reverse white/pale brown/black. **Conidiophores** on CMA, mononematous, macronematous, brown, with few septa, 87-117 × 8-12 µm at the base, 10-12 at the apex. Conidiogenous cell a phialide, obclavate, proliferating percurrently, 72-100 × 10-19 (base) 5.2-8.3 (apex) µm. **Conidia** on CMA cylindrical to cylindricus-clavate, brown, 3 septate, 19-24 × 10-13 µm.

**Anamorph:** *Exserticlava vasiformis* (Matsush.) S. Hughes.

**Habitat:** On decorticated wood

**Known distribution:** Costa Rica, Puerto Rico, Taiwan.

**Material examined:** COSTA RICA, Guanacaste Province, Liberia ACG, Sector Santa María, Estación Biológica, trail to el Bosque Encantado, 750 m, [10.7647, -85.3033], 26 June 1997, 5 cm branch, SMH3239. PUERTO RICO, Caribbean National Forest, Luquillo Mts., El Verde Research Area, 16-ha Grid, 350 to 425 m, [18.3167, -65.8167], 5 October 1995, on 1 cm branch, SMH1766.1. TAIWAN. Taichung: Puli, 18 January 1994, on undetermined rotting wood, H.S. Chang (IMI 361488, holotype).

**Chaetosphaeria chlorotunicata** F.A. Fernández & Huhndorf, **sp. nov.**

(Figs. 21-41)

**Etymology:** Refers to the outer coating of ascoma.

**Ascomata** ovoidea, tunica viride vel griseo-brunnea, 230-407 µm diam., 294-463 µm alta, separata, superficialia, setae sparsis ascomatis brunnea multisepatae, 135-200 × 5-7.5 µm ad base, 2.5-3 µm decrescens apicem acutatis. **Paries ascomatis** cum aspectu superficialis opacus, sectione longitudinali 13-20 µm crassus, cellulis pseudoparenchymatis, stratum superficialis 4-10 µm latus. Apicem ascomatis papillatis. **Paraphyses** simplices, septatae, hyalinae, 2-3 µm latae. **Ascii** cylindrici, 97-127 × 13-18 µm, octospori. **Ascospores** cylindricae vel fusiformes, 27-62 × 6-9.5 µm, 7-septatae, interdum 9-septatae, avec cellulas medias brunneas et cellulas terminales hyalinas.
Fungal Diversity
Figs. 21-41. *Chaetosphaeria chlorotunicata*. 21-24. Ascomata on substrate. 25. Longitudinal section through ascoma. 26. Section through ascomal wall. 27. Section through ascomal neck. 28. Pieces of the ascomal wall showing the outer coating. 29. Paraphyses. 30. Young ascus. 31. Mature ascus. 32-36. Ascospores. 37. Conidiophore on CMA. 38, 39. Conidium attached to a phialide. 40. Conidia and a phialide. 41. Conidium showing basal hilum (arrow). Figs. 21-24 by photomacrography; Figs. 25-28, 30-41 by DIC; Fig. 29 by PH. Figs. 21-24 from MO 1038; Figs. 25-27, 29 from SMH 3483; Figs. 28, 30, 31, 33, 35, 36 from SMH 3136, Fig. 32 from SMH 3507.1, Figs. 34, 37-41 from holotype SMH 1565. Bars: 21-24 = 200 µm; 25, 28 = 20 µm; 26, 27, 29-36, 38-41 = 10 µm; 37 = 50 µm.

Ascomata ovoid, with greenish coating turning gray with age, 230-407 µm in diam., 294-463 µm in height, separate, superficial, papillate, with sparse, scattered setae, dark brown, multisepate, 135-200 µm long, 5-7.5 µm at the base, tapering to 2.5-3 µm at the apex. Ascomatal wall opaque in surface view, inner wall pseudoparenchymatous, dark brown, 13-20 µm wide, outer coating 4-10 µm wide. Ascomatal apex papillate. Paraphyses sparse, simple, septate, 3.5-5 µm wide. Asci cylindrical, short-stalked, 97-127 × 13-18 µm, unitunicate. Ascospores cylindrical-fusiform, mostly inequilateral, 27-62 × 6-9.5 µm, mostly 7-septate, sometimes 9-septate, dark brown, terminal cells hyaline and short. Culture: One-week-old colonies on MEA 1 mm diam., white, mycelium dense appressed, aerial mycelium abundant, reverse white. No measurable growth on CMA. Two-week-old colonies on MEA 9 mm diam., white with a gray center, mycelium dense appressed, aerial mycelium sparse, border even, reverse white with dark gray center. Two-week-old colonies on CMA 4 mm diam., white, mycelium dense appressed, aerial mycelium sparse, border even, reverse white. Conidiophores mononematous, macronematous, dark brown, on the substrate 223-288 × 6-9 µm for most of their length, widening to 11-13 µm at the apex; on CMA 235-382 µm long, up to 650 µm, 6-7.5 µm at the base, broadening to a single apical, funnel-shaped phialide, 10.5-12 µm wide. Conidia cylindrical, brown, thick-walled, distoseptate, 31-38 × 16-19 µm on the substrate, 22-30 × 10-15 µm on CMA, with a distinctive basal hilum, centric or slightly eccentric.

Anamorph: *Exserticlava* S. Hughes (Hughes, 1978)

Habitat: On decorticated wood and palm petioles

Known distribution: Costa Rica, Jamaica, Panama, Puerto Rico.

Material examined: COSTA RICA, Alajuela Province, Cantón Úpala, Bijagua, Alto los Brenes, [10.73, -85.4], 6 June 1999, I. Lopez IL473 (INB); Guanacaste Province, Cantón Cañas, Hacienda Montezuma, 715 m, [10.6708, -85.644], 7 July 2000, on 2 cm branch, FAF with G.M. Mueller, B. Strack, J.P. Schmit, L. Umaña SMH4258; Area de Conservación Tempisque, Puntarenas Province, Nicoya peninsula, Reserva Absoluta Cabo Blanco, [9.59, -85.1], 13 August 2000, Cabuya station, Sueco trail, M. Oses MO1038 (INB); Puntarenas Province, Area de Conservación Osa, Parque Nacional Corcovado, Sirena Station, Las Ollas trail, 10 m,
Chaetosphaeria conirostris F.A. Fernández & Huhndorf, sp. nov. (Figs. 42-60)

Etyymology: Refers to the conical shape of the ostiolar beak

Ascomata obpyriformis, atrobrunnea, 208-230 µm lata, 240-270 µm alta, solitaria, superficialia, setae sparsi ascomatis brunnea multiseptatae 185-245 × 6-7 µm, apicem capitatum, hyalinum, 4.5-8.5 × 7-11 µm latus, subtus substantia hyalina aut ochracea. Setae adsunt super substrata. Paries ascomatis cum aspectu superficiaris opacus in aqua ut textura angularis in lactophenol, sectione longitudinali 12-15 µm crassus, cellulis pseudoparenchymatis. Collis ascomatis conicus, 63-71 × 69-71 µm ad base, decrescens ad apicem 21.5-67.7 µm latus, papillatus, albidus, plectenchymatus. Paraphyses sparse, simplices, septatae, hyalinae, 4.2-4.7 (7.1) µm latae. Asci cylindrico-clavati, brevi pedicellati 95-120 × 11-13 µm, unitunicati, annuli apicales tenues, octospori, ascosporae dispositio irregulares. Ascosporae cylindraceae vel fusiformes, 35.5-48.5 × 5.5-7.5 µm, hyalinae, plerumque uniseptatae, inequilaterales, rectae vel leviter curvatae.

