

**Anamorph description:** (from aniline blue lactic acid plus coverslip in situ views onto CMA and PCA axenic cultures – younger cultures with less aerial growth and lighter pigmentation were best) Anamorph described as Cladorrhinum or Cladorrhinum-like. Local and sparse on CMA but abundant on PCA. One or more **Phialides** produced from most cells of fertile surface substrate or aerial hyphae (and most of these hyphae on PCA seemed to be fertile with rows of conidial balls on short trunks seen along many aerial hyphae), varying from almost non-existent phialides (i.e., just hyphal openings with collars) to short or elongate, hypha-like cylindrical or basally somewhat vasiform structures slightly tapering toward their apices, mostly simple but sometimes branched, smooth, hyaline, usually aseptate (but septate in larger structures), sessile- $28 \times 1-3 \mu\text{m}$  ( $n=7$ ), apically with flared collars. **Conidia** (or spermatia since these cells are reported not to germinate but to act as male elements according to von Arx & Gams, W. 1966. *Über Pleurage verruculosa und die zugehörige Cladorrhinum-Konidienform*. *Nova Hedwigia Zeitschrift Für Kryptogamenkunde*. XIII: 199-208 plus 3 photographic plates) collecting in a mucous droplet at the phialide mouth, hyaline or nearly so, smooth, varying in shape from mostly ovoid with a truncate base to pyriform or elongate with truncate bases, also varying in size from  $3-9 \times 2-3 \mu\text{m}$  ( $n=10$ ) with many  $3 \times 2-2.5 \mu\text{m}$ .

**Annotated literature on the teleomorph and anamorph:**

- 1) Nils Lundqvist, 1972 treatise on the Nordic Sordariaceae s. lat. – treats only A. verruculosa but recognizes both var. verruculosa and var. maritima. His is, I believe, among the most accurate descriptions (in English at least). He describes errors in the original description of var. maritima by Apinis and Chesters. I need to check his 1967 reference entitled “On spore ornamentation in the Sordariaceae, exemplified by the new cleistocarpous genus Copromyces. *Ark. Bot., Ser. 2, 6 (7): 327-337*, figs. 1-31” where he discusses more of the Apiosordaria verruculosa morphology.
- 2) Krug, J.C., Udagawa, S, Jeng R.S. 1983. The genus Apiosordaria. *Mycotaxon* 17: 533-549. Provides a key to the then known species of Apiosordaria. Our species keys readily to A. verruculosa var. maritima in this key. The type variety differs in having a larger dark cell ( $24-30$  vs.  $19-23 \mu\text{m}$ ) with longer, more pronounced, ornamentation. Interestingly enough, the treatment of Apiosordaria verruculosa in the 1980 “Compendium of soil fungi” gives a measurement of the 2-celled ascospore as  $26-29 \times 11-17 \mu\text{m}$  which would be that of A. verruculosa var. maritima, not var. verruculosa (according to size measurements of