Conidiophores macronematous, mononematous, arising from vegetative hyphae, 40.5–67.5 × 3.5–4 μm, once or twice branched, each branch bearing 1–4 penicillately arranged phialides, or phialides arising directly from the hyphae. Phialides cylindrical, (9–)11–18 × 2.5–3.5 μm, narrowing toward the apex, apex thickened, slightly flared or not. Conidia broadly ellipsoid to oblong with slightly protuberant, flat, with or without recognizable basal abscission scar, 4.5–7(–10) × 2–4 μm, non-septate, hyaline, held in dry, white chains. Ascomata developing in culture after two months (Seaver, 1910b).

HABITAT.— On dead bark, wood, or palm stems.

DISTRIBUTION.— Probably pantropical, known from Central and South America (Colombia, French Guiana, Mexico, Panama, Puerto Rico, Peru), China, the Philippines (Samuels & Brayford, 1994), and Thailand.

TYPES.— MEXICO. Motzorongo, near Córdoba, in moist forest, on stem of unidentified palm, 15 Jan. 1910, Murrill & Murrill 911 (NY, holotype of *Macbridella olivacea*). PUERTO RICO. on dead wood, 24 Jan–5 Apr 1923, Seaver & Chardón 525 (NY, lectotype of *Macbriella cinnabarina*, designated by Samuels, 1973a).

SPECIMENS EXAMINED.— CHINA. Ting-an, Hainan, on bark of dead tree, 6 Sep 1934, S.Q. Deng 4366, S.C. Teng 5897 (BPI 631932). FRENCH GUIANA. Saül, Saut Mais, 17 km E of Saül, on bark of newly fallen log, 2 Nov 1986, A.Y. Rossman 2955, C. Feuillet & L. Skog (BPI 1107216, culture CBS 101604). PHILIPPINES. Luzon: Mt. Maquiling, on bark, Feb 1912, P.W. Graff, Lloyd 11408 (BPI 801936). THAILAND. Saraburi Province, Khao Yai National Park, Wang Jumpee trail to Lamp Tha Kong Creek, on bark of recently killed tree, 31 Jul 1997, G.J. Samuels 97-163 ≡ CBS 101605, P. Chaverri. & K. Poldmaa (BPI 745636).
Additional specimens examined listed in Samuels & Brayford (1994, as *Nectria olivacea*).

ILLUSTRATIONS.— Samuels (1973a, Figs. 5–9, 26–27, as *N. olivacea*); Samuels & Brayford (1994, Figs. 35, 62–72, as *N. olivacea*); Seaver (1910b, Figs. 6–13, as *M. olivacea*).

STALAGMITES Theiss. & Syd., Ann. Mycol. 12: 189. 1914.

Type: *S. tumefaciens* (Syd. & P. Syd.) Theiss. & Syd. (≡ *Dothidea tumefaciens* Syd. & P. Syd.).

Causing galls on host branches, oval to globose, up to 3 cm diam. Stroma spreading over the gall surface. Ascomata caespitose in groups of 100 or more, densely aggregated, superficial, globose to broadly ovoid, not collapsed or slightly laterally pinched when dry, black, violet in transmitted light, KOH+ dark purple, purple pigments dissolving in KOH, red in lactic acid, ostiolate, surface smooth, shiny. Ascomatal wall *ca* 75 μm thick, outer regions continuous with the stroma, *ca* 25 μm thick, walls pigmented; inner region up to 40 μm thick, cells hyaline. Asci clavate, apex simple, ascospores bi- to pluriseriate. Ascospores narrowly ellipsoid, usually 1(–3)-septate, occasionally multiseptate with age, slightly constricted, hyaline, smooth-walled. Anamorph not known. On branches of *Serjania*.

NOTES.— *Stalagmites* was established for what was considered an unusual member of the *Dothideales* having a well-developed, dark purple stroma with immersed ascomata, lacking paraphyses, and having dark, non-septate ascospores. Based on an examination of several parts of the type specimen, *Stalagmites* is recognized as a genus in the *Nectriaceae*. It bears similarity to *Gibberella* that has a dark-purple ascomatal wall and three-septate ascospores, and *Pleogibberella* that has a dark-purple ascomatal wall and muriform ascospores.

Stalagmites tumefaciens (Syd. & P. Syd.) Theiss. & Syd., Ann. Mycol. 12: 189. 1914. — Plate 32, d; Plate 35, f–l.

≡ *Dothidea tumefaciens* Syd. & P. Syd., Ann. Mycol. 5: 360. 1907.

Galls apparently caused by the fungus, oval to globose, up to 3 cm diam, stroma spreading over the gall surface, up to 10 mm thick; in section of thin-walled, angular cells forming a *textura angularis*. Ascomata densely aggregated in groups of 100 or more, superficial, globose to broadly ovoid, not collapsed or slightly laterally pinched when dry, 240–400 × 210–275 μm, black, violet in transmitted light, KOH+ dark purple, purple pigments dissolving in KOH, red in lactic acid, fleshy, ostiolate; surface smooth, shiny. Ascomatal wall *ca* 75 μm thick, outer region continuous with the stroma, *ca* 25 μm thick, walls pigmented, 1.5–3 μm thick, cells irregular in outline, up to 10 μm diam; inner region up to 40 μm thick, cells hyaline, progressively thinner-walled, *ca* 10 × 4.5 μm. Asci clavate, 75–110 × (9–)11–17 μm, sessile, apex simple, ascospores bi- to pluriseriate. Ascospores narrowly ellipsoid, 23–34 × 5.5–7.5 μm, usually 1(–3)-septate, slightly constricted, occasionally multiseptate with age, hyaline, smooth-walled.

ANAMORPH: Pale orange substance, possibly a *Fusarium*, associated with the ascomata but lacking conidia.

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

TYPES.— BRAZIL. São Paulo, Campinas, on branches of *Serjania* (*Sapindaceae*), Nov. 1897, F. Noack, no. 811 (S, **lectotype** of *Dothidea tumefaciens*, designated herein; FH, isolectotype; LPS, W, ex Petrak Pilzherbarium 04285, isolectotypes).

NOTES.— The lectotype specimen consists of 1 cm diam piece of vine-like wood with a woody gall covered with dispersed clumps of densely aggregated, dark ascomata.