Ascomata obpyriform, dark brown, 208-230 µm in diam., 240-270 µm in height, separate, superficial, with sparse setae, brown, multiseptate, 185-245 × 6-7 µm, and a capitatum apex, 4.5-8.5 × 7-11 µm, covered with a hyaline to dark yellow droplet. Capitate setae are also present on the substrate. Ascomatal wall in surface view, opaque in water, textura angularis in lactophenol, 12-15 µm thick in longitudinal section, composed of pseudoparenchymatic cells. Ascomatal beak, conical, 63-71 × 69-71 µm at the base, tapering to 21.5-67.7 µm, papilla off-white, plectenchymatous. Paraphyses sparse, unbranched, septate, 4.2-4.7 (7.1) µm wide. Asci cylindrico-clavate, short-stalked, 95-120 × 11-13 µm, unitunicate, thin-walled, thin apical ring, with 8 ascospores irregularly arranged. Ascospores cylindrico-fusiform, hyaline, mostly one-septate, sometimes three-septate, 35.5-48.5 × 5.5-7.5 µm, inequilateral, straight to slightly curved. Culture: Seven day old colonies on CMA 3 mm in diam., light brown, mycelium mostly immersed, superficial mycelium sparse, floccose, margin effuse, reverse white. Twenty-one day old colonies on CMA 16 mm in diam., brown, zonate and lighter colored at the edges, mycelium mostly immersed, superficial mycelium sparse, subhyaline, margin effuse,
Figs. 42-60. *Chaetosphaeria conirostris*. 42, 43. Ascomata on substrate. 44. Longitudinal section through ascoma. 45. Section through ascomal wall. 46. Section through ascomal neck. 47. Ascus apex and ascospore. 48. Ascomal seta. 49, 50. Paraphyses. 51. Asci. 52. Ascus showing apical ring. 53, 54. Ascospores. 55, 60. Phialide and conidium on CMA. 56, 57, 59. Phialides on CMA. 58. Conidium on CMA. Figs. 42, 43 by photomacrography; Figs. 45, 46, 48, 49, 52-60 by DIC; Figs. 44, 46, 47, 50, 51 by PH. All figures from holotype SMH 2183. Bars: 42, 43 = 200 μm; 44-46, 51 = 20 μm; 47-50, 52-60 = 10 μm.
Figs. 61-81. *Chaetosphaeria lateriphiala* 61, 62. Ascomata on substrate. 63. Longitudinal section through ascoma. 64. Young ascus. 65, 66. Asci. 67. Paraphyses. 68. Section through ascomatal wall. 69, 70, 72. Ascospores. 71. Ascospore from natural substrate showing microcycle conidiation. 73. Conidiophore on substrate. 74, 75. Lateral phialides on conidiophores from natural substrate. 76, 77. Conidiophore and lateral arrangement of phialides, on CMA. 78, 79. Conidia from natural substrate. 80. Degenerate phialides on CMA. 81. Conidia on CMA. Figs. 61, 62 by photomacrophography; Figs. 63-66, 68-81 by DIC; Fig. 67 by PH. Figs. 61, 62, 64, 65, 67, 70, 72 from SMH 3294; Figs. 63, 66, 68, 69, 76, 77, 80, 81 from SMH 2629.1; Figs. 71, 73-75, 78, 79 from SMH 3320. Bars: 61, 62 = 200 µm; 63, 67, 76 = 20 µm; 64-66, 68-72, 74-75, 77-81 = 10 µm; 73 = 50 µm.

reverse off-white. *Conidiophores* absent or short, multisepalte, cylindrical, light brown. Phialides terminal, single, subhyaline to light brown, mostly clavate, 12.5-18 × 2.3-5.8 µm at the base, 5-7.8 at the widest point; collarette absent or, when present, hyaline, obconical, very-thin walled, 1.6-3.3 × 2.8-3.5 at the base, flaring to 3.8-5.5 at the apex. Proliferation of conidiogenous cells was not observed in culture. *Conidia* hyaline, oblong to reniform, one-celled, 19.5-21.5 × 5.5-6.5 µm. A few conidia are limoniform, one-celled, 7-9 × 4.5 µm.

**Anamorph:** It resembles *Craspedodydimum* Hol.-Jech. (Holubová-Jechová, 1972), observed only in culture.

**Habitat:** On decorticated wood.

**Known distribution:** Costa Rica, Ecuador.

**Material examined:** COSTA RICA, Limón Province, Cantón Limón, Area de Conservación la Amistad Caribe, Reserva Biológica Hitoy Cerere, [9.67, -83.33], 28 April 2000, tepezcuintle trail, M. Umaña MU1001 (INB); Puntarenas Province, Las Cruces Biological Station, San Vito, Rio Jaba trail, 1050 m, [8.7858, -82.9586], 5 May 1996, on 5 cm branch, SMH, FAF, SMH2183 (F; holotype designated here); Area de Conservación la Amistad, Pacífico, Cantón Coto Brus, fila Cedro, [8.92, -82.77], 5 June 2001, finca Cafrosa, E. Navarro EN3295 (INB); [9.42, -82.96], 19 August 2001, Pottier station, E. Navarro EN3716 (INB); Cantón Buenos Aires, Altamira research station, Los Arboles Gigantes trail, [9.42, -83.2], 29 June 2002, on wood fragment, FAF1027; trail to Valle del Silencio, [9.42, -82.99], 2 July 2002, on wood fragment, FAF1061. ECUADOR, Orellana Province, Yasuni National Park, Botanico trail, [-77.4005], 5 March 2001, on wood fragment, FAF, A.N. Miller, R. Briones, SMH4332; on 30 cm log, SMH4338.

*Chaetosphaeria lateriphiala* F.A. Fernández & Huhndorf, sp. nov.(Figs. 61-81)

**Etymology:** Refers to the lateral arrangement of phialides on conidiophores.

**Ascomata** globosa vel obpyriformis, atrobrunnea, 200-248 µm lata, 234-307 µm alta, solitaria vel aggregata, superficialia vel leviter immersa, papillata. **Paries ascomatis** cum aspectu superficiaris opacus in aqua et in lactophenol, sectione longitudinali 10-21 µm crassus, cellulis pseudoparenchymatis, extimus stratum 2-5 µm latus, ad 15 µm latus base collis. **Collis ascomatis** papillatis. **Paraphyses** simplices, hyalinae, 1.5-2.5 µm latae. **Asci** cylindrici, brevi
Fungal Diversity
pedicellati, 95-113 × 10-12.5 µm, unitunicate, annuli apicales 3.5-4 µm lati, 1.2-1.6 µm alti, octospori, ascosporae dispositio irregulares. *Ascospora* fusiiformes, 18-24 × 4.5-6 µm, hyalinae, plerumque trisepatae, aut uniseptatae, interdum constrictae.

*Ascomata* globose to broadly obpyriform, dark brown, 200-248 µm wide, 234-307 µm high, glabrous, scattered to gregarious, superficial to slightly immersed in the substratum. *Ascomatal wall* opaque in surface view in water, also opaque in lactophenol, 10-21 µm thick in longitudinal section, composed of pseudoparenchymatic cells, with an opaque outermost layer, 2-5 µm wide, up to 15 µm thick at base of the neck. *Ascomatal apex*, papillate. *Paraphyses* simple, hyaline, 1.5-2.5 µm wide. *Asci* cylindrica, short-stalked, 95-113 × 10-12.5 µm, unitunicate, apical ring present, 3.5-4 µm wide, 1.2-1.6 µm deep, with 8 ascospores irregularly arranged. *Ascosporae* fusiform to broadly fusiform, with rounded end cells, 18-24 × 4.5-6 µm, hyaline, often three-septate, sometimes one-septate, sometimes constricted. *Culture*: Isolates from SMH 2629-1 and SMH 3294 showed no observable growth on CMA or MEA after seven days. Three-week-old colonies on CMA 2 mm diam., dark brown, mycelium mostly immersed, aerial mycelium sparse, silky, border uneven, effuse, reverse dark brown. Three-week-old colonies on MEA 6 mm diam., dark gray-brown, aerial mycelium dense, light gray, border uneven, effuse, reverse dark brown. Three-week-old colonies of SMH 3294 on MEA 3 mm diam., dark reddish-dark brown, mycelium woolly, aerial mycelium sparse, border uneven, reverse reddish-dark brown. *Conidiophores* mononematous, macronematous, dark brown, becoming lighter in color towards the apex, distinctively multisepate, 56-120 µm × 2.5-3 µm at base, tapering to a hyaline apical cell, 1-1.5 µm on MEA; on the substrate: 240-284 × 5-6.5 µm at base and tapering towards the apex, sometimes branched, branches 100-118 × 3.5-4.5 µm. Phialides ampulliform, light brown, on MEA: 8-10 × 3.5-5 µm at the widest point; on the substrate: 10-13.5 × 3.5-4.6 µm at the widest point, at single, one or more apical conidiogenous openings, 1.3-2 µm wide. Phialides are sessile, originating from the uppermost part of the conidiophore cell, typically arranged in whorls. In culture, the number of phialides in whorls diminishes with successive subculturing until only single phialides and extremely reduced conidiophores are produced directly on vegetative hyphae. *Conidia* one celled, fusiform, hyaline, 11-18 × 4-4.5 µm on MEA, 15-25 × 2.5-4 µm on the substrate.


*Habitat*: On decorticated wood.

*Known distribution*: USA (Indiana, North Carolina, Wisconsin).

*Material examined*: USA, Indiana, Lawrence Co., Hoosier National Forest, Hickory Ridge trailhead, 26 July 1996, on 10 cm branch, SMH2629.1 (F; holotype designated here);
Chaetosphaeria lignomollis F.A. Fernández & Huhndorf, sp. nov. (Figs. 82-101)

**Etymology:** Refers to the soft wood on which it occurs.

Ascomata ovoidea vel globosa, atrobrunnea, 148-198 µm lata, 178-218 µm alta, solitaria, superficialia, setae sparsi vel pauci, brunnea, multiseptatae, 135-292 × 3.5-6.5 µm, decreces aspicem tenuis. Paries ascomatis cum aspectu superficialis ut textura angularis, sectione longitudinali 10.5-17.5 µm crassus, cellulis pseudoparenchymaticis. Apicem ascomatis papillatis. Paraphyses simplices, septatae, hyalinae, 2-3 µm latae. Asci cylindrici, 92.5-118 × 9.7-14 µm, octospori, cum ascosporae distichae. Ascosporae cylindricae vel fusiformes, 24-33 × 4.7-6 µm, hyalinae, 7-septatae.

