

A new species of *Trimorphomyces* (Basidiomycota, Tremellales) from Taiwan

by

Roland Kirschner¹* and Chee-Jen Chen²

¹Department of Mycology, Institute for Ecology, Evolution & Diversity, J.W. Goethe-Universität, Siesmayerstr. 70, Building B, 60323 Frankfurt am Main, Germany

²Department of Biotechnology, Southern Taiwan University, Nan-Tai Street 1, Yungkuang City, Tainan 71043, Taiwan R.O.C.

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Abstract: A fungus forming gelatinous sporulating structures on a dead branch in Taiwan is described as species of *Trimorphomyces*, because a hyphal anamorph producing zygoconidia is connected with a teleomorph with longitudinally septate basidia. The species differs from the single other known species in the genus, *Trimorphomyces papilionaceus*, by the production of the zygoconidium by two neighbouring conidiogenous cells, whereas the zygoconidium is produced by a single conidiogenous cell in *T. papilionaceus*. In analyses of nuclear large subunit ribosomal RNA gene sequences, a *Cryptococcus*-like anamorph isolated from the sporulating structure forms clusters with other *Trimorphomyces* strains. Because the species from Taiwan is morphologically and genetically distinct from *T. papilionaceus*, it is described as new species. Type studies of the hyphomycete *Anastomyces microsporus* revealed its identity with the hyphal anamorph of *T. papilionaceus*.

Key words: heterobasidiomycetes, mycoparasitic, Tremellaceae, 28S rDNA.

Introduction

Fungi of the order Tremellales are morphologically defined by the usually gelatinous basidioma and a yeast-like anamorph (Bandoni 1987). The longitudinally septate basidium is the predominant basidium type. Frequent association with other fungi and presence of haustorial cells indicate a mycoparasitic life-style (Bandoni 1987, Dueñas 2001, Wells 1994). Ultrastructurally, members of Tremellales are characterized by dolipores mostly with parentheses that appear to be composed of cupulate structures (Wells 1994). Though approx. 150 species are known in this group of

*Corresponding author, email: kirschner@bio.uni-frankfurt.de