

Notes on Coprophilous Discomycetes from Taiwan. IV

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Abstract. Two discomycetes, *Lasiobolus intermedius* and *Pseudascozonus racemosporus*, are described and illustrated. *Lasiobolus intermedius* is reported for the first time from Taiwan.

Key words: *Lasiobolus*, Pezizales, *Pseudoascozonus*,

TAXONOMY

Lasiobolus intermedius J.L. Bezerra & Kimbr.,
Can. J. Bot. 53: 1218. 1975

(Fig. 1)

Apothecia scattered, discoid, 350-400 μm wide, disc pale pink, receptacle covered with short setae, 200-300 μm long, base 15-20 μm wide, thick-walled, apex pointed. Excipular cells elongate, horizontally arranged, 10-15 x 3-10 μm . Asci 8-spored, cylindrical-clavate, J-, 105-120 x 12-15 μm . Ascospores ellipsoid, 17-20 x 9-10 μm , hyaline, smooth. Paraphyses filiform, septate, straight, tips slightly enlarged to 2-3 μm wide.

Specimen examined: Taichung: Tahsuehshan, on goat dung, coll. J.H. Chang, WAN 1037, Jan. 11, 2005 (TNM F17891).

Two species of this genus; *L. cuniculi* Vel. and *L. microsporus* Bez. & Kimb. had been reported from Taiwan (Wang, 1995). It is recognized by the intermediate-sized ascospores. Bezerra and Kimbrough (1975) described this species with smaller ascospores (13-18 x 7.5-11.5 μm).

Pseudascozonus racemosporus Brumm. Proc.
Indian Acad. Sci., Pl. Sci. 94(2-3): 363. 1985

(Fig. 2)

Apothecia scattered, superficial, white to

pinkish, semiglobular to lenticular, 100-150 μm wide, consisting of a fascicle of asci without a covering. Excipulum composed of a few thin-walled cells. Asci 8-spored, broadly clavate, rounded at apex, 35-40 x 7-9 μm , opening by a bilabiate split at the top. Ascospores arranged in a fascicle, ellipsoid, 7-9 x 3-4 μm , hyaline, smooth. Paraphyses not seen.

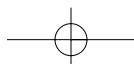
Specimen examined: Nantou: Chingching Farm, on sheep dung, Y.Z. Wang 2009, Mar. 2, 2000 (TNM F10392).

This species was recorded from Taiwan before, but without any description (Wang, 2000). It is easily neglected due to the tiny apothecia, thus only been recorded once from Taiwan. The type specimen was found from deer dung in India ((Brummelen, 1985). According to the ultrastructure of the ascus and the ascospores of this species, Brummelen (1987) suggested that it is related to *Ascozonus* and *Thelebolus*.

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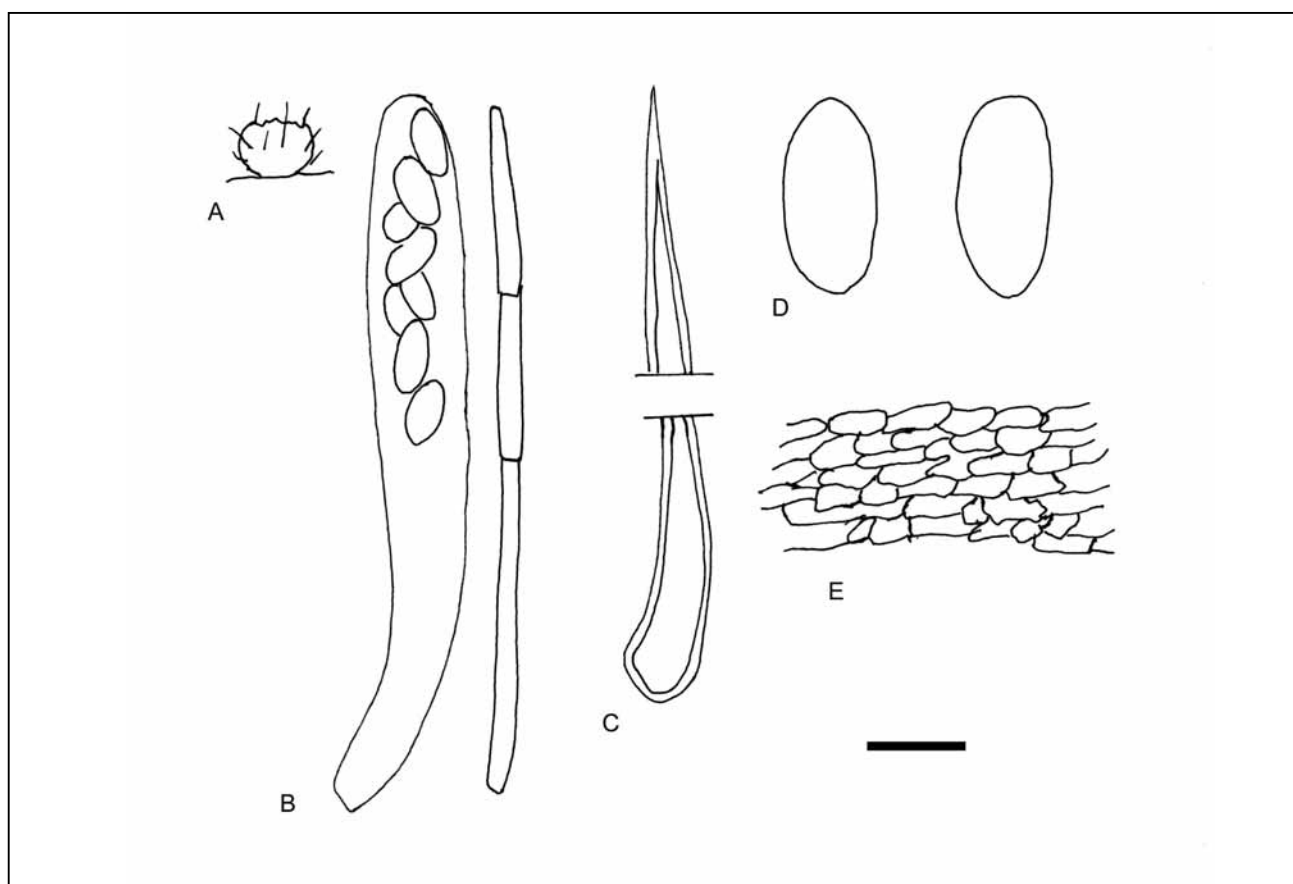


