KEY TO THE SPECIES OF *OPHIONECTRIA*

1. Ascospores 3–5(–7)-septate, 58–105 × 6–7 μm; ascomata having very large, conical warts, up to 300 μm high; anamorph unknown; on thin bark of unidentified, dead twig; known only from Ecuador ..... *O. magniverrucosa*
1. Ascospores 13–24-septate, 180–250 × 6–10 μm; ascomata having tuberculate warts, up to 100 μm high; anamorph *Antipodium spectabile*; on bark of decaying woody substrata; pantropical ..... *O. trichospora*

PLEOGIBBERELLA Sacc., *in* Berl. & Voglino, Syll. Fung. Addit. 1–4: 217. 1886.

Type: *P. calami* (Cooke) Berl. & Voglino (≡ *Gibberella calami* Cooke).

Stroma well-developed, pseudoparenchymatous, dark purple, becoming black when dry. Ascomata superficial, aggregated on the stroma, globose to pyriform, dark purple, KOH+ black, surface scurfy. Asci clavate, 2–3-spored. Ascospores muriform, hyaline, smooth-walled. Anamorph not known. On fruits of *Calamus*.

NOTES.— Although similar in the dark ascomata, *Pleogibberella* is differentiated from *Gibberella* by large, muriform ascospores, a well-developed stroma, and occurrence on palm fruits. Despite the dark purple pigmentation, the stroma and ascomatal wall structure are reminiscent of members of *Nectria sensu stricto*, a group that includes several species having muriform ascospores. After soaking in lactic acid, the ascomatal wall cells of *P. calami* lose their dark purple pigments and become red-orange.

Pleogibberella calami (Cooke) Berl. & Voglino, Syll. Fung. Addit. 1–4: 217. 1886 (as '*calamia*'). — Plate 32, b; Plate 34, d–h.

≡ *Gibberella calami* Cooke, Grevillea 13: 8. 1884.

Stroma well-developed, spreading, completely surrounding the individual fruits on the rachis, up to 1 mm thick, dark purple, appearing black when dry, pseudoparenchymatous, of thick-walled, pigmented cells, 7–22 μm thick, forming a *textura angularis*, stroma intergrading with outer wall of ascomata. Ascomata superficial, aggregated on the stroma, globose to pyriform, 360–420 μm high × 318–360 μm diam, collapsing laterally or not at all, dark purple, appearing dark brown when dry, KOH+ black, surface slightly cracked, scurfy, or scaly, apical region often flattened, shiny, smooth. Ascomatal wall 60–72 μm thick, of two regions: outer region 42–60 μm thick, of thick-walled, pigmented cells, 10–16 μm diam, forming a *textura angularis*, outermost cells slightly darkened with encrusted dark pigments; inner region about 12 μm thick, of thin-walled, hyaline, elongate cells, 7–10 × 3–5 μm. Cells around the ostiole elongate, parallel toward the apex, becoming thin-walled, slightly inflated toward the apex, forming a distinct, flattened area. Asci clavate, thin-walled, soon dissolving, generally 2-spored, occasionally 3-spored. Ascospores broadly ellipsoid, 22–41.5 × 13.5–23 μm, tending to develop a median septum first, then one or two additional septa, ultimately becoming dictyosporous with 2–3 major transverse, 1–2 partially transverse septa, 1 irregular longitudinal septum, and 1–2 diagonal septa in the apical cells, with one or more guttules in each cell, hyaline, becoming yellow with age, smooth-walled.

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION.— Known only from the type specimen.

HOLOTYPE.— INDIA. Andhra Pradesh: Vizagapatam, on the fruits of *Calamus fasciculatus* (*Arecaceae*) (NY).

NOTES.— No anamorph was observed on the type and only known specimen of *Pseudogibberella calami*.

PSEUDONECTRIA Seaver, Mycologia 1: 48. 1909.

as nom. nov. for *Nectriella* Sacc. 1877, non Nitschke 1870.

Type: *P. rousseliana* (Mont.) Wollenw. 1931 (≡ *Nectria rousseliana* Mont.).

[≡ *Nectriella* Sacc., Michelia 1: 51. 1877, non Nitschke, 1870].

[≡ *Notarisiella* Sacc., *in* Clem. & Shear, Gen. Fungi p. 280. 1931 ≡ *Nectriella* Sacc. subgenus *Notarisiella* Sacc., Syll. Fung. 2: 452. 1883 ≡ *Lasionectria* (Sacc.) Cooke subgenus *Notarisiella* Cooke, Grevillea 12: 111. 1884]. — Type: *Notarisiella rousseliana* (Mont.) Clem. & Shear (≡ *Nectria rousseliana* Mont.), recognized as *Pseudonectria rousseliana* (Mont.) Wollenw.

Ascomata superficial, solitary, with an inconspicuous basal stroma, globose to pyriform, often with a pointed apex, pale yellow, yellow to scarlet, rarely orange or greyish yellow-green, KOH– or KOH+ slightly darker, yellow in lactic acid; ascomatal wall smooth, with or without sparse to numerous hyaline to orange setae or hairs; ascomatal surface of cells with irregularly thickened walls and joined by pores; ascomatal wall less than 20 μm thick, of one region. Asci narrowly clavate. Ascospores non-septate. Anamorph *Volutella*. On decaying leaves and twigs of *Buxaceae* (*Buxus* and *Pachysandra*).