Perispore Ornamentations for the Indication of Hypoxylon Species

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The perispore ornamentation observed by using scanning electron microscope (SEM) has been recently used to indicate new or complex species in the fungal taxonomy. Some species of Hypoxylon have been reported concerning the significance of this characteristic in species indication but many of them have no record. In this study, three complex species of Hypoxylon fendleri, H. retpela, and H. cf. lenormandii collected in Thailand, have been investigated in their morphological characteristics both macroscopic and microscopic methods including perispore ornamentations by SEM. Hypoxylon fendleri and H. retpela are very closely related species. Their SEM micrographs of perispores resulted the same conspicuousness of the coil-like ornamentation which was different from Ju and Rogers (1996) who stated that H. fendleri and H. retpela differ mainly in the conspicuousness of the ornamentation on the perispore. However DNA sequencing results indicated 14 % divergence among both species. In case H. cf. lenormandii SUT065 occurring on bamboo has strange coil-like ornamentation which was different from H. lenormandii occurring on wood that have inconspicuous coil-like ornamentation. This result was supported by DNA sequencing data to separate H. cf. lenormandii to be a new variety.

References

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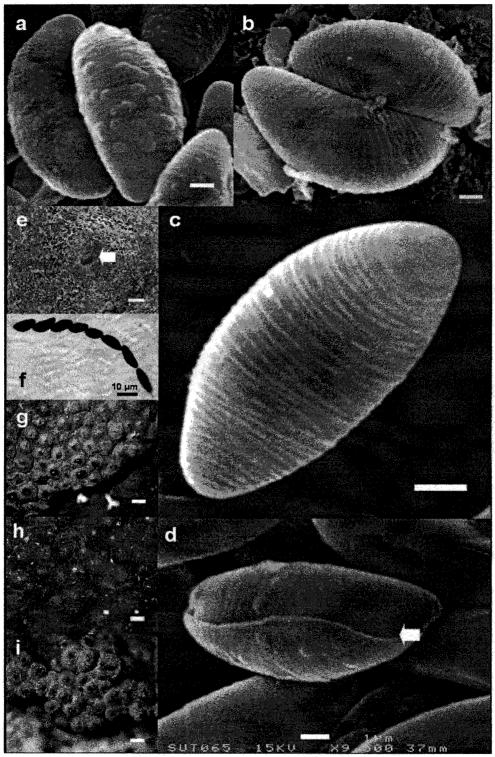


Figure 1. The fungus genus Hypoxylon. SEM micrographs of coil-like perispore ornamentation of H. cf. lenormandii (a), H. retpela (b), and H. fendleri (c), germ slit of H. cf. lenormandii (arrow) (d); and ostiole of H. cf. lenormandii (arrow) (e). Light microscope micrographs of H. retpela ascus containing eight ascospores (f), stromatal forms of H. fendleri (g), H. retpela (h), and H. cf. lenormandii (i). Bars equal 1 μm for a, b, c, d, e; and 1 mm for g, h, i.