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A NEW SCLEROGRAPHIUM FROM INDONESIA

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(With three Text-figures)

The new species *Sclerographium magnum* Boedijn is described.

The genus *Sclerographium* was created by Berkeley (1) for dark coloured Stilbaceous fungi, which have muriform conidia. Until now the only representative was the type species, *Sclerographium aterrimum* Berk., which was successively redescribed by von Höhnel (2) and Hughes (4). Another Phaeostilbaceous genus with muriform conidia is *Negeriella* P. Henn., but here the conidia cover the whole length of the synnema, whereas in *Sclerographium* they form a distinct head at the top of the stalk.

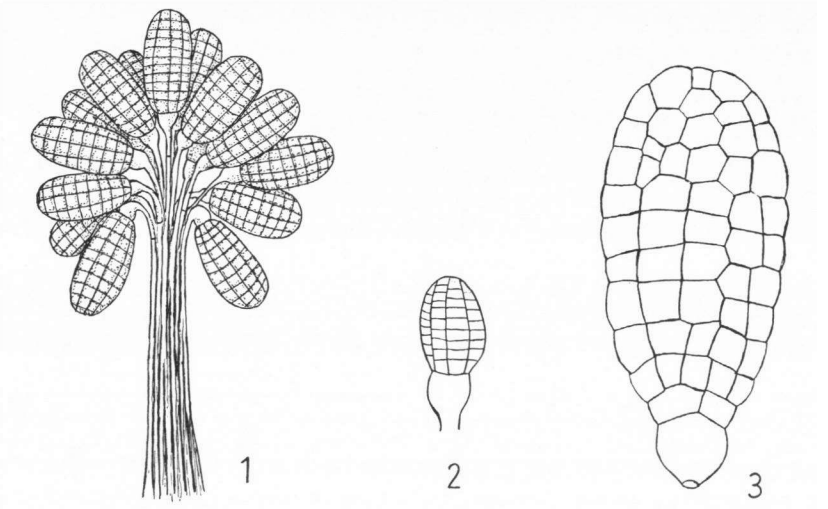
In Bogor, Indonesia, I collected a fungus, which possesses the chief characters of *Sclerographium*, viz. a dark coloured synnema bearing a head of large muriform conidia of the same colour. But this species is certainly not nearly related to *Sclerographium aterrimum* Berk. Every hypha of the synnema of the new species ends in a single very large conidium and the semiglobose end-swelling of the supporting thread remains attached to the base of the conidium when the latter is shed. Nevertheless, I would rather place the species under discussion in *Sclerographium*, because after all the classification of the Deuteromycetes is an artificial one, and in general characters our species fully agrees with the said genus.

Sclerographium magnum Boedijn, *nov. spec.*

Synnemata gregaria, olivacea. Stipes 240–400 μ longus, 37–61 μ latus, ex hyphis parallelis, pauce septatis, brunneis, 2.5–5 μ crassis compositus. Hypharum apices incrassati, pallide colorati, 8–16 μ diam. Conidia acrogena, solitaria, late ellipsoidea, glabra, muriformia, olivacea, 62–74 × 30–39 μ.

Synnemata in colonies of a dark blackish brown colour with a greenish hue, rather variable as to shape and dimensions. Stalk straight, 240–400 μ long, 37–61 μ broad at the base, 24–37 μ near the apex. Head more or less globose, 150–200 μ in diam. Stalk composed of strictly parallel, brown, unbranched, and sparingly septate hyphae, 2.5–5 μ broad. Each thread widens at the top into a semiglobose, pale coloured vesicle, 8–16 μ diam., on which a single conidium is formed. Conidia broadly ellipsoid, smooth, strongly muriform, at first pale greyish green, turning olivaceous brown at maturity, 62–74 × 30–39 μ, consisting in face view of about four rows of small, more or less cubical cells, 6–9 μ long. When shed the end-swelling of the supporting hypha remains attached to the base of the conidium.

Java, Bogor, Botanical Garden, on decaying leafstalk of a palm, March 1950, *K. B. Boedijn* (type; Herb. Boedijn).



Figs. 1–3. *Sclerographium magnum* Boedijn: 1—synnema; 2—young conidium; 3—mature conidium.

The youngest conidia observed are of about the same dimensions as the end-swelling of the supporting thread. They are subhyaline and show already a muriform arrangement of the delicate, small cells. Some aberrant conidia with irregular outline (lobed or even furcate) may sometimes be encountered.

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