

ALLONECTELLA Petrak, *Sydowia* 4: 345. 1950.

Type: *A. rubescens* Petrak, recognized as *A. guaranitica* (Speg.) Rossman.

Ascomata scattered to aggregated in small groups on a well-developed stroma on host fungus, superficial, subglobose to globose, dark brick-red, KOH+, pigments dissolving in KOH. Asci clavate. Ascospores long ellipsoid, 3-septate, hyaline. Anamorph not known. On stroma of *Phyllachora* on living leaves.

NOTES.— The unispecific genus *Allonectella* was placed in the *Sphaeriales* by Petrak (1950b) near *Alonecte* Syd., a genus that was determined to be a loculoascomycete in the *Tubeufiaceae* (Barr, 1980; Rossman, 1979b, 1987). *Allonectella* is placed in the *Nectriaceae* because of the hypocrealean centrum characteristics and the dark-colored, fleshy ascomata. *Allonectella* appears superficially similar to *Gibberella* but is differentiated by characteristics of ascomatal pigmentation. In *Gibberella* the bluish purple ascomata become darker in KOH and red in lactic acid, while in *Allonectella* the ascomata are dark brick-red and the pigments dissolve in KOH. In addition, species of *Gibberella* are not known to occur on other fungi. No anamorph is known for *Allonectella*.

Allonectella guaranitica (Speg.) Rossman, *Mycotaxon* 8: 514. 1979. — Plate 25, k; Plate 26, a.

≡ *Calonectria guaranitica* Speg., *Anales Soc. Ci. Argent.* 19: 42. 1885.

≡ *Broomella guaranitica* (Speg.) Roum., *Rev. Mycol. (Toulouse)* 9: 150. 1887.

= *Allonectella rubescens* Petrak, *Sydowia* 4: 345. 1950.

Anamorph: None known.

Ascomata scattered or aggregated in small groups along the margin of the host fungus, developing on a dark brick-red, pseudoparenchymatous stroma; stroma 20–40 μm thick, cells angular, 5–10 μm diam, thin-walled. Ascomata globose to subglobose, 330–400 μm high × 360–430 μm diam, sometimes laterally pinched when dry, dark brick-red, KOH+ dark vinaceous with pigments dissolving in KOH; papilla 80–100 μm diam, formed from short, erect hyphae around the ostiole pointing outward, ascomatal surface slightly rugose due to large, loose cells developing from the outer ascomatal wall. Ascomatal wall 35–75 μm thick, of two indistinct regions: outer region 25–60 μm thick, of globose to angular cells, 10–15 μm diam, with pigmented walls up to 2.5 μm thick; inner region 10–15 μm thick, of elongate, pigmented cells, 8–12 × 3–5 μm, walls up to 1.5 μm thick. Asci clavate, often slightly curved, 70–98 × (16–)23–33 μm, apex simple, 8-spored, ascospores biserial or obliquely uniserial. Ascospores

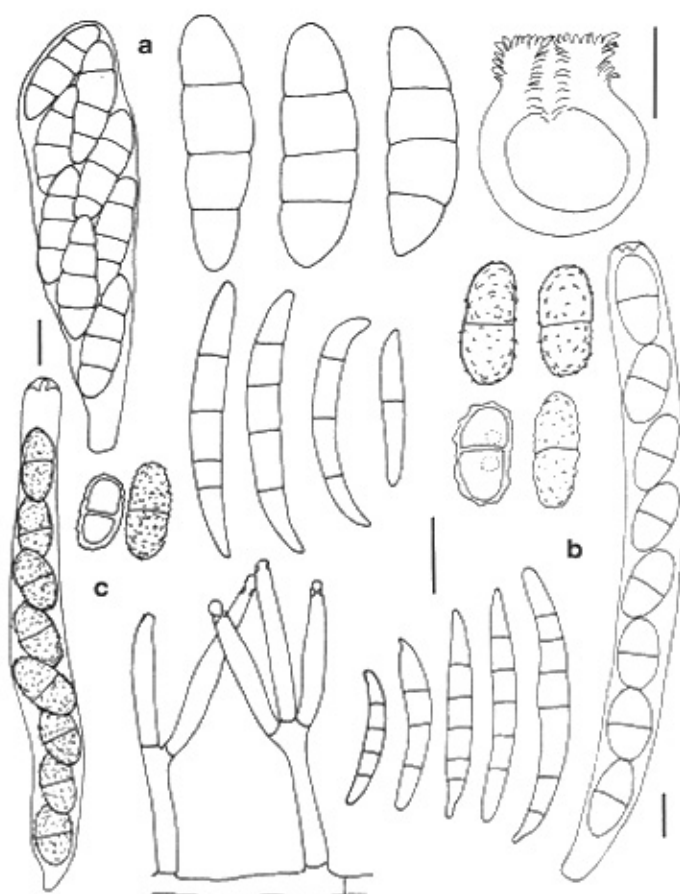


Plate 26. a. *Allonectella guaranitica*, ascus and ascospores. b. *Cosmospora dingleyae*, median section of ascoma, ascus, ascospores, macroconidia. c. *Cosmospora obscura*, ascus, ascospores, conidiophores and conidia. a. Holotype of *Calonectria guaranitica* – LPS. b. Holotype – PDD. c. Holotype – PDD. Scale bars: a = 10 μm, for asci in a and c; upper b = 100 μm, middle b = 10 μm for conidia and ascospores in a–c, lower b = 10 μm.

ellipsoid with rounded ends, curved, 26–35 × 8–10 μm, 3-septate, often slightly constricted at each septum, hyaline, smooth.

HABITAT.— Along margins of dark stroma of *Phyllachora* sp. on living leaves of *Bambusa* sp. and *Chusquea serrulata*.

DISTRIBUTION.— Brazil, Ecuador.

TYPES.— BRAZIL. Peribeby, Narango, near swamp in forest, on *Phyllachora* sp. on living leaves of *Bambusa* sp., May 1883, Balansa 3828 (LPS, holotype of *Calonectria guaranitica*; NY, isotype issued as Balansa, Champignons du Paraguay 247; BPI, NY, isotypes issued as Roumeguère, Fungi Selecti Exs. 4144, labeled *Broomella guaranitica* (BPI, NY). ECUADOR. Prov. Pichincha, Mindo, on stroma of *Phyllachora* sp. on living leaves of *Chusquea serrulata*, H. Sydow 229a, 24 Oct 1937 (W, holotype of *Allonectella rubescens*). A specimen at LPS labeled *C. guaranitica* Balansa 4757 no longer contains ascomata.