

XENOSTILBUM, A SYNONYM OF CALOSTILBELLA

J. A. VON ARX

Centraalbureau voor Schimmelcultures, Baarn

The generic name *Xenostilbum* was introduced by Petrak (1959) for a coremial fungus, collected by H. Sydow in 1937 in Ecuador on a branch of an unidentified tree. The type specimen of *X. sydowii* Petrak (in Herb. W) was studied. The voluminous description given by Petrak (1959) proved to be correct and complete.

The bright synnemata develop in brushes on a basal stroma and are 5–10 mm long and 0.3–0.6 mm broad. The conidiogenous head is slightly darker and broader. The conidia develop singly and apically on filiform, 60–120 μm long and 2–3 μm broad, subapically swollen and attenuated hyphae. Mature conidia are ellipsoidal, 4-celled, composed of two large, golden-yellow central cells and two small, nearly hyaline apical cells, rather thick-walled and measure $36\text{--}55 \times 13\text{--}18 \mu\text{m}$. The conidiogenous cells are surrounded by numerous, often branched, 1.5–2 μm broad and up to 250 μm long filaments.

The fungus is identical to *Calostilbella calostilbe* Höhnelt, the anamorph of *Nectria striispora* Ellis & Ev. It has been redescribed and depicted by Samuels (1973).

REFERENCES

- PETRAK, F. (1959). *Xenostilbum*, eine neue Gattung der phaeophragmosporen Stilbaceen. In *Sydowia* 13: 105–108.
- SAMUELS, G. J. (1973). The genus *Macbridella* with notes on *Calostilbe*, *Herpotrichia*, *Phaeonectria* and *Letendreaa*. In *Can. J. Bot.* 51: 1275–1283.