

Key to the species of *Sporormiella*

1. Exposed portions of perithecia densely and conspicuously hairy 2
1. Exposed portions of perithecia smooth 3
2. Perithecial neck hairs brown, sparsely branched; asci long-stipitate; ascospores readily separable into 1-celled units; germ slits parallel; ascospores $40\text{--}46 \times 6\text{--}7 \mu\text{m}$
..... *Sporormiella chaetomoides* (Griff.) S.I. Ahmed & Cain (Fig. 115)
2. Perithecial neck hairs hyaline, not branching; asci long-stipitate; ascospores readily separable into 1-celled units; germ slits parallel; ascospores $20\text{--}25 \times 3\text{--}4 \mu\text{m}$
..... *Sporormiella albolanata* n.sp. (Fig. 115)

Sporormiella albolanata A. Bell & D.P. Mahoney n.
sp.

Perithecia disseminata, ventre immerso, globoso ca 200 μm diam. Collo maturitate emerso. Capillis ca 200 \times 1–2 μm , lanuginoso. Peridium ventris *textura prismatica*, partim incrassatum. Paraphyses ca 2–3 μm lata, longitudine indeterminata. Asci bitunicati, cylindracei, attenuati, ca 120 μm longi, 8-spori. Ascosporae biseriatae, brunneae, ellipsoideae, triseptatae, utrinque

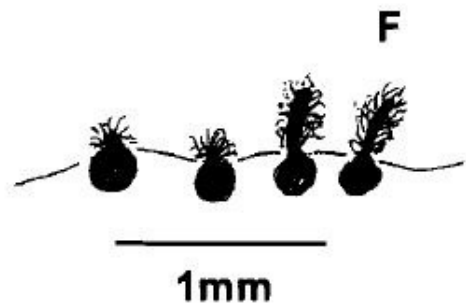
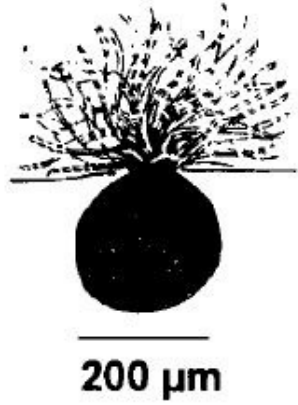
attenuatae 20–25 × 3–4 µm, fissura germinali longitudinali praeditae. Fungus fimicola.

Characteristics on dung: Perithecia scattered, immersed in dung, venters dark, globose ca 200 µm diam with necks protruding, the latter becoming elongated with age (Fig. 115 F). Dark necks clothed with a distinctive woolly covering of radiating, white, unbranched hairs, which are about 200 µm long and 1–2 µm wide (Fig. 115 G). Venter of *textura prismatica* with thickened patches in the neck region (Fig. 115 G). Paraphyses slender ca 2–3 µm wide of indeterminate length. *Asci* bitunicate, slender cylindrical with elongated stipe, ca 120 µm long prior to dehiscence, 8-spored (Fig. 115 H). *Ascospores* biseriata, 4-celled, cylindrical with tapered ends, 20–25 × 3–4 µm, each cell with a more or less longitudinal germ slit (Fig. 115 I); ascospore cells tending to split apart upon maturity.

