

Other fungi on the same pellets: – Chaetomium murorum, C. subaffine

Comments and brief description: Ann first observed this fungus on the bat dung and filter paper of the incubation dish on 15 Oct. 01. She thought it was a young Sordaria species but on 30 Oct. 01 she reported it was the Apiosordaria. On 2 Nov 01 I treated several of the fertile perithecia with 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes and plated thousands of the ascospores onto CMA. None of the ascospores were observed to germinate but 2 transfers were made from approx. 10 colonies (all alike) which did appear. These and another colony that appeared later were grown together on a single PCA plate. None of these have yielded perithecia although the original 2 are the same (and sporulating) while the 3rd is different, and also sporulating. At a point when I had given up and the 2 Nov. isolation plate was looking fuzzy, I saw a low growth on that plate and some ascomata and conidia that were both reminiscent of the Apiosordaria on A40. I have transferred from this growth and hopefully I will have isolated Apiosordaria from A41 also.

Final comments and measurements of the A41 Apiosordaria: I was successful in growing the A41 Apiosordaria axenically on PCA plates and slants. It is identical to strains 1, 2 & 3 of the A40 Apiosordaria verruculosa var. maritima. For the moment I am retaining 2 axenic PCA slants of the A41 isolate. Measurements of 10 mature ascospores in water mount from 16 day axenic PCA (incubated at 25°C) are the following: overall 26-32 X 13-15 µm; dark cell 19-22 X 13-15 µm, light cell 7-11 X 9-11 µm.