

Notes on Coprophilous Discomycetes from Taiwan. V

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Abstract. Two coprophilous discomycetes, *Coprotus lacteus* and *Lasiobolus ruber*, are described and illustrated in this paper. They are newly recorded in Taiwan.

Keywords: : *Coprotus*, coprophilous, Discomycetes, *Lasiobolus*, Taiwan.

TAXONOMY

Coprotus lacteus (Cooke & W. Phillips) Kimbr., Lunk-Allen and Cain, Can. J. Bot. 50: 965. 1972. (Figs. 1, 3A-E, G).

Ascobolus lacteus Cooke & W. Phillips, Grevillea 5: 119. 1876.

Ascophanus lacteus (Cooke & W. Phillips) W. Phillips, Man. Br. Discom. 306. 1887.

Apothecia scattered, translucent to white, pale-yellow when dry, discoid, 250~350 μm in diam., sessile but constricted below into a minute basal connective. Excipulum of a *textura globulosa* to *angularis*, mainly composed of thin-walled cells, 7.5~10 μm in diam., with elongated marginal cells, 12.5~17.5 \times 9~11 μm . Asci with 8 ascospores arranged uniseriate to biseriate, J-, clavate, 80~90 \times 12.5~15 μm . Ascospores unicellular, ellipsoid, 10~11 \times 5~6 μm , smooth, hyaline, with a de Bary bubble when dry. Paraphyses filiform, septate, 1.5 μm broad at base, tips slightly enlarged, uncinete or straight, ca. 2.5 μm broad, filled with oil guttules.

Specimen examined: Nantou Co.: Hohuanshan, on Formosan Reeve's muntjac (*Muntiacus reevesi micrurus*) dung, Jong S34, Nov. 10, 2007 (TNM F21440).

Eight species of *Coprotus* Korf & Kimbr. (Pyronemataceae) have been reported in Taiwan (Wang, 1999). *Coprotus lacteus* is new to Taiwan. It is similar to *C. disculus* Kimbr., Luck-Allen & Cain and *C. marginatus* Kimbr., Luck-Allen & Cain. *Coprotus disculus* differs in having larger ascospores (12~13.5 \times 5~8 μm), and *C.*

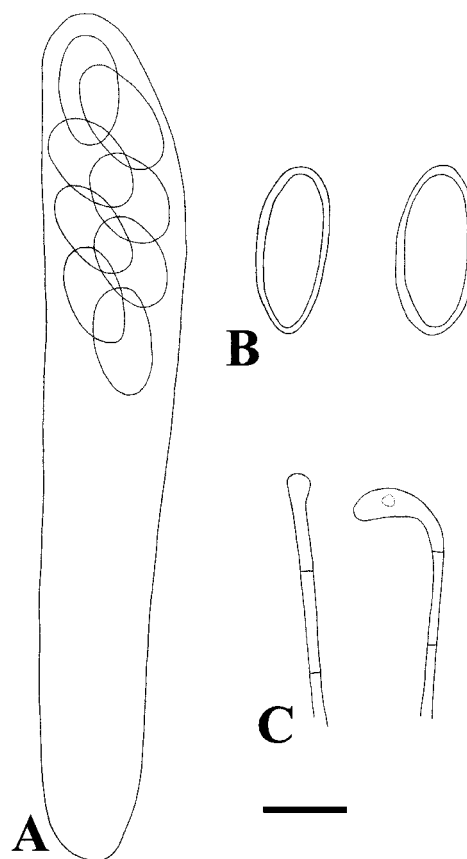


Fig. 1. *Coprotus lacteus*. A. An ascus. B. Ascospores. C. Tips of the paraphyses. Scale bar: A = 9 μm , B = 5 μm , C = 8 μm .

marginatus differs in having larger apothecia (1.0~1.6 mm in diam.) and narrow cylindrical asci (8~12 μm wide, Kimbrough et al., 1972).

Lasiobolus ruber (Quél.) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 8: 537. 1889. (Figs. 2, 3F, H-M)