Ascomata broadly ovoid to obpyriform, dark brown, 148-198 µm in diam., 178-218 µm in height, separate, superficial on the substratum, with a few, scattered setae, brown, multiseptate, slender, 135-292 × 3.5-6.5 µm, tapering to an attenuated apex. Ascomatal wall of textura angularis in surface view, 10.5-17.5 µm thick in longitudinal section, composed of pseudoparenchymatic cells. Ascomatal apex broad, papillate, short. Paraphyses unbranched, septate, hyaline, 2-3 µm wide. Asci cylindro-clavate, short-stalked, 92.5-118 × 9.7-14 µm, unitunicate, thin-walled, with 8 biseriately arranged ascospores, apical ring 2.8-3.1 µm wide, 1.2-1.5 µm deep. Ascospores cylindrical-fusiform, sometimes inequilateral, sometimes one end slightly curved, 24-33 × 4.7-6 µm, hyaline to subhyaline, seven-septate, septa sometimes diagonal or at angles. Culture: No visible growth on CMA after seven days. Twenty-one day old colonies on CMA 2.5 mm in diam., light brown, mostly immersed, with knots of dark brown cells, reverse brown. Conidiophores produced singly on CMA, in fascicles of three or more on the substrate, unbranched, dark brown becoming light brown towards the apex, multiseptate, 69-84 × 4-6.6 µm on CMA, 162-192 × 4-5.9 µm on the substrate. Conidiogenous cell a phialide, on CMA: cylindrical, 23-47 × 4.7-6 µm, with either a single apical collarette, obconical, 1.7-2 µm wide and 1.2-1.4 µm deep, on the substrate: a polyphialide with a single apical collarette and multiple lateral old conidiogenous loci that appear as refractive pegs. Proliferation mostly sympodial; percurrent proliferation was also observed. Conidia hyaline, cylindrical, broadly rounded at the apex, with a truncate base, 3-6 septa, straight or diagonal, unevenly spaced, 26-31 × 7.3-8.6 µm on CMA, 21-28 × 6-7.3 on the substrate.
Figs. 82-101. Chaetosphaeria lignomollis. 82, 83. Ascomata on substrate. 84. Longitudinal section through ascoma. 85. Paraphyses. 86. Section through ascomal wall. 87. Section through ascomal neck. 88-90. Asci. 91-93. Ascospores. 94. Conidiophore on CMA. 95. Conidiophore showing sympodial proliferation of the conidiogenous cell on CMA. 96. Conidiophore and conidia on CMA. 97. Conidium on CMA. 98, 99. Conidia from the natural substrate. 100, 101. Conidiophore showing polyphialides, from the natural substrate. Figs. 82, 83 by photomacrography; Figs. 86-101 by DIC; Figs. 84, 85 by PH. Figs. 82-84, 86, 87, 90, 92 from SMH 1829; Figs. 85, 88, 89, 91, 93, 94-97 from holotype SMH 3015; Figs. 98, 101 from SMH 2888; Figs. 99, 100 from SMH 1642. Bars: 82, 83 = 200 µm; 84 = 20 µm; 85-101 = 10 µm.

Anamorph: It resembles Kylindria DiCosmo, S.M. Berch & W.B. Kendr. (DiCosmo et al., 1983). Conidiophores and conidia are present on the substrate in collections SMH1642 and SMH2888.

Habitat: On decorticated wood.

Known distribution: Costa Rica, Puerto Rico.

Material examined: COSTA RICA, Guanacaste Province, Parque Nacional Guanacaste, Santa Cecilia, Sector Pitilla, 700 m, [10.9889, -85.4261], 23 June 1997, on 5 cm branch, SMH3209. PUERTO RICO, Caribbean National Forest, El Verde Research Area, 16-ha Grid, Luquillo Mts., 350 to 425 m, [18.3167, -65.8167], 16 January 1997, on wood fragment, S.M. Huhndorf, F.A. Fernández, SMH3015 (F; holotype designated here); 29 September 1995, on 1 cm branch, SMH1642; 9 October 1995, on 30 cm log, SMH1829; 14 January 1996, on 25 cm log, SMH1883; 12 January 1997, on 7.5 cm root, SMH, FAF, SMH2888.

Chaetosphaeria longiseta F.A. Fernández & Huhndorf, sp. nov.(Figs. 102-131)

Etymology: Refers to the long setae borne on the ascomata.

Ascomata globosa vel ovoidea, atrobrunnea, 139-158 µm lata, solitaria, superficialia, papillata; setae sparsi vel pauci, brunnea, multisepetatae, 147-166 × 5.5-7 µm ad base, 3-4.5 µm decrescens apicem acutatis. Paries ascomatis cum aspectu superficiarisi ut textura epidermoidea in aqua et in lactophenol, sectione longitudinali 9-15 µm crassus, cellulis pseudoparenchymatis, tunica extima tenuissime pallida. Apicem ascomatis papillatis, brevis. Paraphyses simplices, septatae, hyalinae, 2.5-3.5 µm latae. Asci unitunicati, cylindrico-clavati, brevi pedicellati, 59-80 × 7-12 µm, octospori. Ascosporae hyalinae, fusiformes vel ellipsoideae, fusiformes vel ellipsoideae, 10-17 × 4-5.6 µm.

Ascomata subglobose to broadly ovoid, dark brown, 139-158 µm in diam., 148-178 µm in height, separate, superficial, papillate; setae sparse, scattered, brown, multisepetate, slender, 147-166 × 5.5-7 µm at the base, 3-4.5 µm for most of its length, tapering to an acute apex. Ascomatal wall of textura epidermoidea in surface view in water, and in lactophenol, 9-15 µm thick in longitudinal section, composed of pseudoparenchymatic cells, with a thin, light-colored outer coating. Ascomatal apex papillate, acute, short. Paraphyses sparse, unbranched, hyaline, septate, 2.5-3.5 µm wide. Asci cylindrico-clavate, short-stalked, 59-80 × 7-12 µm, unitunicate, thin-walled, broad apical cap, with 8 ascospores irregularly arranged. Ascospores hyaline, broadly fusiform to
Figs. 102-131. *Chaetosphaeria longiseta*. **102-105.** Ascomata on substrate. **106.** Longitudinal section through ascoma. **107.** Section through ascomal neck. **108.** Section through ascomal wall. **109.** Surface view of ascomal wall. **110.** Section through ascomal wall showing seta. **111, 112.** Asci. **113.** Ascus showing apical ring. **114.** Ascus. **115.** Paraphysis. **116-118.** Conidiophores with phialides and percurrent proliferations on CMA. **123.** Setae associated with conidiophore on the substrate. **124.** Conidiophores (polyphialides) from the substrate. **125.** Conidiophore showing percurrent proliferations and clusters of microconidia on CMA. **126.** Cluster of microconidia on CMA. **127-129.** Conidia from natural substrate. **130.** Microconidia on CMA. **131.** Aberrant conidium after repeated culturing on CMA. Figs. 102-105 by photomacrography; Figs. 107-111, 114, 116-131 by DIC; Figs. 106, 112, 113, 115 by PH. Figs. 102, 103 from SMH 2316; Figs. 104-108, 110-113, 115, 118-124, 127-129 from holotype SMH 3048; Figs. 109, 116, 125, 126, 130 from SMH 3854; Figs. 114, 117, 131 from SMH 1725. Bars: 102-105 = 200 µm; 106-122, 124-131 = 10 µm; 123 = 50 µm.

Ellipsoid, rounded ends, nonseptate, rarely one-septate, 10-17 × 4-5.6 µm. **Culture:** Colony on CMA 7 mm in diam. after seven days. Twenty-one day old colonies on CMA 20 mm in diam., white, mostly immersed, reverse white or light brown, surface mycelium floccose, margins effuse, conidiophores produced abundantly. **Conidiophores** single, brown, multiseptate, 142-155 × 3.5-5.1 µm on CMA, 28-104 × 3-4.8 µm on the substrate. Conidiogenous cells cylindrical, 30-36 × 2.8-4 µm on CMA, with a single, tubular, apical collarette, 1.4-2.5 × 2.4-3 µm, proliferating percurrently, or phialides with multiple, conidiogenous loci, resulting from sympodial proliferation, often ending in an apical collarette, 25-37.5 × 3.5-4.6 µm, exclusively found on the substrate. Setae associated with conidiophores, multiseptate, brown, tapering to an acute apex, 184-251 × 7-9.2 µm at the base, sometimes two most apical cells dark brown. **Conidia** of two morphologically distinct types produced from the same phialides on CMA: one celled, ellipsoid, hyaline to light-brown, 3.3-4.2 × 2.3-2.8 µm; and one-celled, hyaline, narrowly fusiform, 20.3-24.5 × 2.7-3.2 µm, with a single setula at each end, 2.3-3.8 × 1 µm. The small conidia are produced in tight, mucilagenous clusters and remain attached after the conidiogenous cell proliferates, appearing as a series of intercalary masses on the conidiophore. On the substrate, conidia hyaline, fusiform, 21.3-24.8 × 2.4-2.9 µm, with a single setula at each end, 5-8.3 × 1 µm.

