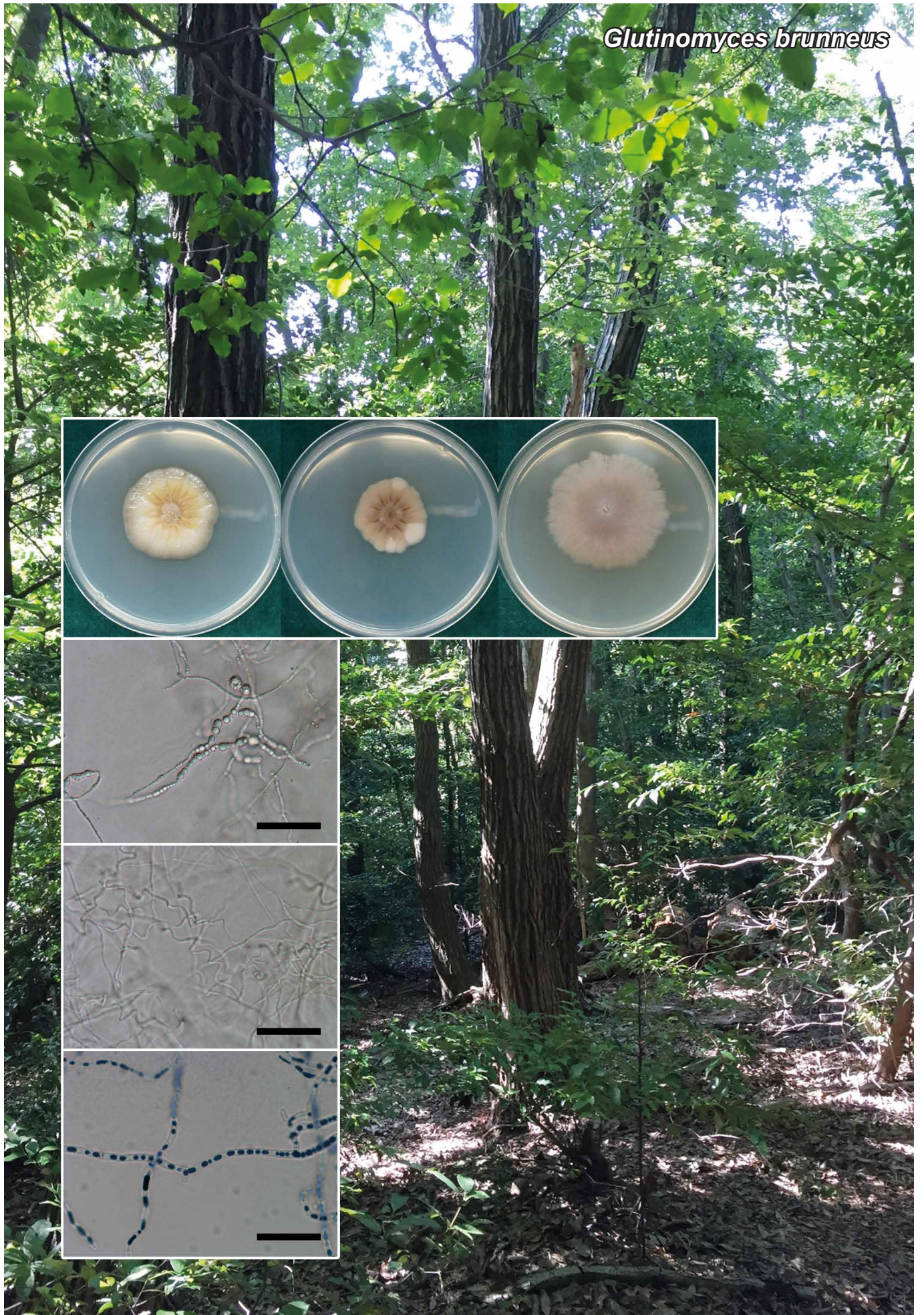


*Glutinomyces brunneus*



Fungal Planet 635 – 20 December 2017

## *Glutinomyces* Nor. Nakam., *gen. nov.*

*Etymology.* Glutino- (L), after the mucoid colony exudates on PDA plates; -myces (G), after fungus.

*Classification* — *Hyaloscyphaceae*, *Helotiales*, *Leotiomyces*.

Mycelia colonise living roots of plants. Colonies are sometimes overlaid with sticky exudates, especially during the early period

of cultivation. Septate hyphae are present that vary in diameter, even within a single colony. These are often swollen to form chlamydospore-like structures.

*Type species.* *Glutinomyces brunneus* Nor. Nakam.  
Mycobank MB822387.

## *Glutinomyces brunneus* Nor. Nakam., *sp. nov.*

*Etymology.* *brunneus* (L), refers to the brown colony colour.

Colonies grown for 28 d on potato dextrose agar (PDA) (Nissui, Tokyo, Japan) at 25 °C are 36 mm diam, pale greyish brown to dark greyish brown, flat and sulcate. Colonies are tough and sometimes overlaid with sticky exudates, and are glabrous or at times forming ridges. The colony margin is erose to undulate. A yellow to red pigment is uniformly diffused around the colony. Hyphae on PDA are septate, hyaline, 1.5–4.5 µm wide, and are often swollen. Colonies grown for 28 d on modified Norkran's C (MNC) (Yamada & Katsuya 1995) at 25 °C are 32 mm diam, light greyish brown (1317) to greyish brown (1919), flat and sulcate. Colonies are tough and exudates are lacking, and are glabrous. The colony margin is erose to undulate. A yellow to red pigment is uniformly diffused around the colony. Hyphae on MNC are septate, hyaline, 1.5–4.5 µm wide, and are often swollen and form a spiral pattern. Colonies grown for 28 d on 2 % malt extract agar (MEA) at 25 °C are 45 mm diam, greyish yellow (2212) to greyish brown (1919), flat and glabrous. The colony margin is filamentous to undulate. Hyphae on MEA are septate, hyaline, 1.5–4 µm wide, and are often swollen and produce chlamydospore-like structures. Colonies remain sterile.

*Typus.* JAPAN, Kyoto prefecture, Kyoto city, Takaragaike park, isolated from surface-sterilised roots of *Quercus* sp., July 2015, *N. Nakamura* (holotype preserved metabolically inactive JCM 32230, ITS and LSU sequences GenBank LC218306 and LC315171, MycoBank MB822896).

*Additional material examined.* JAPAN, Kyoto prefecture, Kyoto city, Mt Kinugasa, isolated from surface-sterilised roots of *Quercus serrata*, Mar. 2016, *N. Nakamura*, JCM 32231, ITS sequence GenBank LC218301; Mt Kodaiji, isolated from surface-sterilised roots of *Castanopsis cuspidata*, Feb. 2016, *N. Nakamura*, JCM 32232, ITS sequence GenBank LC218296.

*Notes* — BLAST searches of the ITS sequence did not retrieve any close sequences other than unidentified fungal root endophytes. The ITS and LSU sequences placed *G. brunneus* in the *Hyaloscyphaceae* (order *Helotiales*).

*Colour illustrations.* *Quercus serrata* trees in Japanese secondary forest; colony morphology of *Glutinomyces brunneus* on PDA (left), MNC (centre) and MEA (right) (after 28 d at 25 °C); chlamydospore-like swellings, spiral hyphae and oil droplets in the hyphae stained using sudan black. Scale bars = 50 µm.

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