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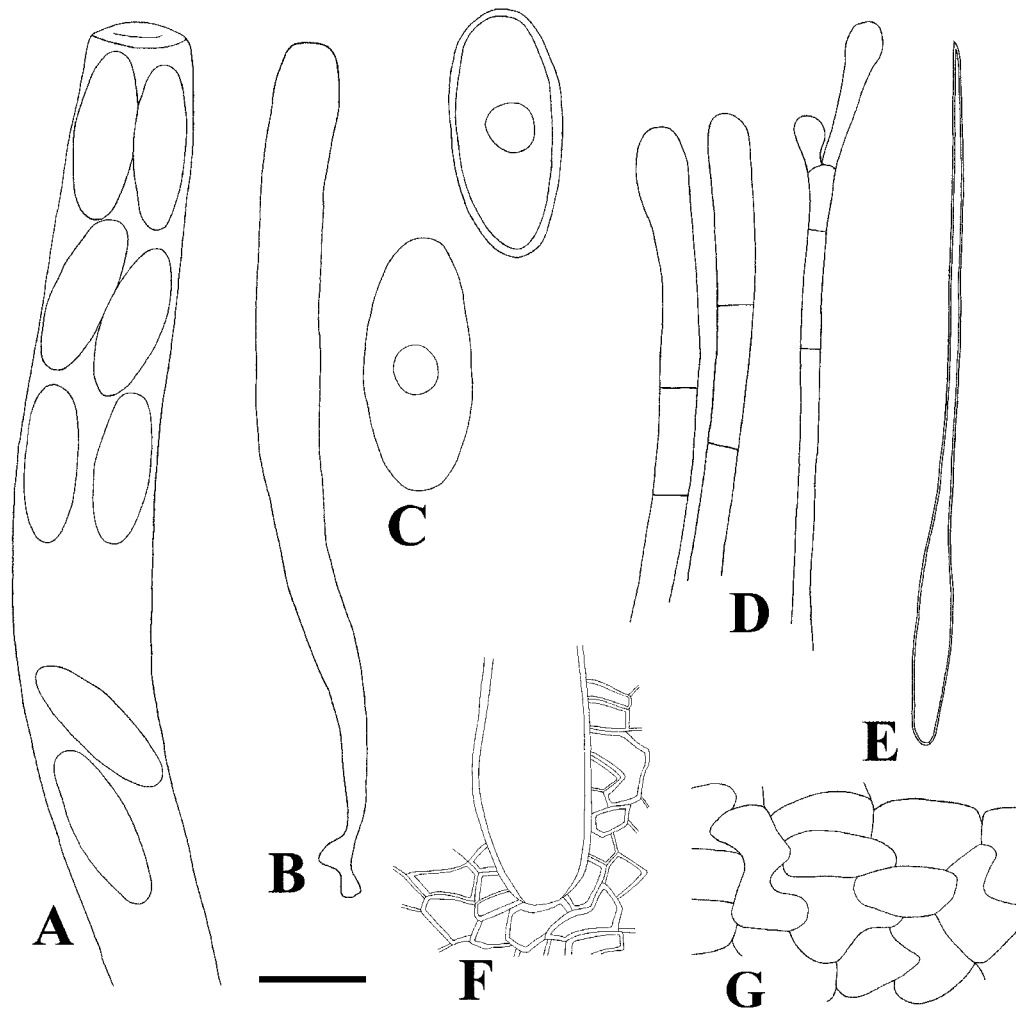


Fig. 2. *Lasiobolus ruber*. A. An ascus with eight ascospores. B. An ascus. C. Ascospores. D. Tips of the paraphyses. E. Seta. F. Base of an apothecial seta. G. Ectal cells. Scale bar: A, F = 18 μm , B = 25 μm , C, G = 9 μm , D = 8 μm , E = 60 μm .

Ascophanus ruber Quél., Grevillea 8: 117. 1880.

= *Lasiobolus capreoli* Velen., Monogr. Discom. Bohem. 1: 413. 1934.

Apothecia gregarious, sessile, 300~400 μm in diam., 250~300 μm high; disc flat, pale-orange or reddish-yellow, without margins; receptacle covered with long setae, 325~500 μm long, 15~30 μm wide at base, thick-walled, with pointed apex. Excipular cells elongated, lobed, horizontally arranged, 7~20 \times 4~5 μm . Asci with 8 ascospores arranged uniseriate or biseriate, J-, cylindrical-clavate, 200~245 \times 15~25 μm , truncate on top. Ascospores unicellular, ellipsoid, 24~26 \times 9~10 μm , hyaline, smooth, with an obvious de Bary bubble. Paraphyses hyaline, filiform, septate, simple or branched, 1.5~2 μm at base, with tips slightly enlarged to 3~5 μm wide.

Specimen examined: Nantou Co.: Hohu-anshan, on Formosan Reeve's muntjac (*M. reevesi micrurus*) dung, Jong S33, Nov. 10, 2007 (TNM F21439).

Three species of *Lasiobolus* Sacc. (Ascodesmidaceae) have been reported in Taiwan (Wang, 1999, 2006). *Lasiobolus ruber*, which is easily recognized by its fusiform ascospores, is reported for the first time in Taiwan. Doveri (2004) described Italian collections as having broader ascospores (10~12 μm wide). Bezerra and Kimbrough (1975) described the setae of this species as having a broader base (30~48 μm wide). *Lasiobolus cuniculi* Velen. is similar to this species, but differs in having smaller ascospores (18~24 \times 12~14 μm , Bezerra and Kimbrough 1975).