**Anamorph:** It resembles *Dictyochaeta* Speg. (Spegazzini, 1923).

**Habitat:** On decorticated wood of twigs and branches.

**Known distribution:** Costa Rica, Ecuador, Puerto Rico, USA (South Carolina).

**Material examined:** COSTA RICA, Puntarenas Province, Area de Conservación la Amistad Pacífico, Cantón Coto Brus, Zona Protectora Tablas, fila Cedro, [8.91, -82.77], 27 June 2002, on wood fragment, F.A. Fernández *FAF1016*; ECUADOR, Orellana Province,

Yasuni National Park, Botanico trail, [-67.13, -77.4005], 5 March 2001, on 1.5 cm branch, FAF, A.N. Miller, R. Briones, SMH4335; Bariso trail, 7 March 2001, on branch, FAF, A.N. Miller, R. Briones, SMH4380. PUERTO RICO, Caribbean National Forest, El Verde Research Area, 16-ha Grid, Luquillo Mts., 350 to 425 m, [18.3167, -65.8167], 18 January 1997, on 1 cm branch, S.M. Huhndorf, F.A. Fernández, SMH3048 (F; holotype designated here); 4 October 1995, on 40 cm log, SMH1725. USA, South Carolina, Oconee Co., Sumter National Forest, Walhalla State Fish Hatchery, left trail through pine area to East Fork Trail, [34.9836, -83.739], 31 July 1998, on 10 cm branch, FAF, SMH3854.

**Chaetosphaeria luquillensis** F.A. Fernández & Huhndorf, sp. nov.  
(Figs. 132-156)

*Etymology:* Refers to Luquillo, name of collection locality in Puerto Rico.


*Ascomata* broadly ovoid, dark brown, 168-224 µm in diam., 186-198 µm in height, separate, superficial to partly immersed, papillate, with sparse, scattered setae, light brown, multisepitate, slender, tapering to an acute apex. *Ascomatal wall* in superficial view, pale in water, textura epidermoida in lactophenol, 12-20 µm thick in longitudinal section, composed of pseudoparenchymatic cells. *Ascomatal apex* papillate, acute, short. *Paraphyses* sparse, simple, septate. *Asci* unitunicate, cylindro-clavate, short-stalked, 79-90 × 9-12 µm, firm-walled, thin apical cap, with 8 ascospores irregularly arranged. *Ascospores* hyaline, fusiform, 15-19 × 4-5.5 µm, sometimes inequilateral, sometimes ends curved opposite directions, mostly one-septate, sometimes two or three-septate, covered with a gelatinous sheath. *Culture:* Colony on CMA 8 mm in diam. after seven days. Twenty-one day old colonies...
Chaetosphaeria minuta F.A. Fernández & Huhndorf, sp. nov. (Figs. 157-175)

Etymology: Refers to the small size of ascomata.

Ascomata globosa vel subglobosa, atrobrunnea, 106-119 µm lata, 100-109 µm alta, solitaria vel aggregata, superficia, propria papillata. Paries ascomatis cum aspectu superficiaris opacus in aqua et textura angularis in lactophenol, sectione longitudinali 11.5-15.5 µm crassus, cellulis pseudoparenchymatis. Apicem ascomatis papillatum, opacum. Paraphyses simplices, septatae, hyalinae, 1.9-2.5 µm latae, tenuis apicem. Asci cylindro-clavati, brevi pedicellati, 105-150 × 8.5-15 µm, unitunicati, octospori. Ascospores hyalinae, fusiformes vel ellipsoideae, 9.5-10.5 × 2.5-3.5 µm, uniseptatae.

Ascomata globose to sub-globose, dark brown, 106-119 µm in diam., 100-109 µm in height, solitary to densely gregarious, superficial on a thin subiculum, distinctly papillate. Ascomatal wall in surface view, opaque in water, textura angularis in lactophenol, 11.5-15.5 µm thick, composed of pseudoparenchymatic cells. Ascomatal apex papillate, opaque. Paraphyses unbranched, septate, 1.9-2.5 µm wide, tapering. Asci cylindro-clavate, short-stalked, 105-150 × 8.5-15 µm, unitunicate, thin-walled, apical ring not observed, with 8 ascospores irregularly arranged. Ascospores hyaline, fusiform to narrow-ellipsoid, 9.5-10.5 × 2.5-3.5 µm, one-septate. Culture: Seven-day-old colonies on CMA 6 mm diam., light to dark gray, mycelium appressed, mostly immersed, aerial mycelium sparse, abundant conidiophores throughout, developing concentric zones, border even, fringed, reverse gray. Seven-day-old colonies on MEA 10 mm diam., off-white, appressed, aerial mycelium sparse, border even, fringed, reverse off-white. Three-week-old colonies on CMA 12 mm diam., pale gray-brown, mycelium mostly immersed, aerial mycelium

Anamorph: Dematiaceous phialidic.

Habitat: On decorticated wood of dead trunks.

Known distribution: Puerto Rico.

sparse, developing concentric zones, border fringed, reverse light brown agar. Conidiophores and conidia produced abundantly throughout the colony. Three-week-old colonies on MEA 18 mm diam., white, mycelium mostly immersed, appressed, border uneven, effuse, lobed, reverse white. Conidiophores produced in center, on the old agar block. Conidiophores single, unbranched, multiseptate, brown, on CMA: 100-149 × 5-6.5 μm at the base, tapering to an apical phialide, 2.7-3.5 μm, several unilateral phialides produced along the midsection; on the substrate 90-120 × 4.8-5.2 μm at the base, narrowing to 2.7-3.4 μm in width. Conidiogenous cells are phialides, ovoid, brown, produced along the conidiophore midsection, on CMA 10.3-11.5 μm at the widest point, collarettes small, funnel-shaped, 1.6-3 μm wide at the apex, 1-1.3 μm deep; on the substrate 13-14 μm wide, with several collarettes in a sympodial arrangement, or sometimes with percurrent proliferations. Conidia narrow fusiform, hyaline, one-celled, 12-14.3 × 2.2-2.7 μm on CMA, 7.5-9.6 × 1.5-2 μm on the substrate.

Anamorph: It resembles Chaetopsis Grev.

Habitat: On decorticated wood of branches on the ground.

Known distribution: Panama.

Material examined: PANAMA, Barro Colorado Island National Monument, Fausto trail, 50 to 150 m, [9.1667, -79.8333], 15 September 1997, on 4 cm branch, S.M. Huhndorf, F.A. Fernández SMH3396 (F; holotype designated here).

Chaetosphaeria spinosa F.A. Fernández & Huhndorf, sp. nov. (Figs. 176-190)

Etymology: Refers to the spiny appearance of ascomata.

Ascomata globosa vel ovoidea, atrobrunnea, 215-245 μm diametro, 238-260 μm alta, solitaria, superficialia, abundans setae brunnea, 45-67 × 3.5-6.5 μm. Pariies ascomatis cum aspectu superficialis textura epidermoidea in aqua et in lactophenol, sectione longitudinali 10.5-14 μm crassus. Paraphyses simplices, septatae, hyalinae, 2.6-3.6 μm latae. Asci cylindrico-clavati, brevi pedicellati, 118-119 × 8.5-10 μm, unitunicati, octospori. Ascosporae hyalinae, filiformes, 68-76 × 2-3 μm, multiseptatae.

Ascomata globose to ovoid, dark brown, 215-245 μm in diam., 238-260 μm in height, separate, superficial on the substratum, setae abundant, rigid, dark brown, opaque, 45-67 × 3.5-6.5 μm, wider at the base, tapering toward apex. Ascomatal wall of textura epidermoidea in surface view in water, and in lactophenol, 10.5-14 μm thick in longitudinal section. Paraphyses unbranched, hyaline, septate, 2.6-3.6 μm wide. Asci cylindro-clavate, short-stalked, 110-142 × 10.5-12.5 μm, unitunicate, thin-walled, with 8 ascospores, apical ring distinctive, 2-3 μm wide, 1-2 μm high. Ascospores filiform, sometimes slightly bent, 68-76 × 2-3 μm, hyaline, nonseptate, with numerous guttules. Culture: No measurable growth either on CMA or MEA after seven days. Three-week-old colonies on CMA 6 mm diam., white, mycelium mostly immersed, aerial mycelium sparse, appressed, border even, reverse white Three-week-old
colonies on MEA 10 mm diam., white, aerial mycelium densely funiculose in center, appressed elsewhere, border even, reverse white. Conidiophores semi-macronematous on CMA. Conidiogenous cell a phialide, ampulliform, hyaline, 10-15 × 4.5-6 µm, with a funnel-shaped collarettes, 2.3-3.3 µm deep, 4-4.5 µm at opening. Conidia one-celled, ellipsoid to globose, hyaline, 6.5-8.5 × 3-4.5 µm, in clusters at tips of phialides.

Anamorph: Phialidic.
Habitat: On decorticated wood (birch).
Known distribution: USA (North Carolina, Texas)
Material examined: USA, North Carolina, Macon Co., Whiteside Mountain, Highlands, 1000 m, [35192, -83.27 36], 7 October 1996, on inside surface of peeling birch bark, S.M. Huhndorf, F.A. Fernández, with Q.X. Wu, J.C. Wei, G.M. Mueller, SMH2754 (F; holotype designated here); TEXAS, Hardin Co., Texas Nature Conservancy Roy Larson Sandyland Sanctuary, ca. 10 mi N of Beaumont, 10 June 2000, on 20 cm birch log, A.N. Miller, SMH4232.