Fig.1. *Lasiobolus intermedius*. A. An apothecium B. An ascus and paraphysis. C. A seta. D. Two ascospores. E. A part of the excipular layer. Bar = 480 μm in A, 25 μm for B, C, E, and 10 μm in D.

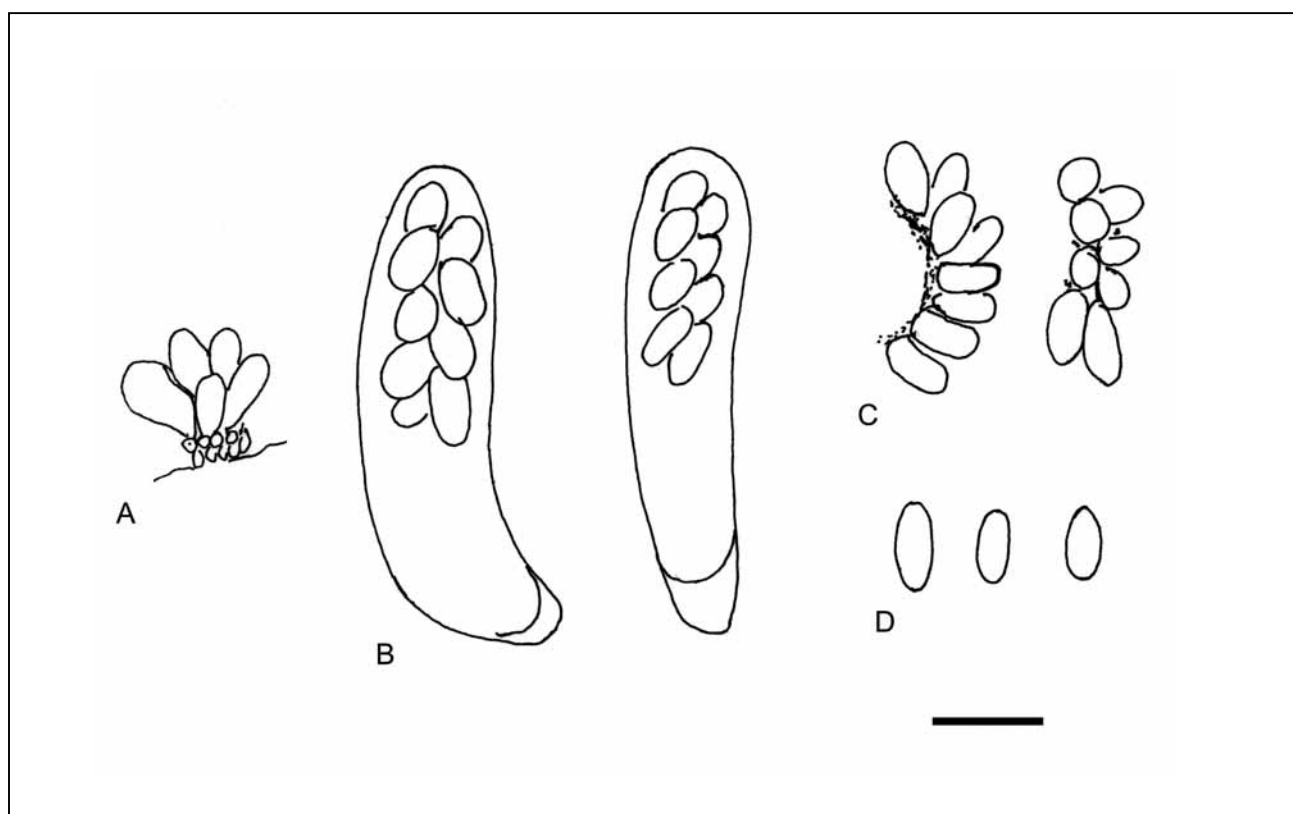


Fig. 2. *Pseudascozonus racemosporus*. A. An apothecium. B. Two asci. C. Two fascicles of ascospores. D. Ascospores. Bar = 10 μm for B, C, D, and 80 μm in A.

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臺灣兩種糞生盤菌的新紀錄 (四)

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本文描述兩種臺灣的糞生盤菌，間毛盤菌 (*Lasiobolus intermedius*) 與總孢假子盤菌 (*Pseudoascozonus racemosporus*) 前者為臺灣新紀錄，另對總孢假子囊盤菌有較詳細的補充描述。

關鍵詞：毛盤菌，假子囊盤菌，盤菌目。