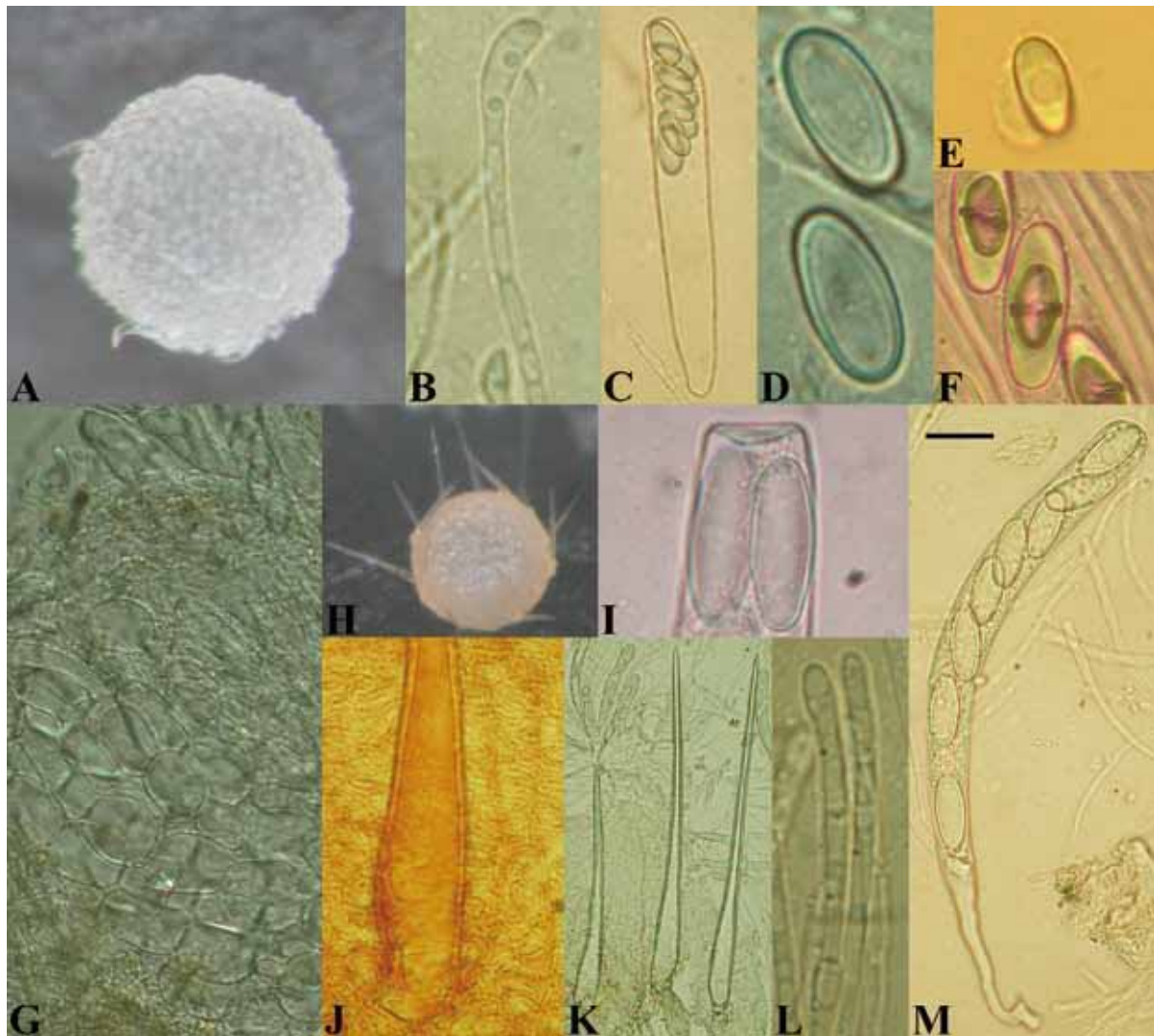


Fig. 3. A-E. *Coprotus lacteus*. A. A mature apothecium. B. Tip of a paraphysis. C. An ascus. D. Thick-walled ascospores. E. An ascospore with a de Bary bubble in a dry specimen. F. Ascospores with de Bary bubbles in a dry specimen of *Lasiobolus ruber*. G. Excipular cells of *Coprotus lacteus*. H-M. *Lasiobolus ruber*. H. A mature apothecium. I. Top of an ascus showing the operculum. J. Base of an apothecial seta. K. Details of setae. L. Paraphyses. M. An ascus containing eight ascospores arranged uniseriately. Scale bar: A = 70 μm , B = 5 μm , C, G, J = 16 μm , D = 4 μm , E, L = 7 μm , F = 10 μm , H = 150 μm , I = 10 μm , K = 85 μm , M = 25 μm .

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台灣糞生盤菌的新紀錄(五)

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本文描述2種台灣新紀錄的糞生盤菌，包括乳白糞盤菌(*Coprotus lacteus*)和紅褐毛盤菌(*Lasiobolus ruber*)。

關鍵詞：糞盤菌，糞生，盤菌類，毛盤菌，臺灣。