*Chaetosphaeria sylvatica* F.A. Fernández & Huhndorf, sp. nov.(Figs. 191-206)

Etymology: Refers to its common occurrence in tropical forests.
Ascomata ovoid vel obpyriformis, atrobrunnea, 264-302 µm lata, 269-292 µm alta, solitaria, superficialia, aggregata, papillata, sparsim setosa. Paries ascomatis cum aspectu superficiaris opacus in aqua et in lactophenol, sectione longitudinali 15.5-18.5 µm crassus, cellulis pseudoparenchymatis. Apicem ascomatis papillatis, cum collis, ad 33 µm alta, ad 60 µm basis latis. Paraphyses simplices, septatae, hyalinae, in matrix gelatineus. Asci cylindrici, brevi pedicellati, 95-115 × 8.7-10.7 µm, unitunicati, tenuis paries, tenuis annulus apicalis, octospori. Ascosporae fusiformes, hyalinae, 13-20 × 4-5.5 µm, 3-septatae.

Ascomata broadly ovoid to obpyriform, dark brown, 264-302 µm in diam., 269-292 µm in height, separate, superficial, solitary to gregarious, sometimes sparsely setose. Ascomatal wall in surface view opaque in water and in lactophenol, 15.5-18.5 µm thick in longitudinal section, composed of pseudoparenchymatic cells. Ascomatal apex papillate, beaked, up to 33 µm in length, 60 µm at the base. Paraphyses sparse, simple, septate, hyaline, embedded in a gel matrix. Asci cylindric, short-stalked, 95-115 × 8.7-10.7 µm, unitunicate, thin-walled, shallow apical cap, with 8 ascospores irregularly arranged. Ascosporae fusiformes, hyaline, 13-20 × 4-5.5 µm, three-septate. Culture: Colony on CMA 7 mm in diam. after seven days. Twenty-one day old colonies on CMA 31 mm in diam., grayish black, mostly immersed, reverse black, surface mycelial growth sparse, grayish, margins effuse. Conidiophores semi-macronematous, black. Conidiogenous cell a phialide, cylindrical to narrowly lageniform, terminal, 13-18 × 1.4-2 (base) 2.3-3 (venter) 1.2-1.5 (apex) µm, collarettes inconspicuous or absent. Conidia cylindrical to clavate, hyaline, 5-8 × 1.2-1.5 µm on CMA.

Anamorph: It resembles *Phaeostalagmus* W. Gams.
Habitat: On decorticated wood.
Figs. 191-206. *Chaetosphaeria sylvatica*. 191, 192. Ascomata on substrate. 193. Longitudinal section through ascoma. 194. Surface view of the ascomal wall in lactophenol. 195. Section through ascomal neck. 196. Section through ascomal wall. 197, 198. Ascii. 199. Paraphyses. 200, 201. Ascospores. 202. Ascus apex showing apical ring. 203-206. Conidiophores and conidia from CMA. Figs. 191, 192 by photomacrography; Figs. 194-206 by DIC; Fig. 193 by PH. Figs. 191, 193, 195, 196 from SMH 1319; Figs. 192, 194, 197, 200, 203-206 from holotype SMH 2893; Figs. 199, 201, 202 from SMH 1909; Fig. 198 from SMH 4081. Bars: 191, 192 = 200 µm; 193 = 20 µm; 194-206 = 10 µm.
Known distribution: Jamaica, Puerto Rico.


Chaetosphaeria tropicalis F.A. Fernández & Huhndorf, sp. nov. (Figs. 207-224)

Etymology: Refers to its common occurrence in the tropics.


Ascomata globose to subglobose, dark brown with a gray luster, 194-271 µm in diam., 236-295 µm in height, superficial, papillate, with a roughened surface, often in dense clusters, with abundant, brown multiseptate, sinuous, tubular or tapering setae, apically rounded, arising from the base of ascomata, abundant on the substrate and forming a subiculum. Ascomatal wall of textura angularis in surface view in water and in lactophenol, 11-14 µm thick in longitudinal section, composed of pseudoparenchymatic cells. Ascomatal apex papillate, short. Paraphyses sparse, simple, septate, 3.6-4.9 µm wide. Asci cylindrico-clavati, short-stalked, 100-138 × 10-12.5 µm, uniseriatae, thin-walled, thin apical refractive ring, with 8 ascospores biseriately arranged. Ascospores fusiform, hyaline, sometimes very pale brown, three-septate, 19-26 × 3.2-6.3 µm, with a slight distinctive curve. Culture: Colony on CMA 6 mm in diam. after seven days. Twenty-one day old colonies on CMA 16 mm in diam., greenish black, mostly immersed, reverse greenish black, surface mycelial light gray, cottony, margins effuse. Conidiophores semi-macronematous, dark brown. Phialides on CMA cylindrical to narrowly ampulliform, in terminal or lateral whorls, 7.8-17 × 1.9-2.5 µm at the base or up to 3.8 µm at midsection, tapering to 1.4-1.7 µm just below the collarette, collarettes small, cylindrical to funnel-shaped, 1-1.7 µm deep, 1.8-2.9 µm at opening. Conidia narrow oblong, hyaline, 5-8 × 1.2-1.5 µm on CMA. The cluster arrangement of the phialides disappears with repeated subculturing and is replaced by production of single, lateral phialides.

Anamorph: It resembles Phaeostalagmus.
Habitat: On decorticated wood and bark of twigs and branches.

Known distribution: Costa Rica, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Thailand, Venezuela

Material examined: COSTA RICA, Puntarenas Province, Parque Internacional La Amistad Pacífico, Los Alturas Biological Station, trail to Cerro Echandi, 1st 500 m, 1580 m, [8.9500, -82.8333], 6 May 1996, on 2.5 cm branch, SMH, FAF, SMH2224 (F); on 60 cm log, SMH2242 (F); on wood, SMH2250 (F); on 50 cm log, SMH2258 (F). JAMAICA, Trelawney Parish, Winsor Trail, 115 m, [18.3556, -77.6472], 13 June 1999, on wood fragment, FAF, SMH4101. PUERTO RICO, Caribbean National Forest, El Verde Research Area, 16-ha Grid, Luquillo Mts., 350 to 425 m, [18.3167, -65.8167], 1 May 1995, on 4 cm branch, S.M. Huhndorf SMH1267 (F; holotype designated here); 25 April 1995, on log, SMH, D.J. Lodge, SMH1148; 27 April 1995, on wood, SMH1182; 28 April 1995, on 25 cm log, SMH1202; 4 May 1995, on 25 cm branch, buried under litter, SMH1312; 10 June 1995, on 15 cm log, SMH1457; 26 September 1995, on 38 cm log, SMH1590; 2 October 1995, on log, SMH1692; 3 October 1995, on 20 cm log, SMH1711; 10 October 1995, on 30 cm log, SMH1859; 16 January 1996, on 25 cm log, SMH1926; 18 January 1996, on 15 cm log, SMH1944; 26 January 1996, on 38 cm branch, SMH2071; 12 January 1997, on 3.75 cm branch, SMH, FAF, SMH2896; 14 January 1997, on wood fragment, SMH, FAF, SMH2932; 14 January 1997, on 30 cm trunk, SMH, FAF, SMH2945; 18 January 1997, on 3 cm branch, SMH, FAF, SMH3040; Caribbean National Forest, El Yunque Road, El Toro trail, Luquillo Mts., 5 June 1998, on wood fragment, FAF, A.N. Miller, SMH3772; near Rio Sabana, NW of junction of Rte 983 & 991, Luquillo Mts., 70 m, [18.3500, -65.725], 17 January 1996, on log, SMH with, D.J. Lodge, D. Pfister, M. Harrington, SMH1940. THAILAND, Khao Suk National Park, 19 November 1996, on branch fragment, SMH2833. VENEZUELA, Edo. Aragua, Parque Nacional Rancho Grande, Estacion Biologica Henry Pittier, Periquito Peak, 1100 m, [10.3489, -67.6856], 30 August 1999, on bark, FAF, SMH4154.

Melanopsammella gonytrichii F.A. Fernández & Huhndorf, sp. nov. (Figs. 225-240)

Etymology: Refers to genus name given to anamorph.

Ascomata ovoidea vel subglobosa, atrobrunnea, 108-120 µm lata, 127-138 µm alta, solitaria, superficialia, papillata, setae sparsi vel pauci, brunnea, multisepatae, apicem tenuissimae. Pariés ascomatis cum aspectu superficialiis ut textura angularis, sectione longitudinali 8.5-12 µm crassus, cellulis pseudoparenchymatis. Apicem ascomatis papillatum, opacum. Paraphyses simplices, septatae, hyalinae, 4.2-5.9 µm latae, tenuis apicem 1.5-2 µm. Asci cylindrico-clavati, brevi pedicellati, 48-57 × 4.5-5 µm, unitunicati, octospori. Ascosporae ellipsoidae, hyalinae, 6.5-9 × 2.8-3.2 µm, uniseptatae, secedens ad septum.

