

CHRYSOSPORIUM VALLENARENSE, SPEC. NOV.

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A new species of *Chrysosporium* Corda is described which has tuberculate conidia resembling those of the *Chrysosporium* anamorph of *Renispora flavissima* Sigler & al.

Chrysosporium vallenarense van Oorschot & Piontelli, *spec. nov.* — Fig. 1

Coloniae in agar amylo solubili concoto 25°C extensione limitatae, primum albae, deinde flavescentes, pulverulentae, margine irregulari circumdatae; reversum dilute brunneum. Hyphae una parte inflatae praesentes. Hyphae 2.5–4.0 µm latae, hyalinae, septatae, leves. Conidia in ramulis saepe sympodialiter oriundis terminalia, raro intercalaria, obovoidea, late truncata, maturitate tuberculata (tuberculis raro inflatis praedita), dilute flava vel subhyalina, 3.5–5.5 × 5–7 µm. Chlamydosporae absentes. Temperatura optim 20–25°C, maxima 30°C.

Holotypus vivus et exsiccatus CBS 627.83, isolatus e vestigiis keratinosis in semi-deserto prope Vallenar in Chile, ab E. Piontelli, 1983.

Colonies on Ypps agar at 25°C restricted, initially white, becoming sulphur yellow, powdery; margin irregular; reverse pale brown. Racquet hyphae present. Hyphae 2.5–4.0 µm wide, hyaline, septate, smooth-walled. Conidia borne terminally on often sympodial branches, very rarely intercalary, obovoid, broadly truncate, becoming tuberculate (tubercles rarely swelling), pale yellow to subhyaline, 3.5–5.5 × 5–7 µm. Conidia in the fresh isolate developing longer tubercles of up to 1 µm and sometimes becoming subglobose. Chlamydospores absent.

Growth temperatures: optimum 20–25°C, maximum 30°C.

Type strain, living and dried: CBS 627.83, ex keratinous substrate in semi-desert area, near Vallenar, Chile, E. Piontelli, 1983.

Chrysosporium vallenarense resembles the anamorph of *Renispora flavissima* Sigler et al. in the tuberculate nature of the conidia. Mating tests with the + and – type strains of *R. flavissima* (CBS. 709.79 (+) and 708.79 (–)), using the conditions described by Sigler et al. (1979), were negative. The anamorph of *R. flavissima* has a maximum growth temperature of about 37°C, conidia which are mostly globose, 5–12 × 4–12 µm, and borne on hyphal branches which do not develop sympodially (van Oorschot, 1980).

REFERENCES

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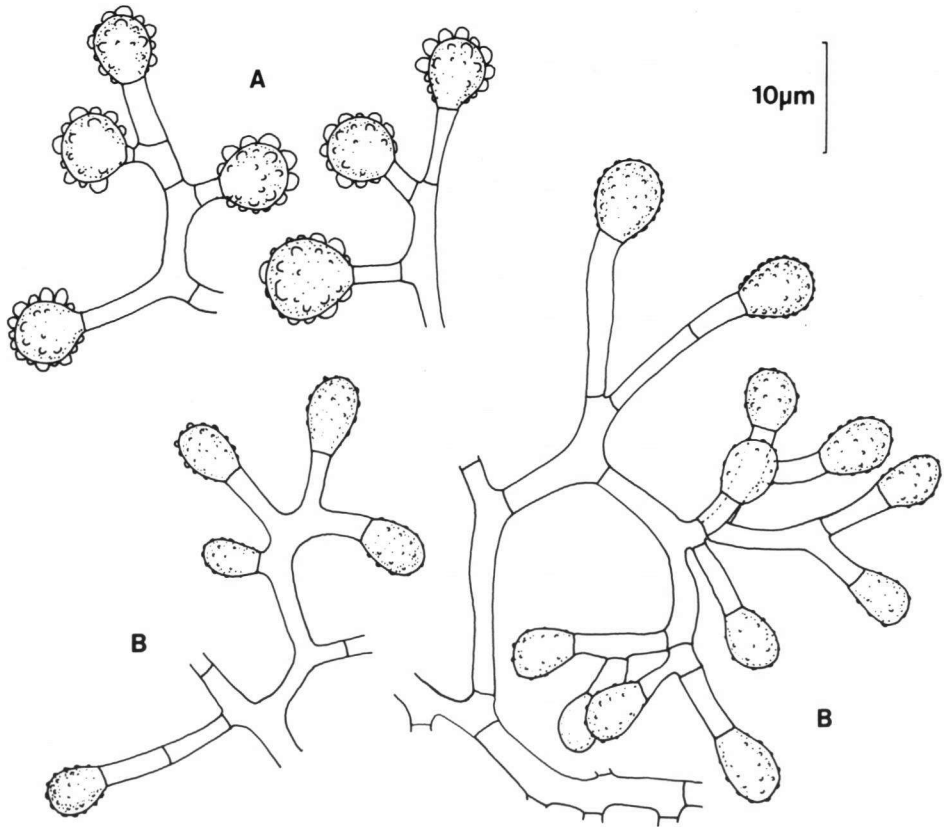


Fig. 1. *Chrysosporium vallenarense*. — A. In fresh isolate. — B. In subculture on Ypps agar.