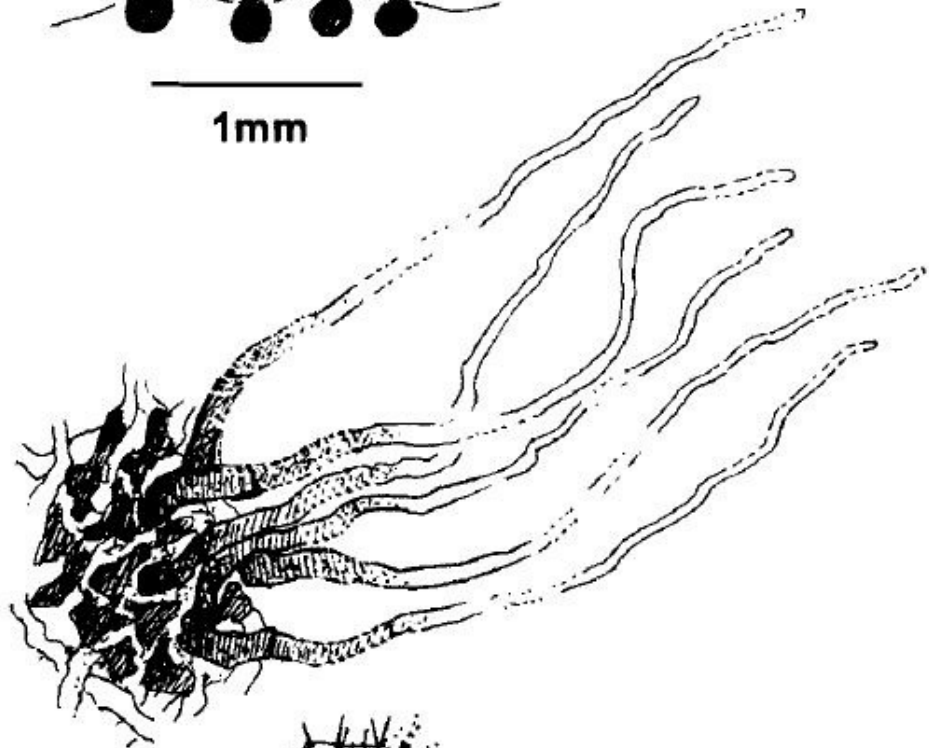
This species has been seen twice on the dung of wallaroo, collected in Western Australia and the Northern Territories.

Etymology: *albus* = 'white', *lanatus* = 'woolly', referring to the distinctive white woolly coating to the perithecial necks.

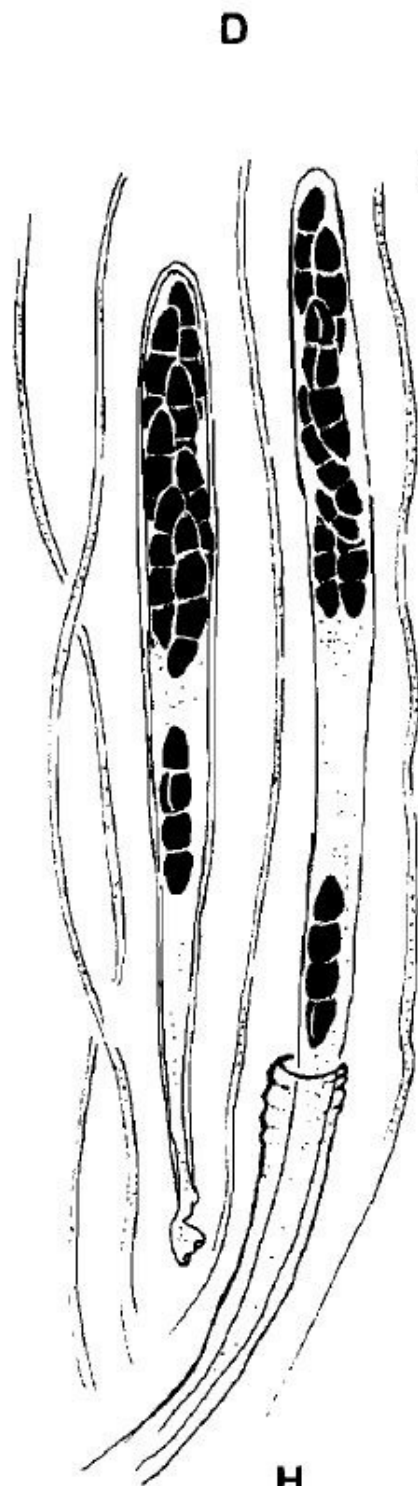
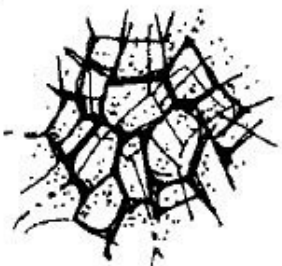
Holotype: On dung of wallaroo collected in the Keep River National Park, Northern Territories, coll. Pat Grey, 15th Aug. 2000. PDD 73888.



F



G



H



D

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