Ascomata broadly ovoid to globose, dark brown, 108-120 µm in diam., 127-138 µm in height, separate, papillate, with a few, scattered setae, brown, multisepitate, slender, tapering to an attenuated apex. Ascomatal wall of textura angularis in surface view, 8.5-12 µm thick in longitudinal section, composed of pseudoparenchymatic cells. Ascomatal apex papillate, opaque. Paraphyses unbranched, septate, hyaline, 4.2-5.9 µm at the base, tapering to 1.5-2 µm at the apex. Asci cylindrical-clavate, short-stalked, 48-57 × 4.5-5 µm, unitunicate,
thin-walled, with 8 ascospores arranged uniseriately. *Ascospores* ellipsoid, hyaline, 6.5-9 × 2.8-3.2 µm, 1-septate, easily disarticulating into part-spores. 

**Culture:** One-week-old colonies on CMA 26 mm diam., two-week-old colonies 45 mm diam., white, mycelium mostly superficial, aerial mycelium abundant, floccose, border even, reverse white. Conidiophores and conidia produced sparsely throughout the colony. One-week-old colonies on MEA 25 mm diam., two-week-old colonies 50 mm diam., light and dark grayish green, mycelium superficial, aerial mycelium abundant, floccose, border even, reverse dark green with a white border. Conidiophores and conidia produced abundantly in concentric rings. *Conidiophores*, single, unbranched, dark brown becoming light brown towards the apex, multisepitate, 69-84 × 4-6.6 µm on CMA, with 5-8 whorls of phialides in midsection, a single phialide at the apex; conidiophores on the substrate 221-265 × 5.5-7.5 µm at the base, tapering to a terminal phialide, 1.2-2.3 µm setiform branches subterminal or terminal, tapering to a coiled apex, light-brown becoming hyaline towards the apex, 1 to 4 on a whorl, 1 or 2 whorls per conidiophore. Conidiogenous cell a phialide, cylindrical to lageniform, producing conidia from multiple conidiogenous loci, phialides borne on collar hyphae around the conidiophore, percurrent proliferation observed on the substrate. *Conidia* ellipsoid, light green, 3.8-4.5 × 1.9-2.6 µm on CMA, 2.9-3.4 × 1.8-2.4 on the substrate.

*Anamorph:* It resembles *Gonytrichum* Nees & T. Nees.

**Habitat:** On decorticated wood.

**Known distribution:** Puerto Rico.

**Material examined:** PUERTO RICO, Caribbean National Forest, El Verde Research Area, Luquillo Mts., 350 to 425 m, [18.3167, -65.8167], 9 June 1998, on 4 cm branch, comm. J. McKemy, FAF, A.N. Miller, SMH3785 (F; holotype designated here).

**Tainosphaeria** F.A. Fernández & Huhndorf, gen. nov.

*Etymology:* ‘Taino’ — referring to the Taino indians, pre-hispanic inhabitants of Puerto Rico and the Caribbean, + ‘sphaeria’ — meaning sphere.


*Typus generis:* *Tainosphaeria crassiparies* F.A. Fernández & Huhndorf


**Tainosphaeria crassiparies** F.A. Fernández & Huhndorf, sp. nov. (Figs. 241-262)

*Etymology:* ‘Crassi’ refers to the relatively thick ascomal wall.

*Ascomata* subglobosa vel ovoidea, atrobrunnea, 198-248 µm lata, 208-297 µm alta, cum exterior aspero, solitaria, superficialia, aggregata, papillata. *Paries ascomatis* cum aspectu
Fungal Diversity

**Fusarium** opacus in aqua et textura angularis in lactophenol, sectione longitudinali 22-33 µm crassus, cellulis pseudoparenchymatis. Apicem ascomatis papillatis. *Paraphyses* simplices, septatae, hyalinae. *Asci* cylindrici, brevi pedicellati, 92.5-112.5 × 7-10 µm, unitunicati, tenuissimae paries, tenuissimae annulus apicalis, octospori. *Ascospores* fusiformes, hyalinae, 22-33 × 2.5-4 µm, 3-septatae, 4- et 5-septatae raro.

*Ascomata* subglobose to broadly ovoid, dark brown, 198-248 µm in diam., 208-297 µm in height, roughened surface, separate to gregarious, superficial on the substratum, distinctly papillate. *Ascomatal wall* in surface view, opaque in water, of textura angularis in lactophenol, 22-33 µm thick in longitudinal section. *Ascomatal apex* broad, papillate, short. *Paraphyses* unbranched, septate, hyaline, tapering, 2.2-3 µm wide. *Asci* cylindro-clavate, short-stalked, 92.5-112.5 × 7-10 µm, unitunicate, thin-walled, apical ring very small, with 8 ascospores biseriately arranged. *Ascospores* narrow-fusiform, with rounded ends, often inequilateral, 22-33 × 2.5-4 µm, hyaline, mostly three-septate, rarely 4- or 5-septate. *Culture*: Colony on CMA 25 mm in diam. after seven days. Twenty-one day old colonies on CMA 45 mm in diam., subhyaline, mycelium mostly superficial, moist, appressed, margin effuse, reverse white, conidiophores produced throughout the colony. *Conidiophores* single, multisepate, unbranched, brown becoming light brown towards the apex or viceversa, 43-100 × 3-3.7 µm at the base, tapering to 1.8-2.7 µm. Phialides cylindrical, light brown, 14-27 × 2.5-3.6 µm, collarette generally present, funnel-shaped, 1.5-2 µm deep, 2-2.7 at the base, widening to 3.8-4.5 µm at apex. Conidiogenous cell proliferating repeatedly in a percurrent manner. *Conidia* in culture ranging from one celled, ellipsoid, hyaline, 3.5-4 × 2-2.5 µm, to one-celled, clavate, hyaline, rounded at the apex, acute at the base, sometimes with a short basal vertical slit, 12-14.6 × 3-3.6 µm, produced from the same phialides. On the substrate, conidiophores are mononematous, macronematous, brown, 87-121 × 2.7-4.5 µm at the base, tapering to a terminal, single phialide, often showing percurrent proliferations. Phialides cylindrical, light brown, 27-35 × 2.5-3.5 at the base, narrowing to 1.2-1.5 µm just below the collarette. Collarettes light brown, funnel shaped, 3-3.9 µm at the opening, 2-2.5 µm deep. Conidia falcate, inequilateral, hyaline, basal end truncate, apical end rounded, 10.5-14.8 × 2-3 µm, a single setula at both ends, 4-8.5 µm long.

**Anamorph**: It resembles *Codinaea* Maire (Maire, 1937).

**Habitat**: On *Hymenaea* pod and on erumpent stromata of overmature ascomycetes.

**Known distribution**: Puerto Rico.

**Material examined**: PUERTO RICO, Sabana, near Rio Sabana, NW of junction of Rte. 983 & 991, hill above chicken farm, 70 m, 18° 21’ N, 65° 43’ 30” W, [18.35, -65.725], 17 January 1996, on *Hymenaea* seed pod, S.M. Huhndorf, with D.J. Lodge, D. Pfister, M. Harrington, SMH1934 (F; holotype designated here).

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**Key to Chaetosphaeria species in the Americas**

1. Ascospores 1-celled, 1- or 3 septate ................................................................. 2
2. Ascospores 3-septate to multiseptate, hyaline or pigmented .................... 15

2. Conidiophores with discrete lateral phialides ............................................... 3
3. Conidiophores with a discrete apical phialide or conidiophores with integrated polyphialides ................................................................. 6

3. Ascospores 1-septate, hyaline, ascomata small (approx 120 µm diam), phialides unilaterally arranged, tropical ................................................................. \*C. minuta*
4. Ascospores 3-septate, temperate or tropical ............................................... 4

4. Ascospores 3-septate, lateral phialides in whorls, temperate ...................... \*C. lateriphiala*
5. Ascospores 3-septate, lateral phialides verticillately arranged .................. 5

5. Ascomata sparsely setose, ascospores fusiform, conidia narrow fusiform, hyaline, tropical ................................................................. \*C. sylvatica*
6. Ascomata with basal setae, ascospores distinctly curved, conidia narrow -ellipsoid to oblong, hyaline, tropical ................................................................. \*C. tropicalis*

6. Conidiophores with a discrete apical phialide .............................................. 7
7. Conidiophores with integrated polyphialides ............................................... 11

7. Ascospores 1- or 3-septate, long tapering at both ends, conidia one-celled, ellipsoid, brown, south temperate ..................................................... \*C. fennica* (P. Karst.) Ręblová & W. Gams
8. Ascospores 1- or 3-septate, cylindrical to fusiform, temperate or tropical .... 8

8. Ascoma beak prominent, setae capitate, ascospores 1- or 3-septate, conidium hyaline, cylindrical to reniform, tropical ..................................................... \*C. conirostris*
9. Ascoma beak absent or very short ............................................................... 9

10. Ascomata setose .......................................................................................... 10
10. Ascospores 3-septate, phialide with a distinctive collarette, conidia cuneiform, brown, tropical ................................................................. **C. cubensis** Hol.-Jech.

10. Ascospores 1- or 3-septate, phialide cylindrical, conidia ellipsoid to oblong, hyaline, temperate ................................................................. **C. atrobarba** (Cooke & Ellis) Sacc.

