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THE IDENTITY OF *TRULLULA PULVINATA* AHMAD

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Trullula pulvinata was described by Ahmad (1961) from twigs of *Spiraea*. The material upon which this description was based bears two fungi, rather poor acervuli of a species tentatively identified as *Trullula* by me in 1960, and abundant fructifications of a tuberculariaceous fungus with dark brown phragmoconidia. It seems that Ahmad erroneously described the tuberculariaceous fungus as *T. pulvinata*, but in doing so he noted that the spores were of an unusual shape for the genus *Trullula*.

Pirozynski & Morgan-Jones (1968) showed conidia of *Trullula olivascens* (Sacc.) Sacc., to develop as arthrospores by basipetal fragmentation of conidiogenous cells of determinate length and it is clear from their account that *T. pulvinata* does not belong in *Trullula*. The conidia are dark brown multiseptate phragmospores developing solitarily from holoblastic conidiogenous cells.

T. pulvinata displays most affinity with *Stigmina* Sacc. The type of fructification, conidial morphology and basic type of conidial ontogeny all fall within the rather broad generic limits as interpreted by Ellis (1959). In a few points however *T. pulvinata* is not absolutely typical of *Stigmina*—the lack of successive percurrent proliferation of the conidiogenous cells to produce annellides and the stereotyped conidiogenous cell morphology. In the type species of *Stigmina*, *S. platani* (Fckl) Sacc., conidiogenous cells are cylindrical to doliiform or cupulate with a single, darker, rather ragged annellation at the apex. In *T. pulvinata* however they are cylindrical or slightly tapered with a distinctly truncate apex.

Stigmina ahmadii Sutton *nom. nov.*

Trullula pulvinata Ahmad, *Biologia, Lahore*, **6**: 130 (1961), non *Stigmina pulvinata* (Kze ex Lk) M.B. Ellis, *Mycol. Pap.*, **72**: 41 (1959).

Sporodochia effused, flat to irregularly convoluted and pulvinate, externally dark brown to black, separate or coalescing, seated between the xylem and the bark, erumpent by peeling back of the bark, up to 700μ diam. x 100μ deep, composed of thin-walled brown cells. *Immersed mycelium* composed of branched, septate, pale brown, smooth-walled hyphae, 2-4μ wide. *Conidiogenous cells* formed from the upper cells of the sporodochia, straight, cylindrical, tapered slightly towards the apices, brown, thick-walled, 14-20 x 5-10μ, truncate at the apex after the first conidium has seceded; no successive proliferation has been observed. *Conidia* holoblastic, formed singly from the apex of each conidiogenous cell, cylindrical to clavate, dark brown, smooth-walled, 5-7 septate, strongly constricted at the septa, 43-59 x 8.5-11μ, apical cell often larger and inflated, tapered markedly towards the base which is truncate and with a marginal frill.

Specimen examined:—On *Spiraea* sp., Murree, Pakistan, May 1951, S. Ahmad 4341, IMI 80218, holotype of *Trullula pulvinata*.

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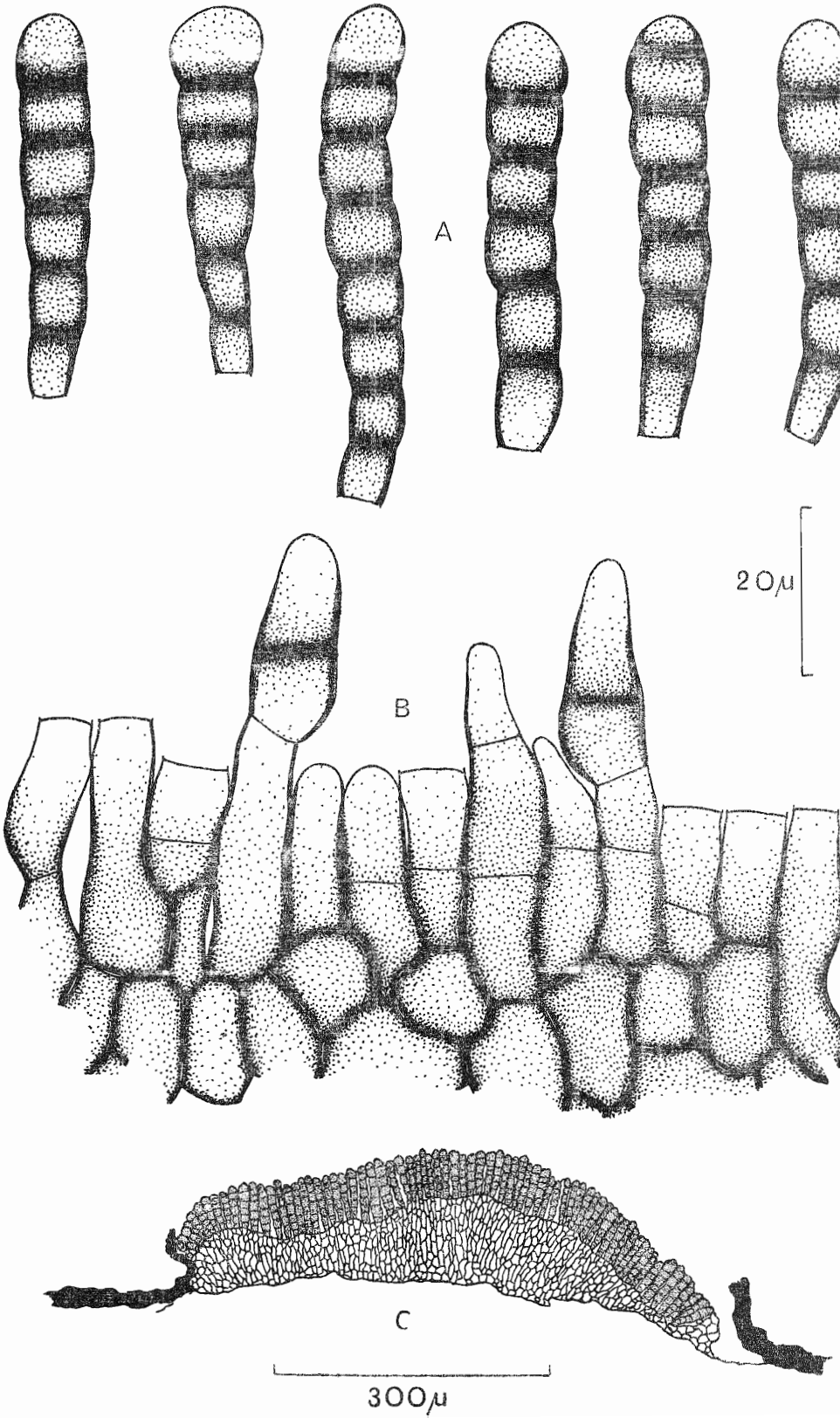
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