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**CAMAROPS PUGILLUS (SCHW. : FR.) SHEAR
FROM THE RUSSIAN FAR EAST**

ВАСИЛЬЕВА Л. Н. *CAMAROPS PUGILLUS* (SCHW. : FR.) SHEAR
НА РОССИЙСКОМ ДАЛЬНЕМ ВОСТОКЕ

For a century and a half, *Camarops pugillus* was known only from the North America. Nannfeldt (1972 : 358—359) has described this situation as follows: «*C. pugillus* in contrast to the four European species is small, inconspicuous and easily overlooked, it must be very rare, for Schweinitz' finds (from North Carolina and Pennsylvania — L. V.) remained the only ones, until Shear in 1940 published it from Virginia and Tennessee. No further finds have become known until now, when I can add localities in New York and Massachusetts. The known geographical distribution remains thus very restricted, but it is of course much too early to decide whether this picture is true».

Indeed, the geographical distribution of this species turned rather wide because it was found in Europe too. The first find from Czechoslovakia (material in UPS, leg. Pouzar, det. Nannfeldt) was unpublished, while the second one from Sweden was discussed and well illustrated by Lundqvist (1987). Recently, several specimens of *C. pugillus* in excellent condition were collected by Scheuer in Austria (Vasilyeva, Scheuer, 1996, in press).

At present, the enormous terrestrial «gap» between Europe and North America in the distribution of *C. pugillus* was filled by the discovery of the latter in the Russian Far East (reserve Sikhote-Alin). This species must be included into the monograph on pyrenomycetes and loculoascomycetes of the region, but the arrangement of taxa in that book is underlaid by the newly elaborated system (Vasilyeva, 1994) where *Camarops* is recognized to be a heterogenous complex whose species belong to several different genera within the *Diatrypaceae* (Vasilyeva, 1988) or even in different families: the latter concerns *Camarops lutea* (Alb. et Schw. : Fr.) Nannf. which was shifted to the new genus *Chromendothia* of the *Hypocreaceae* (Vasilyeva, 1993).

Camarops members were united into a single genus on the basis of strikingly uniform microscopic features. All of them have «the small cylindrical asci with thin, early deliquescent walls and no visible apical apparatus» and «the very small, flattened, straight, one-celled and brown-walled ascospores with a minute terminal germ pore» (Nannfeldt, 1972 : 335).

There is no doubt that most of *Camarops* species are closely related and should be placed near each other in any system. However, it is not quite clear why they are arranged within a single genus. Nobody unites genera of the *Diatrypaceae* which differ in stromatal characteristics only because they have the same ascospore type. The same

is true for the members of the *Xylariaceae* including many genera with similar ascospores.

The diversity of stromata within *Camarops* is not less than in the *Diatrypaceae* and the *Xylariaceae*. Thus, *Camarops polysperma* (Mont.) J. H. Miller reminds of *Biscogniauxia*; *C. tubulina* (Alb. et Schw. : Fr.) Shear is somewhat similar to *Ustulina*; *C. spathulata* (Berk. et Br.) Nannf. has stromata which are typical for *Xylaria*; *C. petersii* (Berk. et Curt.) Nannf. with its massive cushion-like stromata may be compared with *C. polysperma* in the same respect as *Daldinia* with *Hypoxylon* within the *Xylariaceae*.

Camarops microspora (P. Karst.) Shear represents a lopadostomoid type of stromata, at least in comparison with *Lopadostoma gastrinum* (Fr.) Trav. while *C. pugillus* has quite peculiar stromata combining eutypoid (because they develop within a wood) and eutypelloid or valsoid forms: it is the most unique stromatal type which is not observed in any other pyrenomycetous family.

The above parallelism in stromatal characters between different families is not rare at all. Thus, Rogers (1979 : 26) wrote that «the *Hypocreales* have evolved in parallel with the *Xylariaceae*: almost any gross morphological combination of perithecial-stromatal structures found in the *Xylariaceae* can be recognized in the *Hypocreales*. For example, *Hypocrea* and *Nectria* are hypocrealean equivalents of *Hypoxylon*; *Podostroma* is the hypocrealean counterpart of *Xylaria*».

The same is true for the parallel evolution of the *Xylariaceae* and the *Boliniaceae* (if the latter to be treated separately from the *Diatrypaceae*). Thus, this family displays a considerable generic diversity instead of being treated as monotypic one. Of course, the situation with a monotypic family is replaced by the equally unpleasant situation with a number of monotypic genera (*Camarops*, *Bolinia*, *Peridoxylon*, etc.), but not all segregated genera will be monotypic. For example, *Camarops rostratus* Romero et Samuels (1991) may be assigned to the genus which is now described for *C. pugillus*:

Camaropella gen. nov.

Perithecia gregaria, ligno immersa, colli cylindranei, saepe concrecentes, erumpentes. Asci fasciculati, paraphysati, cylindranei. Ascospores uniseriatae, unicellulae, ellipsoideae, minutae, dilute coloratae.

Typus: *Camaropella pugillus* (Schw. : Fr.) comb. nov.

Genus *Eutypella* habitu partim similis, sed ascosporis nonallantoideis differt.

1. *Camaropella pugillus* (Schw. : Fr.) comb. nov. — *Sphaeria pugillus* Schw., Schrift. Nat. Ges. Leipzig, 1 : 38, 1822. — *S. pugillus* Schw. : Fr., Syst. Mycol., 2 : 383, 1823. — *Valsa pugillus* (Schw. : Fr.) Curt., Geol. Nat. Hist. Surv. North Carol., 3 : 142, 1867. — *Camarops pugillus* (Schw. : Fr.) Shear, Mycologia, 32 : 549, 1940.

Perithecia immersed in wood, erumpent with crowded cylindrical beaks which may be confluent. Asci in paraphysate fascicles, cylindrical, p. sp. 35—40 × 3.7—4.5 micr., stalks up to 12.5—16.2 micr. Ascospores uniseriate, unicellular, ellipsoid, brownish, 5—6.2 × 2.5—3 micr.

Distribution: Europe, Asia, North America.

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РЕЗЮМЕ

В связи с обнаружением *Camarops pugillus* (Schw. : Fr.) Shear в одном из заповедников российского Дальнего Востока и необходимостью включить эту находку в монографическую обработку пиреномицетов этого региона обсуждается систематическое положение данного вида, для которого предлагаются новый род *Camaropella* и новая комбинация *C. pugillus* (Schw. : Fr.) comb. nov.

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