11. Ascomata glabrous ......................................................................................................................................................................................... 12

11. Ascomata setose and/or, with/among conidiophores ........................................... 13

12. Ascospores mostly 1-septate, conidia obclavate, hyaline, 29-49 × 2.7-3.9 µm, septate, tropical ............................................................... **C. luquillensis**

12. Ascospores 3-septate, conidia cylindrical to narrow-ellipsoid, hyaline, 3.5-4.5 × 1.3-1.7 µm, temperate ......................................................... **C. innumera**

13. Ascomata with long setae, ascospores one-celled or 1-septate, temperate and tropical ...... ..................................................................................... **C. longiseta**

13. Ascospores 1- or 3-septate .................................................................................................................................................................................. 14

14. Conidia narrow-ellipsoid to fusiform, one celled or 1-septate, 4-12.5 × 2-2.7 µm, hyaline, temperate ............................................................... **C. hebetiseta**

14. Conidia fusiform to falcate, one-celled, 10-20 × 2-2.9 µm, hyaline, temperate ............... ..................................................................................... **C. callimorpha** (Mont.) Sacc.

15. Ascospores filiform to narrow-cylindrical, hyaline ................................................................................................................................. 16

15. Ascospores cylindrical to fusiform, hyaline or pigmented ........................................ 18

16. Ascomata setose, wall of textura epidermoidea, ascospores filiform, one-celled, temperate ...... ............................................................................................ **C. spinosa**

16. Ascomata glabrous or setose, outermost wall layer of large globose cells ............... 17


17. Ascomata setose, ascospores almost filiform, 5-9 septate, tropical and temperate.............. ..................................................................................... **C. raciborskii** (Penz. & Sacc.) F.A. Fernández & Huhndorf

18. Anamorph conspicuous when present ........................................................................... 19

18. Putative anamorph inconspicuous, ascomata robust, asci long-stalked, ascospores broadly fusiform to cylindrical, 6-7 septate, hyaline, tropical .............................................................. **C. cylindrospora** F.A. Fernández, Huhndorf, J.E. Taylor & K.D. Hyde

19. Ascospores 3-septate to multisepetate, conidia hyaline or hyaline becoming versicolorous ........................................................................................................ 20

19. Ascospores multisepetate, conidia uniformly pigmented........................................... 21

20. Ascospores cylindrical-fusiform, 7-septate, hyaline, conidiophore with integrated polyphialide, conidia cylindrical, multisepetate, hyaline, tropical .................. **C. lignomollis**

20. Ascospores fusiform, 3-5 septate, hyaline, conidiophore with a single apical phialide, conidia broadly allantoid to oblong, base truncate, 3-septate, turning versicolorous, temperate .............................................................. **C. decastyla** (Cooke) Réblová & W. Gams
Fungal Diversity

21. Ascomata with colored outer coating or colored crystals on the surface, conidia brown, with distinct basal hylum................................................................. 22

21. Ascomata glabrous or covered with conidiophores, ascospores cylindrical-fusiform, 7-septate, versicolorous, conidia on the natural substrate cylindrical, dark brown, multiseptate, apical cell hyaline, truncate base, temperate .................................


22. Ascomata with scattered setae, apices capitate and covered with yellow crystalline material, ascospores fusiform, 7-10 septate, yellow light brown, tropical..............\textit{C. capitata}

22. Ascomata with a greenish coating, fading with age, scattered setae, ascospores cylindrical-fusiform, mostly 7-9 septate, versicolorous, tropical .............\textit{C. chlorotunicata}

Discussion

Neotropical and temperate species of \textit{Chaetosphaeria} here described present some unique and sometimes rather unusual morphological characters. \textit{Chaetosphaeria capitata}, for example, possesses setae on the ascomata that are covered with a distinctive yellow pruina at their apices. This crystalline material was found on both the type material and additional collections made in Costa Rica and Puerto Rico. Setae were particularly emphasized and compared to those in \textit{C. cupulifera} (Berk. & Broome) Sacc. and \textit{C. novae-zelandiae} S. Hughes & Shoemaker (Sivanesan and Chang, 1995). Ascomata in \textit{C. capitata} are relatively small and comparable in size to other species of \textit{Chaetosphaeria}. The uniform pigmentation and the cylindrical to narrowly fusiform shape of its ascospores were used as criteria to place this species in the genus (Sivanesan and Chang, 1995). Two hyphomycetes (\textit{Exserticlava vasiformis} and \textit{Sporidesmium} sp.) were reported on the type of \textit{C. capitata} although a link among them was considered unlikely (Sivanesan and Chang, 1995). In our study, the connection between \textit{C. capitata} and \textit{E. vasiformis} has been established by culturing of ascospores \textit{in vitro}.

\textit{Chaetosphaeria chlorotunicata} bears similarities to \textit{C. capitata} in the pigmented, multiseptate ascospores and the \textit{Exserticlava} anamorph. \textit{Chaetosphaeria chlorotunicata} also bears similarities in ascospore morphology with \textit{Chaetosphaeria hiugensis} I. Hino (Hino, 1938) except that, in the latter, a subiculum is present and the greenish-gray outer coating in the ascomata is missing.

\textit{Chaetosphaeria conirostris} also exhibits distinctive morphological features such as a conical ascomal beak and capitate setae bearing yellow-brown droplets. Its cultural anamorph is reminescent of morphologies
described in *Craspedodidymum* (Holubová-Jechová, 1972), *Dischloridium* B. Sutton (Sutton, 1977), *Hyalocyindrophora* J.L. Crane & Dumont (Crane and Dumont, 1978) and *Monilochaetes* Halst. ex Harter (Rong and Gams, 2000). The shape and size of phialides and conidia in *C. conirostris* are somewhat similar to *Craspedodidymum hyalosporum* Bhat & W.B. Kendr. reported from India (Bhat and Kendrick, 1993) and to the pantropical taxon known as *Dischloridium laeense* (Matsush.) B. Sutton (Sutton, 1977). Unfortunately, the anamorph of *C. conirostris* was not found on the natural substrate and comparisons to its manifestation in culture were not possible.

*Chaetosphaeria lateriphiala* bears similarities to *C. innumera*, type species of the genus. Ascomatal dimensions of the two species overlap and are not significantly different although those in *C. lateriphiala* produce slightly taller ascomata with more robust apices. Also, ascospore size and morphology in the two species is almost identical. Nevertheless, *C. lateriphiala* can be distinguished by its morphologically distinctive *Zanclospora* anamorph (Hughes and Kendrick, 1965), which it shares with its putative south temperate sister species, *C. brevispora* Shoemaker (Hughes and Kendrick, 1968). Phialides and conidia in *C. lateriphiala* closely resemble *Z. novae-zelandiae* S. Hughes & W.B. Kendr., except for the excrescences at the apices of conidiophores in the latter (Hughes and Kendrick, 1965).

*Chaetosphaeria minuta* possesses some of the smallest ascomata in the genus and an anamorph exhibiting a wide range of morphological variation. In culture, it produced conidiophores with a single apical integrated phialide, and lateral phialides with a single collarette, versus lateral, slender polyphialides on the natural substrate. The range of morphological variation and conidiogenesis observed spans across the typical morphologies of *Chaetopsis* (Hughes, 1951), *Cryptophialoidae* Kuthub. & Nawawi (Kuthubutheen and Nawawi, 1987), *Dictyochaetopsis* Aramb. & Cabello (Arambarri and Cabello, 1990) and *Kionochaeta* P.M. Kirk & B. Sutton (Kirk and Sutton, 1986). The unilateral arrangement of phialides on conidiophores observed in culture fits the fundamental character circumscribing the anamorphic genus *Cryptophialoidae*. Many of the diverse anamorph characters of *C. minuta* resemble *Chaetopsis cubensis* R.F. Castañeda, which presumably bears affinities to *Dictyochaeta* (Holubová-Jechová, 1990, Mercado et al., 1997). The lateral arrangement of phialides and the sympodial proliferations of the conidiophores on the substrate are also reminescent of *Dictyochaetopsis brasiliensis* Calduch, Gené, Stchigel & Guarro (Calduch et al., 2002).

*Chaetosphaeria lignomollis* possesses ascomata with relatively thin ascomatal walls and long, delicate ascomatal setae, which are reminescent of *C. pulchriseta* S. Hughes, W.B. Kendr. & Shoemaker (Hughes and Kendrick,
Fungal Diversity

1968) and *C. longiseta*. Nevertheless, ascospores in *C. lignomollis* are cylindrico-fusiform and multiseptate, reminescent of those found in *C. cupulifera* *C. capitata* and *C. decastyla*. The conidiogenous cells of *C. lignomollis* can proliferate either percurrently (in culture) or sympodially (on the natural substrate). The overall morphology of its conidiophore is macronematous, dark brown, with an apical, integrated, tapering phialide, resembling those of the anamorphic genus *Kylindria* (DiCosmo et al., 1983). The cylindrical shape and the tapered, truncate base in conidia of *C. lignomollis* are strikingly similar to those of *Kylindria triseptata* (Matsush.). DiCosmo, S.M. Berch & W.B. Kendr. Also, its multiseptate conidia resemble those of *K. pluriseptata* R.F. Castañeda (Mercado et al., 1997) except for the eccentric conidium base. The genus *Cylindrotrichum* also contains species with close morphological similarities to the anamorph of *C. lignomollis*. However, the morphological circumscription of this anamorphic genus has been mired by differing taxonomic opinions (DiCosmo et al., 1983; Réblová and Gams, 1999; Réblová, 2000) and is viewed as polyphyletic at the order level (Réblová and Winka, 2000). The morphological variation in the anamorph of *C. lignomollis* challenges its placement into a clearly ‘artificial’ circumscription, similar to the situation observed in *C. minuta*.

*Chaetosphaeria longiseta* has several morphological similarities with *C. dingleyae* S. Hughes, W.B. Kendr. & Shoemaker (Hughes and Kendrick, 1968), *C. montana* (Réblová, 1998) and *C. pulchriseta* (Hughes and Kendrick, 1968). All of these species produce ascomata with walls of textura epidermoidea in surface view, mostly ellipsoid one celled and/or one-septate ascospores, and *Dictyochaeta* anamorphs. *Chaetosphaeria callimorpha* also produces a *Dictyochaeta* anamorph but the ascomal wall is of textura angularis and the ascospores are mostly 3-septate and fusiform. Conidia of *C. longiseta* present an wide array of conidium morphologies. For example, conidia produced on CMA resemble size and overall morphology of those in *Dictyochaeta pluriguttulata* Kuthub. & Nawawi (Kuthubutheen and Nawawi, 1991); the ones from the substrate resemble those of *D. vittata* Kuthub. & Nawawi. Morphologies in these two anamorphic taxa have been closely compared to the anamorph morphology of *C. pulchriseta* and these anamorphic entities represent varying degrees of a same morphological continuum (Kuthubutheen and Nawawi, 1991).

*Chaetosphaeria luquillensis* can be compared to the tropical species *C. arecensis* K.D. Hyde, Goh, Joanne E. Taylor & J. Fröhl. (Hyde et al., 1999) in having ascospores surrounded by a gelatinous sheath. It can also be compared to *C. callimorpha* in morphologies of ascospores and conidiophores. However, conidia in both species differ considerably. The obclavate shape and
three-septate conidia in *C. luquillensis* are unique and have not been previously associated with any species of *Chaetosphaeria*. Conidium shape resembles that of *Phialogeniculata guadalcanalensis* Matsush. (Matsushima, 1971) and *Chloridium obclaviforme* J. Mena & Mercado (Mercado et al., 1997). Close morphological similarities of these two taxa have been previously suggested (Mercado et al., 1997).

*Chaetosphaeria sylvatica* and *C. tropicalis* share very similar anamorphs reminescent of the genus *Phaeostalagmus* (Gams and Holubová-Jechová, 1976) and characterized by phialides arranged in verticillate-like clusters and flared collarettes. A connection of *Phaeostalagmus* to *Chaetosphaeria* was previously suggested (Samuels, 1985). Ascospores of *Chaetosphaeria tropicalis* are uniquely bent which distinguishes it from all other species. On the other hand, *C. sylvatica* closely resembles *C. innumera* and *C. lateriphiala*, except for its anamorph and its neotropical distribution. *Chaetosphaeria tropicalis* is also found in Thailand and it possibly has a pantropical distribution.

Morphology indicates that *C. spinosa* is closely related to *Chaetosphaeria raciborskii*, a taxon formerly placed in *Lasiosphaeria* Ces. & De Not. sensu lato (Miller and Huhndorf, 2004). These two species belong in a monophyletic sensu lato circumscription of the genus *Chaetosphaeria* (Fernández et al., unpublished).

Species of *Melanopsammella* are easily distinguished by their small, one-septate ascospores that disarticulate into part-spores. Teleomorphs are almost identical and separation of species is only possible by noting differences in the anamorph. *Melanopsammella gonytrichii* closely compares to *M. inaequalis* and *M. chloroconia*. Its anamorph most closely resembles *Gonytrichum macrocladum* (Sacc.) S. Hughes (Hughes, 1951) except for the setae with coiled ends and the light green-colored conidia. In *M. vermicularioides*, the anamorph presents a much simpler morphology than in most species of *Gonytrichum* although conidium ontogeny and conidiogenous cell proliferation are essentially the same. Such production of conidia from multiple loci and percurrent proliferation of the conidiogenous cell was considered a special mode of phialidic development (Gams and Holubová-Jechová, 1976). Species of *Gonytrichum* are commonly found in decomposing wood and isolated from soil worldwide (Mercado et al., 1997). In the Neotropics, *Gonytrichum* has been reported from Cuba (Holubová-Jechová and Mercado, 1984) and Jamaica (Ellis, 1971). *Gonytrichum macrocladum* is cosmopolitan in distribution (Ellis, 1971). This is the first report of a tropical species of *Melanopsammella* with a *Gonytrichum* anamorph.
The genus Tainosphaeria bears a few morphological similarities with some Chaetosphaeria species. For example, ascospore size and shape are almost identical to those of C. abietis (Höhn.) W. Gams & Hol.-Jech. and C. fusiformis W. Gams & Hol.-Jech. However, both of these Chaetosphaeria species are temperate, each produce its own distinctive anamorph and C. abietis is restricted to coniferous wood (Gams and Holubová-Jechová, 1976; Réblová and Gams, 1999). Most importantly, Tainosphaeria bears morphological similarities and close phylogenetic affinities with the genus Zignoëlla Sacc. (Fernández et al., unpublished).

The anamorph of Tainosphaeria resembles, in some respects, at least two anamorphic taxa. It resembles Chloridium matsushimae W. Gams & Hol.-Jech. in the percurrent proliferations of the conidiogenous cell and the setulose conidia. It also resembles Codinaea aristata Maire in the terminal integrated conidiogenous cell, the conspicuous collarette and the terminally setulate conidia. The anamorph of Tainosphaeria also resembles those of Striatosphaeria Samuels & E. Müll. and Zignoëlla, two other genera in the Chaetosphaeriaceae. In Striatosphaeria, the apically integrated conidiogenous cell proliferates percurrently and conidia possess terminal setulae (F.A. Fernández, pers. observ.) although conidia lack setulae when produced in culture (Samuels and Müller, 1978). In Zignoëlla, specifically in Z. ovoidea (Fr.) Constantinescu, K. Holm & L. Holm, setulate conidia are commonly produced. Nevertheless, conidiogenous cells are laterally attached to the conidiophore and usually have recurved tips (Hughes and Kendrick, 1963).

Previous analyses of sequence data of the nuclear large-subunit ribosomal DNA revealed that species groupings within Chaetosphaeria are concordant with groupings based on morphological characters of their anamorphs (Fernández et al., 1998). Moreover, the morphological and molecular systematics of mainly temperate species of Chaetosphaeria were evaluated and some general morphological patterns indicative of phylogenetic relationships were discerned (Réblová, 2000; Réblová and Winka, 2000). However, the discovery of new Chaetosphaeria species with distinctive and/or novel anamorphs adds to the morphological complexities of the genus. It also reveals the particular difficulties in inferring phylogenetic relationships within the genus, especially when viewed through the existing circumscriptions of anamorphic genera. Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear ribosomal and β-tubulin sequences indicate that the new species of Chaetosphaeria described here form a strongly supported monophyletic group which includes C. innumera (Fernández et al., unpublished).
**Distribution and biogeography**

Collections and abundance of some of these *Chaetosphaeria* species suggest notable distribution patterns. For example, *C. longiseta* presents a southeastern North America-Greater Antilles geographic distribution. Similar distribution patterns have been reported for some of the species of basidiomycete fungi (Baroni *et al*., 1997). Molecular evidence also indicates that at least two collections (North American and a Puerto Rican) share spliceosomal introns with very high sequence similarity (Bhattacharya *et al*., 2000).

Species such as *C. conirostris* have so far only been found in Costa Rica and Ecuador, suggesting a northern South America-Central America distribution pattern. Species such as *C. tropicalis*, appear to be abundant and widely distributed, with possibly a pantropical distribution. Species such as *C. luquillensis*, *C. minuta* and *C. spinosa* are apparently rare and further collecting is needed to discern their possible distribution patterns. The same applies to the showy *C. capitata* which presents a disparate distribution pattern, from Taiwan to Costa Rica and Puerto Rico, probably stemming from its rarity.

Several other species of *Chaetosphaeria* have been reported from the tropics such as *C. arecacensis*, *C. hongkongensis* K.D. Hyde, Goh, Joanne E. Taylor & J. Fröhl. and *C. saltuensis* K.D. Hyde, Goh, Joanne E. Taylor & J. Fröhl. from Southeast Asia (Hyde *et al*., 1999); *C. cubensis* from Cuba (Holubová-Jechová, 1984) and the pantropical species *C. cylindrospora* (Huhndorf *et al*., 2001). The occurrence and diversity of species of *Chaetosphaeria* has only recently started to be documented in the tropics (Huhndorf, 1997). The genus and its anamorphs are also known from freshwater habitats (Cai *et al*., 2003; Fryar *et al*., 2004). Our survey work seems to indicate higher diversity of the genus in the tropics than in the temperate areas as previously suggested (Réblová *et al*., 1999). The availability, abundance and rapid turn-over of plant substrates in tropical habitats probably translate in high species richness in *Chaetosphaeria* and related genera. Further studies, including extensive and intensive collecting in tropical areas, are necessary to assess and confirm these possibilities.

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